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Institute of Archeology and Anthropology University of South Carolina Statement of Goals 1970-1980

Description

This statement is presented to Dr. H. Willard Davis, Vice-President for Advanced Studies and Research, in compliance with a request from Dr. James A. Morris, Commissioner on Higher Education, State of South Carolina. It is intended as a flexible "Master Plan" for the Institute for the next decade, outlining the purposes and goals of the Institute and the means of achieving these. It is considered to be a flexible plan in that changes should be expected on the basis of changing circumstances and increased knowledge of the subject matter of the Institute.

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INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF GOALS
1970 - 1980

by
Robert L. Stephenson, Director
Research Manuscript Series No. 4

Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

July 10, 1970

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF GOALS

1970 - 1980

This statement is presented to Dr. H. Willard Davis, Vice-President for Advanced Studies and Research, in compliance with a request from Dr. James A. Morris, Commissioner on Higher Education, State of South Carolina. It is intended as a flexible "Master Plan" for the Institute for the next decade, outlining the purposes and goals of the Institute and the means of achieving these. It is considered to be a flexible plan in that changes should be expected on the basis of changing circumstances and increased knowledge of the subject matter of the Institute.

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A. ROLE AND SCOPE OF THE INSTITUTE

The basic role of this research institute is, like that of the Smithsonian Institution, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." Its scope within this role is the field of archeology and anthropology. It is the purpose of the Institute, to provide and interpret the research data that will permit a clearer understanding of the past 10,000 or more years of the prehistory and history of South Carolina. This includes excavations, analyses, and interpretations of the evidence remaining in the ground, of the peoples of the many cultures that have occupied this area over these several millenia and the publication of these interpretations. It includes the study of the material culture of these diverse peoples, their physical characteristics, their languages, and their social, political and religious ways of life. It includes the time period from the very earliest occupants of the area to modern times. It includes and is intimately integrated with, the geology of the state, historic documentation, anatomy and physical anthropology of the peoples themselves, languages, presently spoken or remembered and the projection into the past of those languages, the ecological relationships of those peoples to their natural environment and the effects upon modern times of those peoples' having been here.

B. ENROLLMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

The research opportunities afforded by the Institute will exert a considerable indirect impact upon enrollments and admissions. The research program will require and will attract undergraduate, graduate and professional scholars primarily in anthropology but secondarily in other related fields as well. Such research projects as are anticipated will foster and provide an interdisciplinary research climate for undergraduate and graduate studies in late pleistocene and early recent geology, human geography, state and local history, human ecology,

the ratio is anticipated to be about two out-of-state students to one in-state student, at least within this decade. Transfers between state institutions at a level above the lower division would be difficult unless other state institutions were to develop an anthropology curriculum. Such transfers, though, would be facilitated by students from other state institutions gaining summer experience in research activities with the Institute.

C. ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The academic program of the Institute relates mainly to research efforts and public service activities. The Institute is administratively separate from the teaching department and thus cannot project degree offerings. It is the intent of the Institute to assist the teaching department to achieve maximum degree offerings mainly in the manner discussed in B above and also by staff members of the Institute teaching occasional courses or special students from time to time.

The research efforts of the Institute consist of field projects mainly in archeology of prehistoric and historic sites with concurrent related studies of ecology, ethnology, geology, historic documentation, linguistics, and other related aspects of the field work. These are, in general, interdisciplinary studies and, depending upon the individual project, bring together the scholarly researches of students in various departments and fields in an effort to understand the total situation of the archeological project.

Each field project must budget about two months or more of time for each month spent in the field to allow for adequate analyses and interpretation of the materials recovered. Each project will result in one or more scholarly technical publications of those interpretations and a summary, popular report as a public service. Some selected field projects will be followed by re-

constructions or stabilization of the ruins excavated as an in-place exhibit of that particular way of life of a people now no longer existing. This, too, is a public service designed to educate the general public and to serve as an outdoor classroom for students, scholars, and the visiting public, both from within the state and from out-of-state. These research efforts, as presently foreseen, are listed below.

