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ANNUAL REPORT 1983

Prepared by Kenneth Pinson and Rosalyn Randall

under the direction of Robert L. Stephenson

Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

June, 1984

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INTRODUCTION

When the General Assembly transferred the South Carolina Department of Archeology to the University of South Carolina in 1967, it became the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, a full-time research facility dedicated to scholarly research in South Carolina and outside the state in archeology and anthropology and other related fields of study. As steward of the state's archeological resources, the Institute has increased and disseminated information about the state's cultural heritage to other professionals and the public. In this role, the Institute evaluates, records, and preserves those archeological resources on land and under water that are threatened by construction or other land modification projects. Where these environmental resources are endangered, public laws insure protection and preservation. Projects are funded on grants and contracts from federal, state, and local agencies, as well as from private industry.

In an effort to maintain the Statewide Archeological Site Inventory, Director and State Archeologist Robert L. Stephenson is a member of the Board of Review for the National Register of Historic Places. The Inventory file is maintained in conjunction with the S. C. Department of Archives and History. The Inventory now has 9,246 archeological sites on record and 165 archeological sites are on the National Register. Over 450 other sites have been declared eligible for the National Register.

One hundred ninety technical reports have appeared in the Research Manuscript Series, a report series on individual field investigations; five monographs in the Anthropological Studies, a scientific series on anthropology; fifteen volumes of the Notebook, a journal of brief articles, preliminary in nature; and the first volume of the Popular Series, an occasional monograph directed largely to the public. Stanley South has continued as editor of Studies in Historical Archeology Series for Academic Press, with four books now available. Numerous projects on archeology have been presented to primary and secondary schools, civic clubs, higher educational organizations, historical societies, professional groups, environmental groups, museums, interested citizens groups, and television and radio shows.

Combining the staff and capabilities of the Institute with those of the Department of Anthropology, the University of South Carolina, in Columbia, began a Master of Arts degree program in Public Service Archeology in the fall semester of 1980. This is an intensive, 24-month program designed to provide the student with specialized training and practical experience in the methods and theory of conservation archeology. For the first two years the program was funded, in part, by the Federal Highway Administration of the United States Department of Transportation through its National Highway Institute. Other funding was provided by the University of South Carolina. No students were admitted in the 1983 class, however, due to a lack of funding for the program. The program will be reinstated in Fall, 1984, with full University funding.

In 1969, the General Assembly assigned the responsibility for the Underwater Archeology Law to the Institute. When the program was funded in
1972, a long-range program of archeological research in the rivers and coastal waters of the state was developed. The underwater archeological salvage laws protect the state's interest in its valuable underwater archeological resources and make it possible for private citizens to conduct underwater operations within a controlled situation.

A conservation laboratory is maintained at the Institute to stabilize the condition of artifacts recovered in field excavations and those in storage in the state repository. A separate building has been built containing the largest wet-wood tank in the Western Hemisphere for conservation of wood artifacts. The Brown's Ferry vessel is now in conservation in this 55' x 15' x 8' tank. Other artifacts such as canoes, large timbers, barrels, and other large wooden objects can be impregnated with polyethylene glycol in this tank.

Within a scholarly research frame, the Institute has emphasized all aspects of the human experience within this geographic area for the entire time range of South Carolina's human occupation, well over 10,000 years. A large "data bank" has continued to add knowledge about archeology with a push to generate and interpret more information within broad conceptual frameworks.

This report for 1982-1983 summarizes the on-going research, public service, and educational benefits of the Institute's model program.
RESEARCH

Santa Elena

Excavation of the 30 x 120' area inside Fort San Felipe at Santa Elena, Parris Island, South Carolina.

Under the direction of Stanley South, the research at the Spanish colonial city ruins of Santa Elena has continued to be the major emphasis of historical archeology at the Institute. Research on this capital of Spanish Florida was begun in 1979, along with the forts of San Felipe and San Marcos, and excavation continues through grants from various agencies. Funded by the National Geographic Society, the 1982 research focused on the excavation of several 20 by 30 feet areas of Santa Elena to explore the extent of the architectural remains within the town. The National Endowment for the Humanities funded the excavation of the Northwest bastion of Fort San Felipe, the fort guarding the town from 1572 until it was destroyed by Indians in 1576. An extensive cemetery dating from the plantation period was located north of Fort San Felipe.

Excavation of the northwest bastion of Fort San Felipe revealed the 16-foot wide moat around it and remains of burned timbers forming the bastion walls. Fragments of armor, musket balls and a cannonball revealed the military nature of the site. The high ratio of contemporary Indian pottery
in relation to Spanish pottery in the moat of the bastion contrasts with the almost even relationship found within Santa Elena's ruins.

