

**ANNUAL REVIEW OF
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS BY
THE SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH PROGRAM**

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SAVANNAH RIVER
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SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The United States Department of Energy-Savannah River Operations Office (DOE) Policy 141.1, *DOE Management of Cultural Resources*, identifies 24 major laws, regulations, executive orders, and guidance that apply to cultural resources management (CRM). Cultural resources include archaeological sites and artifacts, historical structures, and natural resources and sacred objects of importance to American Indians. DOE management responsibilities include identification, evaluation, and protection of archaeological/historical sites, artifact curation, and other mitigation measures.

The Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) continued through Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12) with DOE to fulfill a threefold mission of CRM, research, and public education at the Savannah River Site (SRS). This report covers the CRM compliance, research, and outreach activities conducted by the SRARP from August 2011 to August 2012. Due to DOE security concerns, however, parts of this report do not contain material (exact project area size, map scales, etc.) typically contained in standard archaeological documents.

In FY12, 887 acres of land on the SRS were investigated with 2,680 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) for CRM. This activity entailed 39 field reconnaissance and testing surveys. Twenty-nine newly discovered sites were recorded, and nine previously recorded sites were revisited. The site file records were updated accordingly. Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology was incorporated into all compliance projects to aid in maintaining and processing survey and site location information. In addition, SRARP staff maintained continued support to DOE Cold War Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) efforts through participation on DOE's Cold War Artifact Selection Team and at Heritage Tourism Board meetings.

Research conducted by SRARP personnel was reported in eight professional articles and reports published during FY12. The SRARP staff presented research results in 17 papers and posters at professional conferences. SRARP personnel peer reviewed six articles, manuscripts, or monographs for publication in professional journals. Ten research projects involving excavation, laboratory analysis, museum, and archival study. Three grants were acquired to support both on- and off-site research. Employees served as consultants on 10 projects in off-site CRM and research activities. The SRARP staff held 27 offices and appointments to committees in various educational, avocational, and professional organizations.

In the area of heritage education, the SRARP continued its activities in FY12 with a full schedule of classroom education, public outreach, and on-site tours. Sixty-three presentations, displays, and tours were provided for schools, civic groups, and environmental and historical awareness day celebrations. And finally, the SRARP staff chaired or served on 9 thesis or dissertation committees, as well as taught 4 anthropology courses at the University of South Carolina (USC), Columbia, and 2 field schools: East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, and Palachacolas Town, Hampton County, South Carolina.

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1990, CRM compliance on the SRS has been based on a programmatic memorandum of agreement (PMOA) among the DOE, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Through this PMOA, the DOE commits to conduct an integrated CRM program at the SRS that features research, public outreach, and compliance components. In return, the SCSHPO waves most DOE project-by-project compliance requirements that fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in favor of one annual compliance report. The PMOA also serves to meet general DOE regulatory responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and various other CRM laws and regulations.

The SRARP provides the DOE with the technical expertise that enables the DOE to meet its PMOA commitments. The specific elements of the SRARP compliance, research, and outreach efforts are identified within a cooperative agreement between the DOE and the SCIAA-USC. The cooperative agreement also allows for compliance work to be performed using an SRS-specific archaeological survey and testing model that reduces compliance costs. The result has been quicker, more cost efficient CRM reviews of individual SRS projects.

The following section (Part I) regarding CRM contains the results of FY12 surveys, in addition to updates on other compliance related activities. According to the PMOA (SRARP 1989:185), annual survey results are provided in summary and tabular form in this report. Detailed information regarding artifact assemblage and environmental data for new and previously recorded sites located during FY12 is available upon request from the SRARP.

Research activities of the SRARP are summarized in Part II and include prehistoric, historic, and geoarchaeologic studies conducted on the SRS and in the surrounding region. An extra-local perspective is necessary for understanding the effects of regional processes on local conditions and, hence, enables the more effective management of the cultural resources on the SRS.

Public education activities of the SRARP are summarized in Part III, which highlights the heritage education program, volunteer excavations, and involvement with avocational archaeological groups. An Appendix lists all professional and public service activities of the SRARP staff.

PART I. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

RESULTS OF FY12 SITE USE AND TIMBER COMPARTMENT SURVEYS

Keith Stephenson, Christopher Thornock, and Tammy F. Herron

Survey Coverage

Archaeological survey of Site Use Permit Application and Timber Compartment Prescription projects by SRARP staff continued through FY12 according to procedures outlined in 1990 (SRARP 1990:7-17). During FY12, archaeological reconnaissance and survey was conducted on 39 proposed projects¹ through the subsurface inspection of 877 acres with a total of 2,680 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) excavated. Altogether, 29 new sites were recorded and delineated, and 9 previously recorded sites were revisited during FY12. Based on the level of survey sampling conducted at all new and previously recorded sites, adequate information was not obtained for most sites to allow National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations. As such, these sites will be completely avoided by SRS contractors during any land-disturbing activities. At the time these sites are due to be impacted by future undertakings, the SRARP will conduct the appropriate level of archaeological investigation to resolve eligibility determinations. Finally, 5 isolated artifact occurrences were recorded during FY12 surveys. Summary information concerning specific aspects of all new and existing sites, as well as isolated artifact occurrences, is provided in Table I-1 to Table I-4. The locations of all Site Use Application and Timber Compartment surveys are shown in Figure I-1 and Figure I-2 respectively.