(1) Statewide Inventory of Archeological Sites: This is a continuing project, begun in the fall of 1968, to record all known prehistoric and historic sites of archeological potential within the state. The inventory now includes some 500 sites. Efforts on this project will accelerate during the next five years by which time it is anticipated that some 5,000 sites may be on record including most of the significant ones. After 1975 this effort will decrease but sites will continue to be added to the inventory throughout the remainder of the decade and beyond but mainly as incidental parts of other projects.

(2) Reservoir Salvage: This is a continuing, intermittent project of survey and salvage excavations in areas where archeological values are to be damaged or destroyed by flooding of reservoirs. This was begun in 1966 with the surveys and excavations in the Keowee-Toxaway Reservoirs, and continued in the winter of 1970 with the Survey of Trotter's Shoals Reservoir on the upper Savannah River. Two other reservoirs are presently proposed within the state, one near Orangeburg, the other near Aiken. Others may be anticipated within the decade and beyond. In each, a season of survey is required and, based upon the results of the survey, one or more seasons of excavations may be anticipated.

(3) Highway Salvage: A continuing project of survey and archeological salvage is anticipated to begin in 1971. This will be a systematic inspection of all proposed highway rights-of-way for archeological values en-

dangered by construction of the highway. Intermittent surveys are required on a continuing basis with immediate, emergency excavations required when archeological values are found. This salvage will continue throughout the decade and beyond.

(4) Other Emergency Salvage: Occasional intermittent projects of emergency salvage must be anticipated throughout the state in areas where urban development, airfield construction, natural gas pipe lines, Soil Conservation Service land leveling, tree farm land clearing, stream channel improvements, and other similar developments, change the surface of the ground and thus potentially threaten archeological remains. Each of these developments requires immediate survey to determine the values to be destroyed, if any, and immediate salvage excavation of archeological sites when found. This will continue throughout the decade and beyond.

(5) Excavations at Charles Towne: Beginning in the fall of 1968, excavations were conducted for 9½ months at the 1670-80 Colonial Site of Charles Towne in Charleston. In the course of this work remains of several prehistoric occupations were revealed and the Colonial settlement was partly excavated. An additional five year project is anticipated to complete the exploration of the Colonial site and to further explore the prehistoric occupations. This would be done as a series of five, three month excavation seasons with intervening time for analyses and interpretation and for partial reconstruction or stabilization of the remains of the Colonial settlement and perhaps portions of the prehistoric settlements as revealed by archeology. This project would begin in 1972 and continue through 1976.

(6) Excavations at the Sites of Ninety Six: Excavations began in the spring of 1970 at these 18th century sites near Greenwood. A trading post of the 1750's, French and Indian War forts, a town site, and Revolutionary War

forts are included in the complex. Excavations are anticipated to continue for three or four months of each of the next three years with intervening time for analyses and interpretation. Partial reconstructions will be accomplished during 1973 and 1974.

(7) Excavations at Historic Camden: Archeological research has been underway at the Revolutionary War fortifications at Camden for over three years by the Historic Camden Foundation. Beginning in 1969, the Institute has served in an advisory capacity for this work. Continuing excavations are anticipated here at least through 1975 and perhaps longer. The Institute will continue to serve in its advisory capacity and may be called upon to actually participate in the direction and work of the excavations beginning in 1971.

(8) Excavations at Historic Dorchester: Archeological excavations should begin here, on a long-term basis, by 1974. This is the ruin of a late 17th century town and an 18th century fort. The foundations of the buildings and some above-ground ruins are still visible. Full excavation of the entire site should be accomplished with anticipated stabilization of the ruins and some reconstruction based upon the archeology and extensive documentary research. The Colonial fort, should be excavated and at least stabilized. This is a long-term project that may extend over more than a decade and will result in the kind of exhibit to be seen at Jamestown, Virginia.

(9) Slave Culture Archeology: Throughout the state are the remains of slave cabins and the cultural materials surrounding these cabins. At least a dozen examples are known. It is anticipated that selected examples of these sites be excavated and the materials analysed and interpreted as a means of fully understanding this important culture of South Carolina's history and of separating the facts of slave culture from the well-known slave folklore. It is anticipated that some four years would be devoted to this project beginning in 1972.

