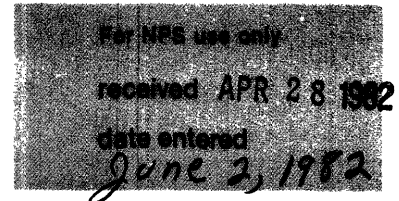


EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**

historic Daufuskie Island Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

SW of Hilton Head

street & number See Continuation Sheet N/A not for publication

city, town Hilton Head vicinity of congressional district

state South Carolina code 045 county Beaufort code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☒ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☒ private	☒ unoccupied	☒ commercial
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☒ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	☐ N/A in process	☒ yes: restricted	☒ government
	☐ N/A being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
		☐ no	☐ military
			☒ museum
			☐ park
			☒ private residence
			☒ religious
			☐ scientific
			☐ transportation
			☒ other: salt marsh

4. Owner of Property

vacant

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Beaufort County Courthouse

street & number North Street

city, town Beaufort state South Carolina 29902

6. Representation in Existing Surveystitle Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☒ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one
☒ original site
☒ moved date See #124

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Daufuskie Island Historic District includes the geographic entirety of this South Carolina sea island. Located in Beaufort County, Daufuskie lies about one mile southwest of Hilton Head Island across the Calibogue Sound. It is separated from the mainland by two tidal rivers, the Cooper River and the New River, and adjoins (across a small marsh area) the mouth of the Savannah River. Accessible only by boat, Daufuskie contains 5,200 acres of mostly high dry land. It is skirted by about 590 acres of undisturbed salt marsh which visually delineates the island from the surrounding waters. A sandy beach front along the eastern side has undergone gradual retreat with no apparent accretion. The island is heavily forested, and both wood and marshlands abound in wildlife. Large areas of entirely undeveloped land, which are a survival of the sea island cotton plantation era, contribute significantly to the island's "untouched" atmosphere. The moss-draped, pine- and oak-lined roads are unpaved and unnamed; houses bear no street numbers. Crudely painted hand-lettered signs point the way to the island's school, church, post office, and store. The district's character is defined by eighteen properties of particular historic and/or architectural note, and fifty-six contributing sites or structures. Wooded tracts account for another 167 contributing properties.

Daufuskie's population of fifty-nine is primarily black. They live on small (two to ten acre) tracts, much of it "heirs property," a complicated legal condition which makes the land extremely vulnerable to loss of ownership. Housing is concentrated in two building complexes, the Maryfield and the Cooper River settlements, both located on the island's western side. The Cooper River settlement is entirely residential while the Maryfield community includes educational, religious, and public buildings which serve the whole population. Most of these buildings reflect folk architectural forms. They date from 1890-1930s, but utilize a much earlier building technology. Scattered about the rest of the island are three historical sites, architectural ruins, five antebellum slave cemeteries, and, at its extreme northern and southern ends, two lighthouses. These represent the island's Colonial, Revolutionary, plantation, and Reconstruction eras. Condition of key properties is generally good. Many of the contributing buildings are abandoned and falling into ruin.

Key Properties Contributing to the Character of the Historic District:

1. Haig's Point Lighthouse: 1873, two-story, frame building, which served as lighthouse and keeper's residence, with L plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof surmounted by off-centered square tower and interior corbeled brick chimney with arched brick caps, brick piers with tabby infill; one-story balustraded porch with chamfered posts and hip roof; a bracketed and balustraded platform tops the tower; the polygonal lighthouse with its polygonal conical roof stands on the platform. James H. Reed erected the building. Outbuilding: pump house and cistern.

52. Mt. Cameral Baptist Church: ca. 1940, one-story, frame church with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof later extended to form portico supported by four heavy square brick pillars (one is missing), brick piers; facade has twin entrances.

53. Janie Hamilton School: 1937, one-story, frame school building with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with external brick chimney, brick piers, entrance sheltered by bracketed pedimented porch.

CONTINUED

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☒ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900–	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☒ other (specify)
				Black history
Specific dates	N/A	Builder/Architect	N/A	Local history

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

Daufuskie Island Historic District is one of South Carolina's southernmost sea islands. It is located in Beaufort County about one mile southwest of Hilton Head Island across the Calibogue Sound. It is separated from the mainland by two tidal rivers, the Cooper River and the New River, and adjoins (across a small marsh area) the mouth of the Savannah River. Daufuskie Island is accessible only by boat, one of the few remaining inhabited sea islands unconnected to the mainland by either bridge or causeway. The district contains 241 contributing properties. Most of the buildings consist of folk housing. They were constructed from 1890-1930, but reflect a much earlier building technology. Thus, they are significant architecturally as a survival form. The design of Daufuskie's two lighthouses has architectural significance in its structural combination of a functioning lighthouse with living quarters. Other areas of significance are historical in nature. Military engagements of note during the Yemassee and Revolutionary Wars took place on Daufuskie. In addition, buildings, sites, and structures represent Daufuskie's antebellum plantation society based on the cultivation of long staple cotton as well as the history of the island in the early twentieth century when life revolved around the oyster industry, logging, and truck farming operations.

Daufuskie's cultural resources illustrate a three-century long history (ca. 1700-1930) that has evolved with a minimum of outside influence. Potentially valuable archeological sites and documented historic sites have escaped the ravaging effects of modern development through sheer inaccessibility. Although there has been no formal archeological study of the area included, it is believed such an investigation would prove fruitful. Documentary and physical evidence, as well as knowledge of long-term occupation, support this theory.

Additional Information:

The earliest recorded reference found to Daufuskie Island history dates to 1701 when Fort Passage, a lookout (clapboard hut and crude tower) ordered by the colonial legislature, was apparently established at Bloody Point (#372). It was garrisoned by a scout boat crew, whose duty was to patrol the inland passage (Intracoastal Waterway), alert for the approach of Indian raiding parties. A 1715 Yemassee War ambush called the "Daufuskie fight," which took place on the island's southwestern point and which left thirty Yemassee Indians dead, was followed in 1728 by a surprise attack on the scout boat forces camped at Bloody Point, in which all but the commander were killed. It is the latter battle of the long Yemassee conflict which gives the site its name.

It may have prompted the execution of Palmer's Raid, planned in 1727 but not set in motion until one month after the Bloody Point disaster. Col. John Palmer and a crew of South Carolina scouts attacked and destroyed the Yemassee towns near St. Augustine, Florida, during early March 1728, after which the Yemassee raids on South Carolina coastal plantations abated.

Bloody Point later became the site of shipbuilding activity. In 1771 Henry Laurens, prominent Carolina rice planter and owner of a large import-export business, contracted

CONTINUED

9. Major Bibliographical References

AGRICULTURAL LAND
UTM NOT VERIFIED

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6,150

Quadrangle name Bluffton, S.C.; Tybee Island, Ga.-S.C.;

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References Fort Pulaski, Ga.-S.C.; Pritchardville, S.C.

A

1	7	5	1	6	4	1	8	3	5	5	7	7	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	5	1	3	6	0	0	3	5	4	8	2	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	5	0	9	0	7	0	3	5	5	0	4	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	5	0	9	6	8	0	3	5	5	4	2	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Daufuskie Island Historic District is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying maps entitled "Beaufort County, South Carolina," sheets 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The boundaries include the entirety of Daufuskie Island, and were chosen to contain a geographic

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries socio-cultural, and architecturally cohesive
state N/A code county N/A code unit.