Over the past 23 years, the SRARP has conducted compliance survey according to a predictive locational model for archaeological sites, as established in the Archaeological Resource Management Plan (SRARP 1989:39-54, 71-79). This Management Plan was developed in agreement with the DOE, the SCSHPO, and the ACHP. The predictive model, with refinements, has proven thus far to be a scientifically sound and efficient method with which to locate and manage archaeological resources on the SRS. Additionally, the predictive model is a cost-effective means of conducting survey—especially in times of federal government financial reductions.

For these reasons, the development of predictive models is encouraged by regulatory guidance to federal landholders who manage archaeological resources on a daily basis. In this way, the SRARP primarily functions according to the Section 110 Regulatory process. In using the predictive model, the SRARP surveys are meeting the inventory and management responsibilities outlined in Section 110. If the undertaking could potentially impact archaeological sites, the SRARP follows the 106 Regulatory process of intensive, systematic, shovel test survey to delineate and evaluate the significance of any sites present. Then, if an eligible site cannot be avoided, the SRARP mitigates the adverse effects by way of data recovery through the 106 process.

¹ A field survey project is defined as subsurface inspection for a DOE Site Use Application or all subsurface investigations within a U.S. Forest Service-Savannah River Timber Compartment Prescription.

Table I-1. Data on the Extent, Depth, and Content of New Sites Recorded, FY12.

STATE SITE NUMBER	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE (m)	SIZE	SURF. VIS. (%)	SITE DEPTH (cmbs)	# STPs	POS. STPs	COMPONENTS
38AK991	SU 3033	Full Coverage	125	x 95	1-25	60	59	25	EW, LW, 19th-20th c.
38AK992	SU 3033	Full Coverage	80	x 80	1-25	Unk.	0	0	20th c.
38AK993	SU 3008	Full Coverage	15	x 10	1-25	75	10	1	Unk. Preh., 20th c.
38BR1283	SU 3001	Predictive	100	x 50	26-50	45	48	13	MW, 19th-20th c.
38BR1284	SU 3001	Predictive	45	x 45	26-50	50	29	7	Unk. Preh., 20th c.
38BR1285	TC 60	Predictive	50	x 30	76-100	30	23	4	19th-20th c.
38BR1286	TC 60	Predictive	60	x 60	76-100	40	38	9	19th-20th c.
38BR1287	TC 60	Predictive	90	x 40	51-75	60	37	7	Unk. Preh.
38BR1289	TC 62	Predictive	140	x 130	1-25	70	64	13	MW, LW, 19th c.
38BR1290	TC 62	Purposive	125	x 95	1-25	40	65	19	Unk. Preh. 19th-20th c.
38BR1291	TC 62	Predictive	20	x 10	1-25	30	12	1	Unk. Preh.
38BR1292	TC 76	Purposive	90	x 50	26-50	80	35	7	Unk Preh, 20th c.
38BR1293	TC 76	Predictive	65	x 60	1-25	80	34	9	19th-20th c.
38BR1294	TC 76	Predictive	30	x 10	1-25	45	0	0	Unk. Preh.
38BR1295	TC 54	Purposive	200	x 100	76-100	Unk.	0	0	LA, MW
38BR1296	TC 76	Predictive	90	x 40	1-25	70	42	10	LW, 18th c.
38BR1297	TC 86	Opportunistic	90	x 10	51-75	85	1	1	MW, LW
38BR1298	TC 76	Predictive	60	x 60	1-25	45	35	8	EW, LW, 20th c.
38BR1299	TC 76	Predictive	220	x 140	1-25	45	94	25	EW-LW, 20th c.
38BR1300	TC 44	Full Coverage	360	x 80	1-25	80	104	41	Paleo, EW, 18th-20th c.
38BR1301	SU 3022	Full Coverage	20	x 20	51-75	70	16	2	Unk. Preh., 19th c.
38BR1302	SU 3022	Full Coverage	80	x 45	1-25	40	40	9	20th c.
38BR1303	SU 3022	Full Coverage	20	x 20	51-75	45	16	2	Unk. Preh.
38BR1304	TC 76	Purposive	120	x 70	1-25	60	54	16	19th-20th c.
38BR1305	SU 1309	Full Coverage	175	x 45	51-75	70	28	12	Unk. Preh., 20th c.
38BR1306	TC 76	Purposive	75	x 45	1-25	50	35	8	19th-20th c.
38BR1307	TC 80	Predictive	50	x 40	1-25	45	23	5	LA, MW
38BR1308	TC 80	Predictive	250	x 40	1-25	40	68	26	Unk. Preh.
38BR1309	TC 30	Purposive	140	x 60	1-25	70	72	23	Unk. Preh., 19th-20th c.

Recon. – Reconnaissance
 SU – Site Use
 STPs – Shovel Test Pits
 EA – Early Archaic

MA – Middle Archaic
 LA – Late Archaic
 EW – Early Woodland
 MW – Middle Woodland

LW – Late Woodland
 Miss. – Mississippian
 Unk. Preh. – Unknown Prehistoric
 na – not applicable

Table I-2. Data on the Extent, Depth, and Content of Site Revisits, FY12.

STATE SITE NUMBER	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE (m)	SIZE	SURF. VIS. (%)	SITE DEPTH (cmbs)	# STPs	POS. STPs	COMPONENTS
38AK989	SU 2096	Full Coverage	390	x 100	1-25	70	105	53	LA, EW, LW, Miss.
38BR170	TC 86	Full Coverage	40	x 40	1-25	45	0	0	Unk. Preh.
38BR244	TC 45	Full Coverage	60	x 30	1-25	60	28	5	LW
38BR327	SU 3022	Full Coverage	50	x 30	76-100	20	12	1	19th-20th c.
38BR403	TC 40	Full Coverage	180	x 120	1-25	30	0	0	18th-19th c.
38BR1005	TC 76	Predictive	70	x 40	1-25	45	24	4	Unk. Preh.
38BR1017	TC 66	Full Coverage	60	x 50	1-25	30	0	0	19th-20th c.
38BR1200	TC 76	Purposive	400	x 100	1-25	Unk.	0	0	20th c.
38BR1274	TC 75	Full Coverage	50	x 20	1-25	30	0	0	19th c.

