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12-2016

## Legacy - December 2016

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Please donate to the Stanley South Student Archaeological Research Endowment Fund

Thank you for your generous support of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Endowment Fund and the printing of *Legacy*. Please send donations in the enclosed envelope to Nena Powell Rice USC/SCIAA, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, indicating whether you want to continue receiving *Legacy* and include your email address. All contributions are appreciated. Please visit our website at: <http://www.artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa> to download past issues, and let the Editor know if you wish to receive *Legacy* by email.

Thank You! Nena Powell Rice, Editor,  
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UNIVERSITY OF  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**

College of Arts and Sciences

VOL. 20, NO. 2, DECEMBER 2016

# Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

## Engraved Bone Pin Found at Spanish Mount Point!

*Please see the article by Karen Y. Smith on Page 12 about the fascinating excavations by USC Field School students in June-July 2016 at the Spanish Mount Point site on Edisto Island.*



Figure 1: Bone pin excavated at the Spanish Mount Point site during the June/July 2016 USC Field School on Edisto Island. (Photo by Karen Y. Smith)

Nena Powell Rice, Chief Editor, Layout, Design, and Production (nrice@sc.edu)

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# Director's Notes

By Steven D. Smith

This issue highlights the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the South Carolina Archaeological Research Trust (ART). Chester DePratter's article provides a list of impressive SCIAA research that the ART has supported through the years. Nena Rice follows with a photo history and list of past board members. With seemingly annual cuts to our operating budget, our research is increasingly driven by external grants and contracts, or in other words, applied research. While we welcome these opportunities, there just isn't much money available for pure research--going where we need to go rather than where a client wants us to go. This is why the ART endowment is so critical to our work and why its importance continues to grow. The larger the endowment, the more funds available for SCIAA researchers to seek answers to critical archaeological questions that contracted archaeology just does not address.

In 2014, SCIAA hosted an international conference on battlefield archaeology in Columbia called Fields of Conflict. Over 50 papers were presented by conflict archaeologists from across the globe. This past September Fields of Conflict 2016 was held in Ireland. I felt it was my duty to sacrifice a week of my time to make sure they upheld the high standards set by SCIAA, USC, and the city of Columbia. I am happy to report that they managed to do that. Of course, the venue, historic Trinity College, in the heart of Viking Dublin did help them a little. A character in a James Joyce novel once noted that it would be a good puzzle to "cross Dublin without passing a pub." Although I see on the Internet that some computer geek has now managed to solve that puzzle, I did not have access to his program while there and therefore I was forced to encounter many pubs between my hotel and Trinity, despite my best efforts. Furthermore, it

was essential that I attend evening discussion sessions invariably held within these enterprises. Such are the burdens of leadership.

As at the Columbia conference, we had the opportunity to visit nearby battlefields. On our field trip we were taken out in the country north of Dublin to a high ridge running east and west. Looking north you could see a narrow valley enclosed by two other ridges. Turn around and walk a few steps and you could see a vast open valley to the south leading off toward Dublin. Both views were spectacular. The place was called Faughart Hill, where the battle of Faughart took place in 1318, when Edward Bruce (brother of Robert) was defeated and lost his head. Tactically speaking, the ridge was critically important throughout the history of Ireland as it commanded the natural route (or avenue of approach) of armies from Northern Ireland toward Dublin. Controlling that ridge blocked invasion from the north. And on the west end of that ridge, was a motte, which made the whole conference worthwhile (I'm easy to please).

A motte is a large man-made pile of earth and rocks. They go way back into prehistory. They are essentially primitive defensive structures built at strategic places, like Faughart Hill. Mottes often became the foundation for castles built later in time beginning around the 9<sup>th</sup> century. So, it seems I had to travel to Ireland to learn the etymology of the name Motte, as in Rebecca Motte and the archaeological site Fort Motte.

Of course, I climbed the motte, how could I not? At the top, I found out two important things about mottes: 1) they would have been formidable structures to attack, and 2) despite having steep slopes, cows climb them without trouble. The latter I discovered when I stepped in some diagnostic evidence.



Figure 1: Steve Smith waving from the top of Faughart Hill motte. (Photo courtesy of Steve Smith)

# ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

*Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State*

Edited by Adam King

Adam King's *Archaeology in South Carolina* contains an overview of the fascinating archaeological research currently ongoing in the Palmetto State and features essays by twenty scholars studying South Carolina's past through archaeological research. The scholarly contributions are enhanced by more than one hundred black-and-white and thirty-eight color images of some of the most important and interesting sites and artifacts found in the state.

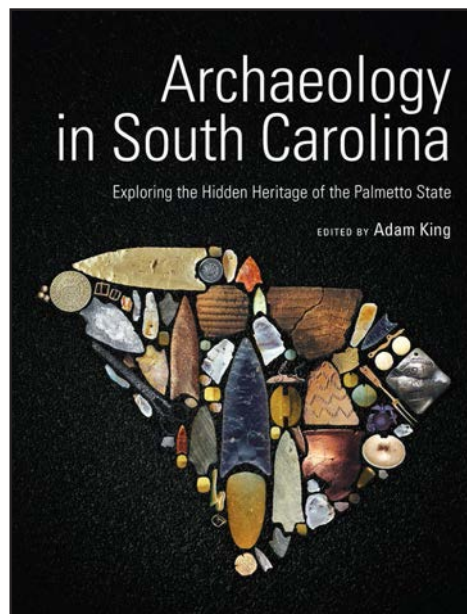
South Carolina has an extraordinarily rich history encompassing some of the first human habitations of North America as well as the lives of people at the dawn of the modern era. King begins the anthology with the basic hows and whys of archaeology and introduces readers to the current issues influencing the field of research. The contributors are all recognized experts from universities, state agencies, and private consulting firms, reflecting the diversity of people and institutions that engage in archaeology.

The volume begins with investigations of some of the earliest Paleo-Indian and Native American cultures that thrived in South Carolina, including work at the Topper Site along the Savannah River. Other essays explore the creation of early communities at the Stallings Island site, the emergence of large and complex Native American polities before the coming of Europeans, the impact of the coming of European settlers on Native American groups along the Savannah River, and the archaeology of the Yamasee, a people whose history is tightly bound to the emerging European society.

The focus then shifts to Euro-Americans with an examination of a long-term project seeking to understand George Galphin's trading post established on the Savannah River in the eighteenth century.

The volume concludes with the recollections of a life spent in the field by South Carolina's preeminent historical archaeologist Stanley South, now retired from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina.

March 2015, 304 pages, 38 color and 103 b&w illus.



**Adam King** is a research associate professor in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and special projects archaeologist for the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program at the University of South Carolina. King has conducted research in the Southeast since 1987 and specializes in the Mississippian period and the political economies of chiefdoms. He is the author of *Etowah: The Political History of a Chiefdom Capital*.

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# Archaeological Research Trust

## Archaeological Research Trust's 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

By Chester DePratter

This is a landmark year for SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust (ART). After 25 years, ART has proved to be a great success. Founded on November 14, 1991, the Trust's primary purpose was to support SCIAA archaeologists in their research. In the beginning, many projects were supported directly through donations to individual project accounts, but over time, the emphasis shifted to building an interest-bearing endowment that would allow funding through annual grant cycles. At present, the ART endowment stands at more than \$538,000. This ever-growing fund has allowed the awarding of 70 research grants to SCIAA archaeologists. These grants have totaled nearly \$228,000 with an average grant recipient receiving nearly \$3,300 (Table 1).

