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

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THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA

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

ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, EDITOR

VOLUME II AUGUST 1970 NUMBER 8
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EDITOR'S PAGE

This issue of the NOTEBOOK is devoted entirely to a single article, "Annotated Bibliography of South Carolina Archeology" by Robert J. Thompson, a student laboratory assistant at the Institute. Bob prepared this as a term paper for a course "Literature and Research in Anthropology" in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, under my direction during Summer Session 1970. The Institute staff has, since, helped Bob in editing this bibliography. Miss Carleen Regal has ably handled the difficult task of typing this manuscript.

Other items of interest for August will be postponed until the next issue.

Robert L. Stephenson
Editor
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES
PERTAINING TO THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ARCHEOLOGY
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

by Robert J. Thompson

INTRODUCTION

There are many reasons for an annotated bibliography such as this. The most immediately pertinent reason for this one is to serve as a study aid for students of archeology working within South Carolina. The annotations are brief but will provide at least a general idea of the length, scope, content, and amount of illustrations of the individual articles. A few (less than a half dozen) references were not available for consultation. These have been included in a separate list of non-annotated sources.

There has been no attempt made in this bibliography to include historic references that do not pertain to some aspect of archeological research. Historic sources were included only if they pertained to a site or sites that had previously been excavated or that might be a prospect for excavation or that had some other specific relation to archeology. Neither have out-of-state references been included though a great many of these are pertinent to South Carolina archeology. The limits of this bibliography are the state boundaries and as such have been used to restrict the scope of the entries.

It is quickly apparent that this bibliography is remarkably short. There are less than 140 entries. It could have been increased many fold by inclusion of all historic references and/or by inclusion of archeological references from out-of-state that pertain indirectly to South Carolina. As mentioned above, neither of these kinds of entries was included. The present bibliography, thus, should reflect rather accurately the real extent of archeological information that exists about, and is derived from, this state. It is small, considering that archeological research began here in the 1820's with Dr. William Blanding's work on the mounds near Camden. Archeological work, though, has been brief, sporadic, and inadequate since that early precocious beginning. The development of the extensive program of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology is the first really systematic approach to South Carolina archeology and a bibliography such as this in another decade should look a great deal different.

No doubt there are errors of omission and commission in this bibliography. It is hoped that readers who note such errors, especially the omissions, will let us know about them so that a later edition may be improved thereby. This bibliography may be viewed as a start toward the development of a thorough bibliography such as Robert W. Neuman has prepared for the Plains and for Louisiana. If there is sufficient interest and if a respectable number of additional entries are brought to our attention, it may be appropriate to revise and expand this bibliography in the near future. It may even become feasible to include out-of-state references that are pertinent to South Carolina archeology. This remains to be seen. For now it is simply hoped that this listing will be found useful for anyone working with South Carolina sites and materials.
REFERENCES

Ashley-Montagu, M. F.
1940 A Seventeenth Century Account of Burial Customs among the Indians of South Carolina. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 177-178. Menasha. (A letter written in 1694 giving the burial customs of an unnamed Indian tribe of South Carolina. Relatives take the body and stand it upright, wrapped with "cabbeage leaves", and allow the flesh to rot off. They then burn the bones and bury them in an urn. 2 pp.; no illus.).

Bearss, Edwin C.
1968 Fort Moultrie, No. 3, Fort Sumter National Monument, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (A paper giving the complete resurrection of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, for the purpose of aiding in restoration. The author's recommendation is to have archeological research for the purpose of verifying the "water battery" and its exact location, if it does exist. 277 pp.; 56 illus.).

Bierer, Bert W.
1969 Discovering South Carolina. The State Printing Company, Columbia. (Written for the layman, the author has given a location and description for the major mounds of South Carolina. 78 pp.; 102 illus.).

Blanding, William
1847 Remains on the Wateree River, Kershaw District, South Carolina. In "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley: Comprising the Results of Extensive Original Surveys and Explorations", pp. 105-108, edited by Ephraim G. Squire and E. H. Davis. *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, Vol. 1. Smithsonian Institution, Washington. (This is a letter to Samuel George Morton, M.D., of Philadelphia, from William Blanding, M.D., of Camden, South Carolina, published here by Squire and Davis. It is a good article discussing the mounds and earthworks in the Kershaw District of the Wateree River Valley near Camden. The article gives location, size, and description, and artifacts found, for each of the 12 earthworks listed. Useful especially for comparative data regarding these earthworks today as Stuart has used it (Stuart, George, 1970). 4 pp.; 1 illus.).

Bolick, Julian S.
1946 Waccamaw Plantations. Jacobs Press, Clinton, South Carolina. (A good source for historical archeological sites of the plantation era. The author gives location and drawings of most of the buildings. 120 pp.; 54 illus.).
Bragg, L. M.  
1925  **An Indian Shell Culture in South Carolina.** Charleston Museum Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 3-7. Charleston. (A general report discussing the finding of certain shell implements on Fig Island, on or near Snug Harbor, and Buzzard's Island. She also compares these implements to those found in Florida. A very general report. 5 pp.; 5 illus.).

Brown, Douglas Summers  
1966  **The Catawba Indians.** University of South Carolina Press, Columbia. ("This history is concerned primarily with the tribes and fragments of tribes of Siouan lineage who inhabited the Catawba-Wateree-Santee River basin, principally the Catawbas." The author presents a vivid picture of the once great tribe, its glories, and its dismal present and future. 365 pp.; 30 illus.).

Bull, Elias  
1969  **The Problem of the Cusabo.** The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, Nos. 6-9, p. 8. Columbia. (A discussion as to what tribes actually did compose the Cusabo 'nation'. Ample historical documentation. 2 pp.; no illus.).

