Annual Report 1985

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

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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL REPORT 1985
SCIAA's new headquarters:

1321 Pendleton Street
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

A special thanks to all people involved in SCIAA's relocation from Maxcy Basement to the Pendleton Building.

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology
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COLUMBIA, SC 29208
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

March 1986
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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (hereafter: "SCIAA") was first established in 1963 and currently serves as the main state agency concerned with South Carolina's prehistoric and historic archaeology, its discovery, study, revelation, and official safe-keeping at a curatorial facility.

SCIAA also administers, for the State Budget and Control Board, the Museum Commission, and itself, the provisions of the 1982 State Underwater Antiquities hobby and commercial salvage act.

SCIAA, administratively a unit of the University of South Carolina, initiates and conducts broad field and collections research throughout the state, co-conducts a Masters Degree program, and assists the many other state agencies, such as S.C. Parks, Recreation and Tourism, S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources, S.C. Heritage Trust, S.C. Department of Archives and History, S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, and the S.C. Development Board, in land use activities.

The missions of S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology are specified by two S.C. Statutes and are paraphrased below:

60-13-210 et seq. Enabling Act for SCIAA
54-7-400 et seq. Underwater Antiquities Act Administered by SCIAA

- Conducting archaeological and anthropological research on behalf of the State.

- Creating and maintaining the South Carolina Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory including the Site Numbering System for the Inventory.

- Curating the Archaeological Collections of the State.

- Advising the State Historic Preservation Officer for ensuring the adequacy of all archaeological research and the resulting reports of archaeological research carried on in the State by any individual, organization, or other entity whether private or public.
• Conducting or causing to be conducted archaeological field or laboratory investigations or both at the State Archaeologist’s discretion on behalf of and in the best interests of the State, which investigations may be at prehistoric and historic sites on land or beneath State waters or outside the State when the research relates to archaeological understanding of the heritage of the State.

• Entering the Institute into contracts and agreements and accepting grants and gifts, and expending funds from these on behalf of the Institute to conduct or cause to be conducted archaeological or anthropological research or both at prehistoric and historic sites and areas on land or beneath State waters or outside the State, that may be expected to be beneficial to the State and that will preserve the archaeological and anthropological heritage of the State and contribute to an understanding of that heritage.

• Developing facilities and professional and support staff appropriate to the performance of his responsibilities and managing the day-to-day activities of the Institute in the best interests of the State.

• Cooperating with the University of South Carolina, in ways that are feasible and mutually agreeable, in the conduct of the academic program, including teaching...when the teaching does not interfere with the primary research purposes of the Institute.

• Administering the licensing and monitoring provisions of the S.C. Underwater Antiquities Act which claims for the State, and controls use thereof, all submerged antiquities, and most of the bottoms of navigable waters in the State and one marine league seaward from mean low water of the Atlantic Ocean.

SCIAA services provided under these statutes are paraphrased below:

• The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology curates the Archaeological Collections of the State in a modern warehouse with advanced security features and the attentions of several staff members.
In this connection, SCIAA receives private donations, curates Federal properties under contract, loans artifacts and features to county, city, and the State museums, and provides controlled study facilities for these Collections. At the current time, the Institute has some actual 29,000 cubic feet of volume in Collections.

- SCIAA maintains the written records of all archaeological sites in the State, these currently amounting to some 10,500 folder entries, and the voluminous supporting data such as 3,500 site reports, 2,500 project files, and a library of 11,700 archaeological titles. These secure facilities are made available to approved scholars and contractors on a daily basis.

- SCIAA, under law, maintains a significant capability to perform contractual, archaeological surveys and excavations. Some such services to state and county agencies are also performed with allocated Institute funding, but the S.C. Institute is currently performing about $600,000 in large contracts for private and federal organizations.

It is the State Archaeologist's practice at the current time to encourage the development and strength of private archaeological companies in South Carolina. Therefore, the S.C. Institute does not bid competitively against private companies and, rather, the State Archaeologist maintains a contractor list for appropriate referrals.

- The State Archaeologist advises State, Federal, County, Industry, and Citizens on the proper treatment of and planning for archaeological resources. Advice ranges from field situations and artifact and fossil identifications, to literature, research quality, display and curation, compliance, and referrals to other agencies and data bases.

In addition to a yearly consideration of some 2,100 permitting notices from other State and Federal agencies, SCIAA has a very considerable interaction with the professional and citizen-avocationalist communities.

- SCIAA provides the home offices of the professional Council of South Carolina
Professional Archaeologists and the avocational Archaeological Society of South Carolina organizations and supports their objectives by contract and cooperation.

- SCIAA co-manages an active Joint Masters Program in Public Service Archaeology with the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, and in very considerable ways supports the academic and public services of the University of South Carolina.

- The Underwater Division of SCIAA administrates and accomplishes the provisions of the 1982 Underwater Antiquities Act. In addition to surveys (both contracted and as obliged service), the Institute also maintains the largest Hobby Diver Licensing monitoring program in the United States. This Hobby program has received outstanding acclamation in trade publications.

- SCIAA has the Western Hemisphere's largest Waterlogged Wood Conservation facility, located on the USC campus, and is currently in a 10 year treatment of the famous Brown's Ferry Vessel which will be exhibited by the Georgetown Historical Society.

At the current time some 30 prehistoric canoes and up to 50 historic vessels are being considered for treatment, and contracts with other states and Parks Canada are contemplated.

- The Conservation Division of SCIAA, although small, provides guidance to people and agencies in South Carolina on artifact care and conservation. Recently the USC Medical School has made available several modern labs for this SCIAA Conservation, in addition to SCIAA's resources in 3 other buildings. The Head of the Division is on the Monitor Technical Committee and is overseeing the installation of Britain's Mary Rose Trust Exhibit at the S.C. Patriot's Point Development Authority in Charleston.

A new program with the Winterthur Museum to train conservators in South Carolina has been instituted by the Conservation Division of SCIAA.

- In data sharing, SCIAA sponsors numerous workshops, technical symposia, scientific
meetings, and public lectures and interviews, school programs, press conferences, field-trips, exhibits, and publications.

As an Institute, SCIAA publishes 5 regular series of books and magazines on South Carolina archaeology, and in Calendar Year 1985 published over 2,500 high quality edited pages which were distributed either free or at cost to state users and education and library institutions.

Finally, and as a primary mission under law, SCIAA aggressively provides state-of-the-art, scientific research about South Carolina's prehistoric and historic past. This service ranges from collectors' surveys to the excavation of the Spanish Colonial Capitol of Santa Elena (1562-1587), now Parris Island, S.C. This research service is funded by the State and the University, and by other organizations such as the National Geographic Society, the National Science Foundation, and the Explorer's Club.

GOVERNING BOARD: There is no Governing Board since by S.C. Code of Laws 60-13-210, the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology "...must be under the general control of the University of South Carolina, but administratively separated from any other academic unit of the university below the level of college or school, and under the executive control of the Director of the Institute, who is designated State Archaeologist." The University Provost and the Graduate School administer the Institute.

De facto, the State Archaeologist receives resources, instruction, and counsel from the University; counsel from the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina; and instruction, counsel, and assistance—requests from fellow state agencies, the legislature and the Governor. The State Archaeologist retains the line responsibility for agency decisions and directions that meet public objectives and advance the overall benefit of the citizens of the State.

PERSONNEL: The Director is appointed by the usual search committee procedures of the University of South Carolina pursuant to S.C. Code of Laws 60-13-210. Further staffing instructions are given in the Act.
In general, in SFY 1984-1985, the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology had some 60 Full-Time-Equivalent employees, about 1/2 being Full-Time State positions funded by State allocation or Contract overhead, and about 1/2 being Temporary positions funded by contracts, grants, or gifts. Regardless of funding or time specifications of various employees, all personnel are classified in University- and State-approved positions and titles.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Via the University of South Carolina Budgetary process, the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is, overall, funded by State Allocation, federal contracts, federal and private grants, gifts, and the small-scale sale of certain series and publications. Four of five total buildings occupied wholly or in part by SCIAA are located by the University, while the fifth building is located by the U.S. Department of Energy at the Savannah River Plant.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION: SCIAA's administrative structure is illustrated in Figure 1.

In sum, SCIAA is a 60+ member state agency, at the University of South Carolina, that, by State laws, accomplishes the discovery, research, revelation, and conservation of historic and prehistoric archaeology, and related paleontological and other cultural heritage by, and of, and for the Peoples of South Carolina.

In State Fiscal Year 1984-1985, SCIAA had an "allocated and contracted-and-granted" income total of $1.7 million.
RESEARCH
Santa Elena Project

Through a National Science Foundation grant of $38,000 the report (SCIAA Research Manuscript Series 196) was written on the excavation of the Casa Fuerte and wells at Spanish Ft. San Felipe at Santa Elena, the colonial capitol of Spanish Florida. During the summer Bill Hunt and Guy Prentice dug 132 three-foot sample squares in the eighth fairway of the Parris Island golf course searching for evidence of Spanish houses in that area. This project was carried out under an $11,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, received by Stan South, entitled "Discovering Santa Elena West of Fort San Felipe at Santa Elena." Stan also received a $1,000 grant from the National Geographic Society and this was used to open an area over one of the Spanish houses beside the golf course.

Through a grant from the National Science Foundation of $43,078, Stan worked with Russ Skowronek and Rich Johnson on the taxonomic study of Spanish pottery from Santa Elena and its forts. Under this grant John Goldsborough worked on processing the Indian pottery contemporary with the Spanish occupation. John was assisted by Phil Corsi, Mike Harmon and Tom Cowan. Chester DePratter and Mike Harmon carried out the analysis and taxonomic study of the Indian wares and Chester is preparing a report on this.

Stan is working with Phil Corsi on the taxonomic description of the nails, buckles, and military objects such as musket balls, crossbow points, etc., while Bill Radisch is assisting with the search for documented examples of these artifacts. This NSF project will continue through most of 1986.