The 1983 field season was designed to test archeological methods of sampling within the fort of San Felipe and to search for remains of fortified houses or "casas fuertes" known to have been inside the fort, and to identify locations of at least two potential wells. All goals were successfully accomplished. A ditch measuring 50 by 70 feet was found inside the fort, representing one of the two fortified buildings. Crossbow arrow points, cannonballs and arquebus balls were found from the military occupation.

The computer assisted artifact density maps from a one percent sample were found to be similar to a three percent sample and these were seen to be reflections of the artifact densities revealed by a total excavation of half the area inside the fort. Three wells were located, one filled with sixteenth-century Spanish refuse dating before the abandonment of the fort and its burning by Indians in 1576.

The northwest bastion moat was partially backfilled after excavation and the sides sloped so as to provide easy access to the contours for maintenance by the United States Marine Corps on whose property the fort ruin is located. This stabilization allows the position of the northwest bastion to be seen by the many visitors to this sixteenth-century site (1566-1587).

Wachesaw and Richmond Hill Plantations Survey

In July 1983, the Institute contracted with Edward D. Stone, Jr. and Associates (private industry) to conduct a reconnaissance survey of a large tract of land located on the Waccamaw River near Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. Jim Michie conducted this survey and study. This tract of land was being considered for sale and commercial development. A total of 31 sites was discovered, both historic and prehistoric.

The historic sites were associated with former plantation systems from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, such as plantation houses, slave quarters, and service buildings. The structures either burned or collapsed during the past 100 years. Their physical remains were recognizable as collapsed chimneys, subsurface deposits of nails, shattered glass, and broken ceramics.

The prehistoric sites, like the historic sites, were clustered along the edge of a high bluff overlooking old rice fields that have been converted back to cypress swamps. Several of these sites may range back to about 9,500 years ago. Other sites are associated with the historic Indians of the Waccamaw.

Further excavation and analysis of endangered sites are being planned, revealing more information on prehistoric and historic lifeways.
Ashley River Survey

Schultz Lake in its pristine setting on the Ashley River, view looking northwest.

Michael O. Hartley and Stanley South, assisted by Jolee A. Pearson, conducted a survey in 1983 in Charleston and Dorchester counties along both sides of the Ashley River searching for certain seventeenth-century sites shown on the Thornton-Morden map of 1695 (Caroliniana Library, USC). This project was funded by an Historic Preservation matching grant from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, administered by the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Analysis is currently being conducted on materials collected in the survey and a number of these sites have been identified. This continues a development of a seventeenth-century data base that had begun with the pilot study in 1980 funded through the same source.

Callawassie Island

During February and March 1982, Mark J. Brooks conducted preliminary archeological investigations of a Late Woodland burial mound on Callawassie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. The project was funded by Three
Fountainview Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Subsistence, human osteological, and mortuary data from the mound indicate a population in "transition" between diffuse hunter-gatherers and fully settled agriculturalists. Available settlement and ethnohistoric data support this interpretation. The mound, in conjunction with other Late Woodland period sites on Callawassie Island, provides an important data base with which to examine regional bio-cultural variation as it is manifest on the South Carolina coast during this period.

Private Artifact Collection Survey

Since the first phase of the survey of private collections began on October 1, 1979, Tommy Charles has completed a second phase, funded jointly by S.C. Department of Archives and History and the Institute through Historic Preservation funds. During this most recent survey, 170 new prehistoric sites have been recorded. The total for the entire survey now stands at 460. The number of collections has grown to 215, and 3 additional collections have been donated to the Institute. An illustrated report of the second phase of this project was published in the Notebook, Volume 15, issues 1 and 2, 1983. A third phase of the survey is underway, another report to follow.

As a means of further extending awareness and concern for prehistoric artifacts and sites, programs on archeology and American prehistory have been presented at nine elementary and middle schools throughout the state.

Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area

In 1979, under contract with the Interagency Archeological Services Atlanta, U.S. Department of Interior, the Institute relocated and tested 84 sites in the Richard B. Russell reservoir area, as well as the islands, and that private property not accessible during the original survey. In 1983, under the direction of Albert C. Goodyear, the final report on this work was submitted and accepted by the federal government. This report, published as Research Manuscript Series 189, provides a thorough documentation of the condition of several prehistoric and historic upland sites in the reservoir as well as riverine sites on the islands and floodplains.

Allendale Chert Quarries

Albert C. Goodyear and Tommy Charles conducted a survey in the summer of 1982 and winter of 1983 in western Allendale County along the Savannah River searching for chert outcrops and quarries. This project was funded by an Historic Preservation matching grant from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, administered by the S. C. Department of
Tommy Charles examining newly discovered chert quarries in Allendale, South Carolina.