Recon. – Reconnaissance
 SU – Site Use
 STPs – Shovel Test Pits
 EA – Early Archaic

MA – Middle Archaic
 LA – Late Archaic
 EW – Early Woodland
 MW – Middle Woodland

LW – Late Woodland
 Miss. – Mississippian
 Unk. Preh. – Unknown Prehistoric
 Unk. – Unkown

Table I-3. Evaluation of New and Previously Recorded Sites, FY12.

STATE SITE NUMBER	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE COMPONENTS	SITE INTEGRITY	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	FURTHER WORK
38AK989	SU 2096	Full Coverage	LA, EW, LW, Miss.	Good	Eligible	Testing
38AK991	SU 3033	Full Coverage	EW, LW, 19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK992	SU 3033	Full Coverage	20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Survey
38AK993	SU 3008	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR170	TC 86	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR244	TC 45	Full Coverage	LW	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR327	SU 3022	Full Coverage	19th-20th c.	Moderate	Not Eligible	None
38BR403	TC 40	Full Coverage	18th-19th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1005	TC 76	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1017	TC 66	Full Coverage	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1200	TC 76	Purposive	20th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38BR1274	TC 75	Full Coverage	19th c.	Poor	Non Eligible	None
38BR1283	SU 3001	Predictive	MW, 19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1284	SU 3001	Predictive	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1285	TC 60	Predictive	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1286	TC 60	Predictive	19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1287	TC 60	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1289	TC 62	Predictive	MW, LW, 19th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1290	TC 62	Purposive	Unk. Preh., 19th-20th c.	Good	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1291	TC 62	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1292	TC 76	Purposive	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1293	TC 76	Predictive	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1294	TC 76	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Survey
38BR1295	TC 54	Purposive	LA, MW	Moderate	Unevaluated	Survey
38BR1296	TC 76	Predictive	LW, 18th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1297	TC 86	Opportunistic	MW, LW	Moderate	Unevaluated	Survey
38BR1298	TC 76	Predictive	EW, LW, 20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1299	TC 76	Predictive	EW, LW, 20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1300	TC 44	Full Coverage	Paleo, EW, 18th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1301	SU 3022	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1302	SU 3022	Full Coverage	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1303	SU 3022	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1304	TC 76	Purposive	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1305	SU 1309	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1306	TC 76	Purposive	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1307	TC 80	Predictive	LA, MW	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1308	TC 80	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1309	TC 30	Purposive	Unk. Preh., 19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
TC - Timber Compartment			MA - Middle Archaic	LW - Late Woodland		
SU - Site Use			LA - Late Archaic	Miss. - Mississippian		
Paleo - Paleoindian			EW - Early Woodland	Unk. Preh. - Unknown Prehistoric		
EA - Early Archaic			MW - Middle Woodland	Unk. Hist. - Unknown Historic		

Table I-4. Isolated Artifact Occurrences, FY12.

ISOLATED FIND NO.	STPs	COMPONENT	SURVEY PROJECT
BROCC-300		Prehistoric	
BROCC-301		Prehistoric	
BROCC-302		Prehistoric	
BROCC-303		Prehistoric	
BROCC-304		Historic	
OCC – Artifact Occurrence		SU – Site Use	
TC – Timber Compartment		STD – Timber Stand	