An additional grant was received by Stan South from the Spanish Government ($10,000) and the National Endowment for the Humanities ($10,000) for Eugene Lyon (Principal Investigator) to translate Spanish microfilm documents dealing with Santa Elena. This project began in 1985 but will continue through 1986.

The Allendale Chert Quarries

Fieldwork continued in 1985 on the chert quarries on both land and underwater. Sites 38AL135 on Smiths Lake Creek and 38AL23 along the Savannah River were found
during the 1983–1984 survey to have excellent stratigraphic potential and worthy of excavations. The sites are owned by the Sandoz Chemical Corporation who has graciously allowed us to work on their land for the past three years.

Using a SCIAA seed grant, a ten day testing project led by Albert Goodyear was conducted at 38AL23. The exploratory testing was successful on several accounts. Using almost entirely volunteer labor from the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, the Augusta Archaeological Society, and members of the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society out of Savannah, Georgia, seven 2 meter squares were excavated to a depth of 100 centimeters. The site is located on an alluvial terrace of the Savannah River at the base of a hillside with quarried chert outcrops. Evidence of 10,000 years of occupation was found contained within a meter of alluvial sands. From 100 to 80 centimeters is likely to represent Paleoindian remains, although no lanceolate diagnostics were recovered. Side-notched beveled Early Archaic points were found in the 80–60 centimeter levels, and a Morrow Mountain point was found in the next level (50–60 centimeter). A newly recognized MA-LA horizon (50–30 centimeter), which appears to fall stratigraphically between Morrow Mountain (4000 B.C.) and Savannah River Late Archaic (3000 B.C.), was extensive throughout the site. Several knapping features containing broken heat treated bifaces, fire cracked rock, and MA-LA stemmed points were encountered. The site also manifests Early and Middle Woodland occupations indicated by several Deptford sherds, and a Mississippian component(s) represented by complicated stamped and burnished sherds. An urn burial was also found intruded down into the Early Archaic level. The vessel was a whole late Mississippian Pee Dee–like jar with rectilinear stamping on the exterior. A small infant skeleton six to nine months in age was found in the bottom of the urn.

Site 38AL135, located on the east bank of Smiths Lake Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River, presented an obvious alluvially buried layer of chert flakes and bifaces when initially discovered. A pilot dredging operation carried out in 1984 by SCIAA underwater archaeologists revealed several Paleoindian–like preforms either deposited in situ in the creek, washed in from the bank, or both. Using a grant from the USC Venture Fund, Goodyear and Albright and the SCIAA Underwater Division returned for three weeks in July to recover a sample of lithic technology from the sediments of the creek. The goals of the project were to generate as large a sample as possible in order to accurately diagnose the type of Paleoindian technology present; to
test the hypothesis that the site was unoccupied during Early Archaic times; and to develop air lift technology capable of dredging in shallow water conditions.

Several Paleoindian-like bifaces were found, including two Simpson points and a classic Dalton point made, ironically, from rhyolite, a rock native to the Piedmont. Early Archaic side and corner-notched points were found, demonstrating that the site was continually occupied from Paleoindian through Archaic times. After some in-the-field modifications, the air lift system proved very effective and generated enormous quantities of lithic material from both 38AL135 and from 38AL143, a rich site found late in the project situated in less than 6 feet of water. In fact, the latter site was so dense in lithic remains that as much was found in two days of dredging here as was recovered in nearly 10 days downstream at 38AL135. In all, nearly 80 gallon-sized plastic sacks of lithic specimens were recovered from both sites.

Funding was not provided in the initial grant for lab analysis. However, a grant of $5,000 was given by Roland C. Young, President of the South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council (SCUARC), for this purpose. This has enabled the Smiths Lake Creek project to go forward, providing for an assistant, Andee Steen, to catalog and classify the rich inventory under the direction of Albert Goodyear. This sample of lithic remains now constitutes the largest lithic collection from a single site on the Coastal Plain related to the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. As such, it will provide a valuable typological datum for advancing our knowledge of these temporally distant people through the study of their stone tools.

Because of the demonstrated size, complexity and significance of 38AL135 and 38AL23, it is important that prolonged field investigations be carried out using specialists in other fields to aid in the understanding of how these sites were formed. Dr. John E. Foss, soil scientist with the University of Tennessee, and Dr. Sam B. Upchurch, geologist with the University of South Florida, have joined the projects as colleagues to aid in the study of sediments, soils, environments, and chert. Funding has been received from the National Geographic Society to support a sustained field effort in the spring of 1986.

The Sandoz Chemical Corporation at the Martin, S.C. plant, owners of the chert quarries, have been most cooperative in our continued research at these sites. In July, the Mississippian urn in a display case was presented back to its owners, the Sandoz Chemical
Corporation, in a brief ceremony at the plant (Fig. 2). Attending were representatives of the Sandoz company, SCUARC, the S.C. Heritage Trust Program and the State Archaeologist and Director of SCIAA. The chert quarries have been proposed as sites worthy of protection by registration in the S.C. Heritage Trust Program as well as the National Register of Historic Places. Late in 1985, the "Allendale Chert Quarries Archaeological District" was officially accepted by the National Register. This is the first archaeological district in South Carolina.

Figure 2: Presentation of Mississippian urn to the Sandoz Chemical Corporation, July 17, 1985, at the Sandoz Plant, Martin, S.C. From left to right: Mr. Roland C. Young, President, SCUARC; Dr. Albert Goodyear, SCIAA; Mr. Mike Anderson, Personnel Manager at Sandoz; Dr. Bruce E. Rippeteau, State Archaeologist and Director, SCIAA; and Mr. Tom Kohlsaat, Supervisor, Nongame and Heritage Trust Section, S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department.

Other research related to Allendale chert concerned a scanning electron microscope (SEM) study to develop a method of determining whether or not prehistoric artifacts were thermally altered. Modern flintknappers know that exposing chert to temperatures greater than 300°C for several hours usually causes an improvement in the capacity of the rock to be flaked. Color changes
often occur and the rock becomes more "fine grained" and lustrous. This study was done by Donnie Barker under the direction of Albert Goodyear as a class project in ANTH 750. Samples of natural, unaltered chert were taken from 16 sources in Allendale County, S.C., and from neighboring Burke and Screven Counties, Georgia. Samples of these rocks were heated in a ceramic kiln at the USC Art Department with the help of Tom Dimig, Head Ceramicist. From these heat treated specimens and the natural parent rock, small flakes were taken for observation under the SEM. At 500X magnification, a single polaroid black-and-white photo was made of the surface condition of 51 flakes. These photos were then classified without prior knowledge according to whether they were natural or thermally changed. Of the 17 heated examples, 16 were correctly identified and 6 were chosen as altered, which were not. Overall accuracy was 86%, giving confidence in our ability to recognize thermally altered artifacts using the SEM.

Now that a catalog of natural and thermally altered cherts from the Allendale area has been created. We are in a position to approach unknown archaeological cases through microscopy. The primary macroscopic criteria used in the profession to discern thermal alteration are color changes and glossiness. The Paleoindian and Archaic artifacts made of Allendale chert are notorious for their highly weathered and patinated condition, alternations which usually obliterate color and glossiness. Research is now underway to obtain samples of small flakes taken from the unweathered interior portion of broken early projectile points to determine the incidence of thermal alteration in these technologies. Among many Paleoindian lithic assemblages in North America, thermal alteration is widespread.

The Nipper Creek Project

In 1970, a bulldozer was used to strip off sand for building a golf course on a hillside overlooking Nipper Creek in upper Richland County. As the sand was sifted to prepare the area for commercial use, hundreds of prehistoric and early historic artifacts were recovered. The site was briefly visited by SCIAA archaeologists and the site number 38RD18 was assigned. A large private collection of prehistoric artifacts, most of them Archaic in age (8000-4000 B.C.), was gathered by Mr. Frank Green who graciously allowed Institute personnel to record and catalog his collection. The Nipper Creek site, as it has come to be known, has been almost legendary in South Carolina archaeology because of its tremendous Archaic artifact content. Some limited tests with bucket auger by SCIAA archaeologists in the late
1970s indicated that the site might have substantial depth and stratification.

In 1985 Albert Goodyear and Ruth Wetmore applied for and received a U.S. Department of Interior Survey and Planning Grant through the S.C. Department of Archives and History to survey and nominate this important site. Because of the unusual sandy soil and the preliminary indications of stratification, a geological consultant, Dr. Don Colquhoun of the USC Geology Department was brought in to analyze the nature of the sediments and to determine how artifacts were buried.

Three weeks of fieldwork included excavating two-meter squares and spot testing with a 20 centimeter diameter bucket auger in 51 locations, the latter being used to determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site. Altogether, the area tested was about 200 x 700 meters. The length of the site is thus nearly one-half mile, an area from which artifacts diagnostic of all major prehistoric and historic periods in South Carolina, beginning with Paleoindian, have been recovered.

Test squares were excavated in the area not affected by sand stripping. A 2 x 4 meter unit was dug in arbitrary 10 centimeter levels to 110 centimeters. This unit produced an excellent stratigraphic record beginning with a buried Savannah River Late Archaic midden encountered below the plowzone.

From the ground surface to 30 centimeters, only occasional flakes were found. At 45 centimeters a densely deposited Savannah River Late Archaic (3000-2000 B.C.) midden was encountered. Consisting of hearths, fire cracked rock, a perforated steatite disk, debitage, three Savannah River stemmed points, and one Otarre-like point, this deposit graded into a Late-Middle Archaic Guilford (4000-3000 B.C.) horizon at about 52 centimeters below surface. Six Guilford points were found between 52-62 centimeters. In the level of 60-70 centimeters, a stratigraphically discrete Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain (5500-4000 B.C.) horizon was discovered. Eleven Morrow Mountain stemmed points were plotted between 64 and 71 centimeters. Fire cracked rock and debitage occurred abundantly from 40 to 70 centimeters. Beginning at 80 centimeters, and ranging to 89 centimeters, 11 well-made unifacial tools appeared. Two side-notched Early Archaic (8000-7000 B.C.) points were found, one at 85 centimeters and the other at 86 centimeters. Below the notched points at 88 centimeters, a Dalton point was recovered, indicating an age of 8500 to 8000 B.C. Flakes of welded vitric tuff and quartz crystal, favored raw material for fluted...
points in the Carolinas, were found from 80 to 110 centimeters. The base of a fluted point was also found on the surface in the sand stripped area.

