My Fellow Society Members,

I encourage all members to attend the upcoming ASSC annual conference to be held at Gambrell Hall on the USC campus on Saturday, February 16. There is a full slate of presentations involving current research projects from around the state. Specifically, we have a special session focusing on coastal erosion and impacts to specific archaeological sites in South Carolina. Taking a broader perspective on this topic is our Keynote Speaker, Dr. David Anderson of the University of Tennessee, who will address the environmental causes and effects of coastal erosion on archaeological resources in our state.

Another topic of special interest at the conference will be the introduction of the newly implemented Avocational Site Form by the Office of the South Carolina State Archaeologist. Inside this newsletter you can preview a copy of this site form. This is an especially important development for avocational archaeology in the state. Formally defined, avocational archaeologists are people with a passion for the past as experienced through archaeology but have not chosen to follow a professional career in the discipline. Professional archaeology has not, and never will be, sustainable without the interest and informational
input of avocational archaeologists. Despite all the regional survey that archaeologists conduct throughout their professional careers, they are never be able to locate and record all, or even most, of the sites in a specific area. Avocational archaeologists can and do help with this endeavor in locating and reporting sites especially on private lands.

Sometimes folks tell me that they do not report sites on private property because of their concern that archaeologists would use this as a reason to confiscate their property. Rest assured that archaeologists neither want to, nor legally can, confiscate private property based on the presence of archaeological sites. We are solely interested in the retrieval of archaeological information such as the location of sites, so that we can better understand and interpret human lifeways in the distant past. Our research often rests on the voluntary contributions of avocational archaeologists. This newly developed site form, in its concise format, can be quickly and easily used by avocational archaeologists to document vital information about prehistoric and historic resources. I certainly hope that every member of the society can attend this year’s conference and I look forward to seeing each of you at our annual event.

-Keith Stephenson, President
2019 ASSC Conference Program
Schedule of Events for the 45th Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina
Saturday, February 16, 2019
Gambrell Hall, Room 153, University of South Carolina, Columbia

8:15-9:00 Registration

9:00-9:20 Welcome and Introduction by President Keith Stephenson

Morning Session 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Heritage at Risk: Coastal Erosion of Archaeological Sites in South Carolina

9:20-9:40 Positive and Negative Impacts on Archaeological Research Resulting from Erosion along the Upper Lake Marion Shoreline
Robert C. Costello, Division of Science, Mathematics, and Engineering, University of South Carolina, Sumter

The ongoing process of shoreline erosion and resulting deflation of stratified archaeological sites concurrently reveals insights into cultural history and destroys any information which depends exclusively upon the integrity of geological strata. Evidence derived from surface collecting of diagnostic artifacts along the deflated Lake Marion shoreline in Clarendon County has revealed multiple prehistoric occupations from Paleoindian to Mississippian. Precise location data obtained from surface collecting has the potential to facilitate identification of adjacent non-deflated sites which merit systematic excavation before they are destroyed by progressive erosion.

9:40-10:00 Is it a Funding Problem, or Do We Just Not Give a Shit?
David Jones, South Carolina State Parks

10:00-10:20 Break

10:20-10:40 Our Heritage at Risk: Archaeological Salvage of Two Late Archaic Period Shell-Bearing Sites on Edisto Island, South Carolina
Karen Y. Smith, Meg Gaillard, David Jones, and Sean Taylor, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

Keynote Presentation
10:40-11:40 Climate Change and Cultural Response: The Future of South Carolina Archaeology
David G. Anderson, University of Tennessee

Sustained archaeological research in South Carolina has been underway for about 50 years, and we have learned a great deal about the past human occupation of the state. Here I explore trends in research and publishing that have occurred, and look at site file data from across the state and beyond to suggest directions the archaeological community may wish to consider moving
forward. The historical trajectories of many societies, and hence the location and nature of the archaeological record, are closely tied to changes in climate and biota, and these factors are increasingly shaping our research and planning. Large-scale population fluctuations are common throughout the span of human occupation in the Southeast, and were shaped by many factors, including rainfall regimes and sea-level fluctuations. Looking to the future, major portions of the archaeological and historic record are under severe threat. Climate change, reflected in increased storm frequency, flooding, and sea level rise, will result in the loss of a substantial portion of the record of both pre-Contact and historic human habitation of the coastal areas of South Carolina, the Southeast, and indeed across the planet. Planning and research should prioritize protecting and documenting this record before it is lost.