Archives and History. A total of seven outcrops showing evidence of use by the prehistoric Indians was discovered. At least two of these have good potential for stratification from alluvial deposition. One Paleo-Indian component has been identified near Smith Lake Creek. Quarrying from later periods is also evident. A geologist, Sam B. Upchurch (University of South Florida), is preparing a baseline description of chert samples from Allendale County and other cherts from South Carolina and Georgia as part of a future study oriented toward understanding mobility and exchange. Petrological analysis has indicated that the Allendale County chert outcrops are fairly distinctive compared to other cherts in the state.

Savannah River Plant

Under the direction of Glen Hanson, Savannah River Plant Research Program, archeological research at the Savannah River Plant (SRP) is entering its eleventh year with the continuation of archeological survey in the Lower Three Runs watershed. During the past 10 years, in excess of 700 archeological sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian period to the nineteenth century have been recorded in this federally owned facility. This program is designed to help place the U.S. Department of Energy in compliance with the Archeological Preservation Act and the Historic Preservation Act. Overall, the program is implementing a 40% environmentally stratified sam-
pling design of the entire 300 square mile plant property. Completion of this survey is expected in mid-1984.

Under the direction of Hanson, excavation of a substantial Early/Middle Woodland village site has been taking place on weekends using help volunteered by the Augusta Archeological Society. The George Lewis site, as it has been named in honor of Mr. George Lewis, a strong supporter of archeology and historic preservation in the Savannah River valley, has a remarkably deep and well-preserved midden of mussel shell, animal bone and quantities of Woodland ceramics and stone tools. Refuge, Deptford, and Wilmington components are well represented.

In 1982-1983 in excess of 100 sites were tested within the upper Three Runs watershed. They range in type from stratified Archaic-Woodland sites to late nineteenth-century homesites.
The major thrust of the Division of Underwater Archeology continues to be directed toward the management of the state's underwater archeological resources through the administration of the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982. This version of a law, which has been in effect since 1967, was extensively rewritten and revised during the spring of 1982, and became effective July 1, 1982.

Alan B. Albright, Underwater Archeologist, and Ralph Wilbanks, Assistant Underwater Archeologist, gave talks to law officers of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department at their district headquarters in order to acquaint them with the new Antiquities Act. Over many years, these law officers have assisted Institute personnel in the legal aspects of resource management.

In an effort to bring the new law to the attention of the sport diving public, 34 metal signs were placed near popular boat launching ramps that stated the purpose of the law and gave the Institute's address for further information. In a similar vein, the public was reached through talks given to a number of dive clubs. Various topics relating to the state's underwater archeology program were presented to service clubs and schools around the state.
In a further effort to enlighten the sport diving community of the Institute's responsibility to manage the state's underwater archeological resources, Ralph Wilbanks surveyed private collections, visiting hobby divers in their homes, examining their collections and talking with them about their underwater activities. Using information acquired from the hobby divers, he recorded 70 new underwater sites and examined and identified a number of unusual historic and prehistoric artifacts. As a result of this activity, the issuance of Hobby Licences increased drastically during this period. This project was very successful because it brought the sport diver and the Institute into a closer and more trusting relationship.

A number of short-term projects were undertaken, the most notable being a two-week excavation project in Wadboo Creek, Berkeley County. This was the second phase of an eight-week project began in 1979. A very detailed excavation was carried out at this site, which has significantly increased our knowledge of the prehistoric and historic past of this area. Institute personnel also recovered an historic dugout canoe from a dredge spoils pile in a swamp near Walterboro. After being taken to Charlestown Landing where it was cleaned, treated for insect damage, and received conservation treatment, the canoe was placed on display at Charlestown Landing. An emergency examination and evaluation was made of a masonry object partially submerged in the Cooper River, possibly associated with the rice culture. This very unusual and finely crafted object was saved from imminent destruction by efforts of the Institute and the State Historic Preservation Office.

In support of an investigative survey of an historic and prehistoric site at Wachesaw Landing on the Waccamaw River, Institute personnel and contract divers, Mark Newell and Frank Beckham, examined about 2,000 linear feet of shoreline out to a depth of about 30 feet. The artifacts removed in this area generally duplicated those recovered on land. An ancillary part of this survey was the preliminary examination of a sunken vessel recently discovered by Beckham down river from the site. Division personnel, assisted by volunteer divers, also examined a creek bottom adjacent to the sixteenth-century Spanish site at Santa Elena on Parris Island. No Spanish artifacts were observed or recovered from the creek.

On Hilton Head Island, a prehistoric canoe was examined and samples were taken for carbon-14 dating. The results suggest a date of approximately 1200 A.D.