(10) Other Historic Sites: From time to time, throughout the decade, various historic sites will require investigation. These will range from minor projects requiring a few days or a few weeks of excavation to major projects requiring a season or more. Presently known examples are tar kilns at Paris Mountain State Park and near Conway; earthworks near Walterboro; tracks of the "Best Friend" railroad in Charleston; and others that are minor projects, ranging to such major projects as the Middleton Plantation House near Charleston; Fort Moore near North Augusta; Saluda Old Town near Saluda; and others. During the decade there will be dozens of these projects each requiring some field work, extensive documentary research and the preparation of an interpretive report. Special subject studies that may be included here are such projects as a survey and study of the pottery and pottery kilns of Colonial ceramicists in South Carolina with excavations at some of the kilns.

(11) Keowee Toxaway Project: Survey and excavations in these two reservoir areas in Pickens and Oconee Counties were begun in 1966 and will be completed in the summer of 1970. Analyses and reporting of the results of these researches on both prehistoric and historic sites will be completed by the spring of 1972.

(12) Early Man Project: This is a continuing search throughout the state for concrete, in situ, evidence of Paleo-Indian sites. It was begun in 1970 by an analysis of all localities where surface finds of artifacts of this period have been reported. This analysis is continuing. The project for the next decade consists of persistent checking of reported localities, testing those that appear promising of research results and, hopefully, finding one or more such sites that will warrant full excavation revealing the association of man-made tools and other artifacts with extinct fauna and in geologic context that can be dated in the late pleistocene -- early recent period.

(13) Archaic Sites Project: Archeological research on other Institute projects has revealed numerous sites of the cultures following the Early Man period and preceding the beginnings of agriculture and pottery -- the Archaic period -- presumably dating from 7,000 or 8,000 years ago to 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. These are the sites where the nebulously known cultures are to be identified that produce projectile points of the types known as Palmer, Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River, and others in the Piedmont, where the "Old Quartz Industry" is so nebulously identified. Sites are usually small and shallow, producing small quantities of material. This project is designed to assess the known sites of this period and to excavate selected ones of the best of these in an effort to understand the ways of life of the peoples of this long time span. This project will continue, intermittently, throughout the decade.

(14) Excavation of Shell Ring Sites: Along the South Carolina and Georgia coast are at least 22 known sites of a distinctive culture complex that appear to date at around 4,000 to 2,000 years ago. These are shell middens built-up in a circular form with depressed centers. Pottery from these includes some of the earliest known forms in the New World. Test excavations of one or two of these are beginning in 1970 and thorough excavations of a number of them will continue through 1974.

(15) Early Ceramic Sites Project: Throughout the state there are numerous sites representing the period of early incipient agriculture, the beginnings of semi-permanent village life, the early use of ceramics, and the construction of burial mounds. These culture complexes are poorly known under the labels of Thom's Creek, Deptford, Wilmington, Savannah I, and Savannah II and appear to date at around 4,000 to 1,000 years ago or slightly later. This project is designed to assess the known sites of this period and to fully excavate selected ones of these. It will continue intermittently throughout the decade.

(16) Late Ceramic Sites Project: This is a project of systematic investigation of the sites of the fully developed agriculture - village - ceramic period including an extensive ceremonial complex featuring temple mounds. Known under the labels of Lamar, Pee Dee, Irene and related names these culture complexes represent the period of roughly 1,000 years ago to historic contact times of the 17th century A.D. Sites such as the Santee Mound, near Santee; the McDowell and Mulberry Mounds near Camden; Middleton Plantation Mound near Charleston; and other mound and village sites especially in the Santee, Wateree, Pee Dee, Edisto and Combahee River drainages will be investigated with full excavation anticipated at several of these within the next decade.

(17) Physical Anthropology Project: Within four years it is anticipated that a modest amount of human skeletal material will be accumulated as a result of the excavations of the Institute. This resource for the study of the physical characteristics of the populations is anticipated to provide raw data for the physical anthropologist to launch a study of these populations that will develop into a separate project by 1975 and continuing on thereafter.

(18) Archeo - Ethno - Linguistic Project: The cultures of the historic tribes of the state are poorly known and their prehistoric backgrounds are virtually unknown. This project will bring together all of the resources of anthropology, history and related fields in a study of the linguistics, social organizations, religions, economy, and material culture of these peoples and relate these to the archeological remains. It will include studies with the modern remnants of these tribes in the state and out-of-state. It will also include studies of the background of certain of the White and Negro cultures that have been a part of the South Carolina scene. This project is anticipated to begin about the middle of the decade and continue for several years thereafter.

