A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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Why "The Notebook"?

In thinking about the various ways of bringing together all of the activities and planning that is, and will be, going into the multitude of facets of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, it has occurred to us that one useful device would be a monthly newsletter of some sort. The form of this newsletter that at once comes to our mind is that taken by the Nevada Archeological Survey REPORTER that proved to be so very useful. With this in mind the present pages have been put together much in the style of the REPORTER. We will call it the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology NOTEBOOK of which these pages will constitute the first issue.

Hopefully, if most of you think it worthwhile, we will issue THE NOTEBOOK on or about the first of each month. Together with others of the staff here, I will provide the copy for this first issue and some of the copy for succeeding issues, but we do not intend to do the whole thing ourselves each month. We are going to depend to a great extent upon all of you who may be interested in the Institute and in South Carolina archeology to provide copy each month to make this NOTEBOOK worthwhile. Your response to this, in sending us articles for publication, will indicate your interest in whether or not you want to have such a means of communication.

Publishable material is solicited from all of you, whether you are an archeologist, historian, geologist or in some other related field; whether you are an amateur, a professional, or somewhere in between; whether you are in South Carolina or elsewhere. Your material of any length from a paragraph to six or eight pages will be welcome for consideration in these pages so long as it has some immediate relevance to South Carolina archeology and anthropology. Field work, laboratory research, writing plans, collections, historic documents, or other activities of a scientifically oriented nature are all welcome subjects. News items, summary statements of an institutions facilities and staff, suggestions for doing things differently, ideas for new projects, methods of work, suggestions as to what is urgent or not so urgent in South Carolina archeology or just random thoughts on South Carolina's past and on the Institute's future would all be welcome.

Let's make this a sort of open forum and perhaps we can get a few good arguments going that will be useful to our work. Let's not, though, make these contributions too technical nor have them serve as archeological reports. We will have a separate publication series for this sort of longer, technical report. Let's make the NOTEBOOK articles merely the newsy, yet scientific sort of thing that helps keep us all in touch with what each of us is doing and thinking. At any rate please send us articles each month for publication if you like the idea of this NOTEBOOK. We will have to have it by the 20th of each month or sooner in order to have time to put it altogether and get the copies run. Send material to:

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BACKGROUND OF THE INSTITUTE

By the act of the 1963 legislature, the South Carolina Department of Archaeology was created as a separate state agency to conduct archeological work in the state. Dr. William E. Edwards was made Director and State Archaeologist, and it was he who had provided the initiative and drive to get the Department created. In this effort he had much help from knowledgeable people in the state and without that help he could not have succeeded but it was basically through Dr. Edwards' efforts that it was done. This Department was in no way connected to the University of South Carolina except that a small amount of space was provided by the University and Dr. Edwards did teach on a part-time or full-time basis in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology depending upon the amount of research that was being carried on.

The 1967 legislature transferred the agency to the University of South Carolina effective July 1 of that year. It was redesignated as the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology as a separate research institute administered by the Vice-President for Advanced Studies and Research with Dr. Edwards as Director and State Archaeologist. In order to determine the proper course of action for the Institute the University asked for and received professional consultation from outside the state and recommendations were made. In the spring of 1968 Dr. Edwards was invited to join the staff of Temple Buel College in Colorado and in August he left Columbia to take that position. In June of 1968 Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, then Coordinator of the Nevada Archeological Survey at the University of Nevada, who had previously been with the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys program for 20 years, was invited to replace Dr. Edwards.

Dr. Stephenson became Director of the Institute and State Archaeologist on September 1, 1968. The newly constituted Institute of Archeology and Anthropology is an integral part of the University of South Carolina but administratively separate from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology. The purpose of the Institute is to conduct archeological and anthropological researches into prehistoric and historic sites within the state and to aid in the development of archeological and anthropological efforts of the University and of other agencies and individuals within the state.

THE CURRENT PROGRAM OF THE INSTITUTE

Besides the Director, the current staff of the Institute consists of Mr. John Combes, Mrs. Betty Williams, and four student assistants. Mr. Combes, with an M.A. degree in anthropology from Washington State University, joined the Institute in June 1966 and served as Assistant Director of the Institute under Dr. Edwards. He is still serving in that capacity under Dr. Stephenson. Mrs. Betty Williams joined the staff on September 23, 1968 as Secretary. Mr. Paul Brockington, Miss Karen Lindsay, and Miss Pamela Morgan are serving as part-time student assistants in the laboratory. During the fall Mr. Stanley South, historic sites archeologist of the Department of Archives of the State of North Carolina was hired on a temporary basis for work at the site of Old Charles Towne and a crew of temporary laborers was hired for that project.
The Institute is temporarily housed in rooms 111, 112, 013, and 014 in Davis College. It is anticipated that, shortly after the beginning of the new semester at the University, the Institute will move into permanent quarters on the third floor of LeConte College. The new quarters should provide the Institute with the space requirements necessary to accomplish its objectives. The necessary items of furniture and equipment for the functioning of the Institute are gradually being acquired.

