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Legacy - March 2005

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Inside...

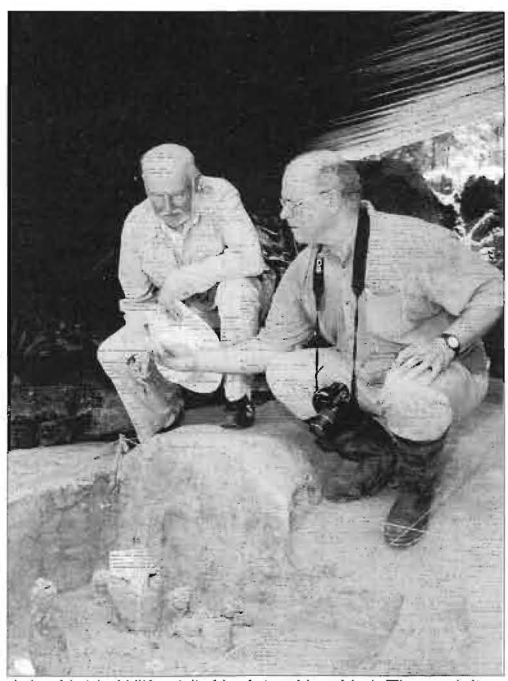
Topper Site in the *New York Times*

By Albert C. Goodyear

The Topper site received a substantial amount of media coverage this year, not the least of which was a visit by the *New York Times*. Pulitzer prize winning author John Noble Wilford came to the site June 23-24, 2004, to see firsthand the deep Pleistocene terrace excavation, which included a possible hearth deep in the terrace. Mr. Wilford is a well-known science journalist who has done stories on the issues related to who were the first Americans. He covered the Clovis and Beyond Conference in Santa Fe, NM in 1999, and briefly mentioned Topper. This year was his first trip to the site. The article ran June 29, 2004, and was on the cover of the Science Section. The big news story this year is that Topper is a lot older than previously thought (**See Radiocarbon Dates, Page 10**). Excavations down into the Pleistocene terrace underneath the normal pre-Clovis archaeological manifestation revealed similar chipped stone artifacts and a possible hearth.

The Topper site was also included in a one hour broadcast by PBS's *Scientific American Frontiers* hosted by Alan Alda. This was shown in South Carolina on July 20, 2004. In 2003, the Chedd-Angiers Company, producers of Alan Alda's show, visited the Topper site excavations and spent a day filming and interviewing various scientists. Topper

See TOPPER, Page 11



John Noble Wilford (left) of the *New York Times* visits with Al Goodyear at the Topper Site in July (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

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Field Notes

By Jonathan Leader, SCIAA Director

The mission of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is to conduct archaeological research, conserve the state's heritage, and communicate this information to the public and profession. The Institute cooperates and consults with state and federal agencies and with private organizations to increase understanding of South Carolina's past.

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has made significant progress in putting our Mission into practice. As you read this issue of *Legacy*, I know that you will agree with me that every division's report demonstrates vitality and renewed purpose. You are in for a treat.

A milestone was reached in July when Dr. Bruce E. Rippeteau retired from the Institute and the University. We all thank Bruce for his 19 years of service to the state and continue to look forward to the book, which we understand continues as a retirement project. I know that he appreciated the well-wishers who came to the retirement party. Bruce may still be contacted at his university email rippeteau@sc.edu.

SCIAA Director Jonathan Leader conserving revolutionary war cannon for the City of Georgetown, one of three cannons known to exist, now on display in Rainey Park, Georgetown, SC. (*SCIAA photo*)

In June 2004, Chris Amer and Jim Spirek answered an urgent plea for assistance from the Government of Mexico's Instituto National de Antropologia e Historia. Alena Derby, who had just joined the staff, barely had time to put away her suitcase before she was running the office and overseeing compliance issues until their return. Alena left the staff this fall.

We lost another dear colleague and friend in this time period. Jim Michie, one of the originals (in every meaning of the term) at the SCIAA, succumbed after a long illness. Jim is remembered for his seminal work on many sites, including but not limited to the Taylor site, Daws Island, Fort Congaree, and Wachesaw. In truth, the list is practically endless. Jim was possessed of a rare wit, great insight, encyclopedic recall, and some of the most lucid writing that any of us had ever had the real pleasure to read. The measure of the man was the many friends who rallied to his side during his illness and the amazing support provided by his former student, friend, and legal conservator, Ms. Susan McMillan and her family. Our heartfelt condolences are with Jim's surviving brother Donald. His memory will always live in the hearts of his family and friends.

On a happier note, the Allendale project was featured on the front

page of the Science Section of the *New York Times*, and as a part of a Educational Television Series, *Scientific American Frontiers*, hosted by Alan Alda. This popular review, coupled with the peer publications working their way through the mill, has provided excellent visibility and recognition for Dr. Albert Goodyear's team's efforts. As always, the Institute greatly appreciates Clariant's corporate support from both the state and national level and looks forward to many more years of mutually beneficial activities on their properties.

Bruce Rippeteau retirement party. (*SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader*)

Our partnerships are growing. By the time this issue of *Legacy* goes to press, we will have secured partnerships with the newly founded Oconee Heritage Center and with the York County Cultural & Heritage Commission, which includes the Museum of York County and Brattonsville. The SCIAA's goal is to enter into meaningful partnerships that will advance archaeological research and preservation within all the regions of the state. At the federal level, we continue to pursue a formal agreement with the National Park Service as we conduct work at Ninety-Six, Cowpens, and Camden.

Russell Burns, Chair of the ART Board in 2004, presents an Appreciation Proclamation to Bruce Rippeteau, recognizing his support of the ART Board during his tenure as Director of SCIAA. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

Speaking of our commitment to research, the SCIAA and the Archaeological Research Trust have kicked off a $1 million dollar endowment campaign. I hope that you will join with the Trust and the staff in ensuring that our many unique and worthy projects will be fully funded no matter what the future may bring. Your donation to this campaign will translate into an inestimable legacy for future generations. Please contact Ms Nena Rice, Director of Outreach, for bequest or other information. Nena is looking forward to answering any and all questions that you may have.

The *Legacy* is an important publication for the Institute. In its pages we provide the ongoing story of our research, activities, and accomplishments. Invitations to take part in fieldwork or to go on professionally guided tours of archaeological discovery are a common feature as well. Over 5,000 people and institutions receive it. As you might expect, it isn't inexpensive to produce. If you would prefer to receive the *Legacy* as a CD or as an emailed Adobe Acrobat file, please let us know. We hope that you enjoy reading this issue of *Legacy* and look forward to hearing from you!

Faith Stephenson Brune and Jonathan Leader present Bruce Rippeteau with an engraved trowel at Bruce's retirement party in July 2004. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

Research Division

Summary of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition—2003 and 2004 Fields Seasons

By Albert C. Goodyear

In the 2003 season, our goals were to excavate the Clovis lithic industrial layer discovered in 2002 by the geologists in BHT 15 and to continue the block excavation to the west where the Clovis point was found in 2002. We also needed to finish up the 2002 pre-Clovis block excavation down to the Pleistocene terrace, which needed another 25 centimeters of digging to bring it to the terrace. All of these objectives were accomplished during the 2003 field season.

The Clovis industrial layer was first seen in 2002 in the south profile of BHT 15 when Dr. Mike Waters and Dr. Tom Stafford were profiling the trench. Not only was the complete Holocene-Pleistocene stratigraphy evident here, but also an obvious layer of worked chert was observable lying on top of a reddish paleosol (Fig. 1). Because of the presence of early stage prismatic blades, transverse flakes from bifacial cores and *outré passé* flakes, it was evident that the layer was Clovis.

Stratigraphically, it was where it should be, at the base of the Holocene colluvium. The layer of chipped stone artifacts appeared so dense, we thought we could dig it as a natural level.

Fig. 1: Ann Judd points to the Clovis industrial layer as exposed in BHT 15 in 2002 at the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

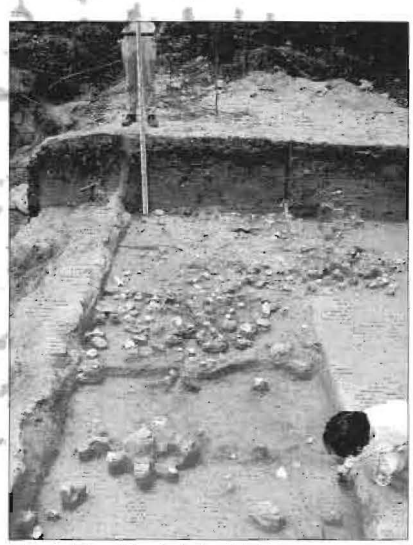


Fig. 2: The Clovis industrial layer as exposed immediately south of BHT 15 in the 2003 Topper site excavations. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

In 2003, A 6 x 6-meter block was placed immediately south of BHT 15, adjacent to the dense lithic layer exposed last year. As expected, it came right down on the heart of the Clovis layer (Fig. 2). The volunteer excavation crews from Weeks I-III took it down nicely and during Week IV, over 700 worked items were three-dimensionally mapped. The debitage and cortical debris forming this natural cultural layer were simply collected by one-meter squares. Given the amount of time available, and the dense nature of the deposit (Fig. 3), this was the compromise provenience solution for collecting all the material off the floor. No finished Clovis points or preforms were recovered, just biface fragments. One biface ruined by an *outré passé* was found, plus the tip of an advanced stage Clovis point preform. Numerous informally retouched side scrapers and some unifacially-retouched denticulates were found, the latter having been observed before at the nearby Paleoindian site of Big Pine Tree (38AL143). Several early stage macroblades were also found. The bulk of the lithics represented early stage cobble reduction and core preparation. It appears that the natural source of this chert was upslope 15 to 20 meters where it had been exposed by erosion in previous millennia. Given the relatively steep slope of the hillside here, the Clovis industrial layer was probably where initial cobble decortication and core preforming took place. As will be discussed, more reduced and finished cores, blades, and biface preforms are found in abundance to the immediate west toward the river on the flatter part of the site.

Fig. 3: The Clovis industrial layer during excavation in the 2003 Topper site excavations. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

After the Clovis floor was excavated, the unit was reduced to a 4 x 5-meter block and excavated

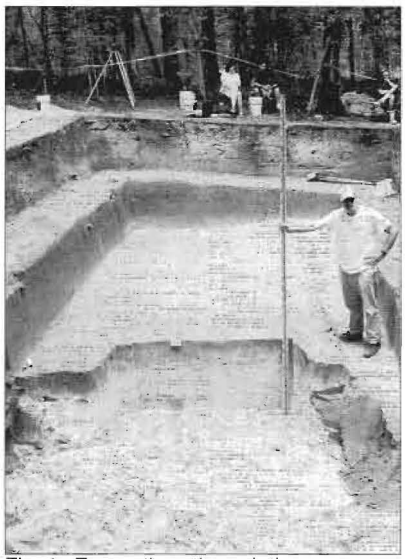


Fig. 4: Excavations through the Pleistocene paleosol in the 4 x 5-meter block in the 2003 Topper site excavations. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

down through the red paleosol, located underneath the Clovis zone (Fig. 4). This paleosol was shovel-shaved searching for anything artifactual. No artifacts were seen throughout this entire paleosol. Occasional quartz pebbles and chemically weathered cortical material were encountered, not unexpected given the colluvial origin of the paleosol, which formed in part from silts and clays sloughed off the ancient red alluvial terrace in the hillside. The lack of artifacts within this 20-meter square unit is significant since it indicates that, at least at this location at Topper, no human occupation occurred between Clovis and the pre-Clovis level in the Pleistocene alluvial sands below. John Foss (personal communication, 2004) has indicated that it would take between 2,500 and 3,500 years for this paleosol (Bw) to develop, which gives a rough idea of the length of the suggested hiatus.

At 98.25 meters, a 2 x 4-meter unit was laid out for controlled excavation in the white Pleistocene alluvial sands, the normal pre-Clovis zone for Topper (Fig. 5). This was excavated down to the Pleistocene terrace at about 97.35 meters. These sands were sifted through a 1/8-inch screen, recovering small flakes, some with bend break fractures. In N274, E154, the familiar chert cluster was found resting on the terrace. These are typical pre-Clovis chert processing piles so common to the south on and overlying the Pleistocene terrace.

It was necessary to dig on down to the Pleistocene terrace in preparation for the geoscience team to view the profile. The geoscience team worked the last few days of May, drawing profiles of the stratigraphy and gathering additional OSL samples. They had another backhoe trench (BHT 16) excavated to view the profile on the southern end of the block (Fig. 6). Except for Dr. John Foss, all the geoscience team was present this year, including Dr. Steve Forman. This allowed them to confer together in the field on their overall interpretation of the geochronology of Topper, especially in light of the paleosol found in BHTs 15 and 16, which separates Clovis from the pre-Clovis Pleistocene alluvial sands.

To the immediate west toward the river, excavations in the Clovis layer discovered in 2002 continued with the addition of five more 2-meter squares. This produced more Clovis lithic reduction material and a variety of end and side scrapers and bifacial blanks. The base of a Clovis point was found in this area in 2002. No Clovis points or late stage point preforms were found in the 2003 work, although in 2004 as discussed below, several preforms were found in this area.

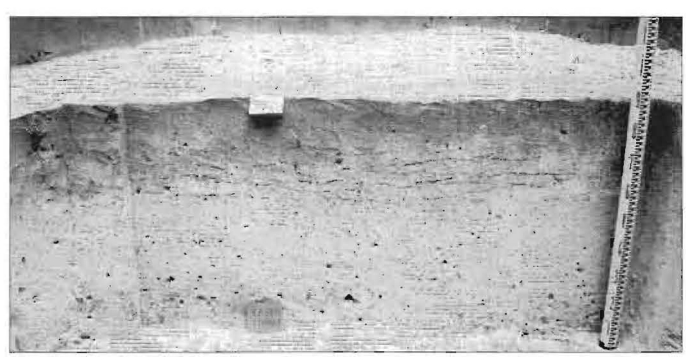


Fig. 5: The N274, E154 2 meter unit being readied for excavation down through the Pleistocene alluvium. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

Fig. 6: Geoscientists Dr. Steve Forman, Dr. Mike Waters, and Dr. Tom Stafford conferring over profile in BHT 16, the south end of the 6 x 6-meter block excavation in 2003. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

An important objective of the 2003 excavation was to complete the 2002 4 x 8-meter block down to the Pleistocene terrace. Tony Pickering, assisted by Paul Constantino, a graduate student from George Washington University, supervised the excavation of the remaining 25 centimeters of Pleistocene sands. This resulted in recovering numerous classic pre-Clovis tools including six particularly interesting pieces, which were found around a large boulder, which had been obviously used as an anvil (Fig. 7). The upper surface of this boulder had several scars from smashing. In fact, two chert spalls lying next to the boulder could be refitted to these scars. These six artifacts are illustrated in Fig. 8 with both front and back views. They include

See ALLENDALE, Page 6

ALLENDALE, From Page 5

Fig. 7: Pre-Clovis artifacts including a large boulder used as an anvil lying on top of the Pleistocene terrace in the 2002 block excavation. (*SCIAA photo by Tony Pickering*)

small blades, endscrapers, and sidescrapers. These artifacts are currently undergoing microscope studies at Texas A&M, searching for any possible wear patterns. Several classic bend-break artifacts were also found in the excavation.

One of the exciting events of the 2003 excavation season was the visit by PBS's *Scientific American Frontiers*, a science program for the public, which is hosted by Alan Alda. Chedd-Angiers Productions came for one day, filming and interviewing several of the scientists. The program "Coming into America, The First Americans" was aired in South Carolina July 20, 2004, and was seen around the nation. The Topper site had a prominent place in the one-hour show as a pre-Clovis site currently under investigation. They even included a viewing of the "Topper Chopper."

The supervisory staff for 2003 was Kara Bridgman, Senior Site Supervisor; Kenn Steffy, Project Manager; Daryl P. Miller, Project Photographer; John Kirby; Bob Cole; Bill Lyles; Tony Pickering; and Paul Constantino. Thanks to all the 2003 volunteers listed below who helped make the season such a success!

2003 Field Season

First Week Volunteers

Linda Aschenbrenner, Lakemoor, IL
Gilbert C. Banner, Charlotte, NC
Rachel Brown-Goodman, Fayetteville, NC
Mary Gregory Burns, Rhinebeck, NY
Bill Covington, Southern Pines, NC
Taecey Cowart, Clarkesville, GA
Perry M. Hartley, Barnwell, SC
Judy Kendall, Mt. Pleasant, NC
Dean Kokenes, Charlotte, NC
Mary Ann Kolb, Barnwell, SC
Gary Lee McDaniel, Gastonia, NC
Nancy Olsen, Newnan, GA
Craig Weaver, Savannah, GA
Henry A. Wilkinson, Charlotte, NC
Neil Wilkinson, Charlotte, NC
George T. Youngblood, Spring, TX
Dennis Zeunert, Virginia Beach, VA

Second Week Volunteers

B. Richard Baker, Charlotte, NC
Linda Bricker, Marietta, GA
Margaret Brockman, Greenville, SC
James P. Brown, III, Ft. Mill, SC
Jessie Brown, Richmond Hill, GA
Margaret Burns, Spartanburg, SC
Tiffany P. Crayne, Laurens, SC
Martha Christy, Winter Springs, FL
Karen D. Downen, Tucker, GA
Emily Gibson, Barnwell, SC
Eleanor "Terry" Hynes, Atlanta, GA
Janette Jackson, Easley, SC
Lynne Nasi, Orlando, FL
Nancy Olsen, Newnan, GA
Marion J. Rice, Athens, GA
Alison Simpson, Greenville, SC
John Simpson, Greenville, SC
Patricia Rickenbaker, Cameron, SC
Michael Waugh, Knoxville, TN
Fitzugh Williams, Greer, SC
Dennis Zeunert, Virginia Beach, VA

Third Week Volunteers

Elizabeth A. Allan, Atlanta, GA
Denise Allen, Newnan, GA
Jessica Armstrong, Heath Springs, SC
Diane Augsburger, Lexington, SC
Eric Billings, Cayce, SC
Cynthia Curry, Charlotte, NC
Hal Curry, Charlotte, NC
Cheryl Duke, Charlottesville, VA
Devan Duke, Charlottesville, VA

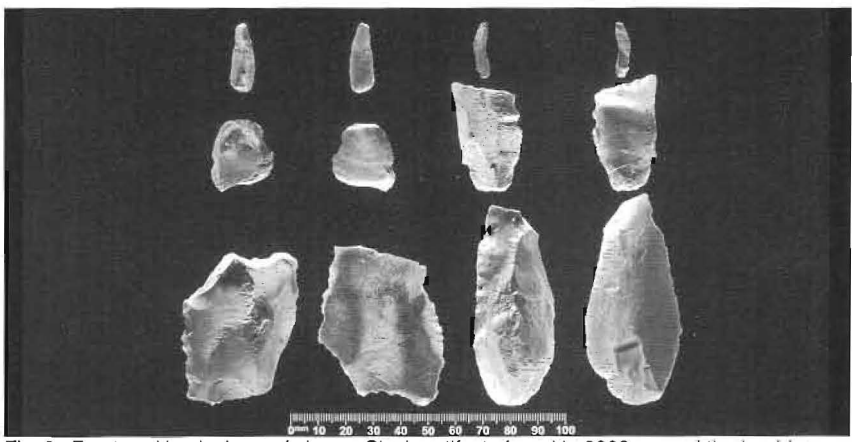


Fig. 8: Front and back views of six pre-Clovis artifacts found in 2003 around the boulder anvil on the Pleistocene terrace in the 2002 block excavation of Topper. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

Bennett Evers, Chapin, SC
Beth Fulmer Evers, Chapin, SC
Butler Evers, Chapin, SC
Meghan Fields, Columbia, SC
Agnes Holladay, Fairview, NC
Curtis Holladay, Fairview, NC
Vicky Hollingsworth, Newnan, GA
Gerry Koenig, Austin, TX
William Larson, Santee, SC
Nancy Olsen, Newnan, GA
Chris Schelin, N. Myrtle Beach, SC
Jim Smith, Myrtle Beach, SC

Fourth Week Volunteers

R. H. Bassett, Jr., Bradenton, FL
Thomas J. Amettis, Statesboro, GA
Jacob Elliott Cordell, Monroe, NC
Karen Dizio, Charlotte, NC
Jo Anne Doshier, Myrtle Beach, SC
Desca DuBois, Lake Park, FL
Alan R. Fortner, Sr., Charleston, SC
Sara Jane Frazier, Decatur, GA
Kevin Gallagher, Brewster, NY
Emily Gibson, Barnwell, SC
Kathleen M. Hayes, Columbia, SC
Marty Howes, Sylvania, GA
Debra Jesensky, Lawrenceville, GA
Ann Judd, Charlotte, NC
Gerry Koenig, Austin, TX
Grace Larsen, Stuart, FL
Thor Larsen, Stuart, FL
Dan Lorentz, Charleston, SC
Laurence Lillig, Jr., Indianapolis, IN
John Moran, Hilton Head, SC
Gregory Pfansteil, Denver, CO
Tom Pertierra, Greenville, FL
Ernest Plummer, Gardier, ME
Joan Plummer, Gardiner, ME
Judith Scruggs, Lawrenceville, GA

Fifth Week Volunteers

Cynthia Curry, Charlotte, NC
Hal Curry, Charlotte, NC
Bill Covington, Southern Pines, NC
Tanner Croft, Mt. Pleasant, SC
Fiona Funderburg, Missouri City, TX
April Gordon, Rock Hill, SC
Don Gordon, Rock Hill, SC
Jean F. Guilleux, Hilton Head, SC
John W. "Jay" Hughes, Dorchester, SC
Eleanor "Terry" Hynes, Atlanta, GA
Sheila Jackson, Greer, SC
Ann Judd, Charlotte, NC
Gerald Koenig, Austin, TX
Marian C. Larson, Santee, SC
William Larson, Santee, SC
Richard McDonnell, Brooksville, FL
Scott McPherson, Greenville, SC
Wayne Neighbors, Columbia, SC
Tom Pertierra, Greenville, FL
Ernest Plummer, Gardier, ME
Joan Plummer, Gardiner, ME
Carol S. Reed, Powder Springs, GA
Theodore M. Tsolovos, Chapin, SC
Helen Vose, Carthage, TN
James A. Way, Dorchester, SC
Constance A. White, Atlanta, GA
Alaina Williams, Charleston, SC
Rose-Marie Williams, Abbeville, SC

2004 Field Season

In 2004, we returned to Topper and to the Charles site for six weeks of excavation. The Charles site, a probable mid to late Paleoindian site on Smiths Lake Creek, was excavated for five weeks by Sean Taylor, assisted by Mitch Lynch. This was the first excavation there since 1997, when the floods of 1998 forced us to move to the Topper site. In 1984 and 1997, Charles was tested in the terrace area adjacent to the cutbank, where a rich lithic layer was exposed, attributable to an unidentified Paleoindian lanceolate occupation. Lanceolates eroding from the cutbank and dredged from the creek have indicated a probable post-Clovis, Paleoindian occupation (Fig. 9). Excavations this year of some 20 square meters did not encounter any of the suspected Paleoindian lanceolates, although a basal layer of weathered chert artifacts was recovered.

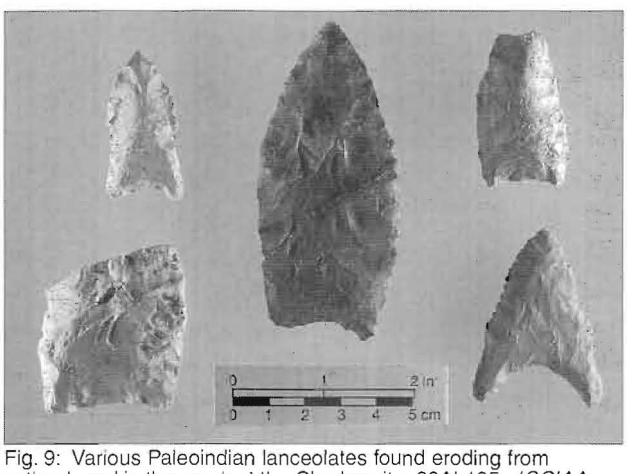


Fig. 9: Various Paleoindian lanceolates found eroding from cutbank and in the creek at the Charles site, 38AL135. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)


Fig. 10: Clovis preform bases found during 2004 excavations at the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

At Topper, fieldwork was concentrated on continuing excavations in the Clovis layer near the river in the northern part of the site, as pursued in 2002 and 2003. This year, five Clovis point preforms were recovered (Fig. 10), as well as several large early stage prismatic blades and unifacial tools. The Clovis occupation here reflects habitation life not only with point preforms being produced but craft activities being carried out with uniface tools. The Clovis layer is some 20 centimeters thick and overlain by a relatively sterile layer providing for unusually good context. Very few Archaic and later diagnostic artifacts are found in this

See ALLENDALE, Page 8

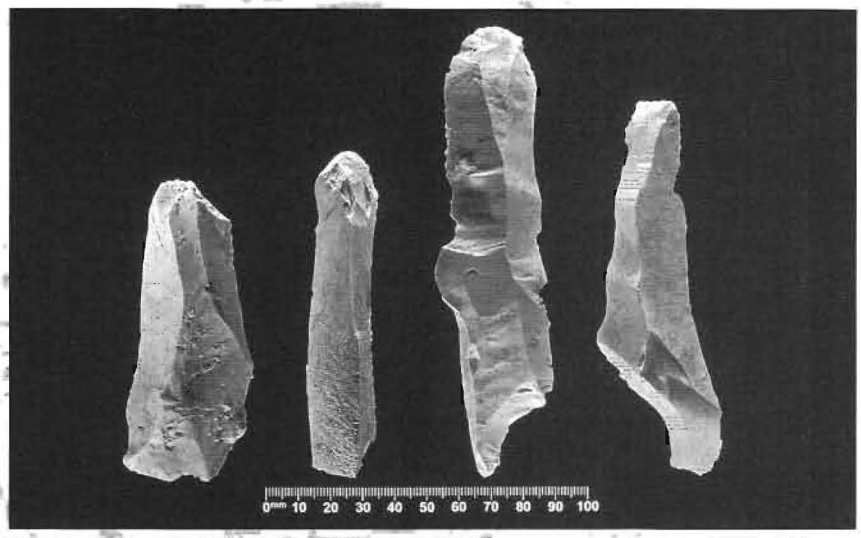


Fig. 11: Clovis prismatic blades found during 2004 excavations at the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

area of the site, adding to the stratigraphic integrity of Clovis. Only one Taylor side-notched point, for example, has been found in this area. A total of 70 contiguous square meters have been excavated here now with one finished Clovis point base and five preforms recovered.