Alan Albright met with Dr. Lewis Larson, State Archeologist of Georgia, to discuss legal issues affecting both states. Albright also met with sport diver Howard Tower and Dr. Newell Wright, an archeologist from Valdosta State College, Valdosta, Georgia, to examine a sunken vessel in the St. Marys River that forms the border between Florida and Georgia. This dive was carried out with the permission of Dr. Larson as a first effort to begin a constructive relation between sport divers, archeologists, and the state of Georgia.

Three salvage licenses were in force in South Carolina during 1982-1983: one in the Congaree River and one in a small creek flowing into the Congaree River. Both licensees were seeking armaments believed to have
been dumped into the river during the Civil War by Federal troops. Little has been found to date to support the belief that the armaments were dumped into the river at this location. The third salvage license in force was for the excavation of the U.S.S. Boston lost in the Ashepoo River in the Civil War. This project, being carried out by licensees Howard Tower and Larry Tipping, is in its third year. The licensees, under Institute direction, have done an excellent job in the excavation, research, and scientific investigation of this site.

During September and October, 1983 Albright traveled to Great Britain and worked in archives, libraries, and museums where he researched South Carolina Colonial history, the Royal Navy in the Revolution, and eighteenth-century ceramics and other artifacts. This was made possible by a grant from the South Carolina Underwater Archeological Research Council.

Albright and Wilbanks carried out a one-day investigation of Smith's Lake Creek in Allendale County. This site, a probable Paleo-Indian quarry, awaits further investigation next year.

This 18th century tavern, Turks Head, on Greenback St., Wapping District, East London, has an unusual association with South Carolina through a discovery made by a hobby licensed diver. The small white rectangular stone on the right side of the second story reads: Built Anno Domini 1706, Rebuilt 1766. The smaller rectangular piece directly below reads: Rebuilt 1927. The pewter mug, illustrated on the following page, and recovered from an underwater site in South Carolina, came from this tavern.
This late 18th-century pewter mug was recovered from an underwater site in the Combahee River adjacent to Cherokee Plantation. The inscription within the circle reads "Elenor Addison at y Ship New Gravill Lane." The inscription outside of the circle reads "Now Benj. Cope turks head Greenbank Wapping." This suggests that Elenor Addison sold the contents of her tavern Y Ship to Mr. Benj. Cope for use in his tavern, Turks Head, on Greenbank Street in the Wapping District of East London.
CONSERVATION

Kate Singley, Institute conservator since 1978, resigned to get married and moved to Washington, D.C. This vacancy was filled in August 1983 by Curtiss Peterson, former director of the conservation laboratory of the state of Florida. Peterson has been very active assisting in the repair of the Brown's Ferry conservation tank.

Since it was opened in 1981, the conservation facility has been troubled with leaks in the large 55' x 15' x 8' feet tank. In September 1983, the tank was lined with welded stainless steel to provide a solution-tight seal. The mechanical support systems are being renovated and the Brown's Ferry Vessel is being cleaned and its parts renumbered to provide for better identification and control during treatment.

Other conservation activities undertaken since the new conservator was hired in August 1983, are the following: preservation of a set of aircraft manuals recovered from a World War II vintage aircraft wreck in Lake Greenwood; preservation of a leather shoe from the Brown's Ferry Vessel; cleaning of historic ceramics; and preservation of iron objects recovered from Santa Elena.
THE BROWN'S FERRY VESSEL

This river and coastal craft was lost at Brown's Ferry in the Black River in what is now Georgetown, South Carolina, around 1740. It was discovered by Hampton Shuping and reported to the Institute as required under the Hobby License Program, administered by the Institute. By law, Shuping could claim the vessel; however, realizing its importance to the study of the maritime history of South Carolina, he donated the vessel to the state for study, conservation, and display. The three photographs on page 15 record three significant phases in the recent history of the vessel: its recovery on August 28, 1976; its placement in the conservation tank on November 1, 1983; and its resting place in the tank where it will remain for the three years required for its conservation.
The Spanish Order of the Ancient Regiment of the Armada of the Ocean Sea

As part of the Spanish heritage program in celebration of Columbus' voyage to the New World, 47 members of the Orden del Tercio Viejo de la Armada del mar Oceano of Spain visited the site of Santa Elena October 12, 1982 (Columbus Day). This regiment is the oldest Marine Infantry in the world, established in 1537. About three hundred people attended the festivities at the Santa Elena site near the Parris Island golf course.

The ceremonial group, garbed in their sixteenth-century dress, paraded around the University's Horseshoe on October 13, 1982, as musqueteers, harquebusiers, sappers, standard-bearers, and arbalesters.