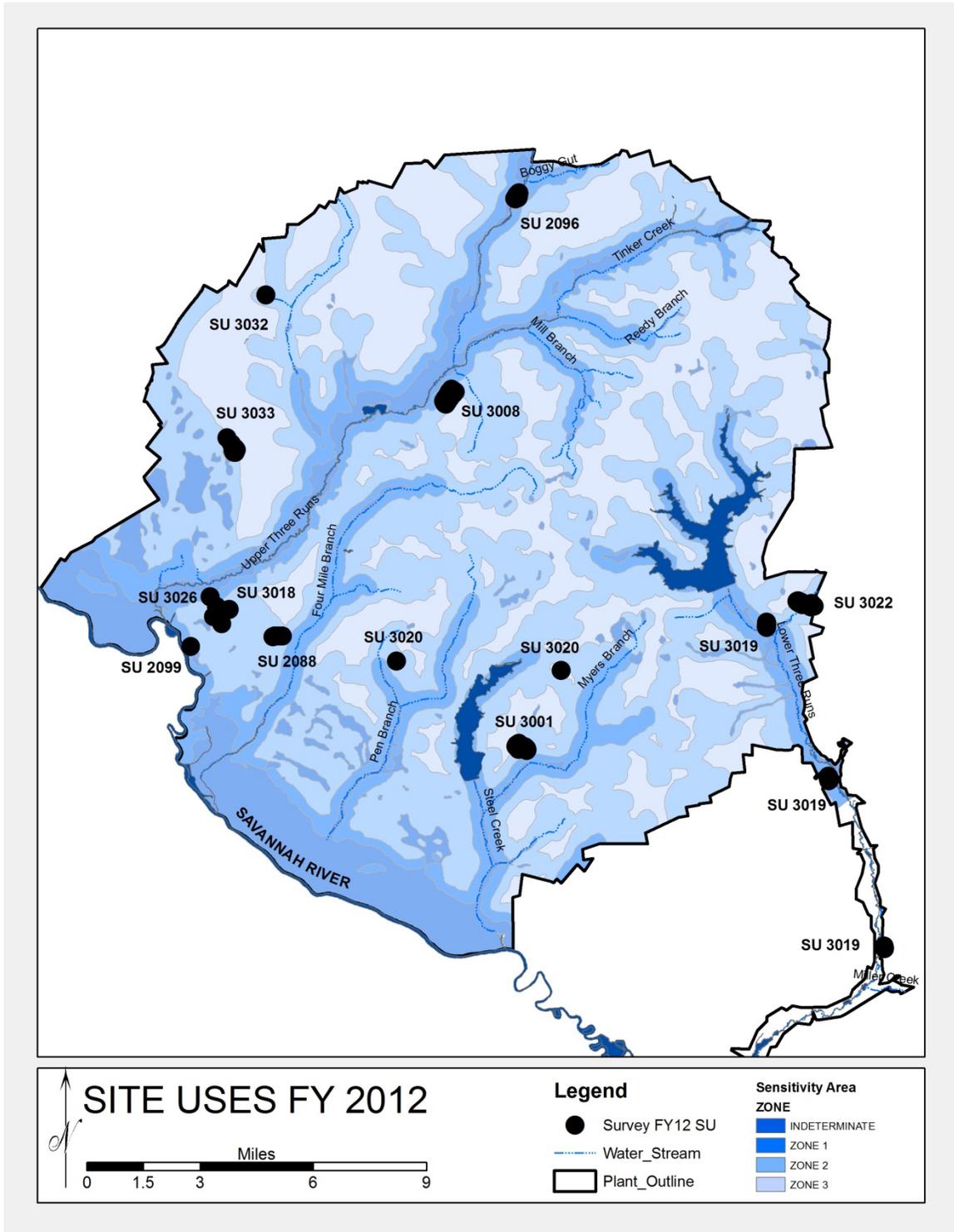


Figure I-1. Location of FY12 Site Use project areas on the SRS.

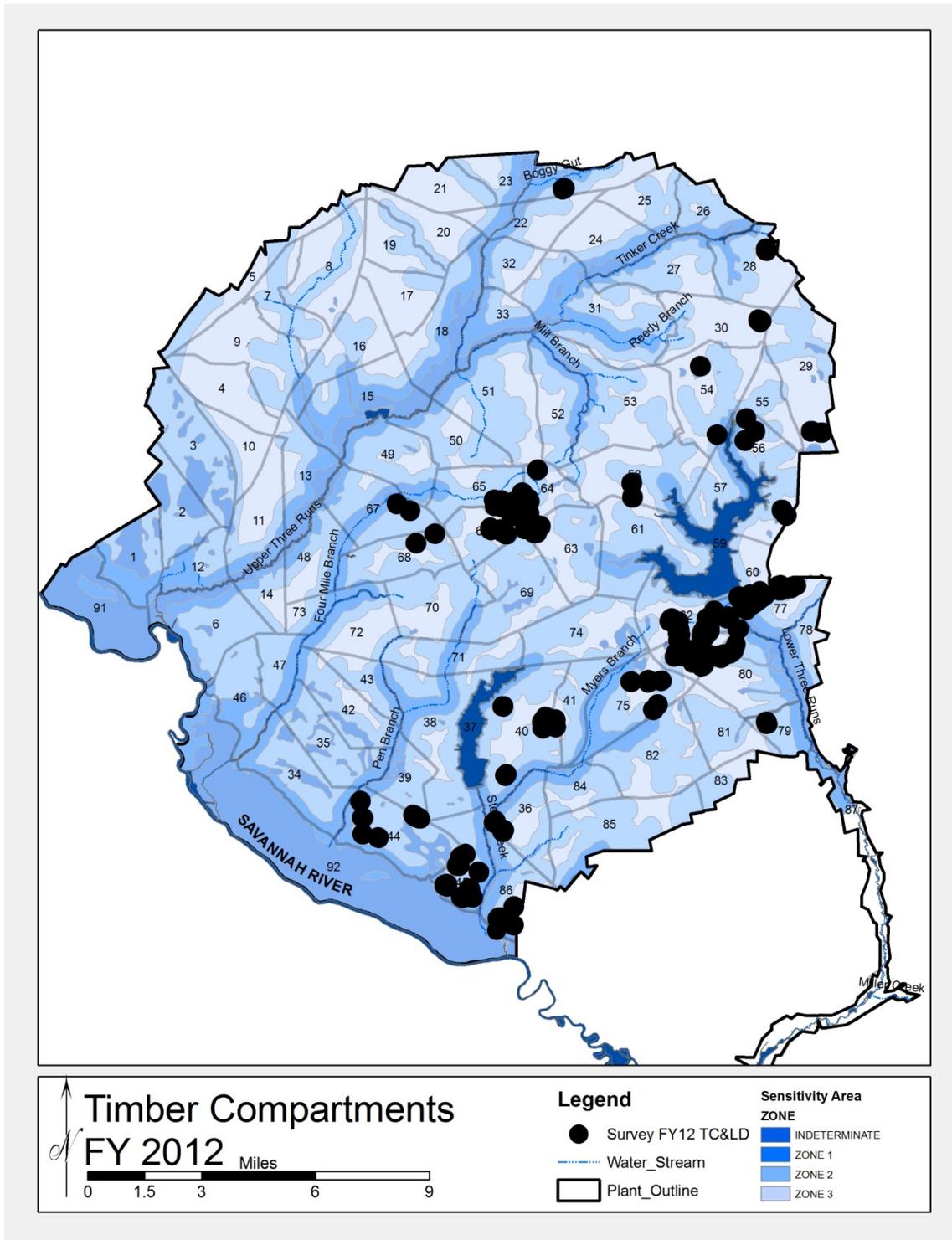


Figure I-2. Location of FY12 Timber Compartment project areas on the SRS.