Charcoal, primarily burned hickory shells, was found in decreasing quantities in levels from 40 centimeters to 90 centimeters. Four radiocarbon dates were obtained: 40-50 centimeters, 4150 + 70 yr B.P. or 2200 B.C. (Beta-14846); 50-60 centimeters, 4190 + 90 yr B.P. or 2240 B.C. (Beta-14847); 60-70 centimeters, 4710 + 60 yr B.P. or 2760 (Beta-14848); and 70-80 centimeters, 5520 + 150 yr B.P. or 3570 B.C. (Beta-14849). An accelerator date is now being run on charcoal taken from the 80-90 centimeter level containing the side-notched points and the Dalton. Charcoal was taken from throughout the 10 centimeter levels to attain datable amounts. The dates of 4,150 B.P. (2200 B.C.) and 4,190 B.P. (2240 B.C.) on the Late Archaic midden seem correct, although they are somewhat late. The lower two dates are definitely too late given the tight artifact stratigraphy recorded here and the well-dated C14 ages reported for these horizons elsewhere in the Southeast.

In the field, no depositional structures were apparent in the profiles. The soil was a consistent medium-grained, massive sand from surface to below 2 meters. A plowed organic A horizon extending to 30 centimeters was present related to the historic period. Slight differences in soil color below the organic A horizon were present, related to the leaching of organic matter from above. Because of the lack of evident structure, Colquhoun recommended that a soil peel be taken off the profile wall.

Using a mixture of glytol and acetone painted on the clean wall face and on cheese cloth painted and laid over that, a thin sheet of plywood was then glued against the chemically impregnated soil and cloth where it was left to dry over night. The next day, a "peel" or thin layer of soil from the profile was removed on the plywood providing a movable, continuous sample of sediment from ground surface to 2.2 meters (Fig. 3). The peel was designed to include the soil well below the earliest level of human occupation in order to examine the sedimentological record of the late Pleistocene-early Holocene transition, and to obtain a picture of sedimentation at Nipper Creek prior to the presence and influence by man. A major finding from the peel was the appearance of faint linear bands less than 2 meters in width running parallel to the ground surface. These occurred in sections from 43-48 centimeters and from 53-92 centimeters below surface. It is thought that these represent depositional events somehow related to
sheet wash and other downslope movements of sands in the colluvial system.

Figure 3: A "peel" of the sedimentological record at Nipper Creek.

From Dr. Colquhoun's textural analyses of the peel and from a study of the local geology, he has determined that the Nipper Creek site is probably exclusively represented by colluvium. A granite pluton has invaded the nearby Slate Belt rocks which has provided a supply of sand from its decomposition. The hillside at Nipper Creek presents a classic colluvial thinning in the sand mantle thickness as one goes upslope from the site. The fortuitous circumstances of the granite pluton, combined with a site that was heavily reoccupied for thousands of years, has provided for one of the better stratified prehistoric sites yet discovered in S.C. archaeology. Preparations are being made for its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. A report will be completed in 1986 and Ruth Wetmore will base her master's thesis on the findings at the site. Plans are being made by Goodyear and Wetmore to conduct more extensive excavations at this important site.
Several WARP projects were conducted during 1985 under the direction of Dr. Chester DePratter. On March 23–24, 1985, the Adamson Mound Site (38KE11) was mapped and surface collected by a crew composed of graduate students and faculty from the USC Department of Anthropology. The site was occupied during the early Pee Dee phase which probably dates to the fourteenth century A.D.

During the summer of 1985, the fifth USC Archaeological Field School (WARP V) was held at the Mulberry Mound Site (38KE12). That field school was attended by four graduate students (eight weeks) and nine undergraduates (five weeks). Drs. Chester DePratter and Joan Gero were co-directors. Research at Mulberry was designed to learn more about the two remaining mounds on the site as well as a burial area originally excavated in 1952 under the direction of Dr. A.R. Kelly. Surface collecting in the agricultural field east of the mounds indicated that the associated village area covers an area of about 3 hectares. A mapping project included this newly discovered village area.

Field School excavations were conducted in Mound A, Mound B, on the fringes of Kelly's burial area, and in a single house in the village east of the mounds. Mound excavations provided information on stratigraphy and construction episodes as well as extent of damage to the mounds caused by plowing and pothunters. Excavation near Kelly's burials was expected to aid in interpretation of the burial cluster, but little new information was obtained. The village house had been badly disturbed by recent agricultural activity, but it was still fairly well preserved. It measured approximately 4 by 6 meters with a fired clay hearth offset near one wall. Two concentrations of hand-sized mica sheets were found on the floor of this structure.

Tommy Charles spent most of August visiting collectors in the area around Camden in an attempt to document extensive collections obtained from long-term erosion of Mulberry (38KE12) and Boykin (38KE8) Mounds by the Wateree River. Tommy visited about 15 collectors, photographed their holdings, and recorded information on several new sites.

In October, Chester DePratter and Alan Albright of SCIAA Underwater Division took a crew of four divers to the Mulberry site to investigate underwater potential of
adjacent portions of the Wateree River and Big Pine Tree Creek. In a four day visit, the divers recovered over 10,000 pottery fragments, and a wide variety of other artifacts including a cut gourd. Chris Judge is currently analyzing these ceramics for his USC M.A. thesis. A grant proposal has been submitted to the USC Venture Fund for additional underwater research at Mulberry.

In November, Michael Harmon took a crew of four to the Dunlap site (38DA66). That site, previously tested by DePratter and Harmon in Fall, 1984, is a 100 meter square village site located on an old oxbow of the Pee Dee River. Because of a high shell content, and 30 centimeters thick midden, food bone, bone tools, and burials are extremely well preserved. To date, over 40 features and 200 postholes have been mapped, and 1 urn burial and 4 inhumations have been excavated. Occupation appears to date to about A.D. 1000-1200.

Private Artifact Collection Survey

The S.C. Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology have jointly funded a fourth phase of the "Private Artifact Collection Survey," conducted by Tommy Charles through Historic Preservation funds in the amount of $6,151 from Archives and History, matched by $6,151 from USC. This project was begun January 1 and completed June 30, 1985. One hundred thirty-seven previously unrecorded prehistoric sites were added to the Statewide Inventory of Archaeological Sites, upping the total for the survey to six hundred ninety-nine. Four collections were donated to the S.C. Institute. Three hundred five collections have been analyzed and recorded.

A fifth phase of the "Private Artifact Collection Survey" was begun October 1, 1985, and will be completed June 30, 1986. This was funded through Historic Preservation funds in the amount of $7,000 from Archives and History, matched by $7,000 from USC.
The Grants and Contracts Division of SCIAA was formally established in December 1984 by Bruce E. Rippeteau, SCIAA Director, to be administered by Glen T. Hanson (Head) and James L. Michie (Associate Head). During the past year the activities of the division have been primarily focused on the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program, funded by the Department of Energy, and the Wachesaw Archaeological Project, funded by Wachesaw Plantation, Inc. The overall goal of the Grants and Contracts Division is the investigation of prehistoric and historic archaeological problems through sponsored support and the conservation of archaeological resources in accordance with state and federal regulations. Grant-funded research at SCIAA during 1985 has been conducted through the Research Division and is discussed in that section of the report.

Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program

The staff of the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program has focused on five excavation projects, five surveys and nine special projects during calendar year 1985. These activities have been supported, completely or in part, by a contract with the Savannah River Operations Office of the United States Department of Energy. Under this contract survey, excavation and special projects are supported in order to assist DOE in archaeological compliance matters, to expand the understanding of regional prehistory and history through research, and to communicate this knowledge to the archaeological community and general public.

Excavation activities associated with the construction of a 1,000 acre cooling lake (L-Lake) were completed in 1985 under the direction of Richard D. Brooks (historic sites) and Mark J. Brooks (prehistoric sites). Eleven archaeological sites were intensively excavated in this project including an early 18th century cowpen site and 19th century mill dam, a deeply stratified prehistoric site with Early Archaic through Early Woodland deposits, and a Woodland Period base camp. Much of 1985 has been spent in detailed analyses of the artifact materials and the preparation of two monographs which will be completed in 1986.
The prehistoric materials from the Pen Point site (38BR383) are under study by Kenneth Sassaman (University of Massachusetts) as part of a dissertation project which addresses changing technological organization in the region. Analyses and report preparation of Archaic materials from the G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228) East Area have been a primary focus of Glen T. Hanson (SRP ARP Program Manager) during the year. Continued excavations through the volunteer assistance of the Augusta (Georgia) Archaeological Society have been undertaken at the G.S. Lewis Site West Area, a large Deptford period village, as part of the combined research and public education aspect of the program. Reports on all of these excavation activities will be available in 1986.

Survey activities concentrated on five field studies and the publication of an extensive report. The inventory of the Savannah River Plant has continued through the implementation of a 25% environmentally stratified sample of the Lower Three Runs Creek watershed which added 22 archaeological sites to the sample for the 300 square mile Department of Energy facility. Through a contract with South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, in conjunction with DOE planners, an intensive survey and testing project was conducted along a 17 mile powerline right-of-way within the SRP which resulted in the examination of 19 archaeological sites. Two surveys were conducted for DOE as part of an SRP thermal mitigation environmental impact statement. A major survey project was initiated in 1985 under the direction of Mark J. Brooks which examined 92 extant and proposed hazardous and non-hazardous waste areas during which 27 archaeological sites were examined. Finally, a report on the intensive survey and testing associated with potential ponds situated on Four Mile Creek and Pen Branch authored by Debra K. Martin, Glen T. Hanson and Richard D. Brooks was published through the Institute.