In recognition of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery (1992), the Spaniards gave as a gift a plaque made of colorful hand-glazed tiles that will commemorate those who founded Santa Elena, once the largest European city on this continent.

Santa Elena Exhibit

Artifacts from Santa Elena were displayed at McKissick Museum from September 1982 through early Spring 1983. The exhibit featured four major showcases.

Archeological tools were displayed first, showing transit, SYMAP printout, trowel, tape, and chaining pins, accompanied with photos of Pedro Menendez De Aviles, the Spanish convoy route, and excavations in progress at Santa Elena. Second, Indian objects were featured: incised pots, pipes, small projectile points, complicated stamped sherds, and beads. Photos of Lemoynne and Saturiba complemented the Indian artifacts. Military objects were displayed third, featuring armor, cannonball and spike, bulletmold, buckle, and lead balls. The military case included photos of the plan of San Marcos, the northwest bastion, and a site map.

Last, domestic items from the town of Santa Elena were highlighted. These items included food remains, such as shellfish, bone, corn, eggshell and seeds; ceramics, such as majolica, olive jar, storage jar, and porcelain; personal objects, such as a die, aglets, pins, thimble, crucifix, coins, key, lock plate, and bordado; and architectural remains, such as daub, spikes and nails, and glass.

Santa Elena was the capital of Spanish Florida from 1566 to 1587.
Spanish artifacts on display at McKissick Museum.

Indian Artifacts of South Carolina

The Institute and the Archeological Society of South Carolina jointly sponsored an exhibit at McKissick Museums entitled "Indian Artifacts of South Carolina," on display until June 1984. Several members of the Society donated their time to prepare this exhibit. Choice artifacts from private collectors were used to help complete the display. The exhibit synthesized South Carolina's prehistory into four time periods with artifacts corresponding from each time span, signifying the different ways of life from the Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 to 8,000 B.C.) to the Archaic Period (8,000 to 1,000 B.C.), to the Woodland Period (1,000 B.C. to A.D. 700) through the Mississippian Period (A.D. 700 to 1,600).

The Archeology of Groton Plantation

In October 1983, The Institute designed and constructed an exhibit on prehistory and artifacts from Groton Plantation, a large landholding of 22,471 acres located in Allendale and Hampton counties, South Carolina. The plantation, owned by the Winthrop family, contains significant information about the prehistory of the Southeast. The artifacts were recovered in the mid-1960s by an expedition from the Peabody Museum of Harvard and are now on permanent loan to the Institute. The display at the University of South
Carolina-Salkehatchie Campus in Allendale was prepared with funds donated by the Winthrop family in order to present the prehistoric significance of the area to the general public.

Prehistoric occupations in the region can be traced from about 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1500. The artifacts featured in the display include tools, pottery, projectile points and bones recovered from the sites on the plantation.

John Winthrop dedicates the archeology of Groton Plantation exhibit at the USC-Salkehatchie Campus in Allendale.
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Southeastern Archeological Conference

The Institute cosponsored the Fortieth Annual Southeastern Archeological Conference, along with the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and the Archeological Society of South Carolina. Three hundred seventy-five people registered for the conference. Of these, one-tenth in attendance was the interested public. The public was also reached through a 30-minute radio show, "Time to Talk with Bill Benton," WSCQ Radio, hosted by Tommy Charles (IAA/USC) and Stanton Green, of the Anthropology Department (USC).

The keynote address of the conference was delivered by Professor Lewis R. Binford, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. His lecture was entitled "Agriculture and Cultural Evolution in the Southeastern United States." Other topics covered during the three-day meeting included an update on aboriginal archeology in South Carolina; recent discoveries in sixteenth-century Spanish research; prehistoric Mississippian religion; cultural resource management at U.S. Army installations in the Southeast; and current research on southern plantations.

A book fair and poster session were successful as educational tools conveying archeological news on the Gregg Shoals Site (9EB259), the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area in South Carolina and Georgia, and the Mulberry Site in Kershaw County.

The conference was supported in part by a grant from the S. C. Committee for the Humanities, an agent of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Archeological Society of South Carolina

In an effort to work with the interested citizens of the state, to protect the State's non-renewable natural and cultural resources, and to spread scientific knowledge to the public, the Institute sponsors the Archeological Society of South Carolina. The monthly newsletter (Features and Profiles) and bi-annual journal (South Carolina Antiquities) offer a means of presenting archeological information to avocational and professional archeologists alike. A book-length series (Occasional Papers) is also published by the Society. Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month in McKissick Museum on campus. Local and visiting speakers have discussed general archeology, specific excavations, underwater recovery, physical anthropology, Indian mounds and villages, historic fortifications, archeological conservation philosophy, and other subjects of interest to the state's heritage.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina (1982) was held in the Wade Hampton Building in Columbia, South Carolina. Robert L. Stephenson and Stanley South were featured as the banquet
speakers. Dr. Stephenson provided an introduction to the archeological investigations at Santa Elena. Stanley South discussed the architecture and artifacts of the sixteenth-century Spanish site.