SR-88 Site Use Permit Application Surveys

The SRARP received 27 Site Use Permit Applications during FY12. Each permit application underwent review by SRARP management for proposed land modification. Of these, 13 Site Use projects required field reconnaissance or archaeological survey, in addition to four ongoing projects from last fiscal year (Table I-5). These Site Use projects comprised 123 acres (14%) of the total survey coverage in FY12.

Table I-5. SR-88 Site Use Application Projects, FY12.

PROJECT	TOTAL PROJECT STPs	PROJECT AREA SURVEYED (ac)	NEW SITES	SITE REVISITS
SU Log No. 2088	14	17		
SU Log No. 2096	105	14		38AK989
SU Log No. 2099	3	1		
SU Log No. 3001	50	30	38BR1283 38BR1284 38AK993	
SU Log No. 3008	130	42		
SU Log No. 3010	na	na		
SU Log No. 3018	4	1		
SU Log No. 3019	19	3	38BR1305	
SU Log No. 3020	2	2		
SU Log No. 3022	26	8	38BR1301 38BR1302 38BR1303	38BR327
SU Log No. 3026	5	1		
SU Log No. 3032	1	1		
SU Log No. 3033	3	3	38AK991 38AK992	
TOTAL	362	123	9	2

na – not applicable

The following summaries describe Site Use projects and survey results during FY12. Certain aspects of archaeological work are standard for all projects. Prior to fieldwork, a review of 1951 aerial photography is conducted to identify standing historic structures at the time of federal acquisition. The SRARP site files are consulted to identify previously recorded cultural resources. All STPs measure 35 x 35 cm and are excavated to a depth of at least 80 cmbs, unless a gravel or clay substratum is encountered. Upon completion of each survey project, point data for all STPs, as well as all new and previously recorded sites and isolated artifact occurrences, are recorded using GPS equipment. Exceptions to this fieldwork procedure include historic site locations identified from 1951 aerial photographs that are situated in low-probability areas for prehistoric sites (see discussion of Archaeological Sensitivity Zones in SRARP 1989). At these locations, STPs are excavated to just below the plowzone (usually between 20 - 40 cmbs). The reduced depth of STPs on historic sites is justified because late-period historic sites generally lack thick, stratified deposits (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:29-31). The soil from the STPs is sifted through 0.25-in. wire mesh, and artifacts are collected and bagged by provenience.

SU Log No. 2088 – Right-of-Way for the 13.8KV Feeder to the Biomass Steam Facility

Archaeological survey continued from last fiscal year (SRARP 2011:21) on Site Use 2088. Fieldwork focused on a proposed rerouting of the right-of-way for a 13.8Kv

Feeder to D Area so as to avoid any impacts to the historic town site of Ellenton (Figure I-3). A review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the current project area. Fieldwork consisted of 14 STPs (0 positive) excavated at 30-m intervals on a single transect along a portion of the project corridor. These efforts demonstrated that the entire length of the proposed corridor was highly disturbed during initial SRS activities in the early 1950s. No further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties by the proposed Site Use action.

SU Log No. 2096 – Construction Boundary for Replacement of Bridge on US 278 over Upper Three Runs Creek

Archaeological survey continued from last fiscal year (SRARP 2011:23) on Site Use 2096 (Figure I-4). Current survey focused on the delineation of boundaries for 38AK989 on that portion of the site outside of the Site Use project footprint. Fieldwork consisted of 105 STPs (53 positive) excavated on a 15-m grid across the site. The initial survey was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc. during FY11. Their report of all fieldwork and results provide the following assessment regarding the eligibility status of site 38AK989:

The portions of 38AK989 located within and adjacent to the current highway right-of-way featured impact from the road and bridge construction [in 1942]. This was in contrast to the northern half of the site that was largely intact and contained exceptionally high artifact density. Site 38AK989 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its high degree of integrity and its potential to provide information concerning the transition between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. However, the portion of the site within and adjacent to the current highway right-of-way does not contribute appreciably to the overall significance of the site due to the observed impacts of road development.

Therefore, if impact from the proposed road project is confined to the southern section of site 38AK989, defined as site area south of the canal, then there will be no adverse effects to the overall integrity of the site and no further archaeological investigation is recommended. However, if the project will have direct effects on portions of the site north of the canal, a phased data recovery of affected areas is recommended. (Tankersley 2011:5).

SU Log No. 2099 – Proposed 7 ft. Buffers for Installation of Three Wells near TNX

This Site Use Permit, issued on July 25, 2011, proposed the installation of three wells downward of the gradient of a known TCE Plume in TNX area (Figure I-5). SRARP personnel monitored the project while three hand-augured soil cores were removed by the well drilling team. The southernmost test is actually situated on the edge of a 19th-century Savannah River dredge pile (see Thornock 2010). This documents a twenty-second unrecorded historic period dredge pile in the floodplain of the Savannah River. No artifacts were noted during these efforts, so no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties by the proposed Site Use action.