(19) Underwater Archeological Salvage: The 1969 legislature assigned the

responsibility for administering the 1968 Underwater Archeological Salvage Law to the Institute. This includes protection of the State's interest in submerged antiquities; regulating diving for salvage and exploration; issuing licenses and permits; inspecting and evaluating recovered salvage; preservation, cataloging and analyses of recovered materials; and ensuring enforcement of the law. This is a growing activity and is anticipated to gradually increase throughout the decade. The Institute presently anticipates only minor researches of its own in this field but must oversee the major activities of others.

(20) State Museum Project: It is the intent of the Institute to provide the impetus for and begin the development of a South Carolina State Museum. This is envisioned as a museum of broad scope covering history, anthropology, natural history, art, science, industry, astronomy, and all of the other museum resources of the state and will operate in cooperation with and to the benefit of other museums within the state. The role of the Institute in this project is to establish the climate, lay the groundwork, and assist in obtaining a director for the project. The Institute will then be able to step aside and let the new director develop the project, serving thereafter only an advisory capacity. The Institute's responsibilities should be essentially completed by 1972.

(21) State Amateur Society: The Institute was instrumental, in January 1969, in establishing the Archeological Society of South Carolina, aimed at bringing together the amateur collectors of antiquities and the professional archeologists into a coordinated framework of research, and at educating the general public to the concept of conservation of historic and prehistoric values. This effort will continue throughout the decade.

Concurrently with the 21 projects listed above and as integral parts of most of them will be interdisciplinary studies of ecology, history, geology, geography, and other related fields. Likewise, concurrent studies of conservation and preservation techniques, and field and laboratory methodology

will be carried on in interdisciplinary relationship with computer sciences, physics, chemistry and other fields. The rapidly growing study collections of artifacts in the Institute files together with the site records provides a vast resource of data available to all scholars from the state and from out-of-state for special studies in anthropology. These growing collections, by the end of the decade will be one of the most valuable sources of these kinds of data anywhere in the world. They will attract scholars from various states to pursue research here at South Carolina. The systematic cataloging and filing of these collections make them far easier to use than those of most institutions at present. During the decade, it is anticipated that much of this material will be made even more accessible by putting the data on computer systems.

It is anticipated that in connection with some of the above mentioned research projects a field school in Historic Sites Archeology would be undertaken during each summer beginning in 1975. A field school in Prehistoric Sites Archeology would also be undertaken during each summer beginning in 1975. These would be operated in close coordination with the teaching department and would be directed mainly at teaching field techniques and methods.

This is an ambitious program but one that must be accomplished to fulfill the obligations of the Institute to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge" of and within South Carolina. It is a realistic program especially since the projects are so interrelated that the accomplishment of the goals of one partially fulfill the goals of one or more others. Interdisciplinary and inter-agency cooperation, too, is relied upon heavily to carry out portions of many of the projects as indicated in sections below.

D. FACULTY AND STAFF

The current staffing pattern of the Institute includes approximately 1.5 to 1.75 permanent supplementary staff members for each staff archeologist plus varying numbers of temporary, intermittent, student and nonstudent laboratory and field assistants as needed. The present staff includes four archeologists (including the Director), 1 secretary, 1 typist, 1 illustrator, 1 half time photographer, 3 research assistants, and 5 to 30 temporary laboratory and field assistants.

Projected additions to this staff are listed below with the anticipated year of the addition; each to continue thereafter throughout the decade. This indicates moderate growth in the first three years, leveling out to a stable staff thereafter to provide the most efficiently economical operating unit.

1971 - Archeologist for underwater archeology law*

1971 - Research Assistant for underwater archeology law*

1971 - Clerk-typist

1971 - Increase photographer from half to full-time

1972 - Archeologist for southeastern ceramic period archeology

1972 - Research Assistant for southeastern ceramic period archeology*

1972 - Secretary

1972 - Clerk-typist*

1973 - Archeologist for historic sites archeology

1973 - Research Assistant for historic sites archeology*

1973 - Clerk-typist*

1976 - Archeologist for southeastern ceramic period archeology

1976 - Research Assistant for southeastern ceramic period archeology*

1976 - Clerk-typist*

1976 - Illustrator*

Positions indicated by an asterisk will be funded from research grant funds as will most temporary laboratory and field assistants when and as needed.