In 2004, an unusually rich Clovis occupation was also encountered in excavations on top of the hill at Topper. In recent years, we have noticed lanceolate preforms, prismatic blades, and unifaces eroding out of the road, which leads down to the terrace below. It was decided to place 2-meter excavation units adjacent to the road. Test Units 4-7 were excavated in 10-centimeter levels below natural ground surface due to the slope of the hillside. Worked material was piece plotted and measured for exact depth below surface. This produced several large prismatic blades typical of Clovis culture elsewhere in North America (Fig. 11) and sidescrapers. The Clovis lithic zone was quite obvious when exposed, as it exists as a definable layer at the bottom of the profile. Because of the hillside slope, the Clovis layer is found some 40 centimeters below surface up hill and only 20 centimeters further down slope. In order to evaluate the possibility of a more extensive Clovis occupation toward the hilltop, Test Unit 8 was placed in the woods southeast of the road. A dense Clovis occupation was encountered here from 70 to 80 centimeters below surface with several unifacial tools and three Clovis point preforms. One preform (Fig. 12), the largest Clovis perform yet seen from Topper, was found in two pieces near each other at the same depth. It exhibits all of the typical flaking patterns expected for a Ross County style Clovis with well-done transverse flaking and an early stage flute on one face. It seems clear, based on the hill top excavations of this season, that an extensive and dense Clovis occupation exists on the hillside above the terrace. Clovis peoples may have been focusing on chert cobbles exposed on the brow of the hill and in the bed of Little Sweetwater Creek, located to the immediate south. Both this Clovis concentration and the one excavated adjacent to BHT 15 in 2003 are located near natural chert outcrops.

Perhaps the most exciting and controversial finding this year was the recovery of more pre-Clovis artifacts down in the Pleistocene terrace. In all previous seasons, excavations have stopped at the hard contact of the clayish terrace. The classic pre-Clovis archaeological expression at Topper has been located within the white Pleistocene alluvial sands that overlie this

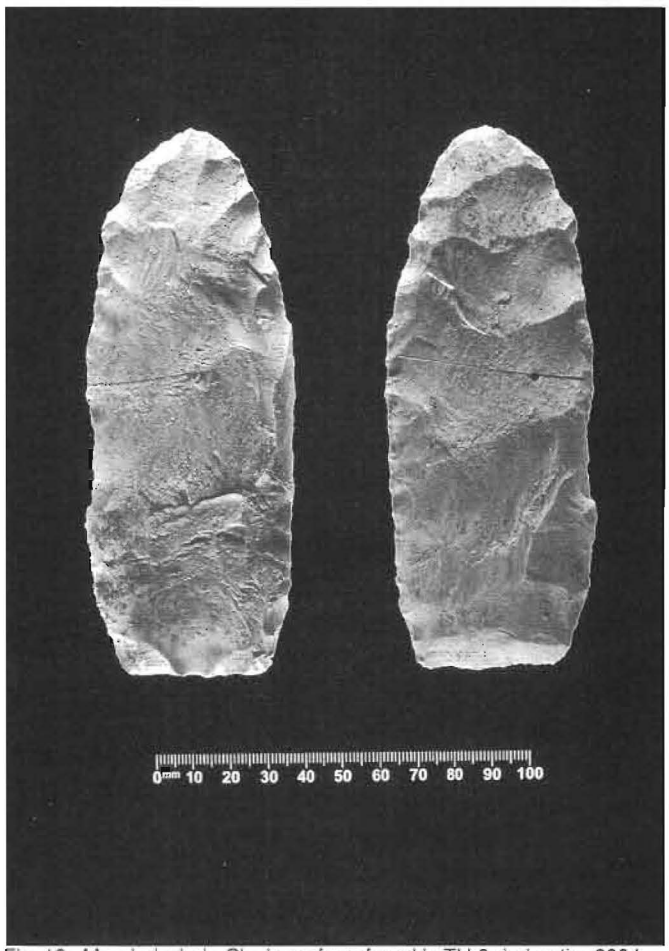


Fig. 12: Mended whole Clovis preform found in TU 8 during the 2004 excavations at the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

terrace. At the conclusion of the 2003 excavation on the 2002 block by Tony Pickering and his team, it was clear that chert artifacts were embedded in the top of the terrace. The possibility that significant pre-Clovis artifacts could be deeper in the terrace and not just bioturbated into the upper few centimeters of it, was examined in July of 2003 using a backhoe (BHT 17). The upper 50 centimeters of the terrace was removed separately and cleaned ready for precise backhoe excavations below that. In removing the upper 50 centimeters, it was obviously full of worked chert. From about 97.00 to 96.60 meters, the backhoe removed sediments and placed them on construction plastic. From 96.60 to 95.65 meters, a second level was removed and placed on a separate piece of construction plastic. During backhoe excavations, the exact depths of a number of worked pieces were shot with a transit and stadia rod. Some of these were clearly as deep as a meter in the terrace. Later on the in the fall, the sediments from Levels 1 and 2 were sifted by the volunteers by water screening over 1/8 inch mesh. Numerous flakes, bend breaks, and some possible unifaces were recovered indicating a strong human presence. Later on in July, after heavy rains, an excellent example of a prismatic blade was found where it had been washed out of the first 30 centimeters of the terrace top (Fig. 13).

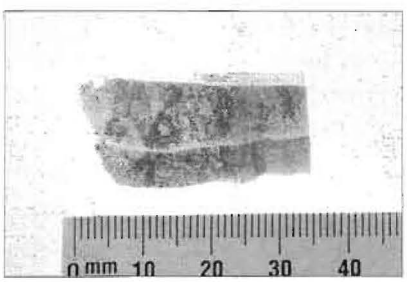


Fig. 13: Medial section of a prismatic blade from upper 30 centimeters of the Pleistocene terrace in BHT 17 of the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)


Fig. 14: Excavation of Pleistocene terrace adjacent to BHT 17 showing pre-Clovis artifacts in situ at the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

Because of these positive findings, controlled hand excavations were planned for the 2004 season. One-meter units within the grid system were excavated adjacent to BHT 17 in order to document the existence of lithic artifacts in situ in the terrace. Excavation was by trowel leaving as many artifacts in place as possible (Fig. 14). These artifacts were left in place under plastic to be shown to Dr. Rob Bonnichsen, when he arrived in early June and for the *New York Times*, when John Noble Wilford visited June 23-24. During the first week of June, our sixth straight week of excavation, Tony Pickering and his team were cleaning out the bottom of BHT 17 in preparation for Dr. Gene Karabanov, a geologist with USC's Department of Geology, to take sediments samples from the terrace. Toward the bottom of the trench, lumps of charcoal began to appear. As the origin of these charcoal pieces was searched for, it was clear they came from a discrete black lens in the northwest wall of the trench (Fig. 15). There was abundant charcoal in a shallow depression 50 centimeters in width and 8 centimeters deep (Fig. 16). As I was removing charcoal with my trowel for radiocarbon dates, a burned chert flake was encountered. This basin-shaped charcoal stain was designated Feature 91 and treated as a possible human hearth. In addition to taking several charcoal samples, Dr. Sarah Sherwood, geoarchaeologist from the University of Tennessee, was brought in to take micromorphology samples from the feature and related areas. Dr. Larry West of the Department of Soils and Crop Science of the University of Georgia also came in and classified the soils in the terrace and took several micromorphological samples. His field observations indicated at least two Bt paleosols in the top of the terrace.


Fig. 15: Tony Pickering pointing to F91, charcoal concentration in basin-shaped, hearth-like feature in the bottom of BHT 17 at the Topper site. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

Because of the exciting potential of the hearth-like feature, Dr. Mike Waters, lead geoarchaeologist on the Topper project, flew in to examine it and record the geology of the Pleistocene terrace as revealed in BHT 17. And since there appeared to

See ALLENDALE, Page 10

ALLENDALE, From Page 9

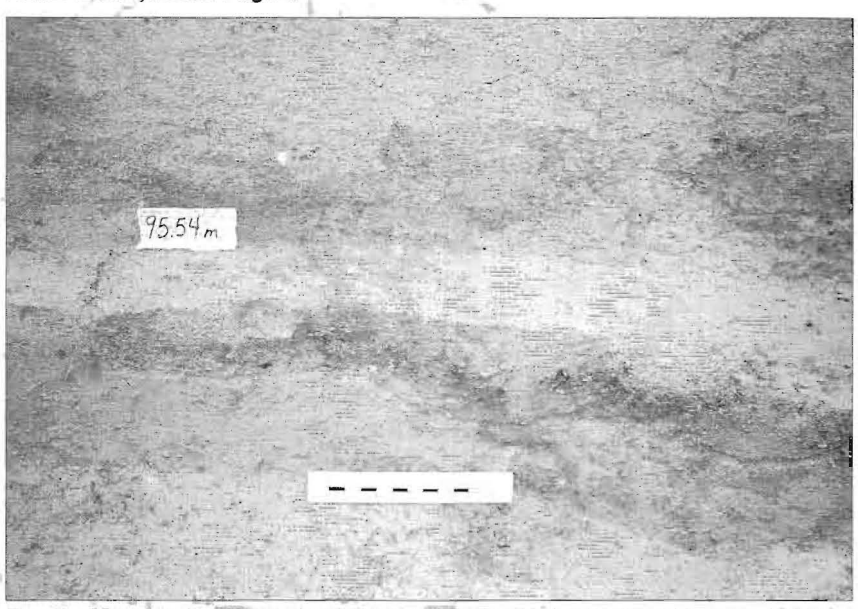


Fig. 16: Close-up view of F91 showing band of charcoal in basin-shaped feature. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

be charcoal evident in Feature 91, Dr. Tom Stafford, radiocarbon scientist for the project, was flown in so that he might also examine the feature and collect charcoal samples. There was adequate charcoal for radiocarbon dating resulting in two dates of 50,300 RC yr. BP and 51,700 RC yr. BP. Whether or not Feature 91 is a fire hearth, is yet to be determined. However, to have these radiocarbon dates is of great importance, since there are chipped stone artifacts as deep as Feature 91.

A number of archaeologists visited Topper this season including Dr. Rob Bonnichsen, Director of the Center for the Study of First Americans, Texas A&M; Dr. Joel Gunn, Raleigh, NC, former participant in the Meadowcroft Rockshelter studies; Dr. Barbara Purdy, Emerata, University of Florida; Dr. David Anderson, University of Tennessee; Chris Gilliam, SRARP, SCIAA; and Dr. Dennis Stanford and Dr. Pegi Jodry, Smithsonian Institution. Dennis and Pegi attempted to come earlier in the season but made it for the visit by Waters and Stafford to see the Pleistocene terrace dig and possible hearth. Dennis was particularly helpful in identifying some of the Clovis prismatic blade and biface technology as it was being excavated on top of the hill (Fig. 17).

The supervisors this year were Kenn Steffy, Senior Site Supervisor and Project Manager; Daryl P. Miller, Project Photographer; Sean Taylor; John Kirby; Bill Lyles;Tony Pickering; Jakob Crockett; Sarah Kautz; Mitch Lynch; and Alaina Williams, who was our intern this year. Betty Stringfellow and her friends from Kiawah Island, aka, "The Swamp Gang," came both in 2003 and 2004 bearing a wonderful picnic lunch for everybody. David Hodges brought friends down from Columbia both seasons as part of his annual fund raising tours. Clariant Corporation, owners of the Topper site, made us feel welcome and were helpful in every way. Bill Hartford, Site Manager, Susan Yates, Tom Pinckney, John Thompson, and the Clariant maintenance staff were especially helpful in 2004, as we had to keep a tarp roof over the Pleistocene terrace excavation for over 12 weeks. Clariant built a tarp, repaired the tarp, and pumped out the trenches more times than we care to count.

Without Clariant's wonderful support, the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition just wouldn't exist. Thanks to all the 2004 volunteers listed below. Without them there would be no Expedition. Thanks also to several volunteers who came back for a few days in July to help excavate the Clovis material eroding from the road and for helping with fund raising for the scientists travel and radiocarbon dates. They heard some great lectures by Dr. Dennis Stanford and Dr. Mike Waters on their current research concerning pre-Clovis in the Americas, not to mention the consumption of one more great BBQ.

2004 Field Season First Week Volunteers

Yvonne Conley, Lexington, SC
Bill Covington, Southern Pines, NC
Carey L. Geiger, Sumrall, MS
Susan Grealy, Charlotte, NC
Beverly Green, Volborg, MT
Luzviminda Gruner, Columbia, SC
David Maples, Augusta, GA
Lawrence Maples, Huntsville, AL
Louis Tyson, Charleston, SC
Chloryce Wiltse, Evans, GA

Second Week Volunteers

Denise Allen, Newnan, GA
Darrell Barnes, Blythewood, SC
James P. Brown, III, Ft. Mill, SC
Wynn Callaway, Douglasville, GA
Richard Callaway, Douglasville, GA
Sterling Crane, Melbourne Beach, FL
Carey L. Geiger, Sumrall, MS
Vicky Hollingsworth, Newnan, GA
Eleanor "Terry" Hynes, Atlanta, GA
Ann Judd, Charlotte, NC
Judy Kendall, Mt. Pleasant, NC
Ernest W. Kimmel, Hopewell, NJ
Jon Kimmel, Glen Mills, PA
Robert Latherow, St. Petersburg, FL
John Moran, Hilton Head, SC
Nancy Olsen, Newnan, GA
Tom Pertierra, Greenville, FL
Carol C. Reed, Powder Springs, GA
Alice Simmons, Irmo, SC

Thomas W. Simmons, Irmo, SC
Alison Simpson, Greenville, SC
John Simpson, Greenville, SC
Henry A. Wilkinson, Charlotte, NC
Neil Wilkinson, Charlotte, NC
Fitzhugh Williams, Greenville, SC

Third Week Volunteers:

Michael Brown, Chapel Hill, NC
Martha Christy, Winter Springs, FL
Jo Anne Doshier, Longs, SC
Jean F. Guilleux, Hilton Head, SC
Emily Gibson, Barnwell, SC
Ann Judd, Charlotte, NC
Kathleen M. Hayes, Columbia, SC
Lynne Nasi, Orlando, FL
Julie Poppell, Cayce, SC
Lindsay Schmeling, Dalzell, SC
Craig Weaver, Midway, GA

Fourth Week Volunteers:

Josh Barnett, Holly Pond, AL
Jonathan V. Brown, Charlotte, NC
Desca DuBois, Lake Park, FL
Grace Larsen, Stuart, FL
Thor Larsen, Stuart, FL
Tamisan Latherow, Tarpon Springs, FL
Rebecca Morris, Clermont, GA
Joan Plummer, Gardiner, ME
Ernest L. Plummer, Gardiner, ME
Paolo Soto, Tampa, FL
Michael L. Wamsted, Augusta, GA
George Youngblood, Spring, TX

Fifth Week Volunteers:

Alice Bailey, Greensboro, NC
Chelsea Borchini, Charlotte, NC
Margaret Brockman, Greenville, SC
Robert Cole, Hopkins, SC
Andrea Collins, Mountain Rest, SC
Bill Covington, Southern Pines, NC
Karen D. Downen, Tucker, GA
Carey Garland, Lawrenceville, GA
Donna R. Hart, Atlanta, GA
Erika Heimbrook, Florence, SC
John "Jay" Hughes, Dorchester, SC
Eleanor "Terry" Hynes, Atlanta, GA
Ann Judd, Charlotte, NC
Marian C. Larson, Santee, SC

Fig. 17: Mike Waters, Dennis Stanford, and Al Goodyear inspecting Clovis artifact from the hilltop excavations at Topper, July 22, 2004. (*SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller*)

William Larson, Santee, SC
Virginia McCollum, Morrisville, NC
Richard McDonnell, Brooksville, FL
Anona Miller, Bamberg, SC
Yvette Newton, Graham, NC
Tom Pertierra, Greenville, FL
Joan Plummer, Gardiner, ME
Ernest L. Plummer, Gardiner, ME
Carol C. Reed, Powder Springs, GA
Helen Vose, Carthage, TN
James A. Way, Dorchester, SC
Constance A. White, Decatur, GA

SOUTHEASTERN PALEOAMERICAN SURVEY

TOPPER, From Page 1

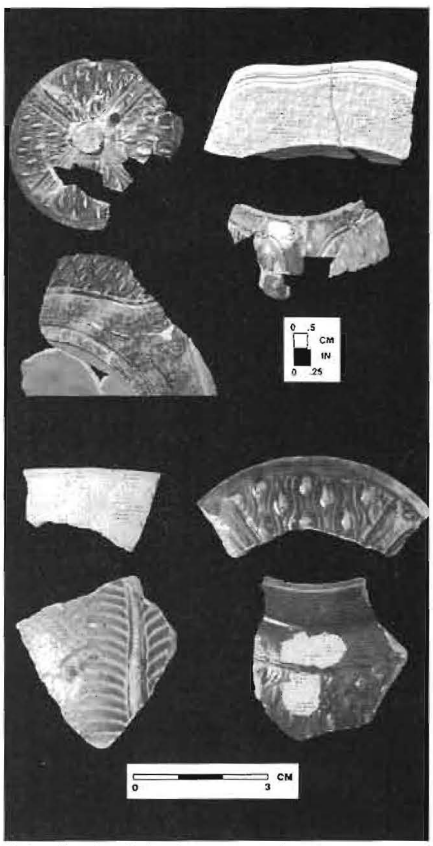
was shown in the PBS program "Coming into America" as an example of a pre-Clovis site currently under investigation. The next night, SC ETV rebroadcast "They Were Here, Ice Age Humans in South Carolina," the documentary they produced in 2002 on the Topper site.

A number of scientists visited the excavations this year including Dr. Rob Bonnichsen, Director of the Center for the Study of First Americans at Texas A&M and Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution. Dennis and his wife, Pegi Jodry, joined Dr. Mike Waters and Dr. Tom Stafford at Topper during USC's media day on July 22, 2004. Newspapers that ran articles included *The State*, *The Charleston Post and Courier*, and the *Augusta Chronicle*. Stories that are currently in production include CNN television, the *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, *Discover* magazine, and *Time* magazine. These are expected to be out early this fall.

Staffordshire Pottery in the Carolinas Volume Published

By Stanley South

My interest in the search, in the Carolinas, for America's first Staffordshire-type creamware pottery, began with my dig at Bethabara, North Carolina, in 1966. Later, eight feet deep in the earth, I found the waster dump of a pottery shop once operated by Rudolph Christ from 1786 to 1788 (South 1999). There I found polychrome, tortoiseshell ware unlike the wheel-thrown pottery made by Gottfried Aust (whose waster dump I also found), from whom Rudolph learned to be a potter. The tortoiseshell ware I found was on Royal pattern plates, dramatically differing from that made there by Aust, who had called Rudolph, "a stupid ass." Ass or not, Rudolph Christ made some beautiful pottery in the Staffordshire tradition. How did he learn how to do that?



John Bartlam's barleycorn and cauliflower molded wares from Cainhoy. (*SCIAA photo*)

Therein lies a tale and the connection to Staffordshire potter, John Bartlam, who operated a pottery manufactory at "Cain Hoy," now Cainhoy, South Carolina, from 1765 to 1770. When Bartlam's venture at Cain Hoy failed, he employed William Ellis as his foreman at a pottery-making venture he operated in Camden, South Carolina. When that also failed in 1773 (apparently Bartlam was a better potter than a manager), William Ellis was traveling toward Charleston, when he met Moravian travelers returning from there, after they had sold wagon loads of Aust's wheel-thrown pottery.

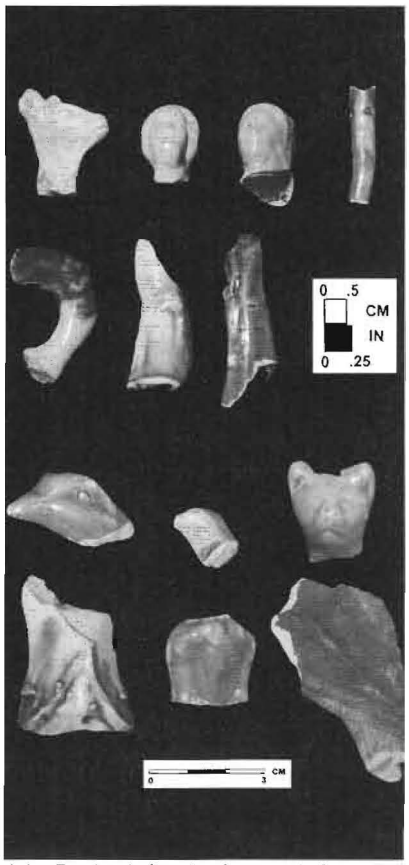
They stopped and talked awhile, and after Ellis heard stories about the success of Aust's pottery shop in Salem, North Carolina, in the Carolina backcountry, he decided to accompany the Moravians. Perhaps he could teach Aust how to make the Staffordshire-type pottery and white stoneware made on molds, rather than that thrown on the wheel. However, when he arrived in Salem, he found that Aust had no interest in changing the way he had learned to make pottery decades before under Andreus Dober, in Herrnhut, Germany. Aust's apprentice, Rudolph Christ, however, was interested, and learned his lesson well. Ellis, after five months of instructing Rudolph on how to make tortoiseshell and white salt-glazed stoneware, found the strict Moravian way to narrow for his taste and moved on to Virginia.

Years later, Rudolph developed a strong desire to break away from the overbearing hold Aust had over him, and saw his ability to make Staffordshire-type pottery as an opportunity to escape, and become a potter on his own hook. He appealed to the church authorities, which controlled the Salem and Bethabara communities, to allow him to open his own pottery shop. Aust strongly objected, so Rudolph had to continue to work for the cantankerous Aust. Three years went by, and the friction with Aust increased. To get away, Rudolph again applied to be allowed to open his own shop specializing in the Staffordshire pottery.

This time the church agreed, provided he would open it in Bethabara (near where Aust had opened his shop shortly after he arrived in 1755), and finally, on February 10, 1786, Brother and Mrs. Christ moved to Bethabara. It was in the waster dump from Christ's Bethabara shop, where I found the Royal pattern tortoiseshell ware wasters, and revealed to the world the excellence of this master potter, maker of "the fine pottery," in the Staffordshire tradition.

When Aust died of a cancer on his nose, Christ became the master potter for Salem and moved back there to continue to make the Staffordshire-tradition pottery. When I dug there, I found a pit filled with his wasters. I backtracked down the trail then, from Christ's waster dump in Bethabara, to his waster dump in Old Salem, and finally, much later, to John Bartlam's Cainhoy Staffordshire pottery shop where the Staffordshire in Carolina story had begun.

Brad Rauschenberg was my assistant in Bethabara, and we were both bit by the bug to learn all we could as we backtracked down that Staffordshire trail, from Christ to Ellis. The final goal, we knew, was to find the site where Staffordshire pottery first began in America, with Bartlam at Cainhoy. We both looked



John Bartlam's figurine fragments from Cainhoy, showing heads of deer, bird, cat, females, an arm, and asparagus. (*SCIAA photo*)

forward to the day when Bartlam's waster dump would also be found. After I came to South Carolina and began seeing "Carolina creamware" on archaeological sites, I recognized the Staffordshire influence and knew Bartlam was likely responsible.

Brad and I were excited when we learned that George Terry had found some of Bartlam's pottery fragments at Cainhoy, for he, too, was interested in what he had learned from documentation about Bartlam's operation there. Decades later, Brad summarized what the documents had to say in a major article (Rauschenberg 1991). The trail to Bartlam was getting shorter.

When we learned, that the site George Terry had found at Cainhoy was to be sold for development, Brad and I became concerned. Brad obtained private funding for a first expedition, at which time I was assisted by Carl Steen. Later, I received a grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for a second dig, when I was assisted by Jim Legg. The Bartlam trail to Staffordshire in Carolina was getting shorter. We found many wonderful pieces of Bartlam's pottery and the report on the first dig was published (South 1993). Because of the popularity of the subject, it soon sold out.

On the second dig, we discovered a well hole in the area where Bartlam's pottery fragments had clustered. This abandoned well hole had been used as a waster dump for many wonderful pieces of Bartlam's broken pottery vessels. With this discovery, we had reached the pot of gold at the end of the quarter-century long rainbow research trail from Bethabara, to Old Salem, to Cainhoy!

Now, thanks to a donation to my Historical Archaeology Research Fund by Frank Horton, through the efforts of Brad Rauschenberg, the final report on both seasons of archaeological research at Cainhoy has been published as "John Bartlam: Staffordshire in Carolina" (South 2004). It contains 283 pages and over 60 color photographs. It is available for $40.

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To Order John Bartlam: Staffordshire in Carolina:

Make Check Payable to: U.S.C. Educational Foundation, and earmark for the Historical Archaeology Research Fund (A31059)

Cost: $40.00 (Includes Postage/Handling)

Send to: Stan South, S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, south@sc.edu.

The Search for 1562 French Charlesfort—Negative Result

By Stanley South

In 1981, the Greater Piedmont Chapter of the Explorer's Club of New York became interested in my archaeological research at Santa Elena and asked how the membership could help. I wrote a proposal and received funding, to search for evidence of Ribault's 1562 French Charlesfort (South 1982).

Through studying the documents of this French establishment four years prior to the arrival of Spaniards at Santa Elena, I thought the site might be found on the high ground adjacent to the deep water of Beaufort River, on the grounds of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Port Royal, half-way between Parris Island and Beaufort. Our 1981 three-foot-square sampling project there produced negative results.

I then explored a deep water and high ground site on Pigeon Point, north of Beaufort, but that also failed to reveal any sign of 16th century occupation. We then surface surveyed north of the hospital to Spanish Point, but again failed to find 16th century artifacts. I concluded that the most likely site for Charlesfort was at Port Royal (South 1982:10). The search story did not end here.

French Charlesfort

Chester DePratter joined my research effort in 1989, when he urged another effort to try to find French Charlesfort. We received grants from the *National Geographic* Magazine, the USC Research and Productive Scholarship Committee, and from SCIAA through Bruce Rippeteau. With Tommy Charles and Nena Powell Rice, we undertook the excavation of a mile-long trench on the next point up-stream from Santa Elena to again search for that elusive fort. Finally, after having been so impressed with Chester's work many years before when he had presented an important paper at SEAC, we were finally in the field together.

We noticed that a watercolor by Le Moyne, engraved by DeBry, shows Charlesfort being built on an island that appeared to us to represent the southern tip of Parris Island. It also shows the little island in the Beaufort River, mentioned above, still to be seen, on modern maps (DePratter and South 1990). To search this shoreline area we used a backhoe to cut the long exploratory trench, but found no evidence of Charlesfort or occupation by Spaniards or Frenchmen.