Caldwell, Joseph R.  
1952  **The Archeology of Eastern Georgia and South Carolina.** In Archeology of Eastern United States, pp. 312-321, edited by James B. Griffin. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (Specifically in the text relating to South Carolina. A brief discussion of cross-similarities and equalities in South Carolina and Georgia. Major mention of South Carolina deals with the Thom's Creek focus and with some shell rings. 9 pp.; 11 illus.).

1952  **Archeological Investigation of Fort Charlotte, McCormick County, South Carolina.** Mimeographed report of the River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution, Washington. (A preliminary report on excavations carried out by the Smithsonian Institution in salvage archeology in South Carolina. The author tells of the history and excavation of Fort Charlotte. 9 pp.; 7 illus.).

1954  **The Old Quartz Industry of Piedmont Georgia and South Carolina.** Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 37-40. Cambridge. (The author suggests that the boundaries of the Old Quartz Industry are confined to the Southeastern Appalachian Piedmont. He suggests that the time period is Eastern Archaic to Paleo-Indian. 2 pp.; 1 illus.).

Calmes, Alan  
1967  **Test Excavations at Two Late Archaic Sites on Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.** Manuscript. Presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (This paper reports limited excavations on Hilton Head Island. Analysis of the stratigraphy
Calmes, Alan
1967 and five C-14 dates help to explain the shell rings. Results of the pottery analysis may give additional evidence to a connecting link between the first Southeastern ceramics and Ecuadorian and Colombian pottery. The author also includes a history of coastal archeology in South Carolina and Georgia. C-14 dates: Small Ring - 3400±110 B.P. and 3110±110 B.P.; Skull Creek Ring - 3585±115 B.P. and 3120±110 B.P. 41 pp.; 19 illus.).

1968 The British Revolutionary Fortifications of Camden, S. C. The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers 1967, Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. 50. Raleigh. (In this paper the author first discusses why Camden is important historically, and then relates how the area has been excavated since 1963. His conclusions state that the fortifications of the area were quite large, with the British magazine of Camden dominating the entire colonial town. 7 pp.; 3 illus.).

1968 Report of Excavations at the Revolutionary War Period Fortifications of Camden, South Carolina. Manuscript. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (This is a well written article for the professional archeologist. The author discusses the full excavations of Camden, South Carolina, describing the archeological features found there, e.g., powder magazine structures, magazine fortification ditch, Cornwallis House, redoubts, and the town walls. From these facts, he gives his ideas as to what restorative methods should be undertaken for each part of the site. 26 pp.; 43 illus.).

1968 Test Excavations at Three Late Archaic Shell-Ring Mounds on Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Southeastern Archeological Conference Bulletin No. 8, p. 45. Cambridge. (The pottery at this site was Stallings Island fiber-tempered and Thom's Creek sand-tempered with the decoration by fingernail punctate, multiple slash and drag, and plain design. Evidence indicates a predominance of sand-tempered pottery. Non-ceramic artifacts included the Savannah River stemmed projectile point, conch shell tools, a fired round ball of clay with a hole in the middle, and scroll designed decorated bone pins. C-14 dates: Large Ford Ring - 1635 to 1170 B.C.; Small Ford Ring - 1940 B.C.; Sea Pines Shell Ring - 1450 B.C. 4 pp.; no illus.).

Carpenter, Wade, Gary Coleman, Fred Inman, and Gene Johnson
1970 The Holiday Inn Rock Shelter. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 5, p. 4. Columbia. (A discussion of amateur excavation done at the shelter. Time period was Middle Archaic to present. Discussion includes artifacts, methods, and hazards of the work. 4 pp.; 2 illus.).

Combes, John D.
1969 Salvage in the Keowee-Toxaway Project. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 7. Columbia. (A general one page discussion of excavations mainly at Ft. Prince George. Major finds were the shape of the moat and walls, and other structures, with their location inside the fort. 1 p.; no illus.).
Combes, John D.


Crane, H. R. and James B. Griffin
1958 University of Michigan Radio-Carbon Dates IV. Science, Vol. 128, No. 3332, p. 1122. Washington. (Shell collected by Antonio J. Waring, Jr. at a depth of 36 inches from an 8 foot deep shell midden at the mouth of the Savannah River. Pottery is Refuge Complex. 1 p.; no illus.).


1964 University of Michigan Radio-Carbon Dates IX. Radiocarbon, The American Journal of Science, Vol. 6, p. 9. New Haven. (A sample, M-1209, submitted by Antonio J. Waring, Jr. of oyster shell from Yough Hall Plantation, South Carolina. The shell was associated with pre-Deptford and post-fiber-tempered wares in a shell ring. A short discussion is included concerning the shell rings' ceremonial significance and comments by Waring relating to the early date. The date given was 3770±130 (1820 B.C.). 1 p.; no illus.).

Cummings, William P.
1958 The Southeast in Early Maps With an Annotated Check List of Printed and Manuscript Regional and Local Maps of Southeastern North America During the Colonial Period. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. (A history of the cartography of the Southeast showing the misconceptions and verifications that the author has found in analyzing the old maps. 62 pp.; 67 illus.).

