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9-1996

South Carolina Archaeology Week - 1996

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

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ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

September 28-October 5, 1996

For more information contact: The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology, The University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 (803)734-0567
A Rich and Varied Heritage

South Carolina has a long and rich history, with a variety of cultures and peoples contributing to its development. From the Native American tribes who inhabited the region for thousands of years, to the European settlers who arrived in the 16th century, the state has a diverse and complex history.

The Cherokees were the first inhabitants of the Carolinas, with the Catawbas, Waccamaws, and Cheraws also making up the early populations. The first European settlement in South Carolina was established by the Spanish in 1521, but the area was later claimed by the English in 1663.

Charleston, founded in 1670, was one of the first cities in the colony and soon became the center of trade and commerce. During the Revolutionary War, Charleston was a major port for the British, and the city was captured by the American forces in 1788.

The state was a major player in the Civil War, with the Battle of Secessionville at Fort Sumter and the Battle of Port Royal Island. After the war, the state was home to Reconstruction-era reconstruction, which saw the establishment of new forms of government and the push for equal rights for African Americans.

Today, South Carolina is a state of rich history and culture, with many museums and historical sites that allow visitors to explore the state's past.

South Carolina Archaeology Week

RESERVE OUR COLONIAL PAST
September 28-Oct 5, 1996

The Charleston Courthouse Courtyard Project

A public, artist-led project sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and Charleston County Historical Society and Archaeological Survey of South Carolina. The idea is to create a living history experience with the Charleston Courthouse Courtyard. The project is to be completed by the end of 1996. The project will feature a series of events, including a reenactment of a trial, a period market, and a workshop on historic cooking. The project will also include a display of artifacts and a lecture series on Charleston history.

The Colonial House of William Aiken

By: J. C. Jones, Charlestonian Society of the Colonial Dames of America

In 1863, when a new owner acquired the remains of the remains of the house of Joseph and Theodore Aiken, the Olde Charleston House, was about to be destroyed. The new owner, Dr. John Aiken, decided to restore the house and make it a museum. The house was purchased by the Charleston County Historical Society in 1926, and it is now open to the public as a museum.

The Mulberry Grove Plantation

The Mulberry Grove Plantation is a historic site located on the Ashley River in Charleston County, South Carolina. The plantation was established in the 18th century and was the home of several prominent South Carolina families. The mansion was destroyed in 1946, but the garden and outbuildings remain. The site is operated by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and the Charleston County Historical Society.

Mulberry House

The Mulberry House is a historic home located in Summerville, South Carolina. The house was built in 1835 and is one of the oldest surviving homes in the state. The house is open to the public as a museum and is operated by the Summerville Historical Society.

The Sapelo Island Lighthouse

The Sapelo Island Lighthouse is a historic lighthouse located on Sapelo Island, Georgia. The lighthouse was built in 1872 and is one of the few surviving lighthouses built during the Civil War. The lighthouse is open to the public and is operated by the Sapelo Island Historical Society.