The Underwater Search for the French Vessel *Le Prince* [*El Principe*]

At more than one point in our survey, we thought we had found Charlesfort, but as we cut slot trenches and mapped disturbances we found, we finally had to admit that we had not found the fort site (DePratter and South 1990:74-106). In conjunction with our search for Charlesfort on land, Bruce F. Thompson, Conservator for SCIAA, with the assistance of Judy Wood from the Savannah District Corps of Engineers, along with volunteers, conducted an underwater survey of Means Creek searching for the French vessel, *Le Prince* (*El Principe*), wrecked near Santa Elena, and reported by Pedro Menendez Marques to the King on October 21, 1577 (Thompson 1990:68). The wreck was not found, but at this writing, 2004, the search goes on through the efforts of Chester DePratter and SCIAA Underwater Archaeologist Jim Spirek.

The after-hours time on this project was enjoyable for all of us as we sat on the porch of Plums Restaurant in Beaufort and talked about the dig. A SC ETV crew from Rock Hill documented the Charlesfort search, in spite of the fact that digging a mile-long backhoe trench through the woods is not the most exciting footage to shoot. However, some dramatic shots of Chester shoveling in the narrow trench were achieved by using what we in photography school called the low-angle view from "the cockroach perspective." This perspective is used when the photographer must resort to shooting from that angle to put some interest in the composition.

Some of us often visited the still-standing John Cross Tavern, a two-story 18th century, tabby restaurant and bar in Beaufort, to be royally fed and entertained by owner Harry Chakides, Jr., who, when he designed the bar, left a window to show the tabby construction.

French Ceramics Discovered by Jim Legg Via D-Day in Normandy

When the mile-long trench produced no evidence for French occupation, Chester asked if perhaps the "the pre-fort moat-like ditch" I had found beneath the Spanish casa fuerte (fortified house) structure in Fort San Felipe (at Santa Elena) might have been dug by Jean Ribault's men as part of Charlesfort. When he asked me about that idea, I said, "when he could show me 16th-century French ceramics from the Fort San Felipe artifact collection, I might believe that theory." He went through the

Spanish ceramics I had recovered from Fort San Felipe, and besides some suspicious pink paste tin-ash glazed ware, no unusual fragments popped out from the 1982 dig as being smoking sherds from a French connection.

Later, in 1996, Chester hired Jim Legg to re-analyze the artifacts from Santa Elena. Jim was looking through the 19th-century plantation collection on the Santa Elena site, with the expectation that French sherds would be included if Charlesfort were there. Jim recognized the brown stoneware sherds characteristic of those made in Normandy. He then found other French types that had not been recognized in the 1982 ceramic analysis (DePratter and South 1997, 2(1):4-5, 1997b, 2(2):8-9). These stoneware sherds, he realized, were like those he had found on the battlefields of Normandy when he visited there with his dad, who had landed in a glider there during the invasion of Normandy on D-Day.

In his visits to museums in France, Jim had noticed that the French had been making stoneware in the 16th century, and that the tourist ware made in Normandy today looks much the same as the archaeological fragments he was seeing from Fort San Felipe. To prove his point he showed us, for comparison, a brown Normandy stoneware vessel he had bought while in France. He had visited le Chateau du Louvre Museum where he saw examples of 16th-century French stonewares and earthenwares (Fleury and Druta 1990). Jim was thereby able to identify stoneware sherds from Normandy, Beauvais, Martincamp, and earthenware sherds from Saintonge, as well as other French types in the collection excavated in Spanish Fort San Felipe (Décarle-Audet 1979; Niellon and Moussette 1981). French Charlesfort had been found beneath Spanish Fort San Felipe!

Chester DePratter and Stan South setting reference points for excavating at French Charlesfort. (*SCIAA photo by Jim Legg*)

A Rattlesnake Den

As our crew followed an animal trail along the high ground adjacent to the Means Creek marsh one January day, we found a group of rattlesnakes, in and beside the trail, sunning and waiting for game. As I walked at the front of the group, I smelled an odor I had learned was characteristic of snakes, and I stopped. Looking around for the source of the odor, it was then I saw, about 30 feet away, a rattlesnake coiled up in the path watching me. I looked around in front of me on both sides of the animal trail we were following and saw two more canebrake rattlers, sunning. I called to Chester and the crew gathered behind me some distance and watched as the snakes slowly began to move toward the edge of the nearby riverbank.

When they were out of the path, I began walking on. Chester suddenly called out for me to stop and back up, which I did, puzzled as to why I needed to do that. "Don't ask questions," he yelled, "Just do it!" He then pointed to an extended rattlesnake, about eight feet long, lying at a right angle to the path, with its head a foot or so from where I had stopped. That was the largest rattlesnake I had ever seen in the wild. What I could see of it was at least seven or eight feet long and larger around than my upper arm. I yelled back to Chester and the others with us to look at me and compare my length with that of this monster rattler and to compare my upper arm with the diameter of the snake. They agreed that the snake won that measurement contest. It was still stretched straight out, making it possible for us get a good look at its size from fairly close up.

We looked carefully over the area for more snakes, but four in the same place were enough for one day. We went down the bank to examine the place where the snakes had gone, and found a hole extending back into the bank beside the marsh, where the snakes had made their den, with their favorite sunning spot being on the high bank above, beside the game trail.

They apparently had a good

See CHARLESFORT, Page 16

CHARLESFORT, From Page 15

environmental niche going on there. We reported the discovery of the snake "den" to the environmental officer and volunteered to show him the location, but when we arrived to show him and others the site, he chose to wait on the nearby airstrip as a safer place, while we took others to the den. Later a Marine SP showed up wearing a sidearm, saying he had been assigned to shoot to kill if he saw the snakes again. I don't know if they dared venture out again against the U. S. Marines.

The discovery of that snake den reminded me of a story about the time, years before, when I was working in North Carolina at Brunswick Town State Historic Site and saw a copperhead snake in the road. I couldn't resist telling the Charlesfort crew that other snake story.

"Blow His Head Off, Boss!"—Knowing When to Stop

One day as we were on the road leaving Brunswick Town, with me driving the pickup with Charlie Smith beside me, and the crew in the bed, the truck passed over a copperhead snake in the road. I stopped, and saw that I hadn't hit it. It was coiled ready to strike. I called to Freddy and told him to get the bush axe out of the bed of the truck and kill it. Instead, he handed me a 32-caliber pistol and said, "Blow his head off, boss!" I told him I couldn't hit the side of a barn with a pistol, but he insisted, egged on by the crew, waiting to see how badly I missed.

So, I took the pistol in hand, commenting that I would probably empty the chamber and still wouldn't have hit the thing. But, like I had seen in the movies, I took aim below the head from about 15 feet away, and slowly brought it up until I squeezed the trigger as the head came in alignment with the sights. To my surprise the head disappeared from the snake, amid cries of astonishment and disbelief from the crew.

Later on, when we would see a snake, or when one of the crew was telling the story about the boss man being a crack shot with a pistol, they would urge me to demonstrate my "skill." I told them it had been a lucky shot, but they never believed me. I never tried to use Freddy's pistol again, sometimes success comes from knowing when to stop while you're ahead.

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STAN SOUTH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY TO BE PUBLISHED

Stan South has completed his autobiography, *An Archaeological Evolution*, to be published by Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers of New York. That is the same company that published his recent books, *Pioneers in Historical Archaeology: Breaking New Ground, Historical Archaeology in Wachovia*, and *Archaeological Pathways to Historic Site Development.* He is currently working on what he hopes will be the final edit of the over 400-page book. In it he tells over 500 stories, illustrated by 141 photographs of his life. These include his visit to an uncle in a log cabin "soddy," who was homesteading in Montana in 1934, to his recent dig with Chester DePratter and Jim Legg at the Stone Rock Mound, where a brown beer bottle was the only artifact found.

One of the stories tells of searching for clues of Frenchmen on Parris Island at 1562 Charlesfort, the underwater search for the French vessel *El Principe*, and the final discovery of the fort through the efforts of Chester DePratter and Jim Legg. He also tells the story of the snake den they walked into during the Charlesfort search in the preceeding excerpts from *An Archaeological Evolution*, to appear early in 2005.

Charlesfort/Santa Elena National Historic Landmark Dedication Ceremony

By Chester DePratter

On September 21, 2004, the U. S. Marine Corps, Parris Island Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, hosted a dedication ceremony for the Charlesfort/Santa Elena National Historic Landmark Site. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior on January 3, 2001, but a planned ceremony had to be delayed because of the events of September 11, 2001.

Brigadier General Richard Tryon, NPS Superintendent John Tucker, Stan South and Chester DePratter at dedication. (*SCIAA photo*)

Activities on September 21 began at 10:00 AM at the Charlesfort/Santa Elena site, located at the golf course on the southern end of Parris Island. Following remarks by a series of speakers, including representatives of the Marine Corps, National Park Service, and archaeologists Stanley South and myself, the National Historic Landmark plaque was unveiled. South and myself then led a tour of the site.

It is appropriate that this dedication occurred on the 25th anniversary of Stan South's initial work at the Santa Elena site. In the summer of 1979, he went to the site with a small crew that included his family and a few advocational archaeologists, who volunteered to excavate a series of test units intended to obtain an artifact sample and definitive proof that the site was indeed the 16th century Spanish town of Santa Elena. In that one-week-long project, he and his crew not only recovered an artifact sample, but they also discovered the remains of Spanish Fort San Felipe (occupied 1566 to 1570) on the high ground along the marsh edge.

South's subsequent excavations at the site have included all of the remaining interior of Fort San Felipe (half of the fort has been lost to erosion), excavations in the town on two lots belonging to Santa Elena's last governor, and limited work in Spanish Fort San Marcos (1583 to 1587) among many other projects. In 1993, South and I discovered and excavated a Spanish pottery kiln, located near the present golf course clubhouse, and in 1994, we conducted a systematic sampling project that determined that the site covers approximately 15 acres. In 1996, we announced the discovery of French Charlesfort (1562 -1563) that we found buried beneath the remains of Fort San Felipe.

Despite 25 years of archaeology on the site, there is still a great deal of work remaining to be done at Charlesfort/Santa Elena. The site's designation as a National Historic Landmark is an important moment in its history, because it will help assure its preservation for future generations. Please visit Charlesfort/Santa Elena to see the monument plaque. A new trail with very informative interpretive signs are now established at the site. This landmark dedication is a great tribute to Stanley South's long-term dedication to working on this unique archaeological treasure.

Chester DePratter, Jonathan Leader, Stanley South, and Steve Wise at the National Landmark Dedication. (*Photo courtesy of Marion Rice*)

Survey of Marsh Middens, Georgetown County, South Carolina

By Chester DePratter

Jim Legg and I are currently conducting a survey of an unusual set of midden heaps located in the marshes surrounding Club House Creek to the west of Litchfield Beach. I first learned about these middens in August 2004, when Fred Edgerton called me after he had read an article in the Charleston paper concerning shell rings. The article described the typical open-centered form of such rings, and Fred called me to say that he thought there was a shell ring in the marshes near his vacation home on Litchfield Beach. After rescheduling several times due to hurricanes, I finally got to see the site just before New Years 2004.

The site Fred took me to is a large midden located in the marsh between Litchfield Beach and the mainland (Fig. 1). It is about 125 feet (38 meters) long and 3.3 feet (1.0 meters) high. On one side it does have an open, circular depression with marsh grass growing in it. This depression is approximately 23 feet (7 meters) across. This may be a shell ring of the same age as the others that have been recorded so far, but so far we have neither associated pottery nor dates to support such identification.

On the same day that I visited the possible shell ring, we visited nine other sites in the marshes along Club House Creek. I found these sites to be intriguing, since all but one of them was composed of hard shell clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) instead of oyster as most other coastal middens are.

Once I was back at SCIAA, I looked at aerial photographs at the SCDNR Data Clearinghouse website, and I found that there were additional shell midden sites in the same area. Intrigued by this complex of clamshell middens, I immediately began working to find funds to support a research project on these intriguing sites. Within weeks I had enough funding to begin this work. On January 28, Jim Legg and I began a six-week field project to map and test these sites.

Fig. 2: Large clam shell midden in marsh. Testing indicated that this site extends several feet below the marsh surface. (*Photo by Fred Edgerton*)

To date we have mapped ten sites and excavated test pits into nine of those. The sites we have worked on so far (we still have two more weeks of fieldwork) have provided exciting new information about the occupation of this part of the coast by prehistoric populations. With one exception (an oyster shell midden) all of the sites are composed of hard shell clam with abundant remains of Atlantic ribbed mussel (*Gaukensia demissa*) and stout razor clam (*Tagelus plebeius*) also present. We have found that pottery sherds are very rare inclusions in these middens, and we suspect that at least some of them may be pre-ceramic in age (i.e., more than 4,500 years old).

These sites will provide important information in the position of sea level along the coast at the time these middens were occupied, since all of them have basal levels that are below the present high tide line. In fact, one of them extends at least 8 feet (2.43 meters) below present high tide, meaning that when it was occupied, sea level must have been at least 10 feet (more than 3 meters) lower than it is today (Fig. 2). We have taken numerous shell samples for radiocarbon dating, but so far none of them has been processed, so we do not know the age of the sites or the date of the sea level low stand.

We continue to work on this interesting group of sites in the marsh. We will map and test several more sites in the remaining two weeks of fieldwork. I have initiated a clam study in conjunction with Irvy Quitmeyer of the University of Florida that will allow determination of the season in which the clams were collected, and I will be working with Fred Andrus of the University of Alabama on seasonality in oyster collecting as well. I am still seeking funds to support this work, particularly for the radiocarbon dates that will be so important to determining the age of the sites. If you would like to help fund this research, please contact me at SCIAA. Earmark your donation to the Coastal Marsh Survey, and make checks payable to the USC Educational Foundation.

Fig. 1: Mapping and test excavations on large possible shell ring site. Marsh grass-filled depression visible at left of photo. (*Photo by Fred Edgerton*)

Archaeology in the Upstate of South Carolina

By Tommy Charles

Over the past winter, a coalition of persons joined to formulate a plan to enhance public awareness and interest in the history and prehistory of South Carolina's Upstate region. Broadly, our objectives are to find, evaluate, and conduct research at archaeological sites having potential to better define the regions' cultural history. Toward that end, much of the spring and early summer was spent conducting test excavations at several prehistoric archaeological sites in Spartanburg, Greenville, and Pickens Counties. These tests were a joint venture with SCIAA, Wofford College, and Furman University archaeologists participating, plus archaeologist Francis Knight, a newcomer to the area from Illinois, and a host of volunteers. Our efforts rewarded us with two prehistoric sites, 38GR1 in Greenville County and 38PN35 in Pickens County, that are worthy of additional research.

38GR1 is a large site, rich in subsurface cultural features and artifacts, indicating a substantial occupation during the Pisgah Cultural period (A.D. 1000-1550). The site contains a number of well-defined stratums to a depth of at least 280 centimeters, at which point, water was encountered, that for the present, prevented deeper explorations. Our expectations are to find a series of increasingly earlier cultural components within these various stratums. An unexpected find was a ceramic sherd of Thoms Creek pottery, seldom found north of Columbia and previously unrecorded that far north.

Tests at 38PN35 were equally rewarding, but different. There is a shallow Woodland component near the ground surface and just below it is a well-defined stratum rich with Late Archaic cultural materials. Below the Archaic stratum is a sterile lens of soil, and below that, a well defined but yet unidentified cultural deposit of cracked and utilized rock. The perimeter of this site was being cleared of trees as we tested, and a tree was felled that pulled up a large sherd of Stallings Island Punctate pottery. Stallings Island is among the oldest known pottery in North America, and like the Thoms Creek pottery, Stallings Island has never been reported this far north and away from the Savannah River in South Carolina. At these two sites, conducting very limited excavations, we have already discovered two types of prehistoric pottery that are older than any yet recorded from this region of South Carolina. This reflects how little we know about the regions' prehistory, and how fortunate we are to have these two sites with potential to yield prehistoric cultural data never before examined on the South Carolina Upstate.

Our plans for excavation are, using a "Gradall," a large piece of construction equipment, to remove the plow zone from a large area at site 38GR1. Removing the plow zone should reveal a large number of cultural features in the soil stratum immediately below the plow zone. We anticipate that these features will reveal the shape of prehistoric structures, as well as hearths and storage and roasting pits. From these features, data may be recovered that will establish times and seasons of occupations and perhaps information about prehistoric plant domestication and use. Because the sites are located on land that is cultivated yearly, the window for research is after crops are harvested in the fall and before it is time to plant in the spring. We are seeking funds as well as volunteers in the field to support these two excavations.

A finite start up date will soon be made and those persons interested in taking part, or supporting these excavations may contact the following persons. Tommy Charles, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archeology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia SC, 29208, (803) 777-8170 (office), e-mail: charlest@sc.edu; Dr. Terry Ferguson, Wofford College, Geology Department, 429 N. Church St., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663,. (864) 597-4527 (office), e-mail: FergusonTA@Wofford.edu; and/or Dr. Brian Siegel, Furman University, Department of Sociology, 3300 Poinsett Highway, Greenville, SC 29613-0476, (864) 294-3304 (office), e-mail: bsiegel@furman.edu.

Dr. Francis Knight and Dr. Terry Ferguson testing at archaeological site 38GR1. (*SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles*)

Maritime Research Division

SCIAA's Maritime Research Division Lends Helping Hand to Mexico

By Christopher F. Amer

On a nearly cloudless day in June, Jim Spirek and I stood in the computer cabin of the research vessel *ITMAR III* staring at the array of familiar-looking computers and cables linking the units to each other, the Trimble GPS antenna set high atop the bridge and the remote sensing "fish" racked on the aft deck. The only other familiar thing was the oppressive heat and humidity. The scene out of the porthole was not that of a South Carolina marsh. Rather, around us, shrimp boats were stacked two or three deep at the quays, their equipment spread around the docks while crews welded superstructures, creosoted cables, and repaired nets in preparation for the upcoming shrimping season, which was to open in less than two months. Behind the port of Lerma, the main port for Campeche, Mexico, the hills reflected the heat back on us and caused the hot wind streaming across the Yucatan to speed across the Gulf of Mexico.

Our presence in Mexico was propagated by an urgent request the previous year from Pilar Luna Erraguerrena, Subdirectora de Subdirección de Aquelogia Subacuatica for Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), the Mexican equivalent to our National Park Service. In 1998, INAH had purchased a custom-built marine remote system from Sandia Research Corporation in New Mexico. The ESPADAS system was one of only two units produced by Sandia, the second, identical, system (ADAP III) going to the Maritime Research Division of SCIAA (see *Legacy*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1998). Their archaeologist, who had operated ESPADAS since 1998, left INAH in 2003 to pursue a PhD elsewhere, leaving them with little experience in using and troubleshooting the system. INAH was about to begin its fourth field season since 1997 of an ongoing project to inventory and diagnose the submerged cultural resources in the Gulf of Mexico and to look for the sunken remains of *Nuestra Señora Del Juncal*, which sank in 1631, some150 kilometers west of Campeche.

Fig. 2: The author monitors the magnetometer computer during a survey. (*SCIAA photo by Roberto Galindo*)

Fig. 1: The Research Vessel *ITMAR III* in port at Lerma. (*SCIAA photo by Christohper F. Amer*)

Pilar requested that SCIAA assist them with troubleshooting ESPADAS, which was not working, setting up the system and the survey, and training their archaeologists and staff in the use of the equipment, marine archaeological survey techniques, and ship construction. She also brought down Marc Andre Bernier from Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Unit to train their team of divers, many of whom had limited archaeological experience in underwater survey and recording techniques. The course Marc conducted, was based on one developed by the Nautical Archaeology Society in England, and was very similar to the one developed by Lynn Harris for SCIAA's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program in the early 1990s to train Hobby divers to assist SCIAA.

With all expenses paid by the Mexican government, Jim Spirek and I agreed to fly to Campeche and

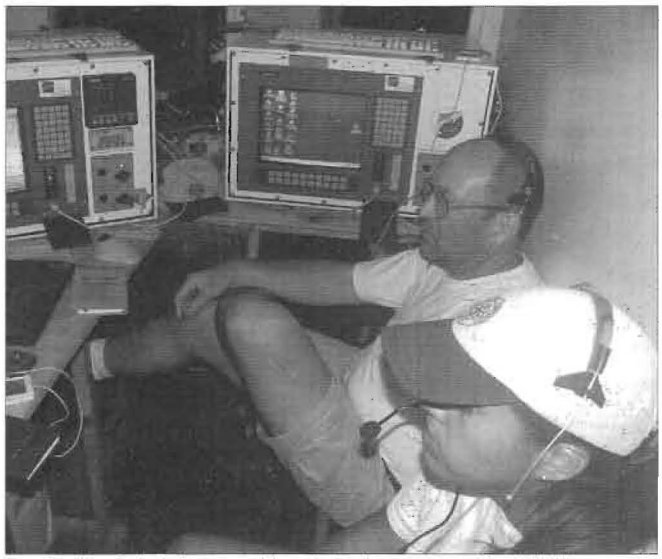


Fig. 3: Jim Spirek instructs Lisseth Pedroza, one of the INAH archaeologists, in the use of the ESPADAS system. (*SCIAA photo by Christopher F. Amer*)

work with Pilar's group. Roberto Galindo was in charge of the ESPADAS and the survey logistics for the project, while Vera Moya, a recently graduated archaeologist from Mexico City would handle the Geographical Information System (GIS). During three weeks in November and December 2003, utilizing experience gleaned from working on our own system, we worked with Roberto and the crew checking connections, tracing wiring bundles, reconfiguring computer settings, installing software, and performing numerous other "tricks" to get the system up and running. Unfortunately, Jim had to return to South Carolina just before we put to sea to test the system and conduct the survey. However, he did not get off that easily and returned to Mexico for the last week of survey. But more on that later.

Fall and winter are the season for *El Norte* in the Gulf of Mexico. These bands of storms swoop down across the Gulf at fairly regular intervals, bringing with them high winds and torrential rain. The Mexicans take *El Norte* very seriously, and so they should. The fronts of these storms often stretch from Florida to Mexico City and descend on the unwary boater rapidly and with a vengeance. Our initial departure from Lerma was delayed due to the approach of one of these *nortes*, which closed the port to all outgoing vessels. A week later, with a second window of opportunity rapidly closing, *ITMAR III* slipped out of port shortly after dusk and headed into the sunset. Early the next morning we awakened to the crashing of waves against the hull and the shouts of *ITMAR III*'s crew. The nine members of the survey crew stumbled out onto the heaving deck to discover that another *El Norte* was headed our way and the waves and wind ahead of the front had sunk the launch, which was towed behind the vessel. After recovering the stricken launch, the captain headed for the only shelter in the area, Cayo Arcas. By the time we reached Arcas, *El Norte* was upon us and by late evening the lee of this tiny islet was home to dozens of fishing boats and craft associated with the oil and gas industry. Astern of us sat one of the larger oil drilling platforms in the Gulf. Owned by Pemex, Mexico's largest oil and gas company, this rig supplies oil to nine pumping stations, each of which can accommodate a half-million ton tanker. At night the scene looked like a floating city with a huge castle lit up like a Christmas tree. By day, the rigging of *ITMAR III* was the home to dozens of frigate birds, which kept us company throughout much of the survey.

After two days, the storm passed, and we could begin our survey. The location chosen was one of the areas where historical documents suggested the wreck might have gone down. The Spanish fleet had left Veracruz in October 1631 and *Nuestra Señora Del Juncal*, the capitana of the fleet, had become separated from the other ships due to a broken mainmast. Caught in a *norte*, the crew attempted to reach the safety of Campeche when the ship was overcome and foundered.

The balance of the survey was fairly uneventful, except for periodic computer shutdowns, usually caused by conflicts in the software, and one event when the magnetometer tow fish hit the bottom in 20 meters of water causing damage to the tailfin assembly. Jim arrived back on the second day of survey, ferried out the

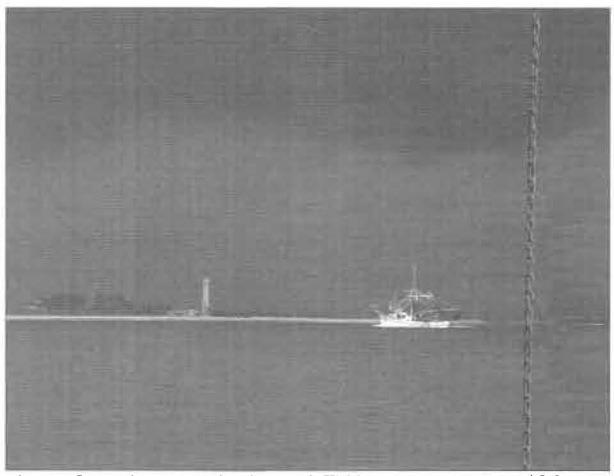


Fig. 4: Cayo Arcas as the front of *El Norte* approaches. (*SCIAA photo by Christopher F. Amer*)

See MEXICO, Page 22

MEXICO, From Page 21

100-plus kilometers to *ITMAR III* in a Campeche Police Boston Whaler, which also delivered much needed supplies like Coca-Cola and chocolate bars. In exchange for Jim, two of the Mexican crew returned to Campeche. During the six-day survey we towed the magnetometer sensor from early morning until after dark, covering some three square kilometers of survey area in 15-meter-lane increments, but detecting only a few small magnetic anomalies. However, the survey afforded the Mexican crew an opportunity to get used to the equipment and put into practice the training we had given them, while working in a variety of sea conditions, ranging from calm to stormy seas. Shortly after finishing our last survey lane of the season, *ITMAR III* was buffeted by another *Norte* that swooped down on us with amazing speed. Jim had missed the *Norte* at the beginning of the survey. Now he was treated to a nine-hour ride back to Campeche riding the front of one.

Fig. 5: The Pemex oil drilling rig, and Arcas, after the storm. (*SCIAA photo by Christopher F. Amer*)

When we returned to Campeche, Jim and I set about training their archaeologists in post-processing procedures, setting up a GIS project for the survey, and interpreting the survey results. With the assistance of INAH computer technicians, the computer operating systems were upgraded to Windows 98. We also left them with a "to do" list to maintain the equipment and prepare for the next field season. Amid the hustle and bustle of problem solving, survey and training, there was still time for a day trip to Edzna, one of the largest Mayan sites in the region.