**Table 1: List of ART Grants By Year**

Year	Amount	No.	Average
1993	\$ 3,140	4	\$ 785
1994	\$ 1,650	3	\$ 550
1995	\$ 2,500	2	\$1,250
1996	\$ 1,550	1	\$1,550
1997	\$ 5,782	5	\$1,156
1998	\$ 7,000	4	\$1,750
1999	\$ 8,364	4	\$2,091
2000	\$ 7,380	3	\$2,460
2001	\$ 7,752	3	\$2,517
2002	\$ 9,083	4	\$2,270
2004	\$ 31,624	4	\$7,906
2006	\$ 30,000	5	\$6,000
2008	\$ 20,340	5	\$4,068
2010	\$ 25,440	5	\$5,088
2012	\$ 6,250	2	\$3,125
2013	\$ 21,025	7	\$3,004
2014	\$ 15,741	4	\$3,935
2015	\$ 23,450	5	\$4,690
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$227,871 70</b>		<b>\$3,255</b>

These grants have supported an amazing array of research spanning all of South Carolina's prehistory and history.



Figure 1: Excavations at the Topper site in 2009 funded by ART. (SCIAA photo courtesy of Albert Goodyear)

Research has included work at South Carolina's oldest known site, the Topper site near Allendale, and at other sites extending up to Civil War prison camp excavations in Columbia. In between, there has been important research on Carolina Bays on the Coastal Plain, major prehistoric habitation sites in the upstate, shell middens on the coast, Revolutionary War sites across the state, and a colonial era pottery workshop. ART grants have funded radiocarbon dating, faunal analyses and paleobotanical studies, as well as geochemical and immunological analyses of recovered artifacts. Funded projects have included remote sensing work employing ground penetrating radar, as well as other instruments at the Mississippian-era Lawton Mounds and at the Santa Elena site on Parris Island. Underwater projects have included the search for 16<sup>th</sup>-century Spanish and French shipwrecks, as well as work on the Civil War stone fleet and the *Mepkin* and USS *George Washington* wrecks. Research projects have criss-crossed the state from Parris Island to Greenville, from Allendale

to Hobcaw Barony near Georgetown, and from Ninety Six to the Hanging Rock Battlefield. A complete list of all of these projects is contained in Table 2. All of this research had been carried out with a little more than \$225,000. Just think what might have been done if \$400,000



Figure 2: Artifacts recovered from survey of the Hanging Rock Battlefield project in 2011. (Photo by James Legg)



Figure 3: Port Royal Sound stone fleet survey. (Photo courtesy of James Spirek)

or more had been available. As we all know, archaeological sites, including truly important sites, are being impacted every day by erosion, deep plowing of agricultural fields, and construction of subdivisions, highways, and commercial developments. There are, at present, more than 32,540 recorded archaeological sites in South Carolina, according to Keith Derting, SCIAA Site Files Manager, and there are perhaps hundreds of thousands of sites still unrecorded. SCIAA researchers are able to work on only a small sample of these known sites, but with ART funding, we can provide important new information that contributes to our knowledge of the state's past.

As we begin ART's next 25 years, the ART Board has initiated a campaign to substantially increase the endowment. The goal is to increase the current endowed fund from ca. \$525,000 to \$750,000. This would, indeed, be a great leap forward. An endowment of \$750,000 would generate approximately \$34,000 per year in research funds, a substantial increase above the nearly \$24,000 currently being generated. These added funds would expand and enhance funded research projects across the state.

If you are reading this, then you are on the *Legacy* mailing list due to your interest in SCIAA and the research we do here. Please take a moment to look at the list of ART-funded projects and think about all the work that has been completed to date.

Think about the future and how much more needs to be done, and then consider making a donation to the ART endowment in support of future research. Many of you have been ART endowment donors in the past, and we sincerely appreciate your contributions. With your continued support, SCIAA will be able to continue our most important work on our state's history and heritage.

**Table 2: ART Research Grants—1993-2015**

Stanley South—\$1,000—Publication of book, *Historical Archaeology in Wachovia*  
 Steven D. Smith—\$520—Search for Francis Marion camp on Snow's Island  
 Chester DePratter—\$1,100—Radiocarbon dates for Mississippian Mounds in Wateree Valley

Elizabeth Collins—\$520—Reproduction of photography of the *Ingram* vessel

**1994**

David Crass—\$500—Faunal analysis of Meyer Farm excavations  
 Stanley South—\$800—Publication of book, *Discovery in Wachovia*  
 Elizabeth Collins—\$350—Publication resulted: *Childbirth and Infant Care*; M.A. thesis

**1995**

Albert Goodyear—\$1,000—Allendale Paleoindian Project lab analysis  
 Stanley South—\$1,500—Photography preparation for *Discovery in Wachovia*

**1996**

Albert Goodyear and James Spirek—\$1,550—Underwater archaeology work at Allendale

**1997**

Albert Goodyear.—\$1,277—Underwater archaeology at Allendale  
 James Spirek—\$1,490—Archival research for *Le Prince* Research Project  
 Tommy Charles—\$500—Radiocarbon dates from Pumpkin site  
 Kenneth Sassaman—\$1,515—Radiocarbon dates for Ogeechee River shell middens  
 Christopher Amer—\$1,000—Analysis of Pritchard's Shipyard collection



Figure 4: Heathley Johnson spends his hours analyzing artifacts from Santa Elena. Lab work is an important funding need. See article on Santa Elena Update on Page 20. (Photo by Chester DePratter)



Figure 5: Underwater archaeologist, Ashley Deming, and Chester DePratter viewing recovered artifacts on the Yamassee Indian survey in the Combahee River in 2014. (Photo by James Spirek)

**1998**

Lynn Harris—\$1,700—Underwater archaeology at *Pimlico* shipwreck  
 James Spirek—\$2,000—Remote sensing search for *Le Prince*  
 Chester DePratter—\$2,400—Santa Elena site laboratory analysis  
 Adam King and  
 Keith Stephenson—\$900—Mississippian Period research in Savannah River Valley

**1999**

Dan Bilderback and  
 Jonathan Leader—\$1,964—Research on techniques for conservation of water-logged items  
 Chester DePratter—\$2,400—Parris Island African-American cemeteries on Parris Island  
 Lynn Harris—\$2,000—Research on *Mepkin* shipwreck  
 Adam King and  
 Keith Stephenson—\$2,000—Ground penetrating radar survey of Lawton Mounds

**2000**

Christopher Clement—\$3,940—Radiocarbon dates for sites on Sandy Island

Albert Goodyear—\$1,440—Study of paleobotanical remains from near the Topper site  
 James Spirek—\$2,000—Archival research in Spain relating to *Le Prince* search

**2001**

James Spirek and  
 Chester DePratter—\$3,185—Archival research in Spain relating to *Le Prince* search

Tommy Charles—\$3,000—South Carolina petroglyph and collector surveys  
 Lisa Hudgins—\$1,367—Analysis of Cainhoy site artifacts

**2002**

Chester DePratter  
 and James Spirek—\$3,610—Search for *Le Prince*  
 Albert Goodyear  
 and Kara Bridgman—\$1,473—Analysis of early bifaces from Big Pine Tree site  
 Tommy Charles and  
 Terry Ferguson—\$2,000—Excavations and analysis at Patterson site  
 Lynn Harris and  
 Christopher Amer—\$2,000—Underwater archaeology at Childsbury

**2004**

Christopher Amer—\$6,640—Search for Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's supply ship  
 Tommy Charles—\$9,800—Excavations at Robinson Farm site  
 Christopher Clement—\$8,577—Archaeological survey of Oolenoy River valley  
 Stanley South—\$6,607—Excavations at Ninety Six site

**2006**

Christopher Amer—\$6,200—Search for Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's supply ship  
 Christopher Gillam—\$2,000—Paleoindian research in Uruguay



Figure 6: Excavations at Camp Asylum in 2014. (Photo by Chester DePratter)



