Friends of Congaree Swamp

www.friendsofcongaree.org
Winter 2009

Advocates for Congaree National Park and its unique environment.

A Brief Introduction to the Prehistoric Communities of the Congaree River Floodplain, Congaree National Park

Meredith D. Hardy, Ph.D., Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service

(The complete text of Meredith Hardy's submission, including citations, can be found on the Friends' website.)

Archeologists divide cultural histories of regions into cultural chronologies, with numerous local phases and traditions fitting into broader conceptions of cultural periods. These divisions are based in observed patterns and changes in many kinds of artifacts, locations and forms of settlement, practices such as gathering food and producing tools, and the extent, or absence of, both local and long-distance regional interactions. What follows is a brief presentation of the cultural history of the Congaree River Floodplain, a general description of the ancient societies that occupied the South Carolina Inner Coastal Plain and Fall Zone regions. There are many questions that remain unanswered regarding the lifeways and practices of these communities, questions that can only be addressed through extensive, systematic archeological inquiry.

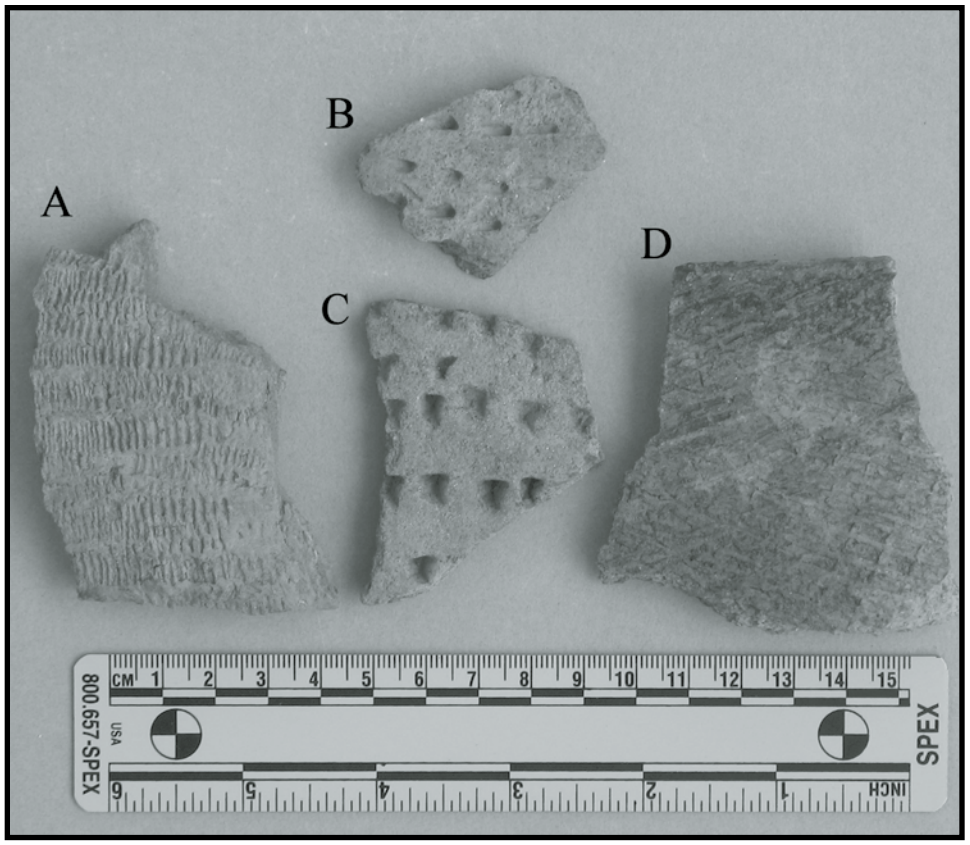

Figure 1. Prehistoric pottery sherds recovered from Congaree National Park. A: Dunlap Fabric Impressed; B: Thom's Creek Drag and Jab Punctate; C: Refuge Dentate Stamped; D: Deptford Linear Check Stamped (crossed).

Cultural Overview

The current archeological evidence indicates that prehistoric occupation of the area occurred throughout the 10,000 year time span covering the Paleoindian through the Late Mississippian Periods. Presumably, short-term forays into the area by these peoples occurred periodically, in order to take advantage of the natural plant and animal resources that inhabited the area.

