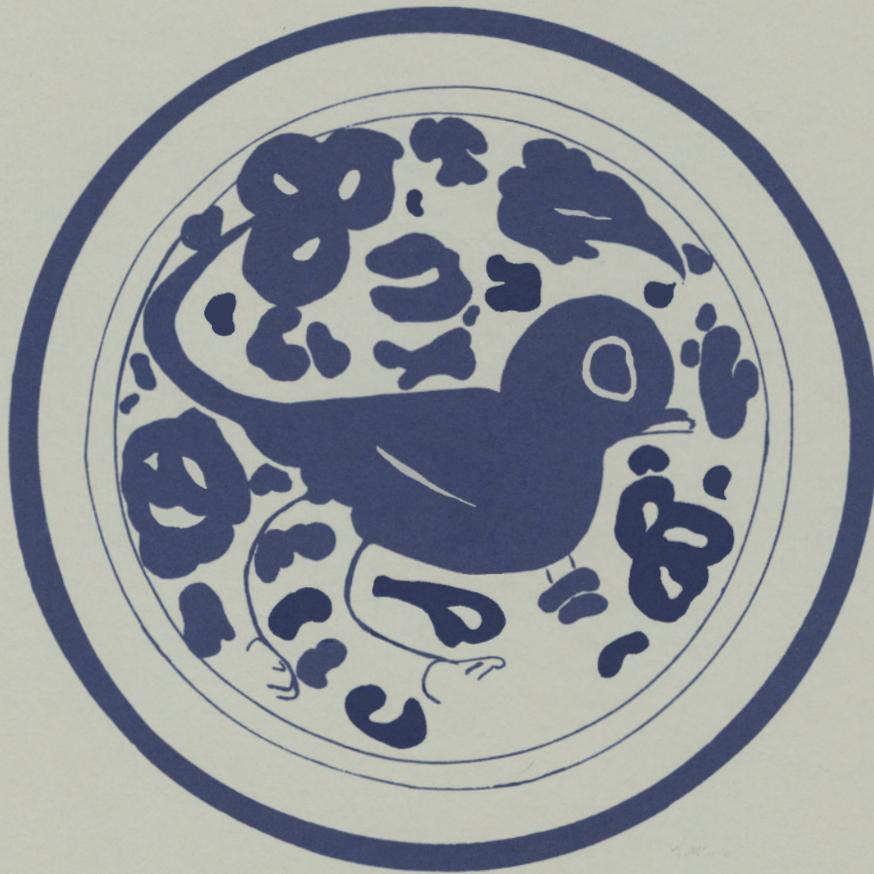


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**SOUTH CAROLINA
INSTITUTE OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL REPORT 1986**



The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology held its First Anniversary celebration in the Pendleton Building on April 30, 1986. Dr. Frank Borkowski, Provost of the University of South Carolina, delivered the main address for the open house ceremony, with SCIAA Director Bruce Rippeteau and an overflow crowd looking on.

Edited

by

Amy Locklear,

and

Reginald Bullock, and Kenn Pinson

South Carolina Institute

of

Archaeology and Anthropology

University of South Carolina

July, 1987

The University of South Carolina is committed to the policy and practice of affirmative action and equal opportunity in education and employment for all qualified persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.

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INTRODUCTION

The twin overall missions of SCIAA, in its dual role of University Institute and State agency, continue to be of concomitant service and research. The service to South Carolina citizens is in the form of archaeological-education, artifactual-identification, and site-excavation, and to fellow agencies for land-use regulation, advice, and assistance. The research mission of the S.C. Institute continues to find, rescue and illuminate the prehistory and history of South Carolina and to share, by 3,000 pages of publications, this ever-new knowledge of the old.

Community service has been conducted progressively with each project undertaken, usually by public lectures, scientific meetings, publications, press releases and through sponsorship of the Archeological Society of South Carolina. SCIAA particularly assists the S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, the S.C. Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources, the S.C. Heritage Trust, the S.C. Department of Archives and History, the S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, and the S.C. Development Board in land use activities. The S.C. Institute also conducts a noted M.A. program in Public Service Archaeology with the U.S.C. Department of Anthropology, currently with 22 graduate students.

A highlight in 1986 was the March opening of the Mary Rose exhibit. Dr. Margaret Rule, Archaeological Director of the Mary Rose Trust in London, England, visited and toured South Carolina in January 1986.

This world-class maritime history exhibition was prepared by the Mary Rose Trust, funded by the Armand Hammer Foundation, and exhibited on the S.C. Patriot's Point Development Authority's N.S. Savannah in Charleston, S.C. SCIAA was a co-sponsor of the exhibition.

The Mary Rose, King Henry VIII's flagship, sank in the Solent off Portsmouth, England, during a naval engagement with the French in 1545.

The archaeology of the Mary Rose is one of the most important shipwreck excavations in the world, as hitherto unknown aspects of Tudor life were recreated and interpreted through this first-class exhibit of artifacts.

Curtiss Peterson, SCIAA Conservator, assisted the Patriot's

Point Development Authority with installation of the exhibit. The exhibition ran from March 24, 1986 through July 1, 1986.



In May, 1986, Dr. Chester B. DePratter joined SCIAA as a Research Associate. Dr. DePratter's former position (Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina) was filled by Dr. William Keegan. Dr. Keegan continued research on the Wateree Archaeological Research Project (WARP).

As a Research Associate with SCIAA, Dr. DePratter will continue his research on the 16th and 17th century Spanish explorations in the interior of South Carolina. His particular research involves refinement of route reconstructions for Hernando De Soto (1539-1543) and Juan Pardo (1566-1568). Once these refinements are complete, he will conduct survey and testing projects along the South Carolina portion of these routes in order to identify specific places and social groups visited by these explorers. Subsequent research will involve documentation through historical research and archaeology of the acculturation and ultimate disappearance of most of these Wateree/Catawba River

valley societies.

Dr. DePratter has also embarked on a project to have the exploration route of Hernando De Soto, who passed through South Carolina in 1540, marked along state highways. As part of a larger southeastern United States effort to identify and mark De Soto's travels, Dr. DePratter was an invited participant in two conferences relating to De Soto's travels. On February 22, 1986, he presented a paper on De Soto's route through South Carolina at a Gainesville, Florida, conference initiated and sponsored by Florida's Governor, Bob Graham. On October 9, 1986, Dr. DePratter attended the formative meeting of the De Soto Regional Coordinating Group held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The Coordinating Group plans to encourage the marking of De Soto's route through 11 southeastern states in time for the 450th anniversary of his landing at Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1539.

SCIAA received an anonymous gift of \$200,000 earmarked for the study of the Spanish presence in the interior of 16th century South Carolina. Interest proceeds from this generous gift have been assigned by the donor to support Dr. DePratter's research on the Spanish presence in South Carolina, and one-eighth of the proceeds will be used to benefit the educational role of the Institute.

On September 2, Steven D. Smith filled the post of Deputy State Archaeologist. This position oversees the Institute's interaction and coordination with other State agencies, Federal agencies, and the public. In this capacity, Steve administers the Information Management Division, Publications Division and the UAMP program. Steve came to SCIAA from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology where he was an historical archaeologist and grants manager. Steve has a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Kentucky, and has ten years' experience in excavation and cultural resource management in Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Research has been completed on the following activities listed below and are briefly reported throughout these pages.

- Archaeological reconnaissance of Jehossee Island, with a project report, funded by National Trust for Historic Preservation through the Trust for Public Lands.
- Private collector's statewide survey, with a project report, co-sponsored by South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

- Wachesaw Archaeological Project, with a final report, sponsored by the Wachesaw Plantation Limited Partnership through Edward D. Stone and Associates.
- Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Santee Canal Sanctuary/Park, with a project report, sponsored by the Santee-Cooper Public Service Authority.
- Nipper Creek Field School (jointly sponsored with University of South Carolina's Department of Anthropology and also co-funded by the S.C. Department of Archives and History).
- Sponsorship of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.
- Sponsorship of the U.S.S. Monitor Project, funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
- Santa Elena Project, at the U.S.M.C's Parris Island Training Facility, funded by the National Science Foundation.
- Allendale Chert Quarries, lithic analysis, funded by the South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council (SCUARC) in cooperation with Sandoz Chemical Corporation.
- Continuing conservation of the Brown's Ferry Vessel and other archaeological artifacts.
- Internship program with the University of Delaware's Winterthur Conservation Program.
- Underwater Hobby Diver Program.
- Co-sponsorship of the Mary Rose exhibit at Patriot's Point, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Rescue and conservation of four Civil War cannon found in Chester County, S.C., with the S.C. State Museum, the Chester Historical Society, and the City and County of Chester.

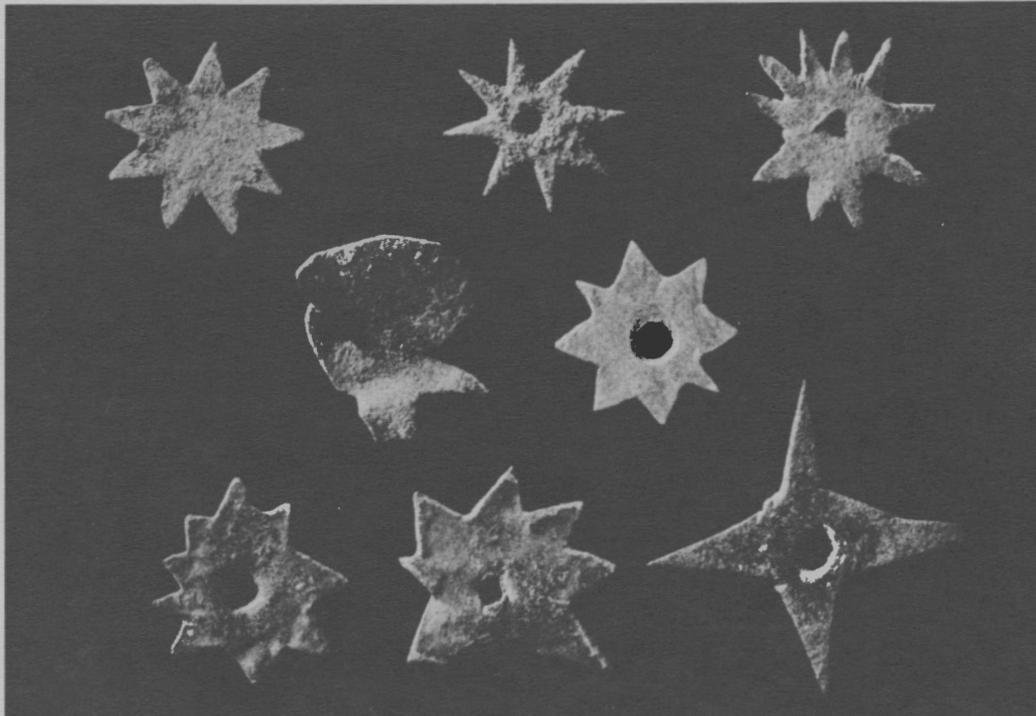
RESEARCH

Santa Elena Project

Through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the report on "Discovering Santa Elena West of Fort San Felipe" was written, co-authored by Stanley South and William Hunt (SCIAA Research Manuscript Series 200).