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Starr

organization

date 1981

street & number 121 West Springs Road

telephone (803) 788-9374

city or town Columbia

state South Carolina 29204

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

3/26/82

Charles E. Lee

(CRF)

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

for Alison Byers
Keeper of the National Register

6/2/82

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
Date entered _____

Continuation sheet 1

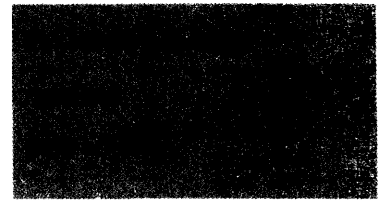
Item number 2

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Approximately 1 mile southwest of Hilton Head Island, bounded on the northeast by the Calibogue Sound, on the west by the Cooper River and the New River, and on the south and southeast by the mouth of the Savannah River and the Atlantic Ocean.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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85. Hudson House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof on main block and one addition, shed roof on second addition, external brick chimney in gable end, wooden piers, porch with hip roof; additions: detached buildings that were moved and attached to main block; outbuildings: two sheds.

89. First Union African Baptist Church: ca. 1918, one-story, frame church (vernacular in form with Greek Revival influence) with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof surmounted by polygonal steeple pierced with louvered vents and crowned with polygonal conical roof; seven thin columns support the weatherboarded pediment which has a cornice with returns; the principal elevation has paired entrances; outbuilding: public restroom building.

90. One-Room School: ca. 1910, one-story, frame school building with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers.

91. Mary Field School: ca. 1930, one-story, frame, two-room school building with rectangular plan, gable roof with brick flue topped with an arched brick cap, concrete block piers, two entrances sheltered by gable-roofed porches; outbuilding: house trailer used as day care center.

109. Daufuskie School: ca. 1900, one-story, frame, one-room school building (vernacular in form with Greek Revival influence) with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, brick piers; portico supported by four turned posts joined with a balustrade; outbuilding: mobile home (vandalized).

112A. Example of the single pen, one of three prevalent folk housing forms. One-story, frame, one-room (single pen) dwelling with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, windowless facade, other elevations pierced by single window. Wooden piers. Now used as an outbuilding to site 112.

124. Union Sisters and Brothers Oyster Society Hall: ca. 1890 (moved to present location ca. 1920), two-story, frame union hall with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, no foundation; dilapidated condition.

128. Roller House: Example of the "gable hatch" house, the most prevalent folk house type on Daufuskie Island. ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with external brick chimney in one gable end and hatch in opposite gable end, wooden piers, shed porch.

129. Mary Field Cemetery: 19th century cemetery still in use, recent markers date from 1950s and '60s; folk custom of placing household crockery and personal items on graves is evident in this cemetery.

254. Bloody Point Lighthouse: ca. 1883, one-and-a-half-story, frame lighthouse and keeper's residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with two internal, corbeled brick chimneys and large central gabled dormer which housed the light, brick piers, identical front and rear recessed porches with four chamfered and bracketed posts and balustrade; James C. LaCoste erected the building; outbuilding: metal shed.

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293. Mary Dunn Cemetery: 18th and 19th century cemetery, more than fifty stones visible, one brick vault with stepped and buttressed parapets and gable roof contains two distinctive metal caskets, ruins of another vault are also extant.

302. Martin House: Example of the double pile, hip roof house; second most prevalent, and most recent of the three folk housing forms found on Daufuskie. Ca. 1910, one-story frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, wooden piers; distinctive feature: crude batten door.

371. North-South Road: this dirt road built as early as 1805 appears in Mills's Atlas (1825); it connects Haigs Point, the northernmost part of the island, with the Martinangele tract at its southern extremity; sections of the old road are no longer in use.

372. Bloody Point: site of 1728 Yamassee Indian surprise attack on a scout boat service crew in which all scouts but one were killed. Indian artifacts are still found.

373. Tabby Ruins: ca. 1805-1842 remains of eight tabby slave dwellings associated with Haig's Point Plantation; some windows and a chimney are discernable; both cast and brick tabby forms may be seen.

Other Properties Contributing to the Character of the District:

2. Haig's Point Wick House: 1892, one-story, brick storage building with square plan, gable roof; brick laid in American common bond; notable feature: entrance treatment with distinctive segmental arch.

3. Haig's Point Cemetery: Nineteenth century, abandoned and overgrown antebellum slave cemetery; no headstones visible.

4. Simmons House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, bell cast hip roof, concrete block piers; outbuilding: privy.

6. Kearse House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, brick piers; shed porches partially enclosed; outbuildings: shed, privy.

8-37. Wooded tracts.

38A. Wooded tract.

39. Cooper River Cemetery: Nineteenth century, abandoned and overgrown Antebellum slave cemetery; numerous headstones visible.

40-50. Wooded tracts.

51. Lawrence House: 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers, shed porches; outbuildings: shed, vacant building: one-story, frame, square plan, weatherboard, pyramidal roof; detached house: one-story, frame, rectangular plan, weatherboard, gable roof.

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52A. Wooded tract.

54. Holmes House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with square plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof with gable dormers, brick piers, shed front porch (U in plan) partially enclosed, second shed porch in rear; outbuilding: privy.

54A. Wooded tract.

55. Holmes House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers, one-room addition (frame, weatherboarded, hip roof), shed porch; outbuildings: metal shed, potato house.

56-78. Wooded tracts.

79. Smith House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof with gable dormers, concrete block piers, addition (one-story frame, weatherboarded, shed roof), shed porch.

80. Washington House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, concrete block piers, two-room addition (one-story frame, weatherboarded, shed roof), modern screened porch; outbuildings: four sheds.

81. Webb Cemetery: Nineteenth century, abandoned and overgrown antebellum slave cemetery; no headstones visible.

83. Green House: ca. 1900, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable and shed roof, wooden piers; dilapidated condition.

86. Wooded tract with ruins of house.

87. Mickel House: ca. 1910, one-story residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, pyramidal roof, concrete block piers, modern porch with gable roof; outbuildings: two sheds, privy.

88. Wooded lot.

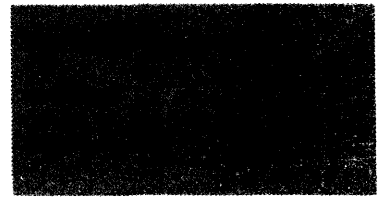
92. Robinson House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, concrete block piers, porch with shed roof covers three sides of building; outbuildings: three frame sheds, one metal shed.

93. Robinson House: ca. 1900, one-story residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, external brick chimney in gable end, wooden piers, shed porch; dilapidated condition.

94. Jenkins House: ca. 1910, one-story residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, brick piers, shed porch, addition to gable end (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roof); outbuildings: shed, chicken house.

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95. Simmons House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable and hip roof, external brick chimney in gable end, brick piers; outbuildings: two sheds, chicken house, privy.

96. White House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, concrete block piers, shed porch on two sides; outbuildings: garage-barn, three sheds.

98. Grant House: ca. 1900, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, external brick chimneys and hatches in gable ends; dilapidated condition.

99. Bright House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, concrete block piers, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roof) has boxed cornice returns and joined to main block by breezeway with segmental arch.

99A. Wooded tract.

100. Wooded tract with ruins of house.

101. Hubbard House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, ruins of brick chimney in gable end and hatch in opposite gable end, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roof) has shed porch; dilapidated condition.

101A. Wooded tract.

102. Grant House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, concrete block piers, shed porch with L plan, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roof) has gable hatch; dilapidated condition.

103. Mobley House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, external brick chimney in gable end and hatch in opposite gable, brick piers, shed porches on main block and ell; outbuildings: ruins of store, two metal sheds.

104. Grant House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, brick piers, balustraded wraparound shed porches; outbuildings: three sheds.