It appears that **Paleoindian** (ca. 9500 – 8000 B.C.) peoples arrived in present-day South Carolina during this climatic transitional period, initially hunting megafauna, then preying on non-herding species. However, by the beginning of the Early Holocene period (ca. 8000 B.C.) most of the megafauna had disappeared. In the Congaree River valley, the "Buyck's" Bluff site, located across the river from Congaree National Park in Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve, has been dated to the Paleoindian Period. It is likely that the Southeastern Paleoindians were fairly generalized hunter-gatherers who pursued a wide range of animals, including the megafauna that became extinct near the end of the Pleistocene age. Hunting techniques that appear to have been used by Paleoindian peoples include the ambushing of animals at salt licks, watering holes and river crossings.

The **Archaic Period** (ca. 8000 – 6000 B.C.) has been subdivided into three chronological categories based generally on styles of projectile points: Early (ca. 8000–6000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 6000–3000 B.C.), and Late (ca. 3000 –1000 B.C.). Changes in the styles of various projectile point types throughout the Archaic period are usually interpreted as a reflection of increasing numbers and

Prehistoric Communities, page 8

President's Corner

Dr. John Grego

Cell tower appeal dropped

We had last reported that the Richland County Board of Zoning Appeals (BOZA) had amended its order allowing a special exception for Alltel to construct a 275-foot lighted cell tower on Blackberry Road. Friends of Congaree Swamp had the option of again appealing the decision in the Court of Common Pleas, but has chosen not to pursue this option. We had been interested throughout in adopting a compromise measure to place the antenna on the nearby Nextel tower directly on Bluff Road, but were unable to convince Alltel to pursue this action. I would particularly like to thank Dick Watkins, our advocacy chair, board member Carol Kososki, our attorney Robert Guild, and landowner Dr. Cynthia Garman for their hard work on this project.

US 601

Friends and other environmental groups had won a victory in circuit court for our NEPA lawsuit back in October. In the interim, we had anticipated dialogue with SCDOT on preparation of either a revised Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement. SCDOT has not been in direct contact with either the National Park Service, SCDNR, USFWS or the US Army Corps of Engineers in the interim.

For our part, we had submitted a letter to US Rep. James Clyburn requesting additional stimulus funding to include both additional bridging and interpretive facilities for Congaree National Park. Friends of Congaree Swamp had originally advocated bridging the floodplain from a natural terrace just north of Bates Old River and extending south all the way across the Congaree River. Our newest proposals focus on preserving the ridges and swales starting ¼ mile south of Bridge 2 (the north bridge over Bates Old River), and extending beyond Bridge 3 (the south bridge over Bates Old River). The advantage of this alignment is that it would require no change in the alignment of both the northern portion of the 601 corridor (Bridge 1, the causeway from Bridge 1 to Bridge 2, Bridge 2) and the southern portion of the corridor, including the important bridge over the Congaree River (Bridge 4). With almost 2.5 miles of the 4-mile project length unaffected by the new proposal, we feel that the construction could begin in a fashion quickly enough to satisfy the "shovel-ready" requirement for stimulus funding. While we follow the progress of our lawsuit, we will continue to seek SCDOT's cooperation for a compromise solution that would benefit the park's ecosystem, and improve interpretive and recreational opportunities for park visitors to the benefit of the Lower Richland community and Calhoun County.

Storm Water Ordinances

The fight over the storm water ordinance has been lively since our last newsletter. The November 25 public hearing was flooded with property rights advocates after the SC Landowners Association mailed an inflammatory flyer claiming that the county would be taking away property owners' lands. In fact, the buffer regulations would only apply to *proposed* land development projects, and would not affect current landowners' day-to-day property use, except to address critical pollution problems.

Council fortunately postponed the hearing and scheduled a workshop instead. County staff member Jim Wilson's presentation at the workshop with its careful documentation of the extent of water quality problems in Richland County was quite compelling. The second public hearing was postponed first to January 27, and then again to February 24. In the interim, Friends of Congaree Swamp has written numerous letters to council, documented stormwater run-off problems, and provided assistance to other organizations in the form of action alerts and talking points. We continue to emphasize both economic and environmental benefits of progressive water quality regulations in our presentations to council.