Graduate student William Radisch assisted Stan in writing his report on the artifact analysis from Santa Elena by conducting extensive research in the documents relating to material culture in 16th century Spain. Bill wrote a paper, "Classification and Interpretation of Metal Stars from Santa Elena," which forms a part of the report, "Spanish Artifacts at Santa Elena," by South. Carl Steen assisted Stan in the analysis of artifacts from Santa Elena through his study of "Lead Shot from Santa Elena and Ft. San Felipe," which is included in Stan's artifact study.

Through a grant from the National Science Foundation, Stan conducted a thorough study of the artifact classes recovered from Santa Elena and Ft. San Felipe; the results will appear in the Research Manuscript Series in 1987. He was assisted in this project by graduate student Phil Corsi.



Through grants from the Spanish Government and the Translations Section of the National Endowment for the Humanities, transcription and translation of Spanish documents were undertaken by Eugene Lyon. This project is designed to provide heretofore untranslated documents for use by Stan South in his interpretation of Santa Elena.

Stan has written a synthesis of the theoretical foundation and research findings resulting from work done at Santa Elena from 1979 through 1985 for the book The Recovery of Meaning in Historical Archaeology. Edited by Mark Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., this book is to be published in 1987 by the Smithsonian Press through the Anthropological Society of Washington. This is the most complete synthesis yet written on the years of work at Santa Elena.

Through the assistance of graduate students Charles Rinehart and Anna Mulcahey, an indexing of historical document data is being carried out to provide a research base for 16th century Spanish colonial research in SCIAA's Santa Elena Project.

Chester DePratter, assisted by Mike Harmon, has conducted an analysis and synthesis of the Indian pottery contemporary with the Spanish occupation at Santa Elena. Chester's report, along with a similar study done by Russell Skowronek on Spanish pottery, will constitute major sections of Stan's report on artifacts from Santa Elena.

The Nipper Creek Site

The Nipper Creek site (38RD18) is an important and unusual stratified prehistoric site in the Piedmont of upper Richland County, S.C. In 1985, the site was tested by Albert Goodyear and Ruth Wetmore to evaluate its potential for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places. In 1986, it was successfully nominated to the National Register at the national level of significance. The site, over a half mile long, is comprised primarily of dense Archaic occupations (8500 - 2000 B.C.) that were successively buried by sandy colluvium along the hillside. A report summarizing the 1985 findings was published in 1986 by Wetmore and Goodyear as SCIAA Research Manuscript Series 201. In 1986, Ruth Wetmore completed her M.A. thesis from the University of South Carolina concerning the Nipper Creek site, entitled "The Nipper Creek Site (38RD18): A Study in Archaic Stage Change."

In 1986 efforts were made through the S.C. Heritage Trust Program to protect the Nipper Creek site. The site was accepted by the Heritage Trust Advisory Board (HTAB) as a protection project with the goal of purchasing the site for the State of South Carolina. Negotiations took place in 1986 between the owners of the site, the Trinity Foundation of Trinity Cathedral, and the HTAB. The sale of the property to the State is still pending.

Field research continued in 1986 in the form of expanded excavations. One section of the University of South Carolina's field school in archaeology (ANTH 722) was taught at Nipper Creek by Albert Goodyear, assisted by Ruth Wetmore. USC graduate students Gary Brewer, Melissa Connor-Palmer, Anna Mulcahey, and William Radisch, and undergraduate Jennie Waldrop, labored faithfully for six weeks in a record heat wave and drought to excavate a 3 x 4 m block. This block was placed adjacent to the previous season's 2 x 4 m unit to provide a larger continuous look at Archaic intrasite patterning. A total of 20 contiguous square meters has now been excavated at the site. The same sequence of Dalton through Late Archaic occupations as determined in 1985 was replicated in great detail this season. The site was excavated in 5 cm levels in 1-m squares. The depth of diagnostic artifacts was measured by transit and stadia to the nearest millimeter in order to examine the site in greater stratigraphic detail. Bill Radisch, a graduate student in USC's Public Service Archaeology Master's Program, is analyzing the considerable Middle Archaic lithic remains from this site for his master's thesis. The density of chipped stone and burned rock for the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford horizons at this site is truly remarkable, requiring much time to excavate carefully by hand.

One surprising discovery was made during the field school in the portion of the site that had suffered bulldozing for sand in 1970. A cache of six Early Archaic corner-notched points, probably Kirks, was discovered by Becky Perano, a volunteer from Augusta, Georgia, when she found two points lying together on the surface. Subsequent excavation at this location revealed four more points. Five of the six points were made of rhyolite and the sixth appears to be a black chert from the Ridge and Valley Province. No other artifacts or bone were recovered from the excavations conducted around the cache. This cache may represent the storage of tools (all specimens show evidence of use), or perhaps a grave accompaniment for a burial. The points are some 9,000 years old and it is unlikely any bone would survive in this sandy, acidic soil. Soil from around the cache will be examined for abnormal

chemistry which might imply a dissolved human skeleton.

From all indications, Nipper Creek is a highly unusual prehistoric site in South Carolina. It is located on a hillside of nonalluvial sand, typical of the Piedmont with its normal crystalline rocks and red clay soils. This sandy soil may have been one of the features of the site that prompted prehistoric hunter-gatherers to revisit the site century after century. Numerous fragments of charred hickory nut shells have been excavated here from prehistoric levels. It is unlikely that the immediate environment supported stands of hickory which produce a nutritious nut resource. In addition to possessing a well-preserved Archaic sequence, the Nipper Creek site, because it appears to represent habitation activities, may also contain other unusual features such as caches, burials and ceremonially related artifacts. Purchasing the site for protection under the S.C. Heritage Trust Program will insure its availability for future years of research with more relevant ideas and advanced technologies.

The Allendale Chert Quarries

Fieldwork continued for the third year in a row at two important stratified chert quarries, 38AL23 and 38AL135, located along the Savannah River in Allendale County. In 1984 and 1985, a series of field projects including surveys, test excavations, petrologic analysis of chert, and underwater data recovery allowed the development of knowledge needed to prepare a National Geographic Society grant proposal. A grant was awarded by the Geographic Society in November 1985 for \$10,800, and fieldwork began in April 1986. Dr. Albert Goodyear, assisted by Mr. George S. Lewis, directed the excavations.

It was previously known that a reasonably complete prehistoric sequence about a meter in depth existed along the terrace at 38AL23. The excavation strategy for the Geographic project focused on a fine-grained recovery of stratigraphic data. Excavations were conducted in 5 cm levels in 1-m square units. Attention was given to three-dimensional recording of tools, burned rock and other worked objects. A 3 x 6 m block excavation was carried out over a 29-day period yielding excellent stratigraphic information about the first 8,000 years of human life in this part of South Carolina.

The same sequence indicated by testing in 1985 was documented

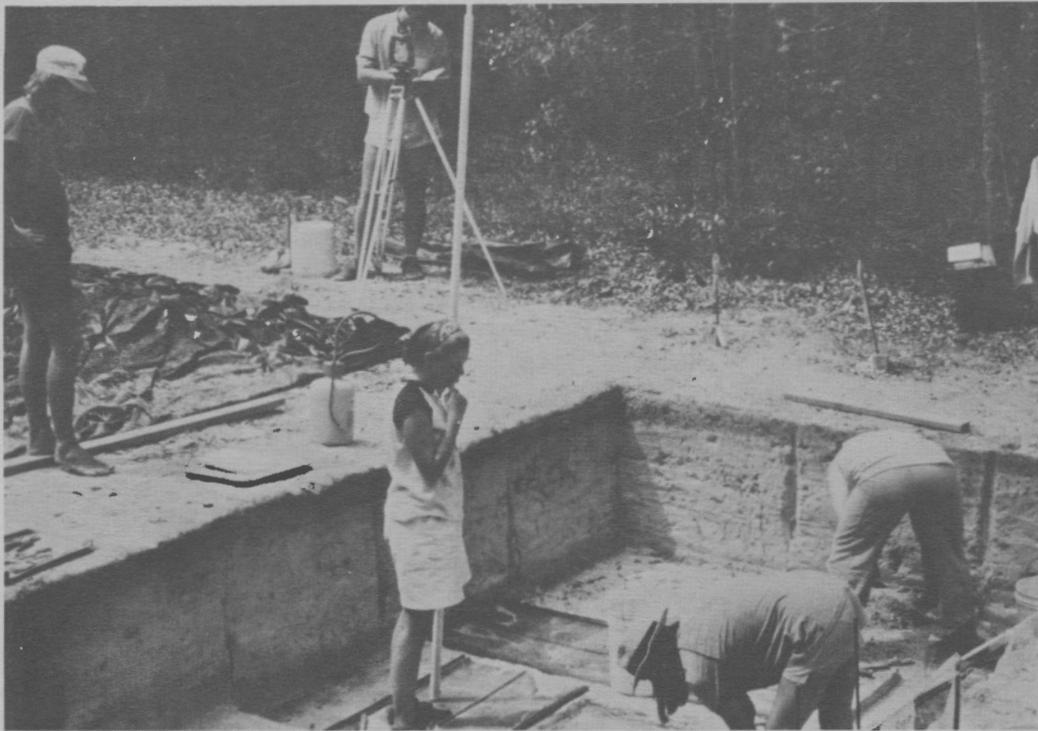
this season. This included Mississippian and Woodland ceramics in the plowzone (0-10 cm), with Early Woodland sherds as deep as 30 cm below surface. A detailed ceramic study was conducted by Michael Harmon and will be presented as part of the final report. From 30 to 50 cm, there exists a substantial preceramic, thermally altered chert Archaic horizon consisting of large numbers of heat treated bifaces and related debitage. Concentrations of burned rock and chert are present, indicating perhaps cooking hearths or chert heating facilities. Occasional hafted bifaces are found in this horizon that have expanded stems. Some of these appear to be what are called "MA-LA" points and should date between 3000 and 4000 B.C. Toward the bottom of this horizon was found a Brier Creek Lanceolate, suspected to be contemporary with the Middle Archaic Guilford point. Below about 50 cm, the thermally altered chert bifaces and flakes rapidly begin to cease. Beginning at this level, weathered, apparently unheat-treated chert flakes and unifaces began to appear. Two sided-notched beveled Taylor points were found between 70 and 80 cm. Weathered flakes, unifaces and undiagnostic bifaces occurred from 80 to 100 cm. This is suspected to be the Paleo-Indian occupation of this site, though no diagnostic hafted bifaces were recovered from these levels. A classic, bifacially fluted preform was found in a roadcut about 30 meters away from the excavations on the hillside where chert was exposed. This find provides our first firm evidence of a fluted point at the site, representing a time period between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago.