Special projects conducted through the SRP ARP emphasized research and education. In January, the program hosted the first Hafted Biface Technology Workshop, a two day forum for active researchers in the Georgia and South Carolina area to discuss all aspects of hafted biface manufacture and design which was attended by 10 professional and avocational archaeologists. During the summer, David G. Anderson assembled the first comprehensive prehistoric ceramic type collection for South Carolina which will be supplemented by a ceramic handbook in the future. Mark J. Brooks has initiated a geo-archaeological research project along the Savannah River below the Fall Line to investigate sedimentation as a primary measure of
hydrological and environmental change. This research will center on archaeological and geological sites at the SRP and adjacent areas. A comparative study of Early Archaic assemblages throughout South Carolina was begun by David Burge and Glen T. Hanson to be used in a comprehensive analysis of inter-assemblage variability in raw material, functional classes and technologies. Finally, a grant proposal to DOE's University Instrumentation Program has been jointly submitted by the SRP ARP, SCIAA and USC Department of Geology for the acquisition of a complete X-ray diffraction to assist geological and archaeological research in the Savannah River region.

In an effort to compile the vast archaeological information recently obtained from the Savannah River basin, Glen T. Hanson and David G. Anderson (University of Michigan) organized and chaired a synthetic symposium entitled the "Prehistoric Archaeology of the Savannah River Valley" at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Birmingham, Alabama. Research results from the SRP ARP was presented in seven of the papers presented. Overall, SRP ARP research activities were reported in eleven papers presented at regional and national scholarly meetings.

Educational activities of the program included public presentations (Audubon Society, University of Georgia's Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Charleston Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, local schools, teacher's workshops, Augusta College summer program, newspaper articles, museum docent training, and graduate student lectures), the fabrication of a permanent archaeological exhibit at the Aiken County Historical Museum, and the continued field training of avocational archaeologists at the George S. Lewis Site West Area. Through these activities the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program has attempted to increase the awareness of prehistory in the region.

Wachesaw Archaeological Project

In October 1984, SCIAA contracted with Edward D. Stone, Jr., and Associates of Wilmington, North Carolina, to conduct a series of archaeological investigations on the Richmond Hill and Wachesaw Plantations, two antebellum plantations located on the Waccamaw River in Georgetown County. These investigations turned up evidence of slave cabins, overseers'
houses, a planter's house, an eastern fortification, an antebellum church, a multicomponent prehistoric site, and a large protohistoric site with aboriginal and European occupations.

James Michie, principal investigator, directed excavations at the Richmond Hill Plantation, the church, the fort, and the prehistoric site. Patricia Criddlebaugh, now employed with the South Carolina Department of Archives and history, directed excavation at the protohistoric site and the 18th century structures. Sharon Pekrul, formerly with the Institute for Quaternary Studies, University of Maine at Orono, replaced Patricia and is now completing the analysis and co-writing the final report.

The fieldwork was completed in February 1985 and the material is currently being analyzed. The final report will be printed and available in late Fall 1986.
A wide range of activity and change marked the year for the Division of Underwater Archaeology. Most of the activities concerned additions to the division staff, major equipment acquisitions, major and minor environmental impact surveys, laboratory and field research, and various public service activities.

Management

On February 7th David Brewer, a masters candidate from Florida State University, filled the post of Assistant Underwater Archaeologist. This important new post was filled in order to provide the division's Hobby Diver Program with full-time oversight by a qualified archaeologist, and to bring current archaeological expertise to other division operations.

On November 12th Mark Newell, a temporary staff member since July 1984, became a permanent employee. He filled an Administrative Assistant slot newly assigned to the division. In this post he continues to be responsible for data management and programming in addition to participating in field operations and research and public information programs.

On March 15th Joe Beatty transferred to the division from the University Motor Pool to fill the vacant post of Archaeological Technician. He brought nine year's experience to the considerable responsibilities of vehicle and equipment maintenance and inventory listing as well as diving experience to the division field operations.

Resource management activity expanded considerably during the year. In his new post David Brewer completed seven hobby diver collections surveys. This activity generated much new information and generated important public relations benefits for the division. Azalee Swindle continued to monitor the monthly reports and assisted Brewer in a hobby diver mail survey to gather information from the most active divers licensed within the state. This also generated a significant increase in license renewals.

Hobby Diver License #2000 was issued to Joseph Kelly Morrison of McClellanville, S.C. (Fig. 4). This
represents a high-water mark in the continuing success of South Carolina's commitment to the preservation of submerged archaeological resources, as administered through the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982.

Figure 4: Presentation of Hobby Diver License #2000 to Joseph Kelly Morrison of McClellanville, S.C. (L to R) David Brewer SCIAA u/w archaeologist, Joseph Kelly Morrison, hobby diver, Bruce Rippeteau, State Archaeologist, and Joseph's mother, Mrs. Gene Morrison.

The computerization of the Hobby Diver files and other division operations continued under the guidance of Mark Newell. Two new Tandy TRS-80 Model 2000 computers were purchased to work alongside the four Intertec Data Systems computers donated to the division in 1984. An 18 month long software study was completed by Newell to identify a Data Base Management software package best suited to the needs of the division. As a result of this study a copy of "Revelation" by Cosmos Inc. of Seattle was purchased. This is a state-of-the-art data base management system which will run on both types of division computers. The system's first application was a program to list and sort all active divers in the state by name, address and license expiration.
Additional programming is under development to build applications which will analyze the division's 11-year backfile of hobby diver reports and also analyze monthly reports as they are received.

Reorganization of the division's site and map files was begun by Mark Newell with the assistance of Graduate Assistant Gary Brewer. The result of this activity will be a data base application for development and analysis of site files and a new county road map system for logging sites.

Compliance

During April and May 1985 the division completed a major environmental impact survey for the James Island Bridge in Charleston Harbor. The survey, conducted for the South Carolina Highway Department, required the division staff, a contract diver, David Beard, and consultants to perform side scan sonar and magnetometer surveys. During the four week period of the survey divers made visual and tactile inspections of approximately 500,000 sq. ft. of bottom area in the Ashley River and Wappoo Cut. The survey indicated that the Ashley River had been heavily silted during historic times, and no evidence was found to materially affect the intended location of the bridge and its pilings.

A number of smaller surveys were also performed for the Highway Department during the year. These were done as part of an effort to create closer, and more responsive, cooperation between SCIAA and the Highway Department. On August 8 an examination was made on a bridge replacement site on the North Fork of the Edisto River. No sites were impacted although an interesting wooden structure was noted some distance from the site.

On September 30 another bridge replacement site was surveyed at Stevens Creek in Edgefield County. Again no sites were impacted. The site of an early mill was noted a short distance from the bridge location.

On October 30 a bridge replacement survey was conducted at Smith Creek in Georgetown County and again no objection was found to the proposed work. On November 15th a survey was conducted for the Mark Clark Expressway over the Cooper River north of Charleston, again no objections were raised. The final brief EIS of the year was at the Cainhoy Plantation site on the Wando River, which is the location of the elusive Bartlam pottery
site. This survey was for the installation of a marine railway and no objections were found. Reports on these activities were prepared by the Underwater Division.

Laboratory and Field Research

Field projects conducted by the Underwater Division during the year were primarily in support of prehistoric land projects.

A total of 14 days were spent dredging the creekbed at Smith’s Lake Creek in Allendale County at 38AL135. This site was recorded as a result of a survey and testing project for paleolithic sites by Albert C. Goodyear and Tommy Charles. Previous testing in 1984 indicated the existence of extensive depositions of lithic debris and tools.

The research design called for airlifting the material in depths of four to ten feet. Normally, airlifts require a substantial depth of water in which to work. The lifting power of the device is provided by the expansion of air under pressure which is introduced into the bottom of the airlift tube. The problem of airlifting in the shallow depths of Smith’s Lake Creek was overcome by the construction of a special screen boat with a short airlift tube attachment. Higher than normal air pressure was then introduced into a specially constructed nozzle. The apparatus worked perfectly in depths of 7 to 10 feet, lifting chunks or chert cortical up to 4 lbs. in weight. In shallower depths closer to the bank the device did not work as well as hoped. To solve this problem the airlift was detached from the screen boat and held in the water by a diver. The discharge end was then fed into a small screen supported on the surface by floats. This reduced the height of the lifting distance by two feet and the airlift was able to work well, filling a screen with small debris and tools in an average of four minutes. Goodyear described the collection technique as an unqualified success.

Following the chert quarry project, the division spent four days using the same equipment to recover aboriginal sherds in the Wateree River and Big Pine Creek at sites 38KE12 and 38KE2, the Mulberry Mound complex near Camden. Again, under the direction of Alan Albright, the new device worked successfully, recovering a huge quantity of artifacts ranging from celts to sherds. They will be analyzed by Chester DePratter who has already reported that a large number of complete ceramic vessels can be reconstructed from the material.
recovered. The success of these test excavations resulted in plans for an intensive excavation of the Big Pine Creek site over a four week period during the 1986 field season.

Smaller field projects included the excavation of two wells discovered during the course of construction activity on a lot at the corner of Chalmers and Meeting Streets in Charleston. David Brewer excavated each well with the assistance of Mark Newell and Joe Beatty. Additional documentation of the unique rice plantation floodgate at Dean Hall Plantation was made with the assistance of members of the Charlotte Dive Club. The structure was scheduled to be destroyed by the Corps of Engineers, an action which has been indefinitely delayed due to the interest of the Institute and local government.

Research into the origins of the state's small craft continued with additional information being gathered on known craft and a variety of new barges and small craft. Billy Judd, a Charleston hobby diver, made a major contribution with a series of excellent drawings of barges and boats produced on weekend field trips over the past two years. He will continue to work with Mark Newell to incorporate the information into the data base being developed at SCIAA. The Underwater Archaeology Unit of North Carolina's Department of Archives and History is also following this program with a survey of barges in that state. The resultant data base will be used to test the hypothetical relationships between level of craftsmanship, lumber size and vessel chronology.