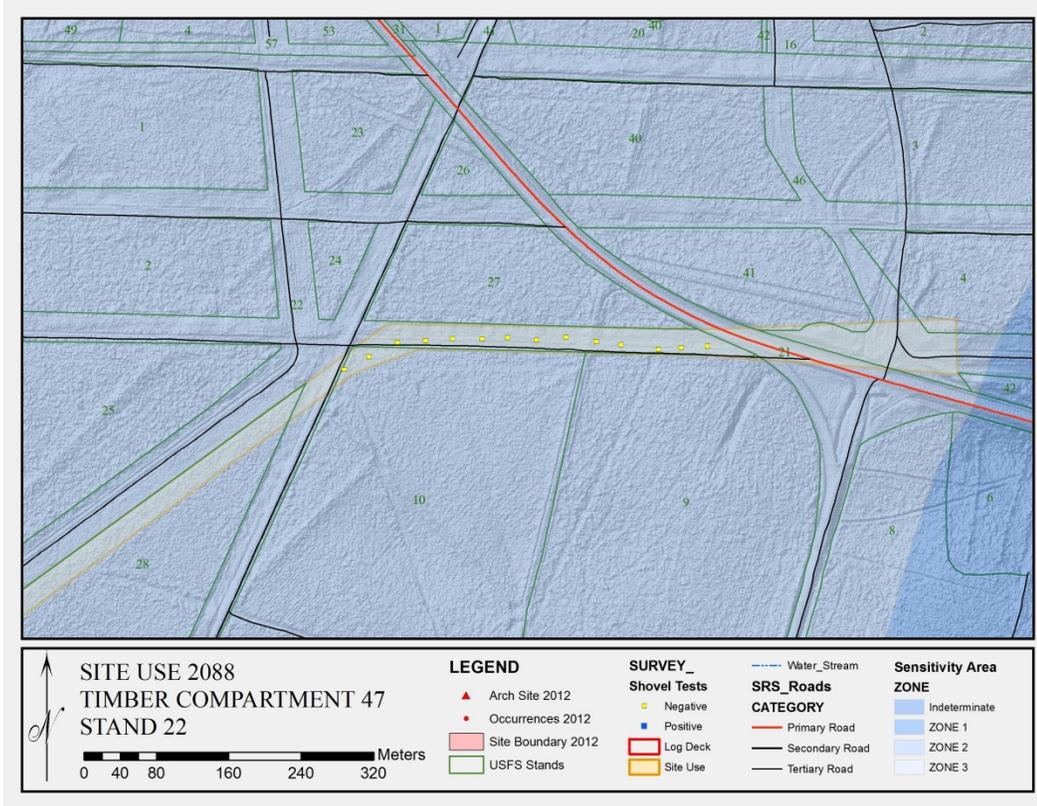


Figure I-3. SU Log No. 2088 survey area.

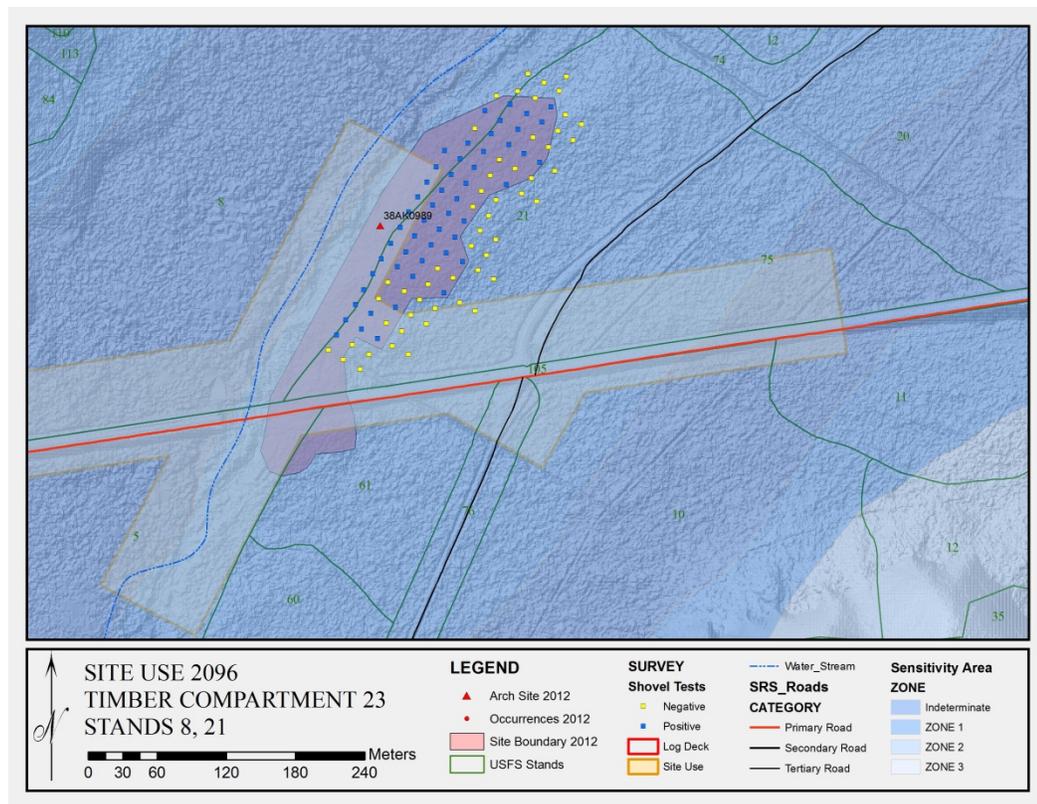


Figure I-4. SU Log No. 2096 survey area.