Most of the discussions continue to focus on the width of streamside buffers. The Planning Commission has approved 25-foot buffers recommended by the Homebuilders Association. For permanent streams, the county staff has recommended 100-foot buffers or the width of the floodway, whichever is wider; the buffer is 50 feet for intermittent streams and most lakes**.** Strictly speaking, a stream or river buffer is really a floodplain buffer, since we are trying to prevent storm water from degrading the floodplain, and hence the stream or river. The staff's ordinance protects much of the floodplain, but not all of it. The planning commission ordinance sets a 25-foot wide buffer measured from the stream bank, with no reference to floodplain protection. As one example, Gills Creek's floodplain can be 1000-feet wide—the planning commission's version would protect only 50 feet (not including the channel) of that wide floodplain.

Along Lake Murray, both the staff and planning commission versions approved buffers measured from a shoreline elevation of 363 feet; the staff version recommends a 50-foot buffer, while the planning commission amendment recommends a 25-foot buffer. Opponents to an effective buffer ordinance are now lobbying for a 360-foot shoreline elevation for Lake Murray with only a 25-foot buffer, which would be a weaker standard than found in both Lexington County's ordinance (360-foot shoreline with 50-foot buffer) and SCE&G's Shoreline Management Plan (360-foot shoreline with 75-foot buffer). Many Lake Murray property owners have flood insurance through FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA rewards progressive flood control

President's Corner, page 9

Friends Remember

Robert S. McDaniel

We were saddened to learn of the death of Robert S. McDaniel, 85, on Nov. 22, 2008. Bob was the first Superintendent of Congaree Swamp National Monument.

Establishment of Congaree Swamp National Monument was authorized by law in October 1976. Through a special arrangement with the landowner in early 1978, the National Park Service (NPS) acquired possession – but not ownership – of the Beidler tract, the core tract in the monument.

Circa August 1978, Bob McDaniel transferred to Congaree Swamp National Monument from National Capital Parks in the District of Columbia. He served as Congaree's Superintendent until 1995, when he retired after 45 years with the Park Service.

Bob's years as Superintendent saw many key events, including:

- NPS ownership of the Beidler tract in 1980.
- Construction of the Ranger Station, boardwalk and trails.
- Boundary expansion authorization in 1988.
- Wilderness designation in 1988.
- Preparation of the General Management Plan for the monument.

Supt. McDaniel supported land protection for the monument during years when some government officials did not support Congaree Swamp National Monument. For example, in 1991, Bob recommended a tract which Georgia-Pacific offered to sell for addition to the monument. High-level government officials declined to pursue this offer, after which Georgia-Pacific eventually sold the tract to another buyer. This tract is now the Riverstone tract.

We are thankful that Congress included the Riverstone tract in the Congaree boundary authorization which accompanied "National Park" designation in 2003. Today, almost 18 years after Supt. McDaniel recommended this tract for Congaree Swamp National Monument, the Riverstone tract is Congaree National Park's highest land acquisition priority.

Field Trips & Events in Review

Red Bluff Road

1/25/09

The rain had postponed our hike to Sunday, and so a diminished group of participants set out on our Sunday hike. Deer season had ended January 2, so there were few signs of activity on the adjacent Kingville Hunt Club. Our group walked quickly to the fourth gated jeep road, and our first extended visit was at the abandoned home/farm site along this road. The presence of bolting crocus and narcissus among the brick piles was evocative. Some of the group members found an abandoned well that had a wild boar skeleton and live turtle in the bottom. One of the group (don't do this at home!) climbed into the well to save the turtle--an Eastern Mud turtle--and provide members a closer look at the boar skull.

From there, we continued down the road to a fire break (churned up by rooting hogs) through the pine plantation to the edge of Clear Lake. The water was much lower than on scouting trips, so we were able to fan out along the floodplain and admire Clear Lake and the characteristic leaning bald cypress at its northwestern end. From there, we walked along the edge of the bluff, between the pine plantation and an attractive laurel oak/overcup oak flat, to rejoin the jeep road.