E. LIBRARIES

Current library holdings at the University of South Carolina are somewhat inadequate for the best functioning of the research activities of the Institute. With this new research program accelerating in conjunction with the accelerated growth of the teaching department, it is anticipated that the library holdings in anthropology will quadruple within the coming decade.

F. FACILITIES

The current space facilities are excellent for the present functions of the Institute. This consists of approximately 9,000 square feet of space; 5,800 square feet of which is in the remodeled basement of Maxcy College and 3,200 square feet in the basement of Coker College. In Maxcy College there are 1,400 square feet devoted to office space, 400 square feet devoted to specimen files, 600 square feet to drafting and photography, and 3,400 square feet to laboratory space. In Coker College there are 2,000 square feet devoted to equipment storage and 1,300 square feet devoted to a rough laboratory.

These space facilities will need to be gradually increased during the coming decade by the addition of approximately 1,000 square feet of office space, 1,500 square feet of specimen file space, 2,000 square feet of equipment storage space and 1,800 feet of laboratory space. This is an increase of 6,300 square feet or approximately 70%.

G. STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

The Institute is in a position to make one of its major contributions to the health of the University of South Carolina in the area of student assistance. Currently the Institute is aiding as many as 12 part-time laboratory assistants by employing them at regular wages and also providing through that employment, on-the-job training in various aspects of anthropology. During the summers and between semesters, 10-30 students are also employed on a full-time basis for both field and laboratory work providing both wages and training.

It is anticipated that during the coming decade this same pattern of student employment will continue but will expand to more than double the present number of students benefiting from the research program. In addition, it is anticipated that several students each year will be granted special research assistantships as lump sum stipends on various of the Institute's grant-funded projects. This cannot begin, though, until such time as the teaching department has grown to the point where eligible students are available. Hopefully this could begin about 1973 or 1974. During the latter half of the decade, approximately 60 to 75 students would be receiving aid from the Institute each year.

H. FINANCING

The financial needs to accomplish the above projections are to be met by three sources of funds. These are: (a) appropriated funds (b) grant funds and (c) use of services and facilities of other agencies and disciplines. The appropriated funds come from the legislature as a "line-item" in the University budget. These funds are used mainly for basic salaries of the permanent staff and minor, fixed operating expenses. The grant funds are derived by grants, agreements, contracts, gifts, and other means from federal, state, county, and local agencies and from private individuals. The services and facilities

derived from other agencies and disciplines are supplements to the capability of the Institute but not transfers of funds as such. They are the use of already existing and otherwise funded services and facilities that may be available to the Institute to assist in its projects and through the use of which the Institute may perform reciprocal services to the other agency or discipline. These financial needs are listed below according to source of funds and by object and year.

(a) APPROPRIATED FUNDS

1971	Salaries	84,300	Equipment, supplies, and operating	9,700	Total	94,000
1972	"	102,300	"	"	"	115,000
1973	"	115,300	"	"	"	130,000
1974	"	115,300	"	"	"	130,000
1975	"	115,300	"	"	"	130,000
1976	"	128,300	"	"	"	147,000
1977	"	128,300	"	"	"	147,000
1978	"	128,300	"	"	"	150,000
1979	"	128,300	"	"	"	150,000
1980	"	128,300	"	"	"	150,000

(b) GRANT FUNDS

It is impossible to project accurately the sources or amounts of grant funding that may be expected for a ten year period. Some factors, however, are known and, based upon these factors and performance during the preceding two years, there may be projected a reasonably realistic estimate for the coming decade. These projections are given below by project as outlined in Section C above, plus the anticipated funding for equipment and facilities. It is understood that "funding" for each project refers to the field, laboratory, and publication costs including costs of temporary employees and some permanent employees. Basic salaries of most per-

manent employees and of the running of the Institute, laboratory and facilities is a part of the appropriated funding. This serves as matching funds where needed and as the Institute's voluntary contributions to the projects.

(1) Statewide Site Inventory: This is to be funded, in part, by Historic Preservation Act matching funds through the National Park Service. In 1970 there was \$9,800 available from this source. It is expected that this should double in 1971 and increase somewhat in succeeding years. More than half of the expense of this inventory, though, is borne by other projects. As each project records sites, those sites are incorporated into the inventory.