Dr. Dan F. Morse of the Arkansas Archeological Survey was the guest speaker at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina held at the University's Capstone in Columbia, April 1983. Dr. Morse addressed the past 12,000 years of human life as reconstructed from the archeological remains of Northeast Arkansas.

In the fall and winter seasons of 1982 and 1983, A. Robert Parler, Jr., President of the Society, has sponsored excavations at the Allan Mack site, a prehistoric stratified site near the North Edisto River in the Upper Coastal Plain. He has been assisted by James L. Michie and John Beth and supported by volunteer workers. The site has a full representation of cultural occupation from Early Archaic continuing through Late Woodland periods.
APPENDIX A

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

1982-1983 Staff

Alan B. Albright, Underwater Archeologist
Dorothy M. Alford, Administrative Assistant
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Richard D. Brooks, Archeologist
Gordon H. Brown, Photographic Specialist
Janice Brown, Archeological Assistant
Mary Joyce Burns, Word Processor Operator
Veletta Canouts, Archeologist
Tommy Charles, Archeological Assistant
Christopher H. Craft, Property Clerk
Harry Doswell, Archeological Assistant
R. Darby Erd, Artist-Illustrator
John Goldsborough, Jr., Archeologist
Albert C. Goodyear III, Archeologist, Research Associate Professor and Acting Associate Director
Leigh A. Haigler, Archeological Assistant
Elizabeth Hanson, Archeological Assistant
Glen T. Hanson, Jr., Archeologist
Mike Harmon, Archeologist
Michael Hartley, Archeologist
Salley Hotchkiss, Archeological Assistant
Susan Jackson, Archeological Assistant
Bonnie Kell, Archeological Assistant
Kenneth E. Lewis, Archeologist
B. J. Lyles, Archeological Assistant
William H. Marquardt, Associate Director and Research Associate Professor
Debra Martin, Archeological Assistant
Laura McGuire, Associate Curator
James L. Michel, Archeologist
Curtiss Peterson, Conservator
Kenneth A. Pinson, Editorial Assistant
Kenneth Sassaman, Archeological Assistant
Sam Schillaci, Archeological Assistant
James Scurry, Archeologist
Gary Shapiro, Archeologist
Katherine R. Singley, Conservator
Stanley A. South, Archeologist and Research Professor
Robert L. Stephenson, Director, State Archeologist and Research Professor
Azalee Swindle, Clerk
V. Ann Tippitt, Archeologist
John W. White, Archeologist
Ralph L. Wilbanks, Archeologist
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APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS BY INSTITUTE STAFF 1982-1983

Albright, Alan B.

Albright, Alan B. and Ralph Wilbanks

Brooks, Mark J., Larry Lepionka, and John . Goldsborough, Jr.
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1982 Foreword. The analysis of Late Archaic-Early Woodland adaptive change along the Middle Savannah River: a proposed study, by Glen T. Hanson, Jr. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Notebook 14 (1 & 2).


Goodyear, Albert C., William Monteith, and Michael Harmon

Goodyear, Albert C., Sam B. Upchurch, Mark J. Brooks, and Nancy C. Goodyear

Lewis, Kenneth E., Jr.
1983 Archeological investigations at McCrady's longroom in Charleston, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Notebook 15 (3 & 4).

Marquardt, William H. and Albert C. Goodyear (assemblers)

Marquardt, William H., Anta Montet-White, and Sandra C. Scholtz

Michie, James L.

1983 An archeological investigation of the cultural resources of Callawassie Island, Beaufort County, S. C. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 176.

Scurry, James D.
1982 Archeological investigations of the Old Yard site at Redcliffe Plantation, Aiken County, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Notebook 14 (3 & 4).

South, Stanley
1983 Revealing Santa Elena 1982. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 188.

South, Stanley (editor)

Tippitt, Ann

Tippitt, V. Ann and William H. Marquardt

Wilbanks, Ralph
APPENDIX C

PAPERS PRESENTED AT SCHOLARLY MEETINGS
1982-1983

Albright, Alan B.

Charles, Tommy

Goldsborough, John, Jr.

Goodyear, Albert C.

Marquardt, William H.
- April, 1982 - "Advancing the understanding of Late Pleistocene/Holocene societies." Society for American Archaeology, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Michie, James L.