Walking back from the fourth jeep road, we followed the third jeep road to the banks of Cedar Creek. The road follows an attractive beech bluff back to the second jeep road; it was here that the entire party had close looks at a cooperative Black-and white warbler. Though not obvious in mid-winter, the bluff along this section is covered with young red buckeye saplings. On our last stop, we turned down the first jeep road to an impressive bluff above the creek. We walked down the bluff to visit the creek and admire the tall canopy trees in the floodplain. Several of the swamp tupelos there had woodpecker nests that formed strangely-symmetric holes along the length of the trunk; probably more a testimony to the tree species than the skills of the woodpecker.

Rhonda Grego

Congaree Swamp Christmas Bird Count Big Success

The Congaree Swamp CBC was held Sunday, December 14--the first since its founder, Robin Carter, passed away in November. Congaree National Park was heavily flooded for the first time since Spring 2007, which was a good thing for the park, but very bad for our birding parties in the swamp, especially those "equipped" with leaky, mismatched knee boots. Even with knee boots and hip waders ready, at least a couple parties could cover only a small portion of their routes, and other routes were abandoned completely. The park itself accounts for only a third of the circle, though, and our total species count for the day--83--was quite good.

Our totals benefited from resourceful party members, including Donna Slyce and Molly Bonnell, who found Pine Siskins on the small portion of the Kingsnake Trail they covered (they were only able to hike from the parking lot to the foot of the bridge over Cedar Creek!). Dennis Forsythe, covering the eastern portion of Calhoun County, found a Painted Bunting, and an immature Bald Eagle (more unusual on the count than one would think). Both he and a separate group, comprised of Caroline Eastman and Patricia Voelker, found White-crowned Sparrows.

With the help of George McCoy, Richard Sasnett, Sudie Daves and Laurel Barnhill, we continue to increase our coverage in Calhoun County. Most of our record species' counts reflected this steadily increasing coverage: Blue Jay (116), Chipping Sparrow (471), Pine Warbler (66), Common Grackle (103,853). Those grackle were joined by 70,000 Red-winged Blackbirds, and most of them were counted in Richland County in the late afternoon as they headed northeast to roost in Wateree Swamp.

Next year looks to be exciting as we anticipate using the Park's interpretive boat to increase our efforts along the Congaree River itself. A special thank you to the following participants: Laurel Barnhill, Molly Bonnell, Caroline Eastman, George McCoy, Sudie Daves, Dennis Forsythe, John Galbary, John Grego, David Johnson, Sue Lessner, Fred Lobdell, Kathleen O'Grady, Richard Sasnett, Donna Slyce, Alice Steinke, Cindy Tufford, Dan Tufford, Patricia Voelker.

Canada Goose (64)
Wood Duck (30)
Hooded Merganser (2)
Wild Turkey (1)
Pied-billed Grebe (1)
Great Blue Heron (2)
Black Vulture (28)
Turkey Vulture (77)
Bald Eagle (1)
Sharp-shinned Hawk (2)
Cooper's Hawk (1)
Red-shouldered Hawk (10)
Red-tailed Hawk (21)
American Kestrel (23)
Killdeer (16)
American Woodcock (1)
Rock Pigeon (73)
Mourning Dove (239)
Eastern Screech-Owl (2)
Great Horned Owl (5)
Barred Owl (9)
Belted Kingfisher (4)
Red-headed Woodpecker (13)
Red-bellied Woodpecker (47)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (27)
Downy Woodpecker (20)
Hairy Woodpecker (4)
Northern (Yellow-shafted) Flicker (82)
Pileated Woodpecker (39)
Eastern Phoebe (34)
Loggerhead Shrike (13)
White-eyed Vireo (3)
Blue-headed Vireo (19)
Blue Jay (116)
American Crow (120)
Carolina Chickadee (65)
Tufted Titmouse (78)
White-breasted Nuthatch (15)
Brown-headed Nuthatch (7)
Brown Creeper (1)
Carolina Wren (70)
House Wren (14)
Winter Wren (4)
Golden-crowned Kinglet (131)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet (159)
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (1)
Eastern Bluebird (76)
Hermit Thrush (34)
American Robin (595)
Gray Catbird (3)
Northern Mockingbird (39)
Brown Thrasher (21)
European Starling (88)
American Pipit (35)
Cedar Waxwing (6)
Orange-crowned Warbler (2)
Yellow-rumped Warbler (124)
Pine Warbler (66)
Palm Warbler (1)
Black-and-white Warbler (2)
Common Yellowthroat (6)
Eastern Towhee (75)
Chipping Sparrow (471)
Field Sparrow (10)
Vesper Sparrow (4)
Savannah Sparrow (4)
Fox Sparrow (4)
Song Sparrow (175)
Swamp Sparrow (66)
White-throated Sparrow (208)
White-crowned Sparrow (4)
Dark-eyed Junco (84)
Northern Cardinal (126)
Painted Bunting (1)
Red-winged Blackbird (70464)
Eastern Meadowlark (55)
Common Grackle (103853)
Brown-headed Cowbird (1254)
Baltimore Oriole (1)
House Finch (44)
Pine Siskin (3)
American Goldfinch (84)
House Sparrow (17)