Figure 7: Spanish Mount Point profile during Chester DePratter's profile work in 2007. Further work by Karen Y. Smith in 2016 is explained on Page 12. (Photo by Chester DePratter)

T. Charles, C. Clement,  
and T. Ferguson—\$12,600—Specialized  
analyses at Robertson Farm and Patterson  
sites  
Chester DePratter—\$3,200—Spanish  
Mount Point shell midden excavations  
Adam King—\$6,000—Mississippian  
community structure

**2008**

Tommy Charles—\$7,820—Excavations at  
the Robertson Farm site  
James Legg—\$2,980—Camden Battlefield  
artifact processing and analysis  
Christopher Moore—\$4,500—Flamingo  
Bay geoarchaeology  
Steven D. Smith—\$2,405—Research on  
Francis Marion  
James Spirek—\$2,635—Research on the  
USS *George Washington*

**2010**

Audrey Dawson—\$4,000—Site formation  
in South Carolina sandhills  
Chester DePratter—\$5,850—Search for two  
Civil War Prison Camps  
Albert Goodyear and  
Christopher Young—\$7,700—Sourcing  
metavolcanic raw materials in South  
Carolina  
James Legg—\$3,130—Research on  
Hanging Rock Battlefield  
Christopher Moore—\$4,760—Radiocarbon  
dating of Flamingo Bay

**2012**

Ashley Deming—\$4,250—Black River  
underwater archaeology  
Christopher Moore—\$2,000—Sourcing of  
South Carolina lithic raw materials

**2013**

Albert Goodyear—\$2,742—Radiocarbon  
dating of Clovis occupation at the Topper  
site  
Charles Cobb—\$2,000—Support of  
Southeastern Archaeological Conference  
(SEAC) meeting  
Steven Smith—\$2,000—Support of *Fields of  
Conflict* Conference  
Christopher Moore—\$3,750—Stone tool  
analysis, central Savannah River Valley  
Karen Smith—\$3,840—Settlement on  
Waccamaw Neck

James Spirek—\$4,293—Hobcaw Barony  
underwater archaeology

Keith Stephenson  
and Karen Smith—\$2,400—G. S. Lewis  
site ceramic analysis

**2014**

Albert Goodyear and  
Joe Wilkinson—\$3,475—SCIAA lithic  
raw material collection documentation  
Christopher Moore—\$4,500—  
Immunological analysis of Paleoindian  
and Archaic stone tools  
James Spirek and  
Chester DePratter—\$3,501—Yamasee  
Indian survey  
Karen Smith and  
Keith Stephenson—\$8,165—Pre-  
Columbia settlement on Waccamaw Neck

**2015**

Chester DePratter—\$9,400—Santa Elena  
geophysical landscapes survey  
James Legg—\$600—Artifact conservation  
equipment and supplies  
Christopher Moore—\$4,608—Geochemical  
analysis of deposits at Flamingo Bay  
James Spirek—\$5,940—Port Royal Sound  
stone fleet survey  
Andy White—\$2,902—Cataloguing and  
preliminary analysis of Larry Strong  
collection

**TOTAL ART GRANTS \$227,871**

Raising money is never easy, but  
with your assistance, I know that we can  
help build a stronger endowment in the  
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artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa/art-  
archaeological-research-trust](http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa/art-archaeological-research-trust).



Figure 8: Excavation of Clovis floor at the Topper site in 2012. (Photo by Meg Gaillard)



# Celebrating 25 Years with the Archaeological Research Trust Board

By Nena Powell Rice

During the past 25 years, the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board has held a meeting four times each year in various locations throughout the State of South Carolina, and sometimes, where SCIAA archaeologists were conducting their research. These meetings provided a means to interact with and educate the local community of the rich history and archaeological resources in their “backyard,” as well as involve the ART Board in the research. The ART Board has come to understand the financial needs SCIAA archaeologists have in furthering their research. We want to thank the 65 individuals who have served on the ART Board during the past 25 years, and I share a few photos of the sites and locations that were visited. To all ART Board members, thank you for your service and supports during the past 25 years. (See the ART Board list on Page 10.)



Figure 1: ART Group Tour of the Topper site in 2015. (Left to Right): Sam McCuen, Bob Mimms, Jo Baker, Nena Powell Rice, James Borton, Bill Schmidt, Bill Bridges, Chris Gillam, Steve Smith, and Principal Investigator, David Anderson kneeling in front. (Photo courtesy of Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 2: Shanna and Bill Sullivan at White Hall Plantation in Beaufort County in November 2007. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 3: Ed Kendall, Steve Smith, Charlie Cobb, Molly Zuckerman, Terry Ferguson, and Tommy Charles at the Poinsett Club in Greenville in August 2010. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 4: White Hall Plantation in Beaufort County in November 2007. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 5: ART Gala at Poinsett Club in Greenville August 2010 hosted by ART Board Chair George Bell and his wife Betti. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 6: The ART Board visited the excavations at Robertson Farms in Pickens County in August 2008 with an atlatl demonstration. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 7: Coastal Marsh Survey tour with ART Board led by Chester DePratter (not shown) in May 2008. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 8: The ART Board visited the mountain home of Rivers Stone, cousin of ART Board member Tony Harper, in Greenville County in August 2012. (Left to right): Bill Bridges, Lane Harper, Tony Harper, Rivers Stone and Teah Weiss. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 9: The ART Board visited Camden Battlefield with a musket demonstration by Jim Legg in May 2011. (Photo courtesy of Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 10: The ART Board visited the mountain home of Rivers Stone in Greenville County in August 2012. (Left to right): Betti Bell, George Bell, Hunter Bridges, Steve Smith, and Heyward Robinson. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 11: The ART Board visited the Robertson Farms excavation in Pickens County in August 2008. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 13: The ART Board visited Honey Hill Battlefield led by Steve Smith in November 2007. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 12: Betti Bell, George Bell, Sharon Blackwell, Tony Harper, Charlie Cobb, and Terri Price share dinner at the November 2007 meeting in Beaufort County. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Figure 14: ART Board tour of the Topper site led by Al Goodyear in May 2015. (Left to right): Bob Mimms, James Borton, Elliott Levy, Al Goodyear, Steve Smith, and Bill Schmidt. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

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*From all of us at SCIAA,  
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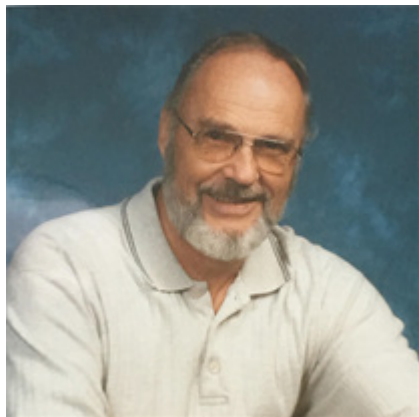
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 David Crass 1995  
 Chester DePratter 1995-1996, 2001-2004, 2016  
 Albert Goodyear 1992-1994  
 Lynn Harris 1995-1998  
 Adam King 2001-2004  
 Jonathan Leader 1996-2000, *Ex Officio* 2003-2016  
 Mark Newell 1992-1994  
 Nena Powell Rice 1992-2016  
 Bruce Rippeteau *Ex Officio* 1992-2002  
 Steven Smith *Ex Officio* 2011-2016  
 James Spirek 1999-2002

# A Tribute to Russ Burns

**Raymond Russell (Russ) Burns, Jr.**  
**March 1, 1937-September 19, 2016**  
**Laurens, South Carolina**



Raymond Russell (Russ) Burns, Jr., son of the late R.R. Burns, Sr. and the late Thelma Stroman Burns passed away on Monday, September 19, 2016, after a long battle with cancer. He leaves behind his wife of 55 years Judith Ann Ayer Burns and two daughters, Carol Ann Burns and Roxana Melanie Burns, and a son-in-law, Jon Roper.