**About the Keynote Speaker**

David G. Anderson, has conducted archaeological fieldwork in the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Midwestern United States, and in the Caribbean, activity reflected in some 400 publications and meeting papers and ca. 50 books and monographs. An ASSC member for 46 years, he worked at SCIAA in the mid-1970s before moving on to earn an MA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas and later a PhD from the University of Michigan. He has done CRM throughout his career for private companies, the National Park Service, and several southern universities, including South Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee. He enjoys working with large datasets to examine questions like the development of cultural complexity in Eastern North America from initial colonization onwards, and climate change and its impact on human societies. A major emphasis throughout his career has been on writing and editing reports on fieldwork and analysis, as well as more synthetic articles and books about archaeological research in the Southeast. He and his wife Jenalee have a house in Williston, South Carolina, where he hopes to retire someday.

**11:40-12:00 Presentation of Awards and SC DNR Recognition**

**12:00-1:30 Lunch**

**Afternoon Session 1:30 PM – 5:20 PM**

**1:30-1:50 The Office of the South Carolina State Archaeologist Introduces the Avocational Site Form**

Joseph E. Wilkinson, South Carolina Department of Archives and History

Christopher Judge, Native American Studies Center, University of South Carolina, Lancaster

Jonathan Leader, South Carolina State Archaeologist

Following collaborative input from numerous South Carolina archaeologists, and with approval from The Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina Board of Directors, the Office of the State Archaeologist has created a public friendly one-page Avocational Site Form. This form is an effort to encourage public reporting of archaeological sites and artifacts, and to encourage collaboration and information sharing between professional and public interests in archaeology. This paper presents and discusses this effort and will provide
time for questions and discussion. Questions and submissions can be sent to the program’s designated email at Avocational.Site.Database@gmail.com.

1:50-2:10 Bascom Points and Caches and their Possible Role in the Terminal Late Archaic in Georgia and South Carolina
Albert C. Goodyear, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia

The Bascom hafted biface type has been recognized by collectors and professionals in recent years in the Georgia and South Carolina Coastal Plain. They have a different basal design compared to Savannah River and Mack points and a more localized geographic distribution. There is also a pattern of them occurring as caches which may be a significant clue as to their functions.

2:10-2:30 Archaeological Research on the Brookgreen Rice Plantation, 2016-2018 Findings Update
David T. Palmer, Coastal Carolina University

Brookgreen Plantation was one of the largest rice plantations in the United States prior to the Civil War. Owner Joshua John Ward held more than 1,000 Africans in slavery on this and his other plantations. The remains of Brookgreen Plantation are now a part of Brookgreen Gardens, an outdoor museum established in 1931 by Anna Hyatt Huntington. Coastal Carolina University’s archaeology program is working with Brookgreen Gardens to support their expanding their public interpretation of the Brookgreen rice plantation, including the lives of enslaved Africans and African Americans. This paper is an update on findings from 2016-2018.

2:30-2:50 Analysis of Wood Charcoal from Brookgreen Rice Plantation
Steven Luse, Coastal Carolina University

Brookgreen Gardens is located on the former estates of four, 19th century South Carolina rice plantations. The garden’s grounds contain archaeological remains from Brookgreen Plantation, including buildings, artifacts, and features from an expansive slave village. Between 2012 and 2018, Brookgreen Plantation was investigated by volunteers and Coastal Carolina University archaeology field schools. Among other artifacts, charcoal was found at most sites. These burnt wood remnants could be left over from various fires or controlled burns on the plantation. In order to determine the wood type and potential tree species of the charcoal samples, microscopic analysis of pore type, vessel pattern, and ray arrangement were used. A majority of the charcoal samples were found to be softwood, containing resin canals and tracheids. Using wood identification databases, it was concluded that most of the charcoal sampled came from yellow pine, specifically longleaf native to the Southeast. This indicates a predominance of longleaf pine on the Brookgreen plantation. Other types of soft and hard woods have also been identified. Through analysis, a historic shift from loblolly pine to the now abundant yellow pine forests could be seen. This study into the charcoal remains is the first of its kind to be done on the plantation grounds. The analysis has added to the record of the historical ecology of the area.
2:50-3:10 Archaeology 2.0: Anthropology and Outreach in the Internet Age  
Jason Pentrail, James Waldo and Micah Hanks, Seven Ages Research Associates