Friends Remember

Johnny Hardaway

Many of our members lost a good friend in Johnny Hardaway, who died January 21, 2009 at age 57. A native of Florence, SC, he is survived by his wife, Dr. Judy Sullivan Hardaway; his son, Reid Hardaway; and his stepson, John Andrew Wheeler.

Johnny was a prominent civil and criminal trial lawyer who received his BA from Wofford in 1973 and J.D from USC in 1975. Among other professional accomplishments, Johnny represented claimants before the SC Workers Compensation Commission and gave dedicated support to the South Carolina Death Penalty Advocacy Center.

In addition to frequently participating in Friends' off-trail adventures, Johnny was particularly active in the South Carolina Association of Naturalists, often organizing and leading trips with Wayne Grooms. He was also a beekeeper, a member of the South Carolina Native Plant Society, the Sierra Club, the Nature Conservancy, the Carolina Bird Club, and the Carolina Butterfly Society.

Friends of Congaree Swamp extends its thanks to Johnny's family, who requested memorials in his name be sent to our organization. We will continue to work on projects and causes that were important to Johnny.

Big Cypress Hike

Saturday, April 4, 009

8:30 AM — 4:30 PM

Friends of Congaree will break in the new Park Service skiff on Saturday, April 4th with a river trip and hike to see the largest stands of virgin bald cypress remaining in Congaree National Park. Meet at the **after hours parking lot at 8:30**; from there we will carpool to the US 601 Boat Landing where John Torrence will be our skipper for the 25-minute boat ride upriver. After parking the boat on the riverbank we will do about a four mile loop hike via Sam's Lake, Big Cypress Gut, Huger's Gut, Huger's Slough and then end up back at the boat at Stump Gut. **Bring lunch, water and comfortable hiking boots**. We should get back to the after hours lot no later than 4:30. Participants should be in good physical shape. Because of limited space in the boat, we will have to limit participation to the **first 12 members** that sign up. We will reschedule another trip in the fall if you don't make the cut on this one. This **trip is for members only**; if you have a friend that might be interesting in coming along but is not a member, this would be an opportune time for them to become one.

Contact John Cely at jecely@sc.rr.com or call 782-7450.

The park recently acquired a 21-foot Carolina Skiff with a 115-horsepower Suzuki 4-stroke engine. The boat was purchased with a matching $11,500 donation from Friends of Congaree Swamp as part of the National Park Service Challenge Cost Share program. The boat, which seats 16 people, will be used for interpretive programs and research efforts.

Dawn Chorus at Congaree National Park

Sunday—May 3, 2009—5:00 AM,
Visitors Center—Congaree National Park
Leader: Donna Slyce

One of the most important resources of Congaree National Park is its large numbers of breeding birds, including many neotropical migrant species which breed in North America, but go south in the winter to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, or South America. This is one of the main reasons Congaree National Park has been named a Globally Important Bird Area by the American Bird Conservancy and Birdlife International.

You can appreciate this by being out in the park at dawn during the main breeding season (late April through early June) and listening to the dawn chorus of bird song. This is easy enough to do. The one drawback is that you have to be in the park before dawn. To encourage you to get up at an unreasonable hour and come out to the park, we are having a Friends of Congaree Swamp Dawn Chorus Walk on Sunday, May 3, 2009. We will be celebrating birdsong with the rest of the world on International Dawn Chorus Day.

We will gather at the Visitors Center at 5:00 AM. This will let give us a chance to listen to the pre-dawn chorus of Barred Owls, Whip-poor-wills, Chuck-will's-widows and night-migrating thrushes before the main event, which begins about a half hour before sunrise, give or take a few minutes. We can reasonably expect to hear as many as forty species of birds calling—hundreds of individual birds. We may hear an impressive amphibian chorus as well. We will have bird song experts on hand to help you identify what you hear, or you can just listen and take in the experience.