Edwards, Thomas J.
1969 Paleo Evidence Found in Marion County. South Carolina Antiquities, A Journal of South Carolina Archeology. Archeological Society of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 2. Columbia. (A one page report discussing a site in Marion County, South Carolina, where a Clovis projectile point was found. A reference for Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites. 1 p.; no illus.).
Edwards, William E.
1965 A Preliminary Report on the Sewee Mound Shell Midden, Charleston County, South Carolina. Manuscript. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (The author tells of the history, excavations, and environment of the shell midden. Conclusions based on preliminary findings place the site contemporaneous with Stallings Island ceramic occupation. Eras of occupation were from Archaic to European contact. The major food source was shell food, but in the last eras, the farming of squash, beans, and corn was also important. 54 pp.; 11 illus.).

Fewkes, J. Walter
1928 The Archaeology of the Piedmont Region of South Carolina. In Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1927, pp. 157-164, edited by W. P. True. Smithsonian Institution, Washington. (The author infers that the mounds in South Carolina are related to the mounds of the Mississippi Valley. He gives plates which support this theory. He discusses human effigy bases, globular bowls (Catawba), clay and stone tobacco pipes, stone bird pipes, and other artifacts. 4 pp.; 5 illus.).

Fewkes, Vladimir J.

Flannery, Regina
1943 Some Notes on a Few Sites in Beaufort County, South Carolina. In Anthropological Papers, No. 21, pp. 147-153. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 133, Washington. (The author discusses five sites in South Carolina excavated by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, Waldemar Ritter, and Hughes Lake: (1) the Lake Plantation, (2) Cat Island, (3) the Chester Field Site, (4) the Jones Island Site, and (5) the burial mound, Ladies Island. The author simply presents the results of excavations at the sites. 6 pp.; 2 illus.).

Gallardo, José Miguel
1936 The Spaniards and the English Settlement in Charls Town. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2 and No. 3, pp. 49-64. Charleston. (Original letters compiled to "throw light on the population, fortifications, land and sea forces, trade relations, agricultural and industrial development, and other features of life in the English colony." 33 pp.; no illus.).
Gettys, William
1969  A Dugout Canoe from Sumter County, South Carolina. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 12, p. 10, Columbia. (A description of the excavation of a dugout canoe embedded in a river bank, with a description of its physical appearance. 2 pp.; 2 illus.).

Gibbes, Robert W.

Gregg, Alexander
1867  History of the Old Cheraws: Containing among Other Things an Account of the Aborigines of the Pee Dee District of South Carolina. Richardson and Co., New York. Reprinted, 1965, by The Reprint Company, Spartanburg. (A full historical account of the Pee Dee region of South Carolina from 1730 to 1810. Useful in historical archeology for verification and location of historical and Indian sites. 528 pp.; no illus.).

Gregorie, Anne King
1925  Notes on Sewee Indians and Indian Remains. Contributions from the Charleston Museum, No. 5. The Charleston Museum, Charleston. (The author begins her discussion by relating the history of the Sewee Indians and the area in which they lived. She then discusses some possible sites: (1) Porchers Bluff Plantation, (2) Auld Plantation, and (3) Hobcaw Plantation. She then discusses her private collection and other collections from around the state. 19 pp.; 13 illus.).

Griffin, James B.
1943  An Analysis and Interpretation of the Ceramic Remains from Two Sites near Beaufort, South Carolina. In Anthropological Papers, No. 22, pp. 155-168. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 133, Washington. (The author gives a full description of pottery found at the Chester Field Site obtained from a surface collection made there. He also discusses the ceramics of the Lake Plantation Site from a larger collection than that from the Chester Field Site. His summary states that the Chester Field Site pottery is identified with Stallings Island while the pottery of the Lake Plantation Site ranges over a longer period of time and is related to stamped ware of the Southeast. On the other hand, it is related to the cord-marked pottery of the area east of the Rocky Mountains. 7 pp.; 5 illus.).

Hemmings, E. Thomas

1969 An Early Ceramic Site near Beaufort, S. C. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, Nos. 6-9, p. 6. Columbia. (A report of a small excavation done on a shell midden. The author discusses physical characteristics of the site, the artifacts found there, along with the possibilities as to the cause of death of a female Indian that was buried there. 1 p.; no illus.).

1969 South Carolina Archeological Specimens in the Smithsonian Institution. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 12, p. 2. Columbia. (A discussion of some of the possessions of the Smithsonian from South Carolina, namely, sherd collections, atlatl weights, birdstones, pipes, celts and grooved axes, and others, and tells of the historic and prehistoric importance of these articles. 1 p.; no illus.).


1970 Archeological Exploration of Land's Ford Canal, Chester County, South Carolina. Manuscript. Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (The author begins his discussion with a history of the locks and then tells of the excavation of the site. He concludes with a projection of a three-pronged archeological excavation, including the interior locks, the lock keeper's house, and the Davie's Mill Site. 37 pp.; 9 illus.).

1970 Archeological Survey of the Trotters Shoals Reservoir Area in South Carolina. Manuscript. Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (A presentation of the data accumulated from a surface survey of the Trotters Shoals Reservoir area. Recommendations by the author include further survey and then excavations of at least 12 sites. The time eras range from Archaic to Colonial Historic. 73 pp.; 11 illus.).

Holmes, William H.


Howle, Jack, Ed Venters, and Cam Varner

Joseph, J. Walter and N. Pauline Joseph
1969 Historical Sites in Aiken County, 1540 to 1760. South Carolina Antiquities: A Journal of South Carolina Archeology. Archeological Society of South Carolina, Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, pp. 14-20. Columbia. (This historically based report relates facts concerning historic Indian sites with accompanying histories telling of their first contact with white men, the area they lived in, etc. The major areas discussed were the town of Cofitachique, Yuchi Village at Silver Bluff, Savannah Town, Fort Moore, New Windsor, and Chickasaw Camp. Useful in archeology as a source and verification of historic Indian sites. 6 pp.; no illus.).