Russ was a graduate of the University of South Carolina where he earned both a Bachelor and Master of Arts in Journalism. Having earned a commission in the U.S. Air Force while in college, Russ served as Commander of an intelligence flight during the Vietnam War and later was Assistant Operations Officer. Returning to Laurens, he joined the staff of Laurens County School District 55 where he served as a classroom teacher, federal funds coordinator, and eventually Director of Technology. Russ was a longtime Rotarian serving the Laurens Club for almost 50 years in a variety of positions, including Club Secretary, Club President, and Secretary of Rotary District 7750.

Because of his lifetime love of the natural world, Russ helped found the Upper Savannah Land Trust and served on its board for more than a dozen years. He was also a member of South Carolina Nature Conservancy and the South Carolina Coastal Conservation League.

His love of nature also led Russ to produce many personal essays about the natural world, which were widely published. Russ' penchant for writing eventually led to the development of *Discovering Laurens County*, a history of the county, which he and a dozen others with a deep interest in Laurens County are writing and editing as a five-volume set.

Russ also had a deep interest in archaeology. He served for many years on the Board of the SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust and two terms as Chair of the Trust. Russ also joined the board of the Laurens County Museum Association and was instrumental in developing the new museum on the Square in Laurens.

Russ was instrumental in supporting the book, *Archaeology in South Carolina*,

*Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State*, which was published by USC Press in the spring of 2015. He waited a long time, but was thrilled to receive his copy before he passed. Those of us at SCIAA and his many friends on the ART Board, owe Russ an immense debt of gratitude for his inspiration, compassion, and timeless efforts on behalf of the archaeological community and of his love of protecting natural systems across the state.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to one of the organizations that Russ was so passionate about (mentioned above) or to Hospice of Laurens County, P.O. Box 178, Clinton, SC 29325.

Condolences can be expressed to the family at [www.thekennedymortuary.com](http://www.thekennedymortuary.com).



Judy and Russ Burns at the Grand Opening of the Laurens County Museum in July 2016. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

# Applied Research Division

## Spanish Mount Point Revisited

By Karen Y. Smith

In June and July of 2016, the Applied Research Division in partnership with David Jones, archaeologist at SC Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (SCPRT), conducted excavations at Spanish Mount Point site (38CH62), a once-imposing 4,000-year old Indian shellfish midden on Edisto Island. Work included directing a four-week archaeological field school through the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina (USC). The goal of the project was to recover as much information as we could before the retaining wall and boardwalk, damaged during the Great Flood of 2015, are removed.



Figure 1: Thom's Creek pottery recovered from the Spanish Mount Point shell midden. (Photo by Brandy Joy)

Of course, this summer was not the first time that USC and SCIAA researchers had investigated the important National Register Site. Some four decades ago, when the midden was much more mound-like than it is today, Donald R. Sutherland led two consecutive summer field schools at Spanish Mount Point. Sutherland's findings have figured prominently in discussions of Late Archaic coastal adaptations, early pottery making, and bone and shell tool technology, but questions remain. In November 2006, Chester DePratter and colleagues visited the site to take samples for radiocarbon dating

(DePratter 2006, 2007). His work was funded by the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) and by SCPRT and was featured in two *Legacy* articles.

As we made plans for the work this summer, it was important to consider how our results might tie into or otherwise complement these earlier efforts. Our excavation strategy involved placing two perpendicular trenches into the midden remnants, one going downslope and the other running parallel to the creek. We aimed to recover remains by depositional episode when these could be determined, rather than by arbitrary excavation levels. Although the midden is but a fraction of its former three-meter-thick height, our excavations demonstrated that there is still much to learn from the site. For example, close inspection of the profiles revealed an original deposit of oyster and yellowish brown sand very distinctive in composition compared to the midden above it. We hope to date this stratigraphically earlier deposit, as well as to add to the radiocarbon and artifactual datasets for the site. One of the more interesting artifacts that we found was an engraved bone pin completely preserved in the shell matrix (Figure 1-See Page 1).

We were visited by a number of specialists throughout the project. The South Carolina Public Archaeology Division (SCAPOD) ([www.scapod.org](http://www.scapod.org)) hosted two well-attended public days, as we neared the end of dig. Jamie Koelker joined us to shoot video footage for a documentary currently in production. A video trailer of this work can be found on Koelker's website: (<http://www.koelkerassociates.com/>). We were excited to share our work with *Explore Edisto*, a local media outlet that promotes the history and culture of the island. Editor-in-Chief, Julie Breckenridge Gyselinck, did a fantastic job distilling the technical jargon of archaeology at Spanish Mount

into accessible content for one of *Explore Edisto's* blog posts: (<http://www.exploreedisto.com/articles-1/2016/8/8/the-end-of-the-spanish-mount>). During the final days of fieldwork when all profiles were well-exposed, Chris Moore of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, joined us to recover OSL and sediment samples. We hope the OSL samples will date burial of the landform. Sediment samples, with admittedly more shell than sediment, will allow us to measure the contents in a more accurate way than visual inspection.

We will return to the site for a finale on January 13-17, 2017. Visitors and volunteers are welcome! Accommodations include a group camping site close to bath and shower facilities. Daily meals will be provided. Please contact Karen Smith at [smithky2@mailbox.sc.edu](mailto:smithky2@mailbox.sc.edu) to join us at this important site on Edisto Island.

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Chris Moore and Tamara Wilson examine artifacts recovered in the screen at the Spanish Mount Point USC Field School. (Photo by Brandy Joy)

# Office of the State Archaeologist

## Camden East, Camden West—All Around the Town

By Jonathan Leader

For the last two summer sessions (2015, 2016) the Office of the State Archaeologist ran field schools in geophysics at the historic town of Camden, SC. Relying on the previous seminal work of Ken Lewis (1976, 2006) as a baseline, and using the Greene map of Camden and its fortifications (1781) as our research area, we were able to cover the primary town area. The results added significant information to our understanding of the town, identified a hitherto unknown defensive work, and provided the Historic Camden Foundation with another very desirable layer of information for stewardship purposes. Future work will cover and delineate the areas outside the town boundaries.

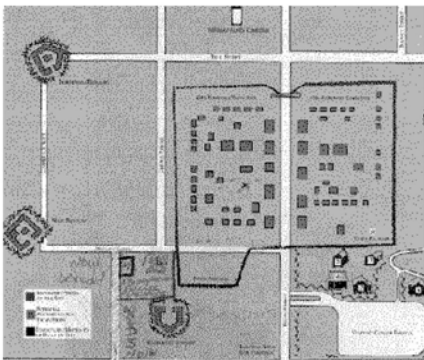


Figure 1: Map by Kenneth Lewis of the Green 1781 Camden map at the time of the British occupation. (Map courtesy of Kenneth Lewis)

Geophysics has become a standard part of archaeological enquiry and for good reason. Anyone who has spent any time with an archaeologist in the field has had the experience of standing in an empty lot, while the archaeologist has waxed poetic on what used to be there. For those of us who are archaeologists, we have become truly adept in painting with the mind's eye. The past lives again for us as we quantify, analyze, and integrate data based on telltale markers in the soil, artifacts, stylistic elements, and historic information (when available). Not infrequently, this results in an excited and engaged archaeologist and a very bemused non-



Figure 2: Google aerial map of Camden west and east areas showing the research area and modern roads that overlay the colonial ones and current structures. (Google map)

archaeologist trying to figure out what the fuss is all about.

Several of the geophysical techniques that we rely on are designed to “paint” a two-dimensional or even three-dimensional representation of the data. What this means, is that the walls, roads, cellars, trails, catchments, burials, foundations, mounds, and work areas are not simply found but are put into an accurate to-scale map. A picture is truly worth a thousand words for the majority of people. Being able to show people what one is talking about often has an immediate positive effect.