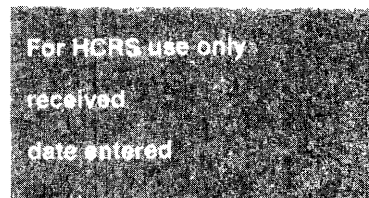
105. Wooded tract with ruins of house.

106. Graham Ice House: ca. 1900, one-story, frame commercial ice house with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, brick piers; dilapidated condition.

107. Graham House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, wooden piers; dilapidated condition.

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108. Graves House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, wooden piers, small shed addition to main block, shed porch; outbuildings: two sheds, storage building.

110. Graves House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with square plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof with interior brick chimney, wooden piers, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, rectangular plan, hip roof) joined to main block by covered breezeway; dilapidated condition.

111. Grant House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof with interior brick chimney, wooden piers, balustraded shed porch; dilapidated condition.

112. Williams House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof with external brick chimney, wooden piers, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded rectangular plan, hip roof) joined to main block and forms ell, wraparound shed porch, outbuildings: one frame and two metal sheds.

113. Burn House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with external brick chimney at one gable end and a hatch at the other, concrete block piers, wraparound shed porch.

114. House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, brick piers, balustraded wraparound shed porch; outbuildings: four sheds, privy.

120. Yarbrough House: ca. 1920, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers, balustraded recessed corner porch with turned post, modern addition (one-story, frame, plywood walls, shed roof) attached to rear; outbuildings: three sheds.

122. Yarbrough House: ca. 1930, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, board and batten, gable roof, wooden piers, shed addition; outbuildings: two sheds, privy.

123. Yarbrough House: ca. 1920, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, board and batten, gable roof, concrete block piers, shed porch and shed addition; outbuildings: shed, privy.

125. Grant House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers, shed porch with L plan on main block and shed porch on ell; outbuildings: four sheds.

126. Stevens House: ca. 1920, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, concrete block piers; now used for storage.

130. Wooded tract with ruins of house.

131. Grant House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, asphalt shingles, gable roof with exterior brick chimney in one gable end and hatch in the other, wooden piers, shed addition and balustraded shed porch; outbuildings: four sheds, chicken coop, potato house, privy.

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date entered

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131A. Wooded tract.

132. Brown House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weather-board siding, gable roof with exterior brick chimneys in each gable end, wooden piers, shed addition and shed porch with L plan.

134. Wooded tract with ruins of praise house.

135-151. Wooded tracts.

252. Bloody Point Wick House (Silver Dew Winery): 1884, one-story, brick lighthouse auxiliary building, gable roof; brick laid in Flemish bond with water table; notable features: distinctive entrance treatment with double-leaf paneled doors, transom and segmental arch; also louvered shutters on two elevations; building sited on circular concrete pad which once supported range light tower.

253. Bloody Point Storage Building: ca. 1900, one-story, brick lighthouse auxiliary building, gable roof; brick laid in American common bond.

255A. Wooded tracts.

256A. Wooded tracts.

257. Parker House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, concrete block piers, shed porch, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roof) has shed addition; outbuildings: four frame sheds, two metal sheds, chicken coop, potato house.

258. Bates House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence, rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with exterior chimney and hatch in gable end (ell has hip roof), wooden piers, porch with hip roof; outbuildings: shed (board and batten).

259. Bloody Point Cemetery: 19th century, abandoned and overgrown antebellum slave cemetery; three headstones visible.

286. Simmons House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with exterior chimney in one gable end and a hatch in the other, concrete block piers, shed porch with L plan, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, hip roof) forms ell; outbuildings: shed, metal chicken house, privy.

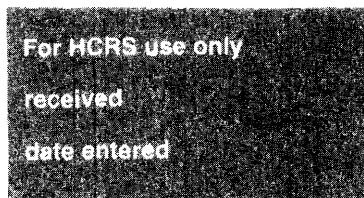
287. Hamilton House: ca. 1910, one-story, frame residence with L plan, weatherboard siding, hip roof, concrete block piers, shed porch with L plan, addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, hip roof) forms ell; outbuilding: shed.

288. Wiley House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with hatches, wooden piers, balustraded shed porch, addition (one-story frame, weatherboarded, gable roof) joined to main block by covered breezeway; outbuildings: five frame sheds, one metal shed.

290. Wooded tract with ruins of house.

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291. Blake House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with ell plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with an exterior chimney in one gable end and hatch in the other, concrete block piers, shed porch and addition (one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roof) attached to facade; outbuilding: privy.

292. Blake House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with irregular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with an exterior chimney in one gable end and hatch in the other, concrete block and brick piers, balustraded shed porch, addition (one-story, frame, plywood siding, gable roof) perpendicular to ell; outbuildings: shed, privy.

301. Bryan House: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof with gable and hatches, concrete block piers, balustraded shed wraparound porch on two-and-a-half elevations; outbuildings: metal shed, privy.

303. Porter House: ca. 1920, one-and-one-half-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof and portico with turned posts and balustrade, concrete block and brick piers, screened shed addition attached to long side; outbuildings: two wooden sheds, one frame shed.

311. Fripp Cemetery: 19th century, abandoned and overgrown antebellum plantation cemetery; no markers visible.

314-370. Wooded tracts.

375. Salt marshes.

Noncontributing Properties:

5. Bentley House: ca. 1975, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, aluminum siding, gable roof, concrete block foundation; outbuildings: shed, doghouse, privy.

38. Cooper River Landing: ca. 1960, one-story, concrete block commercial building with rectangular plan, flat roof, buttressed walls, crude bay-like windows on facade.

82. Hargray Telephone Company Tower: tall steel tower with dish antenna.

84. Green House: ca. 1960, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, concrete block foundation; outbuilding: well house.

97. Rody House: mobile home.

115. Boyd Building: ca. 1970, one-story, frame commercial building with rectangular plan weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers.

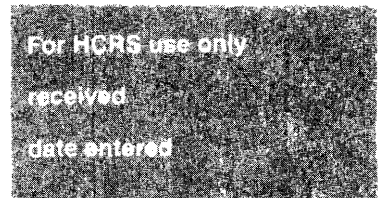
116. Boyd House: ca. 1950, one-story, frame building (formerly a residence, now used for storage) with rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, gable roof, wooden piers, shed porch; dilapidated condition; one elevation has gable end hatch.

117. Boyd House: mobile home; outbuilding: shed.

118. Richardson Building: ca. 1960, one-story, frame utility building with rectangular plan, vertical-board siding, shed roof, garage doors.

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119. Daufuskie Island Co-operative Store: ca. 1975, one-story, frame commercial building with rectangular plan, plywood siding, gable roof, concrete block foundation; outbuildings: pumphouse, two public restroom buildings.

121. Yarbrough House: modern residence; unable to describe because land was posted. (No photo).

127. Stevens House: ca. 1975, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, aluminum siding, gable roof, concrete block foundation; outbuildings: shed, pumphouse.

133. Saxon House: under construction (1981), one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, gable roof, tall wooden piers.

255. Burn House: mobile home.

256. Smith House: mobile home.

289. Burn House: ca. 1975, one-and-a-half-story, A-frame, frame residence with rectangular plan, steep gable roof, post foundation.

294. Barbee House: ca. 1970, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, plywood siding, hip roof with integral porch, wooden pier foundation; built over water and approached by pier.

295. Boyd House: ca. 1960, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, asphalt shingle siding, gable roof, concrete block foundation; outbuildings: garage with attached shed, chicken coop, greenhouse, office.

296. Boyd House: ca. 1960, one-story, frame residence with ell plan, plywood siding, gable and shed roofs, shed porch, wooden pier foundation; built over water and approached by pier.