Kelly, Arthur R. and R. S. Neitzel
1961 The Chauga Site in Oconee County, South Carolina. University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report No. 3. University of Georgia, Athens. (A scientific report for the archeologist. The site's age ranges from Archaic to Woodland to late Etowah-Savannah, and through Lamar to the historic Cherokee. The author includes historical background, excavation methodology, and conclusions. This site was actually a series of mounds built one upon the other. 66 pp.; 11 illus.).

Lafaye, Robert S., Jr.
1966 Geniculate Bannerstone from South Carolina. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 4, Nos. 5 and 6, p. 117. Norfolk. (The author gives the first illustration and report of a geniculate bannerstone from the state of South Carolina, found near Lake Marion, South Carolina. The author gives a paragraph summary of the most interesting aspects of the geniculate bannerstone, while describing his new specimen with great detail. 2 pp.; 1 illus.).

Michie, James L.
1965 South Carolina Fluted Points. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 3, No. 5, p. 107. Norfolk. (A report of fluted points from South Carolina discussing the general Paleo-Indian technology and how the points were made. 3 pp.; 4 illus.).


1966 The Taylor Point. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 4, Nos. 5 and 6, p. 123. Norfolk. (A one page discussion of the Taylor point, of which one was dated at 9,800 B.P. 1 p.; 1 illus.).
Michie, James L.

1967 Dalton Points of South Carolina. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 15. Norfolk. (The author discusses the distribution of the Dalton point and the production methods. He states that the heaviest concentration lies in the Edgefield County area. He gives three major types of Daltons for South Carolina, with a description of each. 2 pp.; 1 illus.).

1967 Fluted Points of the South Carolina Coast. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 54. Norfolk. (A general discussion of fluted points found in and around Beaufort County, South Carolina. Special mention was made of a recent find on Myrtle Island. No other Paleo-Indian artifacts were found in association. 1 p.; 1 illus.).


1968 The Briar Creek Lanceolate. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 76. Norfolk. (The author gives a general description of a lanceolate point found in the southwestern portion of South Carolina. He dates the point at 6700 B.P. due to its association. 1 p.; 1 illus.).

1969 The Broad River Point. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 7. Norfolk. (A description of a unique point found only in South Carolina. The author proposes an antiquity of Archaic for the point due to its association in shell middens with Archaic tools. 1 p.; 1 illus.).

1969 Excavations at Tom's [Thom's] Creek. The Chesopiean, Journal of the Chesopiean Archeological Association, Vol. 8, No. 2, p. 29. Norfolk. (The author discusses the excavations at the Thom's Creek Site, near Columbia, South Carolina. The discussion includes methodology, general finds throughout the site, projectile points (Palmer, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah, and Woodland), other types of worked stone, features, and pottery (Deptford check-stamped and linear stamped, cord-marked, punctate, plain, and unidentifiable). 13 pp.; 10 illus.).

1969 History of the Archeological Society of South Carolina. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 10, p. 17. Columbia. (The discussion includes a historical sketch of the dismal beginning and the flourishing future of the society. The author discusses the prestige of the society's speakers and the future of the group. 2 pp.; no illus.).
Michie, James L.
1970 A Mechanical Sifting Device. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 5, p. 15. Columbia. (Complete details on the function, building, and need of a mechanical sifting device, with a discussion of what soils it works best with. 2 pp.; 2 illus.).

Miller, Carl F.
1950 An Analysis and Interpretation of the Ceramic Remains from a Number of Sites in Horry County, South Carolina. American Antiquity, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 254-258. Washington. (A description of surface collections from nine sites near Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The predominant artifact from all of the sites was pottery. The sites were probably prehistoric since no trade goods were found. 2 pp.; 1 illus.).

1950 Early Cultural Horizons in the Southeastern United States. American Antiquity, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 273-288. Washington. (The author delineates the Southeast archeological area, and then proceeds to discuss the major cultural horizons that cover this area. Though not specifically directed to South Carolina, the author presents material that does encompass most of the South Carolina complexes. See pp. 279-280 for a specific South Carolina discussion. 14 pp.; 2 illus.).

Milling, Chapman J.
1940 Red Carolinians. University of North Carolina Press, Raleigh. Reprinted in 1969 by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia. (The author's purpose in writing this book was "to trace the history of all the tribes once inhabiting a given commonwealth [South Carolina]." His treatment of the Indians includes tribes of historical South Carolina and tribes which now live outside of South Carolina. 366 pp.; 16 illus.).

Mills, Robert
1826 Atlas of South Carolina. Philadelphia. Reprinted in 1965 by Robert Pierce Wilkins and John D. Keels, Jr., Columbia. (A good source for location and verification of historic sites in South Carolina, county by county. The author includes statistics on the state in the early 1800's, such as number of blacks, whites, etc., and his maps show the counties as they once were, with houses and inns marked and indicating locations of mounds and Indian villages. 31 pp.; 29 maps as illus.).
Mooney, James
1894 The Siouan Tribes of the East. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 22, pp. 68-86. Washington. (The pages mentioned above are those that pertain to South Carolina Indians, describing their cultures in as much detail as possible. He gives their location, as they moved around, and why they died out. He discussed the following tribes: (1) Catawba, (2) Waxhaw and Sugeree, (3) Pee Dee, Waccamaw, Winnow, Hooks and Backwoods, and (4) Seewee, Santee, Wateree, Congaree, Cherokee, Shawano, Uchi, Saluda, Notchee, Etiwah, Westo, Stono, Edisto, Coosa and Cusabo. 19 pp.; no illus.).

