

NAS QUARTERLY

N a t i v e A m e r i c a n S t u d i e s P r o g r a m

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Archaeology
Lab
- The Archive has
Moved
- The Center's
galleries and a
new home for
the collection
- The Applied
Linguist in
Indian Country:
Preservation
and Revival
of the
Catawba
Language,
Part II
- Mark your
Calendar
- 2nd Annual
Folk Art and
Craft Sale

GREETINGS FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE USCL NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM

USC Lancaster Native American Studies Center Opens Its Doors to the Public Oct. 4, 2012

On October 4th, the USC Lancaster Native American Studies Program will host a public open house to inaugurate the opening of its new center. Faculty and staff of this 15,000 square foot facility in historic downtown Lancaster invite the public to tour the new Native American Studies Center at 119 South Main Street from 5 pm to 7 pm. Guests will have the opportunity to tour the NAS Center's gallery spaces, archives, classrooms, and archaeology, language, and folklore/oral history labs. Refreshments will be provided and performers and artists will be on hand to demonstrate Native American traditions.

Through a partnership between USCL and the City of Lancaster, the Native American Studies Center was established to promote regional Native American art, culture, and history. Home to the world's largest collection of Catawba Indian pottery, the NAS Center will offer exhibits of regional Native American Art, as well as classes and programs focused on Native American history, culture, archaeology, folklore, and language.

Following the Oct. 4th open house, the NAS Center will be open Tuesdays through Sundays and Mondays by appointment. Both the public open house and regular admission are free. For details, call (803) 313-7172, email criswese@mailbox.sc.edu, or visit www.usclancaster.sc.edu/NAS.

Stephen Criswell

Director of Native American Studies

NASC ARCHAEOLOGY LAB

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The NASC has a 400 square foot archaeology lab dedicated to the processing and analysis of the artifacts recovered by the Johannes Kolb Archaeology and Education Project. The project is in the 17th year of a planned 25 year project to understand human occupation of this site located on the Great Pee Dee River in Darlington County, South Carolina. Along with 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th century historic period occupations, the Kolb site has produced evidence of the entire sequence of prehistoric and early Native American occupation of North America from the last Ice Age (c. 13,000 years ago) on up to the 18th century. To date, over 300,000 artifacts have been cataloged from one of South Carolina's most important Native American archaeological sites. Visitors to the NASC can look through large glass windows into the archaeology lab in what we call a live exhibit. Often the NASC visitor will find the archaeologist and students working away at various laboratory tasks. Even when the archaeologist is away in the classroom or the field, visitors will be able to get an up close look at the inner workings of an archaeology lab.

Volunteers from the public, as well as University students, are invited to join the NASC staff archaeologist on Thursday evenings during "Volunteer Archaeology Lab Nights" from 4pm to 7pm. Supervised volunteers carefully clean artifacts using a toothbrush and warm water. It is a great opportunity to see first-hand, behind the scenes, the life of an archaeologist and to begin to be able to identify the fragmented remains of past Native American cultures. No experience is necessary to join the Volunteer Archaeology Lab Team.

To learn more about the Kolb site check out our website 38DA75.com or our Facebook page "I dig the Kolb Site." Contact the NASC Archaeologist Chris Judge by email or judge@sc.edu or phone 803-313-7445 to learn how you can get involved, or just drop by on a Thursday evening.



THE NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES ARCHIVE

The Native American Studies Archive Has Moved

We have space! The reading room, attached to the archive, is now roughly five hundred square feet allowing room for multiple researchers and student interns to work at the same time. The archives itself is a large climate controlled room—roughly two hundred square feet—giving the Native American Studies Archive and the USCL University Archive room to grow for many years.



New Acquisitions

The Native American Studies Archive received a new collection this summer. Gene Crediford, longtime USC film professor, donated his slides and photographs. For nearly thirty years, Crediford traveled through South Carolina photographing and documenting little known tribal groups. The results of this life work were published by Crediford in 2009. “Those Who Remain: A Photographer's Memoir of South Carolina Indians” is a work that should be read by anyone interested in our state’s Native people. Hundreds of unpublished photographs and slides, along with oral history recordings and journals comprise this collection. Plans are underway to create a new Native American component for the South Carolina Digital Library using these materials. More on that effort in our next newsletter.



Gene Crediford at Native American Studies Week 2009
Photo by Chris Judge

The Center's Galleries

the collection's new home

With a 685 square foot collections room and multiple gallery spaces totaling over 6,290 square feet the Native American Studies Collection now has a permanent place to shine. Until recently the individual collections were separated into several rooms, the new space allows for the all separate pottery collections to be stored together with extra space for processing tables, file cabinets, and exhibit prep areas.