The other important quarry site to receive investigation was 38AL135. Because of limited funds it was decided to conduct only backhoe testing at this site. Backhoe trenches were placed at both 38AL135 and 38AL23 to provide fresh soil and stratigraphic exposures for study by consultants in geology and pedology. Dr. Sam Upchurch, Chairman of the Geology Department, University of South Florida, and Dr. John Foss, Chairman of the Plant and Soil Science Department, University of Tennessee, visited the sites in May and made preliminary studies on geological and pedological formation processes. Their assessment will aid in the preparation of a more expanded ecologically based research design for prehistoric occupations along the Savannah River in the Coastal Plain.

Two backhoe trenches were dug at 38AL135 to allow inspection of archaeological and geological stratigraphy. The prominent Early Holocene lithic horizon known from the cutbank and test excavations on Smiths Lake Creek were observed again in these trenches. Markedly weathered flakes, cores and bifaces could be seen as a

discrete layer from 110 to 120 cm. Two crudely flaked, highly weathered, concave base lanceolate bifaces were retrieved by the backhoe, matching a series of similar probable Paleo-Indian biface preforms known from this site. Although underwater artifact recovery in Smiths Lake Creek in 1985 indicated an Early Archaic notched point occupation of the floodplain, the buried layer at 38AL135 has produced no Early Archaic points. Available evidence thus far points to a Dalton or pre-Dalton culture responsible for the bottom layer at 38AL135. Extensive block excavations will be necessary to investigate this interesting component for which grant funds will be sought.

The Sandoz Chemical Corporation owns these chert quarries and related sites. This year the company and its management at Martin, South Carolina, were again most helpful in allowing the research to proceed. They also donated the use of a backhoe to help in this phase of the project. An educational exhibit was prepared by SCIAA illustrating the prehistoric use of Allendale chert. In 1986, the exhibit was viewed in the Allendale County Courthouse for Allendale's Cooter Festival; at the SCIAA open house in Columbia; at Easley's Annual July 4th Celebration; in the Sandoz Chemical Corporation offices in Martin; and at the Barnwell County Museum.



The labor for the 29-day excavation at 38AL23 was provided by a remarkably large number of avocational and professional archaeologists. Over 50 people contributed up to two weeks of time to excavate the 3 x 6 m block. Several undergraduate students and Professor Margaret Houston from Laurenburg, North Carolina, spent their spring break excavating. With over 200 grid proveniences utilized in this dig, not a single bag was lost. Practically all of the labor for fieldwork in the Allendale chert quarries research was provided free of charge by interested, dedicated and hard-working volunteers. The progress thus far is in no small way attributable to these volunteers.

The data from the 1986 season are currently under analysis. A report by Albert Goodyear to the National Geographic Society is expected in the spring of 1987.

The Broad River Floodplain Survey

The floodplains throughout the Southeast tend to provide the best stratified prehistoric sites with the greatest degree of contextual integrity. With the filling of the Richard B. Russell Reservoir, the Savannah River was completely dammed and inundated above the fall line. Now, the Broad River is the last major Piedmont river in South Carolina which has not been substantially inundated by dams.

In an effort to locate significant alluvially buried sites for long-term problem-oriented investigation, a backhoe was used to test floodplain areas along the east bank of the Broad River in Richland County. This work was supported by a U.S. Department of Interior Survey and Planning Grant through the S.C. Department of Archives and History. This grant was awarded to Albert Goodyear of SCIAA and Don Colquhoun of USC's Geology Department.

A backhoe, operated by Tommy Charles and assisted by Joe Davis, was used continuously for a six week period to examine levees and other floodplain features over a 15-mile stretch beginning at Columbia Bible College extending upriver to the Little River. The backhoe operation concentrated upon areas where a tributary drained into the Broad River and where shoals crossed the river. A total of eight sites was discovered. The earliest definite components were Morrow Mountain and Late Archaic. Several Middle Woodland components were also found. Most artifacts were found within the upper one meter of the floodplain; artifacts below

that were somewhat rare. There is also strong evidence of redeposition by the river, complicating the stratigraphic interpretation of the archaeology. Geological and archaeological analysis of the backhoe findings is currently underway. A report summarizing the findings will be presented to the S.C. Department of Archives and History in the spring of 1987.

Private Artifact Collections Survey

Jointly funded by the S. C. Department of Archives and History and SCIAA, the fifth phase of the survey of privately held prehistoric archaeological collections in South Carolina was conducted from October 1985 through February 1986. The survey was done by Tommy Charles and Andee Steen, both with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

The priorities of this phase of the survey were much the same as the previous one: to revisit with collectors whose artifacts had previously been analyzed and recorded, and to acquire any missing site data not obtained during the previous surveys for various reasons. At the request of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, six counties having 50 or less recorded prehistoric sites were singled out in a special effort to locate collectors and record their data and associated site information.

The need for a special effort to record archaeological sites in a number of the state's counties is readily apparent if one consults the Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory File. There is a vast discrepancy in archaeological sites recorded among the state's 46 counties. Berkeley, Beaufort, and Charleston counties each have in excess of 800 recorded archaeological sites. At the other end of the spectrum are several counties with less than 50 recorded sites. This difference in numbers of archaeological sites recorded in the various counties in no way reflects a true picture of the potential sites in those counties. What it does reflect is that there has been less effort to locate and record archaeological sites in some counties compared to others.

There are approximately 10,000 recorded archaeological sites in the state; most were recorded within the past 10 years. The overwhelming majority of these were recorded as a result of various surveys conducted by professional archaeologists specifically searching for archaeological sites. Most of these were at least

partially funded by the United States government, and precede construction of highways, bridges, dams or other such landscape altering projects that might involve federal funds. Portions of the state's national forests have also been intensively surveyed by U.S. Forest Service archaeologists; many hundreds of archaeological sites have been recorded by their efforts as well. When the records are checked, it becomes apparent that counties experiencing the greatest influx of federally funded projects have recorded the greatest number of archaeological sites. The rural counties that have experienced little growth, or relatively few federally funded projects, have consequently had fewer surveys conducted to locate archaeological sites within their boundaries. With the exception of the surveys of national forest lands, these counties have not had many archaeological surveys conducted.

These counties with low population and relatively little industrial development are a mixed blessing for archaeologists. While this lack of growth protects some of the better remaining archaeological sites in the state, it also makes it exceedingly difficult to obtain funds with which to finance surveys for locating these sites. The private sector, developing private lands not using federal funds, is exempt from laws requiring such archaeological surveys prior to construction. The lack of such laws to protect endangered archaeological sites on private land has elevated the importance of concerned and responsible developers and private citizens alike in locating and planning for the future of many of these sites that would otherwise be destroyed without any record.

The Collectors Survey was begun at an ideal time (October 1979) to establish contacts with private citizens throughout the state. There were no restrictions limiting the search for prehistoric artifact collections and associated sites to areas planned for development, or any other criteria. Only the availability and willingness of collectors to share their knowledge with us, and our efforts to obtain representative archaeological data from all 46 counties were set forth as criteria for the program. What started out as a pilot program in 1979 has been funded yearly since that time. The program's success is evidenced by the 805 prehistoric archaeological sites recorded, or approximately 8% of the total number of sites in the Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory File. These sites are even more important for the future of archaeological research because the great majority of them are on private lands and are in no immediate danger, thus allowing time to determine which of these sites might yield essential information, and to find ways of obtaining funds

for research. When it is realized that a large percentage of the archaeological sites recorded during surveys prior to constructing highways, dams, bridges and other similar projects have been totally destroyed and no longer exist, and that these sites are under the lakes created by dams, then these 805 sites recorded by the Collectors Survey take on an added importance. They make up a considerably larger percentage than 8% of the state's remaining archaeological sites.

The Collectors Survey has received cooperation from citizens from all walks of life, whether collectors of Indian artifacts or just citizens sharing their knowledge of our past. However, the survey is specifically collector oriented, and we have always tried to plan our visits and work with them, believing that this method would yield the greatest return of information for our labors invested. During the course of the survey since it began in 1979, 323 collectors have been visited. Collections have been analyzed and recorded in each of the state's 46 counties, achieving goals deemed important for the survey's success. Ideally, an equal number of collectors from each county, each with a similar number of artifacts, would have been favorable for the purpose of artifact analysis. This was not the case, nor was it expected to be. There was a tremendous difference in numbers of collectors represented in various areas of the state and even greater differences in the size of their collections, what they collect, and the manner in which they establish the provenience of their collections. During the course of the survey, we never discovered a method that would equalize the data base among counties. The counties with the most collectors consistently yielded the most data.

One last attempt was made to alleviate this ongoing imbalance by selecting the 6 counties having 50 or less sites: Calhoun, Cherokee, Dillon, Lee, Pickens, and Saluda counties. In the previous surveys, little was accomplished in the way of recording site and collector data in these counties. Obviously, the method of revisiting with collectors would not be productive in these particular counties. New collectors would have to be located if the situation was to improve.

During this phase of the survey, as in the past, Andee Steen and Tommy Charles worked independently, Andee being responsible for surveying Chester, Lancaster and Kershaw counties. All archaeological sites recorded were visited by Andee or Tommy, and on some occasions both parties. No archaeological sites located on any lands of the federal government were visited or recorded, nor were artifacts collected from those properties recorded or used in

this report.

All data resulting from this survey have been incorporated into existing collector survey data files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

The survey was funded through Historic Preservation monies in the amount of \$7,000 from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, matched by \$7,000 from USC. One hundred six previously unrecorded prehistoric sites were added to SCIAA's Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory File, upping the total to 806 for the survey. Five collections were donated to SCIAA, bringing the total donations to twenty. Three hundred twenty-three collections have been analyzed and recorded.

SCIAA CONTRACTS

The Wachesaw Archaeological Project

Presently, the Wachesaw Archaeological Project is the largest research effort conducted by SCIAA through private funding. The project arose through the efforts of Wachesaw Plantation Limited Partnership who wanted to protect and understand the rich cultural heritage of the area and incorporate this information into an overall development plan. The Partnership's sensitivity to the area is demonstrated by the preservation of historic sites, the mature, hardwood forests, and associated wildlife. Wachesaw's basic developmental concept involves a low-country setting with 18th and 19th century architecture placed strategically among massive live oak trees, adjacent to historic sites. Archaeology was a basic element of the partnership's objective from the start.

In 1983, prior to any environmental alteration, the Institute contracted with Edward D. Stone, Jr., and Associates of Wilmington, North Carolina, to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the property. The results of the survey showed the area contained a wealth of historic and prehistoric sites. The sites included a protohistoric settlement of the Waccamaw Indians, several prehistoric Indian sites spanning some 9,500 years, an early historic site dating to 1730, and the remains of two rice producing antebellum plantations, Wachesaw and Richmond Hill. In addition to the plantations, an intact Civil War earthen fortification was discovered, plus the buried remains of a 19th century Episcopal church. The plantations, virtually abandoned after the Civil War, slowly collapsed, and by the turn of the century all of the associated structures had disappeared. However, the subsurface remains of the houses and the service buildings were relatively intact and therefore capable of generating reliable information about the past.

