

Publication:  
May 16th, 2022

Issue:  
#1



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## Ecological Spotlight

### Spotted Salamander

Living possibly up to twenty-five years the Spotted Salamander is a mole salamander common to the eastern United States and Canada. Often found in bottomland deciduous forests in South Carolina, living underground or underneath rotting wood or leaves, where they consume large amounts of earthworms, mollusks, spiders, and insect larvae.

Spotted Salamanders are easily identified for their two rows of yellow spots on their back. When threatened they can release a toxic liquid from their neck or back but are almost harmless if not handled or touched. Spotted Salamanders have extremely strong regenerative abilities, are currently being researched by scientists to help create tissue regenerative technology.

On June 11th, 1999, the Spotted Salamander was made the state amphibian of South Carolina, after a large push from the Woodlands Heights Elementary School. The Spotted Salamander is also the state amphibian of Ohio.

Picture Caption: To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other.



## What's In The News:

On May 10th, an alligator was captured by police in order to be relocated. The alligator was discovered walking through residential yards making its way to a nearby Charleston elementary school. Charleston's Animal Control Supervisor, Courtney Bayles told reporters "We don't want any harm to come to the alligator, we don't want any harm to come to people." According to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, it is against the law to feed or harass alligators in the state. No person or the alligator was injured in the capture. The alligator was moved to a nearby secluded pond. Early spring and summer is alligator mating season, so many alligators leave their ponds to find mates. As the City of Charleston Police Department says it's "Not your everyday arrest."



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# The American Revolution: The Carolinian Perspective

## 1# The Creation of The Colony

Prior to the British colonization of South Carolina, the French had set up a settlement of Charlesfort, on modern-day Parris Island, in 1562 before abandoning the site a year later. Later in 1566, the Spanish established the settlement of Santa Elena before the settlement was destroyed by an attack from the Indigenous people of the Orista and Escamacu communities. In 1670, the British set up the first colony at Albemarle Point before moving the colony to Charles Town (Charleston) in 1680.

Many of the original settlers were plantation owners from the Caribbeans, and slaves from the West Indies. South Carolina's climate was perfect for agriculture, and so the economy of the colony was built upon the back of the harsh treatment of slaves. As Charles Town became a major port city, slaves were brought directly from Africa. South Carolina was one of the few colonies to enslave the local Indigenous people.

In 1715, constant conflict arose when British colonists moved into native Yamasee land. The following Yamasee War would see the Yamasee and their allies push the colonists back to Charles Town. The city was starving. A colonist defeat was only prevented when reinforcements from New England arrived and the Cherokee sided with the colonists against the traditional enemy, the Creek. 7% of the South Carolina colonists had died during the war, contrasted to the 2% total population of Americans lost during the American Civil War.

Following the conclusion of the war the trade of Indigenous people was outlawed, and many natives would also flee to Florida to form the Seminole, while the Native American confederations of Muscogee Creek and Catawba would be partially built upon the change in geopolitics following the war.

North and South Carolina was under the rule of the Lord Proprietors, eight nobles living in England. In November 1718, upon rumors of a possible Spanish invasion, the South Carolina militia was raised. Militia officer Colonel James Moore Jr. and Arthur Skeene, the Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, used the opportunity to plan the overthrow of the Proprietor government. On December 21st, the coup succeeded without bloodshed as the entirety of the militia sided with the rebels. James Moore Jr. was elected as the Provisional Governor, and the revolutionary government petitioned the British Crown for South Carolina to become a royal colony. Francis Nicholson would be appointed as the Royal Governor, while Moore would serve as the Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly till his death. North Carolina would remain as a Proprietor Colony until 1727. The Royal Colony of South Carolina would last until March 26th, 1776, when South Carolina declared its independence from Britain and elected John Rutledge as the first President of South Carolina.