While the main gallery will focus on the NAS Collection and in-house research projects, the two rotating galleries will showcase exhibits focused on Native American art and/or artwork influenced by Native Americans. Artists, scholars, collectors, or others with traveling exhibits appropriate for the galleries can contact Curator of Collections, Brittany Taylor at taylorbd@mailbox.sc.edu with proposals.



2ND ANNUAL
NATIVE AMERICAN ART AND CRAFT
FESTIVAL
DECEMBER 1ST, 2012

Please join us for our 2nd Annual Native American Art and Craft Festival, featuring drummers, dancers, arts and crafts vendors, and educational and children's activities, including a Catawba language puppet show.

The festival will be located at the Native American Studies Center in downtown Lancaster, SC and run from 10:00 am until 3:00 pm.

This event is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Brittany Taylor at 803-313-7036 or taylorbd@mailbox.sc.edu.

Event Schedule

10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. — gallery tours every two hours

10:30 a.m.—dancing and drumming demonstrations

11:00 a.m.— pottery demonstration

11:30 a.m.—The Catawba Language Puppet Show

1:00 p.m. — pottery demonstration

1:30 p.m.— The Catawba Language Puppet Show



The Applied Linguist in Indian Country: Preservation and Revival of the Catawba Language Part II

Claudia Y. Heinemann-Priest M A., TESOL certified, M.L.A.

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I began in Part I with the historical and cultural framework for research conducted on the Catawba Indian culture. I want to continue by focusing specifically on the history of the Catawba after European contact. The Catawba language, although highly endangered, has profited from explorers' interest as early as 1701¹, perhaps even earlier if we include the Spanish explorers who came through the Carolinas in the 1540s. Language materials from these early sources are naturally scant and were often incidentally included within accounts of various Indian cultures of the Southeast. However, they give us a glimpse into older forms of Catawba and forms of related Eastern Siouan languages still spoken during that time.

By the end of the 18th century, separate vocabulary lists of Catawba began to appear in manuscripts and publications. Serious study of the Catawba language emerged towards the end of the 19th century. Studies included comparisons between Catawba, related and non-related languages, phonology and some attempt to sort out the grammar. These studies continued until the late 1950s when interest in the Catawba language diminished with the death of the last fluent native speaker, Chief Samuel Taylor Blue, in 1959. The next twenty-five years did not produce any significant advance in the study of the Catawba language. All original research was tucked away in archives and private collections scattered mostly across the United States. There was a brief resurgence of interest in the Catawba language in 1984 that resulted in an M.A. thesis² and an article³.

At this point, and for several years prior, there was the rising awareness within the Catawba community that the younger generations of Catawba were losing connection with their native culture. Tribal elders recognized the need for an entity apart from the tribal government to disseminate the Catawba culture. Thus in 1989, the Catawba Cultural Preservation Project was incorporated, providing the Catawba an avenue to explore all possible aspects of Catawba culture including language. By the 1990s, the Project had started holding language classes with the limited resources they had. As time went on, they were able to gather more and more material on their language. It was at this point that I became involved in researching the Catawba language.

Before my involvement in studying the Catawba language, my only other exposure to a North American Indian language was years ago, when as a teenager, I had visited the towns of Moose Factory and Moosonee in Northern Ontario, Canada. I was fascinated that many street signs and billboards were not just in English and French but also in symbols

that I had never seen before. I soon learned that this was the Swampy Cree language. I also learned that it was not unusual to hear it spoken throughout that area. The symbols I saw were the alphabet created by an Anglican missionary in the late 19th century⁴. I obtained a copy of the Lord's Prayer in this alphabet, as it was the most common sample printed in Cree. I wondered how this missionary devised the orthography and how the Swampy Cree accepted it.

Years later, when I collected and compiled the manuscripts on the Catawba language, the same questions confronted me. The research was done during different time periods. Each researcher or recorder of the Catawba language had varying degrees of experience in recording a language. Some spoke only one language, English; others were multilingual. All these factors contributed to variations in the phonetic transcription of the Catawba language. Then there were the differences in the informants' idiolect, dialect, fluency and memory. Since Catawba was not a written language, it was left to the researcher's discretion how to record the language. There was never any collaborative effort between researchers and the Catawba to devise an orthography for the Catawba language. Unfortunately, from the 1920s on, oral traditions were not sufficient anymore to promulgate the language. English was the preferred language and only a few elders spoke Catawba. In essence then, even with all the documents on the language, the Catawba language seemed doomed with the death of Chief Sam Blue. There was now the urgent need to make the Catawba language written, to create a standard alphabet in order to preserve it. After all the years of academic colonialism, the Catawba language was ready for a renaissance.