Early this year, we received a request from INAH to continue our support and training for their underwater archaeological crew. With the approval of SCIAA's director, the University, and the State Legislature, we returned to Campeche, Jim for 10 days in June and myself for the month. If the 2003 field season was characterized by software conflicts and problems, 2004 was the season of equipment failures and logistical problems. Two days before we flew to Mexico, the project's funding was pulled, which meant that INAH could not pay for *ITMAR III*. This was an inauspicious start to the field season because the team had already left their base in Mexico City and was assembled in Campeche.

This wrinkle in the project led us to devise a revised methodology. Instead of continuing the search for *Nuestra Señora Del Juncal* offshore, we would coordinate with their dive team and implement a near shore coastal survey using a nine-meter long launch provided by the INAH office in Campeche. As part of their research design, the team was already developing a sizable database of wrecks near the coast, based on reports from local fishermen. For the first week in June, we worked on the launch, *Zayosal*, installing the ESPADAS system and modifying the boat's characteristics for surveying with a crew of five. After field trials, we set about conducting magnetometer and sonar surveys at reported shipwreck locations provided to us by the local fishermen. If a survey revealed an anomaly and/or acoustic contact at a reported location, the dive team was dispatched to ground truth the site. If nothing was picked up on the survey equipment, the divers did not have to dive that location. This methodology

Fig. 6: Jim Spirek and the author conducting a survey aboard *Zayosal*. (*SCIAA photo by Roberto Galindo*)

Fig. 7: The author investigates the wreck of a steamboat. (*SCIAA photo by Eugenio Aceves*)

Fig. 8: Deploying the magnetometer towfish aboard *Zayosal*. (*SCIAA photo by Christopher F. Amer*)

allowed the team to rapidly verify the veracity of a number of reported wreck sites in a day without having to deploy divers.

One of the drawbacks of surveying in a small open boat became clear to us on the fourth day when we were caught 25 kilometers along the coast from Campeche in one of the numerous rain squalls that frequent the Yucatan and Gulf during the rainy season. Judicious use of tarps and bailers by the crew, and the presence of the sheltered harbor of a resort at just the right moment averted catastrophe. A couple of days later, INAH's funding was restored, and we could move the ESPADAS system onto *ITMAR III* and prepare that vessel for survey operations. And this is where the equipment problems began.

A test of the survey system quickly led us to the realization that all was not well. The ESPADAS system was not functioning properly. After several phone calls, we managed to enlist the services of INAH's chief computer technician, Mario, who came aboard and after several hours practically crawling inside the computers, announced that we were facing massive hardware problems. Mario replaced the motherboard in the magnetometer computer, but persistent and ongoing problems with the other two computers necessitated him staying with us throughout the survey. Over the course of the next few days, wires in both the magnetometer and side-scan sonar tow cables broke, leaving us with only one cable for each piece of equipment. Then, a collision of the sonar towfish with the bottom damaged the remaining cable reducing the sonar to a single channel system. To add insult to injury, just as we began imaging a new shipwreck target with the sonar, the motherboard in the sonar computer melted after the cooling fans stopped. Mario solved the latter problem by building a new sonar computer at home one evening, but we were forced to operate the remainder of the field season with no backup tow cables and only the right channel of the sonar receiving data.

By the time we got everything more or less functioning I had only a week until my return to South Carolina. During that week, we investigated several reported shipwreck locations along the coast and found a previously unknown wreck. During that time, I also had the opportunity to dive on, and record, several sites with the Mexican archaeologists and experience the range of sites present off the coast of Campeche. These included, a 19th century steamboat, a 1970s shrimp boat, the scattered remains of a large diesel-powered vessel, and a long, natural depression possibly caused by a subterranean tunnel collapse. Before each of these dives the crew met to discuss methodology, which gave me an opportunity to

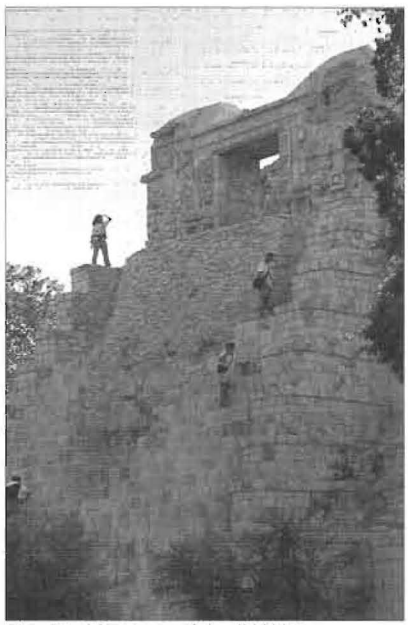


Fig. 10: Members of the INAH team climbing the palace at Santa Rosa Del Xtampak. (*SCIAA photo by Eugenio*

Fig. 9: The main temple at the Mayan site of Edzna. (*SCIAA photo by Christopher F. Amer*)

See MEXICO, Page 24

MEXICO, From Page 23

suggest revised or alternate strategies. At the end of each day we again met to review the day's underwater drawings, still images, and video footage of the sites and to discuss various interpretations of each site.

With my impending departure rapidly approaching, the team took a day to make the pilgrimage to another Mayan site. Santa Rosa Xtampak is the site of a huge Mayan city that was once a regional capital of the Mayan world. Covering some 10-square kilometers on a hill whose top had been leveled, Xtampak lies some 120 kilometers south of Campeche. Unlike many of the Mayan sites in the area that have been reconstructed for tourism, Xtampak is in a relatively early stage of excavation, having only two structures reconstructed. The site, like most cultural sites in Mexico, is managed by INAH. While officially open for tourists, Xtampak has only received four visitors in the last year. The trip to the site took us over 3 hours to go the 120 kilometers, half that time spent traveling the last 32 kilometers along a road that the jungle was doing its best to reclaim. The road, that often resembled a streambed, did not allow us to even reach half the 70 km/hr speed limit, a limit obviously imposed at an earlier time.

The following day, I left Campeche and flew east over Cayo Arcas, one of the numerous islets that indicate the transition between the relatively shallow water of the Gulf and the line of darker blue water where the seafloor drops away to more than 500 meters deep some 170 kilometers east of the city. I knew that the Mexican crew still had another month of surveying remaining near Arcas and Los Triangulos. However, with the two seasons of training and experience, as well as having Mario onboard, I knew they would do well.

During the two field seasons that Jim and I worked with INAH, we met our primary goal of training their archaeologist in preparing and conducting marine archaeological surveys and post processing and interpreting the results. However, the most valuable training, and one that was symbiotic, was troubleshooting the troublesome ESPADAS system. Until 2003, ESPADAS was used infrequently. Now that it is being used on an annual basis, the equipment is assembled and disassembled for each field season and transported great distances by road from its base in Mexico City to the survey locales. This treatment takes a toll on six-year-old computers. In contrast, the MRD's ADAP III system largely remains installed in our *C-Hawk* survey vessel and is used on a fairly regular basis thanks to grants, many of which come from the Archaeological Research Trust. Consequently, after the initial problems, including Y2K compatibility issues, had been rectified, we have little need to perform surgery on the inner workings of the system, which was assembled the same year as ESPADAS. The work in Mexico afforded Jim and I the opportunity to deal with issues that, touch wood, our system may never experience. However, if it does so, we are ready.

Fig. 11: The survey and vessel crews of the 2003 Survey Expedition. (*SCIAA photo by Christopher F. Amer*)

Port Royal Sound Survey: Results from the 2003 Field Season

By James D. Spirek

The search continued in 2003 to discover the remains of *Le Prince*, a 16-century French corsair, navy wrecks, and other shipwrecks in Port Royal Sound. Remote-sensing operations were very productive in the extent of area surveyed and in the identification of ground-truthed magnetic and acoustic anomalies (Fig. 1). Funds to continue the search for *Le Prince* and other shipwrecks were obtained by an Archaeological Research Trust grant (ART). Besides funding remote sensing operations, ART funds permitted the translation of several Spanish documents related to *Le Prince* obtained earlier in Spain. Remaining funds from a Navy Legacy grant provided the means to search Port Royal Sound for naval remnants from the Civil War.

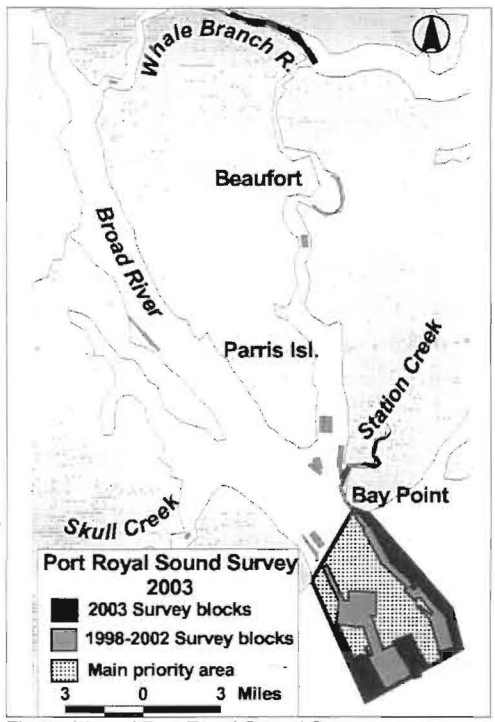


Fig. 1: Map of Port Royal Sound Survey remote sensing operations as of 2003. (*SCIAA photo*)

Offshore in Search of *Le Prince*, *Marcia*, and Other Unfortunates

Still waters and tranquil weather provided excellent working conditions on the shallow waters of the Great North Breakers and Gaskin Bank. Two separate remote sensing ventures in March and August added another 6.5 square miles in the priority survey block at the entrance to Port Royal Sound. Always in search of *Le Prince*, we also hoped to detect the remains of the whaler *Marcia*, intended for the Second Stone Fleet off Charleston but sunk after striking bottom, and other historically recorded shipwrecks. Since 2001, we have averaged during a week surveying about three days on the shoals and two days in the sound due to inclement weather or deteriorating conditions as the day progresses. For the two-week stretch in August, every day was spent on the shoals, thereby increasing to 50 percent coverage of the bottomlands in the main survey block. We have surveyed the majority of areas where deep water meets shallow sandbars, approximately from the 20-foot contour to "barnacle-scraping" depth at low tide. These geological features were a priority to survey as hazards to navigation for ships entering the sound. The remainder of the area to survey covers bottomlands in depths ranging from 20 to 50 feet deep, excepting two shallow areas yet to complete.

From September 22-26, we returned to the sound to visually inspect prioritized magnetic and acoustic anomalies. We were able to investigate four magnetic anomalies, one in the priority area, and two in secondary areas. The fourth anomaly was in Whale Branch River. Two anomalies were modern debris-wire cable and an unidentified iron construct. The object resembled a 1950s-60s-era gas station fluorescent light pole. The other one proved troublesome to reacquire. Using two different metal detectors, a hand-held proton magnetometer, dodging shrimp boats, and swimming the cesium magnetometer around, finally pinpointed the elusive magnetic anomaly. Earlier that week, we had resurveyed this anomaly by cross-hatching over the anomaly with N-S and E-W lanes spaced five meters apart. The anomaly displayed a very complex magnetic signature suggesting the presence of multiple ferromagnetic materials associated with this site. Sonar did not reveal any exposed structure. After making contact with an object four-feet deep with the ten-foot hydraulic probe, we began dredging to determine the source of the anomaly (Figs. 2 and 3). Digging down into the fine, sandy matrix we found two planks forming an angle, with another board wedged on one side, perhaps an intrusive log as one side was rounded. A sample retrieved from the planks suggests the boards are made of pine. As it was late in the day and end of the week, we were unable to enlarge the excavation or to continue probing to locate a metal object. The complexity of the magnetic signature and the presence of wood suggest the source of the anomaly may be associated with the remains of a ship. Further

See *LE PRINCE*, Page 26

LE PRINCE, From Page 25

inquiry, however, is needed before making this distinction.

Translation of Spanish Documents Regarding *Le Prince*

ART funds, plus additional money from the Underwater Archaeology Research Fund, provided the means to transcribe the Spanish and then to translate into English, sections of several documents obtained from the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville, Spain. We retained the services of Dr. Karen Paar, a 16th century Spanish research specialist and SCIAA Research Affiliate, who previously worked with documents related to Santa Elena for her dissertation. Dr. Paar provided a summary of the documents and a translation of pertinent sections of the documents relating to *Le Prince*. One document, written by the governor of Cuba, relates the appearance of *Le Prince* at the harbor entrance to Havana, as well as the arrival of a small Spanish dispatch vessel. Apparently, the governor suspected the corsair and dispatch vessel were in cahoots to conduct illegal trade. He then relates that *Le Prince* sailed east and obtained foodstuffs from a Spanish colonist. Here, witnesses relate that the corsair had lost men that were killed in an earlier engagement, was heavily armed, and crewed by about 180 people. The governor stated, "If I found myself with a galley in this port, it [*Le Prince*] would not return to France." As we know, nature did the work for him. The other two documents contained sections previously translated by Jeannette Connor in her work *Colonial Records of Spanish Florida: Letters and Reports of Governors and Secular Persons*. These two documents, only partially translated by Connor, gave important information concerning the location of the shipwreck. We hoped that a perusal of the complete documents might reveal additional information left off by Connor. Besides some minor differences in the translations by Connor and Paar, no new information concerning the French corsair emerged. The information gleaned from these documents, however, supports the positioning of our main search block at the entrance to Port Royal Sound.

Investigations Around the Union Naval Repair Station at Station Creek

For the past three years we have surveyed a substantial portion of Station Creek in search of remnants of the Union naval repair station in operation from 1861 to 1865. Many anomalies, both at the historical location of the station, and throughout the creek, were detected by the magnetometer and sonar. In May, we visually inspected four magnetic and acoustic anomalies. Archaeologists dove at an acoustic target identified as a rock mound, perhaps associated with a shipwreck or building materials used to construct the facilities at the small hammock used by the Union navy. Initially, divers encountered rock, some iron and copper fasteners, and wood scraps. Additionally, a conglomeration formed by a large iron bar, a ceramic ginger beer bottle, and a brick was recovered and photographed, and then returned to the ballast mound. While having all the hallmarks of a shipwreck—rocks, fasteners, and wood—there were no articulated timbers to positively conclude the site was a shipwreck. We moved over to another magnetic anomaly close-by and found an assortment of modern iron debris, including cable, rods, a bike wheel, and a boat trailer. Perhaps, a fisherman used this motley collection of debris to construct a private fishing hole. Then, we investigated a large magnetic anomaly further up Station Creek. Divers found a modern 18-foot long metal pipe, about five inches in diameter lying on the bottom.

Several days later we returned to the rock mound to try and find the magnetic anomaly associated with the rocks. The archaeologists encountered several fasteners, wood fragments, boiler slag, and a large copper drift pin about five feet long. Moving along the channel side of the mound, we finally found frames, ceiling and exterior planking, and copper sheathing. This was the proof needed to positively identify the site as a shipwreck (Fig. 4). The Station Creek Shipwreck (38BU2080), is most likely one of the whalers intended for the Stone Fleets off Charleston, but

Fig. 2: Carleton Naylor handing metal detector to Jim Spirek. (*SCIAA photo*)

diverted for use as floating machine shops to repair South Atlantic Blockading Squadron vessels. We intend to conduct additional investigations at the site later this year, and to look at near-by magnetic and acoustic anomalies. This positive identification marked the first discovery of a shipwreck by the MRD relying solely on the ADAP-III marine remote sensing ensemble. Later that same day, we dove a near-by anomaly and discovered two large iron bars, weighing between 75 to 100 pounds each. Conceivably these bars were iron stock used to fashion needed parts by the Union foundry.

Dr. Chester DePratter accompanied us one day to conduct a reconnaissance of the nearby hammock that was used by Union forces as the land-based repair facility (38BU238 & 239) in conjunction with the floating machine shops. Earlier in 1997, during the pedestrian survey phase of the project, we had briefly visited the site and poked around the palmetto trees and bushes in search of evidence of the Union occupation. We noted a copious amount of shell and some slag on the island, and several pilings in the marsh heading to the creek. Depositing Dr. DePratter on the island, we continued diving operations on nearby anomalies. For several hours, Dr. DePratter explored the hammock for visible remains and completed a field sketch of his findings. He noted the presence of a well, pilings, slag, and glass, as well as an unreported shell ring.

Search for USS *George Washington*

For four days in February, we conducted remote sensing operations on Whale Branch River to search for the remains of the Army gunboat, USS *George Washington*, sunk by Confederate artillery in 1863. The primary survey block was situated at the proposed historical location of the shipwreck and then expanded east and west to encompass the area between the Highway 21 bridge to Brickyard Creek. Unfortunately, contemporary correspondence indicates that shortly after the gunboat sank, a Navy gunboat towed the wreck to a different position in the river to ease salvage of the gunboat by an Army unit. In the late 1930s, crabbers found a bronze howitzer reportedly from the gunboat, which was shortly removed to the Beaufort Museum where the weapon is still on display. A researcher in the 1980s attempted to locate the gunboat with a magnetometer where the howitzer was found but detected no evidence of the gunboat.

Fig. 3: Jack Melton and Christopher Amer use hydraulic probe to isolate magnetic anomaly. (*SCIAA photo*)

One of the surprising finds from these survey blocks was the sheer number of magnetic anomalies in a waterway of limited commercial navigation. We believe, based on sonar records, that the vast majority of these anomalies most likely represent the accumulation over the years of crab traps that have lost their buoys, with some possibly related to the phosphate industry active in the late 1800s. At the proposed historical and original location of the shipwreck, a number of large magnetic anomalies were detected. Probing with a 20-foot hydraulic probe failed to make contact with the sources of the anomalies. These ferrous materials may represent items of the gunboat that broke away during the fire that consumed the wreck, and as the wreck was dragged away by the Navy. Only one other magnetic anomaly had the potential to represent the remains of a steamboat in the river. The position of the anomaly, however, was wrong in relation to the positions of Union and Confederate forces. While the gunboat was supposedly deposited closer to positions occupied by the Federal Army on the south bank of the river, the anomaly was located on the Confederate side of the river, not the Union side.

We decided to investigate the anomaly anyway. The side scan sonar revealed a ridge that was formed of hard mud, which continued down into the channel, while the bank side consisted of pluff mud. A number of iron rods sticking straight up were immediately encountered. Probing with a four-foot hand held probe did not make contact with anything buried in the mud. Continuing the search, several abandoned crab traps were found on the bank side. Based on these findings, it was determined that the site consisted of modern debris, as some cinder blocks and rocks were also found on the site. This dive proved memorable as the friction of moving against the swift current in the darkness caused the zooplankton to fluorescence and completely en-

See *LE PRINCE*, Page 28

LE PRINCE, From Page 27

shroud me in a swirling suit of green. After determining that the magnetic anomaly was a conglomeration of modern debris, I did one more pass simply to tickle my mind with the underwater lightshow.

Skull Creek Shipwreck (38BU723)

We returned to the Skull Creek Shipwreck on May 27 to gather information to delineate the site and to identify any exposed ship components along the perimeter of the ballast mound. As mentioned in an earlier *Legacy* magazine, the identity of the shipwreck is uncertain, but we have posited four possibilities: 1) the Martin's Industry Lightship burned by the Confederates, 2) a whaler intended for the Stone Fleets off Charleston, 3) a Confederate blockship to thwart navigation in Skull Creek, or 4) an unknown 19th century wreck. Additional research is needed to help reveal the identity of the wreck. Underwater, the first task was to simply measure the basic dimensions of length, width, and height of the ballast mound. Circumnavigating the periphery of the ballast mound, we found several large copper drift pins and several iron fasteners protruding from the bottom. Probing with a four-foot hand-held probe failed to contact any wooden structure associated with the fasteners buried in the sediment. Lying on the opposite side of the ballast mound was a post. During the initial discovery of the shipwreck in 1985, SCIAA underwater archaeologists called the object a mast. We wanted to ascertain whether this was a mast fragment, or a more modern relic. As the diver fished around in his wetsuit sleeve to pull out a wood sample from the pole, an oily slick emanated from his hiding place, as well as the unmistakable smell of creosote. The presumed mast was most likely the precursor of the adjacent channel marker pole.

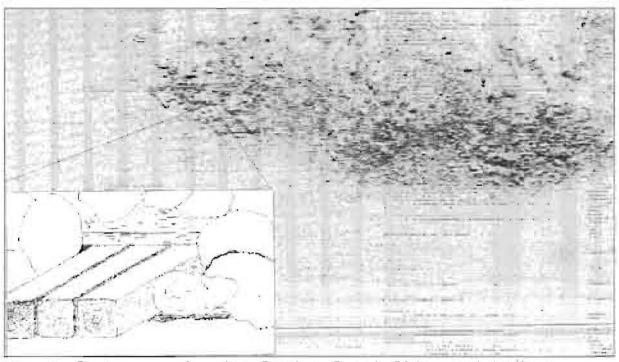


Fig. 4: Sonogram showing Station Creek Shipwreck ballast mound. Inset, drawing of ship structure: frames, ceiling planks, and exterior planks, not to scale. (*SCIAA photo*)

Bay Point

Two magnetic anomalies were chosen for ground-truthing off Bay Point Island on May 28. During the Civil War, the area was used by both Confederate and Federal forces, and earlier during the War of 1812, a British warship wrecked in the general vicinity. Both targets were investigated the same day and found to be associated with automobiles. The first target was the body of either a Ford Model-T or -A vehicle, and consisted of the engine block, drive shaft, lower passenger frame, and four fenders and wheels. The car rested in eight feet of water at low tide, and was surrounded by a scour in coarse sand. The lack of fishing line suggested the car body is either recently exposed or not known as an artificial reef. The second anomaly consisted of the lower structure of the car body, where the seat belt is attached to the floor, as evidenced by remnants of the lower seat belt. The findings prompted the crew to call the area "Jim's Junkyard." A plausible suggestion for the presence of the car and part is the severe ongoing erosion at Bay Point; originally resting on dry land, these objects have since been subsumed by the ocean. Alternately, they could have been deliberately tossed into the water as a private, artificial reef.

Conclusion

The year 2003 proved especially productive for our remote sensing operations in Port Royal Sound. While the remains of *Le Prince* remain elusive, the discovery of a Civil War-era shipwreck, the potential remains of another shipwreck, the Model-T or -A vehicle remains, help to bolster our resolve in finding the French shipwreck. Again, the principal investigators wish to thank the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust for their continued support of our project. We also wish to thank the administrators of the Navy Legacy grant for their support of our mutual goals to investigate the State's and the Nation's sunken naval legacy. We have secured additional funding to continue the search for *Le Prince* and the mapping of the Station Creek Shipwreck in 2004 from SCIAA's Robert L. Stephenson Archaeological Research Fund. These funds will allow us to conduct three weeks of survey and two weeks of ground-truthing and mapping. If you would like to help in our efforts to search for shipwrecks and other submerged archaeological artifacts, please consider sending a tax-deductible contribution to the Archaeological Research Trust Fund earmarked for the Port Royal Sound Survey.

South Carolina Naval Wreck Survey Completed

By James Spirek and Christopher F. Amer

Among the countless wrecked watercraft in South Carolina waters lies a body of naval vessels spanning the years from the American Revolution to modern times. The management of these sunken naval vessels in State waters and throughout the world falls under the responsibility of the Department of the Navy (DoN), with the Underwater Archaeology Branch of the Naval Historical Center (NHC) as the main arbiter of issues affecting these cultural resources. The DoN maintains custody of all its ships and planes, whether seemingly abandoned, regardless of last operational use, or lost in United States, foreign, or international waters. Only an act of Congress can divest the DoN of its titles or claims to this property. Under the aegis of the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, the NHC has turned to the states as co-stewards to help in developing management plans for these national treasures. In September 1998, the Maritime Research Division (MRD) received funding from a Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Grant to develop a management plan for navy-owned shipwrecks in South Carolina waters. The grant funded the MRD to implement historical and archaeological research, remote sensing surveys, and to prepare a report and a GIS database of naval ship losses in state waters. In April 2004, the MRD completed the report "A Management Plan for Known and Potential United States Navy Shipwrecks in South Carolina," and a GIS database of archaeological information related to the USN shipwrecks. The following article provides a brief synopsis of the scope and results of the project.

The project was conducted in two phases. The first phase focused on gathering historical, archaeological, and environmental information concerning the shipwrecks claimed by the Navy. The second phase concentrated on implementing remote sensing operations on selected shipwrecks and naval activity sites from the Civil War. To begin the project, the NHC provided the MRD with an inventory of 96 ship losses reportedly lying in South Carolina waters. The shipwreck inventory consisted of British warships, South Carolina naval vessels, Army vessels, blockade runners, and unidentified shipwrecks. Findings from our research were used to discriminate and select only 46 USN shipwrecks in the final inventory. Of these 46 shipwrecks, 31, or 67 percent of the total list, were associated with the First and Second Stone Fleets the Federals used to blockade the shipping channels into Charleston Harbor. Only one shipwreck was added to the inventory, *Robert B. Howlett*, a lightship used by the Federal Navy off Charleston (Fig. 1). Shipwrecks not included in the final inventory were separated by various categories into new lists in the appendices, for example, Confederate warships and blockade runners or Foreign warships.

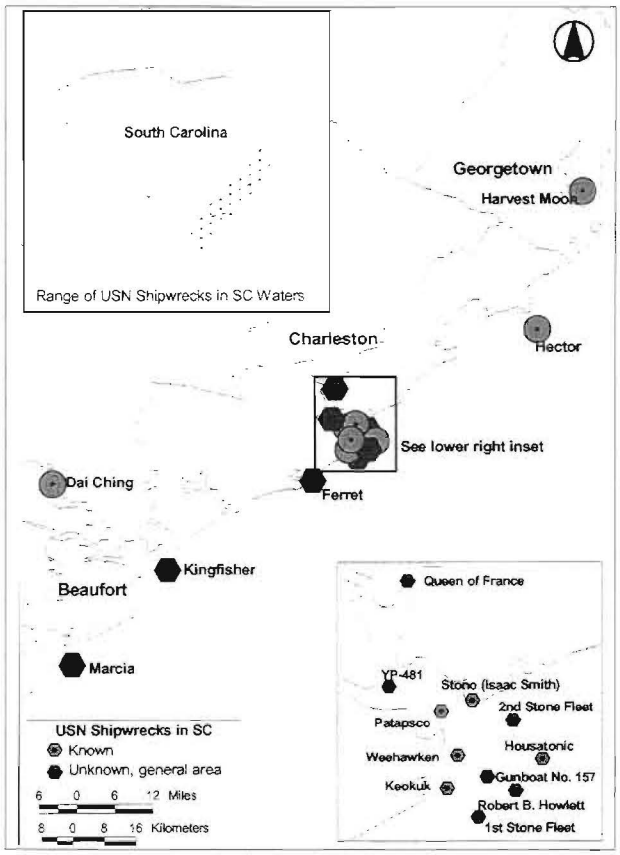


Fig. 1: Map showing distribution of US Navy shipwrecks in South Carolina waters. (*SCIAA photo*)

Historical and archaeological research in the first phase centered on two complementary avenues, 1) to develop an historical context of the U.S. naval presence in South Carolina from the birth of the Nation to recent times, and 2) to prepare individual histories of each shipwreck. In addition to developing the "life" history of each shipwreck, research also focused on the "death" history of the archaeological remains. Typically, post-mortem activities included contemporary salvage of the wreck shortly after sinking. In Charleston Harbor, the majority of Federal shipwrecks from the Civil

See *NAVAL WRECK SURVEY*, Page 30

***NAVAL WRECK SURVEY*, From Page 29**

War underwent extensive salvage operations by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the 1870s to improve harbor navigation. Noted also were more recent salvage operations under license from SCIAA, as well as the only archaeological investigation carried out in South Carolina on a U.S. Navy shipwreck, *Housatonic*, by SCIAA, NHC, and National Park Service underwater archaeologists in 1999.