Moore, Clarence B.
1898 Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Coast of South Carolina. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, second series, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 147-166. Philadelphia. (The author discusses the following mounds: (1) Near Bluffton, (2) Callawassie Island, (3) Hasell Point, (4) Guerard Point, (5) Indian Hill, (6) Little Island, (7) Near Button Hill, (8) Indian Hill, St. Helena Island, and (9) Pollewahnee Island. Most of these mounds were burial type. 19 pp.; 10 illus.).

Neill, Wilfred T.
1966 An Eden-Like Projectile Point from South Carolina. The Florida Anthropologist, Vol. XIX, No. 4, p. 143. Gainesville. (The author discusses a collaterally flaked projectile point found near the boundary of Aiken and Edgefield Counties, South Carolina. He discusses the point's technical areas and then compares it to Georgia and North Carolina varieties. 2 pp.; 1 illus.).

1968 The Galphin Trading Post Site at Silver Bluff, South Carolina. The Florida Anthropologist, Vol. XXI, Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 42-52. Gainesville. (A report made on the evidence of a small surface collection, discussing the history of the Silver Bluff area, ceramic artifacts, and English Colonial artifacts. The author clears up some questions concerning the pottery decoration and the pottery origins. 10 pp.; 2 illus.).

Overton, James M.
1969 A Survey of Soapstone Quarry Sites. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 6. Columbia. (A site survey near Spartanburg, South Carolina, of four quarry sites with the major artifacts being made of soapstone. 1 p.; no illus.).

Pepper, George H.
1924 Wateree Artifacts. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 74. New York. (A two page discussion of the Wateree Indians and two of their artifacts. The discussion includes an extremely large pottery vessel and a clay figure with incised lines. 2 pp.; 1 illus.).
Peterson, Drexel A. 1969 Groton Plantation, a Progress Report. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 11, p. 2. Columbia. (A discussion of excavations at Groton Plantation, including the excavations of Stoltman. Discussion includes a history of the excavations, description of several burials, and reflection on some pointed questions concerning ceramics. 5 pp.; no illus.).

Phelps, David Sutton 1968 Thom's Creek Ceramics in the Central Savannah River Locality. The Florida Anthropologist, Vol. XXI, No. 1, p. 17. Gainesville. (The purpose of this series was to fill the gap in knowledge of the prehistory of the Savannah River region of South Carolina and Georgia. "The Thom's Creek phase is crucial to the understanding of the connection between the first ceramic-producing culture in that region and the so-called 'Woodland' manifestations which follow." The author sums up the chronology and other relationships. 6 pp.; 8 illus.).

1969 Swift Creek and Santa Rosa in Southwest Florida. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, Nos. 6-9, p. 14. Columbia. (A preliminary report concerning excavations of three habitation sites from the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase. Reported are two types of sites, refuse midden and circular midden embankments with their associated burial mounds with re-occupation and permanent houses (seasonal), respectively. 7 pp.; 4 illus.).

Purry, Peter John 1836 A Description of the Province of South Carolina, Drawn Up at Charles Town, in September, 1731. In Historical Collections of South Carolina Embracing Many Rare and Valuable Phamphlets and Other Documents Relating to the History of That State from Its First Discovery to Its Independence in the Year 1776, pp. 124-140, edited by B. R. Carroll. Harpers and Brothers, New York. (A vivid description of South Carolina life from a 1731 writer. Helpful in location and verification of sites. 13 pp.; no illus.).


Rights, Douglas Letell 1957 The American Indian in North Carolina. Duke University Press, Durham. (A random history concerning the Indian movements of North Carolina. Little mention is made of South Carolina except in reference to the Catawbas. Although the major portion of the book is devoted to a historical picture using pages and pages of quotations, there are a few archeological notes and numerous plates showing a hodge-podge of Indian artifacts. The author was apparently not really aware of archeology. 279 pp.; 110 illus.).
Salley, Alexander S., Jr.
1927 The Site of Charles Fort. Appendix 'C' in Connor, Jeanette, 1927, The Whole & True Discovery of Terra Florida, by Jean Ribaut, pp. 113-124. The Florida State Historical Society, Deland. (A description of Spanish forts built around Parris Island. The author gives historical background for his information. Discussion includes the forts: (1) San Felipe, (2) San Marcos, and (3) Charles Fort. He also gives their location and, historically, what artifacts should be there. 11 pp.; 2 maps as illus.).

Sears, William H. and James B. Griffin
1950 Fiber-Tempered Pottery of the Southeast. In Prehistoric Pottery of the Eastern United States, pp. 1-3, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. (A discussion of eight fiber-tempered pottery types, divided into three cultural series. These series could be helpful to the South Carolina archeologist in classifying, although specific South Carolina pottery types are not mentioned. 10 pp.; 9 illus.).

Sears, William H.
1964 The Southeastern United States. In Prehistoric Man in the New World, pp. 259-287, edited by Jesse D. Jennings and Edward Norbeck, University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (Special mention is given to South Carolina on page 261, concerning early pottery dates from shell middens of the South Carolina coast. 24 pp.; 5 illus.).

Smith, Henry A. M.
1905 The Town of Dorchester, in South Carolina -- A Sketch of Its History. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 62-95. Charleston. (A history of the vanished town of Dorchester. He gives the location of the town, the reasons for it failing, and other parts of its history, complete with a list of the first settlers. 32 pp.; no illus.).

1908 Charleston - The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. IX, No. 1, pp. 10-27. Charleston. (A paper giving the exact plotting of the subdivisions of Charleston. It includes the history both of this plan and the town's settlers. 17 pp.; 1 map as illus.).