It is anticipated that the Institute will be able to hire Mr. South on the permanent staff beginning in April and to hire Mr. Thomas Hemmings beginning in September. Mr. Hemmings will have received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona by that time, where he has been working with Dr. C. Vance Haynes on Paleo-Indian sites in the Southwest.

September 1, Mr. Combes was still at work on the Keowee-Toxaway project in Pickens County where he has been for nearly two years. In September he closed down the field operations and moved to Columbia to begin the laboratory analyses. This project in the Duke Power Company Reservoirs is being sponsored by the Duke Power Company with a generous research grant to the Institute. More will be said of this in a summary statement by Mr. Combes, elsewhere in THE NOTEBOOK.

Following pleasant and fruitful discussions with the South Carolina Tri-centennial Commission in September and October a project was developed to do some exploratory archeology at the site of the 1670-80 English Colony at Old Charles Towne. The Tri-centennial Commission generously provided a grant for this work and the Institute undertook field operations from November 13 to December 20 there. More will also be said of this project elsewhere in this issue of THE NOTEBOOK. At the end of December the Commission asked the Institute to submit a proposal for a half year archeological project for Old Towne.

In September we met with the State Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Commission in Greenwood and discussed the prospects for work at Old Ninety-Six and the Star Fort. We visited the site and inspected what had previously been done there. Tentative plans were suggested for future excavations at such time that funding is available and Institute staff and facilities are freed from other activities.

During the fall of 1968 the Institute worked very closely with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History on matters of general archeological interest. In particular I served as advisor to the Department on matters of Underwater Salvage in the state. This pertained to licenses for divers who wish to do underwater salvage and of the general background and philosophy of the subject.

Numerous other projects were discussed during the fall as potential activities for the Institute. These include work in archeological research at (a) Old Dorchester on Ashley River (b) San Miguel de Guadalupe on Winyah Bay (c) 'Temple of Sports' near Walterboro (d) Parker's Ferry near Walterboro (e) Price's Post Office near Spartanburg (f) Cameron Burn's house on Sullivan's Island (g) Horse Head Creek near North Augusta (h) Middleton Plantation near Summerville, and others.

One of the major functions of the Institute has barely been started this fall. That is the general survey of the state and the inventory of all known sites. Time and facilities have not been adequate to more than outline this
important phase of the work and get some of the basic data started flowing into the Institute files.

In October and again in November, brief exploratory meetings were held at the Columbia Science Museum to organize an amateur archeological society. The groundwork was laid and a major organizational meeting is planned for January 17, 1969. There seems to be lots of interest in this from people all over the state and we are looking forward to the establishment of a strong, well organized society that will contribute materially to the preservation and salvage of South Carolina's heritage. Several of these people have visited the office of the Institute to discuss specimens, sites, and locations and we have a backlog of many sites to visit already.

Obviously the work load of the Institute has piled up on us even in these first few months to such an extent that we are going to have to set specific schedules and sort the most urgent jobs from those that can be delayed a little and we are already in serious need of more staff and especially larger space facilities.

TRIPS OUT OF STATE

On November 7, 8, and 9th John Combes and I drove to Knoxville, Tennessee to represent the University of South Carolina at the Ninth Annual Conference on Historic Archeology and at the 25th Annual Southeastern Archeological Conference. We took three students with us, Mr. Paul Brockington, Mr. Lee Spence, and Mr. Mack Parker. John Combes presented a paper on excavations at Fort Prince George in the Keowee-Toxaway project and Lee Spence presented a paper on underwater archeological salvage.

In September I visited the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. to discuss problems of underwater salvage archeology with Dr. Mendell Peterson.

On November 21, 22, 23 I attended the American Anthropological Association meetings in Seattle, Washington. The Department of Anthropology and Sociology asked me to make the trip on their behalf in order to recruit prospective staff members for the Department and to represent both the Department and the Institute at the meetings. I was successful in finding several good prospective staff people and these applications are now being considered.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science asked me to attend its annual meeting in Dallas, Texas, on December 28, 29, 30, and 31 to participate in the meetings of the Steering Committee for the International Conference on "Arid Lands in a Changing World." As a member of this committee I attended the meetings and also attended the Symposium on Water Importation into Arid Lands.
This department on the campus of the University of South Carolina has been most cooperative with the Institute and it has become a real pleasure to work with the staff. Dr. Robert L. Stewart, a sociologist, is the chairman and he has three sociologists on his staff, Mary B. Calvert, Dr. David L. Hatch, and Dr. Clark McPhail. He has but one anthropologist on his staff, Mr. Donald R. Sutherland. Both the sociology and the anthropology portions of the Department are attempting to build additional staff and curricula.