To develop potential research and management options, the shipwrecks were categorized, quantified, and qualified as a group. Several analytical categories were created to help characterize the wrecks namely, historical period, cause of shipwreck, salvage activity, location, and environmental context. In general, U.S. Navy shipwrecks in South Carolina waters date from the Antebellum period (1785-1865, predominately from 1861-1865), were scuttled, have not been salvaged, are situated in and around Charleston Harbor, their locations generally known, and have not been disturbed since their sinking. The scuttled First and Second Stone Fleets, however, skew the analysis to characterizing U.S. Navy shipwrecks to this observation. Ignoring these purposefully sunk vessels, and the scuttled *Queen of France* from the Revolutionary War and *YP-481* from WWII, reveals that the next greatest reason for sinking in South Carolina waters was grounding, followed closely by enemy action. Causes of sinking and any subsequent salvage operations, both contemporary and modern, have ramifications that affect the structural integrity and artifactual content of each shipwreck. Other impacts include natural and cultural factors that effect the preservation of a shipwreck and include erosion, biological and chemical degradation, dredging, and artifact collecting. Examination of the circumstances and environments of the navy shipwrecks in the inventory offer a management tool by which to prioritize and direct resources for future archaeological inquiry by South Carolina and Navy submerged cultural resource managers.

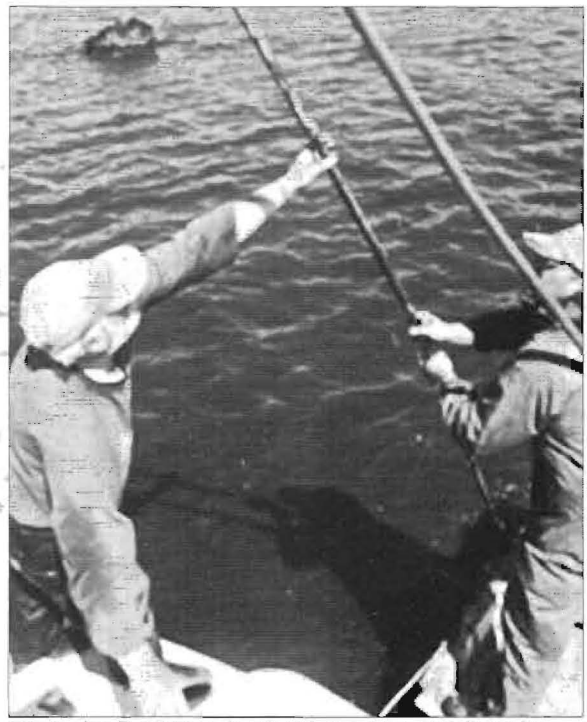


Fig. 3: Joe Beatty and Jim Spirek operate hydraulic probe near exposed section of smokestack of USS *Harvest Moon*. (*SCIAA photo*)

Fig. 2: Sonogram showing wreckage of USS *Boston* in Ashepoo River. (*SCIAA photo*)

The second phase of the project included conducting remote sensing operations on a limited number of shipwrecks and areas of naval activity sites from the Civil War. Archaeological and environmental information obtained during this phase helped to assess and to prepare a baseline of a site's condition for future reference by researchers and managers. The primary area of operation was in Charleston Harbor, and included surveys of USS *Patapsco*, an ironclad sunk by a torpedo (mine); USS *Weehawken*, an ironclad that foundered at sea; USS *Keokuk*, an ironclad sunk from damage sustained during battle; and USS *Housatonic*, a steam frigate sunk by the *H.L. Hunley* submarine. A second area of survey was Port Royal Sound, which was the operational headquarters of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Several areas were surveyed and a number of magnetic and acoustic anomalies ground-truthed to determine their sources. A search was also made to locate the remains of the USS *George Washington*, an Army gunboat sunk in Whale Branch River. Additionally, preliminary site plans were prepared for two shipwrecks: the Skull Creek Wreck, previously discovered by SCIAA in 1985 and possibly related to Confederate or Federal naval activity, and the Station Creek Wreck, newly-discovered during the course of this survey, and thought to

represent the remains of a whaling vessel destined for the Stone Fleet but diverted for use as a floating machine shop (See Port Royal Sound Survey article in this issue, pages 25-28, for additional information about operations in this area). A third survey area was in the ACE basin (Ashepoo-Combahee-Edisto Rivers) to gather information about two Civil War vessels: USS *Dai Ching*, a navy gunboat sunk by a Confederate battery, and USS *Boston*, an army transport sunk during a combined operation with the navy. The fourth area centered on the Civil War wreck of the USS *Harvest Moon*, Admiral John Dahlgren's flagship, sunk by a torpedo in Winyah Bay.

All of the four areas were examined using the MRD's ADAP-III marine remote sensing ensemble. Electronic information obtained included magnetic, acoustic, and bathymetric data. Between the three sets of data, the information sought to characterize each site included: to delimit the extent of the site, to determine orientation of the main ship structure, to image exposed features, and to record the environmental setting. Magnetic data revealed the location of the shipwrecks, of which the majority were buried under several feet of sediments. Analysis attempted to determine the main orientation of the shipwreck and to take into account the scatter of structure during salvage activities, especially for *Keokuk*, *Weehawken*, and *Housatonic*. Acoustic imagery revealed portions of the ship's structure, aiding in determining the structural integrity of the site, notably on the *Patapsco*, *Boston*, Skull Creek and Station Creek wrecks (Fig. 2). At the *Harvest Moon*, *Dai Ching*, and at several magnetic anomalies potentially associated with *George Washington*, the MRD used magnetic data to guide hydraulic probing operations to determine the amount of overburden and the extent of surviving structure (Figs. 3 and 4). Visual inspection by MRD staff concentrated on magnetic and acoustic anomalies in Port Royal Sound at two naval activity sites including the repair facility in Station Creek and the T-dock on Bay Point.

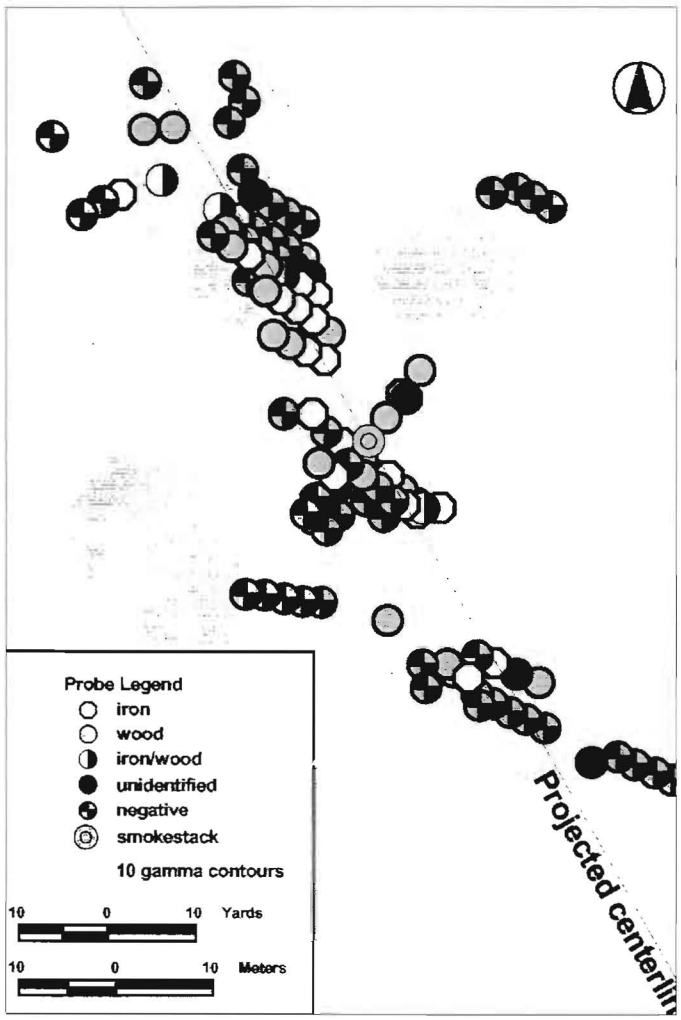


Fig. 4: Map showing results of hydraulic probing operations and projected centerline of USS *Harvest Moon*. (*SCIAA photo*)

All of the results of the electronic data, probing, ground-truthing and geo-referenced historical charts were incorporated into a GIS project for analytical and archival purposes. The combination of the written report and the GIS database will provide submerged cultural resource managers convenient access to the project's findings for making timely management decisions regarding the sunken naval legacy in South Carolina. Additionally, the GIS project can swiftly incorporate new data from future research endeavors.

The report and project concluded with several recommendations to guide future work concerning the navy shipwrecks including, continuing fieldwork, maintaining the GIS database, and developing other partnerships with the NHC. Hopefully, the information obtained during the project will serve to direct Federal and State managers as co-stewards as they chart a plan to preserve and protect the sunken naval legacy in South Carolina waters. For those wishing to obtain a copy of the report, a PDF-version will be available in the near future. Our thanks to the NHC, especially Dr. Bill Dudley, director and his staff, Dr. Robert Neyland, Barbara Voulgaris, and Wendy Coble, as well as staff at USC and SCIAA, and others for their assistance in implementing and completing this project.

An Incomplete Circumnavigation: The Callawassie Island Submerged Archaeological Prospecting Survey-Brief Report

By James D. Spirek

From 16 to 20 July 2004, the Maritime Research Division (MRD) conducted marine remote sensing survey operations on the waterways surrounding Callawassie Island in Beaufort County. The residents of Callawassie Island, galvanized by Mr. Bill Behan, a board member of the Archaeological Research Trust and the local historian of the island, granted funds to implement the survey. Behan, the island residents, and the MRD hoped to detect vestiges of the island's maritime legacy in the form of prehistoric canoes, historic watercraft, docks or wharves, and other remnants. While never a commercial hub, the island over the years was the site of native occupations, plantations, and a sugar mill requiring vessels and infrastructure, for example landings or piers, to transport people and products between the island and mainland. Over the course of the survey, the MRD almost circumnavigated the island; only thwarted by the small, reticulated tidal creeks and their uncertain inter-connectedness to Callawassie and Chechessee creeks along the eastern periphery of the island.

The survey covered approximately one square mile of bottomland in eight survey areas (Figure 1). The Division's ADAP-III marine remote sensing ensemble was deployed in the hopes of finding submerged archaeological resources. Data analysis is incomplete, but preliminary results of the survey suggest that several anomalies are worth further scrutiny by visual inspection. Approximately 243 magnetic anomalies were detected by the magnetometer, with the majority associated with modern artifacts. A large proportion of the anomalies were associated with crab traps, both marked and unmarked that rest on the bottom in every adjacent waterway. The sonar imaging square objects resting on the bottom aided identification of the connection between magnetic anomalies and crab traps, besides the obvious presence of a buoy for marked traps. Also, several unmarked crab traps became exposed during low tide to reveal the source of a magnetic anomaly. Fortunately, the relative homogeneous nature of the magnetic signal related to buoyed and sonar-detected crab traps make it possible to discard a number of targets bearing the same magnetic signature that went undetected by the sonar and are presumed to be environmentally shrouded, i.e., buried or oyster-encrusted, crab traps. A humongous magnetic anomaly (+2,000 gammas), just offshore of an old oyster processing plant at Bailey's Landing on the Okatee River, was revealed by sonar to consist of several large iron bars or pipes. Subsequently, Bill Behan found, by talking to old-timers at Bailey's Landing, that the debris most likely represents a culvert that was washed out during a particularly violent rainstorm. Besides crab traps and the old culvert, another modern artifice causing magnetic and physical interference to detecting archaeologically significant materials were the many private docks lining the shoreline.

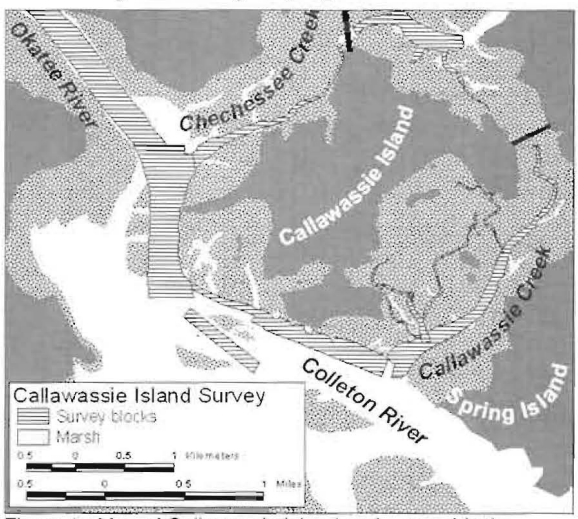


Figure 1: Map of Callawassie Island and survey blocks. (*SCIAA graphic*)

Currently, we are still perusing the sonar records to determine the relationship between acoustic to magnetic anomalies. Once this analysis is completed, and modern artifacts are discounted, a set of prioritized magnetic or acoustic anomalies will be prepared to guide visual inspection by underwater archaeologists. A shoreline reconnaissance during low tide of the intertidal zone of the survey blocks will also take place to aid in identifying or confirming the source of acoustic or magnetic anomalies. The intertidal survey will also allow use of the best sensory equipment-our eyes to locate any exposed structures protruding through the marsh or mud. On 2 February 2005, MRD staff presented their findings to the residents of the island. Future work along the shores of the island will be predicated on the results of the visual inspections.

The MRD would like to thank Bill and Kathy Behan for their enthusiasm and interest in underwater archaeology and for Bill's persistence in obtaining funds for the project. The island's residents are especially thanked for their support of the project by agreeing to fund an archaeological prospecting survey with no guarantee of discovering significant archaeological resources, but rather for seeing the potential presence of such resources in local waterways. Other individuals meriting attention are Jim and Evelyn Scott for their involvement in the project, especially in providing dinner and a place to discuss the survey. Bill Sullivan provided a dock for our use to tie the survey vessel during lunch and for allowing use of his house and guest house for lunch and relaxation. We look forward to resuming the survey in May.

Savannah River Archaeology Program

Fieldnotes from the 2003 Russian Far East Archaeological Expedition

By J. Christopher Gillam

In August 2003, I had the pleasure of participating in the Russian Far East Archaeological Expedition of the Far Eastern National University, Vladivostok (Fig. 1). This joint Russian-Japanese project is shedding new light on the Upper Paleolithic and early Neolithic cultures of the Maritime Region (Fig. 2). Like archaeological field projects elsewhere, the expedition serves to uncover new discoveries from the distant past and as field training for young scholars at regional universities. As the sole American working in this joint Russian-Japanese expedition, I learned not only a great deal about the past of the region, but also of working with two contrasting cultures of the modern world.

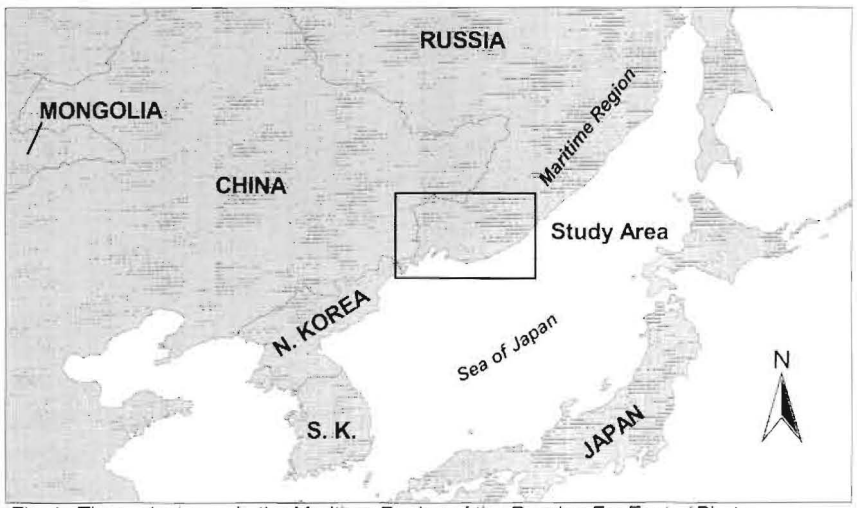


Fig. 1: The project area in the Maritime Region of the Russian Far East. (*Photo courtesy of Christopher Gillam*)

In 2003, fieldwork was concentrated at two sites along the Illistaya River Basin. The first site, Gorbatka-3, was adjacent to our field camp (Fig. 3). Gorbatka-3 has an Upper Paleolithic occupation that dates to around 13,000-11,000 years before present and a Neolithic occupation that dates to around 8,000-6,000 years before present. The Gorbatka-3 site is located on an ancient ridgeline facing south and overlooking the Illistaya River basin. The view from the site is incredible and would have been a strategic location for monitoring large game movements along the valley floor (Fig. 4).

Fig. 2: Participants of the 2003 Russian Far East Archaeological Expedition. (*Photo courtesy of Christopher Gillam*)

Located along the ridge top, the Gorgatka-3 site has witnessed very little deposition of new sediments over the millennia resulting in very shallow and disturbed cultural deposits. Vertical stratigraphy of the archaeological deposits is negligible and disturbance from roots, ice wedges, animals, and of course humans, has essentially erased whatever vertical separation may have existed in the past. However, the site is extremely rich in artifacts. In a single 1 x 1-meter excavation unit, I encountered nearly a complete assemblage of Upper Paleolithic stone tools. These included obsidian microblades, microblade cores, bipolar cores, scrapers, blades, and utilized flakes (Fig. 5). Bipolar cores are common and are simply small river gravels that were struck by a hammerstone while resting on a stone anvil to produce flakes for cutting and scraping tasks. Microblade and flake tools are the most common tool types due to the small fist-sized gravels of obsidian that were collected along streams in the nearby mountains

See *FAR EAST*, Page 34

Fig. 7: Japanese excavations at the Osinovka site. (*Photo courtesy of Christopher Gillam*)

added to that list: Boris Starostin, Director of the Kraevedenia Research Institute, Far Eastern National University; Anatoly Kuznetsov, Chair of Social Anthropology, Far Eastern National University; Alexander Krupyanko, Far Eastern National University; Tatsuo Kobayashi, Kokugakuin University, Tokyo; Shinji Ito, Kokugakuin University, Tokyo; Natsuyo Sakanashi, University of Tokyo, Japan; to name only a few.

The 2004 Expedition planned to move to the Zirkalnaya River Valley to explore other early sites in the region. But with the arrival of "Baby Gillam #2" in August 2004, the fieldwork was postponed for another time. As they say in the football program, "There's always next year!" and I plan to join my friends and colleagues again in 2005. In the interim, I've been working on improving the geographic models of obsidian trade during the Upper Paleolithic Period and begun a new modeling project with colleagues on the distribution of early populations throughout Asia. None of these efforts would have been possible without the kind support of the Paleolithic Research donors. Thanks for your continued support!

Anonymous Donors - Thank You!
Mark Brooks and Barbara Taylor
Mike and Lorraine Dewey
David and Harriet Gillam
Holly and Catherine Gillam
Susan Hollyday
Bill McAmis
Midlands Chapter ASSC

Fig. 9: Singing the night away during the August 15th celebration.(*Photo courtesy of Christopher Gillam*)

John W. White (AKA Juan Blanco)

Private donations are being sought for ongoing research on the Upper Paleolithic of the Russian Far East. This research seeks to shed new light on cultures that may be ancestors of those that migrated to North and South America during the last Ice Age. If you would like to assist this research, a tax-deductible donation can be made payable to the USC Educational Foundation to support this research. Please note "Paleolithic Research" on any contributions and send c/o Chris Gillam, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208; gillam@sc.edu; (803) 777-8044.

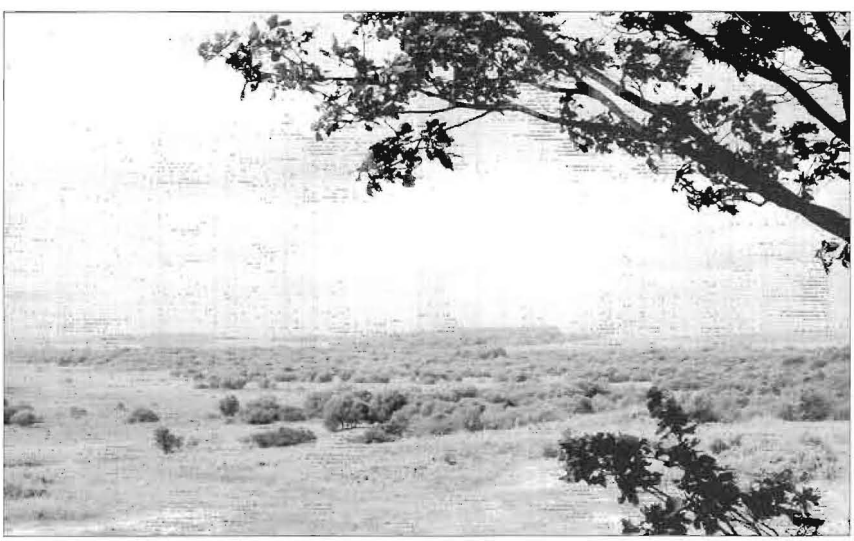


Fig. 8: View from the Osinovka site; sparsely vegetated borrow pit is in the foreground. (*Photo courtesy of Christopher Gillam*)

Office of the State Archaeologist

Lt. Dixon's Tintype: A Certainty Becomes a Mystery

By Jonathan M. Leader

The *Hunley* project has been full of surprises. Each new fact shifts the balance, chases shadows from the past, provides a fresh perspective, and enhances our understanding. The analysis of the tintype of Lt. George Dixon is a case in point.

The tintype was found among the historic photographs preserved by Queenie Bennet Walker and her descendants several years ago. The young man in the photograph matched an historic description given for Lt. Dixon. No one was absolutely sure that the photograph was of Dixon; but in the light of the research at that time, it was a plausible identification.

This photograph was thought to be Lt. Dixon, but has now been definitively proven to be of someone else. (*Photo courtesy of the Walker-Necessary family*)

There were several points in the published photograph, which only showed the head and torso of the young man, that were unusual. These disparities were noted early on by several of the *Hunley* project team, including Senator McConnell. In and of themselves the points were insufficient to rule the photograph out. These points took on greater significance and weight as new information surfaced. Eventually, there was sufficient information available that serious doubt was attached to the photograph being Lt. Dixon. A definitive answer was required by the *Hunley* Commission.

At Senator McConnell's request, SCIAA assembled an analysis team to answer the question. The team included Mr. Jon Ahladas, Curator of the Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia; Ms Juanita Leisch, photographic expert in private practice, Fairfax, Virginia; and Dr. Jonathan Leader, South Carolina State Archaeologist and team leader. The analysis focused on the photograph's physical form and medium; the subject of the photograph and his costume; the appurtenances ancillary to the subject that defined the artist's studio where the photograph was made; associated artifacts kept with the photograph by the family; and, any and all written documentation supporting the identification of the subject. The tools included stereoscopic microscopy at variable magnification and under multiple light sources including ultraviolet light.

Ms Juanita Leisch was unable to physically examine the photograph due to the tragic circumstances of September 11, 2001. Nonetheless, she was a full member of the analysis team and provided valuable insight and suggestions for the analysis and the conclusion.

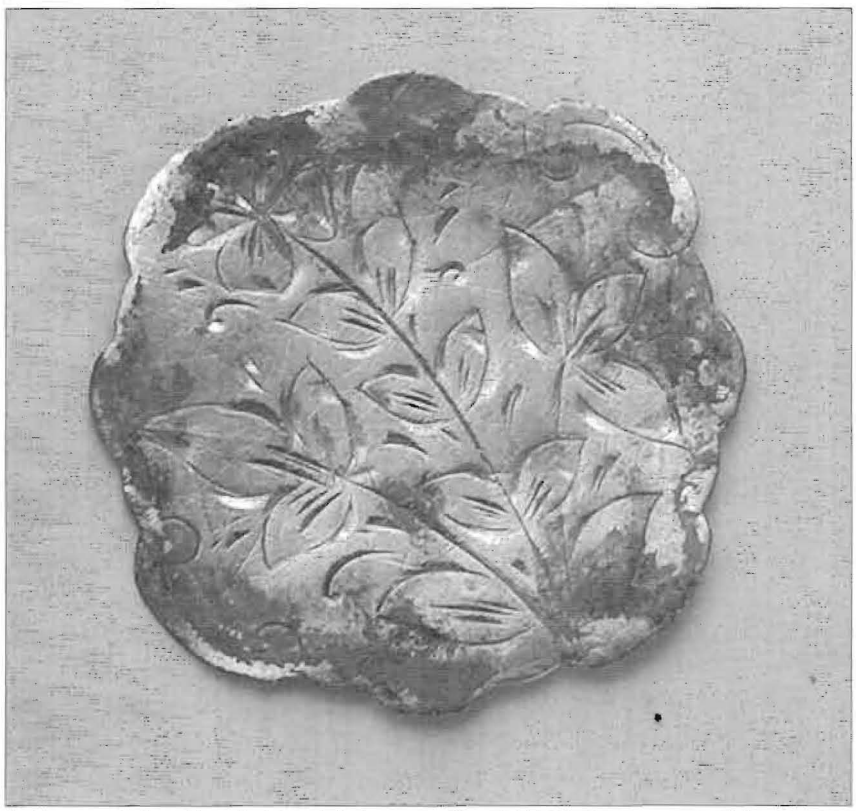
The tintype measures 3 1/2 inches by 2 1/2 inches. Tintypes predate the War and continued in use for several decades after it. Careful examination by direct sight, under stereoscopic magnification, and under the varied light sources produced no studio appellation, photographer's name, city name, state name, tax stamp, or other distinguishing mark on either the obverse or reverse sides. The tintype does show the unmistakable marks of having been made for a custom case. Unfortunately, the case does not survive. The tintype has been kept for many years in an antique photographic album that postdates the War. The associated items in the album both predate and post date the time period in question.