297. Rody House: mobile home.

298. Burn House: mobile home.

299. Burn House: ca. 1975, one-and-a-half-story, frame residence with irregular plan, vertical siding, complex roof system with integral porch, wooden pier foundation.

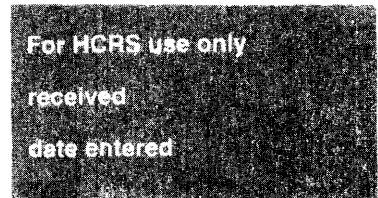
300. Varney House: mobile home.

304. Porter House: mobile home.

305. Daufuskie Island Post Office: ca. 1960, one-story, concrete block post office building with an ell plan, gable roof, shed porch; laundry facility in ell; joined to Burn House (306) by large breezeway.

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306. Burn House: ca. 1960, one-story, concrete block residence with a rectangular plan, gable roof; joined to Daufuskie Island Post Office (305) by large breezeway; outbuilding: multi-roomed storage unit.

307. Hargray Telephone Company Building: ca. 1970, two-story, frame commercial building with rectangular plan, asbestos shingle siding, gable (saltbox form) roof, concrete block foundation; exterior metal stairs to second floor; outbuilding: shed.

308. Frazier House: ca. 1975, one-story, frame residence with rectangular plan, aluminum siding, gable roof, concrete block foundation, frame addition with shed roof and plywood siding, shed porch.

309. Ward House: mobile home.

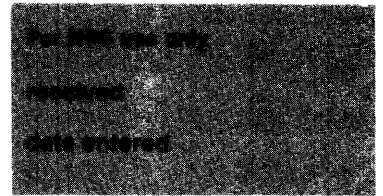
310. Ward House: mobile home.

312. Ward House: ca. 1970, one-story, concrete block residence with rectangular plan, gable roof, recessed porch.

313. Wheelihaen House: ca. 1950, one-story, frame and concrete block residence with basically rectangular plan, gable roof, porch at one end of main block and small frame addition (original house) at other end; half of main block is frame and remainder concrete block. Outbuildings: chicken coop.

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with Robert Watts, shipwright, to construct an ocean going vessel. The Bloody Point location was especially desirable for its proximity to South Carolina and Georgia rice plantations, hence a full cargo might be readily obtained. Bloody Point was owned by Watts from 1770 until his death in 1775, and was likely the construction site of several ships by the highly regarded shipbuilder.

In the Revolutionary era which followed, Daufuskie Island, whose citizens were loyal to the British King, was dubbed Little Bermuda. Nearby Hilton Head Islanders adhered to the patriot cause, which gave rise to clashes. On or about Christmas of 1782, according to an account in a Royalist Charleston newspaper, a group from Hilton Head styling themselves the Bloody Legion, in an apparent act of reprisal, "... came to a house on Daufuskie Island, where Capt. Philip Martinangele of the Royal Militia was lying sick, and whilst two of them held his wife, another ... shot him dead; they afterwards plundered Mrs. Martinangele and her children of almost everything they had." Archeological investigation of the site might prove fruitful. The Martinangele plantation was probably located near the Martinangele cemetery, now called the Mary Dunn cemetery (#293). The 1790 gravestone of Mary Martinangele, Capt. Martinangele's widow, is the oldest surviving marker. The cemetery also contains an unusual step parapet, gable-roofed sarcophagus, unmarked, but probably dating from the plantation era 1800-1860, and which contains two intact molded iron caskets typical of that period and locale.

By the early 1800s the cultivation of long staple sea island cotton formed Daufuskie's chief economic base. During this period the island was divided into five or six large plantations with resident owners. In 1805 inhabitants of Daufuskie Island and St. Luke's Parish petitioned the legislature to establish by law the north-south road, previously used by common consent, which ran the length of the island from a landing at the northeastern extremity called Haig's Point to the Martinangele plantation to the south. This road appears on the 1825 Mills's Atlas map of Beaufort District, and, except for a short section near its southern end, is still intact (#371). Daufuskie's other roads grew chiefly from boundary roads which both divided the island by defining property lines and at the same time served as the connecting link for social exchange between plantations.

The era of plantation expansion from 1805-1842 saw a boom in Daufuskie's economy. Long staple cotton fetched up to \$1.35 a pound in European markets as compared to an average of \$.11 per pound for ordinary cotton. On what was the Haig's Point Plantation are located the ruins of ten tabby slave huts (#373) built ca. 1805-1841. They are significant not only as an artifact of the plantation era but also as an example of tabby construction, itself a now vanished building method.

With the fall of Hilton Head and the occupation of the Port Royal area early in the Civil War, Daufuskie was abandoned by its white landowners. Slaves were either taken away by their masters or fled. Daufuskie was largely unoccupied from 1862-1865, although some Union forces were garrisoned here in 1862. They carried out engineering operations on nearby Jones and Bird Islands in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, across the Savannah River. Houses were pulled down to construct gun emplacement platforms and an engineer's wharf was built at Daufuskie's southwestern end.

The Reconstruction years saw an influx of blacks who at first occupied abandoned slave quarters and worked the land under freedmen's contracts. In 1879 and 1884, John J. Stoddard subdivided his Maryfield and Cooper River plantations into small tracts and sold to blacks, creating the two communities still in existence. Lot 18 of the Maryfield tract was sold in 1881 to the trustees of the First Union African Baptist Church. The present church (#89) built about 1918, and the one-room school behind it (#90), in use by 1921, served the Maryfield community while Mt. Carmel Church

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(#52) and the Janie Hamilton School (#53) served the Cooper River Settlement. These churches are associated with certain primitive religious practices whose roots extend back to plantation and African traditions. The schools were often used for services and "shouts" a rhythmic song-dance, which frequently lasted all night. The decoration of graves with household crockery and the decedents' personal possessions, a practice with established African antecedents, is still commonly practiced at Maryfield Cemetery (#129).

Other structures of ethnic interest include the First Union Sisters and Brothers Oyster Society Hall (#124), an 1890s building moved from Chaplin's Landing to its present location about 1921 to serve as a meeting place for this fraternal type lodge. Its name denotes the industry which by this time was a major source of income to Daufuskie Island blacks. Mary Fields (sic) School (#91), one of South Carolina's few functioning two-room schoolhouses, was built in the 1930s to educate its black children, while Daufuskie School, ca. 1900, (#109) served the island's relatively few white children. Daufuskie School closed in 1962 when its last pupil graduated.

Daufuskie's white population in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries consisted of a few large landowners, fishermen, boat builders, and keepers of the island's two lighthouses. Haig's Point lighthouse (#1), actually the rear beacon of a pair of fixed white range lights, was constructed in 1873 to guide vessels through the Calibogue Sound. Bloody Point lighthouse (#254), the front beacon of a range light pair, was completed in 1883 and marked the Savannah River channel.

The years from 1890-1930 were prosperous, with a thriving oyster industry, logging, and truck farming operations swelling Daufuskie's population to around one thousand people. It was during this period that the bulk of the folk housing (representative examples: #112A, #128, #302) currently seen on Daufuskie was built. By the 1940-50s, however, pollution of the Savannah River and competition from mainland farmers had ended these means of livelihood. The resulting outward migration reduced the total population to 59 in 1980. It is this declining population coupled with Daufuskie's geographic inaccessibility which has mitigated the effects of modern intrusion or disturbance of its historic sites. Thus, due to a virtual halt in development by 1940, the unique ambience of Daufuskie Island Historic District remains intact today.