We in the Institute are doing all we can to aid in building additional staff in anthropology so that a good undergraduate program can be developed within a couple of years. It is hoped that three or four positions can be added for 1969-70 and that the same addition can be made in 1970-71. We also hope to add one strong senior person with considerable background to provide leadership for a separate Department of Anthropology in the reasonably near future. From there the Department can move into a graduate program and provide the kind of offerings for students that are appropriate to a good University.

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**ARCHEOLOGICAL SALVAGE OPERATION IN THE KEOWEE-TOXAWAY PROJECT NEARS COMPLETION**

by John D. Combes

In 1965, the Duke Power Company began construction on its 700 million dollar Keowee-Toxaway hydroelectric project. These lakes will have a combined total of nearly 26,000 surface acres of water and 375 miles of shoreline. In addition to the creation of this vast new power source, it is noteworthy that millions of dollars worth of tax income will be realized by both the state and federal governments.

The Institute of Archeology negotiated with the Duke Power Company early in 1966 to undertake archeological salvage in the region. A grant of $30,000 was contributed by the Duke Power Company to carry out this important research.

Late in the summer of 1966, under the direction of John Combes, exploratory excavations were started in hopes of locating Fort Prince George. This fort was built in the fall of 1753, by the Colony of South Carolina headed by Governor Glen, near the former Cherokee Indian Town of Keowee. References showing the precise location were not available, however, the initial excavations did locate the northeast bastion. Work continued through the winter on a very limited basis. With the assistance of the Pickens-Oconee County Neighborhood Youth Corps work resumed in the spring and continued through the summer.

The work conducted by the Institute during the summer of 1967 was among the largest archeological operations in the country. Sixty-five students were involved under the direction of five archeologists. Dr. Roger T. Grange, of the University of South Florida, headed one crew which excavated burials near the
site of Fort Prince George. Mr. Bernard Golden, of New York, directed work on a Woodland site near the confluence of Crow creek with the Keowee river. Mr. Prentice Thomas, of Tulane University, did some miscellaneous testing in the Keowee-Fort Prince George area. Mr. Don Robertson, of the Institute, tested and surveyed the region between the dam site and the former town of Keowee, and Mr. Combes directed the work at the Fort which was carried on through the winter and completed in May of 1968.

The entire fort was revealed and excavated with the exception of the moat which was only partially dug out. A wealth of information was learned from this work that was previously unknown. The shape of the moat and the walls is now known as well as the structures and their placement within the fortification. Many thousands of specimens were recovered, cleaned, and catalogued. A public interpretation is planned by the State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism.

During the spring of 1968 Dr. William E. Edwards did some exploratory work at the former location of Keowee. This site was flooded before anything significant was located. Further work was undertaken during the summer on what remained out of the water with little success.

The work during the summer field season of 1968 was concerned primarily with a late Chrokee town site located about three miles above Shallow Ford. This was a very large site and yielded several thousand specimens, a couple of house patterns, and several other interesting features. Mr. Joe Milligan excavated a small Deptford site, located on the nursery property along the Eastatoe River. He also tested a small Cherokee site in that region. The Shallow Ford area was extensively tested and found to be completely eroded out.

More work is planned for the Jocassee area during the coming summer.

INITIAL WORK AT CHARLES TOWNE UNDERWAY

by John D. Combes

The Tricentennial Commission recently contracted with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology to evaluate archeologically and submit recommendations for the development of one of South Carolinas most important sites, Charles Towne founded in 1670. This is the first permanent settlement in what is now South Carolina. This historic spot is one of the three locations to be developed in conjunction with the Tricentennial celebration for the spring of 1970. Dr. Stephenson was in charge of the overall project. John D. Combes, of the Institute, along with Stanley South, on leave from the Department of Archives and History of North Carolina, directed the field work. Manpower Inc. supplied the labor.

The excavations provided us with the perimeter of the settlement which could be established by the discovery of the moat and palisade lines. Several hundred artifacts were recovered including many Indian made objects as well as colonial material. One of the most impressive finds was a substantial moat, measuring six
feet in depth, that ran across the end of the point of land thought to be the original location of the settlement.

One of the highlights of these excavations was the finding of an 18th Century vineyard. This consisted of a series of parallel ditches about 12 inches deep that were six feet apart. A reference dating from 1772 described the practice in detail and indicated that this method of grape cultivation had long been practiced at Charles Towne.

Further work at this important site is slated for the spring of 1969, at which time the settlement area will be extensively investigated.