The previously published photograph focuses on the head and

torso of the young man who is the subject of the tintype. This is only a small portion of the tintype. The tintype is actually dominated by the photographic studio. Starting with a close examination of the man's clothing, it was possible to identify some important points. The four-in-hand tie he is wearing is below the folded collar, not enclosed by the collar. He has no pocket watch fob or chain visible in his waistcoat. The waistcoat and coat lapels are wide and notched. The young mans boots are clearly visible, non-military, and show distinct left and right forms. There is a ring visible on his left hand, although the detail of the ring cannot be made out. The coat and waistcoat lapels, tie, and boots strongly suggest a post War date. The precise date is unclear.

The studio furniture includes a wheeled ottoman that the young man is sitting upon; drapes; and, a series of carved or modeled items with mythological themes. The ottoman and some of the statuary is more familiar from the post War period. One or two of these elements could be argued as being the result of a studio photographer up on the latest imported fashions. However, the aggregate of the costume and studio items visible within the tintype makes a date of 1864 or earlier extremely difficult. Of equal interest is that the young man is in civilian clothes. Military officers during this period of time were invariably photographed in uniform. The decision of a man as dedicated to the military effort as Lt. George Dixon to wear civilian attire in time of war would be hard to fathom. For these reasons, the analysis team concluded that the tintype is not Lt. George Dixon; and, that it is from a later time period.

Burial ceremony held in Charleston of *H.L. Hunley* crew uncovered under Johnson Hagood Stadium. (*Photo by Jonathan Leader*)



Gold momento found in sailor's hand during excavation of *H.L. Hunley* crew under Johnson Hagood Stadium. (*Photo by Jonathan Leader*)

The SCIAA team's analysis was definitively confirmed when the Smithsonian forensic team did a point for point comparison of Lt. Dixon's skull against the photograph. This was made possible by the recovery of Lt Dixon's mortal remains in the last year. There was no match. The final facial reconstruction of Lt. Dixon has now been publicly unveiled. The result is that there are renewed efforts to locate period photographs and to make an additional effort to fully document the life of this extraordinary individual.

Applied Research Division

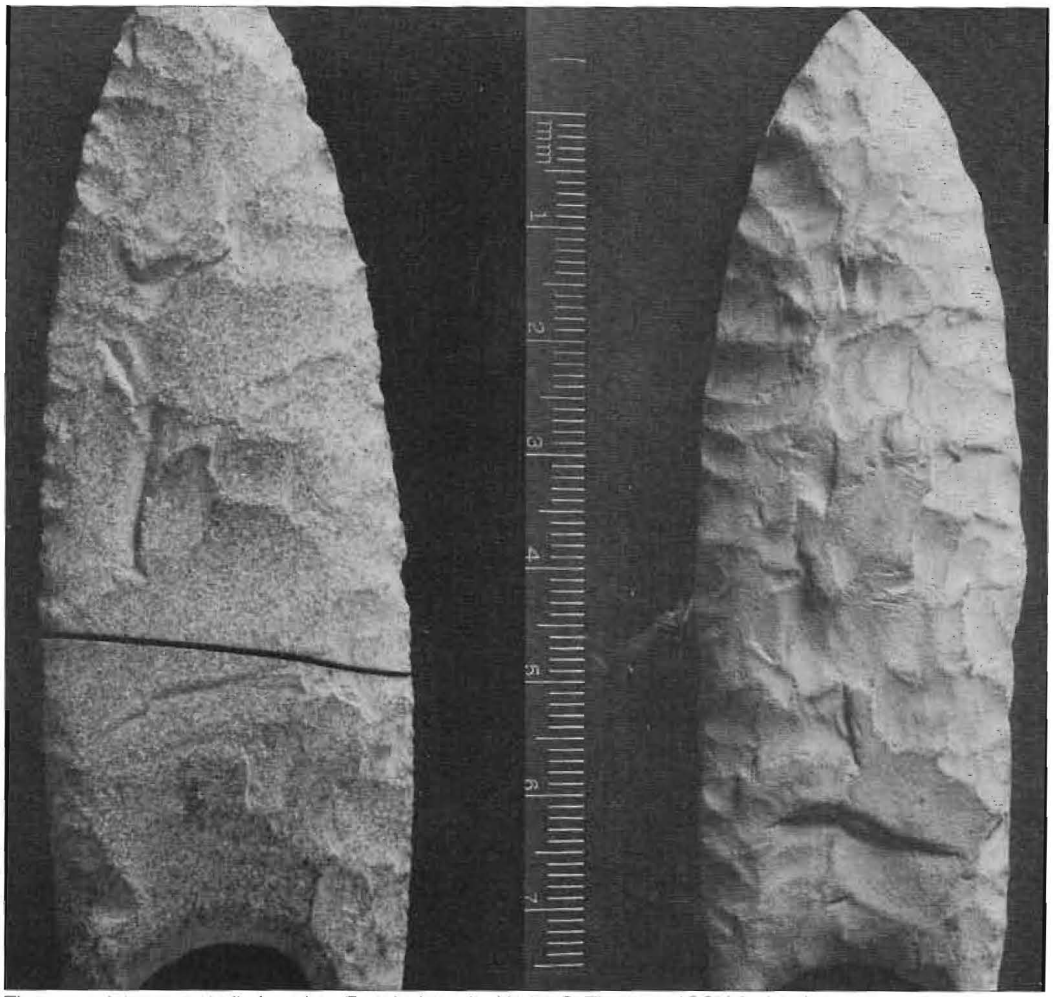
A Paleoindian Point Found at Fort Jackson

By Christopher Ohm Clement

The other day the Applied Research Division crew, working at Fort Jackson, found a paleoindian point. Not the crew really, Audrey Dawson found it while walking to the site they were working on at the time. Its not everyday you find a paleoindian point, or more specifically in this case, a fluted point made more than 12,000 years ago by the ancestors of modern Native Americans. In fact, Tommy Charles, in his ongoing Collector's Survey, has only identified 459 paleoindian points in the entire state of South Carolina, and of those only four, that's right four, have been found by professional archaeologists. That puts Audrey, who just graduated from the M.A. program at USC, in some pretty elite company.

Audrey's point, like the others found by archaeologists, was recovered from a surface context, in this case the surface of one of the firebreaks that Fort Jackson built many years ago to help with controlling potential wildfires. These firebreaks are routinely maintained with a grader, and we assume it was the grader that exposed Audrey's point. We know it wasn't exposed for too long, though, because in addition to the one big piece, a second, much smaller piece was found at the same spot. Had both been exposed on the surface for any length of time it's likely the smaller piece would have moved further downslope.

What that means is that its context of use and deposition are gone. Still, the simple presence of the point on Fort Jackson is informative. For starters, it isn't the first such point found on the installation. Back in the early 1970s, the Institute received a call from a gentleman named Henry G. Thomas, who was in possession of two paleoindian points that he claimed were recovered from Fort Jackson. (Today, of course, removal of these artifacts from Federal property would be a crime punishable under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.) Research into the Thomas points at the time by Jim Michie, including excavations at the purported find location, yielded no further information. Michie concluded that "...this writer



The two points purportedly found on Fort Jackson by Henry G. Thomas. (*SCIAA photo*)

does not accept the occurrence of the material at the Thomas site." Further, "...we have no evidence to support the claims made by Henry G. Thomas." In other words, Michie concluded that the paleoindian points in possession of Thomas and purportedly from Fort Jackson were a hoax.

Audrey Dawson's find requires that Michie's conclusion be reassessed. Although the Thomas points aren't here at the Institute, we do have pictures of them. Both points, as well as the one found by the ARD crew, are made of metavolcanic raw materials derived from the Carolina slate belt, and probably from the Uhwarries in North Carolina. Certainly this is the case with the Dawson point, which is made of a fine-grained black rhyolite that was probably quarried from the Asheboro, North Carolina area. The material the two Thomas points are made from is not clear, but Michie describes it as "a fine-grained silicified slate," so they are also derived from the same general area. Clearly the people who used these points covered a great deal of ground.

The question remains, what are these points doing on Fort Jackson? They really aren't the sort of thing people just lose. Rather, it is equally likely that they were purposely left behind by the mobile hunter-gatherers who made them. We typically refer to this as caching, with the implication that someone planned to come back and retrieve the cached object. It is unlikely that such points would occur singly but it is also unlikely that any other material, such as the lithic debitage that would accompany tool maintenance, would be found as further evidence of a paleoindian occupation. It is just this sort of evidence of a "site" that Jim Michie expected to unearth when he excavated the find location associated with the Thomas points; he was not considering the possibility that the Thomas points were part of a cache. Regardless, while we will go back to the find location and do some excavation in an attempt to find additional paleoindian material in a better context, our chances of success aren't very high. A needle in a haystack comes to mind.

Paleoindian point found on Fort Jackson by Audrey Dawson. (*SCIAA photo*)

Archaeological Research Trust

ART Activities in 2003-2004

By Nena Powell Rice

August 2003-December 2004 was a good time for the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board of Trustees. The board meets four times a year in different areas around the state in conjunction with SCIAA archaeological projects in progress. These projects give the board the opportunity to meet the SCIAA staff and allow the board to see the fieldwork being-conducted first hand. We also combine these meetings with archaeological education and provide opportunities to meet the local community of the local areas we visit with several social gatherings planned.

On August 14-15, 2003, we held the two-day meeting in the Upstate with a special dinner at the Table Rock Resort and a tour of the petroglyph excavation that Tommy Charles has been conducting at Hagood Mill Park in Pickens County. Our board meeting the next morning was hosted at Table Rock State Park.

ART Board Dinner Hosted by the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia, NC (*SCIAA photo*)

On November 20-21, 2003, Board Members Walter Wilkinson and Chip Helms hosted our two-day meeting in the Darlington area. Heavy hors d'oeuvres were served on Thursday night, November 20, at Walter and his wife Sarah's beautiful home near Darlington. The next morning, the board met in our hotel conference room, and following the meeting, Chip Helms arranged some special tours to several destinations. Board members and guests were served a lovely lunch on the grounds of Roseville Plantation, hosted by its owners Carl and Eleanor Tucker.

Left to right: John and Sissy Frierson, Nena Powell Rice, Walter Wilkinson, and Marion Rice tour the Battlefield of Kings Mountain National Military Park after the ART Board meeting. (*SCIAA photo*)

Following our lunch and tour of the home, we drove to the Black Swamp Schoolhouse, preserved on the property of Dr. and Mrs. Alva W. Whitehead, Sr. It is a one-room schoolhouse that has many original books and furniture and was preserved when the building was moved to the property. Our final destination was Oaklyn Plantation, the beautiful plantation home of Ben and Anne Williamson, who gave us a tour of the grounds, their beautiful home, and the site of an American Revolutionary battle.

On February 19, 2004, we held our board meeting in conjunction with the 30th Annual Conference on South Carolina and a public lecture and keynote address by Dr. William B. F. Ryan. On Friday afternoon, following our board meeting at SCIAA, Dr. William B. F. Ryan, brother to ART Board member James Ryan, gave a public lecture at in the Gambrell Hall Auditorium. The title of his talk was, "Collapse of Late Bronze Age Civilizations Resulting from the Eruption of Thera in the Aegean." Following the very fascinating lecture, a cocktail party was held at my home providing an opportunity to meet Dr. Ryan and his wife, Judy. On Saturday, February 20, the board was invited to attend the all-day conference and the evening banquet where Dr. Ryan gave a very compelling lecture titled, "Evidence for and Implications of the Black Sea Flood; Geology, Archaeology, Language and Myth."

On May 20-21, 2004, our board visited the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition in conjunction with the

Left to right: Sue Hodges, General Lord Cornwallis, Judy Burns, Esther Shirley Gerard, and Lezlie Mills Barker in the Kershaw House in Historic Camden. (*SCIAA photo by Marion Rice*)

2004 Field Season. Al Goodyear prepared a great barbecue supper for everyone on Thursday evening, May 20. The next morning, the ART board met in Clarient Corporation's Recreation Facility, and following lunch, had a tour of the site.

On August 19-20, 2004, we held our two-day meeting in Gastonia, NC and at Kings Mountain National Military Park. On Thursday evening, the Schiele Museum of Natural History graciously hosted a behind the scenes tour of this very impressive museum and allowed for a catered dinner in the atrium. The next morning we drove over to the national park where the park staff provided a room for our meeting and allowed us to cater our lunch from a local restaurant. A few of us lingered after the meeting and hiked the trail of the battle site that literally turned the tides of the war in favor of the Patriots. I highly recommend visiting the Scheile Museum of Natural History and Kings Mountain National Military Park for an enlightening understanding of the local history.

On November 18-19, 2004, we held our two-day gathering at Kershaw Cornwallis House at Historic Camden. On Thursday evening, our gracious host and Executive Director of Historic Camden, Joanna Craig, arranged for a gorgeous dinner, catered by Aberdeen Catery, in a candlelit setting that reminisced of the American Revolutionary times. General Lord Cornwallis played by actor Howard Burnham, gave a dramatic performance for us after dinner.

The Kershaw-Cornwallis House, which is a reconstruction of the home of Camden's founder, Joseph Kershaw, was used as headquarters for General Lord Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, Banastre "Bloody" Tarleton, and other British officers during the occupation of Camden in 1780-81. Kershaw died at the house in 1791. At the end of the Kershaw ownership in 1805, the house was used as an orphanage, a school, then again as a residence. It eventually declined into use as a Confederate warehouse. During the short Union occupation of Camden in 1865, it was burned to the ground. After the old house was gone, the ground continued to be used for exercises by local militia; the water head at the foot of the hill still bears the name of Muster Spring.

Archaeological findings revealed the foundations of the main house and outbuildings, the well, and the trench, which contained the logs used to form the palisade.

Based upon this archaeological evidence and existing pictures, the house was reconstructed in the mid 1970s. Externally, it is an exact replica of Kershaw's 1780 Georgian-style mansion; internally, the layout is similar to several houses built in Charleston during the same period. The interior of the first floor exhibits Georgian architectural detail and is refurbished with period furniture. The second floor contains research and library facilities. The collection includes books, pamphlets, maps, primary documents pertaining to Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina and the U.S. with particular emphasis on the American Revolution.

During lunch after our meeting on Friday, SCIAA archaeologists Steve Smith and James Legg gave a slide presentation and passed around conserved artifacts recovered from the survey and testing of the Camden Battlefield, located seven miles north of town. After the presentation, several of us drove to see the large field where the battle between the British and Patriots took place. The Camden Battlefield is in the process of being purchased for its protection in perpetuity.

Left to right: Nena Powell Rice, Russ Burns, our host Joanna Craig, Judy Burns, Esther Shirley Gerard, SCIAA Director Jonathan Leader, and Jim Ryan gather in the Kershaw House at Historic Camden. (*SCIAA photo by Marion Rice*)

Archaeological Research Trust Board Members 2004-2005

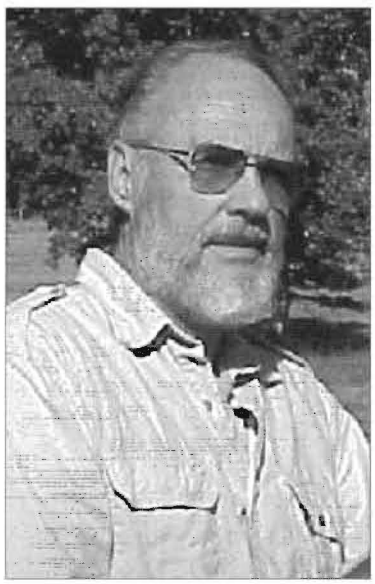
Lezlie Mills Barker—Greenville, South Carolina

Lezlie Barker has been a long time supporter of many aspects of research conducted by SCIAA staff. She has participated in the underwater certification program and has worked on land and underwater on the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. She also supports and participates in Piedmont archaeology and is currently involved with archaeologist Tommy Charles' Rock Art survey. She joined the Archaeological Research Trust Board on January 1, 1996, and served as Board Chair in 1997. She rotated back on the Board in January 2002 and served as Secretary of the ART Board in 2003-2004.

William A. Behan—Callawassie Island, South Carolina

Bill Behan was born and brought up in Long Island, New York, until 1977. For the next 23 years, he lived and worked in Northern Virginia near Washington, DC. Now retired, he spent 42 years in the defense electronics field as an engineer, business, director, and senior executive. Since moving to Callawassie Island in Beaufort County, he has become engrossed in Lowcountry history and archaeology. Recently, he published his first book, "A Short History of Callawassie Island, South Carolina," and is currently researching a second book on local history. Bill was recognized with the "Publication of the Year" Award at the Annual Awards Ceremony and Banquet of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. Bill has been a member of the ART Board since 2002.

Russell Burns—Laurens, South Carolina



Russ Burns is serving as Past Chair of the SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust after completing two years as Chair. A native of Laurens County and a graduate of Laurens High School, he earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Journalism at the University of South Carolina. Now retired, he and his wife Judy live on their farm north of Laurens where they raise Black Angus cattle, hay, and timber.

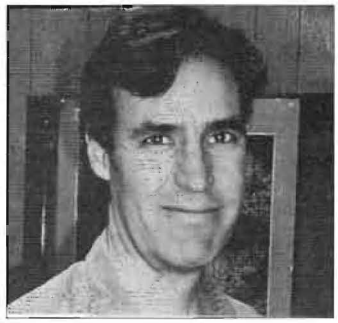
In his tour of military duty during the Vietnam War, he was a flight commander of an intelligence-gathering unit and also served as base information officer. Back in civilian life, as a public school administrator and teacher in Laurens County District 55, he worked primarily as a Federal grants coordinator. He then became the Director of Technology for the district. During this time he also attended Clemson University where he completed the Master's curriculum in Wildlife Biology and worked on a doctorate in Plant Physiology.

After retiring from public education in 1995, he began devoting more time to writing. A charter member of the South Carolina Writers Workshop since 1990, Russ has been an officer and director of the organization, and has edited both the bi-monthly magazine and annual anthology.

A Rotarian for 37 years, Russ has served as a club president, club secretary, and secretary of the Upstate Rotary District. He has also been a member of the Piedmont TEC Board of Visitors and presently is a director with the Upper Savannah Land Trust. He is active in numerous conservation organizations including The Nature Conservancy and the South Carolina Coastal Conservation League.

Russ has had a long-standing interest in archaeology having visited sites in Mexico, the Caribbean, South America, and Japan as well as numerous locales in the U.S. A longtime member of the ART, he is now working with the staff of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to research and produce a book on archaeology in South Carolina.

Christopher Ohm Clement—Columbia, South Carolina

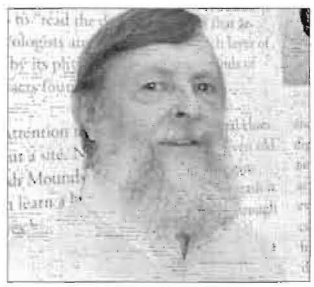


Chris Clement received his Ph.D. from the University of Florida and is currently a Principal Investigator with the Applied Research Division of SCIAA. Chris also manages the computer systems at SCIAA and maintains the home page. His research interests include historical and plantation archaeology, cultural resource management, and remote sensing and GIS. Chris has done contract work throughout the southeast and in New England, while his academic research has taken him to Andean South America and the Caribbean. In addition to projects with the CRCD, Chris continues his research into plantations and slavery on the Caribbean island of Tobago.

Lindsay Crawford—Columbia, South Carolina

Lindsay Crawford is a partner in the Law Firm of Leath Bouch & Crawford, LLP in the Columbia Office. He was a law clerk for the Honorable J. Bratton Davis, a former Chief Judge in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of South Carolina from 1985-1986. He was an Estate Administrator with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court District of South Carolina from 1987-1988. He co-authored the book, *Banks and Banking Topic South Carolina Jurisprudence Project* in 1990. He is a Certified Specialist in Bankruptcy and Debtor-Creditor Law in the South Carolina Supreme Court. He is married to Bunni Crawford, and they have one son who is in the 10th grade at Heathwood Hall and a step-son who is in the 8th grade at Heathwood Hall. He grew up in Columbia, South Carolina and has always been interested in archaeology.

Chester B. DePratter—Peak, South Carolina



Chester DePratter earned his doctoral, master's and bachelor's degrees in anthropology from the University of Georgia. He has worked on a variety of Native American sites, primarily in South Carolina and Georgia, and has written numerous articles on prehistoric archaeology, exploration routes of Spanish explorers, and the early European presence in the southeastern United States. In addition, he is the author of the book "Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States." Since 1989 he has focused on the 16th century Spanish site of Santa Elena and the French site of Charlesfort.

Estelle Hampton Frierson—Lexington, South Carolina

Sissy Frierson is a native of Columbia and graduated in Liberal Arts at USC. She has always been fascinated by archaeology and anthropology through her husband, John, who is a past member of the ART board. She has also served on the National Advisory Council of the College of Liberal Arts, now the College of Arts and Sciences. She is a very accomplished sculptor and many of her sculptures can be seen in the Columbia area, including a statue of Christopher Columbus at Riverfront Park, the gorilla at Riverbanks Zoo, and the Aids Awareness statue in front of the Koger Center.

Esther Shirley Gerard—Travelers Rest, South Carolina

Esther Gerard is a real estate broker and developer. Esther and Larry have six sons and 11 grandchildren. Her interest in archaeology and anthropology began while doing research for a book in the 1980s and evolved into a sincere interest in the SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust Board. Her interest in archaeology was heightened when she met Tommy Charles and conducted fieldwork in the Piedmont. Other interests are raising pasofino horses, horse breeding, trail riding, and travel, often with horses.

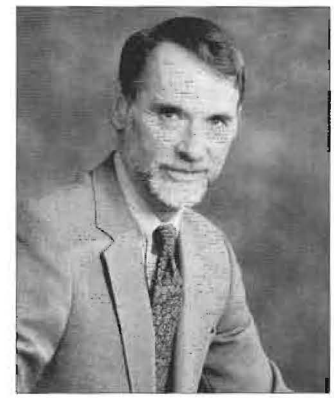
Antony C. Harper—Greenville, South Carolina

Because of a childhood interest in arrowheads, Tony Harper befriended, at an early age, some of the notable collectors of Stone Age relics in the state. He was in a position to see first hand many of the assemblages of artifacts, gathered in the 19th and early 20th century, leave the state by attrition as the individuals that had assembled them passed on. Prior to the

See ART BOARD, Page 44

ART BOARD, From Page 43

early 1960s, there were no responsible entities in South Carolina to receive or protect these non-renewable resources, which were evaporating at an alarming rate in the 1940s and 1950s.



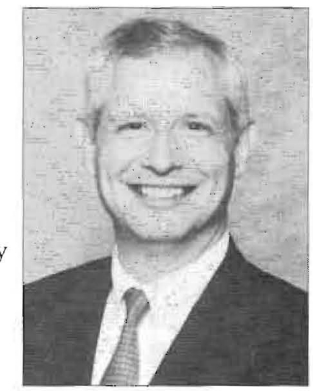
Before graduating from the University of Georgia in 1960, Tony studied under Dr. A.R. Kelly, the Georgia State Archaeologist. During his tenure at UGA, Tony took every course offered in archaeology and anthropology and developed a close working relationship with Dr. Kelly. It was during this time frame that Tony accompanied Dr. Kelly on his visits to USC to meet with Dr. Turney-High to plan and draw up the legislation for implementation of a professional archaeology program for our state.

When the Archaeological Society of South Carolina was formed, he was elected to a charter board position. As the archaeology effort began to grow, Tony stayed in touch with its development and maintained a working relationship with each succeeding state archaeologist. He developed an especially warm friendship with Dr. Bruce Rippeteau that led to his becoming an ART Board member upon its formation. With the exception of the required occasional one-year leave, he has served on the board continuously assuming the chair position on two separate occasions.

Ernest "Chip" Helms, III, M.D.—Society Hill, South Carolina

Chip Helms is a radiation oncologist practicing in Laurenburg, NC. A native of Darlington County, South Carolina, he currently lives in Society Hill, South Carolina. His interest in archaeology dates from his childhood when he collected arrowheads and potsherds on his grandparent's farm near Mechanicsville. In addition to participating on the ART Board, he assists the SC Department of Natural Resources with the annual archaeological excavations at the Johannes Kolb site on the Great Pee Dee River Heritage Preserve, which strives to understand the prehistory of the region and to promote public education and stewardship of archaeological and natural resources. He has served on the ART Board from 1997 to 2000 and from 2002 to 2004.

David G. Hodges—Columbia, South Carolina



David Hodges is employed by Insurance Management Group (IMG), which involves business transition planning, estate planning analysis, business life insurance, individual life insurance, and disability income insurance. He is a lifelong resident of Columbia, South Carolina, and married to Susan Graybill Hodges with four children. He graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1975, became a Chartered Life Underwriter in 1986, a Chartered Financial Consultant in 1988, and a Certified Financial Planner in 1992. His interests reflect the many boards that he serves including the session of First Presbyterian Church, Past Chairman of the USC College of Arts and Sciences (formally College of Liberal Arts) National Advisory Council, University of South Carolina Board of Visitors, Columbia College Board of Visitors, South Caroliniana Society Executive Council, President of University of South Carolina Associates (1994), President of St. Andrew's Society (1992), and Hammond School Board of Trustees (1988 to 1994).

Edward Kendall, MD—Eastover, South Carolina

Ed Kendall was born on December 21, 1952, in New York City, grew up on Long Island, then in Bethesda, Maryland, following his parents divorce. He graduated from American University with a B.S. in Biology, and attended Mehany Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee from 1978 to 1987. He pursued residency training in internal medicine in Wilmington, North Carolina (a UNC hospital), then after 18 months, changed his residency at the William S. Hall Institute—USC School of Medicine Department of Neuropsychiatry—graduating in 1987. From 1987 to 1996, he was a teaching psychiatrist at the Hall Institute USC School of Medicine. Since 1997, he has worked as a community outpatient psychiatrist at the Columbia Area Mental Health Center.

Ed developed an interest in archaeology as so many, through childhood, and adult, fascination with Mediterranean Basin Civilizations and their mythology. Greek and Roman mythology and values were very appealing to him as a youth. His father traveled widely and as a child, he was given some pre-Columbian statuettes that really fired his imagination. He is very amazed and impressed by the intelligence and ingenuity of our predecessors. He admires their intelligence

and problem solving abilities, thus leading him to an interest in archaic technologies. He believes it is important to be able to move beyond the worldview of one's own society—archaeology affords a chance to do this.