The geophysical technique that defines this the best, the quickest, and the least expensively, is the gradiometer. It is the “go to” technique used by the majority of archaeologists. It is easy to operate, and as long as one can control errant magnetic signals (e.g., power lines, cell phones, cars, digital watches, etc.), they can be very accurate. It should come as no surprise then, that this is precisely what we used at Historic Camden.

The Bartington Dual 601 gradiometer has been our workhorse and is eminently suited for quick and complete coverage of large research areas. Originally provided to us by the South Carolina Legislature in 2005, it has paid for itself many times over. We worked in 20 meters X 20 meter-squares for quality control purposes and to ensure the best training environment

for the field school students. In all, 48,000-square meters (48,000m<sup>2</sup>) were completely covered by the field schools.

Future work will cover and analyze the areas outside the town boundaries, and the fields near the Kershaw House and some other locations are still under discussion. We are very fortunate that Ken Lewis continues to be active in Camden Town research, and the next step is to collaborate with him on the integration of these results with his earlier data and research.

### Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the students who took part in the field schools: Haley Artega, John Fisher, Rachel Holliday, Marty Izaguirre, Hunter Johnson, Larry Lane, Carissa Leischner, Autumn Morse, William Turner, and Melanie Wright. And a special thanks goes to Joanna Craig, Bill Vartorella, Amy Shaheen, Tray Dunaway, and the staff and board of the Historic Camden Foundation.

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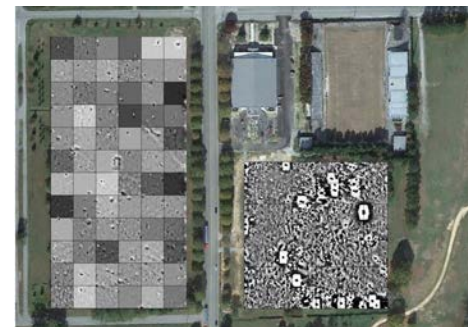


Figure 3: Aerial view showing gradiometer results in the research area overlaying the Google aerial map. The western portion shows the 20-meter X 20-meter grid with individual optimization of grid data. The eastern portion is shown without grid lines and a slightly less refined format for structure identification. (Google map)

# Research Division

## The Research Potential of Large Surface Collections: The Larry Strong Example

By Andy White

Dr. Larry Strong, a mathematics professor at the USC Salkehatchie campus, collected artifacts from the surfaces of numerous sites in Allendale County, South Carolina, over the course of four decades. In the 1990s, Strong donated an estimated 17,000 artifacts from his collection to SCIAA. The majority of these artifacts—about 14,000—are stone projectile points dating to all periods of prehistory.

The combination of the large size, large temporal span, and reliable and restricted provenience of the Larry Strong collection makes it an assemblage of tremendous research potential. To really tap into that potential, however, the collection must be organized in a way that allows individual points to be described, analyzed, and re-analyzed. A grant from the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) has enabled us to start doing that, inventorying the collection, assigning and labeling points with unique numbers, and producing an electronic database that will facilitate use of the collection for research (Figure 1).

Collections like the one donated by Larry Strong can be used to address numerous research questions, including those I am most interested in. My primary research concerns the earlier portions of Eastern Woodlands prehistory: the Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic periods extending from about 12,000 to 3,000 BC. I am particularly fascinated by the “Kirk Horizon,” named for the geographically widespread occurrence of corner-notched Kirk points during a portion of Early Archaic period (ca. 8,800-6,600 BC). Remarkably, similar Kirk points are found over an immense area that extends north/south from the southern Great Lakes to the Gulf Coast and east/west from the Mississippi corridor to the Atlantic. How did a similar projectile

point style emerge across this region in the context of very thinly distributed, highly mobile hunter-gatherer populations? The area covered by the “horizon” is much too large for it to be the product of a single group of people (i.e., the hunter-gatherers discarding Kirk points in Ontario are not the same individuals as those discarding Kirk points in Florida or South

Carolina) so we must, I think, develop ways to understand what, why, and how cultural behaviors were acting to create and maintain a continuous social fabric that extended across the vast and varied landscapes of the Eastern Woodlands.

Large, single area collections are crucial for addressing these complex questions, as they provide opportunities to help



Figure 1: Work in progress: Haley Arteaga catalogs and labels points from the Larry Strong collection. (Photo by Andy White)

unravel several issues that impede a good understanding of the “Kirk Horizon.” One thing we still do not understand well is the sources of variability in Kirk points. Although we recognize a high degree of similarity among what we call “Kirk,” we do not know exactly: (1) how that variability breaks down across space (e.g., can we recognize regional variations in Kirk?); (2) how Kirk changes through time; and (3) how the sizes and shapes of the points might be related to the lithic raw materials used to make the points and/or what the points were designed to do (e.g., to function as knives and/or dart points). Because the Larry Strong collection contains several hundred Kirk points, all made from the same raw material (Allendale chert), and all found in the same area (Allendale County), an analysis of those points lets us hold those two variables constant and focus on which aspects of variability might be related to time and function.

I’ve started my work on the Kirk points in the Larry Strong collection by using a laser scanner to create 3D models of the points with intact haft

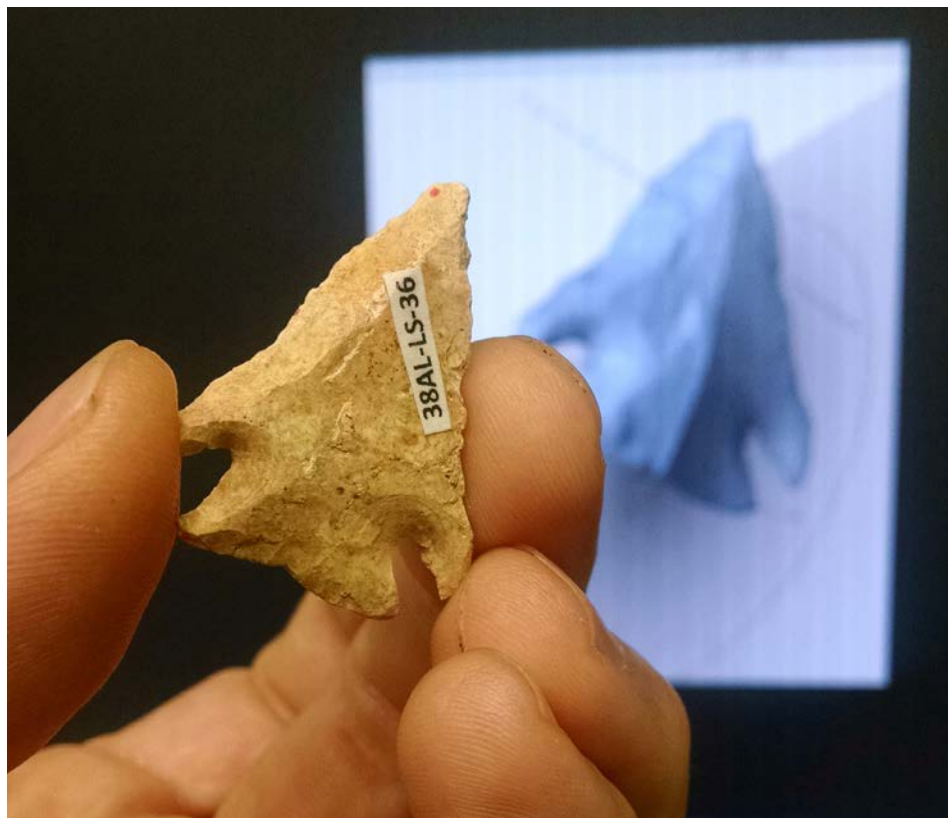


Figure 2: One of the Kirk points from the Larry Strong collection. The red dot visible near the tip is a mark applied to aid in aligning laser scans of the faces and edges of the point. (Photo by Andy White)