In an effort to understand the significance of these sites, the Institute again contracted with Edward D. Stone, Jr., and Associates to conduct intensive excavations. In October 1984, James L. Michie and a field crew of 15 people worked for nearly four months. Although the main thrust of the project was oriented towards the recovery of artifacts and related information, the archival record was not abandoned. For a period of four months, Fred McDowell visited the major archival institutions of the state and collected a wealth of information by which Wachesaw's impressive historic past was traced from the Lords Proprietors to

the present.

The research objectives were multidirectional and generally centered around lifeways and cultural process. In a broad sense the questions asked were about settlement pattern and spatial organization, subsistence trends, patterns of ethnicity, architecture, land utilization, and the differentiation of socioeconomic status on antebellum plantations. The recovery of animal bones, kitchen wares, nails, window glass, brick and mortar, and other forms of cultural debris provided a great deal of information for reconstructing patterns of life during the 19th century. Beyond the immediate value of the plantations, considerable knowledge was also gained about the prehistoric inhabitants and the early historic occupation.

More than a year was required to analyze nearly a half million artifacts, and about nine months were required to write three separate reports. The artifacts from Wachesaw Landing were partially analyzed by Dr. Patricia Cridlebaugh, now of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Sharon Pekrul,



formerly with the Institute of Quaternary Studies, University of Maine at Orono replaced Patricia on this project and completed the analysis and report. James L. Michie, Principal Investigator, analyzed the plantation material in addition to the prehistoric artifacts and completed two separate reports.

Richmond Hill plantation, situated to the south of Wachesaw plantation, is exceptionally intact and well preserved. Wachesaw, unfortunately, suffered a great deal of destruction during the earlier part of the 20th century. The intact nature of Richmond Hill, paired with an old hardwood forest and an avenue of oaks leading to the planter's house, has encouraged the developers to set the area aside in perpetuity. Although the archaeological record at Wachesaw was severely damaged, the chimney foundation of the 1730 occupation was discovered. This foundation, composed mainly of tabby bricks, will be preserved. The earthen fortification will be preserved as well.

In 1987, the developers have planned for the Institute to become involved in a further enhancement of the archaeological record. Earlier investigations revealed that all of the foundation footings at the Richmond Hill planter's house appear to be intact, and there is a distinct possibility that additional footings may be found if the area is completely opened. After all the footings are uncovered, Wachesaw plans to cap the footing with mortar and rebuild the base of the structure to a height of about three feet. Further investigations will be conducted around the slave cabins to find indications of architectural styles in the form of partial or intact chimney or foundation footings.

The efforts at Wachesaw clearly demonstrate that developers and archaeologists can work effectively together, and that each can make significant contributions toward explicating the past and preserving this knowledge for the benefit of others. The historic sites at Wachesaw and Richmond Hill enhance and complement the environment and the developers' concept.

Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program

The staff of the Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program has focused on the one excavation project, three surveys and numerous special projects during calendar year 1986. 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 the Department of Energy 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.

Two surveys associated with the Waste Management/Groundwater Protection Environmental Impact Statement were completed with accompanying reports submitted to the United States Department of Energy. These reports document intensive survey and testing of 87 locations throughout the Savannah River Plant. The 40% environmentally stratified, probabilistic survey of the 300 square Savannah River Plant was completed during the summer of 1986 resulting in an aggregate total of 860 archaeological sites recorded. These data have been incorporated in an integrated database management system employing Double Helix software and APPLE Macintosh hardware.

The prehistoric materials from the Pen Point site (38BR383) are under study by Kenneth Sassaman (University of Massachusetts) with a focus on 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.

The final draft report on the historic archaeological records of seven sites, including an early 18th century cowpen site, the late 19th-early 20th century Ashley Plantation, an 18th and 19th century mill dam, was completed by Richard D. Brooks in December. This comprehensive report documents 250 years of historic occupation in the region through an examination of agricultural land use and economic interaction. Richard D. Brooks also spent much of 1986 preparing a synthetic manuscript for the historic

archaeological resources of the Savannah River Plant which includes the integration of information from historic documentation with data from 360 sites.

Mark J. Brooks continued detailed analyses and report preparation of a manuscript on data derived from the excavation of a stratified prehistoric site with Early Archaic through Early Woodland deposits, and three Woodland Period sites. This report documents technological, economic, and social stability and change within the Upper Coastal Plain portion of the Savannah River Valley.

Educational activities of the program included public presentations (Beaufort Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, local schools, teacher's workshops, newspaper articles, museum docent training, and graduate student lectures), 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 and history in the region. Richard D. Brooks organized a symposium entitled "Economic Aspects of Plantation Life: A View from the Top" for the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historic Archaeology.

USS Monitor Project

Since April 1986, SCIAA has been working under a formal contract with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through their prime contractor, Eastport International of Marlboro, Maryland, to provide assistance in management responsibilities relative to the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary. The contract established the position of Monitor Project Coordinator (Dina Hill) to serve as the on-site NOAA representative. The service involves supervising and/or carrying out all responsibilities delegated to SCIAA under the contractual agreement and to provide additional assistance as necessary in decisions and activities related to the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary.

The primary responsibilities delegated to SCIAA under the current agreement are the cataloging and curation of the Monitor collection. This includes historical information, photographs, slides, video tape, film, research data, and the papers of agencies

and individuals involved in the project over the past thirteen years. The records were relocated to the SCIAA facility during the summer of 1986. A cataloging system for the estimated 35 cubic feet of material has been developed and the cataloging process is continuing.

SCIAA has also been delegated responsibility for production and distribution of Monitor-related publications, including Cheesebox, the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary Activities Report. Published semi-annually, Cheesebox is distributed to a mailing list of approximately 3,500 and contains information relative to on-site research, management policies, special events, available publications, and historical aspects of the Monitor. The first issue of Cheesebox to be published under the auspices of SCIAA is expected in February 1987. Other publications will include reports from the 1983, 1985, and the scheduled 1987 expeditions, technical and historical reports, and the operations manual for the 1987 expedition.

In addition to designing and supervising construction of the display platform and accompanying exhibit for the Monitor anchor (which is discussed in the "Conservation" section of this report), a portable table-top exhibit was constructed for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology for January 1978 in Savannah, Georgia. The exhibit is currently available for local display. Other portable displays have been designed and are under construction for the lobby of SCIAA and for use by NOAA. In addition to a small exhibit on the Monitor and Virginia planned in conjunction with the Confederate Relic Room and War Museum on the USC campus, major exhibits for 1987-1988 are planned in conjunction with Patriot's Point Maritime Museum and the Philadelphia Maritime Museum.

The Monitor Project Coordinator also handles administrative responsibilities related to several major projects scheduled to culminate in 1987. A NOAA-sponsored committee will select a principal museum to house the Monitor collection of artifacts and papers. A close working relationship is expected to develop between the principal museum and the USS Monitor Project at SCIAA.

Plans are being finalized for a major ceremony to commemorate the 125th battle between the USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, the first battle of ironclad warships. The ceremony is scheduled for March 8-9, 1987 at Hampton, Virginia. Finally, planning is underway for a three-week expedition to the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, sponsored by NOAA and the U.S. Navy and scheduled for

May-June 1987.

In addition to presenting programs on the USS Monitor Project to professional conferences, public service organizations, and the general public, the Project Coordinator serves as a "clearing house" for requests of information on the Monitor Project from the professional community and the general public. Publications on the Monitor and related subjects are currently being made available through the Monitor Project office at SCIAA. Assistance on exhibit planning has been provided to the South Carolina State Museum, the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, East Carolina University, and the Underwater Archaeology Unit of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

During the summer of 1986, the USS Monitor Project at SCIAA hosted an intern from a program sponsored by Yankee Magazine and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Lynne Wetzel, a recent graduate of Ithaca College, carried out extensive research on the Monitor anchor. In addition, she assisted in sorting and cataloging Monitor-related historical material and photographs. Ms. Wetzel also participated in planning the exhibit on the Monitor anchor and, as part of the internship program, presented a program on the USS Monitor to other interns during a seminar in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Santee Canal Sanctuary

An archaeological survey of the proposed Santee Canal Sanctuary was conducted in July 1986. The Sanctuary contains approximately 200 acres of land, rich in natural and historic resources. Fourteen archaeological sites were recorded. Three of the sites were prehistoric occupations. Three revealed evidence for both prehistoric and historic occupations. Six were associated with the industrial use of the land. The main house and its immediate surroundings were recorded as one site. The bluffs behind the main house, which were used as a garbage dump, were assigned a site number also.

Jehossee Island Project Site 38CH848

The archaeological reconnaissance survey of Jehossee Island

emanated from the desire of the present owners, the Maybank family, to protect and preserve the island in its present, pristine state. To this end, they requested the assistance of the Trust for Public Land in developing such a plan.

The impact of human occupation on Jehossee Island has been considerable, apparently reaching its peak during the early to mid-nineteenth century when it was recognized as one of the largest and most progressive rice growing plantations on the South Carolina coast. This period of intense human activity has long since declined, and Jehossee Island has once again been covered with forest reminiscent of times when only wild animals or perhaps Indians roamed this land. Although obscured by time and forest, an indelible archaeological record of these earlier people still remain in the many ruins scattered across the landscape of Jehossee Island. Recognizing this archaeological record as one of many facets to be addressed when planning for the future of such an area, the National Trust for Historic Preservation appropriated \$1,500 for an archaeological reconnaissance of Jehossee Island. These funds were to be administered through the Trust for Public Land. The Trust for Public Land, in turn, requested the assistance of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology University of South Carolina, to conduct such an archaeological reconnaissance of the island. Dr. Bruce E. Rippeteau, State Archaeologist and Director of SCIAA, agreed to perform this survey between March 10 to March 17, 1986. This date proved to be unworkable and a new date of May 10 through May 12 was negotiated.

SCIAA Archaeologists Mark Brooks, Richard Brooks, Andee Steen and Tommy Charles conducted the two-day survey. Mark served as the prehistorian, being a specialist in coastal prehistory. Richard served as the archivist, researching the documents for background information of Jehossee Island's history. Richard did not participate in the actual fieldwork. Andee and Tommy reconnoitered the historic structures: locating, identifying, photographing, and basically documenting these early cultural remains. A visual inspection of the above ground archaeological remains and a minimum of surface testing to locate prehistoric sites were all that could be accomplished in the short time allocated.

The primary objectives of the archaeological reconnaissance of Jehossee Island were accomplished: to locate, identify, and document the early cultural remains on the island. Twenty-two distinct historic ruins were defined in the field and plotted on the site map. Two prehistoric sites were discovered. Most of the

historic ruins are collapsed and deteriorated, with the exception of the plantation overseer's house, which is still used as a hunting lodge.

SCIAA CONSERVATION

Conservation, SCIAA's smallest division, has had a very busy year. The division staff, which has numbered one since the division was founded, increased by 0.8 people this year with the addition of Harold Fortune as Conservation Assistant. Mr. Fortune has had extensive experience in administration and management and has brought badly needed skills and energy to Conservation.