(2) Reservoir Salvage: This is funded mainly by contract agreements on a reservoir by reservoir basis with the National Park Service or by the agency building the reservoir. In 1970 there was \$3,500 available from the N.P.S. for work in one reservoir and budget requests call for \$12,000 in 1971 and \$20,000 in 1972 in this same reservoir. Other reservoir projects may be projected on this same basis.

(3) Highway Salvage: It is expected that this work will be funded from Bureau of Public Roads funds on a continuing basis under the provisions of section 305 of title 23 USC, covering use of Federal highway funds in archeological salvage on Federal and Federal-aid highway construction. Amounts would vary from year to year depending upon need.

(4) Other Emergency Salvage: This work is expected to be funded by the construction agency involved, in compliance (in some cases) with the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906. Also Congress is now considering a bill (S.2893) to make funds up to 1% of the construction costs, available for salvage archeology on any federally funded construction project. Amounts will vary from year to year.

(5) Excavations at Charles Towne: It is anticipated that the state agency

that assumes the administration of this area after the Tricentennial Year will provide for approximately \$15,000 a year for five years of work here.

(6) Excavations at Ninety Six: This project is being funded by the local agency concerned with the restorations at Ninety Six, using federal, state, and locally derived funds. In 1970 there was \$8,000 available from this source. Additional funds of approximately \$25,000 per year are expected to be available from the same source during 1971 through 1974.

(7) Excavations at Historic Camden: Funding of this project will be by the Historic Camden Foundation using federal, state, and locally derived money, if the Institute becomes involved other than in an advisory capacity. The extent of this will depend upon the extent of the involvement.

(8) Excavations at Historic Dorchester: The State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism will fund this large project and will undertake the reconstruction and stabilization. The archeological work is anticipated to require approximately \$35,000 per year during 1974-1977 and \$15,000 per year during 1978-1980.

(9) Slave Culture Archeology: It is anticipated that excavations and other research connected with this project will be undertaken through cooperative arrangements with Cornell University and the University of Florida as a part of their continuing research on this subject. Funds are anticipated from the National Science Foundation and from both Universities to the extent of approximately \$15,000 per year during 1972-1975.

(10) Other Historic Sites: Funds for these various small projects are expected to be derived from the individual sponsor of each project, on the federal, state, local, or private level. Amounts will vary from year to year depending upon the need.

(11) Keowee-Toxaway Project: This has been funded largely by a grant of \$30,000 from the Duke Power Company with some additional costs being borne by the appropriated funds of the Institute. It will be completed early in 1972.

(12) Early Man Project: Routine funding of this project derives mainly from appropriated funds combined with money from Historic Preservation Act matching funds. When significant sites in this project are recorded grant proposals will be made to the National Science Foundation and others.

(13) Archaic Sites Project: This will be funded in the same way as (12) above.

(14) Excavations of Shell Ring Sites: Costs of this research will be borne by anticipated grants from the National Science Foundation.

(15) Early Ceramic Sites Project: This will be funded in the same way as (12) above.

(16) Late Ceramic Sites Project: Work at the Santee Mound site is expected to be funded by the State Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. Work at the McDowell and Mulberry sites is expected to be funded by the National Geographic Society. Work at other sites within this project will be funded by grant proposals to these and other agencies on the federal, state, local and private level.

(17) Physical Anthropology Project: This will be a cooperative effort of the Institute and the teaching department. It is expected that the physical anthropologist in the teaching department will derive funds, through the Institute, from grant proposals to the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. The project will be done in close coordination with similar projects of the University of Tennessee.

(18) Archeo - Ethno - Linguistic Project: This, too, will be a cooperative effort of the Institute and the teaching department. Staff members of

both will cooperate in grant proposals to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and other granting agencies.

(19) Underwater Archeological Salvage: Administration of the law governing underwater salvage was assigned to the Institute as a separate responsibility but was not funded. The South Carolina legislature will be asked to fund this assignment separately apart from the regular University appropriation.

(20) State Museum Project: Efforts toward this project will be of minor expense to the Institute until a director is employed and those expenses will be borne by the Institute through its appropriated funds. Once a director is hired all funding will come from separate state appropriations, federal funds and private sources.