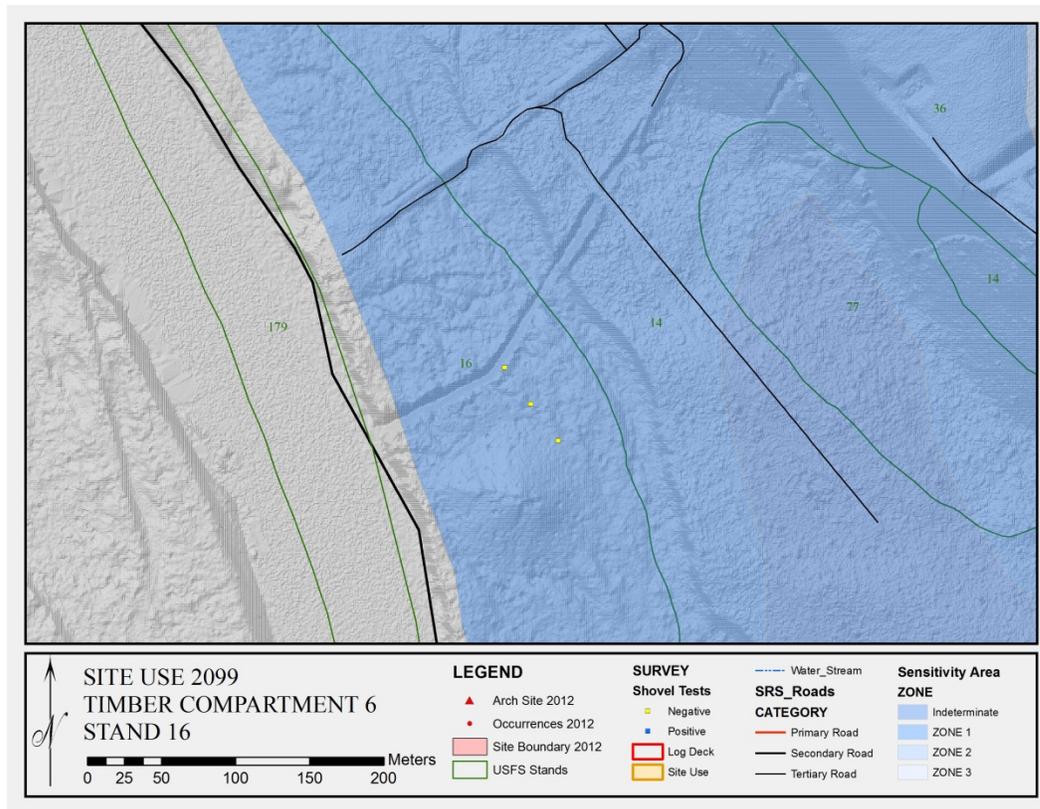


Figure I-5. SU Log No. 2099 survey area.

SU Log No. 3001 – *Proposed Stand for Prescribed Burn in Timber Compartment 40*

This Site Use Permit, issued on August 4, 2011, proposed regeneration clear-cutting, controlled burning, herbicide applications, machine planting, and snag treatments on 30 acres in Stand 35 of Timber Compartment 40 (Figure I-6). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 50 STPs (3 positive) excavated at 30-m intervals along 13 separate linear transects. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38BR1283, 38BR1284) and the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-300). Sites 38BR1283 (Middle Woodland and 19th/20th-century components) and 38BR1284 (unknown prehistoric and 20th-century components) have moderate subsurface and surface integrity and the potential to provide information concerning the history of the SRS; therefore, further testing is recommended for determination of eligibility. Those portions of these sites that were considered to be largely intact and contained high artifact density will be avoided completely during current land-altering activities. The artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of region. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties resulting from the proposed Site Use action.