The division was involved in a number of projects during the past year, some new and some continuing from previous years. The major project this year, as it has been every year the division has been in existence, is the conservation of the Brown's Ferry Vessel. The vessel is in the conservation tank being infused with polyethylene glycol. This will replace the water in the waterlogged wood of the vessel, allowing it to dry out. The polyethylene glycol is being added at a maximum rate of 3/4% per week to ensure good penetration into the wood. Ship reconstructors at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A & M University and the North Carolina Maritime Museum have agreed to help prepare the vessel for exhibition in the Rice Museum in Georgetown when conservation has been completed.

The Conservation Division was called upon to assist the State of Delaware in dealing with the recovered remains of the British warship HMS DeBraak, which sank at the end of the 18th century off Lewes, Delaware, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. The ship has yielded a vast array of artifacts including china, cannon, clothing and personal effects, as well as half of its hull in excellent condition. We are continuing to help Delaware define its options in conservation and curation of the recovered material.

The anchor recovered from the USS Monitor during NOAA's 1983 expedition to the site was brought to SCIAA's Conservation Facility on the USC campus in April to complete conservation. It was treated, recorded and reassembled with assistance from Renee Sease and Charles Jeffcoat of the USC Department of Project Development, Reed Todd III of the USC Art Department, and Harry Mullinax and Gary Dowdy of the USC Department of Mechanical Engineering, who willingly and expertly lent their assistance to the project.

Upon completion of the conservation of the anchor, the Conservation Division and the Monitor Project Coordinator Dina Hill designed and had constructed a stand and interpretive display to show the anchor to best advantage and to provide interpretive

information to exhibit visitors.

Four Confederate 3-inch Parrot Rifles were discovered during excavation for expansion of the Calvary Baptist Church in Chester, South Carolina. SCIAA was contacted and Conservation was called upon for assistance. After excavation, the cannon were placed in protective storage by members of the church to prevent the surfaces from drying and becoming damaged, thereby providing time to prepare facilities large enough to conserve them. With cooperation and assistance from the South Carolina Museum Commission, the cannon were then brought to the Conservation Laboratory to be preserved. The project was made more interesting by the discovery in Chester that the cannon had been spiked by removing their trunnions, projections from the sides of the barrel that held them to their carriages, and by removing their cascabels, the small knobs in the back that are used in slinging the cannon and controlling it during recoil. Removal of the trunnions especially would render them useless as artillery by making them impossible to control while firing.

After the cannon arrived at SCIAA's laboratory and were cleaned, it was discovered that they had 3-inch Parrot explosive rounds jammed into their bores facing backwards. Because of this position, it was not evident from observation whether the rounds were fused, or perhaps loaded. Since the penalty for careless removal of loaded, fused ammunition is quite severe, and since the guns were, in all probability, spiked by Confederate artillerymen expert in the use and handling of 3-inch Parrot cannon and ammunition, we are being quite careful about how we plan to unload them. We are eagerly awaiting proffered assistance by the South Carolina Museum Commission. The cannon are now undergoing conservation treatment in the laboratory.

Metal artifacts from the site of Santa Elena, excavated by Stanley South, were given to Conservation to undergo preservation. These items are very unique. Conservation has also begun work on a barrel used as a well casing by the Spanish inhabitants of Santa Elena.

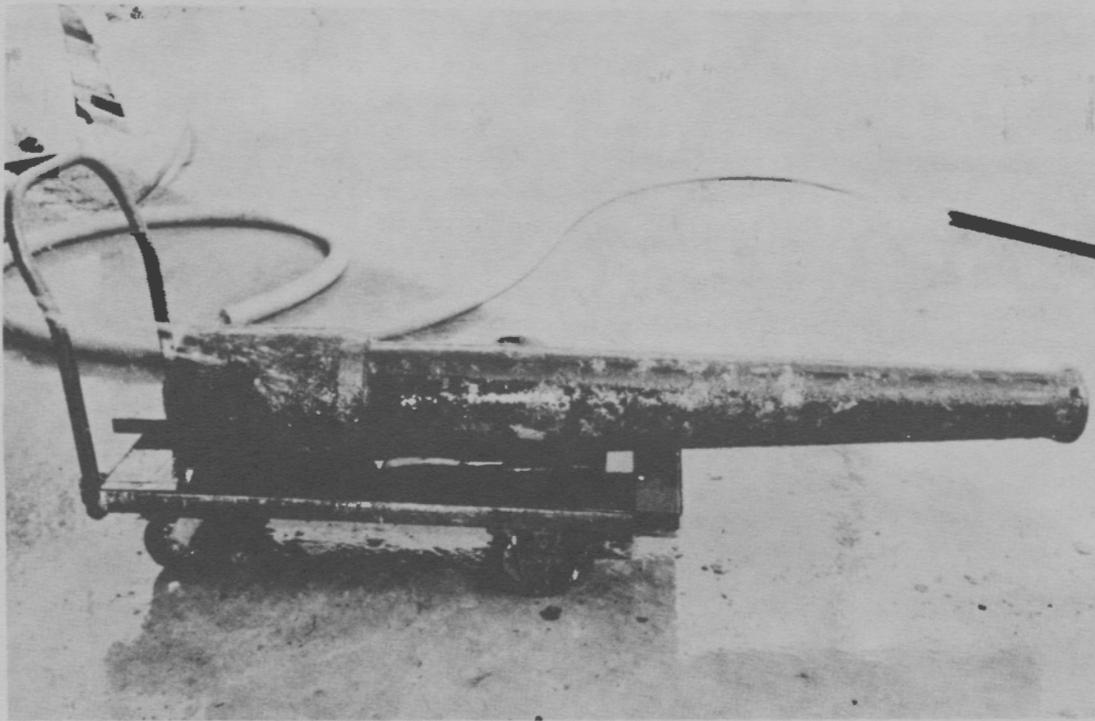
Two 18th century cannon, a 6 lb. carriage gun and a 2 lb. swivel gun, were brought to the laboratory for conservation. These were found in very good condition, but the 6 lb. had been allowed to dry and consequently suffered considerable surface degradation before arriving at the laboratory. These are undergoing conservation alongside the cannon from Chester.

Another project of the conservation laboratory this year was the stabilization of shell. Shell does not do well in acidic soils and tends to be only found in sites having a high pH. When shell is found it tends to be quite friable and has often suffered surface degradation.

Cleaning archaeologically recovered shell is a very delicate procedure because careless or rough handling can damage the fragile surfaces. Allowing the shell to dry can cause the remaining surface to slough off and be lost. We received several thousand individual shell beads and other items. With the able assistance of graduate assistant Charlie Rhinehart, one of the species of mollusks represented was identified. These were cleaned and coated with a very thin coating of polymer to harden the surface and make it resistant to abrasion. Research was begun on identification of chemical alteration products of the surface of the shell to determine if the beads might have been colored by the people who made them or if the coating had occurred after burial at the site.

The Conservation Division took part in two types of educational activities this year: learning and teaching. The field of conservation is changing very rapidly. There is an increasing amount of input from the hard sciences, and with that input the types of problems that conservators are called upon to address are growing in number and in complexity. As in many professional fields, to remain current and advance with the field requires a great deal of reading and instruction. There is also an increasing awareness of the value of artifacts in the fields of archaeology and history as well as among the general public. This has created a demand for conservation information by archaeologists, historical societies, state and local governments, and the general public.

The Conservator, Curtiss Peterson, was selected to participate in the first biennial Distinguished Maritime Scholar Program sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. He attended the Post Graduate Course in Nordic Ship Archaeology in Stockholm sponsored by the Swedish National Maritime Museum and the University of Stockholm. As part of the course, he was able to visit the Vasa, the famous Swedish warship that sank in Stockholm harbor in 1622 and is the first and the largest sunken shipwreck that has been entirely recovered and conserved. He also visited the Swedish National Maritime Museum's conservation laboratory that conserved the Vasa.



Corrosion has been a limiting factor on the use of metals as long as people have been making and using metal artifacts. The chemistry and mechanisms of corrosion are the speciality of corrosion engineering, a fairly new branch of engineering that has developed out of other branches of the profession. Since the subject and products of metallic corrosion are of great interest and daily concern to conservators, the SCIAA Conservator attended a short course on Electrochemical Measurements in Corrosion Engineering for engineers and scientists at Johns Hopkins University to receive training in corrosion rate measurement and in discovering corrosion processes in artifacts.

In addition to learning about conservation, the division taught as well. We accepted volunteer labor from archaeologists and archaeological technicians in the laboratory and in return trained them in conservation techniques. We assisted a local high school student in a science project by analyzing glazes on historic ceramics from Santa Elena. Using the microprobe capability of the University's Scanning Electron Microscope, glaze constituents were compared with those that have been published for the ceramic types to determine chemical relationships between different glazes.

Numerous conservation orientation classes were conducted for the Anthropology and Museum Studies Departments of the University of South Carolina.

To reach a more general audience than is available on campus, Peterson gave several public lectures on conservation and its role at SCIAA, including an address to the November meeting of the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society in Savannah, which draws members from South Carolina as well. Peterson also spoke to the annual meeting of the Chester County Historical Society in conjunction with the conservation of the cannon.

The division assists historical societies and local and county governments with conservation problems. In this area, we have provided assistance with stone markers, brick ruins, skeletal material, wooden and metal artifacts, documents, museum storage facilities, textiles, dugout canoes, ships, monuments, Civil War era saddlebags, and heirlooms of practically every description.

We also had a lot of opportunity to serve members of the public in South Carolina with conservation assistance. As public servants, we cannot work on privately owned material, nor privately contract with the citizens whose taxes pay us, but we can give them all the advice they feel they can stand.

Our plans for the coming year include continuing to serve the conservation requirements of the University and, where possible, increasing our involvement in some of the scientific aspects of archaeological investigations including paleobotany, zooarchaeology and dendrochronology.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

During 1986, the Information Management Division (IMD) was reorganized to better carry out its primary areas of responsibility. Three such areas were defined: information management (state site files, SCIAA library, and general information files), artifact curation, and laboratory management. Reorganization also involved several personnel changes. Keith Derting and Nena Powell continued to manage the site files, map files, auxiliary information files, and the library. In July, Sharon L. Pekarul joined the IMD staff as Acting Curator, and became SCIAA's first full-time Curator in November.

The Division's major information management activities in 1986 involved ordering various information resources, necessary as a result of the 1985 move from Maxcy College to the Pendleton Street facilities. Early in the year, an initial reorganization of the filing system (including auxiliary site information files, special projects files, correspondence files, etc.) was completed. Nena Powell accomplished an inventory of all of SCIAA's cartographic resources by mid-year. In June, the IMD began a long-term project designed to upgrade and "clean up" the state site files; ten counties were finished by the end of the year. Late in 1986, the Division strengthened its role in SCIAA's compliance support activities. Lastly, by the end of December, most of the books in the library had been shelved and recorded on shelf lists.