(21) State Amateur Society: This project provides its own funds.

(22) Equipment: A special grant proposal to the National Science Foundation for specialized research equipment in the amount of \$30,000 is being submitted in 1970.

(23) Facilities: It is anticipated that costs of expanded space facilities will be borne by the University of South Carolina in its regular budget for buildings and grounds maintenance and facility development.

It is not possible to provide any realistic total for all of these expected grants nor even a realistic total for any one year since most of them are only anticipated. The anticipation, though, has a basis in reality since these sources are real sources of money established for the purposes indicated. The experience of the past two years is indicative of the success that is expected in the future. Outside grant sources in the past two years have provided \$125,000 of working funds for the Institute. This slightly exceeds the total of the appropriated funds for those two years. It may thus be expected that

grant funds during the coming decade will exceed the appropriated funds during these years.

I. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Much of this has been touched upon or detailed in the various sections above and may now be summarized with some additional relationships indicated.

(a) IN-STATE INSTITUTIONS

The closest working relationships have been and will continue to be with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. The Institute closely coordinates its activities in nearly every phase of its work with these two institutions and the close, cordial working relationships have been rewarding to all three. All three institutions, in effect, operate as a team to avoid duplication of effort, effect economical achievement of goals, and engender maximum productivity.

Cooperative and coordinated relationships have developed most cordially with the institutions with which the Institute has worked on specific projects. These include The Tricentennial Commission, The Star Fort Historical Commission, The Spartanburg Historical Commission, The Camden Historical Commission, the Duke Power Company, and various county and local historical institutions and Chambers of Commerce in the state. These relationships will continue and expand during the coming decade except for those with the Tricentennial Commission which will cease with the expiration of that commission in 1971.

Staff members of the Institute have provided speeches, lectures and consultations to dozens of local groups throughout the state including high schools, historical societies, service clubs, colleges, universities and others. These

services will accelerate in the coming decade.

Students have been employed for field and laboratory work from the Citadel, the College of Charleston, Wofford College, Clemson University, Furman University, Camden Military Academy and from several high schools. A special project has developed between the Institute and Wofford College in archeological research during Wofford's Interim Program. All these relationships are expected to continue and to expand. It is especially anticipated that they will expand into South Carolina State College, Benedict College, Allen University and others.

Cooperative relationships have developed between the Institute and the Charleston Museum, the Columbia Art and Science Museums and the Florence Museum to mutual benefit of all. These relationships will continue and expand throughout the decade.

It is anticipated that new working relationships will develop between the Institute and the State Highway Department, particularly regarding highway archeological salvage; the State Forestry Commission; the State Wildlife Resources Department and with industry throughout the state. The latter will be an expansion of a pilot project currently being initiated with one of the textile firms.

(b) OUT-OF-STATE INSTITUTIONS

Cooperative working relationships have developed between the Institute, the National Park Service, and the U. S. Forest Service and are developing with the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society. Mainly these are in the areas of funding of projects but they also include cooperation on certain scholarly aspects of the studies involved.

Research projects and scholarly studies are being cooperatively developed between the Institute and the Universities of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia,

Florida, the University of South Florida, and Florida Atlantic University. Mainly these are informal working relationships directed toward coordination of general research programs but in the case of the latter two schools formal relationships for specific purposes have developed. These will continue to expand throughout the decade. The Institute also serves in informal advisory capacities to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in its efforts to establish an archeological research organization there.

Students are employed by the Institute for summer field and laboratory work from various colleges and universities in other states, including Ohio, New Mexico, Virginia, New York and others. These relationships, too, may be expected to expand greatly during the coming decade.

J. SUMMARY

The role and scope of the Institute, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge", within the field of archeology and anthropology poses a challenge of major proportions. This challenge can be met by the development of research projects as outlined above and diligent prosecution of those projects to their logical conclusions. The work can be financed by state appropriations and outside grants. The climate and attitudes of the state and its people are presently receptive to the achievement of these goals especially since South Carolina, one of the first states to do archeological research, has done almost nothing in this field since that first effort almost 150 years ago.

The achievement of the research outlined above will be of lasting benefit to scholarly understanding of the state's tremendous heritage, to the development of the University of South Carolina, and to the people of the state.