Scurry, James D.
- April, 1982 - "Geographic Patterns of Lithic Resource Procurement: An Example from the South Carolina Collections Survey." Eighth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

South, Stanley
- November, 1982 - "Excavation of the Northwest Bastion of Fort San Felipe (1572-1576) at the Spanish Colonial City of Santa Elena." Twenty-third Annual Conference on Historic Site Archeology, Asheville, N. C.

Stephenson, Robert L.
APPENDIX D

TALKS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
1982-1983

Albright, Alan B.


- April, 1982 - "Conservation of Antiquities." Camden Middle School, Gifted Children Program, Camden, S. C.


- September, 1982 - "Underwater Archeology in S. C." Lake City Rotary Club, Lake City, S. C.


Charles, Tommy
- October, 1983 - Field trip, Barnwell Middle School, Barnwell, S. C.

- November, 1983 - "Indians of South Carolina." Alcorn Middle School, Columbia, S. C.


- December, 1983 - "Prehistoric Man in South Carolina." Hand Middle School, Columbia, S. C.

- December, 1983 - "Lithic Technology in South Carolina." Hand Middle School, Columbia, S. C.

- December, 1983 - Identification of Indian Artifacts. First Annual Myrtle Beach Fossil Fair, Santee Cooper Auditorium, Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Goldborough, John, Jr.
- July, 1982 - "Interview on Santa Elena." PBS, Public Service Television Show. (Co-hosted with Stanley South and Michael Hartley).

Scurry, James D.
- September, 1982 - "The Present Day Geography and Cultural Landscape of Daufuskie Island, South Carolina." Archeological Society of South Carolina, McKissick Museum, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

- April, 1982 - "The Impact of Aboriginal Populations on the Landscape of Pre-Columbian America." Lecture for the Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Class on Man's Impact on the Environment, Columbia, S. C.

South, Stanley
- July, 1982 - "Santa Elena Research." Historic Annapolis lecture, Annapolis, Maryland.

- July, 1982 - "Archeology at Santa Elena." University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology Field School, Annapolis, Maryland.

- July, 1982 - "Pattern Recognition at Santa Elena." St. Mary's City Commission Archeological Staff, St. Mary's City, Maryland.

- August, 1982 - "Archeology at Santa Elena." The Archeological Society of South Carolina, Beaufort, South Carolina.


- April, 1983 - "Method in Historical Archeology." Guest Visiting Lecturer Program, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.


Wilbanks, Ralph L.


- April, 1982 - "Managing Underwater Antiquities in South Carolina." Charleston Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of South Carolina Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.


- April, 1982 - "The South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982." South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Division of Law Enforcement and Boating, District 6, Eutaw Springs, South Carolina.

- April, 1983 - "The South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982." South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Division of Law Enforcement and Boating, District 5, Bonneau, South Carolina.

- September, 1982 - "Underwater Archeology in South Carolina." Pine Ridge Middle School, Cayce, South Carolina.


- May, 1983 - "The South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982." South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Division of Law Enforcement and Boating, District 1, Greenville, South Carolina.


- May, 1983 - "The South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982." South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Division of Law Enforcement and Boating, District 4, St. George, South Carolina.


APPENDIX E

CONTRACTS 1982-1983

Marquardt, William H.

Stephenson, Robert L.

Tippitt, V. A.

APPENDIX F

GRANTS 1982-1983

Albright, Alan B.
1982 Second Phase, Underwater Archeological Excavations of Site 38BK285 in Wadboo Creek, Berkeley County, S.C. Berkeley County Development Board, matching grant ($23,391).

Goldsborough, John Jr.

Goodyear, Albert C.

Goodyear, Albert C. and Robert L. Stephenson
1983 Presenting Archeology in the Southeast to the Public. South Carolina Committee for the Humanities ($1,000).
South, Stanley and Robert L. Stephenson  
1982 Excavation of the Northwest Bastion of Fort San Felipe at Santa Elena, National Endowment for the Humanities ($40,000).  
1982 Soil Stabilization at the San Felipe Historical Site at Santa Elena, United States Marine Corps ($2,559).  
1982 Historical Research at Santa Elena. The Explorers Club of New York ($600).  
1982 The Excavation of a Part of the City of Santa Elena, National Geographic Society ($25,000).  
1983 Testing Archeological Methods at the Sixteenth-Century Spanish Fort San Felipe. The National Science Foundation ($35,000).

APPENDIX G

COURSES TAUGHT 1982-1983

Goodyear, Albert C.  
Anth 498A Pro-Seminar and Lab, Lithic Technology, Visiting Invitational Associate Professor, Arizona State University, Spring, 1982.  
Anth 590A Reading and Conference, Arizona State University, Spring, 1982.  
Anth 593 Method and Theory in Archeology (team taught), Arizona State University, Spring, 1982.  
Anth 540 Development of Anthropological Archaeology, M.A. P.S.A. Program, University of South Carolina, Spring, 1982.