Five new ship sites were also investigated during the year. A 127 foot vessel beached in the Dawhoo River was documented by Mark Newell. The ship, named the J. Earl Morris, was abandoned in the 1950s after a career as a sailing vessel that began in the mid 19th century. The ship underwent several conversions from steam to diesel and was last used as a menhaden fisheries boat. Massively constructed, the wooden ship is deeply embedded in mud but largely intact. A small 17th-18th century river craft was also reported to the division during the year. The ship was eroding from the riverbank in the Ashley River. During the year the land on which the vessel rests was acquired by the City of Charleston. Plans are now being made for the stabilization of the site and possible excavation in 1988. Another major vessel was discovered off Dean Hall Landing: a heavily timbered 19th century sailing ship in association with a crib type dock structure.

A ballast pile was discovered during lab analysis of side scan sonar printouts produced during a one-day
survey of Skull Creek near Hilton Head. The division was assisted by the Corps of Engineers, Charleston, who provided the use of the side scan sonar equipment. The survey was conducted to survey the Creek and to test the possibility of remains existing of His Majesty’s Armed Vessel Vigilant. The vessel was lost in Skull Creek during the Revolutionary War. A subsequent dive on the ballast pile revealed massive granite ballast, decaying, timbers and a section of mast. Brass spikes indicated a 19th century wreck which is otherwise unidentified.

Another Revolutionary War site was brought to the attention of the division by three hobby divers, Steve Thornhill, Bobby Snowden and Don Ard. The three found the remains of a vessel off Lewisfield Plantation in the Cooper River. They raised a cannon and a swivel gun from the site and delivered these to the Institute for conservation. During subsequent dives on the site by the Division, additional artifacts were recovered and a site map prepared. According to local legend, two ships were attacked at this location by Wade Hampton. Both were burned. The Lewisfield wreck appears to meet this description in terms of armaments and evidence of burning. A second wreck was discovered downstream from the first wreck by David Brewer and Joe Beatty, adding further weight to the legend. The find is considered of major importance, and an excellent example of the worth of the Hobby Diver Program. Further action on the site now awaits archival research, development of a research design, and funding.

Archival research may also have lead the division to the site of H.M.S. Alligator. The ship was attacked and burned by Rebel forces in the Ashley River near Charleston. Undergraduate student Ashley Chapman researched the incident and pinpointed a probable location of the wreck. The division was able to check the area with a magnetometer which showed a large anomaly. A test pit airlifted on the site indicated the presence of metallic debris.

Laboratory Research

Two laboratory research projects were conducted during the year: studies of the coins and buttons recovered from previous field excavations at Wadboo Creek. Articles on the research will be published in Volume 18, Nos. 1 and 2 of the Institute Notebook. Additional articles will also be published in that issue on the year’s Underwater Division’s field research.
Conservation is the newest separate function of SCIAA. The Conservation Division was formed in January 1985 by removing the Conservator from the Underwater Division and placing this function on its own. During the course of the year the newly fledged Conservation Division obtained new laboratory facilities through the courtesy of the Radiology Department at the USC School of Medicine. The new quarters consist of four well-equipped laboratory rooms in the Booker T. Washington building, a much better facility than the former quarters in the basement of Thornwell Hall. As a result of this and the general SCIAA move, conservation now occupies quarters in three buildings: Vessel Conservation Facility, the Booker T. Washington Building and the new SCIAA headquarters Pendleton Building.

Major Projects

Figure 5: Browns Ferry Vessel in Conservation Tank at SCIAA's Vessel Conservation Facility.
The continuing major project of the Conservation Division is the conservation of the Brown's Ferry Vessel (Fig. 5). During the past year the conservation program really hit its stride with over 50,000 pounds of polyethylene glycol consolidant being added to the preservation solution. The S.C. Museum Commission very generously donated an overhead crane system from their new facility in the old Mount Vernon Mills building to SCIAA for use in the Vessel Conservation Facility. Installation of the crane in the building will make the facility much more useful and versatile because it will enable us to add and remove items, such as the Brown's Ferry Vessel, easily, cheaply and under a much greater degree of control than before.

Lazarus Project

This project involved the use of Computerized Tomography (CAT Scanning) to survey the contents of a large Indian pot without opening it (Fig. 6). The CAT scan revealed that the pot was a burial urn for a small child. The urn was recovered by Dr. Chester DePratter of SCIAA's Research Division from excavations at the Dunlap Site (38DA66). With the active assistance of Dr. David Adcock and Dr. Nicholas Detorie from the Radiology Department at the USC School of Medicine and the staff of W.J.B. Dorn Veteran's Hospital Radiology Department, the container was taken to the W.J.B. Dorn Veteran's Hospital and scanned on their C.T. machine. The resultant CT scans were used as a guide in the excavation of the urn. The procedure was extensively photographed and videotaped to provide a document for this new adaptation of a medical technique to archaeology.
Figure 6: Computer Assisted Tomography (CAT) scan of a burial urn showing an inner pot and human mandible.

Seminar

More than 25 archaeologists from four states attended a seminar on recovery storage and preservation of archaeological metals held by the Conservation Division. In-depth discussions focused on the nature of corrosion that is found on metals from archaeological contexts, the prevention of further corrosion during excavation and storage, the preservation of metals in storage, and the proper storage methods to avoid reoccurrence of corrosion.

In addition to providing information on conservation theories and techniques, the seminar provided a "hands-on" opportunity for the participants to handle
chemicals and equipment and to operate their own electrolytic reduction apparatus. Conservation is maintaining a "hot line" consultation and advice service to the participants to help them with any problems they might encounter in dealing with their excavated material that they do not feel able to handle by themselves.

In 1986, the Conservation Division is planning another seminar of this type on a related topic to aid archaeologists in the conservation of their material and data.

Internship

This past summer the Conservation Division hosted an intern in conservation from the graduate program in conservation from the University of Delaware's Winterthur Conservation Program. Steven Pine, the intern, spent ten weeks at SCIAA working with the conservator (Fig. 7), learning about archaeological conservation "on the line," and at the same time, teaching SCIAA conservation staff new material from his graduate curriculum. This program proved very beneficial for both the intern and for SCIAA. This will be a regular part of the conservation program at SCIAA.

Figure 7: Steven Pine, graduate student in Conservation at the University of Delaware, Winterthur Program, and Curtiss Peterson, SCIAA Conservator in the Old Conservation Laboratory in Thornwell Basement.
Figure 8: Cooper River Tide boat, an example of a boat type used in South Carolina from Early Colonial times into the 20th century.

Cooper River Tide Boat

The Cooper River Tide Boat was excavated during 1984 by the Underwater Division and conserved during 1985 by the Conservation Division (Fig. 8). It is quite a large vessel, square, measuring 10' by 30' and 31" high from the sheer. This type of vessel was once quite common on the tidal rivers of South Carolina. This vessel is one of the last built of its kind. In February 1985 the Tide Boat was removed from the tank at the Fish Hatchery near the Pinopolis Dam on the Cooper River and taken to a shelter on Berkeley County property nearby. The conservator cleaned the remaining soil and debris from it and began a regime of preservation that involved frequent sprayings with preservative chemicals to slow the evaporation of water from the wood of the vessel to prevent warping and checking and to provide a stabilizing factor for the drying wood.

Public Service

As the only archaeological conservator in the public employ of South Carolina, the conservator is often called upon to assist other state agencies and citizens
by giving advice and assistance in preserving historical material and property. During the past year the Conservation Division has rendered assistance to the following state agencies and local institutions: S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Charleston Museum, South Carolina State Museum, Historic Camden, and the McKissick Museum.

Other states assisted were the following: East Carolina University's Maritime History Program and the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs of the State of Delaware.

A lot of citizen inquiries have been handled, ranging from the preservation of Civil War vintage saddlebags to this year's hornet nests.

Exhibits

The Conservation Division provided design and construction assistance to the Savannah River Plant for a museum exhibit on the prehistory and history of the Savannah River Valley and of Aiken County that was installed at the Aiken County Historical Museum. After using Computerized Tomographic sensing on a small burial urn recovered by Dr. Albert Goodyear of the Institute's Research Division, the Conservation Division, working with the Institute artist, Ann Salter, constructed an exhibit of the urn for display at the headquarters of Sandoz Chemical Corporation in South Carolina upon whose property it was recovered.

Support Activities

The Conservation Division supported Institute archaeologists and their projects by conserving material from the sites of Santa Elena, Wachesaw Landing, Savannah River Plant, and various activities of the Underwater Division.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COLLECTIONS

Information Management Division

During the early months of 1985, as a result of ongoing Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS) planning and overall SCIAA reorganization, the Information Management Division was created. The AIMS project of 1984 had identified the need for improving the processing, storage, retrieval, and overall awareness of the Institute's informational resources. These resources included: the Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory Files; cartographical resources including archaeological site location base maps; the S.C. Institute's publications including the Research Manuscript Series and Anthropological Studies Series; and all reports, site notes, photographs and other reference material on file at SCIAA. The Information Management Division (IMD) was created in order to effectively manage these as well as other informational resources.

One of the first responsibilities of the IMD during 1985 was the completion of the 1984 Revision of the Site Inventory Form. The new form was completed in February. A twenty-page handbook to accompany the form was completed in May of 1985 and made available to site form users.

The big event of 1985 for the Information Management Division, as for all SCIAA, was the move from Maxcy Basement to the 1321 Pendleton Building. The move accomplished several improvements for the division. First of all, operating floor space was increased. Total space assigned to Information Management activities in the Pendleton Building represents some 1,370 square feet, half of which is the Institute's library. The library currently houses just under 14,000 reference items as well as various project reports, project cartographical files, site notes, and artifact catalog records. The move also allowed the IMD to physically reorganize and to improve SCIAA filing, storage, and retrieval systems. This reorganization was consistent with the overall AIMS goals (defined in 1984) of improving standard operating procedures for information processing; establishing a master indexing system for all resources housed at SCIAA; improving storage and/or filing facilities; and eventually computerizing the site files, resource bibliography, index files and so forth. With increased emphasis on information management has come increased awareness of the Institute's informational resources and an increased interest in reorganiz-
ing and upgrading those resources.