As an additional incentive, the Dawn Chorus hike will be followed by an extravagant, yet free, breakfast at 7:30 AM prepared by Friendsí board members.

Some things are worth missing a little sleep for.

Contact John Grego, jrgrego@mindspring.com

Prehistoric Communities, from page 1

diversity of social groups, in addition to changes in subsistence practices. Archaic peoples were most likely semi-nomadic, seasonally mobile bands of hunter-gatherers. **The Early Archaic Period** of the Inner Coastal Plain and Fall Line Zone of South Carolina is characterized by changes in lithic technology. There were also changes in diet and subsistence in reaction to warming temperatures and changes in local environments. Because of these changes the Archaic toolkit was also modified, and now included tools for plant food preparation and processing. People participated in long-distance trade networks to obtain stone materials. These peoples maintained extensive ranges of settlement and hunting territory, with fall and winter sites occupied repeatedly for long periods of time and used as bases.

The **Late Archaic** was a period of major technological and economic change and innovation for South Carolina's prehistoric peoples. By the close of this period many Late Archaic groups over much of the state were becoming increasingly sedentary, participating in long distance exchange networks, experimenting with plant husbandry, and were making and using pottery; by 2500 B.C., pottery was being produced in the South Carolina/Georgia Coastal Plain, Inner Coastal Plain, and Piedmont areas. Communities consisting of large base camps, with smaller hunting and gathering parties likely broke off temporarily for specific excursions. These groups likely gathered together in the spring and fall, and dispersed during the fall and winter.

The **Woodland period** (ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D.1000) is characterized by several important cultural changes, such as the establishment of semi-permanent or permanent villages, the widespread adoption of pottery, the construction of earthen mounds, and the expansion of horticulture. The **Early Woodland Period** (ca. 1000 – 200 B.C.) is often viewed as a continuation of the Late Archaic, though people were establishing settlements in regions between rivers. Many people across the entire South Carolina Coastal Plain and Fall Zone were producing pottery. There was a gradual transition from seasonal camps to more permanent settlements. By ca. 200 B.C., **(Middle Woodland Period**), people

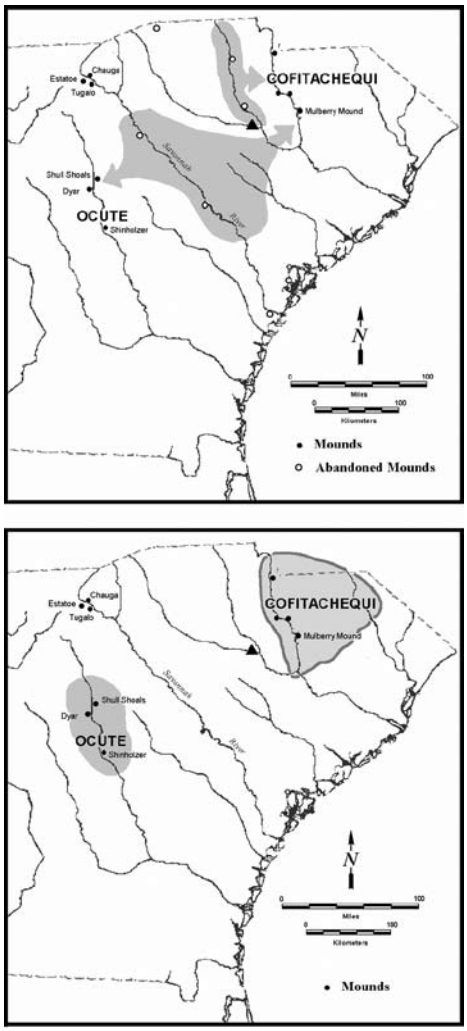

Figure 2. Postulated movements of Mississippian peoples in South Carolina and Georgia (after Anderson 1994:67; DePratter 1989:143).

were staying not only in seasonal camps located on sandy ridges overlooking floodplains of hardwood swamps but also were now occupying bottomland zones with greater biodiversity, marking a return to consuming river resources (i.e. shellfish). By ca. A.D. 500, many of these seasonal camps were developing into widely dispersed, smaller, permanent villages. This was also the beginning of mound-building, and the presence of high status or value burial goods found with some individuals is likely evidence for difference in social status within communities. People buried their dead in sand mounds and ridges, a practice found across the Georgia and southern South Carolina coastal areas. There was also an increase in localized regional pottery production, with many new styles of decoration.