With the appointment of a full-time Curator, 1986 was a year of great improvement in our ability to curate the archaeological collections of South Carolina. By early Fall, an inventory of SCIAA's human skeletal remains had been completed, and recommendations for appropriate and continued maintenance of this material formulated. The artifact collections housed at SCIAA's New Storage Facility were organized and shelved by mid-Fall, and procedures for long-term monitoring were implemented. Throughout this period, several long standing, curation-related problems were identified and resolved. New policies and procedures were devised (i.e., donations, loans), and refinements to existing curating standards were proposed.

By early 1986, SCIAA's new archaeological laboratories had been set up and organized. The lab facilities, located in the Pendleton Building, include both a Wet Lab for washing and initial processing of incoming artifacts, and a Dry Lab for cataloging and analysis. In order to assure more efficient use, the IMD

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established laboratory operating procedures and instituted an inventory control and check-out system for expendable lab supplies.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

The year of 1986 was a year of personnel and position changes in the Division of Underwater Archaeology. In July David Brewer resigned as Assistant Underwater Archaeologist and took a position as archaeologist with the National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center, at Tallahassee, Florida. Carl Steen, a graduate of the University of South Carolina's Department of Anthropology and a professional archaeologist with over five years' experience, was hired to continue working with the hobby divers. During that time period, he also spent a month in the field and participated in the Two Cannon Wreck project.

In October, Alan B. Albright moved from his administrative position as head of the Division of Underwater Archaeology and moved into research as Special Projects Archaeologist for SCIAA. Albright had been division head since its inception in 1973.

The Underwater Antiquities Management Program (UAMP) was established in 1986, headed up by Mark Newell. This section of the underwater division responds to Public Notices that alert state officials of potential damage to paleontological and archaeological resources in state waters.

In April "Dive Carolina 86" was conducted, carrying SCIAA's underwater archaeological resource management policies to the sport diving community throughout a five state area. The seminar was attended by over 300 sport divers and experts in underwater research. It was jointly hosted by SCIAA-USC, Clemson University, and the Sea Grant Consortium.

Albright was appointed Underwater Chairman by the Advisory Council of Underwater Archaeology in 1986 for the 1987 Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Albright, working with Nick Honerkamp of the University of Tennessee, Larry Babbit, and Kathy Levitt of Armstrong State College, made arrangements for space allocations, tours, and papers for the conference. Over 80 papers dealing with underwater and conservation subjects were scheduled.

Carl Steen continued the program of interaction with the state's licensed hobby divers. This program allows divers to collect artifacts and fossils from state-owned river bottoms in exchange for their cooperation in reporting their finds. In this way many significant archaeological resources have come to light.

These resources include isolated artifacts and both land and underwater sites. In carrying out this program Steen visited numerous divers and recorded their collections in much the same way that Tommy Charles has with the collector's surveys.

Two new forms were developed that will assist SCIAA in recording and tracking artifacts recovered by hobby divers from beneath state waters.

Division personnel carried out a one day magnetometer survey of the Mar's Bluff area of the Pee Dee River at the request of the Marion County Historical Society. Assisting in this survey under contract from Tidewater Atlantic, Inc. was archaeologist Wes Hall. In another part of the Pee Dee River and acting at the request of the Florence Museum, a sunken barge was examined, photographed, and measured.

At the request of the Charleston District office of the United States Corps of Engineers, SCIAA personnel also dived on and examined magnetic anomalies in the Cooper River previously discovered during a magnetometer survey carried out by Tidewater Atlantic, Inc.

During 1986 Salvage License #32, issued to Howard Tower, was monitored by Institute personnel. A division was made of artifacts recovered during the license year by SCIAA personnel Steve Smith, Alan Albright, and Carl Steen. The area that encompasses Salvage License #32 was examined with a side scan sonar in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers.

During October and November, U/W division personnel Alan Albright, Carl Steen, Mark Newell, Joe Beatty and contract personnel Peggy Brooks, Carl Naylor, Greg Seminoff, Tony Magliacane, and Howard Weaver carried out a four week preliminary examination of the remains of a badly burned, sunken vessel called the "Two Cannon Wreck," believed to be from the Revolutionary War period. This name was given to the site because two cannon, a swivel gun and a carriage cannon; were recovered from the wreck. Oral tradition maintains that in 1781 Col. Wade Hampton attacked and burned two British vessels in the Cooper River off Lewisfield Plantation near Moncks Corner. This vessel was discovered by Steve Thornhill, Don Ard, and Bobby Snowdon, who, in accordance with the South Carolina Antiquities Act of 1982, reported the discovery to SCIAA.

Working under conditions of poor to "zero" visibility, project

personnel carried out a preliminary examination of about 25 feet of the vessel's length. Structural details were examined and recorded to the extent that the limited visibility permitted. The center of the vessel, to a length of 25 feet, was uncovered using an air-lift.

The examination of artifacts discovered in situ confirmed that the loss of the vessel most probably took place in the latter half of the 18th century. The discovery of the bottom tube of a badly burned bilge pump, set into the edge of the keelson, strongly suggests the vessel was decked. In the 18th century, bilge water was pumped and emptied onto the deck where it flowed overboard through scuppers (drain pipes). The examination of a loose futtock (curved rib) recovered from the site suggests the vessel had a transom (flat) stern. The vessel was lying at an angle in excess of 20 degrees to the horizontal, with the stern area buried at least 6 feet deep in silt. Severe slumping of the sides of the excavated hole was experienced which greatly affected underwater visibility and severely slowed the progress of excavation. Artifacts recovered during the summer's operation are stored at SCIAA where they will undergo conservation. A second burned vessel was discovered several hundred yards downstream. An examination of the artifacts indicates that this second vessel was from the same period.

National and international publicity was also developed for SCIAA's underwater archaeological resource management policies through publicity of the "Two Cannon Wreck" site discovery. Over 30 newspapers in the United States and one from London, and four in-state and out-of-state television stations featured the event.

Statewide Diving Safety And Control Board

On May 16, 1986, SCIAA Director Bruce Rippeteau notified the South Carolina Department of Labor that the Institute was withdrawing conduct of its underwater archaeology operations from the guidelines mandated by State Occupational and Safety Health Administration regulations. Instead, all Institute diving operations were henceforth to be conducted under new guidelines developed by a new South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Diving Safety and Control Board.

This action was the result of a one year research program of alternatives to the OSHA regulations. OSHA regulations are

designed for commercial-industrial diving operations. As such, they do not address the special safety requirements and conditions under which scientific divers work.

The board was formed on the basis of guidelines published by the American Academy of Underwater Sciences. Its first task was the development of a Diving Safety Manual and expanding the membership.

The initial Board was composed of four SCIAA staff members: Bruce Rippeteau, Alan Albright, Mark Newell, David Brewer. The board Chairman was Dick Clarke. Clarke, Administrative Director of Richland County Hospital's Hyperbaric Medicine Unit, proved especially helpful in the initial development of the Diving Safety Manual.

The first scientific diving operation conducted under the new Board was the investigation of a wreck site off Lewisfield Plantation in the Cooper River. On previous operations, diving safety was a matter of common sense based on the experience and knowledge of the underwater division staff. Under the new system, a printed copy of the entire diving plan was available on site and also in the SCIAA Columbia offices. The plan covers responses to general working conditions, known hazards and emergencies. A complete list of all emergency assistance organizations -- from paramedics to search and rescue teams -- is also maintained on site as part of the dive plan.

By year's end, the lead taken by SCIAA attracted the interest of other state agencies and institutions. As the board expands its membership, there is growing interest in the creation of a Statewide Diving Safety and Control Board to govern the diving operations of South Carolina educational institutions and agencies ranging from the College of Charleston to the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department.

APPENDIX A

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

1986 Staff

Alan Albright, Underwater Archaeologist
Dorothy Alford, Business Manager
Deb Barshafsky, Data Processor UAMPS
Joe Beatty, Underwater Archaeological Technician
Mark Brooks, Archaeologist
Peggy Brooks, Underwater Archaeological Technician
Richard Brooks, Archaeologist
Reginald Bullock, Editorial Assistant
Barbara Burgess, Editorial Assistant
Tommy Charles, Archaeologist
Mari Custodio, Photographer
Chester DePratter, Archaeologist
Keith Derting, Information Manager
Nina Ezell, Administrative Specialist
Harold Fortune, Assistant Conservator/Buildings Manager
Katherine Gilbert, Editorial Assistant
Albert Goodyear, Archaeologist
Glen Hanson, Jr., Archaeologist
Dina Hill, Monitor Project Coordinator
Bill Keegan, Archaeologist
Amy Locklear, Secretary
Deborah McCray, Information Management Student Assistant
Jim Michie, Archaeologist
Jay Mills, Research Associate
Diane Moses, Word Processor Specialist
Carl Naylor, Underwater Archaeological Technician
Mark Newell, Project Coordinator, UAMP
Sharon Pekrul, Curator
Curtiss Peterson, Conservator
Kenn Pinson, Editor
Nena Powell, Assistant Information Manager
Ted Rathbun, Forensics
Bruce Rippeteau, Director, State Archaeologist
Ann Salter, Artist-Illustrator
Steve Smith, Deputy State Archaeologist
Stanley South, Archaeologist
Andee Steen, Assistant Archaeologist
Carl Steen, Archaeologist
Robert Stephenson, Emeritus Research Professor

APPENDIX B

USC Graduate Students,
Public Service Archaeology
Graduate Program

Ron Anthony
David Babson
Donnie Barker
Brad Botwick
Gary Brewer
Cynthia Conner
Melissa Conner
Janet Harris
Chris Judge
Rita Kenion
Debra Martin
Jeanne Metropol
Anna Mulcahey
Elaine Nichols
Bill Radisch
Charlie Rinehart
Ruth Sheard
Leith Smith
Alex West

M.A. Awards, 1986

Kimberly Grimes
Michael Harmon
Ruth Wetmore

APPENDIX C

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology
And Anthropology Research Affiliates

Cynthia Aulbach-Smith, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Susan Bridges, Austin, Texas
Irvin Benton, Walterboro, South Carolina
Carl J. Clausen, Little Salt Spring Research Facility, North Port,
Florida
Donald J. Colquhoun, University of South Carolina, Columbia
David J. Cowen, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Janson Cox, Charleston, South Carolina
Bob Densler, Charleston, South Carolina
Robert Edwards, Woods Hole, Massachusetts
Vicki Edwards, Charleston, South Carolina
William T. Floyd, Columbia, South Carolina
Michael Foley, Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, State of South
Carolina
Sherwood M. Gagliano, Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge,
Louisiana
Susan Graybill, Columbia, South Carolina
Paul E. Hoffman, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Steve Howard, Hilton Head, South Carolina
J. Walter Joseph, Aiken, South Carolina
Billy Judd, Charleston, South Carolina
Joseph Judge, National Geographic Society
Charles Kovacik, University of South Carolina, Columbia
David R. Lawrence, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Sammy T. Lee, Orangeburg, South Carolina
Larry Lepionka, University of South Carolina, Beaufort
Henry Lumpkin, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Eugene Lyon, Vero Beach, Florida
Rudolph E. Mancke, South Carolina Education Television
Ken Massey, Baltimore, Maryland
Tommy Matthews, Wildlife and Marine Resources, State of South
Carolina
H. Roy Merrens, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
DeWitt Myatt, Charleston, South Carolina
Wayne Neighbors, Florence, South Carolina
Walter S. Newman, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York
Richard R. Pardi, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York
A. Robert Parler, Orangeburg, South Carolina
Jeanne Fillman Richards, University of Florida, Gainesville
Drew Ruddy, New Orleans, Louisiana
Reynold J. Ruppe, Arizona State University, Tempe

Michael C. Scardaville, University of South Carolina, Columbia
David C. Sennema, South Carolina Museum Commission
Hampton Shuping, North Charleston, South Carolina
Thomas Silvey, Columbia, South Carolina
Stephen E. Stancyk, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Frank W. Stapor, Jr., Exxon Research and Development, Houston,
Texas
J. Richard Steffy, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M
University
George D. Terry, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Sam B. Upchurch, University of South Florida, Tampa
Douglas F. Williams, University of South Carolina, Columbia
John J. Winberry, University of South Carolina, Columbia

APPENDIX D

Publications

Brooks, Mark J., Peter A. Stone, Donald J. Colquhoun, Janice G.
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Brooks, Mark J.