Architecture:

The difficulty in acquiring building materials has contributed to the unusual housing on Daufuskie, much of it a survival of an earlier era. Thus, the folk housing, which dominates the architectural picture on Daufuskie, reflects not only its occupants' current shelter forms, but provides information on how those forms evolved. One and two-room dwellings gave way to four-room, central-hall gable and hip roof type houses (representative examples: #112A, #128, #302). It is not uncommon to see one, two, and even three of these earlier buildings still used as dependencies or incorporated as additions to the main house (#85). Of particular architectural interest is the survival of what is apparently an eighteenth century building technology used in the construction of Daufuskie's twentieth century folk housing stock. All pre-1930 houses examined employed a simple braced frame, unusual in a time when the balloon frame had long supplanted it as the construction of choice. Placement of the corner braces at unequal heights on the

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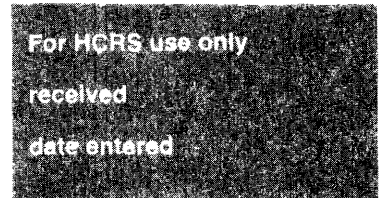
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corner post was common practice of eighteenth century builders, since two mortices at the same level would weaken the corner post. Yet, this pattern, unnecessary when using modern nails, is consistently found. A few houses exhibited such archaic structural elements as a summer beam. For a fuller discussion of Daufuskie Island's folk housing, see R. K. Starr's "Daufuskie Island, South Carolina, Cultural Resources Survey."

Other architectural types may be seen in Daufuskie's two lighthouses and one-room schoolhouse. Haig's Point (#1) has a unique tower supported by keeper's dwelling design. Bloody Point lighthouse (#254) is identical to the now destroyed Elba Island "Waving Girl" lighthouse except for the presence of the dormer room from which the beacon was displayed. The Daufuskie School (#109) is an excellent example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture.

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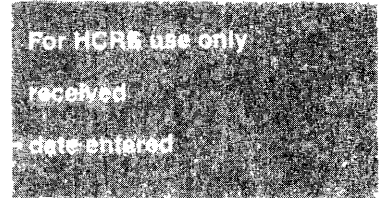
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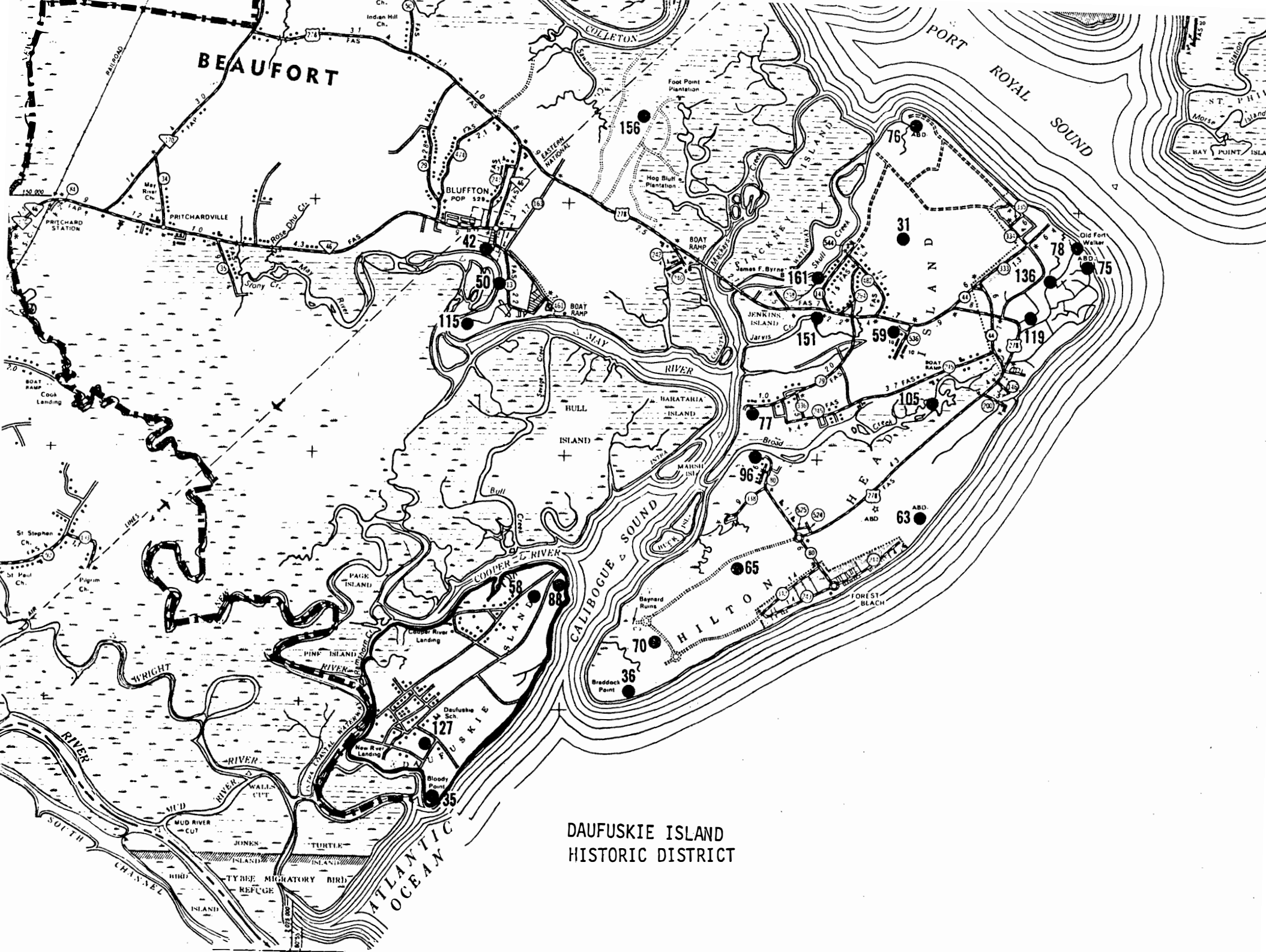


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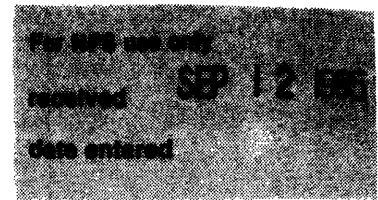
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADDENDUM FOR THE DAUFUSKIE ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Daufuskie Island Historic District, which includes the geographic entirety of this Beaufort County sea island, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 2, 1982, based on the significance of the district in the areas of architecture, military history, black history, and local history. The following addendum to the National Register of Historic Places nomination evaluates the archaeological potential of the island and establishes the significance of the historic district in the areas of prehistoric and historic archaeology.

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ARCHEOLOGICAL ADDENDUM FOR THE DAUFUSKIE ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

In July of 1982, an archeological survey and limited subsurface testing program of portions of Daufuskie Island were conducted by James L. Michie, Archeologist I, of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. The archeological investigations were sponsored privately by clients who intended to develop portions of the island. The proposed development amounted to approximately 2,500 acres, which constitutes nearly half of the island. The reconnaissance survey was designed to locate historic and prehistoric sites that would be threatened by the proposed development, and to test certain settlement hypotheses that are currently being established for the South Carolina coast. The survey demonstrated that Daufuskie Island is exceptionally rich in prehistoric sites, and that historic sites exist as subsurface deposits. As a result of these archeological investigations, a total of forty-six new archeological sites were discovered, thirty-three of which are prehistoric and thirteen historic (Michie 1983). Subsurface testing at many of these sites indicate they have a capability of yielding information about the past. In addition to the subsurface testing, the general reconnaissance survey confirmed that site location on the island conforms to historic and prehistoric settlement models, and subsequently, these site locations have yielded information about the past. The apparent integrity of these sites also demonstrates that they are likely to yield additional information about the past.

OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

In the summer of 1982, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology contracted with Edward D. Stone and Associates, Inc. to conduct a reconnaissance survey of three tracts of land that were being considered for development: Haig Point, Webb, and Oak Ridge (see Figure 1), all of which were formerly eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation properties. The locations of these specific plantations were provided by the land owners and several local informants. Beyond this knowledge, other local relic collectors provided some knowledge about the potential for prehistoric sites.

The project's research design was a manifold attempt at discovering as many sites as possible during the allotted time in the field. In addition to contacting local residents and relic collectors, we also implemented a settlement model for both historic and prehistoric settlement for field verification. The historic model, generated by South and Hartley (1980), hypothesized that plantations would be located in strategic positions that provided access to navigable streams and other bodies of water that served as transportation systems for annual crops. As such, plantations would be expected to exist near the edge of the island instead of its interior. The prehistoric settlement model deals with aboriginal shell middens, and other forms of settlement during the past 10,000 years (see Michie 1980, 1982, 1983).

The settlement model, which is specifically designed for the coast, asserts that: 1) Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites should be located adjacent to the peripheral edge of former fresh-water tributaries and their immediate environments, and that interior sites of this kind would be relatively rare, 2) shell middens of the Early Woodland period would tend to cluster near the entrance of estuaries or in marsh systems near the ocean,

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and 3) shell middens of the later Woodland periods would have a greater distribution throughout the estuaries, and would tend to occur in areas more removed from the present location of the ocean. These settlement hypotheses are based on data recently acquired from a correlation between sea level fluctuations and the location of temporally known sites (see Colquhoun et al. 1981).

As an extension of this model, it is further proposed that: 1) shell midden sites would be distributed in areas that yield or yielded biotic resources, and that these sites would be associated with specific topographic features, 1a) sites will exist along the periphery of an island or other land form contiguous with the marsh, 1b) sites will occur on the highest elevations, and 1c) sites will be abundant at locations where tidal creeks, streams, and other navigable bodies of water are closest to an island or other land form (Michie 1982, 1983).

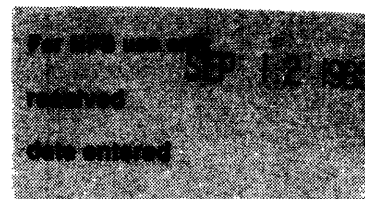
While shell middens are generally expected to occur mainly on the periphery of islands, they may also occur in the interior in the vicinity of freshwater ponds. These occupations, however, are relatively infrequent.

In order to test these settlement propositions, our reconnaissance survey walked the entire peripheral zone of the island, except for the southern edge along Mungen Creek, and recorded the occurrence of shell middens. In the interior, we walked all exposed areas, which included plowed fields, dirt roads, trails, tree falls, and ditch banks. In addition to walking, we also extended transects across elevated ridges that were juxtaposed to interior ponds and removed soil at set intervals to a depth of at least twenty-four inches.

These methods of investigation confirmed the reliability of the model. Historic and prehistoric shell middens are situated on the peripheral edge of the island overlooking extensive marsh systems (see Fig. 2 and 3) and navigable bodies of water, and they tend to be associated with elevated portions of land. There are no indications of shell middens on the southeast side of the island, and we could find no evidence of middens in the interior. The remains of extensive Archaic and occasional Paleo-Indian occupations were found in the relic collections of local inhabitants. These lithic materials were mostly recovered from the eroded beach on the southeast side of the island that overlooks portions of Calibogue Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Presumably, at some earlier time, and with lower sea level, Calibogue Sound was represented by a freshwater stream and an associated bottomland environment that attracted hunters and gatherers.

The reconnaissance survey that was conducted on the island emphasized the Haig Point, Webb, and Oak Ridge tracts of land (see Figure 1), but the survey frequently went outside of these areas to substantiate settlement patterns that were being monitored. In doing so, we were able to corroborate the patterns.

In terms of the historic site survey, a literature search was conducted to verify the existence of the known plantations, and to recognize the presence of additional settlements. The search indicated Haig Point and Webb, but failed to associate the Oak Ridge tract with its own plantation. Presumably, Oak Ridge was once associated with the Melrose plantation, which is located north of Oak Ridge and south of Haig Point (see Fig. 1). The existence of these two plantations is clearly demonstrated by early maps, and with the existence of foundation footings, extant walls, and scatters of brick. Subsurface investigations at Haig and Webb have shown the presence of historic cultural materials that exist in an undisturbed context. At Haig

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Point there is a linear row of former slave cabins manufactured from tabby (see Fig. 4). These cabins are in various forms of deterioration, but subsurface testing has shown that the cabin floors are littered with historic materials, shellfish remains, and animal and fish bones. At Webb a similar discovery was made with the retrieval of cultural materials and structural remains. In the immediate vicinity of Melrose plantation there were once cultural materials in the form of ceramics, glass bottles, and brick fragments that were recovered by local relic collectors. Presently, scattered brick fragments mark the location of what may have been the main plantation house. Based on the brick scatter and the eroded cultural materials, the house probably collapsed into Calibogue Sound. An examination of the contiguous forest near this location failed to yield any visible evidence of additional structures, but at least one early map does indicate a linear series of structures and other buildings immediately behind the main house which may indicate the presence of slave cabins and related service buildings. If this is true, then this evidence may be present in the form of subsurface deposits.

In addition to verifying the location of Haig Point and Webb, and showing that subsurface deposits exist undisturbed, the survey also conducted subsurface testing along the peripheral edge from Haig Point to the beginning of Melrose. This segment of the survey also identified several other historic structures that are present in the form of collapsed tabby ruins and brick scatters, in addition to subsurface materials. At each of these locations the buried deposits appear to be intact and undisturbed. The cultural materials exist in the form of ceramics, glass and bottle fragments, and nails. Occasional animal bone was also noted. While the function of these historic structures is not clearly understood, it is evident that they are all located on the peripheral edge of the island and they are positioned in strategic locations that provide access to navigable waters. The reconnaissance survey and testing within the interior of the island failed to locate any cultural materials relative to the eighteenth or nineteenth century.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY

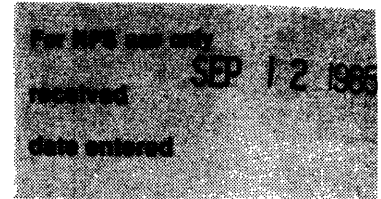
The following information provides a brief review of the prehistoric and historic sites that were located during the reconnaissance survey of Daufuskie Island. The sites that are described appear to be intact and are capable of generating information about the past. The remaining sites listed simply as site numbers have suffered various degrees of attrition through erosion and have lost some of their integrity. Other sites appear without cultural materials and their temporal range is not clearly understood. All of the sites do, however, form a settlement pattern which is significant in understanding past lifeways.

Prehistoric Sites

38BU135 (Bluff Site): This site is one of the most significant on Daufuskie Island (Michie, 1983:43). The site is located on the western side of the island on an elevated, sandy bluff. It is composed of a number of oyster shell refuse middens, the largest of which is roughly two hundred feet by four hundred feet. A number of Middle and Late Woodland as well as Mississippian ceramics were located at the site suggesting late occupation of the area. Human cremations have been reported from this site (Taylor 1982).