The creation of and increasing role played by the IMD in SCIAA will greatly facilitate archaeological research and cultural resource management in South Carolina. The IMD is actively seeking to better serve the various government agencies, research institutions, and private enterprise organizations as well as the SCIAA staff.

Collections/Curation

The year of 1985 was a banner year for the curated state collections housed at SCIAA. During the late fall of 1984 the Institute had acquired some 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space in a secure warehouse on the campus of the University of South Carolina. This facility, known as the "Curational New Storage Facility," was to be used for the long term storage of the South Carolina Curated Artifact Collections. During the move of the Institute out of Maxcy College basement, all artifact collections were transferred to this new facility. Preceding that move, however, an inventory of all material by box and by site was conducted and, as a result of this inventory, floor plans were drawn up for shelf and artifact collection arrangement. As the move progressed, artifacts were transferred and placed on shelves as had been planned during this inventory phase. By December of 1985, approximately 85% of the artifacts were arranged and shelved.

Continued efforts are being made to plan the final arrangement of artifact storage shelves, collections processing work space and auxiliary storage space (including special donated collections, comparative collections, supply storage, and so forth). Furthermore, an electronic security system and additional retaining structure are being planned to improve the overall security of the curation facility.

Also during 1985 investigations were made of SCIAA's curation policies, procedures and costs. Based on these investigations, a number of revisions were made including a recalculation of curation costs. These costs were lowered somewhat from earlier established curation costs. These revisions will continue into 1986.
Concomitant with SCIAA's management of cultural resources is initiating and directing educational and public programs and activities. These activities involve workshops, seminars, exhibits, field trips, sponsorship of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, administration of the State's Hobby Diver Licensing System, and interaction with Federal, State, and Municipal agencies. Some of these activities have been reported in the previous pages and some in the appendices. The following pages are samplers of SCIAA's highlights in calendar year 1985.

In January, 65 people attended a two-day field trip to archaeological excavations at Wachesaw Plantation on the Waccamaw River. This was the Second Annual State Archaeological Awareness Field Trip, initiated by State Archaeologist Bruce Rippeteau. The excavations were funded by Edward D. Stone and Associates.

SCIAA's first limited edition color print was made available this year (Fig. 9). It is an exquisite rendering of the "Citico" gorget. This shell gorget was an ornament worn around the neck by Indians in the South Appalachian area from A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1650.

Figure 9: Presentation to Stephen Bennett of the first five prints of the limited edition of the "Citico" gorget rendering by Darby Erd at a Heritage Trust meeting (L to R: Kenn Pinson, Darby Erd, Stephen Bennett, Bruce Rippeteau, and Al Goodyear).
In January 1985, Dr. Bruce Rippeteau traveled to Cuernavaca, Mexico, along with Stan South from SCIAA, to assist the University of South Carolina's continuing investigations, led by Dr. Stanley Applegate, of possible educational involvement with the Nuestros Pequenos Hermanos Orphanage. Rippeteau and South traveled to many archaeological sites such as Xochicalco (an A.D. 1200 Mexican City covering 4 square miles at the top of a mountain) and met with leading government officials such as Dr. Norberto Gonzalez in order to obtain permission for USC research and students associated with the larger University program in language.

The April Banquet Speech of the 1985 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina was given by Dr. Rippeteau to the largest attendance so far. And at the request of the S.C. Department of Archives and History, Dr. Rippeteau gave the lead of three keynote speeches to the Second Annual S.C. History Day. He joined Dr. Lewis Jones of Wofford College and author of the new book on S.C. history and Dr. Daniel Hollis, Distinguished Professor Emeritus at USC, on November 14, 1985 at the event held at the Statehouse (Fig. 10).

Figure 10: Dr. Bruce Rippeteau addresses a capacity crowd, in the House of Representative chambers on S.C. History Day 1985, sponsored annually by the S.C. Department of Archives and History and the Confederation of S.C. Local Historical Societies.
Dr. Rippeteau also traveled to England in October and besides meeting with Dr. Henry Cleere, the head of the British Council on Archaeology, he addressed a Faculty and Graduate Student Seminar at Cambridge University on Government and University activities concerning S.C. archaeology.

In 1985, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson declared his intent to donate his entire personal library to SCIAA, in increments, over a period of 3 years beginning with the first increment in December 1985. His library has been accumulated over the past 48 years and consists of over 10,000 volumes.

Dr. Stephenson also began preliminary stages of work on a book-length volume of South Carolina's place in archaeological understanding, entitled "An Introduction to South Carolina Archaeology." He is also working on a second book, "The River Basin Archaeological Surveys of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution."

Exhibits have been an effective educational medium used by SCIAA and its sponsors. In 1985, several archaeological exhibits were set up around the state: the State Capitol exhibit (Fig. 11); V.C. Summer Nuclear Plant exhibit; the Sandoz Chemical Corporation exhibit; and the Aiken County Historical Museum exhibit. SCIAA has also begun to finalize a small in-house museum, showcasing archaeological findings in South Carolina.

A replica of a 400-year-old cockspur found in a well at Santa Elena was presented to Governor Riley (Fig. 12). The cockspur is the earliest known zooarchaeological evidence for gamecocks in the United States.

George S. Lewis received the 1985 "Archaeologist of the Year" award at the Eleventh Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology in Columbia. Site 38AK228 has been named after him. He has contributed greatly to the program, and continues.

A most important objective, realized in 1985 was relocating from Maxcy Basement to 1321 Pendleton Street. The new facilities are much better and bigger, creating an environment for effective management of South Carolina's cultural resources.
Figure 11: Bruce Rippeteau, Ann Salter, and Amy Locklear review the new SCIAA exhibit "Indian Culture in South Carolina," on view at the State Capitol.

Figure 12: Presentation of a replica 400-year-old cockspur to Governor Riley from Santa Elena excavations (L to R) Dan Antion (Associate Provost, USC), Governor Riley, Stan South and Bruce Rippeteau.
APPENDIX A

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

1985 Staff

Alan Albright, Underwater Archaeologist
Dorothy Alford, Business Manager
Joe Beatty, Underwater Archaeological Technician
David Brewer, Underwater Archaeologist
Richard Brooks, Archaeologist
Gordon Brown, Photographer
Tommy Charles, Archaeologist
Barbara Clyburn, Information Management Assistant
Phil Corsi, Archaeologist
Chester DePratter, Archaeologist
Keith Derting, Information Manager
Jane Eves, Information Management Assistant
Harold Fortune, Building Manager
Wanda Gilchrist, Information Management Assistant
Albert Goodyear, Archaeologist
Glen Hanson, Jr., Archaeologist
Derek Hill, Editorial Assistant
Amy Locklear, Secretary
Jim Michie, Archaeologist
Diane Moses, Word Processor Specialist
Mark Newell, Administrative Assistant
Sharon Pekrul, Archaeologist
Curtiss Peterson, Conservator
Kenneth Pinson, Editor
Nena Powell, Assistant Information Manager
Rosalyn Randall, Editorial Assistant
Ted Rathbun, Forensics
Bruce Rippeteau, Director, State Archaeologist
Ann Salter, Artist-Illustrator
Stanley South, Archaeologist
Andee Steen, Assistant Archaeologist
Carl Steen, Assistant Archaeologist
Robert Stephenson, Emeritus Research Professor
Azalee Swindle, Administrative Specialist
Gary Zeigler, Assistant Curator

Plus 25 full-time archaeological assistants employed in the SCIAA's Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Project and 15 full-time archaeological assistants on other contract/grant projects.
# APPENDIX B

## USC Graduate Students in the Department of Anthropology

### Entering Fall 1985 Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Degree(s)</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ron Anthony</td>
<td>B.A., Anthropology</td>
<td>East Carolina University</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Brewer</td>
<td>B.A., Archaeology</td>
<td>University of Calgary</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Burge</td>
<td>B.S., Biology</td>
<td>Western Carolina University</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Conner</td>
<td>B.A., Anthropology</td>
<td>College of William &amp; Mary</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.A., Archaeology</td>
<td>Rhode Island College</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Mulcahey</td>
<td>B.A., Art Studio &amp; Anthropology</td>
<td>University of S.C.</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaine Nichols</td>
<td>B.A., Political Scil. M.S.S.A.</td>
<td>UNC, Charlotte</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Case Western Reserve</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Radisch</td>
<td>B.A., Anthropology</td>
<td>Appalachian State U.</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie Rinehart</td>
<td>B.A., Archaeology</td>
<td>Alma College</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Alex West  
B.A., Prehistory  
Sheffield  
University of  
1985  
(*Will be entering Spring 1986)  

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Entered 1984 Students

David Babson  
B.A., Anthropology  
Brown University  
1978

Kimberly Grimes  
B.A., Anthropology  
Wake Forest University  
1983

Chris Judge  
B.A., Anthropology  
University of S.C.  
1983

Ruth Wetmore  
B.A., Political Sci.  
M.A., Political Sci.  
Park College  
1956

University of Kansas  
1959

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Pre-1984 Students

Mike Harmon  
B.A., Anthropology  
University of S.C.  
1979

Debra Martin  
B.A., Anthropology  
Montclair State College  
1977

Jeanne Metropol  
B.A., Anthropology  
Duke University  
1978

Ruth Sheard  
B.A., Anthropology  
Cleveland State University  
1980

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APPENDIX C

Publications, SCIAA Staff, 1985

Albright, Alan B.
1985 Underwater Archaeological Survey of the Proposed James Island Expressway Corridor Across the Ashley River and Wappoo Creek, Charleston County, S.C. University of South Carolina, SCIAA, Research Manuscript Series 197 (Principal author with Mark Newell and David Brewer).

Brewer, David M.
1985 Underwater Archaeological Survey of the Proposed James Island Expressway Corridor across the Ashley River and Wappoo Creek, Charleston County, S.C. University of South Carolina, SCIAA, Research Manuscript Series 197 (Third author with Alan B. Albright and Mark M. Newell).