As populations increased, so, too, did horticultural practices. A wide variety of plants were cultivated, including sunflower, squashes and gourds, sumpweed, and maize. While some of these plants were being grown during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods, others, such as maize and beans, did not see a marked rise in popularity until the end of the Late Woodland. Based on current archeological evidence it does not appear that people living in the Congaree River Floodplain were horticulturalists until the Late Woodland.

It is during the **Mississippian Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 – 1600) that societies across the southeastern U.S., including the South Carolina Inner Coastal Plain, reached their greatest complexity. This rise in organizational complexity is tied to the development of chiefdom societies, noted for the presence of social status ranks, centralized leadership, and specialized production of a variety of goods. Centers of power, marked on the landscape by earthen mound complexes, rose and fell as new settlements were established, alliances made, and trade networks were created, maintained, and broken. Villages during this period tended to be located along fertile river bottoms and valleys of tributaries, which were ideal for an economic system focused on horticulture and agriculture. Again, bottomland sand ridges were used to bury their dead.

Style and Interaction Networks

Styles and design elements are not studied solely for cultural continuity and change over time, but can also provide insight into group membership and social identity. The range and spread of styles of artifacts, whether chipped stone spear or arrow points, other forms of stone tools, decorative elements carved onto bone and shell, and manufacturing techniques and decorative styles on pottery, are indicative of forms of communication and interaction. Similarities in decorative and stylistic elements not only indicate common physical origins or movements across a landscape, but also shared symbolic value and heritage through a variety of means of communication of ideas and knowledge. They also illustrate changes in networks of communication over time, and different styles rise and fall in popularity over time.

The societies of northwestern Georgia, the mouth of the Savannah River, and central North Carolina all influenced the peoples of the South Carolina Inner

Coastal Plain and Fall Zone regions. As the archeological evidence stands today, it appears that the earliest presence of people inside the boundaries of Congaree National Park dates to the **Middle Archaic Period**, in the form of Kirk Corner Notched and Morrow Mountain-style stone projectile points. However, it is possible that Paleoindian groups that were occupying the Buyck's Bluff site across the Congaree River entered the floodplain to hunt and gather foods. During the **Late Archaic Period** people using Thom's Creek-style pottery were staying in the floodplain (Figure 1).

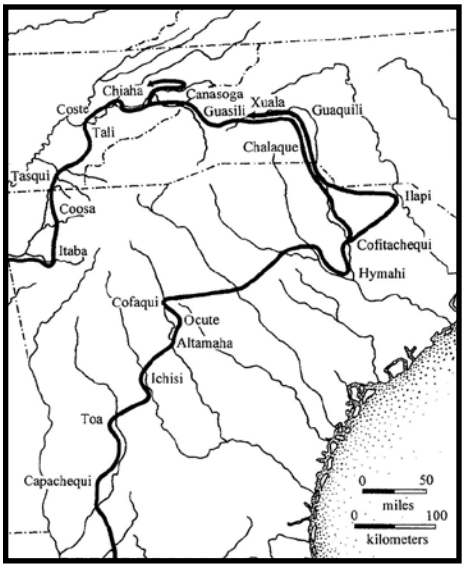

Figure 3. Possible route of Hernando de Soto in Georgia and the Carolinas (courtesy of Julie Barnes Smith).

By the end of the **Early Woodland period** there were influences from the south, as Refuge and Deptford-style pottery made its way into the region, as did Dunlap-style wares of northwestern Georgia, especially fabric impressed wares. This trend of southern influence continued into the **Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Periods**, where there are many similarities between artifacts (and pottery styles) spanning from eastern Georgia to southeastern North Carolina.

It appears that, based on the current archeological information available, the Congaree River floodplain may have been a "buffer zone" between the extensive ranked societies along the Savannah and Wateree River valleys during the Early through Middle Mississippian Periods. The floodplain could have been used for hunting or overnight camps during journeys.