3:10-3:30 Break

3:30-3:50 South Carolina- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Cooperative Agreement Final Results  
James D. Spirek South Carolina State Underwater Archaeologist

In 2014, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management’s Office of Renewable Energy Program signed a Cooperative Agreement with the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium to explore potential Wind Energy Areas (WEA) offshore in South Carolina’s portion of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Project objectives included conducting geophysical and archaeological survey of the seafloor 11-16 miles offshore North Myrtle Beach at future WEAs. The project deployed a suite of marine electronic instruments to characterize relic paleolandsapes and potential shipwrecks, sites, structures, and objects of archaeological and historical significance. Project activities also included ground-truthing operations at potential archaeological sites, as well at geological and natural features detected during the survey. This paper provides a summary of fieldwork results from the recently completed grant and goals for future projects off South Carolina’s OCS.

3:50-4:10 Pro-Social Archaeology in South Carolina: Archaeology as Interface for Slave Descendants, the Public and Enlightened Racial Discourse at Historic Brattonsville  
J. Christopher Gillam and Richard J. Chacon, Winthrop University, Rock Hill

The recent discovery of undocumented field slave quarters at Historic Brattonsville, a significant living-history Revolutionary War site, Antebellum Plantation, Postbellum Scots-Irish and African-American Piedmont community, is enabling new pro-social activities and discourse between slave descendants and the general public. Likewise, the identification of fingerprints in antebellum bricks produced at the plantation using high-resolution photography of finger molds, provides great potential for understanding the agency of the plantation’s skilled slave-laborers. Slave descendants of the Bratton’s are very active in educational programs with a dedicated program, “By the Sweat of Our Brows,” held each September. However, this effort has been championed and maintained by relatively few, now-aging, descendants with growing concerns about continued pro-social outreach and activism in the future. Even today, embracing one’s slave descendancy still carries a heavy social stigma within the African-American community and it is believed that at least 100 descendants live in the immediate area. With a growing emphasis on slave culture at this popular historic destination, the location of the field slave quarters will play an important role in pro-social education and outreach at Historic Brattonsville in the near future. Moreover, a public archaeology project is being discussed as a means of further improving historically-tense race relations in the region, encouraging the embracement of slave descendancy within the African-American community, and the promotion of understanding in a shared, yet divergent, cultural heritage through pro-social, archaeology-based educational activity.
4:10-4:30 Archaeological Evidence of Coal Use at the Founding of Clemson Agricultural College
Grace A. Lockett and David M. Markus, Clemson University

In summer of 2018, Clemson University conducted excavations at Ft. Hill Plantation situated in the center of campus. While the primary goal was to locate the remains of a series of antebellum outbuildings related to the John Calhoun and Thomas Clemson occupations of the property, a large coal deposit, dating from 1880s – 1910s, was found covering the site. This apparent dumping episode included a mix of coals – potentially both anthracitic and bituminous varieties as well as coal clinker consistent with the use residential and commercial coal boilers. Although in use as a residence when the university was established as Clemson Agricultural College in 1889, not much is known of the occupation of Ft. Hill during early university period. This paper explores the potential reasons for the presence of high-cost coal on the early university landscape and outlines the adoption and sourcing of coal heating at the university in the early 20th Century.