1913 Some Forgotten Towns in Lower South Carolina. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 3, pp. 134-146. Charleston. (A report of the first Baptist settlement in South Carolina, called Sommerton, now known as Sommerton Plantation. The author tells why he concludes that the town was ever there, and the progression of inheritance of the land. He mentions the following
Smith, Henry A. M.

1913 towns: (1) Sommerton Town, (2) Bermuda Town, (3) Moncks Corner, (4) Childsberry (Childsbury), (5) Ashley Ferry Town, and (6) St. Andrews Town. Along with a description of each, he also includes their location. 22 pp.; 2 maps as illus.).

1915 Old Charlestown and its Vicinity, Accabee and Wappo Where Indigo Was First Cultivated, with Some Adjoining Places in Old St. Andrews Parish. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 1-15 and 49-67. Charleston. (A complete description of the settlement of Charlestown. He gives the location (Old Town Plantation) and other interesting aspects of use to historical archaelogists working in this area. 33 pp.; 1 map as illus.).

1918 Charleston and Charleston Neck. The Original Grantees and the Settlements Along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XIX, No. 1, pp. 3-76. Charleston. (A history defining Charleston settlement locations and the first grantees. Special attention is given by the author to describing the settlements. 73 pp.; no illus.).

1919 The Ashley River: Its Seats and Settlements. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XX, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 3-51 and 75-125. Charleston. (A history useful for research in historical archeology. Gives the names and locations of towns all along the Ashley River. 94 pp.; no illus.).

1928 Goose Creek. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, pp. 1-25, 71-96, 167-192, and 265-279. Charleston. (This is a historical paper useful to the archeologist in research, especially, in location of the area mentioned above. 89 pp.; no illus.).

South, Stanley

1969 Exploratory Archeology at the Site of 1670-1680 Charles Towne on Albemarle Point in South Carolina. A preliminary publication in limited edition by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Copy on file at the Institute. (The author first discusses the historical basis used for locating the exact site of Charles Towne and includes other points of interest in her history relating to what the archeologist might expect to find after excavation begins. He then discusses the method of excavation, the completed test excavations, artifacts, and his interpretations of the site. His interpretation presses for a sensitive and correct restoration. 54 pp.; 1 map as illus.).

1969 Summary of the Archeological Work at Charles Towne. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, Nos. 6-9, p. 7. Columbia. (Summary of the artifacts and features that have been found at Charles Towne up to this date. 1 p.; no illus.).
South, Stanley

1970 Baked Clay Objects from the Site of the 1670 Settlement at Charles Towne, South Carolina. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 3. Columbia. (A discussion of perforated baked clay objects, their usage and distribution over the United States. The author points out some possible usages, such as substitute cooking stone, substitute atlatl weights, and net sinker, but there is no definite proof to any single usage known yet. 7 pp.; 5 illus.).

1970 A Method of Removing Soil Profiles. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 3, p. 3. Columbia. (A discussion of the use of polyurethane liquids and their usages for lifting profiles and reinforcing delicate materials, such as a burnt corn cob feature. The author gives a full discussion of methodology for use in lifting profiles. 3 pp.; 2 illus.).

1970 Society For the Preservation of Baked Clay Objects. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 5, p. 4. Columbia. (A discussion of the formation of a society for gathering information concerning baked clay objects. A later journey to two clay ball sites near Lake Marion, South Carolina, produced pottery of different types. 1 p.; no. illus.).

1970 Exploratory Excavation at the Price House (38SP1). Manuscript. Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. University of South Carolina, Columbia. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (The report is complete with historical background, a discussion of the excavated areas, and the author's opinions on the present interpretation, based on his archeological facts. The author's main thoughts are to restore the ruins and excavations to the fullest, but he also includes methods which would be cheaper to the restorer. 48 pp.; 13 illus.).

1970 Exploratory Archeology at Ninety Six (38GN1-GN5). Manuscript. Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. University of South Carolina, Columbia. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (Ninety Six is actually composed of the following historic sites: (1) Goudy's Trading Post Site and Fort Ninety Six (38GN1), (2) Holmes Fort (38GN2), (3) Star Fort (38GN3), (4) Town of Ninety Six (38GN4), and (5) the stockade fort around Ninety Six (38GN5). The author includes excavation data and some history, but his main emphasis lies in the findings at Ninety Six and the proper methods for their restoration. 48 pp.; 12 illus.).
Stephenson, Robert L. (editor)

1969- scientific articles about any aspect of South Carolina archeology.

70 The editor, Robert L. Stephenson, writes all of the otherwise un­
signed articles but many signed articles by more than 15 other
archeologists have appeared. Each issue contains a list of the
staff, an editor's page, several news notes and one or more short
articles. Articles have appeared on the Keowee-Toxaway Project,
Charles Towne, Santander and the Chibcha Area, Anthropological
Society of South Carolina, Anthropology at U.S.C., Price's Post
Office, Land's Ford Canal, Ninety Six, A Resistivity Device, Spring
Island, The Bostick Site, Radio-Carbon Dating, Soapstone Quarries,
Rock Shelter Sites, Federal Antiquities Act, Underwater Salvage, An
Early Ceramic Site Near Beaufort, The Cusabo, South Carolina State
Museum, Swift Creek and Santa Rosa Sites in Florida, Excavations at
Thom's Creek, Groton Plantation Excavations, A Dugout Canoe, Baked
Clay Objects, A Method of Removing Soil Profiles, Trotter's Shoals
Reservoir Survey, A Mechanical Sifting Device, and others).

Stephenson, Robert L.