During the second year of my first Master's degree, I began trips to the reservation to make use of the newly established archives at the Catawba Cultural Preservation Project. Shortly thereafter, I began trips to Washington, Philadelphia, and Maine to retrieve information on the Catawba language and bring it back to the archives. My next task was to synthesize the different phonetic transcriptions into an understandable orthography. With the help of my academic advisors, Dr. B. P. Esquivel and Dr. Frank T. Siebert, I produced a preliminary orthography and a short reference dictionary⁵. Nevertheless, I was still not satisfied with the results (See next issue for Part III).

TIME	PERSON(S)	MATERIAL(S)
~1540/60	Spanish explorers	Explorer's Accounts Travel Diaries
1701	John Lawson	Woccon Vocabulary List
1798	Benjamin Barton	Vocabulary ~ 30 words
1826	Mills	Vocabulary ~ 20 words
1836	Albert Gallatin	Differencing the Catawba language from neighboring languages
1856	Oscar Lieber	Article "Vocabulary of the Catawba language with some remarks on its Grammar, Construction, and Pronunciation"
1881	A.S. Gatschet	BAE English/Catawba note cards phonology and grammar with vocabulary
1888	A.F. Chamberlain	Article "The Affinities of the Catawba Language"
1891	James Owen Dorsey	Bureau of American Ethnology expert on the Siouan languages
1900	John R. Swanton	American Anthropologist N.S. Vol. 2. No. 31 Grammatical sketch of the Catawba language
1913	Frank G. Speck	JAFL Vol. Xxvi. No. CII "Some Catawba Texts and Folklore"
1915	Truman Michelson	Notes on grammar and vocabulary
1934	Frank G. Speck	Book <u>Catawba Texts</u>
1941	Raven I. McDavid	6 notebooks containing vocabulary, phrases and texts
1945	Frank T. Siebert	Linguistic Classification of Catawba, Part I & II
1959	Samuel Taylor Blue	Last fluent Catawba speaker dies
1960	Catawba Nation loses federal recognition as an Indian tribe	
1984	Paul Voorhis	An analysis of Catawba morphology based on Speck, Matthews
1987	Kathleen Shea	Catawba Lexicon – Master's Thesis
1989	Catawba Cultural Preservation Project is formed	
1993	Catawba Indian Nation regains Federal recognition after 20-year court battle	
1996	Catawba Cultural Preservation Project hires linguist	
1996 – 2004	Claudia Y. Heinemann-Priest	Educational and Curriculum instructional material – CCPP In-house publications Handouts, Worksheets, Games, Playing Cards, Flash cards Posters, Flyers, Booklets, CDs, Powerpoints
Ongoing	Claudia Y. Heinemann-Priest	Dictionary compilation Language lessons Language proficiency certification for tribal members Conference presentations and papers Talks and presentations to various audiences

References

- Heinemann, Claudia Y. (1996) "The Catawba Language: A Work in Progress." Unpublished M.L.A. thesis, Winthrop University MLA Department.
- Heinemann-Priest, Claudia Y. (1999) *Catawba Animal Words, Book 1*. Rock Hill: Catawba Cultural Preservation Project.
- Lawson, John. (1967) *A New Voyage to Carolina* (Ed. Hugh Talmage Lefler). Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. (Original work published 1709)
- Shea, Kathleen D. (1984) "Catawba Lexicon." Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Kansas.
- Speck, Frank G. (1969) *Catawba Texts*. New York: AMS Press. (Original work published 1934)
- Voorhis, Paul. (1984) "Catawba Morphology in the Texts of Frank Siebert and Matthews and Red Thunder Cloud." *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 9, 1-29.

Endnotes

1. John Lawson, *A New Voyage to Carolina*, ed. Hugh Talmage Lefler (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967).
2. Kathleen D. Shea, "Catawba Lexicon" (Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Kansas, 1984).
3. Paul Voorhis, "Catawba Morphology in the Texts of Frank Siebert and Matthews and Red Thunder Cloud," *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 9 (1984) : 1-29.
4. The Anglican missionary whose name is unknown was a member of the St. Thomas Anglican Church founded in Moose Factory in 1860. The alphabet was created in 1882.
5. Claudia Y. Heinemann, "The Catawba Language: A Work in Progress" (Unpublished M.L.A. thesis, Winthrop University MLA Department, 1996).