In addition to his family and his work in psychiatry, he enjoys most of the liberal arts, aviation, gardening, backpacking, boating, and shooting (including black powder weapons). He lives with his wife and three children in Lower Richland County, outside of Eastover. The area is full of history, wildlife, and there are several interesting Native American and more recent artifacts on his property. Ed joined the Archaeological Research Trust in August 2004.

Kimbrell Kirby—Chapin, South Carolina

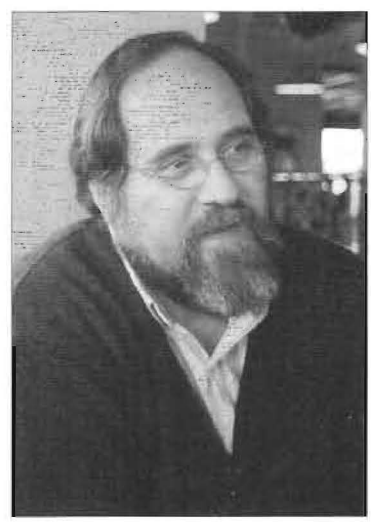
Kim Kirby is a graduate of Wofford College. For 10 years, he served as President of Gem-Clarke Company, Inc, a software development firm. In 1996, he joined Lexicode Corporation as a Principal and Vice President and retired this year. Kim's interest in archaeology originated during his childhood when he and his father would spend weekends searching for artifacts. He joined the Archaeological Research Trust Board in 2002.

Doc Lachicotte—Pawleys Island, South Carolina

Doc Lachicotte is a graduate of Clemson University. He is a life-long resident of the Pawley's Island Community and is in the real estate business. He owned the Pawleys Island Hammock Shop and Nursey from 1938 to 1991. He also is a part owner of Caldonia Golf and Fish Club and the Parrot Land Family Camping Resort in Myrtle Beach. He has always been interested in the Lowcountry history and also serves on the board of Brookgreen Gardens. He has always been interested in family history as his grandfather came to the Grand Strand in 1850 from Charleston Rice Company to operate the rice mill at Brookgreen Gardens. He joined the ART Board in 2002 and hosted the May 2002 quarterly meeting at his home in Pawley's Island and at the Lowcountry Center at Brookgreen Gardens.

Jonathan M. Leader—Columbia, South Carolina

Jonathan Leader is the Director of the Institute and State Archaeologist. Jon received his PhD from the University of Florida in Gainesville. His dissertation was on Native American metal working in the eastern United States and was based on primary research covering four states. The study of early technology remains a core interest, but it is not his only one. Jon has also researched and worked in the Near East, Oceania, South America, Canada, and Europe. He considers himself a generalist. This is fortunate since the job as Director and State Archaeologist requires flexibility, and a broad interest and support of archaeology in general. Typical field projects that run through the Institute run the gamut of prehistoric quarries, rock shelters, native American villages, battlefields, prison camps, tenant farms, and burials. Jon is often asked by the public and other agencies and institutions to engage in the rescue of resources due to the ethics of natural events, heedless development, or looting. These activities take him to every corner of the state. Interns and volunteers figure prominently in his work. The largest field project to date used 150 volunteers. The drafting of public policy and promoting public outreach are two of his activities that have become ever more important to the preservation, funding, and support of archaeology in South Carolina.



The placement of the Institute at the University of South Carolina permits the broadest dissemination of the information derived from research, the ability to form multi-disciplinary teams to tackle projects, and access to a pool of interested students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. In his spare time at night, Jon teaches and lectures on a regular basis in four departments at the University; and has served on thesis and dissertation committees in three departments.

Ira A. Miller—Columbia, South Carolina

Ira Miller is a Real Estate Broker/Developer in Columbia, SC, and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is also a Civil Mediator and teaches Continuing Education courses on Mediation statewide for the SC Real Estate Commission. Ira loves to travel, and has visited archaeological sites in North, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Mediterranean and Black Seas, and various locations in Europe and Asia.

See ART BOARD, Page 46

ART BOARD, From Page 45

Charles V. Peery, M.D.—Charleston, South Carolina

Charles Peery has been a meticulous student of the maritime and economic aspects of the American Civil War for more than 20 years. He founded the Underwater Archaeological Associates, a tax-exempt corporation in 1968, and led this group in the investigation of Civil War period shipwrecks sunk off the North Carolina coast near Wilmington, North Carolina. The group worked under contract with the NC Department of Archives and History during this time, and are now recognized as having directly caused the formation of the department's own Underwater Archaeological Division, which continues to function to this day. As a result of the accumulated knowledge in these areas, Dr. Peery has lectured in many places over the years including the Smithsonian Institution, University of Pennsylvania Museum, East Carolina University, The Explorers Club in New York and DC, The Foundation for Historical Louisiana, Civil War Round Tables in Baton Rouge, Charleston, and Florence, Merseyside Maritime Museum in Liverpool, International Conference on Underwater Archaeology in Minneapolis and Boston, and Sigma Xi. Boards he has served on include the South Carolina Historical Society, The Charleston Museum, and Gibbs Art Gallery, and he is a member of numerous organizations and societies. He joined the ART Board in 2001 and rotated off in 2004.

Nena Powell Rice—Columbia, South Carolina

Nena Rice received her Associate in Arts Degree in Liberal Arts from Sullins College in 1973, Bachelors of Arts Degree in Anthropology from Southern Methodist University in 1975, and her Masters in Arts Degree in Anthropology from the University of Denver in 1990. She has conducted archaeological field and laboratory work in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Alaska, and South Carolina. She has been at the SCIAA for nearly 20 years and has served in several areas. Currently she is Director of Outreach, South Carolina Archaeology Month Coordinator (13 years), Acting Librarian, and Secretary to the Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees. She is the editor of the SCIAA magazine, *Legacy*. She works closely with the Archaeological Society of South Carolina and serves as the Treasurer, and handlesmembership, the selling and distribution of Society publications and merchandise. She has traveled extensively and led trips to Alaska, American Southwest, American Southeast, American Northwest, Maine, Nova Scotia, Europe, Asia Minor (Turkey), Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, many islands of the Caribbean, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, China, Greece, Cyprus, and the Middle East (Egypt and Jordan). She plans to visit Copan and Roatan in Honduras in April, Olympic National Park in July, France in October, and in the future Chile, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Malta, Tunisia, and South Africa.

James Ryan—Greenville, South Carolina

James Ryan is a long time Greenville resident who first discovered archaeology in the 1960s while living in Peru. Geology and a career in oil/gas exploration was a good reason to keep in touch with the great outdoors, and now photography is one of his current excuses.

William H. Sullivan—Callawassie Island, South Carolina

Acquaintances call me Bill. I was brought up in Hanover, New Hampshire, the home of Dartmouth College, which afforded me a good look at and respect for academia. I went to Hanover schools, spending the last two secondary years at The New Hampton School, also in New Hampshire. I left the familiar world of New England to go to Princeton, where I majored in English, and graduated in 1959.

After army duty (not too rigorous because I was in the army chorus) I went directly to New York where I started in the work force. I spent my entire working life within 5 blocks of Rockefeller Center in New York City. I spent the early years working for advertising agencies, and in 1980 joined Rolex Watch USA, spending my last twenty one working years there. I retired as a Senior Vice President, and was responsible for advertising, public relations, and sports and cultural marketing.

My wife, Shanna, and I were married in 1982, and we have lived since then in Cos Cob, Connecticut. Shanna is still in the work force, where she is a partner in an investment advisory firm, Sound Shore Management, in Greenwich, CT. My son, David, and daughter, Karen, from my first marriage both live and work in Massachusetts. In 1992, Shanna and I bought land on Callawassie Island in Beaufort County, building a house there in 1999. I now spend most of my time here, with Shanna joining me every weekend. We are lucky to have a circa 1810 tabby ruins on our property, which was once the home of James and Elizabeth Hamilton. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Hayward, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and he was prominent in the political scene, serving in the U.S. Congress during the 1820's and eventually playing a major role in the unsuccessful Nullification movement, a precursor to Secession. My neighbor and friend, Bill Behan, was helpful in giving us background on these ruins, and I'm happy to say that it served to introduce me to South Carolina archaeology, and eventually to the ART's kind invitation to join the Board. I'm greatly looking forward to the involvement.

G. N. "Butch" Wallace—Columbia, South Carolina

Butch Wallace has been a State Farm Agent for 25 years. He has actively or previously served on many boards including Rotary Club of Cayce, Lexington County Republican party Chairman, Clemson University State Extension Advisory Council, President Elect National Kidney Foundation of South Carolina, National Federation of Independent Business, Lexington County Sheriff's Advisory Committee, Crime Stoppers Board of Richland/Lexington County, Lexington School District 2 Technology Advisory Committee, Lexington County Finance Director for Joe Wilson for Congress, President Elect Leadership Lexington County Alumni Association, Delegate to Republican State and County Convention, and Lexington County Economic Development Committee. He graduated from Florida State University with a degree in communications, a minor in business. Wallace states, "South Carolina is a rich resource for artifacts dating back hundreds of years. We ought to be excited about how many have been removed and restored here in South that have national significance."

Walter Wilkinson—Darlington, South Carolina

Walter Wilkinson grew up in Florence and Darlington and became interested in archaeology as a child after finding pottery and arrowheads in Darlington County. He played tennis through college then taught tennis as a Pro in South Carolina, Aspen, Colorado, and Santa Barbara, California, then throughout Europe. He now invests in waterfront property on the intracoastal waterway between Litchfield and McClellanville. He is married with a daughter in high school.

Jonathan Leader and his wife Bonnie at the Awards Dinner sponsored by Michigan State University, where he was awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award, (See related article on Page 53). (*Photo courtesy of Jonathan Leader*)

SCIAA Researchers Funded by R. L. Stephenson Archaeological Research Fund in 2004

By Nena Powell Rice

On September 26, 2003, the Robert L. Stephenson Archaeological Research Fund Committee made decisions to fund eight SCIAA researchers for the year 2004. A total of $43,000.00 was given. Committee members were Dr. Jonathan Leader, SCIAA Director, Dr. Donald Greiner, USC Provost, and Dr. Fritz Hamer, Chief Curator at the SC State Museum.

South Carolina Rock Art Survey

Tommy Charles received $1,000.00 to assist with removing historic soil deposition that covers a large portion of a recently discovered petroglyph site in Pickens County, South Carolina. The is unique among our state's rock art sites for several reasons: a number of human figures believed to be prehistoric are carved into the rock, only the second petroglyph site we have discovered in South Carolina that has human figures; the site is located on a National Register Property owned by the Pickens County Museum, and it is accessible to the public. A structure is planned to enclose and protect the site while continuing to allow public access.

Continuing Paleoenvironmental Research at Fort Jackson

Christopher Ohm Clement received $4,537.83 (partial funding) to study the paleoenvironmental records from Carolina bays and other wetlands that provide clues to understanding how the Coastal Plain responded to global climate during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition on Fort Jackson near Columbia, South Carolina. Because the region has been well populated with humans since at least 13,000 years before present, near the end of the Pleistocene, these changes are important to understanding human palaeoecology. This specific amount will fund the analysis of 25 pollen samples.

Research in the O. O. Howard Papers at Bowdoin College, Maine

Chester DePratter received $3,558.00 to continue studies on four known African American cemeteries on Parris Island, South Carolina. These funds will support two weeks of travel expenses to study the O. O. Howard Papers collection at Bowdoin College in New Brunswick, Maine. Relevant materials will be photocopied for use in production of a volume detailing the lives of African Americans on Parris Island and the surrounding area from the late 18th century until 1928.

South Carolina Distribution Research

J. Christopher Gillam received $8,550.00 to aid in hiring a part-time Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst for the development of an archaeological GIS for the state site files. The funds are for the update of the archaeological GIS data currently at SCIAA and for the purchase of three affordable hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units for loan to researchers, cultural resource managers, and non-professional archaeologists working in South Carolina.

Publication of Guide to Stone Tool Artifacts from Southern South Carolina

Albert C. Goodyear received $10,000 to help pay for the printing of a book treating the prehistoric stone tools found in southern South Carolina. This would be a volume edited by Albert C. Goodyear with several other authors who have agreed to write stone tool type descriptions. The book would include descriptions and photographs of all the major tool types, including stone projectile points, dating from 13,000 years ago up to A.D. 1,500. The photography for the book has nearly been completed using the high quality 35 mm color images of Daryl P. Miller, which was paid for from funds in the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition program. A guidebook such as this will increase the preservation and study of this diminishing artifact resource by facilitating communication between the private citizen and the archaeologist.

Late Prehistoric/Contact Period Architecture on the Costal Plain

Deborah Keene received $3,000.17 to complete all necessary research for a project, concerning Late Prehistoric/Contact Period architecture, which will result in an article in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Deborah intends to incorporate all areas associated with the prehistoric Irene culture of Georgia and South Carolina by searching the State's Site Files, published archaeological reports, and unpublished manuscripts for descriptions of prehistoric architecture found at archaeological excavations throughout the coastal plain of South Carolina. This information will be added to descriptions of ethnohistoric architecture in South Carolina that are already a part of the paper.

Book Manuscript Formatting

Stanley South received $8,000.00 to assist in funding the final preparation process for publishing two archaeology books, *John Bartlam: Staffordshire in South Carolina* and *Archaeology on the Roanoke*.

Le Prince Research Project

James Spirek received $4,354.00 to continue efforts to locate and to identify the remains of a 16th-century French ship, *Le Prince*, that wrecked off Port Royal sound in 1577. The method to locate the wrecked cosair involves implementing a systematic marine remote sensing survey of selected areas off Port Royal Sound. These survey areas are based on historical, geomorphological, and oceanographical research. The survey strategy consists of two parts, 1) a magnetometer survey to detect magnetic anomalies, and 2) a visual inspection by archaeologists of prioritized magnetic anomalies to determine their source, e.g., a shipwreck or modern debris. The funds will be used to conduct three weeks (15 days) of remote sensing operations and one week (five days) of visual inspections.

SCIAA Researchers Funded by the Archaeological Research Trust Fund in 2005

By Nena Powell Rice

On February 18, 2005, the Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees made decisions to fund four SCIAA researchers for the year 2005. A total of $31,624 was given to Tommy Charles, Christopher Clement, Christopher Amer, and Stanley South.

Archaeological Excavations at Robertson Farm

Tommy Charles received $9,800 to support a joint venture between SCIAA and Wofford College. Principal Investigators are Tommy Charles representing SCIAA and Dr. Terry Ferguson, representing Wofford College. Archaeological sites 38GR1 and 38PN35 are located on the property of Robinson Farms adjacent to the South Saluda River in Greenville and Pickens Counties. Located on a large floodplain, 38GR1 is the first site recorded in Greenville County, and it has produced cultural materials representing very early archaic through modern day. The site has produced substantial quantities of elaborate discoids, smoking pipes, Pisgah and other forms of South Appalachian Summit Area pottery and also Thoms Creek pottery (approximately 1,500 BC), which is seldom observed north of Columbia and that has never before been recorded on the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Initial backhoe tests indicate stratified soil levels extending to depths of 2.8 meters, at which point water was encountered and testing discontinued. Our plans are to, using a large earth-moving excavator, open up a large area to locate, map, and excavate subsurface cultural features. Following these extensive tests, a three-foot diameter motorized auger will be employed to conduct a series of tests across the floodplain to better understand the sites formative process and the locations and depths of its various cultural deposits. Results from these tests will determine the areas of greatest opportunity for meaningful data recovery and assist with long range research plans for the site.

Archaeological Survey of the Oolenoy River Valley, Pickens County, South Carolina

Christopher Clement received $8,577 to conduct an archaeological survey in the Oolenoy River Valley to support the research by Tommy Charles at 38GR1 and 38PN35, both of which are large, multicomponent sites located at the confluence of the Oolenoy and South Saluda Rivers. The present project will result in the discovery of additional sites, probably from all time periods, but the objective is to discover Woodland sites that can further our understanding of the Woodland period in the South Carolina Piedmont.

Search for Lucas Vazquez de Allyon's Supply Ship

Christopher Amer received $6,640 to conduct an archaeological survey to locate and to identify the remains of a 16th century supply ship that wrecked off Winyah Bay in 1525. The attempt by Europeans to colonize North America was led by Lucas Vazquez de Allyon. De Allyon, a lawyer by profession, and resident of Havana, was engaged in illicit slavery to stock his sugar plantations with workers. After hearing tales of a land peopled by giant Indians from other Spaniards, who had visited the southeastern portion of the present day United States, de Allyon, in 1521, conducted a reconnaissance of the coast of present day North Carolina.

In 1525-26, de Allyon mounted the first attempt by any European country to establish a permanent colony in the present-day United States. Departing Havana with five ships and one smaller vessel, de Allyon's squadron made landfall somewhere off Winyah Bay and was lost. However, this attempt to establish a colony at Winyah Bay failed due to poor cropland, Indian attacks, and poor morale amongst the colonists, and de Allyon decided to move the colony south. The stricken supply ship remained lost, its whereabouts unknown to this day.

Ninety-Six 1776 Fort Project

Stanley South received $6,607 to continue work at Ninety-Six National Historical Park after a 35-year hiatus. In 1970 and 1971, Stanley South conducted an archaeological survey of the many forts and associated features at the site of Ninety Six, South Carolina, using the slot-trenching method to follow linear features of the sites there dating from 1751 to 1781. On the last day of the project his slot trenches revealed the ditch for a two-bastioned stockade, but he was not able to map this fort, which he believes to be the anti-Cherokee fort of 1776, built around the town of Ninety Six.

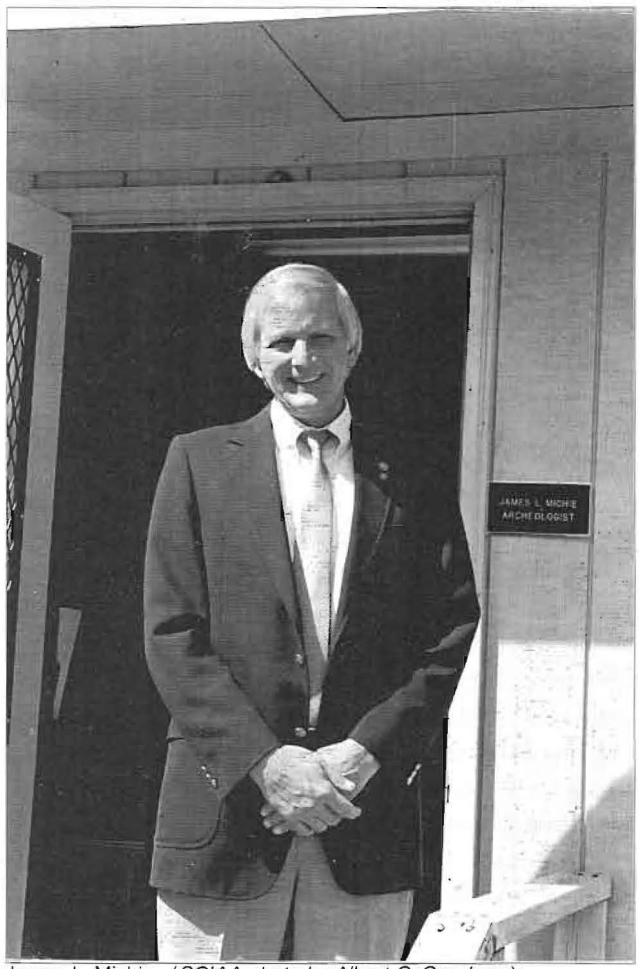
Stan's goal for the proposed three-week field project and two-week laboratory analysis is to employ two assistants and some volunteers to again locate the 1776 fort and map it in relation to the previously mapped fortifications at the town site. A secondary goal is to use the slot-trenching method to locate and map the east parapet ditch of the 1780 Haldane/Cruger fort built to protect the town against American patriot forces under General Greene. Stan South and two laboratory personnel will conduct the analysis. A report will be written by Stan South for publication. The artifacts will be archived by the National Park Service.

A Special Tribute to James L. Michie

James L. Michie
1940-2004

James L. Michie, age 63, died July 25, 2004, in Conway, SC. Born in Florence, SC on October 31, 1940, he was the son of Donald E. Michie, MD. and Elsa S. Michie. Jim is survived by a brother Donald E. Michie, Jr. of Columbia and several cousins. His great grandfather on his mother's side (E. Jahnz) was the German consul to the United States prior to World War I. Due to declining health in 1998, he retired from Coastal Carolina University where he had been tenured as Associate Professor in the Department of History. As a young man, Jim served in the U.S. Navy. Formerly he was an archaeologist with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina from 1976-1989. A memorial service was held in Conway on August 2, 2004 at the Goldfinch Funeral Home attended by his friends and colleagues.

Jim had a long and distinguished career as a South Carolina archaeologist. He received his B.A. from the University of South Carolina (Phi Beta Kappa) in 1977 and his M.A. from the University of Tennessee in 1987. He worked as an archaeologist at the Institute from 1976 to 1989 doing a variety of surveys and excavations throughout the state. His crowning achievement at the Institute was to discover Old Fort Congaree, dating to 1718, in the last few months he was at the Institute. In 1990, he left SCIAA and joined what was then USC Coastal Carolina as a faculty member teaching archaeology and conducting research on the Grand Strand. Prior to his formal education, he began as an avocational archaeologist conducting original research on the prehistory of the state. Many of the basic formulations of South Carolina prehistoric archaeology were developed by him with publications beginning in the 1960s. In 2002, the journal *Geoarchaeology: An International Journal*, dedicated an issue to Jim and the late Francis Hole for their pioneering work in pedoturbation, soil forming and disturbing processes, with Jim's contribution on bioturbation.



James L. Michie. (*SCIAA photo by Albert C. Goodyear*)

Later in his career, he pursued historical archaeology specializing in plantations. The latter culminated in his book, *Richmond Hill Plantation, 1810-1868*, published in 1990 by the Reprint Company. He was the co-founder, along with Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC), the founder of its newsletter and journal and co-founder of its annual state conference. In 1998, he received the R.L. Stephenson Lifetime Achievement Award from the ASSC.

Memorials can be made to the Archaeological Research Trust or the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, both in care of Nena Powell Rice at the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, USC, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia. SC 29208.

Albert C. Goodyear

Special Events

Thirteenth Annual South Carolina Archaeology Month September 1-October 1, 2004

Coordinated by Nena Powell Rice

Share the Spirit of Discovery During 2004 South Carolina Archaeology Month

The Thirteenth Annual South Carolina Archaeology Month was held September 1-October 1, 2004. Archaeology Month events were offered not only in September but also through October and November. Events and programs were developed by dedicated professionals, avocationalists, and organizations in order to bring our state's prehistoric and historic past to life for all ages. Through such public outreach efforts, the archaeological community hoped to build regional and local public support for the preservation of our Native American, African, and European heritage.

By sponsoring an annual event like SC Archaeology Month, the archaeological community of South Carolina intends to:

1) stimulate public pride in our state's archaeological heritage,

2) increase public understanding of why archaeological research is important,

3) heighten public awareness of how many archaeological resources are lost each year in South Carolina,

4) educate the public about what they can do to help protect and study the state's archaeological resources, and

5) get more people involved in legitimate archaeological activities.

The 2004 Archaeology Month Poster focused on South Carolina's Indian Mounds and Chiefdoms during the Mississippian Period dating between AD 1,000 and 1,600.

To find a complete listing of the South Carolina Archaeology Month programs that were offered in 2004 and a listing of programs that occur throughout the year, please go to: www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa and select Archaeology Month. Under a google search, you may also enter South Carolina Archaeology Month, and it will come directly to the website. I encourage teachers, students, and the general public to contact the many professional archaeologists who offer these programs. They are the experts for the particular topics and will be a great resource for your classroom and family. For more information, please contact the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at USC at (803) 777-8170 for further information. Also, please come by SCIAA at 1321 Pendleton Street to pick up your free poster (see page 60).

WORKING COMMITTEES

Poster Committee
John Cable, Chair and Designer
Anita Cable, Designer
Chester DePratter
Chris Judge
Adam King
Alan May
Eric Poplin
Nena Powell Rice
Brad Sauls
Keith Stephenson
Gail Wagner

Discovery Day Committee
Becky Barrera
Lesley Drucker, Coordinator
David Jones
Nena Powell Rice
Wayne Roberts
Dan Turpin

Programs
Nena Powell Rice

Archaeology Month Programs Were Funded In Part By:
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.
South Carolina Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists
York County Cultural & Heritage Museums

Archaeology Month Programs Were Sponsored By:
Andrew Jackson State Park
Archaeological Society of South Carolina
Archaeological Society of South Carolina—Charleston Area Chapter
Archaeological Society of South Carolina—Foothills Chapter
Catawba Cultural Preservation Project
Caw Caw Interpretive Center
Charles Pinckney National Historic Park
The Charleston Museum
Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site
Cherokee Indian Tribe of South Carolina
Chicora Research Foundation, Inc.
Coastal Discovery Museum of Hilton Head
Colonial Dorchester State Historic Park
Council of SC Professional Archaeologists
Drayton Hall National Historic Trust
Francis Marion National Forest
Hampton Plantation State Historic Site
Historic Brattonsville
Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site
Kings Mountain State Park
Landsford Canal State Historic Site
Oconee Station State Historic Site
Old Santee Canal Park
Pee Dee Indian Nation of Beaver Creek
Redcliffe Plantation State Historic Site
Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site
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SC Department of Natural Resources
SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
SC Department of Transportation
SCIAA Charleston Office
Santee State Park
South Carolina State Museum
University of South Carolina, Department of Anthropology

Dr. Vincas Steponaitis, Mississippian Period Archaeologist, Keynote at Annual Archaeology Conference February 18-19, 2005

By Nena Powell Rice, SCIAA

The 31st Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc., was held on Saturday, February 19, 2005, at the Gambrell Hall Auditorium, Room 153 on the University of South Carolina, Columbia campus. The Social Gathering and Banquet was held at the Clarion Town House this year. Papers on current archaeological research were given in a morning and afternoon sessions, and lunch seminars were led by Dr. Kenneth Kelly and Mr. Jean Guilleux. The evening lecture by Dr. Steponaitis was titled "The Meaning of Mississippian Palettes," which discussed his ongoing research on the sourcing and function of Mississippian stone palettes.

Dr. Steponaitis also presented a lecture at a SCIAA Archaeology Colloquium on Friday afternoon in the Gambrell Hall Auditorium, at 3:00 PM. The title of his special afternoon lecture was "Moundville: a Pre-Columbian Ceremonial Center in Alabama," which presented a general overview of Moundville and geared for a general audience.