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to the United States Department of Energy, Savannah River Plant
Operations Office, Aiken, South Carolina.

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

1986 An Intensive Archaeological Survey and Testing Alternative New
Low-Level Radioactive and Hazardous/Mixed Waste Storage/
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States Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office,
Aiken, South Carolina.

Charles, Tommy

1986 The Fifth Phase of the Collectors Survey. University of South
Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and
Anthropology Notebook 18.

- 1986 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Jehossee Island (38CH848), Charleston County, South Carolina, (Principal author with Mark Brooks and Richard Brooks). Ms. on file, the University of South Carolina, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1986 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Santee Canal Sanctuary, Berkeley County, South Carolina (Principal author with James O. Mills). University of South Carolina, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 202.
- Colquhoun, Donald J. and Mark J. Brooks
1986 New Evidence from the Southeastern U.S. for Eustatic Components in the Late Holocene Sea Levels. Geoarchaeology: An International Journal 1(3):275-291.
- DePratter, Chester B.
1986 Review of the Grand Village of the Natchez Revisited. Excavations at the Fatherland Site, Adams County, Mississippi. American Antiquity 51(4):878.
- 1986 Irene Manifestations on the Northern Georgia Coast. Early Georgia 12:44-58 (1984).
- 1986 1985 Archaeological Field School: Mulberry Site (38KE12). University of South Carolina, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Notebook 17:31-36.
- 1986 Adamson Site (38KE11). University of South Carolina, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Notebook 17:37.
- 1986 Subsurface Testing in the 1974-75 Wallace Reservoir Survey: Site Discovery and Site Exploration Applications. Early Georgia 11:32-60.
- DePratter, Chester B. (editor)
1986 The Late Prehistoric Southeast: A Sourcebook. In The North American Indian Series, edited by David Hurst Thomas. Garland Publishing, New York.
- Goodyear, Albert C.
1986 Booknote. Lindenmeier, 1934-1974. Concluding Report on Investigations. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, by E. N. Wilmsen and Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. American Antiquity 51:205.

1986 Review of Prehistoric Chert Exploitation: Studies from the Midcontinent, edited by Brian M. Butler and Ernest E. May. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper No. 2. Southeastern Archaeology 5(1):73-75.

Goodyear, Albert C., Don Colquhoun, Ruth Wetmore, and Patricia Cridlebaugh

1986 Geoarchaeological Investigations at Nipper Creek, Richland County, South Carolina. Current Research in the Pleistocene, Vol. 3, Center for the Study of Early Man, Orono, Maine.

Goodyear, Albert C. (second author with Ruth Y. Wetmore)

1986 Archaeological Investigations at Nipper Creek (38RD18): An Archaic Fall-Line Site. SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Research Manuscript Series 201.

Rathbun, Ted

1986 The Contributions of Skeletal Biology to Southeastern Archaeology. Skeletal Analysis in Southeastern Archaeology, edited by J. Levy. N.C. Archaeological Council Publication No. 24, pp. 1-28, Raleigh.

1986 Review of The Caribbean Slave, by K.F. Kiple. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 71(4):493-494.

Rippeteau, Bruce E.

1986 Review of The Archaeology of Colorado, E. Steve Cassells. Johnson Books. American Antiquity 51 (1):197-8.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.

1986 A Preliminary Typological Assessment of MALA Hafted Bifaces from the Pen Point Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina. South Carolina Antiquities Vol. 17.

Smith, Steven D.

Old Bay Springs Revisited. The Journal of Mississippi History 48(4):297-308.

South Stanley and William B. Hunt

1986 Discovering Santa Elena West of Fort San Felipe. University of South Carolina, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 200.

- Stone, Peter A., P.J. Gleason, M.J. Duever, Donald J. Colquhoun,
and Mark J. Brooks.
1986 Age, Origin, and Landscape Evolution of Southeastern U.S.
Wetlands. International Symposium of Ecology and Management
of Wetlands, Program with Abstracts, p. 23.
- Wetmore, Ruth Y.
1986 Archaeological Investigations at Nipper Creek (38RD18): An
Archaic Fall-Line Site. SC Institute of Archaeology and
Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Research
Manuscript Series 201 (Principal author with Albert C.
Goodyear).
- 1986 Geoarchaeological Investigations at Nipper Creek, Richland
County, South Carolina. Current Research in the Pleistocene
(2):5-7. (Third author with Albert C. Goodyear, Donald J.
Colquhoun, and Patricia A. Cridlebaugh).

APPENDIX E

Papers Presented At Scholarly Meetings

- Brooks, Mark J.
June, 1986. "Age, Origin, and Landscape Evolution of Southeastern
U.S. Wetlands." International Symposium of Ecology and
Management of Wetlands, Charleston, South Carolina (with
Peter A. Stone, P.J. Gleason, M.J. Duever, Donald J.
Colquhoun).
- DePratter, Chester B.
February, 1986. "DeSoto in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina."
Marking the Route of Hernando DeSoto Conference, Gainesville,
Florida.
- December, 1986. "A Provisional Late Prehistoric and Early Historic
Ceramic Sequence for the Wateree River Valley, South
Carolina." Catawba/Wateree Valley Ceramic Workshop, Center
for Southeastern Native American Studies, Schiele Museum,
Gastonia, North Carolina.
- DePratter, Chester B., and Christopher Judge
May, 1986. "A Tentative Ceramic Sequence for the Wateree Valley,
South Carolina." Conference on South Appalachian
Mississippian, organized by the LAMAR Institute, Macon,
Georgia.

Goodyear, Albert C., Ruth Y. Wetmore and Don Colquhoun
November, 1986. "Archaic Period Occupations at the Nipper Creek Site, 38RD18, Richland County, South Carolina." Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, Tennessee.

Hanson, Glen T.

April, 1986. "The G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228), East Area: Archaic Period Technological Change." Twelfth Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.

December 1986. "Paleoindian and Early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A view from Georgia." Ocmulgee National Monument 50th Anniversary Conference, Macon, Georgia. (with David G. Anderson, Dennis Blanton, Daniel T. Elliott, Lisa O'Steen, and Jerald Ledbetter).

Michie, James L.

April, 1986. "Archaeological Excavations at Richmond Hill Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina." Twelfth Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, South Carolina.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.

March, 1986. "Upland Lithic Scatters and Middle Archaic Settlement in the Carolina Piedmont." Northeastern Anthropological Association, Buffalo, New York.

Smith, Steven D., Keith M. Derting, and Bruce E. Rippeteau.

November, 1986. "South Carolina's Federal Archaeology: The Annual Score Since 1966." Forty-third Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, Tennessee.

South, Stanley

April, 1986. "Artifacts from Santa Elena." Twelfth Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

June, 1986. "Early Spanish Settlements in North America: Archaeological Finds at Santa Elena." Shaping America-Hispanic Heritage in the U.S. Environment. Partners for Livable Places, Washington, D.C.

July, 1986. "Theoretical Approaches to the Archaeology of Santa Elena." NEH Summer Institute in Historical Archaeology at Flowerdew Hundred, Virginia.

Wetmore, Ruth Y.

April, 1986. "Investigations at Nipper Creek (38RD18)." Twelfth Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina.

November, 1986. "Archaic Period Occupations at the Nipper Creek Site, 38RD18, Richland County, South Carolina." (with Albert C. Goodyear and Donald J. Colquhoun). Forty-third Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, Tennessee.

APPENDIX F

Public Education

Ballo, George S.

October, 1986. "Prehistoric Technology and Micro-Use Wear." Aiken Elementary School, Aiken, South Carolina.

Tommy Charles

January, 1986. "Prehistoric Chert Quarries of Allendale County, South Carolina." Guinyard-Butler Middle School, Barnwell, South Carolina.

February, 1986. "Artifact Identification." Open house, Aiken County Museum, Aiken, South Carolina.

February, 1986. "The South Carolina Collectors Survey." Gaston County Archaeological Society, Gastonia, North Carolina.

March, 1986. "The South Carolina Collectors Survey." A. C. Flora High School, Columbia, South Carolina.

March, 1986. "The South Carolina Collectors Survey." University of South Carolina Anthropology Class, Columbia, South Carolina.

May, 1986. "The Prehistoric Chert Quarries of Allendale County, South Carolina." Dent Middle School, Columbia, South Carolina.

May, 1986. "The Prehistoric Chert Quarries of Allendale County, South Carolina." The Anderson County Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

- June, 1986. "SCIAA Tour." Summer Class of Archaeology/
Anthropology.
- June, 1986. "SCIAA Tour." University of South Carolina Continuing
Education Class.
- July, 1986. "Artifact and Photographic Exhibit." Joint Venture by
SCIAA and the Anderson Chapter of the Archaeological Society
of South Carolina, for the Easley, South Carolina Chamber of
Commerce Fourth of July Festival, Pickens County, South
Carolina (Coordinated with Ann Salter and Randy Newton).
- July, 1986. "SCIAA Tour." University of South Carolina Continuing
Education Class.
- August, 1986. "Prehistoric People of South Carolina; Contributions
the Citizen can make to better understand these Early People."
Shandon Presbyterian Church Boy Scout Troop. Columbia, South
Carolina.
- August, 1986. "SCIAA Tour." Children from McCloud Memorial
Hospital, Florence, South Carolina.
- August, 1986. SCIAA Tour." Shandon Presbyterian Church Boy Scout
Troop. Columbia, South Carolina.
- September, 1986. "SCIAA, Its History and Function." "The South
Carolina Collectors Survey." Keowee-Toxaway State Park,
Pickens County, South Carolina. (For South Carolina Parks,
Recreation, and Tourism).
- September, 1986. "SCIAA, Its Origin and Function." Richland
Northeast High School, Columbia, South Carolina.
- September, 1986. "SCIAA, Its Origin and Function." Anderson
Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.
- September, 1986. "The Cherokee Indians of South Carolina;
Cherokee Sites Excavated by SCIAA and Trade Goods Recovered
from these Sites." Fairforest Middle School. Easley, South
Carolina.
- October, 1986. "Identification and Use of Various Artifacts."
Clarendon County Historical Society, Manning, South
Carolina.

