New Light on the Cultures of South Carolina's Distant Past - 2002

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

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New Light on the Cultures of South Carolina’s Distant Past

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**INTRODUCTION**

***John Cable***

With the discovery of the Stallings Island Site in 1986, the Paleoindian record of South Carolina received a much-needed jolt. While many archaeologists recognized the potential of the Piedmont for Paleoindian sites, the discovery of Stallings Island opened up the possibility of habitation sites and artifacts across the state. Since then, the search for similar sites has led to the discovery of many more Paleoindian occupations throughout South Carolina. The discovery of Stallings Island also demonstrated that the Ice Age in South Carolina was not as cold and dry as previously thought, and it highlighted the importance of the wetlands for early human habitation.

Following the Stallings Island discovery, archaeologists began to realize that the Paleoindian record in South Carolina was much more extensive than previously thought. The discovery of new sites and artifacts has provided new insights into the prehistory of the region, and it has led to a reevaluation of our understanding of the Ice Age in the Southeast.

**USING GIS TO MODEL PALEOINDIAN MIGRATION**

***Chris Green***, **SCPA-SCIAA**

A common concern in the archaeological community is the Georgia Information System (GARS). A GIS is a computerized database that can be used to map and analyze geographic data. In the case of Paleoindian migration, a GIS can be used to model the movements of early human populations across the state.

The GIS is used to model the migration of Paleoindian peoples across South Carolina. The model is based on the availability of resources, such as water, and the distance people were willing to travel to obtain them. The results of the model show that the Paleoindians were highly mobile and that they moved across the state in search of resources.

**JOIN THE ALLENDALE PALEOINDIAN EXPEDITION**

***Palmetto Research Institute***

In recent years, the Palmetto Research Institute has conducted archaeological excavations in South Carolina. The institute has discovered several new sites and artifacts, and it has provided new insights into the prehistory of the region.

One of the sites that has been discovered by the Palmetto Research Institute is the Allendale Paleoindian Settlement. The site is located on the Savannah River Valley and is one of the most important Paleoindian sites in South Carolina. The site has provided new insights into the prehistory of the region, and it has led to a reevaluation of our understanding of the Paleoindian record in South Carolina.

**PALEOINDIAN CULTURES**

***John Cable***, **SCIAA**

Paleoindian cultures are named after their tools and artifacts, which are typically made of stone. The, Clovis, Folsom, and Middle Archaic cultures are all examples of Paleoindian cultures. The Clovis culture is named after the Clovis Point, a distinctive fluted point that is found in many Paleoindian sites.

The Folsom culture is named after the Folsom site in New Mexico, which is one of the most important Paleoindian sites in the United States. The Middle Archaic culture is named after the Middle Archaic Period, which is a time when early human populations were living in the United States.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA**

***John Cable***, **Palmetto Research Institute***

South Carolina has a rich archaeological heritage that includes several important archaeological sites and resources. The state is home to several important archaeological sites, including the Stallings Island Site, the Clover Site, and the Topper Site. These sites have provided new insights into the prehistory of the region, and they have led to a reevaluation of our understanding of the Paleoindian record in South Carolina.

The state is also home to several important archaeological resources, including the Palmetto Research Institute, the University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. These resources have provided new insights into the prehistory of the region, and they have led to a reevaluation of our understanding of the Paleoindian record in South Carolina.

**RISE AND FALL OF STALLINGS CULTURE**

***Dr. Kenneth Sassaman***, **University of Florida***

The Stallings Island Site is one of the most important Paleoindian sites in South Carolina. The site is located on the Savannah River and is one of the most important archaeological sites in the United States. The site has provided new insights into the prehistory of the region, and it has led to a reevaluation of our understanding of the Paleoindian record in South Carolina.