Brooks, Mark J., Glen T. Hanson, and Richard D. Brooks

Charles, Tommy
1985 Private Artifact Collections Revisited: the Fourth Phase. USC, SCIAA, Notebook 17 (2).

DePratter, C.B., C.M. Hudson, and M.T. Smith

DePratter, Chester (Last author with C.M. Hudson, M.T. Smith, D.J. Hally, and R. Polhemus).

Goodyear, Albert C. (second author with Veletta Canouts)
1985 Lithic scatters in the South Carolina Piedmont. In Structure and Process in

Goodyear, Albert C., Sam B. Upchurch, Tommy Charles, and Alan Albright

Goodyear, Albert C. (third author with Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Marvin T. Smith, and Robert Allen)

Harmon, Michael
1985 A Study of Cherokee Archaeological Collections in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina, USC, SCIAA, Notebook 17 (3 & 4).

Martin, Debra K., Glen T. Hanson, and Richard D. Brooks
1985 An intensive Archaeological Survey of Potential Cooling Ponds for Pen Branch and Four Mile Creek, Savannah River Plant, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, SCIAA, Research Manuscript Series 198.

Newell, Mark (Second author with Alan Albright and David Brewer)
1985 Underwater Archaeological Survey of the Proposed James Island Expressway Corridor Across the Ashley River and Wappoo Creek, Charleston County, SC. University of South Carolina, SCIAA, Research Manuscript Series 197.

Steen, Andee

South, Stanley


Harmon, Michael 1985 A Study of Cherokee Archaeological Collections in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina, USC, SCIAA, Notebook 17 (3 & 4).


Newell, Mark (Second author with Alan Albright and David Brewer) 1985 Underwater Archaeological Survey of the Proposed James Island Expressway Corridor Across the Ashley River and Wappoo Creek, Charleston County, SC. University of South Carolina, SCIAA, Research Manuscript Series 197.


APPENDIX D

Papers Presented at Scholarly Meetings

Albright, Alan B.
- January, 1985 - "Take the Cash and Let the Credit Go: the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act." Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Boston, Massachusetts.

- January, 1985 - "Captain John Linzee, RN." Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Boston, Massachusetts.


Brewer, David
- January, 1985 - "Survey Methodology and Site Location in an Extended Mode: Biscayne National Park, 1984." Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Boston,
Massachusetts.

Brooks, Mark L.
- January, 1985 - "The Woodland Hafted Biface Sequence from 38BR495." Presentation made at the Hafted Biface Technology Workshop, Aiken, SC.

Brooks, Richard D.

DePratter, Chester B.
- April, 1985 - "The Dunlap Site: a Woodland Occupation on the Pee Dee River." Eleventh Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, South Carolina.
- April, 1985 - "Excavations at the Eighteenth Century Cherokee Site of Tamassee, Oconee County, South Carolina." Eleventh Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, South Carolina.
- October, 1985 - "The Hernando De Soto Expedition: From Mabila to the Mississippi River." Towns and Temples along the Mississippi: Mississippian in the Memphis Area. Symposium organized by David Dye, Memphis State University, Memphis (with Charles Hudson and Marvin Smith).
- November, 1985 - "The Protohistoric Period Occupation of the Savannah River Valley." Prehis-
toric Archaeology of the Savannah River Valley." Symposium, organized by Glen Hanson and David Anderson. Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham (with David Hally, Charles Hudson, and Marvin Smith).

- November, 1985 - "The Early and Middle Woodland Period Occupation of the Savannah River Valley." Symposium, organized by Glen Hanson and David Anderson. Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham (with Glen Hanson).


Goodyear, Albert C.
- April, 1985 - "Survey and Testing of Chert Quarries in Western Allendale County, South Carolina." Eleventh Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, South Carolina.


- September, 1985 - "Early Man in South Carolina." Featured Speaker for the Fall Meeting of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina, Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site, North Carolina.

Harmon, Michael

- November, 1985 - "Analysis of Historical Artifacts from the Lower Cherokee Villages of Chauga (380C47) and Estatoe (9ST3)." The Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Southeastern
Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, Alabama.

Hanson, Glen T.
- January, 1985 - "The Hafted Biface Sequence from the Savannah River Plant Area." Presentation made at the Hafted Biface Technology Workshop, Aiken, SC.
- April, 1985 - "The G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228): The Deptford Component." The Eleventh Annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.
- October, 1985 - "The Early Archaic Assemblage from the G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228)." Annual Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Savannah.

Newell, Mark

Peterson, Curtiss

Rathbun, Ted
Steen, Andee
- April, 1985 - "A Preliminary Study of Bifurcated Stemmed Points in Kershaw and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina." Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

South, Stanley
- February, 1985 - "Historical Archaeology at Santa Elena." University of South Carolina Anthropology and History Colloquium on Anthropology and History, Columbia.


- April, 1985 - "Historical Archaeology of Spanish Santa Elena." University of Southern California, Department of Anthropology Guest Lecture Series "History of Archaeology: Digging for America's Past." Los Angeles, California.

- April, 1985 - "Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology." UCLA Institute of Archaeology and the Museum of Cultural History, Los Angeles, California.

- April, 1985 - "History and Archaeology at Santa Elena." University of North Carolina Department of Anthropology and the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Chapel Hill, N.C.

- April, 1985 - "Historical Archaeology and the Ben Ward Site." A Seminar at the Department of Anthropology, Appalachian University, Boone, N.C.

- July, 1985 - "Theoretical Approaches to Archaeology." Flowerdew Hundred Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, Summer Institute in Historical Archaeology, Hopewell, Virginia.
APPENDIX E

Public Education

Albright, Alan B.
- August, 1985 - "Underwater Recovery Methodology at Smiths Lake Creek." Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

Brewer, David
- September, 1985 - "The Hobby Diver Program: Goals and Ethics and the Division of Underwater Archaeology." South Carolina Archaeological Society, Charleston Chapter, Charleston Museum, S.C.
- September, 1985 - "Diving Safety and Responsibility of Compliance with the South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act." USC Scuba Club, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.
- October, 1985 - "The Hobby Diver Program, Operations of the Division of Underwater Archaeology; and an Introduction to Vernacular Craft." Charleston Chapter, US Coast Guard Power Squadron, Charleston, S.C.
- November, 1985 - "The South Carolina Underwater Antiquities Act, the Hobby Diver Program, and Activities of the Division of Underwater Archaeology." Florida State University Anthropological Society, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.
- November, 1985 - "Underwater Archaeology vs. Treasure Salvage and; the Activities of the Division of Underwater Archaeology." Crayton Middle School, Columbia, S.C.
Brooks, Mark J.  
- April, 1985 - Assisted as tour guide at opening of the Archaeological Exhibit at the Aiken County Historical Museum prepared by the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

- June, 1985 - Conducted archaeological tour for middle school children participating in an Augusta College summer program at the G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228).

Brooks, Richard D.  

Charles, Tommy  

- June, 1985 - "Indian Artifact Display and Identification." Appalachian Counsel, American Forestry Association. Florence, South Carolina.


- October, 1985 - "Chesterfield Bicentennial: Answers and Questions about Indians and Artifacts in South Carolina." Chesterfield, South Carolina.


November, 1985 — "Indian Culture in South Carolina." Exhibit. South Carolina State Capitol Building.

December, 1985 — "Identification of Indian Artifacts." Third Annual Myrtle Beach Fossil Fair. Santee Cooper Auditorium, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

DePratter, Chester B.
- March, 1985 — "Where was DeSoto's Cofitachequi?" Aiken County Historical Society, Aiken, South Carolina.

- September, 1985 — "Research at the Mulberry Site." USC Anthropology Department Brown Bag Series.


- October, 1985 — "Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Period Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States." Charleston Chapter, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.
- January, 1985 — "Chert Sources and Early Man Technologies in South Carolina." Hafted Biface Technology Workshop, Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program Laboratory, Aiken, South Carolina.


- February, 1985 — "The Paleoindian Period in South Carolina." Guest lecturer, ANTH 332.1—Archaeology of South Carolina, Honors Class, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

- February, 1985 — "Dalton Culture in the Southeastern United States." Guest lecturer, ANTH
533—Archaeology of North America, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

- March, 1985 — Lecture and Tour of Site 38AL23 Excavation of Chert Quarry, Allendale County, South Carolina, for the Talented and Gifted Class of Barnwell County, South Carolina.

- April, 1985 — "Recent Excavations at a Prehistoric Flint Quarry." Faculty and Staff Lunch of the Presbyterian Center, University of South Carolina.


- May, 1985 — "The Chert Quarries of Allendale County, South Carolina." Public Lecture at the University of South Carolina—Salkahatchee Campus, Allendale, South Carolina.

- August, 1985 — "Underwater Archaeology Project at Smiths Lake Creek." Slide Presentation for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia (with Alan Albright).

- September, 1985 — "Coastal Plain Paleoecology in South Carolina." Panel member, Seminar, Department of Geology, University of South Carolina.

- September, 1985 — "Archaeology in South Carolina." Fifth Grade Classes of Leaphart Elementary School, Irmo, South Carolina.

- September, 1985 — "Early Man in South Carolina." Northside Baptist Church, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

- October, 1985 — "Nipper Creek, Site 38RD18." Interviews with the State Newspaper and Television Station WSPA (Spartanburg).

- October, 1985 — "Early Man in North America." Lecture, ANTH 533—Archaeology of North America, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

- November, 1985 — "Excavations and Discoveries at the Site of Nipper Creek, 38RD18." Taped Interview conducted by Mr. Tim Carrier of WLTR Public Radio. (with Ms. Ruth Wetmore).

- November, 1985 — "Current Research at the Chert..."
Quarries in Allendale County, South Carolina.″ St. Andrews Kiwanis Club.

Hanson, Glen T.

- February, 1985 - "Prehistoric Archaeology in the New World." Lecture to Gifted Student Program at Bath Middle School, Bath, S.C.