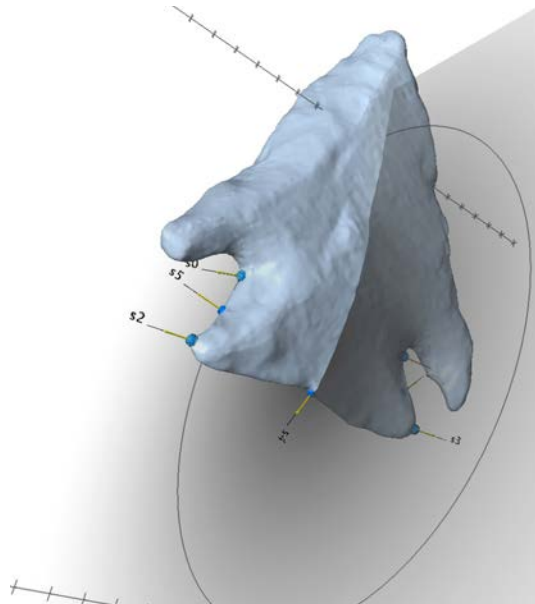


Figure 3: Screenshot of a 3D model of the same point shown in Figure 2, showing the placement of that landmarks that are being used to capture information about the shape of the haft region. Once a 3D model is created, it can be analyzed in virtual space in ways that would be impossible with traditional measurement tools such as calipers. It can also be freely shared so that other researchers can collect their own data. (3-D by Andy White)

regions. Work is ongoing. To date, I’ve scanned about 120 points and produced finished models of about 50 (you can see the models and other information about the Kirk Project on my website: (<http://www.andywhiteanthropology.com/the-kirk-project.html>)). Once a 3D model has

been produced, it can be analyzed in any number of ways and freely shared online without further cost.

My first step in analysis has been to define a set of replicable landmarks on the 3D models that I can use to capture information about the shape of the haft region (Figures 2 and 3). Statistical analysis of the shapes of the hafts of Kirk points in the Larry Strong collection will be combined with data from excavated Kirk assemblages to test ideas about how Kirk points change through time in the Savannah River region.

My analysis of Kirk points, still in its early stages, is just one of many ways that the Larry Strong collection will be used for research. The research potential of the Larry Strong collection and others like it is immense and will remain unexhausted far into the future. Our basic inventory of the Larry Strong collection will be made available online (along with other information) as portions are completed. It is my hope that these efforts will raise the research profile of the collection, interesting others in making use of it, and encouraging those with similar collections to consider the scientific value of what they possess.

I want to thank the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board in providing funding for this project.



# Fort San Marcos—Found at Last!

By Chester B. DePratter

In July, 1576, the Guale, Orista, and Escamacu Indians living on the Georgia coast and the lower South Carolina coast attacked the Spanish capital at Santa Elena located on present-day Parris Island. This attack forced the abandonment of the town, driving out soldiers and settlers who had resided there since its founding in April 1566. Neighboring Indians had been relatively well treated by founder of Spanish Florida, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, during his lifetime, but he died in 1574. His son-in-law, Diego de Velasco, succeeded him as Acting Governor, and he soon alienated local Indians through mistreatment and abuse. By the time Santa Elena’s newly appointed Governor, Hernando de Miranda, arrived in February 1576, it was too late to save Florida’s capital. In July 1576, the town was abandoned, and those escaping to St. Augustine aboard their ships could only watch as the fort and their homes were burned to the ground. Settlers and their families went on to Cuba, while the remaining soldiers from Santa Elena reinforced the garrison in St. Augustine.

In December 1576, or January 1577, a French ship, *Le Prince*, wrecked at the mouth of Port Royal Sound, not far from the destroyed town of Santa Elena. The 150

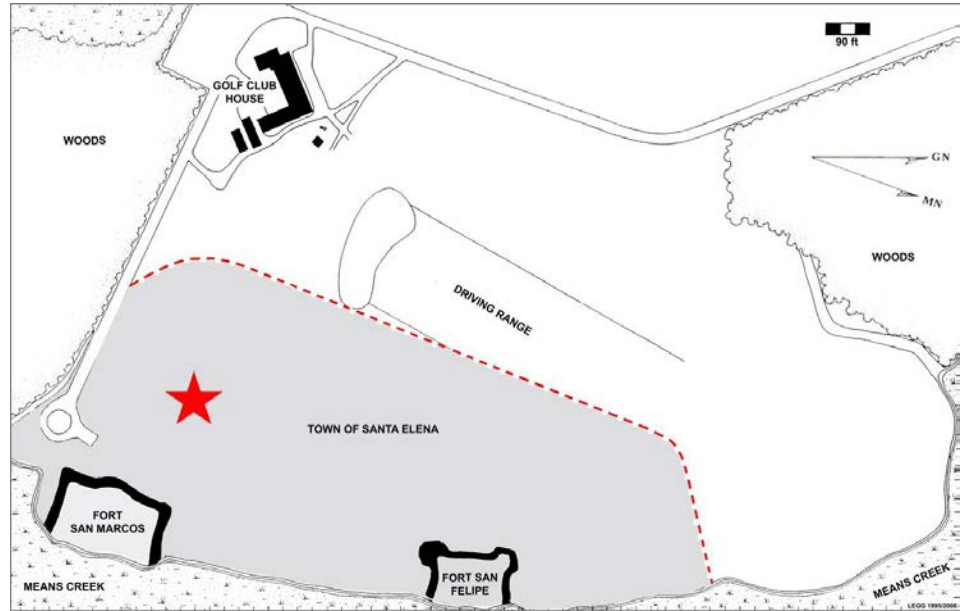


Figure 2: Map of Charlesfort/Santa Elena site. Shovel tests in 1993 were dug inland from the second Fort San Marcos (1582-1587) at lower left back to clubhouse. The town boundary is based on 1994 shovel testing. Fairway trenching in 1998 was just to left of the red star that indicates the actual location of Fort San Marcos (I). (SCIAA photo)

or so survivors of this wreck went to Santa Elena and tossed four Spanish cannons into the nearby creek before seeking refuge among Indian towns along the coast and inland. Upon learning of this shipwreck, the new Governor of Spanish Florida, Pedro Menéndez Marquez immediately began making plans to reestablish the town of Santa Elena. In August 1577, he arrived in Port Royal Sound with timbers of a prefabricated fort and about 75

soldiers. These men were able to erect the fort in six days in the midst of the remains of the burned town (Figure 1).

Over the next three years, Santa Elena was primarily a military outpost with a garrison of fewer than 90 men. This relatively small force was charged with tracking down the Frenchmen from *Le Prince*, wherever they had found refuge. By 1580, the last Frenchman had been killed or captured, and Santa Elena assumed its role as the northernmost outpost of the Spanish empire in the New World. It never regained its stature as capital of Spanish Florida, and only soldiers and their families resided there.

In 1582 or 1583, the first Fort San Marcos was abandoned, and a second fort with the same name was built on the shoreline adjacent to the access creek that meandered through the marshes from the nearby Beaufort River. This second Fort San Marcos was still occupied when Santa Elena was again abandoned in 1587. Following that abandonment, the northern frontier of Spanish Florida shifted southward to Santa Catalina de Guale mission and fort on the Georgia coast.