Michie, James L.  
Anth 101 Introductory Physical Anthropology and Archeology, University of South Carolina, Fall, 1983.

South, Stanley  
Anth 745 Method and Theory in Historical Archeology, University of South Carolina, Spring, 1982.

Stephenson, Robert L.  
Anth 744 Research Practicum in Conservation Archeology, University of South Carolina, Spring, 1982.
APPENDIX H

MEMBERSHIP ON THESES AND DISSERTATION COMMITTEES
1982-1983

Goodyear, Albert C.
John W. White, Masters thesis, University of Arkansas.

Glen T. Hanson, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Shelley Hight, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Sharon Pekrul, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Kenneth Sassaman, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Paula A. Sutton, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Marquardt, William H.

Ruth Sheard, M.A. committee, University of South Carolina.

Deborah Martin, M.A. committee, University of South Carolina.

Shelley Hight, M.A. committee, University of South Carolina.

Harriet Smith, M.A. committee (chair), University of South Carolina.

Sharon Pekrul, M.A. committee, University of South Carolina.

Jeanne Metropol, M.A. committee (chair), University of South Carolina.

J. Alan May, Ph.D. committee (chair), University of Missouri.

South, Stanley

Michael A. Harmon, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Benjamin Resnick, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

Stephenson, Robert L.

Marion F. Smith, Jr., Doctoral Dissertation, University of Oregon.

Ruth Sheard, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.
APPENDIX I
OFFICES HELD 1982-1983

Albright, Alan B.
Co-founder, Advisory Council of Underwater Archeology
Director, North American Society of Oceanic History
Charter Member, Society of Professional Archeologist
Charter Member, Society of Historical Archeology

Charles, Tommy

Goldsborough, John Jr.
Secretary, South Carolina Council of Professional Archeologists, 1982-1983.

Goodyear, Albert C.
Invited participant, Southern Appalachian Archaeology Workshop, Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Asheville, N.C., October 8, 1983.
Local Arrangements and Facilitator, Ninth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., March, 1983.
Conference Coordinator, Fortieth Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, South Carolina, November 3-5, 1983.
Marquardt, William H.
Program Chairman, Eight Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1982.

Michie, James L.
Program Chairman, Ninth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, University of South Carolina, Columbia, March, 1983.

South, Stanley
Chairman and founder, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, 1960-1983.

Stephenson, Robert L.


Member, South Carolina Board of Review for the National Register of Historic Sites, 1970 to present.

Member, ex Officio, Camden Historical Commission.

Member, South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Board.

APPENDIX J
EDITORSHIPS 1982-1983

Marquardt, William H.
Editor, Southeastern Archeological Conference, 1982.

South, Stanley

APPENDIX K
CONSULTATIONS 1982-1983

Charles, Tommy
Coordinator, "Indian Artifacts of South Carolina." Exhibit at McKissick Museum, jointly sponsored by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, U.S.C. and the Archeological Society of South Carolina.
Goodyear, Albert C.
Review of Grant Proposals for the National Science Foundation.

Reviewer of Grant Proposals for the National Endowment for the Humanities.


Consultant, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Florida Department of State, December, 1982. Artifact Analysis and Interpretation of Paleo-Indian site of Harney Flats, 8HI507.

Consultant, Division of Archives and History and Records Management, Florida Department of State, August, 1983. Data Interpretation and report preparation for Harney Flats, 8HI507.

Hartley, Michael

Peterson, Curtiss
Conservator, 1983 expedition on archeological exploration and recovery at the site of the U.S.S. Monitor, August, 1983.

South, Stanley
Review of Grant Proposals for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Review of Grant Proposals for the National Science Foundation.

Stephenson, Robert L.
Review of Grant Proposals for Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.

Consulting Committee for Tennessee Valley Authority Archeological Programs.

APPENDIX L

POSITIONS HELD ON UNIVERSITY AND STATE COMMITTEES 1982-1983

Albright, Alan B.
Member, Search Committee for Director, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Graduate School, University of South Carolina, 1983.

Goodyear, Albert C.
Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, Master of Arts Public Service Archeology Program, University of South Carolina, 1982-1983.
Member, Comprehensive Exam Committee, Masters of Arts Public Service Archeology Program, University of South Carolina, 1982-1983.

Visiting Invitational Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Spring, 1982.

Alternate Member, South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Board, September, 1982-present.

Member, Peat Mining Study Committee, Land Resources Conservation Commission, State of South Carolina, October, 1983-present.

Acting Associate Director, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, July, 1983-present.

South, Stanley

Member, Search Committee for Director, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Graduate School, University of South Carolina, 1983.