Dr. Vincas Steponaitis

Vincas Steponaitis (A.B., Harvard University 1974; Ph.D., University of Michigan 1980) is currently Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He has served as president of the Society for American Archaeology (1997-1999), president of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (1990-1992), editor of the scholarly journal *Southeastern Archaeology* (1984-1987), and on numerous other professional boards and committees. His archaeological research interests focus on the pre-colonial Indian cultures of the American South, the development of chiefdoms, and the analysis of ancient ceramics. In addition to numerous articles, his books include *Ceramics, Chronology, and Community Patterns: An Archaeological Study at Moundville* (Academic Press, 1993), and *Archaeology of the Moundville Chiefdom* (co-edited with Vernon J. Knight, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1998). He has been a principal investigator on research grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Geographic Society, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

Current Research

Archaeology of Moundville. The history and political economy of Moundville, a large Mississippian town in Alabama that was occupied from the 11th to the 17th centuries AD, have long been subjects of Dr. Steponaitis' research. His current research attempts to reconstruct patterns of craft production and trade by attempting to identify the geological sources of the raw materials used to make "prestige goods" at Moundville. In addition to the books listed above, he has published articles exemplifying this approach including "Large-Scale Patterns in the Chemical Composition of Mississippian Pottery" (*American Antiquity*, 1996), "Composition and Provenance of Greenstone Artifacts from Moundville" (*Southeastern Archaeology*, 2001), and "A Petrographic Study of Moundville Palettes" (*Southeastern Archaeology* 2002). Other such works, all in collaboration with geologists and geochemists, are currently in progress.

Digital Publication in Archaeology. In collaboration with Steve Davis and others, he has worked on a variety of projects exploring the frontiers of digital publication in archaeology. The most elaborate and visible of these projects is a CD-ROM entitled *Excavating Occaneechi Town*, published by UNC Press in 1998. They have also developed a new edition of this work that will be formally published by UNC Press on the World Wide Web. A "beta" version of this new edition can be found at www.ibiblio.org/dig.

Archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs. His long standing interest in the archaeology of the Lower Mississippi Valley is reflected in the edited volume, *The Natchez District in the Old, Old South* (Center for the Study of the American South, 1998). He continues to work on a book called *The Archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs* (co-authored with Jeffrey Brain and Ian Brown).

Awards Ceremony at Annual Conference

Each year the Officers and Executive Committee of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the Archaeological Society and its goals. Special Certificates of Appreciation were given to Lesley Drucker for her eight years of serving as the Archaeology Festival coordinator. Other recipients this year included Jim Reid, James Legg, Chris Long, Barbara Aldrich, and Natalie Adams. Outstanding Service Awards are given to those individuals who have made significant contributions to the society for a period of five years or more. This year the Society recognized Dr. Kenneth Kelly, professor in the Department of Anthropology, Capt. George R. Stubbs, President of the Hilton Head Island Chapter, and Ms. Catherine Shumpert Long, Secretary of the Society and the Program Chair of the conference this year.

A very special award, which is not given each year, recognizes an avocational archaeologist who deserves the Publication of the Year award. Mr. William A. Behan received this award for a very fine book titled, "A Short History of Callawassie Island." The book is erudite, well researched, and well referenced. The Society President, Rebecca Barrera, thanked Mr. Behan for his contribution to the local history of Callawassie Island in Beaufort County. Mr. Behan resides on Callawassie Island and is also a member of the Archaeological Research Trust Board. He is presently working very hard on another book, which will be published in a couple of years.

Another special person who deserves the Distinguished Archaeologist of the Year award was Mr. Jean Francois Guilleux for his outstanding service to the membership of the Society serving as Vice President to his local Hilton Head Island Chapter, and Vice-President to the Society. President Barrera thanked him for his outstanding leadership this year in membership, communications, public education, effectively bringing speakers to the monthly meetings in Hilton Head,

Jean Guilleux with Nena Rice (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

organizing tours, motivating volunteers, and volunteering on local archaeological excavations and survey projects.

A surprise award was given to Ms. Nena Powell Rice in recognition of 20 Years of Exemplary Service 1985-2005. Nena works nearly every day on society business, as Treasurer and numerous other things, and she was very honored by this recognition.

Bill Behan (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

Nena and Marion Rice (*Photo courtesy of Marion Rice*)

Dr. Jonathan Leader Receives Distinguished Alumni Award

Dr. Jonathan Leader was named Distinguished Alumnus for Anthropology 2004 by Western Michigan University, his undergraduate alma mater. The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences presents the award each year to a distinguished alumnus at a special award ceremony coinciding with Homecoming activities. The Distinguished Alumnus is nominated by the Anthropology Department and vetted through the college with the concurrence of the president.

The Distinguished Alumnus serves on the advisory board of the Anthropology Department and normally provides a lecture for students and the public. Dr. Leader gave three classroom lectures and one public lecture. They included an Introduction to Archaeological Objects Conservation, The Gullah of Wadmalaw Island, SC: An Historic Cultural Landscape Under Threat; The Offices of State Archaeology: A History of Form and Function; and The *H.L. Hunley*: History, Conservation Technology, and Contemporary Issues.

Exploring the Archaeology of Greece and Cyprus

By Nena Powell Rice

On June 6-16, 2004, I joined two travelers, three professors, and 20 students enrolled in a Louisiana State University Study Abroad Program traveling to several Greek Islands in order to scout out a trip I led on October 22 to November 6, 2004. My extraordinary group this fall included Norman and Julia Khoury from Sullivans Island, South Carolina; Carl and Elaine Johnson from Columbia, South Carolina; Richard Cooper and Sally Anderson from Winchester, Virginia; Dan and Lisby Pollock from Perrysburg, Ohio; Bill and Virginia Burbank from Louisville, Kentucky; and Cathy Briner from Eugene, Oregon. Our fabulous licensed guide lecturer was Costas Papaioannou from Athens. Hellenic Adventures in Minneapolis, Minnesota, specially arranged every aspect of our trip. Our trip this fall took us to Mykonos, Delos, Santorini, Crete, Rhodes, and Cyprus, so the June trip served as a scouting trip to meet my Greek guide and make special arrangements. This was my first trip to Greece, and it was everything I had hoped it would be.

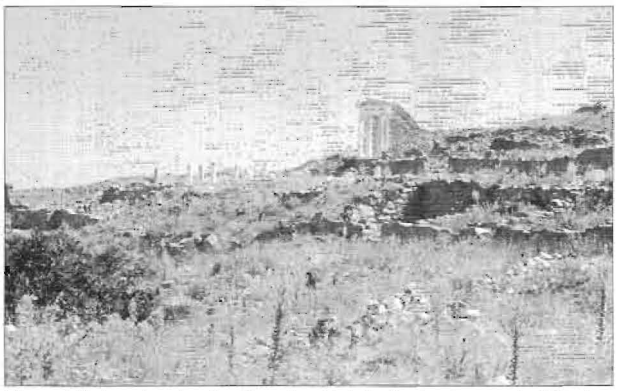
October group in Mykonos from left around the table: Nena Powell Rice, Elaine Johnson, Carl Johnson, Richard Cooper, Norman Khoury, Virginia Burbank, Cathy Briner, Julia Khoury, Sally Anderson, Lisby Pollock, Dan Pollock, Marion Rice, and our guide Costas Papaioannou. (*Photo courtesy of Marion Rice*)

Mykonos is known for its whirling windmills, quaint streets, and vibrant nightlife, but the main reason for going to Mykonos is its close proximity to Delos, the sacred birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. When the students were in class, I had the opportunity to explore on my own and was enchanted with the narrow streets and beauty of the whitewashed cubed, Cycladic architecture. The streets can be as narrow as three feet and often you share the passageways with the island's mascot, the white pelican. Many of the windmills dated to the early 18th century but are no longer in service.

Old windmill in Mykonos. (*Photo by Nena Powell Rice*)

On the first full day in Greece for both trips, we took a side trip by private boat to the sacred island of Delos, first occupied in the 6th century BC. This island, the supposed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis, was the ancient religious center for the Athenian alliance of Ionian Greeks. No one is allowed to be born or die on Delos, and there are no accommodations for the general public. We had a full day to explore the homes of the wealthy merchants, with beautiful, well preserved mosaic floors and painted frescos; the theater; the Temples of the Foreign Gods, namely Isis, Sarapas, and Hera; the sacred way to the sacred island; and a very nice museum. On my walk down from the foreign temples on my scouting trip in June, I ran into eight friends from Columbia, Hootie and Pierrine Johnson, Donnie and Susan Boyd, Tucker and Emma Laffitte, and Bob and Margaret Montgomery. It is truly a small world. Later that evening on our

Susan Boyd, Pierrine Johnson, Emma Laffitte, Tucker Laffitte, Nena Powell Rice, and Donnie Boyd, all from Columbia, run into each other by chance in Delos. (*Photo courtesy of Nena Powell Rice*)



View of Delos showing the Temple of Isis in the background. (*Photo by Nena Powell Rice*)

way to dinner, I saw them again in Mykonos. My first sunset was a huge, red, fireball sinking into the deep blue Aegean Sea.

Early the next morning we transferred to the port and boarded a ferry to Santorini, stopping at Naxos, Paros, and Eos islands along the way. Our ferry came through the magnificent caldera that became the largest on earth when a volcano exploded in 1626 BC. My group in June transferred to our hotel in Fira Stephani and had a free afternoon, so I walked 15 minutes to Fira and got familiar with the narrow streets and shops that perch along the rim of the caldera overlooking the Burnt Islands (Kamenes), the source of the still smoking volcano. My group of 14 in October stayed at the Astra Apartments in the small town of Emerovigli. In the late afternoon, we drove to the northern end of the island and visited a winery, which produces very good wines due to the fertile, volcanic soil. We then spent an hour walking around Oia, a lovely village where we had a fabulous view of the entire island looking across the caldera from an Arab fort surrounded by windmills.

In the morning the next day we visited the Neolithic museum, which illustrates the beautiful frescoes from the Akrotiri excavation. In June, I spent three hours studying the different periods of clay vessels, amphora, the use of pigments, and bronze vases. The iconographic elements used in the frescoes depicted lilies, crocus, ivy, wild animals such as lions, bulls, ibexes, goats, deer, dolphins, swallows, seagulls, and eagles. My June group visited the excavation at Akrotiri (the legendary Atlantis), an important site of Cycladic civilization contemporary to the Minoan. The archaeologists are in the process of replacing the roof that protects the site, and as a result, most of the excavations were covered in scaffolding and plastic. In October, a major disappointment was that Akrotiri had closed for the season. The October group then drove to Profitis Ilias, the island's summit, for a magnificent view of the island and the southern Cyclades. We then explored Pyrgos village.

Amphora jars in rooms on the sacred island of Delos. (*Photo by Nena Powell Rice*)

In June I had a free morning the next day to explore and scout out the ancient ruin of Thira, and in October our group made our way along the steep winding road to this ancient site of great interest once inhabited by the Dorians, Romans, and Byzantines starting in the 9th century BC. We hiked to the top of a windswept mountain and followed the ancient road past the Byzantine church, Roman theater, Temple of Artemis, the agora, and other ruins. Much of the site was off limits, but it was still worth the visit with sweeping views of Santorini to the north overlooking Karamari Beach, one of the volcanic black beaches on the island, located on the opposite site of the island from the caldera.

We then drove to the southern end of the island and boarded a private yacht for an afternoon of sailing in the caldera. We sailed over to the volcanic islands, the "Burnt Isles," known as the Kamenes, at the center of the caldera, where few visitors explore, and climbed to the top gazing at several cones from which many eruptions had occurred in the past. One of the cones is still

View of the village of Fira on the island of Santorini. (*Photo by Nena Powell Rice*)

See GREECE, Page 56

GREECE, From Page 55

smoking. We then sailed into a small cove and dove off the boat into crystal blue-green waters that are warmed by underwater thermal vents. It was very refreshing after the hot climb. We spent the remaining afternoon sailing along the edge of the steep caldera back to the southern end and were served a gorgeous variety of food while watching the sun go down and the full moon rise.

In June, the LSU group flew to Iraklion, Crete and traveled to the western area of Crete stopping at the lovely port-town of Rethymnon, where there are quite a number of Venetian buildings as well as several Turkish minarets that give a somewhat oriental flavor to the town. We had an iced coffee, and continued on to Chania, noted for its well-preserved neighborhoods from the Venetian and Turkish periods.

A definite highlight of my June trip occurred when I decided to hike the awesome Samarian Gorge—the longest in Europe, which wends its way through awe-inspiring grandeur and wild beauty of pine forest, rock, and flora for 18 kilometers (11 miles) starting from alpine heights down to the southern coast of Crete. It was a fabulous day to remember. It was quite warm, around 85 degrees, and downhill all the way, through very rough, rocky footpaths that skirted pristine springs and historic churches, which meant I did not have to carry water. I descended a very steep, wooden staircase, known as the Xyloskalo, which gave access to the gorge, to Agia Roumeli near the sea, which took about six hours. The gorge was wide and open for the first six kilometers, until I reached the abandoned village of Samaria, where inhabitants were relocated when the gorge became a national park. Just south of the village is a small church dedicated to Saint Maria of Egypt, after whom the gorge is named. The gorge then narrows and becomes more dramatic until at the 12 kilometer mark, the walls are only 3.5 meters apart—the famous Iron Gates. The gorge ends just north of the almost abandoned village of Old Agia Roumeli, and from here the path continues to the small resort of Agia Roumeli. My weary, hot feet took me immediately to the much-appreciated pebble beach and sparkling sea. I caught a ferry to Sougia, and a bus took me back to Chania on the western north coast of Crete.

Typical reconstruction of temple at Knossos. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

The next morning, feeling amazingly well with no undo side effects of my strenuous hike, I set out with the LSU group to visit the interesting archaeological museum and public market. In the afternoon, on my own again, I explored the quaint, beautiful harbor with its Venetian lighthouse, restored by the Egyptians.

The October group (back in Santorini) had a free morning to relax in the beautiful setting of our hotel, had lunch on the edge of the caldera, then transferred to the port to board our ferry to Iraklion, Crete. We arrived after dark and drove about an hour to the eastern shore of Crete at Elounda Mare, set on the picturesque Gulf of Mirabello.

We began our first morning by driving to the very interesting Minoan palace of Malia, then we visited the plateau of Lassithi,

Nena Powell Rice (front row on right) with LSU group in the courtyard at the Palace of the Grand Masters in Rhodes. (*Photo courtesy of Nena Powell Rice*)

famous for its 10,000 windmills and hiked up to the cave of Dikteon Andron, claimed to be the birthplace of Zeus. After another lovely lunch, we took a private boat to the Spinalonga Peninsula in Mirabello Bay and visited the Venetian fortress that once was a leaper colony.

On our second full day in Crete in October, we visited the beautiful town of Aghios Nikolas, located on the sparkling Gulf of Mirabello and visited the local Archaeological Museum, which housed many artifacts from eastern Crete from the sites of Malia, Gournia, Lato, and others. We then drove to the very interesting site of Gournia, a Minoan town set on a hill, where views command the surrounding area. In the early afternoon, we drove up into the steep, rugged mountains and visited the quaint, picturesque village of Kritsa, known for it's weaving and the church of Panayia Kera, with its magnificent and very famous Byzantine wall paintings depicting the life of the Virgin Mary and Jesus. We had a fabulous lunch of grilled lamb and various fresh vegetables, salads, and good wine. We then drove to the awesome site of Lato, one of my favorite places that we visited.

The next morning we packed up and drove to the very well known site of Knossos, a fabulous, partially reconstructed palace of King Minos, the legendary site of the Minotaur built in 1700 BC. This was the only site we visited that was very over-crowded with busloads of people. Our very efficient guide, Costas, led us carefully through the site and avoided long lines to see the King Minos throne room and the queen and king's personal apartments. In 1900, Sir Arthur Evans discovered the palace, central courtyard, and the labyrinth and conducted extensive restoration of the buildings to what he supposed they would have looked like. This site was definitely one of the highlights of the trip. The beautiful well-preserved frescoes tell us a little about what the people were wearing, the jewelry they wore, and how they wore their hair, with peacock features in their crowns. The frescoes also depict plants, animals, and shipbuilding. The apartments of both the king and queen had flush toilets, clay bathtubs, and beautiful frescoes decorated with dolphins and sea urchins in the queen's apartment and double axes in the king's suite of rooms. After spending a couple of hours, we made one other stop before driving into Iraklion and visiting the Iraklion Archaeological Museum with its renowned collection of Minoan treasures.

Mosaic floor detail in the Palace of the Grand Masters in Rhodes. (*Photo by Nena Powell Rice*)

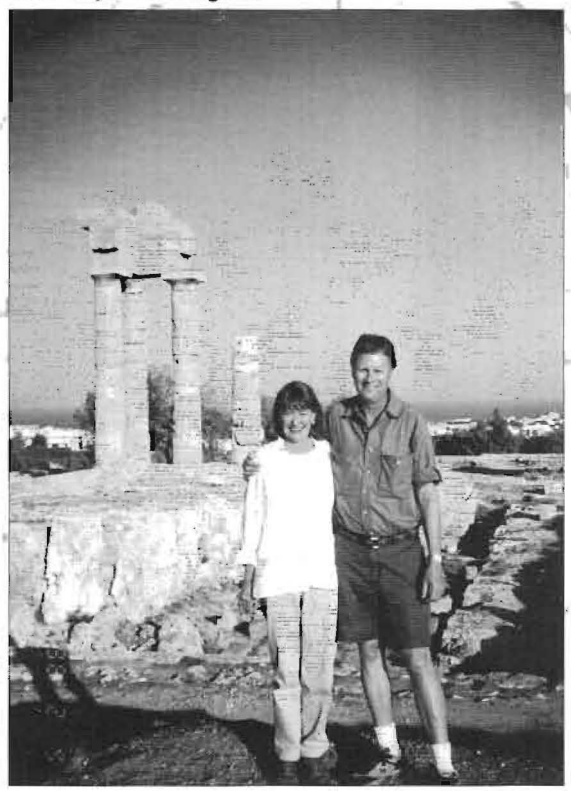
Several members of the October group, especially Richard Cooper, found our next stop to be a highlight in the town of Myrtia, where we visited the museum of the late contemporary Greek novelist, Nikos Kazantzakis, famous author of "Zorba the Greek." Kazantzakis was truly an extraordinary man, and I was moved by the realization of the number of books he wrote during his remarkable life. After visiting the fabulous Archaeological Museum in Iraklion and having a late lunch, we drove to the airport and boarded our flight to Rhodes.

Byzantine church on the Acropolis of Lindos. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

We began our visit in Rhodes by walking across the street from our lovely Rhodos Park Suites Hotel and entering the old medieval town of Rodos, which is one of

See GREECE, Page 58

GREECE, From Page 57



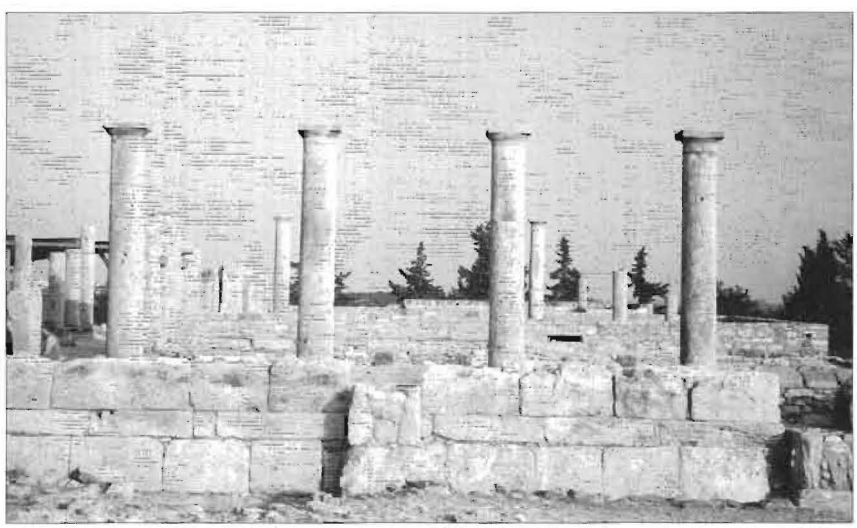
Nena and Marion Rice at the Temple of Apollo at the Acropolis of Rhodes. (*Photo courtesy of Marion Rice*)

only a handful of medieval towns in the world that is still being lived in. We walked the Street of the Knights, the most well preserved medieval street in Europe, visited the archaeological museum, and had an hour of free time to explore the many sections of the old town. On our way to lunch along the eastern shore of Rhodes, where Turkey is only about 18 kilometers away, we passed the entrance of the harbor where the Colossi of Rhodes was erected. We visited Filerimos, a very tranquil monastery, which was one of the classical cities that joined with Kamiros and Lindos to form the new community of Rhodes Town in ancient antiquity for increased security and trade. In the late afternoon, we drove to the acropolis of Rhodes, known as the Monte Smith, saw the Temple of Apollo, and walked along the stadium and small well-preserved theater. Later, we dined at a charming locale in the heart of the walled medieval quarter of the Old Town.

Our last full day on Rhodes, we first visited the Palace of the Grand Masters in Old Town, then departed for Kamiros, an ancient city occupied by the Romans, located on the eastern shore. We then drove back toward the northern end of the island near Rhodes Town and drove along the western shore to the charming village of Lindos. We had lunch then walked to the ancient acropolis of Lindos, with its fortified wall and Temple of Athena. Then we explored the town, with its many whitewashed houses and pebbled courtyards.

Very early the next morning, we flew from Rhodes to Athens and said our farewell to our wonderful guide, Costas. We then boarded our plane to Larnarka, Cyprus, where another extraordinary guide named Maria Zachariadou, who studied Classical Archaeology in Paris, met us. We immediately drove west toward Limassol and en route stopped at Choirokitia, a fascinating Neolithic settlement occupied from the 7th to the 4th millennium B.C., and is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the eastern Mediterranean. Its remains and the finds from the excavation there have thrown much light on the evolution of human society in this key region. We spent the last couple of hours of the day at the Greco-Roman site of Curium and specifically spent time at the Sanctuary of Apollo as the beautiful sun set over the Mediterranean Sea.

We spent the next morning exploring more of Curium, visiting the House of Eustolios with its beautiful well-preserved mosaic floors and baths, the theater, a fascinating Roman house, and the early Christian basilica. The typical Roman house is rarely visited, but it is worth the time because excavations there show that the house collapsed during an earthquake crushing a man embracing his wife and a young girl and her donkey. After leaving Curium, we visited the archaeological museum of Curium and actually saw the skeletal remains of the husband and wife.



Sanctuary of Apollo at Curium on the island of Cyprus. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

October group in one of the best preserved Tomb of the Kings near Paphos: First row (left to right): Maria Zachariadou, Nena Powell Rice, Julia Khoury, Sally Anderson, Elaine Johnson Carl Johnson; Second row (left to right): Dan Pollock, Lisby Pollock, Norman Khoury, Richard Cooper, and Cathy Briner. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

We then made our way up into the mountains of Cyprus in the central part of the country to visit the unique churches that form part of the Cyprus treasures on the UNESCO List of World Sites. We first visited the Asinou Church, which was a little out of the way, but so worth taking the time. Asinou is a 12th century church dedicated to the Virgin Mary with frescoes of the 12th century and later periods. It is considered to be among the finest examples of Byzantine mural painting on Cyprus. We then drove back toward Kakopetria and visited the Church of St. Nicolas of the Roof, also with exquisite mural paintings and frescoes. This church was very unique in that it looked like a story-book house from the outside, but a classic Byzantine basilica on the inside that was built with the roof over the domes to discourage marauders and pirates from plundering the church treasures. This church took its name from the steep pitched wooden roof that is completely painted with murals spanning from the 11th to the 17th century and is considered one of the most interesting Byzantine churches on the island.

We enjoyed the short walk through the nearby village of Kakopetria with its old water mill and narrow renovated streets. Lindos, our taverna served delicious fresh water trout, which is a specialty of the area. On the way back down through the mountains to Limassol we also stopped in Galeta to visit the Panagia Poditou church, erected in 1502 with Italo-Byzantine frescoes and saw the Church of Archangle Michael. This timber-roofed chapel is completely painted with frescoes from the 16th century.

Our last full day in Cyprus took us to the legendary birthplace of Aphrodite at Petra tou Romiou on the gorgeous coastline west of Curium. We drove toward Paphos and visited the St. Neofytos Engleistra and the Monastery Ecclesiastical Museum, where a hermit lived most of his life in small cells that were beautifully adorned with frescoes. We visited a fascinating place called the Tomb of Kings with subterranean pillared tombs and walked around the Pillar of St. Paul among the ruins of an early 4th century Christian church that had five aisles. After a fabulous fresh fish lunch we viewed the 3rd century Roman mosaics in the House of Dionysus, House of Aion, and House of Theseus and the ancient Odeon very close to the lovely fishing harbor of Paphos with its Arab fort.

All these fabulous places were extraordinary, but I would say that the fresh food and gorgeous accommodations made the trip. Future trips I plan to take are to Honduras, Olympic National Park, France, Chile, Sicily, Malta, southern Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco.

The 12th century Asinou Church in the mountains of Cyprus. (*Photo by Marion Rice*)

South Carolina Archaeology Month poster 2004

Please come by the Institute to pick up your free poster!

ASSC Field Trip and Workshops at Ninety-Six National Historic Site

On June 4th from 10AM-4PM the public is cordially invited to come and have a tour led by Stan South of his excavation site at the Ninety Six National Historic Site. During this time there will be opportunity to explore other activities, including Ground Penetrating Radar, how an archaeologist records a site, and educational activities for children.

In 1970-1971 Stan South conducted an archaeological survey of the many forts and associated features at the site of Ninety Six, South Carolina, using the slot-trenching method to follow linear features of the sites there dating from 1751 to 1781. On the last day of the project the slot trenches revealed the ditch for a two-bastioned stockade, but he was not able to map this fort, which he believes to be the anti-Cherokee fort of 1776, built around the town of Ninety Six. His goal for the proposed three-week field project and two-week laboratory analysis is to employ two assistants and some volunteers to again locate the 1776 fort and map it in relation to the previously mapped fortification at the town site. A secondary goal is to use the slot-trenching method to locate and map the east parapet ditch of the 1780 Haldane/Cruger fort built to protect the town again American patriot forces under General Greene. Stan and two laboratory personnel will conduct the analysis. South will write a report for publication. The artifacts will be archived by the National Park Service.

For more information or questions please contact: Catherine Shumpert Long 770-722-7730 or diggergirl_77@yahoo.com

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