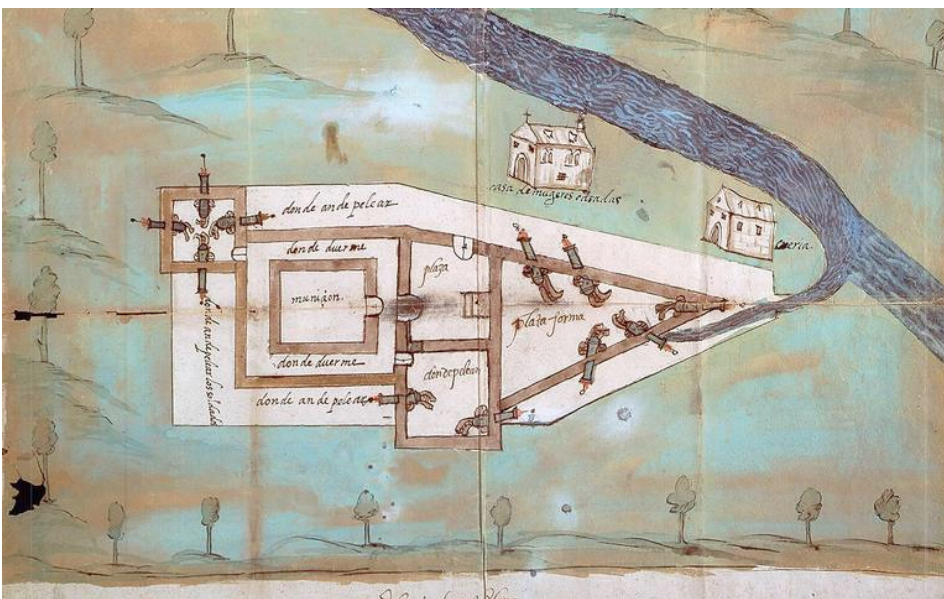


Figure 1: Plan of Fort San Marcos (I) drawn c. 1577. (Courtesy of the Archive of the Indies)

The Spanish residents of Santa Elena did not leave us a map of the town, so the precise location of the first Fort San Marcos was not known when Stanley South began excavations at the site in 1979. The water-filled moat of the second Fort San Marcos was still visible at that time, but there was no sign of the 1577 Fort San Marcos.

When I started working with Stan South at Santa Elena in 1991, I decided I would try to find the first Fort San Marcos. I studied documents, looked at where Stan had already excavated, and I soon convinced myself that the fort was somewhere directly inland from the still visible moat of the second Fort San Marcos (Figure 2). With that thought in mind, in the spring of 1993, I worked with a small crew to dig small shovel tests inland along the south edge of the 7<sup>th</sup> fairway of the then-active Marine Corps golf course that sits on top of Santa Elena (Figure 3). Undaunted when I did not find any sign of the fort close to the shoreline, I continued digging shovel tests back to the golf course clubhouse nearly 850 feet inland. In one of the shovel tests near the north corner of the clubhouse, my crew hit a deposit of bricks, pottery, and tile fragments, that I was sure must be the fort. Much to our surprise, we had found a Spanish pottery kiln that is not mentioned in any Spanish document relating to Santa Elena (Figure 4). It was an amazing find, but it was not Fort San Marcos!



Figure 4: The Spanish pottery kiln was discovered in a shovel test adjacent to the golf course clubhouse. (SCIAA photo)

In 1994, Stan and I initiated a shovel testing survey over an area covering about 35 acres. After excavating 1,383 shovel tests, we were able to delineate the extent of the town of Santa Elena, but we had not found any evidence of the first Fort San Marcos. We were able to figure out the likely location of the town's plaza and the orientation of the street plan, and based on that work, I projected a location for the missing fort on the north edge of the 7<sup>th</sup> fairway.

In 1998, Stan and I convinced the golf course manager to close the 7<sup>th</sup> fairway for

two weeks so that we could excavate in the fairway in an effort to find the fort. We were able to excavate the plow zone in two trenches measuring 10 X 70 feet and 10 X 50 feet, respectively (Figure 5). We found interesting remains of Spanish, plantation period, and USMC training camp activity, but we did not see any sign of the fort. We did not make it to the north edge of the 7<sup>th</sup> fairway in the two weeks available to us, so that prime area was not examined at that time. The discovery of Fort San Marcos would have to wait until another time.



Figure 3: Shovel testing near the clubhouse in 1993 in search for Fort San Marcos (I). (SCIAA photo)

In 2014, my University of Georgia colleague, Victor Thompson, and I began talking about the applicability of remote sensing techniques at Santa Elena. After a couple of trial runs in 2014 and 2015, we spent three weeks in the summer of 2016 using ground penetrating radar (GPR), gradiometer, and soil resistivity to search for Fort San Marcos and to map the rest of the 15-acre remnant of Santa Elena (Figure 6). In July 2016, we were able to finally announce the discovery of the long lost Fort San Marcos. As it turns out, it was on the north side of the old 7<sup>th</sup> fairway only about 20 feet from where our 1998 excavation trench ended (Figure 7). It had been hiding in plain sight for all these years!



Figure 5: Trench excavated in 7th fairway of golf course in search for Fort San Marcos (I). We now know that the fort is located beneath the large tree in line with this trench at the top of the photo. (SCIAA photo)

An open access article on the discovery of Fort San Marcos can be found in the *Journal of Archaeological Science Reports* via this web address: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352409X16303376>.

Now that we know where the fort is located, what comes next? Victor and I

are still working on interpreting all of the data from this summer's work. We hope to be able to produce a map of the town including streets, plaza, perhaps a new fort or two, and we may be able to delineate individual house lots. Once this is done, we will think about what we see and what

we need to do. Excavations of the 1577 Fort San Marcos would be quite interesting, but now that the site is a National Historic Landmark, there is a lengthy process to obtain permission to do more work. There is, however, much to be learned from further work at the Santa Elena site, and I hope to be involved in such projects in the next several years.

In the meantime, I am working with a model builder to create a scale model of Fort San Marcos for exhibit in the new Santa Elena History Center in Beaufort, South Carolina. The model will faithfully represent the dimensions and layout of the original fort. This model will be on display at the History Center late in 2017, as an addition to their current major exhibit, *Santa Elena: America's Untold Story*. The Santa Elena History Center is located at 1501 Bay Street in Beaufort.

The 2016 remote sensing project at Santa Elena was funded by the Santa Elena Foundation and SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust (ART). Fieldwork was provided by the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology Field School, directed by Dr. Victor Thompson.



Figure 6: Jake Lulewicz, UGA graduate student, operating gradiometer in search for Fort San Marcos (I) at Santa Elena. (Photo courtesy of Sandy Dimke, Santa Elena Foundation)

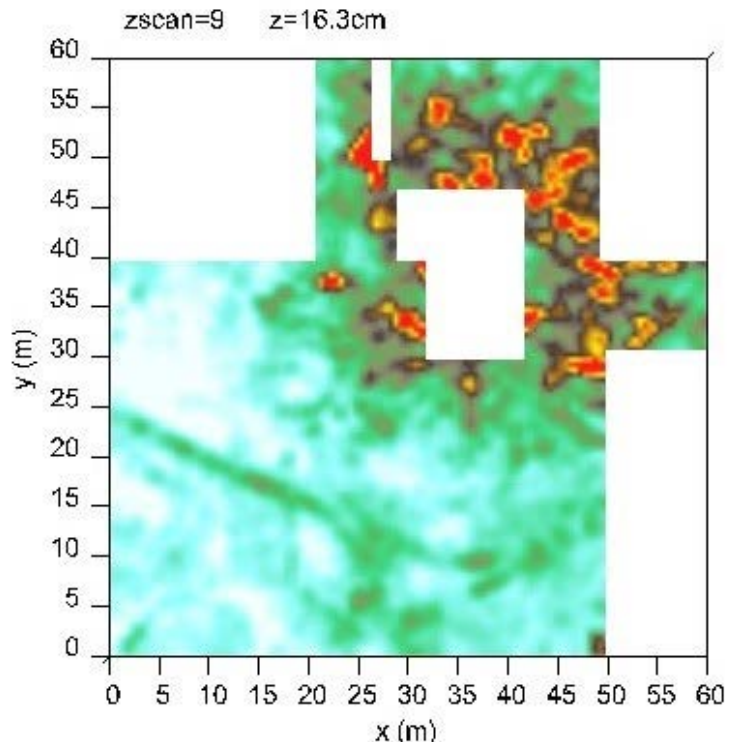


Figure 7: Ground penetrating radar imagery of Fort San Marcos (I). (Victor Thompson, University of Georgia)

# South Carolina Archaeology Month 2016 Poster

Please come by the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology,  
1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 and pick up free posters!