1969 Archeology at Charles Towne. The University of South Carolina Maga­

49 zine, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 2-7. Columbia. (A brief discussion of
the excavations at this site and the background leading to the con­
troversy that developed concerning the Indian structure. 6 pp.;
7 illus.).

1969 Spring Island. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology,
University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 7. Columbia. (A
discussion of a coastal island with at least six sites ranging from
shell middens to historic sites. Archaic and possible Paleo-Indian
era. Excavation needed. 1 p.; no illus.).

1969 The Bostick Site near Estill. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and
Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 8.
Columbia. (A discussion of a test pit and surface survey. Excava­
tion warranted by pottery and points. 1 p.; no illus.).

1969 The Federal Antiquities Act. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and
Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 5, p. 4.
Columbia. (A discussion and full reprint of the act, how and where
it applies, and permit authorization. The reprint includes the act
and rules and regulations. 5 pp.; no illus.).

1969 The South Carolina Underwater Salvage Act. The Notebook, Institute
of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1,
governing underwater archeology in South Carolina. A discussion
tells why the law was necessary and discusses a later amendment not
reprinted in the article. Authority for permits rests with the
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. 3 pp.; no illus.).
Stephenson, Robert L.

1969 You and Your Arrowheads. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 5, p. 11. Columbia. (A discussion by a professional archeologist concerning the need for a cooperative nature between the amateur archeologist and the professional for the advancement of the history and pre-history of South Carolina. The author stresses that his institute is not seeking confiscation of private collections, only the study of them, but donations, if scientific and field data oriented, are appreciated. 6 pp.; no illus.).

1969 Underwater Salvage. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, Nos. 6-9, p. 6. Columbia. (A statement ascertaining why progress in underwater archeology has not developed, and presenting plans for a professional position for underwater archeology within the institute and more rules and regulations governing the salvage operations. 1 p.; no illus.).


1969 A Note on the Bostick Site. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 12, p. 7. Columbia. (A general discussion of a site whose time span runs from early Archaic to the first ceramic occupations. Discussion includes analysis of ceramics, stone, and other artifacts. 1 p.; no illus.).

1970 Tracks of "Best Friend of Charleston". The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 3, p. 11. Columbia. (A one page discussion about the location of the original tracks of the first locomotive in South Carolina. No rails were present, only the timbers and sleepers. 1 p.; no illus.).

1970 Excavations at Ninety Six. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 5, p. 14. Columbia. (A general report stating that the outline of Goudy's Trading Post, the tunnel dug by Nathaniel Greene, and the palisade around the town of Ninety Six had been found. 1 p.; no illus.).

Stoltman, James B.

1966 New Radio-Carbon Dates for Southeastern Fiber-Tempered Pottery. American Antiquity, Vol. 31, No. 6, pp. 872-874. Salt Lake City. (From excavations in Savannah River swamp on Groton Plantation, Allendale and Hampton Counties, South Carolina, mainly in the southeast corner of Allendale County, the following C-14 dates were obtained for the ceramics: Lower level: 2505 B.C.; Upper level: 1450 B.C. 2 pp.; 3 illus.).
Stoney, Samuel Gillard

Stuart, George E.
1967  Protohistoric Mound Sites in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina. Manuscript. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (The author, basing his work on amateur and professional collections, competently discusses the Adamson site, the McDowell site, the Belmont Neck site, the Indian Ditch site, all of which are sites of the temple mound period. Conclusions suggest that most of the sites fit into the Lamar horizon, the food supply was based on agriculture, urn burials were found almost extensively, and there was some trade directly or indirectly. 41 pp.; 12 illus.).

1970 Some Archeological Sites in the Middle Wateree Valley, South Carolina. M.A. thesis submitted to the graduate school of George Washington University. Copy on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. (Much more comprehensive than the 1967 report (Stuart 1967). The author bases his report on surface collections of amateurs and professionals. This report includes a historical and archeological background, cultural comparisons, and a time-divided summary. Conclusions state that habitation of the valley began 12,000 years ago, with an influx of Indians, probably Muskogean, and a later influx from the North Carolina Piedmont. 141 pp.; 57 illus.).

Sutherland, Donald R.
1969  Radio-Carbon Dating Cost and Delivery Time. The Notebook, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 9. Columbia. (An article discussing cost and minimum and average processing time. The article includes foreign as well as domestic laboratories, ranging from no cost to $200.00 per sample. 11 pp.; no illus.).

Swanton, John R.
1922 Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 73. Washington. (A history useful in identifying tribal movements, location, identifying artifacts, and verification of Indian sites. 441 pp.; 3 maps as illus.).

1946 The Indians of the Southeastern United States. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 137. Washington. (A minutely detailed study of all of the protohistoric and historic tribes of the Southeast with emphasis on early explorers' records and accounts. Detailed mention is made of the tribes of South Carolina. 823 pp.; 13 maps and 107 plates as illus.).
Thomas, Cyrus  
Washington. (This three page article lists, with location, Indian  
mounds in the following counties: Abbeville, Aiken, Barnwell,  
Charleston, Chester, Fairfield, Greenville, Hampton, Kershaw,  
Lancaster, Laurens, Oconee, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Union,  
Williamsburg, and York. It also includes a bibliography from which  
the author obtained most of his information. 3 pp.; no illus.).

Waddell, Eugene  
1963 Thom's Creek Punctate. Southeastern Archaeological Conference  
Newsletter, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 3. Cambridge. (The author gives a  
full description of Thom's Creek punctate with drawings and the  
range of the type. The time era overlies the Stallings Island  
fiber-tempered complex and underlies the Deptford complex. 2 pp.;  
2 illus.).