November, 1986. "Archaeology in South Carolina." Children of the American Revolution, Columbia, South Carolina.

DePratter, Chester B.

January, 1986. "The Travels of Hernando de Soto Throughout the Southeast During the Sixteenth Century." Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

February, 1986. "Spanish Explorers in South Carolina." Produced by Tim Carrier for "Mosaics" on South Carolina Public Radio.

February, 1986. "Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Southeastern U.S." Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society, Savannah, Georgia.

February, 1986. "Scalping and Decapitation in the Southeastern U.S." Anthropology Students Association, University of South Carolina.

April, 1986. "Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States." University of Georgia Botanical Garden Lecture Series, Athens, Georgia.

June, 1986. "Mississippian Societies in South Carolina." Talented and Gifted Summer Enrichment Program, Columbia (two lectures).

July, 1986. "Mississippian Societies in South Carolina." University of South Carolina Talented and Gifted Summer Enrichment Program, Columbia, South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.

January, 1986. "Early Man Research in South Carolina." Wofford College, Introductory Archaeology class.

February, 1986. "Allendale Chert Quarries." Quarterly Meeting of the Lowcountry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, University of South Carolina, Beaufort Campus.

February 1986. "Preservation of the Nipper Creek Site." Quarterly Meeting of the South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Board. Columbia, South Carolina.

April, 1986. "Research Design for Nipper Creek Site Excavations." ANTH 751, Research Design in Archaeology, University of South Carolina.

June, 1986. "Nipper Creek Site Excavations." Tour for the Cultural Areas Subcommittee of the Heritage Trust Advisory Board and Invited Guests, Richland County.

July, 1986. "Nipper Creek Site Excavations." Tour for University of South Carolina 405.01 Archaeology Camp, Richland County.

July, 1986. "The Nipper Creek Site." Slide Presentation to the University of South Carolina Presbyterian Center, University of South Carolina.

July, 1986. "The Nipper Creek Site Excavations." Progress Report and Slide Presentation for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, SCIAA.

July, 1986. "The Nipper Creek Site Excavations." Slide presentation for the Columbia Gem and Mineral Society, McKissick Museum, University of South Carolina.

September, 1986. Lecture and Tour of SCIAA Research Labs for ANTH 320.

September, 1986. "Early Man Studies at Nipper Creek Site." Lecture and Slide Presentation for the Quarterly Meeting of the Charleston Area Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, MUSC, Charleston.

September, 1986. "The National Register Nomination of Nipper Creek Site." Presentation to the South Carolina State Board of Review for the National Register of Historic Places. Archives and Records Center, Columbia.

October, 1986. "Recent Research at the Nipper Creek Site." Presentation for the 19th Research Committee Meeting, SCIAA.

November, 1986. "Research at Nipper Creek Site." Lecture and Slide Presentation for the Quarterly Meeting of the Allendale Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Allendale.

December, 1986. Lecture to ANTH 742 Conservation Archaeology on Research using Survey and Planning Grants with State Historic Preservation Office in South Carolina, University of South Carolina.

Hanson, Glen T., and George S. Ballo

May, 1986. One Week Mini-Course on South Carolina Archaeology and

Contemporary Archaeological Theory. Aiken Elementary School,
Aiken, South Carolina.

Hanson, Glen T.

September, 1986. "Woodland and Archaic Occupations at the George
S. Lewis Site (38AK228)" Beaufort Chapter of the Archaeologi-
cal Society of South Carolina.

Hill, Dina B.

September, 1986. "USS Monitor Project: An Update."
Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.

Michie, James

January - December, 1986. Several Newspaper Articles Concerning the
Archaeology of South Carolina, With an Emphasis on the
Midlands (The State Paper and the Columbia Record).

South, Stanley

March, 1986. "Indians in South Carolina." Springdale Elementary
School (Second Grades). Springdale, South Carolina.

September, 1986. "Indians in South Carolina." Orangeburg
Preparatory School. Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Steen, Andee

October, 1986. "South Carolina Archaeology and Artifact Exhibit."
Brooklyn Springs Elementary School, (5th Grades) Lancaster,
South Carolina.

October, 1986. "South Carolina Archaeology and Artifact Exhibit."
Kershaw Elementary No. 2, Kershaw, South Carolina. (5th Grades)

October, 1986. "South Carolina Archaeology and Artifact Exhibit."
Mt. Pisgah Elementary School, Kershaw, South Carolina.

November, 1986. "Archaeology in South Carolina." Lancaster County
Rotary Club.

Wetmore, Ruth Y.

October, 1986. "1985 and 1986 Excavations at the Nipper Creek Site,
Richland County, South Carolina." Anderson Chapter of the
South Carolina Archaeological Society, Anderson, South
Carolina.

APPENDIX G

Contracts

Hanson, Glen T.

1986 Continuation of Archaeological Investigations on the Savannah River Plant. United States Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office, Modification to Contract DE-AC09-81SR10749 (\$212,222).

Hill, Dina B.

1986 - 1987. USS Monitor Project, Eastport International/NOAA, (\$73,500).

APPENDIX H

Grants

DePratter, Chester B. and Alan Albright

"Underwater Archaeology at the Mulberry Site." University of South Carolina Venture Fund Grant (\$4,000).

Goodyear, Albert C. and Don Colquhoun

"Broad River Archaeological Survey" U.S. Department of Interior Survey and Planning Grant, matched by SCIAA, awarded and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (\$10,956).

APPENDIX I

Courses Taught

DePratter, Chester B.

ANTH 321 Archaeology of South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Spring 1986.

ANTH 101 Primates, People, and Prehistory. University of South Carolina, Spring 1986.

Goodyear, Albert C.

ANTH 722 Summer Field School in Archaeology, assisted by Ruth Y. Wetmore, University of South Carolina, Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program, Summer I.

- ANTH 533 North American Archaeology, University of South Carolina, Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program, Fall, 1986.
- ANTH 699 Independent Study with Anny Mulcahey on Carolina Bays.
- ANTH 799 Thesis Director for Ruth Y. Wetmore.
- ANTH 699 Independent Study with William Radisch on the Middle Archaic Period.

James L. Michie,

- ANTH 591Z An Introduction to Archaeological Field Methods. Mature Students/Weekend Program, University of South Carolina, Fall, 1986.

South, Stanley

- ANTH 745 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. University of South Carolina, Masters in Public Service Archaeology Program, Spring 1986.

APPENDIX J

Dissertations

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.

Kimberly Grimes, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, 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.

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

Anna Mulcahey, Masters Thesis, (Chairman), Department of

Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

William Radisch, Masters Thesis (Chairman), Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

V. Ann Tippitt, Dissertation Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

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

Hanson, Glen T.

Anna Mulcahey, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina

Ruth Wetmore, Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina

South, Stanley

David Babson, Masters Thesis Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Linda Carnes, Dissertation Committee, Department of Anthropology, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Michael Harmon, Masters Thesis Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Charles Rinehart, Masters Thesis Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Russell Skowronek, Dissertation Committee, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University.

APPENDIX K

Offices Held

Charles, Tommy

1986 Secretary, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.

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

Program Chairman and Conference Coordinator, 12th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, SC.

Conference Coordinator, Forty-Fourth Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Charleston, South Carolina. Executive Officer, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (elected 1986).

Hanson, Glen T.

President, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Head, Grants and Contracts Division, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Board Member (Archaeologist), Aiken County Historical Society.

Rippeteau, Bruce E.

Member, Marine Sanctuaries Program, USS Monitor Archaeology Committee, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association.

South, Stanley

Chairman and founder, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, 1960-1986 (Now a publication outlet for theses and dissertations through Volumes in Historical Archaeology).

Stephenson, Robert L.

Immediate Past President, Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA)
Secretary, Greater Piedmont Chapter, The Explorers' Club.

APPENDIX L

Editorships

DePratter, Chester B.

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

Hill, Dina B.

Production Editor, Cheesebox, Monitor National Marine Sanctuary Activities Report.

South, Stanley

Editor, Book Series, Volumes in Historical Archaeology. A series funded through the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Trade Patterns of Eighteenth Century Frontier New Spain: The 1733 Flota and St. Augustine, by Russell K. Skowronek, and Eighteenth Century Lower Cherokee Adaptation and Use of European Material Culture, by Michael Anthony Harmon.

APPENDIX M

Consultations

Charles, Tommy

Archaeological Consultant, South Carolina State Museum.

DePratter, Chester B.

Reviewer of Grant Proposals for National Science Foundation.

Reviewer of Book Manuscripts for University of Nebraska Press.

Goodyear, Albert C.

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 American Antiquity.

Rathbun, Ted

Animal Bone Identification, Fran Housen, Richland Memorial Hospital, July 1986.

Animal Bone Identification, Carolina Development Corporation, C. Wayne Williams, Sept. 1986.

Forensic Identification, Aiken County, South Carolina Coroner, C86-12-25, March and May 1986.

Forensic Identification, Richland County, South Carolina
Coroner, RCC 87-03-17, March.

Forensic Identification, Charleston County, South Carolina.
Medical Examiner, FA 87-217, May.

Forensic Identification, Charleston County, South Carolina.
Medical Examiner, FA 86-365, FA 86-608. Spring.

Stevenson, Robert L.

Archaeological Consultant, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Reviewer of Grant Proposals, National Endowment for the
Humanities.

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.

APPENDIX N

Awards

Charles, Tommy

Director's Special Award for Employee Excellence, SCIAA, 1986.

Rathbun, Ted

Letter of Commendation for Significant Contributions to Student
Development, Division of Student Affairs, University of South
Carolina.

Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Forensic Consultant - CILHI - Department of the Army.

Invited Participant: Paleopathology, International Symposium
on Physical Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology, Rome.

South, Stanley

Voted as recipient of the J.C. Harrington Medal for outstanding contributions to the field of historical archaeology by the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Listed as Appalachian University's Distinguished Alumni Award Recipient, 1979, in Leaders of the Appalachian Alumni Family, Richard D. Howe, Editor, Appalachian University, Boone, North Carolina (1986).

APPENDIX O

University and State Committees

Goodyear, Albert C.

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

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

Alternate Member, South Carolina Heritage Trust Advisory Board.

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

Chairman, Comprehensive Examination Committee, Masters in Public Service Archaeology, University of South Carolina.

Member, Curriculum Committee, Masters in Public Service Archaeology, University of South Carolina.

Rippeteau, Bruce E.

Research Advisory Committee, University of South Carolina (1984-present), and Member, Fraud and Misconduct Committee.

Byrnes International Center, University of South Carolina, Advisory Board.

South Carolina Heritage Trust, Advisory Board (1984-present), Vice Chairman.

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.

Wetmore, Ruth

Assistant Director for the USC Department of the Anthropology/
SCIAA Archaeological Field School at Nipper Creek, Summer,
1986.

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