4:30-4:50 Procurement and Consumption: Preliminary Analyses of Foodways at Stono Plantation
Brandy Joy, University of South Carolina Columbia

Archaeological evidence, historical documentation, and oral histories are used to understand the procurement and consumption strategies of individuals enslaved on Stono Plantation as well as later inhabitants who worked the land as tenant farmers/sharecroppers. Faunal remains are used to identify dietary contributors of proteins. Data suggest a high level of livestock consumption supplemented primarily by fishing, but also by some degree of trapping and/or hunting. Analyses suggest that during the earlier years of the era of enslavement animals were likely eaten as parts of one-pot meals, taken from locally produced wares. Through time these wares diminished in use, while mass-produced wares from multiple, wide ranging sources increased. Reliance upon freshly sourced proteins seems also to have decreased through time, possibly in favor of preserved (canned and/or jarred) goods.

4:50-5:10 ASSC Business Meeting

5:10-5:20 Concluding remarks by President Keith Stephenson
ASSC Grant-in-Aid

The ASSC sponsors the Grant-in-Aid program to provide financial assistance to graduate students working on research topics that focus on archaeological investigations in South Carolina. Grant-in-Aid funding is used to assist graduate students working on theses or dissertations that pertain to the archaeology of South Carolina at both in-state and out-of-state universities. Funds from several hundred to one thousand dollars are available on a competitive basis to graduate students. Please tell graduate students that you think may be interested in applying about the program.

The ASSC Grant-in-Aid program has helped provide $28,000 over the past 27 years to help support more than 50 student research projects in the state of South Carolina. This program would not be possible without the long-term support of our society members. If you would like to donate to Grant-in-Aid, visit our donation page for more details: https://archaeologysc.org/grant-in-aid-program/donate-to-grant-in-aid/

We would like to thank long-time ASSC member Don Rosick for his major donation over the past year to help fund the continuation of the Grant-in-Aid program.

ASSC Membership

It’s time to renew your ASSC Membership. The 2019 Membership rates are as follows:

- Individual: $25
- Student: $15
- Senior: $15
- Family: $30
- Senior Family: $25
- Life: $500
- Institutional: $100

You can pay your dues one of four ways:

- Through your local chapter
- Through Paypal, via the instructions on our website: https://archaeologysc.org/about/membership/
- By mailing a check to:
  Archaeology Society of South Carolina
  PO Box 1357
  Columbia, SC 29202
- In person at the upcoming 45th Annual ASSC Annual Conference

2019 Features and Profiles Submissions

Do you have any archaeology outreach opportunities or updates that you would like highlighted in the next newsletter? Please send articles, photos, ideas and suggestions for the next issue of Features and Profiles to the Newsletter Editor, Keely Lewis at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.
From the Archives
Brent Burgin

The first annual ASSC Conference was held at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology on a Saturday in April 1975. As with subsequent conferences, the papers were grounded in sessions with Historic Archaeology presented in the morning and Prehistoric Archaeology in the afternoon. A special flint knapping demonstration by James Michie and Albert Goodyear followed the papers and the night was capped by a social hour and banquet.
From the Archives

Conference on South Carolina Archaeology - 1975

Saturday afternoon, 19 April (continued)

1:30 pm  Welcome and Introductory Remarks: Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, State Archeologist and Director, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

1:35 pm - 2:00  David G. Anderson (Institute of Archeology and Anthropology), “Inferences Based on Distribution Studies of Prehistoric Ceramics in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina”

2:00 pm - 2:30  James L. Michie (Department of Anthropology, U.S.C.), “The Dalton Projectile Point in South Carolina”

2:30 pm - 3:00  Michael R. Trinkley & Jackie Carter (Department of Anthropology, U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Department of Anthropology, U.S.C., respectively), “An Archeological Survey of Charleston County, South Carolina”


3:30 pm - 3:45  COFFEE BREAK


AFTERNOON SESSION CHAIRMED BY: Dr. Robert L. Stephenson

4:15 pm - 5:00  SPECIAL LITHIC TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION

Featuring: Replication of stone tools and projectile points by flint knappers James L. Michie and Albert C. Goodyear III.