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Reports from collectors in the area indicate that the site was also occupied during the Archaic period. From the areal extent of the shell middens and the presence of Mississippian artifacts, extended occupation, perhaps in the form of a village, is suggested. One shell midden along the southwest edge of the site appears to have been historic in origin, based on reports of glass and ceramics having been found there.

38BU136 (Rabbit Point Shell Midden): The site is located on the western side of the island overlooking the Cooper River to the northwest. It is a shell midden some seventy-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet in size and composed of oyster shell with minor amounts of clam, periwinkle and knobbed whelk (Michie, 1983:49). Artifacts discovered and reported to have been discovered at the site indicate late prehistoric (Woodland) occupation of the site.

38BU587: Located on the northeastern side of Daufuskie Island, 38BU587 is a linear shell midden twenty feet wide by one hundred feet long occupying an old dune formation. Two eroded ceramic sherds were recovered from the site, indicating late prehistoric occupation.

38BU589: Located on a slightly elevated ridge overlooking a marsh on the northeast side of the island, this site is an eroded shell midden some forty feet by ten feet in size. Several eroded, unidentifiable ceramic sherds were observed indicating late prehistoric affiliation.

38BU597: This site represents one of the larger shell middens located on Daufuskie Island. Located on the north side of the island in a marsh overlooking the Cooper River, the midden site covers the entire surface of a three-acre marsh hummock. Ceramic sherds indicating fairly continuous occupation throughout the late prehistoric were recovered. Small amounts of animal bone were noted among the shell deposits. Shell remains indicated the presence of oyster, clam, razor clam, whelk and periwinkle.

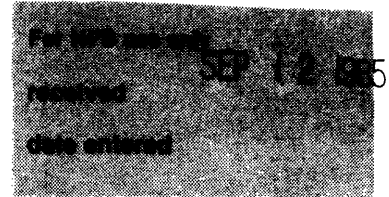
38BU598: This site is a shell midden 175 feet long and 15 feet wide located on the northwest edge of a marsh hummock on the island's northern side. Ceramic sherds and other cultural material were observed eroding from the midden deposits. Late prehistoric occupation is suggested.

38BU612 (Beach Site): Located on the northwestern side of the island, this site is an artifact scatter and eroded oyster shell midden deposited along a sandy beach adjacent to an elevated bluff. This site may represent a completely eroded shell midden. Artifacts recovered at the site included various Woodland period ceramic sherds and one heat treated piece of chert.

38BU615 (Periwinkle Shell Midden): The Periwinkle Shell Midden site is located on the western side of the island on a point of land overlooking the marsh east of Ramshorn Creek. The midden is seventy-five feet in length. Although no artifacts

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were recovered, the site is very significant in that it is composed primarily of periwinkle shells. Further investigation of the midden might well yield data pertinent to isolating this particular preference for periwinkles at this site.

38BU621: Located on the northeastern side of the island and in front of the Haig Point Lighthouse, this site is composed of two shell middens eroding from a bluff. The middens are rather small, averaging only five to six feet in diameter. A single late prehistoric complicated stamped sherd was located.

38BU626: This site is located on the northeastern side of the island and slightly inland to the west of the island's main dirt road. A single plain ceramic sherd was discovered.

38BU627: This site was discovered in the course of post-hole digger test pits on the northeastern side of the island. A single cordmarked ceramic sherd was discovered in a test unit. Site size and function are undetermined.

38BU629: Also discovered in the course of subsurface testing, this site is located on the northeastern side of the island and some 200 feet from the marsh overlooking Calibogue Sound. The site is not associated with a shell midden. One curvilinear stamped ceramic sherd was recovered. Site size and function are not known.

38BU631: The site is located some 450 feet south of 38BU629. A single plain ceramic sherd was discovered in subsurface testing. Site function and size were undetermined.

38BU632: The site is situated on a sandy east sloping ridge overlooking a marsh and, further east, Calibogue Sound. Discovered by subsurface testing, the site is composed of three cordmarked ceramic sherds. Site size and function are unknown at present.

In addition to these prehistoric sites, a total of nineteen other prehistoric shell middens were discovered. There were no diagnostic artifacts associated with these middens. The sites (38BU585, 586, 588, 590 591; 596, 599, 601, 602, 603, 605, 606, 609, 610, 614, 616, 617, 622 and 623) varied in size from a few feet in diameter to 40 feet by 10 feet and in shape from round and semicircular to elongated and/or linear. Shell species were predominantly oyster with smaller amounts of periwinkle, whelk and clam.

Historic Sites

38BU584 (Lower House Site): The Lower House site is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site composed of a fairly high density of artifacts and structural remains. The site is located along the eastern side of the island on a bluff overlooking Calibogue Sound. The historic component consists of a mound of brick and tabby mortar some sixteen feet by fourteen feet in size. It is located inside an avenue of eight live oak trees.

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Few artifacts were associated with this structure. The prehistoric component is composed of ceramic sherds indicating an occupation from Early Woodland through the Mississippian periods. From subsurface testing, the prehistoric site appears to extend three hundred and fifty feet along the bluff and extends some seventy feet inland. In addition to ceramics, shell, charcoal and minor amounts of bone were recovered from the test excavations.

38BU600: Located on the northwestern side of the island some forty feet from the marsh edge, this site is composed of a small "C" shaped tabby structure (Michie, 1983: 67). The structures' internal dimensions are three feet "square" with wall thickness of ten inches and is elevated twenty-four inches above ground level. No cultural material was discovered associated with this structure.

38BU604: 38BU604 is a cluster of historic shell middens located on the northwestern edge of the island overlooking the Cooper River and adjacent marsh. Twentieth century ceramics and bottle glass were recovered from the site suggesting that it may have been the result of the island's oyster industry during the 1920s and 1930s.

38BU607: This site is also an historic shell midden located on the northeast side of the island and situated on a bluff overlooking the Cooper River. Artifacts recovered (thread cap glass bottle fragments) indicates that it may have been associated with the 1940s and 1950s oyster industry.

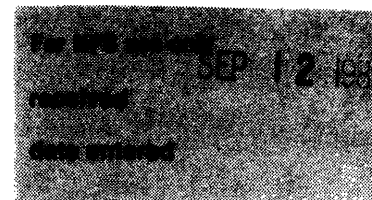
38BU608: Yet another twentieth century (1920s and 1930s) shell midden located on the northern side of Daufuskie Island and along a bluff overlooking the Cooper River. Cultural material recovered from the site consisted of brick fragments, whiskey and soft drink bottle fragments.

38BU620 (Webb Site): The Webb Site is located on the west-central side of the island overlooking Ramshorn Creek and adjacent marsh to the west. The site is composed of two historic tabby foundations and four shell middens. The most complete structural foundation is composed of field stone and tabby and is rectangular in shape appearing to open to the southeast. Its length is just over four feet and width approximately two feet. Several artifacts recovered in the subsurface testing indicated the age of the foundation was nineteenth century (post 1820). The second tabby foundation was sixty feet west of the first and was very similar to it in structural composition and size. The four shell refuse middens were composed primarily of oyster shell. Cultural material recovered during the test excavations included glass fragments, a wrought iron nail and a Westerwald stoneware ceramic fragment.

38 BU625 (Scouten Site): Located on the north end of the island, this historic site is the remains of the late nineteenth, early twentieth century Scouten House and its outbuildings. The site was located during subsurface testing. Artifacts were predominantly structural debris as well as glass and ceramics. According to Michie (1983:70), the house and its outbuildings were shown in a photograph in a 1928 portfolio

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of the Haig's Point Plantation that was being sold by the Christensen Realty Company of Beaufort.