1965 South Carolina Fluted Points. Southeastern Archaeological  
Conference Bulletin, No. 2, pp. 52-54. Cambridge. (A review of  
Paleo-Indian points described by Robert Wauchope and Antonio J.  
J. Waring, with the author describing ten new points. The author  
concludes by saying what the points are made of and by giving a  
distribution chart for South Carolina. 3 pp.; 4 illus.).

1965 A C-14 Date for Awendaw Punctate. Southeastern Archaeological  
Conference Bulletin, No. 3, pp. 82-85. Cambridge. (The author  
shows a relationship between Awendaw pottery and Thom's Creek and  
Stallings Island pottery. He concludes that Awendaw is an early  
stage of the Thom's Creek complex, while Stallings Island is a  
later type of Thom's Creek. Although the radio-carbon date is  
1810 B.C., the actual date is estimated at several hundred years  
earlier. 3 pp.; 1 illus.).

Waring, Antonio J. and Joseph R. Caldwell  
1939 Deptford Bold Checked Stamped; Irene Plain; Irene Incised; Irene  
Filifot Stamped; Savannah Burnished Plain; Savannah Fine  
pp. 1-9. Cambridge. (All of the above pottery types may be found  
in South Carolina except for Savannah Burnished Plain. The authors  
give types of paste, surface finish, decoration, form, associations,  
range of type, and position in time for each pottery classification.  
Useful for the typing of South Carolina pottery and for lessening  
the use of different names for the same type of pottery. 9 pp.;  
5 illus.).

Waring, Antonio J.  
1961 Fluted Points on the South Carolina Coast. American Antiquity,  
Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 550-551. Washington. (The author discusses  
certain points found in the Briar Creek drainage. Although no sites  
of Paleo-Indian antiquity are known, the author suggests that work  
should be done in this area due to the high concentration of Paleo-  
Indian points found there. 1 p.; 1 illus.).
1966 Deptford in the Savannah Region. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 1-3, Cambridge. (A discussion of one of the major phases of ceramics in South Carolina. The author states that Deptford originates from the central portion of South Carolina. 3 pp.; 2 illus.).

1968 The Refuge Site, Jasper County, South Carolina. In The Waring Papers, the Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr., pp. 198-207, edited by Stephen Williams. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. LVIII. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and University of Georgia Press, Athens. (The author discusses a Refuge midden from which the majority of artifacts seem to be pre-Deptford and early Woodland culture. The Refuge ceramics were sand-tempered, with a major decoration of simple-stamping, and lesser decorations of punctate, dentate stamping, and incision. The author's conclusion is that this find "helps bridge the gap between the Bilbo/Thom's Creek period and Deptford." 5 pp.; 7 illus.).

1968 The Cultural Sequence at the Mouth of the Savannah River. In The Waring Papers, the Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr., pp. 216-221, edited by Stephen Williams. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. LVIII. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and University of Georgia Press, Athens. (The author suggests that the Deptford complex is of South Carolina origin. He also gives the cultural sequence at the mouth of the Savannah River from Wilmington II to Bilbo I. 6 pp.; 4 illus.).

1968 Paleo-Indian Remains in Georgia and South Carolina. In The Waring Papers, the Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr., pp. 236-240, edited by Stephen Williams. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. LVIII. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and University of Georgia Press, Athens. (The author suggests that the Briar Creek area is a Paleo-Indian locality. He discusses the tracking of the Paleo-Indian from the West Coast to the East Coast, and the importance of dating methods in relation to Paleo-Indian sites. 5 pp.; no illus.).

1968 The Archaic and Some Shell Rings. In The Waring Papers, the Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr., pp. 243-246, edited by Stephen Williams. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. LVIII. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and University of Georgia Press, Athens. (The author theorizes that the Sapelo shell rings, and other shell rings, are ceremonial centers. He begins with a general discussion of man in the New World, his travel over the country, and his arrival in the East. He discusses the postulated life of Archaic man and then reaches his conclusions concerning the shell ring activities. 4 pp.; no illus.).
Waring, Antonio J.
1968 Fiber-Tempered Pottery and Its Cultural Affiliation on the Georgia-Carolina Coast. In The Waring Papers, the Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr., pp. 253-255, edited by Stephen Williams. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. LVIII. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and University of Georgia Press, Athens. (The author suggests that pottery of the east coast is an independent invention of the Carolina Indians, with 'Griffin Impressed' as possibly the earliest type of pottery on the east coast. 3 pp.; no illus.).

Wauchope, Robert
1939 Fluted Points From South Carolina. American Antiquity, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 344-346. Washington. (This article deals with the Folsom projectile point, several of which were found on the surface near Columbia. In conclusion he feels that the artifacts cannot be called Paleo-Indian due to their nature of being part of a surface collection. 2 pp.; no illus.).

Williams, Stephen and James B. Stoltman
1965 An Outline of Southeastern United States Prehistory with Particular Emphasis on the Paleo-Indian Era. In The Quaternary of the United States, pp. 669-683, edited by H. E. Wright and David G. Frey. Princeton University Press, Princeton. (This article deals mainly with Paleo-Indian. Although they give no specific mention to South Carolina, the treatment the authors give to their subject should help correlate work done in South Carolina. 12 pp.; 8 illus.).
NON-ANNOTATED SOURCES

Brannon, Peter A.
1928 South Carolina "Gorget". Arrow Points, Vol. 13, pp. 74-76. (A copy of this may be found in the Tennessee State Library, Knoxville, Tennessee; Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The magazine, Arrow Points, is a publication of the Alabama Anthropological Society, Montgomery, Alabama.).

Edwards, Robert L.

Hawkins, J.

Storey, C. E.