5:00 pm - 7:00  BREAK

7:00 pm - 8:00  SOCIAL HOUR (Matador Motor Inn)

8:00 pm - Until  BANQUET (Matador Motor Inn)

The Banquet will feature Dr. William Bass from the University of Tennessee, a nationally renowned physical anthropologist who has worked with osteological materials from archeological sites in the Great Plains, the Midwest, and the Southeastern United States. Dr. Bass will give an informal talk after dinner.
Avocational Site Form

At this year’s conference, the Office of the State Archaeologist will present the one-page Avocational Site Form. The site form was developed to encourage public reporting of archaeological sites and artifacts, and to encourage collaboration and information sharing between professional and public interests in archaeology. The Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina Board of Directors previously reviewed and voted to approve the form. The site form and user manual are included here for review by ASSC Members. Representatives for the Office of the State Archaeologist will be at the Conference to answer any questions regarding the form. Additional comments, questions, and form submissions can be sent to the program’s designated email at Avocational.Site.Database@gmail.com.

Additional information about the Avocational Site Form will be presented during the Afternoon Session at this year’s ASSC Conference.

**SOUTH CAROLINA AVOCATIONAL SITE REPORTING FORM**

1. Site Name or Temporary Designation: _____________________________

2. County: ___________________ 3. Site Type: Prehistoric _____ Historic _____ Both _____

4. GPS Coordinates:
   GPS Device Used: _____________________________

5. Site Location: (How to find it)
   _____________________________

6. Recorder name: First Name: _____________________________ Middle Initial: _______ Last Name: _____________________________

7. Recorder Contact Information:
   Telephone: _____________________________ Address: Street: _____________________________
   City: _____________________________ State: _______ Zip: _______

   Email: _____________________________

8. Landowner name: First Name: _____________________________ Middle Initial: _______ Last Name: _____________________________

9. Landowner Contact Information:
   Telephone: _____________________________ Address: Street: _____________________________
   City: _____________________________ State: _______ Zip: _______
   Same as Recorder? : _______

10. Site Description (Continue on a second sheet if necessary, draw site map on back):
    _____________________________

11. Artifacts Recovered: Please provide a count and description by artifact type below.
   
   Prehistoric Pottery Present: Y or N
   # of Shards ______ # of Complete Vessels ______

   Stone Tools Present: Y or N
   # of Points ______ # of Other Stone Tools ______

   Historic Ceramics Present: Y or N
   # of Shards ______ # of Complete Vessels ______

   Glassware Present: Y or N
   # of Bottles ______ # of Shards ______

   Metal: Y or N
   # of Nails ______ # of Military ______ # of Adornment ______ # of Other ______

   Please Describe these and other Artifacts Found:
   _____________________________

   _____________________________

   _____________________________

   Artifacts Photos or Drawings Attached? Yes _____ No ______

Submit to Joe Wilkinson: Avocational Site Database@gmail.com or by mail
OSA-ASD SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, USC. 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia SC 29208
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
Avocational Site #: _____________________________ Associated State Site #: _____________________________ Landowner Permissions: _____________________________
Avocational Site Form Manual

AVOCATIONAL SITE REPORTING FORM MANUAL

See notes below for guidance in filling out the avocational site reporting form. Please write legibly or use the digital pdf form when possible.

1. Site name or identifier used by the recorder. This can be a name, or temporary number such as the recorder’s initials plus a number. For example: John Doe’s first site can be given the temporary name of “JD-1.” Any other name commonly used by the recorder for the site can also be reported (e.g. The Smith Site, The Clovis Yonder Site, The Big Pine Tree Site, etc.).

2. County in which the site is located.

3. Select the type of site it is based on the type of artifacts identified.

4. Provide GPS coordinates from a portion of the site described in Field 5 and indicate the kind of device or method used to obtain the coordinates (e.g. iPhone 6S, Samsung Galaxy, Garmin Model X, Trimble, Google Earth, etc.). See the manual “Using Google Earth for Site Documentation” for instructions on retrieving GPS coordinates using your computer.

5. Give directions on how to reach this site, or where the site is located on the landscape relative to landmarks and landscape features around it. Indicate mileage from nearest town, landmark, or stream and give road names or numbers. Please also indicate where the site coordinates were taken (center of site, near landmark, etc.). For example: “In a plowed field on SC34 in Kershaw County, about 1 mile east of Camden.” Please be as specific as possible.