38BU628 (Woodland House Site): This site is located on the northeastern side of the island and along a bluff overlooking Calibogue Sound. It is composed of an eighteen by twelve foot mound of brick rubble and two historic shell middens. A nineteenth century occupation is suggested for this structure. Subsurface testing of one of the shell middens revealed a cut nail and a kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments.

38BU630 (Historic Middens Site): Although the site consists only of five historic period shell middens, it is likely that the site at one time contained one or more tabby structures. It is located along the northern side of Daufuskie Island on a ridge slope overlooking Calibogue Sound. The middens extend some forty-six by twenty-five feet northwest to southeast and are surrounded by eight live oak trees. Subsurface testing indicated post 1820 occupation. Artifacts recovered included cut nails, brick and mortar fragments as well as annularware ceramics and kaolin pipe fragments.

38BU634 (South Tabby Site): The South Tabby Site is located along the northeastern side of the island from Calibogue Sound. It is composed of two tabby ruins and four associated shell refuse middens. The eastern-most tabby structure measures 6.5 feet in ~~length~~ and nearly 3 feet in width with wall thickness of nine inches. The western-most structure appears to be a chimney foundation measuring 6.30 feet in length and 2.85 feet in width. Two shell middens are associated with the eastern-most structure while two middens are also associated with the western-most structures. Subsurface testing near the structures recovered architectural material dating the site to the nineteenth century (post 1826). The middens artifacts include bottle glass, whitewares and feldspathic glazed ceramics.

In addition to these ten historic sites, three historic midden sites (38BU613, 38BU618, and 38BU622) were located during the archeological investigation. There were no artifacts associated with them; however, their close proximity to historic structures and/or sites indicated that they were deposited during historic times.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS

The archeological information generated from the reconnaissance survey extends the significance of Daufuskie Island as a historic district to include portions of the historic past that no longer exist in the form of standing architectural features. This portion of the historic record now exists as subsurface deposits, or at best, collapsed walls, foundation footings, and brick scatters. Beyond the historic record, the survey has also provided continuity into the aboriginal past. The record of their exploits and adaptations also exists as subsurface features that are capable of generating additional information about chronology, lifeways, and process.

In addition to the goals of site discovery and temporal identification, the survey sought to test current settlement models that have been proposed for the coast

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of South Carolina, and that deal with both the historic and prehistoric periods. The survey demonstrated that historic and prehistoric sites conform with a general settlement model, as predicted. By the virtue of conforming with predictive models, the sites have yielded information important in understanding the past.

Many of the prehistoric shell midden sites are exceptionally intact and have suffered little or no erosion. These specific sites, because of their integrity, and because they contain important information in regard to subsistence activities and artifact data, have an exceptional potential to contribute knowledge about the past. By this very fact, they are likely to yield information important in understanding prehistory.

The subsurface investigations conducted at the plantations and other related sites have demonstrated that intact cultural deposits can contribute to the general understanding of coastal plantations and human behavior during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The linear row of slave cabins at Haig Point, for example, contain an array of cultural materials in the form of partially intact structures, chimney foundations, structural artifacts such as nails, a variety of ceramics, bottle and glass fragments, and other household items, in addition to subsistence data in the form of shellfish remains and animal bones. While the function of the structural remains at Webb and the other sites is currently uncertain, they have nevertheless demonstrated the presence of subsurface deposits that exist in an undisturbed context. With this information, therefore, the historic deposits have an opportunity to contribute substantially to a further understanding of the past.

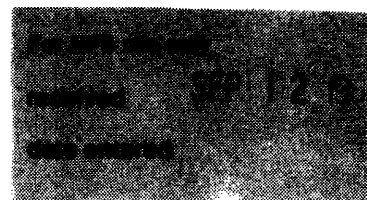
Charles E. Lee

State Historic Preservation Officer

8-22-85
(date)

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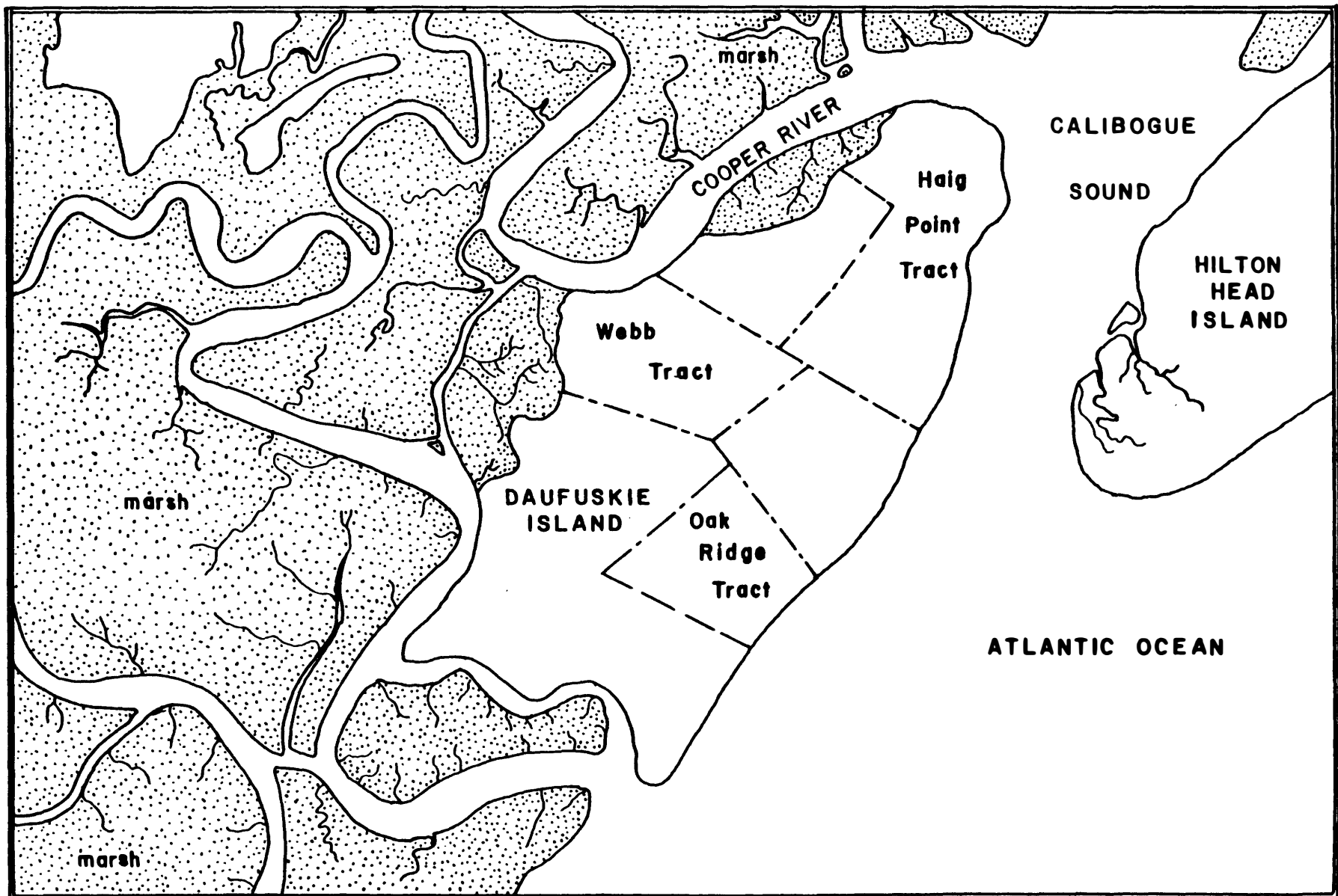


Figure 1. Daufuskie Island and surrounding landforms.