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**SANTANDER AND THE CHIBCHA AREA**

by Donald R. Sutherland

I am preparing a doctoral dissertation for Tulane University on reconnaissance and excavations carried out in the southern portion of the Department of Santander, Colombia, South America in the latter part of 1966 and the early part of 1967. Funds for this were made available through an NDEA-Related Hays-Fulbright Foreign Language Fellowship.

The aim of the work is threefold. First, it will present new archeological data from an area of Colombia for which such information is extremely scarce. Second, it will apply these data to problems involving the Chibcha, a group which occupied an area to the south of Santander, including present day Bogota and who the Spanish claim achieved a high level of civilization. Third, these data will be related to the phenomenon of shaft tombs with side chambers, a unique form of burial found from western Mexico to northeastern Argentina, but largely restricted to the western portion of South America (Long, p. 73).

In regard to the first of these aims, it is important to describe the archeological material from Santander and determine to what other areas it seems related. Due to the scarcity of data from nearby areas, only vague notions about these relationships are possible. The most similar material comes from the highlands just to the south in an area including modern Bogota.

This leads to the second of my aims, a consideration of problems regarding the Chibcha. Archeological remains in their territory do not bear out the degree of civilization claimed for the Chibcha by the Spanish. Villages seem to have been small and, more significantly, the refuse accumulated is shallow, indicating a lack of any great time depth. This suggests a pattern of shifting settlement, but the scarcity of village sites appears to preclude the presence of a high culture and to further support the lack of time depth of Chibcha occupation. (Reichel-Dolmatoff, 1965, pp. 158-162).

To date, almost all of the archeological remains from Chibcha territory are alike enough so that they may indeed represent only one level of occupation. The remains from Santander are in many respects quite similar to these but in others are different. The similarity, however, particularly in ceramics, seems
great enough to help shed light on the problem of Chibcha time depth in the high-
lands. Two key items should help make this possible. The first of these is an 
 excellent carbon sample found with a burial. The second is in the association 
of Chibcha-like ceramics with shaft tombs. Reichel-Dolmatoff (1965, p. 164) says 
that "shaft graves with side chambers seem to be unknown in Chibcha territory." 
Their presence in large numbers in Santander may indicate a time difference.

Associated with the problem of Chibcha time depth is that of Chibcha origins. 
Reichel-Dolmatoff (1965, p. 162) has suggested either "the mountain ranges to the 
north toward Venezuela" or the Magdalena valley in Colombia, but admits these to 
be unsubstantiated guesses. If the material from Santander turns out to be older 
than Chibcha material, it may help answer this question, or suggest in what di-
rection to look.

There remains the question of Chibcha influence. If the material from Sant-
tander does not prove older, its similarity to Chibcha material will at least 
help determine the northward extent of Chibcha territory proper, Chibcha-related 
peoples, or strong Chibcha influence.

My third aim concerns the previously mentioned shaft tombs with side chambers. 
They date from 500 B.C. in western Mexico to the present day in portions of 
Colombia and Peru (Long, P. 82). Long has set up a typology and distribution for 
these tombs and has suggested that Colombia may be their place of origin. 
Reichel-Dolmatoff (1965, pp. 114-5) leans toward a southward diffusion from western 
Mexico around 250 B.C. Information from Santander may help contribute an answer 
to these questions.

Another question concerns the cultural content of shaft tombs. Do they 
represent diffusion of associated religious practices persisting in some places 
but not in others? Or do they simply represent an alternate form of burial which 
was maintained for a long time? This circumstance may not be temporal at all, but 
rather a case of persistence or cultural preference. The question is particularly 
intriguing because of the presence in shaft tombs of Chibcha-like ceramics. 
Attention to problems involving shaft tombs with side chambers, then, is not un-
related to those involving the Chibcha stated in my second overall aim.

To put my work in a more general setting, it concerns the larger question 
of the reconstruction of Colombian prehistory, which is of considerable importance 
to the prehistory of the New World, since Colombia lies astride the only possible 
land routes for diffusion between the rest of South America and Meso-America to 
the north.

REFERENCES

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A new publication called Foxfire published quarterly in Rabin Gap, Georgia, by the Rabin Gap-Nacoochee School, staffed by high school students recently featured the Keowee excavations in an article. The faculty advisor, Mr. Eliot Wigginton, and various student assistants visited the project periodically throughout the summer gathering information for the article.

This fine publication is dedicated to publishing student and professional writers and poet's work, articles on planting by the signs, home remedies, the Cherokees, faith healing, superstition, and in general the preservation of mountain lore.

We at the Institute find Foxfire to be an outstanding magazine and congratulate the staff for producing such a worthwhile periodical.
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