6/7. Recorder’s name and contact information, physical address, telephone number, and email address.

8/9. Landowner’s name and contact information, physical address, and telephone number if available.

10. Description of the site size and how it was identified (i.e. in a plowed field, metal detecting, construction work, digging for other purpose, etc.). Were there any identified artifact concentrations? Were there any visible landscape features or ruins associated with the site? How large of an area are artifacts found in?

11. Please specify the presence of different artifact types, and include counts of each type if possible. Please provide a description of the artifacts including any significant or memorable artifacts. Also please indicate if photos or drawings have been included for documentation.

Map: Please draw a sketch map of the site area showing nearby roads, houses, streams, landmarks or any other information included in the Site Description Field (Field 10). Please also indicate the approximate size of the site and features, and include an arrow indicating where the direction of North is. See the manual “Using Google Earth for Site Documentation” for instructions on making a map and labeling features of the reported site.

Additional Information:
Please include any photocopies of a map showing the site location, photos of the site, visible ruins, and artifacts recovered from the site. When photographing artifacts, please make sure they are photographed in good light over a background of a solid color, and please include a ruler, tape measure, or photo scale next to the artifacts. Take the photos from directly above the artifacts to avoid distortion of the artifact’s size and shape. These images and information that exist in digital format can be emailed to the Avocational Site Files administrator Joe Wilkinson at Avocational Site Database@gmail.com.
Updates from the Foothills Chapter

Current Board Officers
President: Todd Putnam, rcputnam@icloud.com
Vice President: Henry Price, hleepsc@yahoo.com
Secretary and Treasurer: Angie Nelson, inelson952@yahoo.com
Newsletter: Laura Price, hleepsc@yahoo.com

Meetings of the Foothills Chapter are held at 6 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month at the Spartanburg Community College Tyger River Campus Hwy 290, Room 222, Duncan, SC. We are always looking for new members, please come join us!

Updates from the Hilton Head Chapter

Current Board Officers
President: David Gordon, dsgordon@hargray.com
Vice-President: George Stubbs, skipjack585@roadrunner.com
Secretary: Carol Dembowski, ckd2007@hotmail.com
Treasurer: Rita Kernan, rakhhi@aol.com
Newsletter Editor: George Stubbs

Chapter monthly meetings are normally held on the 2nd Saturday of the month, from September to May, with the exception of December when the Christmas Social is normally held early in the month. Meetings are held at the Hilton Head Coastal Discovery Museum on Honey Horn Plantation in the Discovery House.

Issues of the Hilton Head Chapter monthly newsletter, Island Archaeology, are now available online. Please visit https://archaeologysc.org/chapters/hilton-head-chapter/ to view previous issues.

New Chapter Interest

In recent months, there has been a renewed interest in reestablishing the Midlands Chapter of the ASSC. If you would like to join this effort, please stick around for the Board Meeting at this year’s ASSC Conference or email the Board at archaeologysocietysc@gmail.com.
Archaeological Society of South Carolina
Membership Application

PLEASE PRINT: ___ New Membership ___ Renew Membership*

Name:__________________________________________________________
Address:________________________________________________________
Phone: ___________________ E-mail: _____________________________

Membership Level Desired:
___ Individual: $25     ___ Student: $15     ___ Senior: $15
___ Family: $30       ___ Senior Family: $25   ___ Life: $500
___ Institutional: $100

Please make checks to:
Archaeological Society of South Carolina.
Mail to: Ashley Stewart, Society Treasurer
        P.O. Box 1357 Columbia, SC 29202

*Membership renewal is also available online at
https://archaeologysc.org/membership/ through PayPal.

About the Society
The Archaeological Society of South Carolina operates under State and
Federal Law as a 501c3 non-profit organization. Contributions are tax
deductible. The Society is assisted and supported by the South Carolina
Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the University of South
Carolina, and the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Membership Information
ASSC members receive an annual copy of the journal, South Carolina
Antiquities, the quarterly newsletter Features & Profiles, along with free
entry to events such as our annual archaeological conference.

For more information, please contact
ASSC at:
archaeologysocietysc@gmail.com