*Santa Elena 1566-1587*  
450th anniversary

**25th Annual  
South Carolina  
Archaeology Month  
October 2016**

S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology  
1321 Pendleton Street • Columbia, SC 29208  
(803) 576-6573 • [www.artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa](http://www.artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa)

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés engraving by Francisco de Paula Martí (1791) from a painting by Tiziano Vecellio  
Background map by Diego Gutiérrez and Willem Blaeuw, 1562

South Carolina Archaeology Month poster 2016. (Design by Heathley Johnson, printed with support from the SC Department of Archives and History)

# Notes from the Santa Elena Lab

By Heathley Johnson

October 2016 marked the beginning of the third year in the current phase of reanalysis and reprocessing of the artifact collection from the Charlesfort/Santa Elena archaeological site on Parris Island. This work continues with funding provided by the United States Marine Corps. and the State of South Carolina.

During the past two years, a great amount of work has been completed. Recently, the lab staff reached 10,000 hours of time worked. While this figure may just be a large number without any other significance, it is indicative of the amount of time that lab work can require, and there is still plenty more to do. Several USC students, all anthropology majors, have been hired this semester to help work on the reprocessing. Current lab employees include myself, one full-time lab technician, Lalon Swaney, and four students: Kaitlyn Ward, Josh Chaplin, Ella Goulding, and Sarah Christenbury. As Chester DePratter wrote in the last issue of *Legacy*, the lab space we are using has been expanded, which has allowed the entirety of the collection to be pulled together in one space, something that has not happened since the early days of the project.

So, what have we accomplished and learned in the past two years? A great deal, on both fronts. One of the challenges for long-term curation of artifacts is the



Figure 1: A stamped lead object from Santa Elena. (Drawing by Heathley Johnson)

stability and longevity of the materials used to house the collection, primarily plastic bags and cardboard boxes. While plastic bags may seem like they will last forever, they have a tendency to become brittle and break apart after a few decades, more or less, dependent upon the storage conditions. Cardboard boxes also have a tendency to become brittle and subject to breaking or falling apart.

To address these issues, part of the reprocessing of the collection has been to put all artifacts into new plastic bags. These new bags are four mils thick (as current curatorial standards call for), as opposed to the bags that we are replacing that were typically only two mils thick, or were non-standard, such as sandwich bags. Once artifacts have been processed, they are being stored in new, acid-free cardboard boxes, which will keep their integrity much longer than a conventional, non-acid-free box. Once the collection is in its new housing and stored in a climate-controlled curatorial facility, this process shouldn't have to be replicated for again for 35 years.

The reanalysis that has been carried out thus far has been insightful. While the overall interpretation of the site (the big picture) has not changed, reanalyzing all artifacts has allowed certain groups of poorly understood or misidentified artifacts to be seen in a new light. For example, while cleaning scraps of lead to remove the outer coating of lead oxides, a flattened and folded scrap was found to have a ship with a Roman numeral II (or perhaps an H) stamped on it which had not previously been identified as anything other than a scrap of lead (Figure 1). A definitive identification of this item has not been reached, but it is interpreted as Spanish based on the style and quality of the design being similar to hand-hammered coins of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and



Figure 2: Irene and Altamaha rim sherds from Santa Elena. Top row: Altamaha Check Stamped. Middle row: Irene Incised above Complicated Stamped. Bottom row: Irene Curvilinear Stamped. (Photo by Heathley Johnson)

its proximity to a residential structure excavated in 1991 and 1992.

One of the larger analysis projects currently underway is the examination of the Native American pottery. While components of this collection have been analyzed previously, the collection, as a whole, has never been studied. Part of this analysis is the resorting of all sherds, which will correct the inconsistencies in identification that were the result of over three decades of analysis by multiple people with varying amounts of knowledge. One of the major goals of this analysis is to see if there is evidence at Santa Elena of the transition from the late-prehistoric Irene ceramic tradition to the historic Altamaha tradition (Figure 2).

The first two years of this project have seen much accomplished, but there still remains plenty more to do, as seems to always be the case in archaeology!

# Special Events

## New Exhibit on South Carolina Prehistoric Archaeology to Open in March 2017 at USC Lancaster

By Christopher Judge, USCL Native American Studies Center



The University of South Carolina Lancaster's Native American Studies Center (NASC) will open a new exhibit on the Prehistory of South Carolina in March of 2017. *Share a Little of that Human Touch: The Prehistory of South Carolina* will open over an event-filled three days on March 16-18, 2017. This exhibit will showcase the findings from the Johannes Kolb Archaeology and Education Project, as well as other important sites in South Carolina, such as the Topper site and the Fig Island Shell Ring.

**Thursday, March 16, 2017: 1:30 PM—** Opening of the *Piedmont American Indian Association's Tribal Exhibit*, Duke Energy Gallery, NASC, 119 South Main Street, Lancaster, SC 29721, (803) 313-7172.

**Friday, March 17, 2017: 10-11:30 AM—** NASC will host the quarterly meeting of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA) in the Old Presbyterian Church, Cultural Arts Center, 307 West Gay Street. Lancaster, SC 29721.

**Friday March 17, 2017: Noon-1 PM—** Our monthly *Lunch and Learn Lecture Series* will host nationally-recognized prehistoric archaeologist, Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman, a Hyatt and Cici Brown Professor of Florida Archaeology, University of Florida, at the Old Presbyterian Church, Cultural Arts Center.

**Friday, March 17, 2017: 1:30-2:30 PM—** Exhibit Opening of *Share a Little of that Human Touch* with a guided tour by the Exhibit Curator, Christopher Judge at the Native American Studies Center.

**Friday, March 17, 2017: 3:00-4:30 PM—** *Native American Studies Week Lecture* by Dr. David G. Anderson, University of Tennessee, a nationally-recognized prehistoric archaeologist at the Old Presbyterian Church, Cultural Arts Center.

**Saturday, March 18, 2017: 9 AM-4 PM—** *Native American Studies Festival* will host our Annual Native American Festival at the NASC with Native American arts and

crafts vendors, Native American music, primitive technology demonstrations, and exhibit tours.

All events are free and open to the public. All locations are within easy walking distance of NASC within the Lancaster Cultural Arts District. For more information, please visit: <http://usclancaster.sc.edu/NAS/index.html>.

The exhibit has been funded by the: Johannes Kolb Archaeology and Education Project, Office of the Dean—USC Lancaster, USC RISE Grant (Research Initiative for Summer Engagement), USC ASPIRE II Grant (Advance Support for Innovative Research Excellence), Duke Energy Foundation, Diachronic Research Foundation, South Carolina Humanities Council, SC Department of Natural Resources—Heritage Trust Program, the Lancaster County School District, See Lancaster SC, Bob Doster's Backstreet Studio, Gallery, and Garden, and Mr. W. Brent Burgin.

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Therault site Redstone point showing both sides, from Brier Creek, GA. (Photo by Christopher Moore)

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