At the end of the **Mississippian Period**, it appears that many of the chiefdom societies of the Savannah River basin were abandoning the region and spread in two general directions, to the southwest (the Oconee river drainage) and the northeast (the Santee/Wateree river drainage) (Figure 2). These became the paramount chiefdoms known as the Ocute and Cofitachequi, encountered by Herando de Soto (1540) (Figure 3), Pardo (1566, 1567), de Torres (1628), and Woodward (1670). Shortly after 1670, the people of Cofitachequi dispersed, and by 1701, they were scattered across the region. At its zenith, however, likely around the time of de Soto's visit, the Cofitachequi chiefdom spread 240 kilometers out from the main town, and included the confluence of the Wateree and Congaree rivers. It is believed by many archeologists that the main town of Cofitachequi was located near present-day Camden, likely at the Mulberry Mound site. Hudson, Smith, and DePratter (1984) have proposed that the town of Aymay (or Guiomae) was located at the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree rivers, but its exact location remains unknown.

Finally, the Congaree people encountered by John Lawson (1966), in 1701, were likely a remnant group of the fragmented and dispersed peoples that once comprised the powerful Cofitachequi chiefdom. Their main village, located north of the Congaree River and possibly along the Wateree River or at the confluence of these two rivers, was small, consisting of only about a dozen houses.

Not long after Lawson's visit, the Congaree became involved in the Yamassee War (1715 – 1716), where they allied with the Santee, Yamassee, Creek, Wateree, Waxhaw, and other tribes in an unsuccessful attempt to drive the English out of the Carolinas. Over half of the Congaree and Santee were captured and sent to the West Indies as slaves. Those that remained went to live with the Catawba.

President's Corner, from page 2

measures through their Community Rating System; strong storm water ordinances are a part of this system. Both City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County residents in Special Flood Hazard Areas receive a 25% discount on their flood insurance from their local governments' progressive ordinances; comparable Richland County residents (e.g., homeowners on Lake Murray) currently receive only a 10% discount, but could be eligible for larger discounts if the staff's buffers are adopted.

Throughout the process, the staff has readily responded to suggestions from the Homebuilders Association and incorporated changes in its amendments; these changes include additional buffer waivers, site-specific and economic criteria for the County Engineer to consider in a waiver application, and criteria for buffer averaging. Further, county had already adopted a housing density waiver through its "Green" code passed last summer.

Richland County originally proposed new ordinances in reaction to SCDHEC's consent order for its inadequate storm water program. Consent order or no, streams suffering from poor water quality have been documented in every council district; ineffective action on the part of council will only postpone more severe penalties in the future, with commensurate consequences for the county's waters.

Smith Branch shows signs of run-off polution.

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www.friendsofcongaree.org
Winter 2009

Advocates for Congaree National Park and its unique environment.

Alice Steinke and Allen Gibbs, two of our most dedicated trail-clearing participants, take a break on Cooner's Mound while clearing the Kingsnake Trail this past November.

Join Friends of Congaree Swamp today!

Yes, I would like to support conservation of Congaree Swamp for future generations. Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution of $ _____ . Please make your check payable to Friends of Congaree Swamp.

_____ $ 15.00 Individual _____ $ 50.00 Advocate _____ $ 500.00 Benefactor _____ $ 50.00 Nonprofit Org.
_____ $ 35.00 Family _____ $ 100.00 Partner _____ $ 1000.00 Patron _____ $ 1000.00 Corporate

_____ New Member _____ Renewal

Name(s): _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____
Hm Phone: (___) _____ Wk Phone: (___) _____
E-mail: _____

I would like to work on the following committee(s):

_____ Field Trips _____ Fundraising
_____ Public Relations _____ Membership
_____ Education _____ Advocacy
_____ Events _____ Newsletter
_____ Research _____ Other: _____

Please keep your email address current to receive special notices about new field trips and other events, scheduling changes, and acknowledgements.

In addition to my membership, I would like to give $ _____ as a donation to Friends of Congaree Swamp:
In Memory of: _____
In Honor of: _____
As a Gift Membership to: _____

Please provide contact information so we can inform the person or family:
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____

Thank You For Supporting Friends of Congaree Swamp!

Friends of Congaree Swamp, PO Box 7746, Columbia, SC 29202-7746
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