- March, 1985 - "Prehistoric Archaeology along the Savannah River Valley." Lecture to Aiken County School District, Middle School Earth Science Teachers In-Service Training Program.

- April, 1985 - "The Prehistory of the Aiken County Area." Lecture presented to a continuing education course on Aiken County History, University of South Carolina-Aiken.

- April, 1985 - Organized and supervised the opening of the Archaeological Exhibit at the Aiken County Historical Museum prepared by the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

- April, 1985 - Interview with WJBF Television (Augusta, Georgia) concerning the opening of the Archaeological Exhibit at the Aiken County Historical Museum.

- May, 1985 - "The Archaeology of Wachesaw and Richmond Hill Plantations." Presentation to the Charleston Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

- July, 1985 - "The Archaic Occupation at the G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228)." Lecture presented to the Charleston Chapter, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.


- September, 1985 - "Methods for Presenting the Archaeology Exhibit to Museum Visitors." Presentation to the Aiken County Historical Museum Docent Staff.

- November, 1985 - Interview for feature article in
Augusta Chronicle on the participation of avocational archaeologists in the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program weekend dig program at the G.S. Lewis site.

- December, 1985 - "The Early Archaic Occupation at the G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228)." Presentation to the South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists, Columbia, S.C.

Harmon, Michael

- March, 1985 - "Indians in South Carolina." Fourth Grade Class at Gilbert Elementary School.

Michie, James L.

- January through June 1985 - Numerous television and newspaper articles concerning the archaeological research and excavations conducted at the Wachesaw and Richmond Hill Plantations, Georgetown County, S.C. (These were circulated to all media across South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia).


- March, 1985 - "Fluctuating Sea Levels and Its Impact on Prehistoric Coastal Human Populations." Presentation to the Belle W. Baruch Institute of Marine Biology and Coastal Research, Georgetown, S.C.

Newell, Mark


South, Stanley

- March, 1985 - "Archaeology at Spanish Santa Elena." Lectures and Fine Arts Committee Series. Presbyterian College, Clinton, S.C.

- March, 1985 - Provided a tour of the Santa Elena site for Ambassador Gabriel Manueco De Lecca of Spain, and Minister of Culture, Carlos Abella, and Mrs. Abella.


- August, 1985 - "Historical Archaeology and Indians in South Carolina." Chapin Elementary School Eighth Grades. Chapin, S.C.

- August, 1985 - Provided data and interview to accompany television footage of Santa Elena archaeology for National television coverage for Mr. Wizard Studio of Canoga Park, California.

- August, 1985 - Participant in Public Radio Station WFAE program "Archaeology: Discovering Our Own Past." Sponsored by the University of North Carolina at Charlotte through the Urban Institute.


- October, 1985 - "Indians in South Carolina." Fifth Grade Classes at Springdale Elementary School, Springdale, S.C.

Steen, Andee

- May, 1985 - "Identification of Indian Artifacts." Pageland Community Library, Pageland, S.C.

- May, 1985 - "Indians and Artifacts in South Carolina." Kershaw Elementary No. 1, Kershaw, S.C.

- April, 1985 - "Prehistoric Tools from the Piedmont." Heath Springs Elementary School, Heath Springs, S.C.
- May, 1985 - "Indians and Artifacts in South Carolina." Heath Springs Boy Scout Troop 80, Heath Springs, S.C.

- September, 1985 - "Prehistory of Lancaster County." USC-Lancaster History Class, Lancaster, S.C.

- September, 1985 - "Indians and Artifacts in South Carolina." Pageland Bicentennial Festival, Pageland, S.C.


- September, 1985 - "Indians and Artifacts in South Carolina." McBee Bicentennial Festival, McBee, S.C.

- September, 1985 - "Archaeology in South Carolina." Chapin High School, Chapin, S.C.

- October, 1985 - "Indians and Artifacts in South Carolina." Chesterfield Bicentennial, Chesterfield, S.C.


- October, 1985 - "Archaeology in South Carolina." Rosewood Elementary School, Columbia, S.C.

Wetmore, Ruth Y.


APPENDIX F
Contracts

Hanson, Glen T.

1985 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Vogtle to Savannah River Plant 230kV line,
South Carolina Electric and Gas Company ($14,578).


APPENDIX G
Grants

DePratter, Chester B.
Mr. John Daniels. Summer 1985, Excavations at Mulberry Site ($1,000).

Archer-Daniels-Midland Foundation. Summer 1985, Excavations at Mulberry Site ($1,000).

Mr. C.K. Dunlap, Jr. 1984-85 Excavations at Dunlap Site ($3,500).

S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Grant. 1984-85 Excavations at Dunlap Site ($6,000).

Goodyear, Albert C. and Ruth Y. Wetmore
"Survey and National Register Nomination of Nipper Creek, 38RD18." U.S. Department of Interior Survey and Planning Grant, $14,011, matched by SCIAA; awarded and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Goodyear, Albert C. and Alan Albright
"Underwater Archaeology of a Paleoindian Chert Quarry on Smiths Lake Creek." University of South Carolina, Venture Fund Grant ($5,000).

Goodyear, Albert C. and Ruth Y. Wetmore
"Radiocarbon Dating of Nipper Creek (38RD18) Samples." U.S. Department of Interior Survey and
Planning Grant, $3,200, matched by SCIAA; awarded and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Goodyear, Albert C.
"Laboratory Analysis of Artifacts from Underwater Archaeology of Chert Quarries on Smiths Lake Creek." South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council (SCUARC) ($5,000).

Goodyear, Albert C.
"Excavations of Stratified Early Man Sites in the Savannah River Valley." The National Geographic Society, Committee for Research and Exploration ($10,800).

Harmon, Michael A.
A Study of Cherokee Collections in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. SCIAA ($1,000).

South, Stanley
Discovering Santa Elena West of Ft. San Felipe. The National Endowment for the Humanities ($11,000).

Excavation of a Spanish House at Santa Elena. The National Geographic Magazine ($1,000).

Analysis of the Artifacts from Santa Elena. The National Science Foundation ($43,078).

South, Stanley and Eugene Lyon (PI)
The Santa Elena Historical Data Bank. The Spanish Government ($10,000).

The Santa Elena Historical Data Bank. The National Endowment for the Humanities ($10,000).

APPENDIX H
Courses Taught

DePratter, Chester B.
ANTH 321 Archaeology of South Carolina (Honors College). University of South Carolina, Spring, 1985.

ANTH 520 Field Problems in Archaeology. University of South Carolina Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program,
Spring, 1985.

Goodyear, Albert C.
ANTH 750 Laboratory Analysis in Archaeology. University of South Carolina, Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program, Fall, 1985.

ANTH 699 Independent Study with Ruth Y. Wetmore.

Michie, James L.

ANTH 591M An Introduction to Archaeological Field Methods. Mature Students/Weekend Program, University of South Carolina, Fall 1985.

South, Stanley
ANTH 745 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. University of South Carolina, Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program, Spring 1985.

APPENDIX I
Dissertations

DePratter, Chester B.
Ruth Wetmore, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Chris Judge, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.
Mark J. Brooks, Dissertation Committee, Department of Geology, University of South Carolina.

Jan Brown, Dissertation Committee, Department of Geology, University of South Carolina.

Glen T. Hanson, Dissertation Committee, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University.

Michael Harmon, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
Ruth Y. Wetmore, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

South, Stanley
Mike Harmon, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

APPENDIX J

Offices Held, 1985

Brewer, Dave
Judge, Student Paper Competition in the Anthropological Sciences, 49th Annual Meeting of the Florida Academy of Sciences. St. Leo's College, St. Leo's, Florida.

Faculty/Staff Advisor, USC Dive Club. University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

Charles, Tommy
1985 Secretary, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.
Associate Head, Research Division, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Associate Head, Research Committee, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Liaison between Department of Anthropology and SCIAA for Masters Program in Public Service Archaeology.

Vice President and Program Chairman, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.

Program Chairman and Conference Coordinator, 11th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, S.C.

Conference Coordinator, Forty-Fourth Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina.

Hanson, Glen T.
Co-organizer and Chair with David G. Anderson, Symposium entitled "The Prehistoric Archaeology of the Savannah River Valley," [Discussants were James B. Stoltman (University of Wisconsin), David Brose (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) and Stephen B. Williams (Harvard University)]. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Forty-second Annual Meeting, Birmingham, Alabama (1985).

Organizer and Chair, "Hafted Biface Technology Workshop," Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program, Aiken, South Carolina.

Board Member (Archaeologist), Aiken County Historical Society, S.C.

South, Stanley
Chairman and founder, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, 1960-1985. (Now a publication outlet for theses and dissertations through Volumes in Historical Archaeology).

Stephenson, Robert L.
President, Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).

Board of Directors, Council on America's Military Past.

Secretary, Piedmont Chapter of the Explorers' Club.

APPENDIX K
Editorship

DePratter, Chester B.
Editor, South Carolina Antiquities, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, 1985-1986.

South, Stanley

Editor, Book Series, Studies in Historical
APPENDIX L

Consultations

South, Stanley
Reviewer of grant proposals for the National Endowment for the Humanities.
Reviewer of grant proposals for the National Science Foundation.
Reviewer of grant proposals for the National Geographic Society.
Reviewer of articles for Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory.
Reviewer of articles for Southeastern Archaeology.
Reviewer of articles for Advances in World Archaeology.

Stephenson, Robert L.
Archaeological Consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

APPENDIX M

Awards

Goodyear, Albert C.
Certificate of Appreciation, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. Eleventh Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, S.C.
Stephenson, Robert L.
Recipient of the "Fiftieth Anniversary Award" from the Society for American Archaeology. Presented on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Society at Denver in April 1985 "For Outstanding Contributions to American Archaeology."

APPENDIX N

Positions Held on University and State Committees

Goodyear, Albert C.
Alternate Member, South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Board.

Co-Organizer of Issues in Public Service Archaeology Speaker Series, SCIAA and the Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Curriculum Committee, Graduate Faculty, Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program, University of South Carolina.

South, Stanley
Chairman, Research Committee, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Member, Comprehensive Examination Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.