Mark your Calendars

Upcoming Events in the NASC



October 4, 2012 Grand Opening 5:00-7:00 pm

October 5, 2012 Begin Tuesday-Sunday hours

October 11, 2012 Volunteer Archaeology Lab 4:00-7:00 pm

October 18, 2012 Volunteer Archaeology Lab 4:00-7:00 pm

October 23, 2012 Archaeology Month Lecture: Dr. Mike Bonner "Reassessment of the Union Blockade's Effectiveness in the Civil War"
5:30 pm Room 106

October 26, 2012 Night of the Living Arts (NOLA) is an arts crawl to benefit the Lancaster County Council of the Arts

October 31, 2012 Lancaster Boo Funfest Lantern Tour

November 15, 2012 Volunteer Archaeology Lab 4:00-7:00 pm

December 1, 2012 Native American Art and Craft Festival



Take a look at what we've been up to this summer

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119 South Main St., before its renovations, served as a local artisans center and, before that, a furniture store.

The NAS program members worked closely with the contractor to create a facility that would best serve the future of the program.





The NAS faculty selected four images, three by former USC professor Gene Crediford and one historic DeBry print, to decorate the Center's reception desk.





The new design included built-in wall display cabinets.



The NAS Center classroom has been outfitted with state-of-the-art equipment.





The final touches on the renovated space included a new awning and signage to highlight the Main Street entrance to the building.

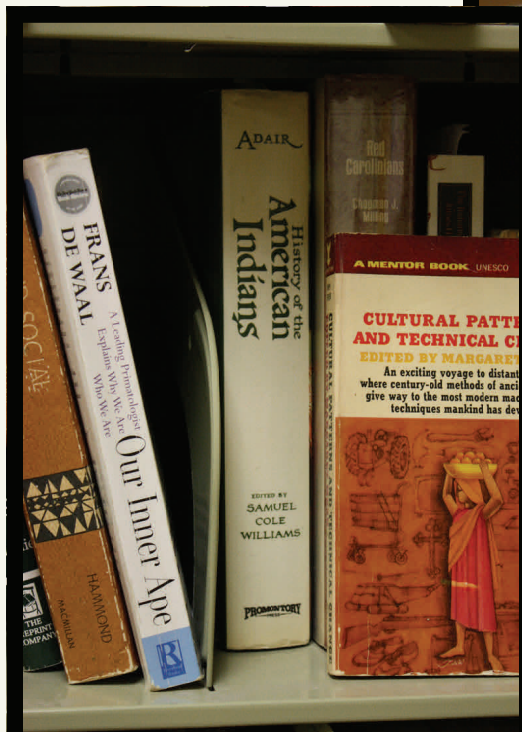


Relocating to the NAS Center involved packing and moving the 1200-plus piece pottery collection.



Beckee Garriss packs pottery as Brent Burgin checks them off the collections inventory

(photos by Brittany Taylor, Curator of Collections)



The NAS Center includes a new archaeology lab.



ARE YOU ON THE LIST?

WE NEED YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION

We are working to compile a contact list of Native American artisans, tribal members, researchers, etc. If you would like to be added to our list, please forward the information listed below to usclnasp@mailbox.sc.edu or contact Brittany Taylor at 803.313.7036 or taylorbd@mailbox.sc.edu

NAME
TITLE/OCCUPATION
ADDRESS
PHONE #
EMAIL

Thank you for your
support in helping this
program grow!

The Native American Studies Advisory Committee

Purpose: The Native American Studies Advisory Committee advises the Native American Studies Program (NASP) in its mission to promote the documentation, preservation, appreciation, and study of Native American contemporary and historical cultures and heritages, particularly those in the Carolinas. The Native American Studies Advisory Committee further assists NASP in fulfilling its vision plan to be a comprehensive learning center for students, scholars, and members of the general public interested in the history and culture of South Carolina's indigenous peoples through the development and expansion of curricula, public programs, archival research holdings, art and artifact collections, community outreach activities, and research projects.

Membership:

Stephen Criswell, Program Director
 Chris Judge, Program Assistant Director
 Brent Burgin, Director of Archives
 Brittany Taylor, Curator of Collections (Chair)
 Claudia Priest, linguist
 Beckee Garriss, student representative
 Michael Bonner, Humanities Division representative
 Rebecca Freeman, assistant Librarian
 Nick Guittar, Business, Behavioral Science, Criminal Justice, and Education Division representative
 Todd Scarlett, Math, Science, and Nursing Division representative
 Fran Gardner, Humanities Division representative

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