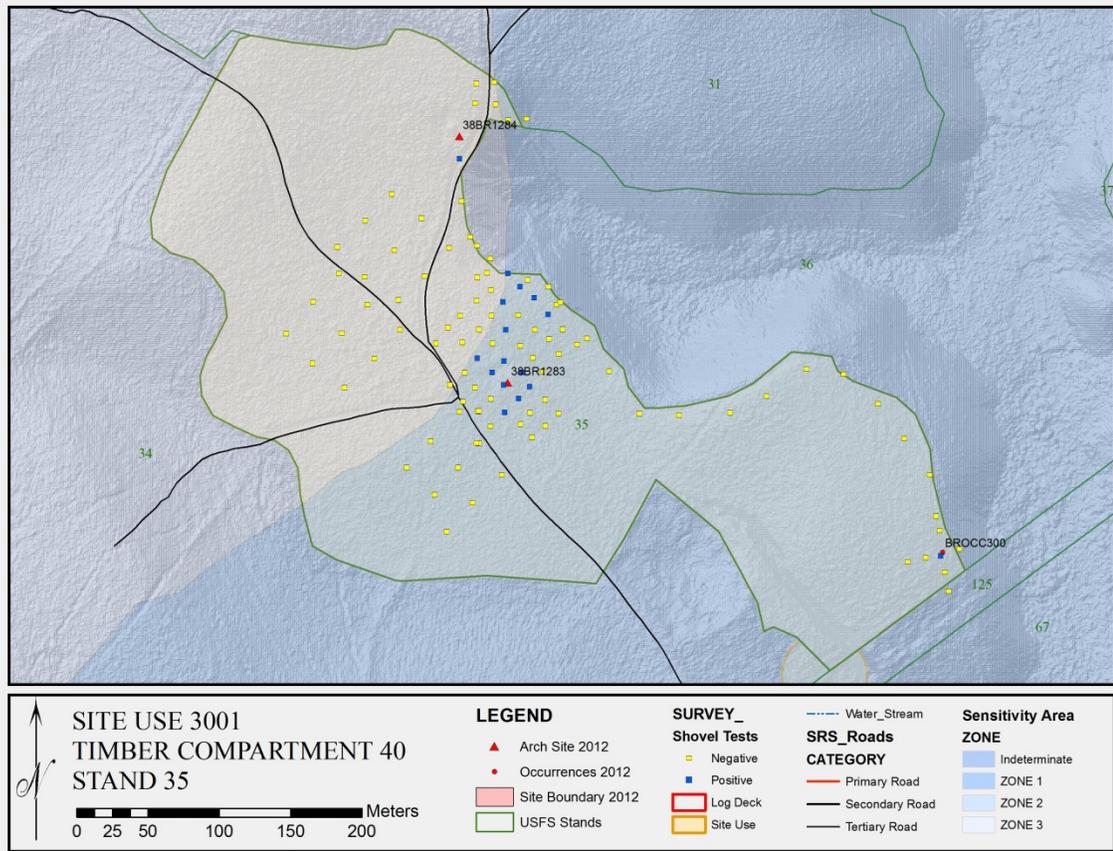


Figure I-6. SU Log No. 3001 survey area.

SU Log No. 3008 – *Proposed Additional Land for Soil Stock Piles and Retention Basins in Z Area*

This Site Use Permit, issued on October 10, 2011, proposed the addition of 42 acres for soil stock piles and retention basins of Saltstone Disposal Units (Figure I-7). Land disturbing activities occurring during this project included clearing trees, installation of subsurface retention basins, and construction of access roads. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Previous fieldwork was conducted in the eastern portion of the project area during FY10 for Site Use 1982 (SRARP 2010:9-10). Current fieldwork consisted of 130 transect STPs (1 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid across the project area. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38AK993). This site consists of a 20th-century homeplace with poor subsurface and surface integrity, as it was razed during SRS activities in the early 1950s. As such, site 38AK993 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties resulting from the proposed Site Use action.

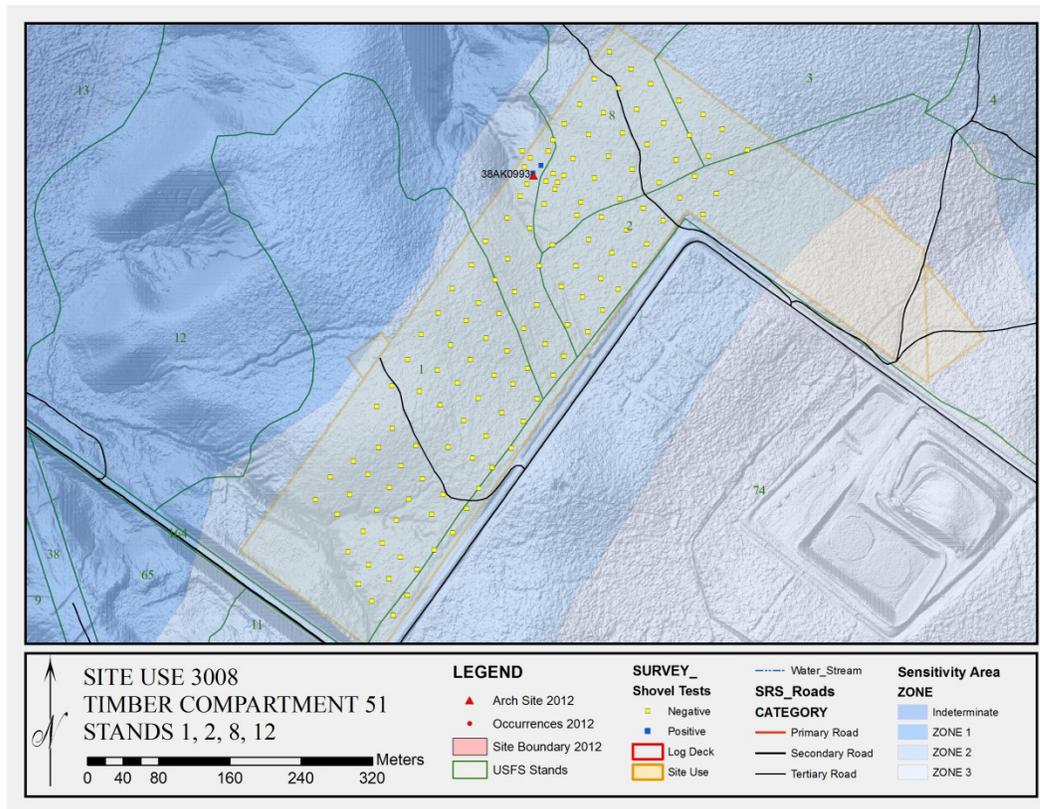


Figure I-7. SU Log No. 3088 survey area.

SU Log No. 3010 – *Proposed 10 ft. Buffer to Install a Saltstone Monitoring Well, North of S Area*

This Site Use Permit, issued on November 30, 2011, proposed the drilling and installation of a single groundwater monitoring well for the new Saltstone Vaults. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Field reconnaissance determined that the proposed project area was in proximity to the Z Area locale, which had been previously disturbed during initial SRS activities in the early 1950s. This condition of previous land disturbance to the project area precluded further archaeological investigation. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties by the proposed Site Use action.

SU Log No. 3018 – *Proposed 25 ft. Buffers for Snake and Songbird Interaction Study*

This Site Use Permit, issued on February 15, 2012, proposed the installation of four radiotelemetry towers (Figure I-8). Each tower will require the excavation of a foundation-hole approximately 1.5 m deep and 1 m wide. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 4 STPs (0 positive, each excavated at 1 of 4 tower locations). As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

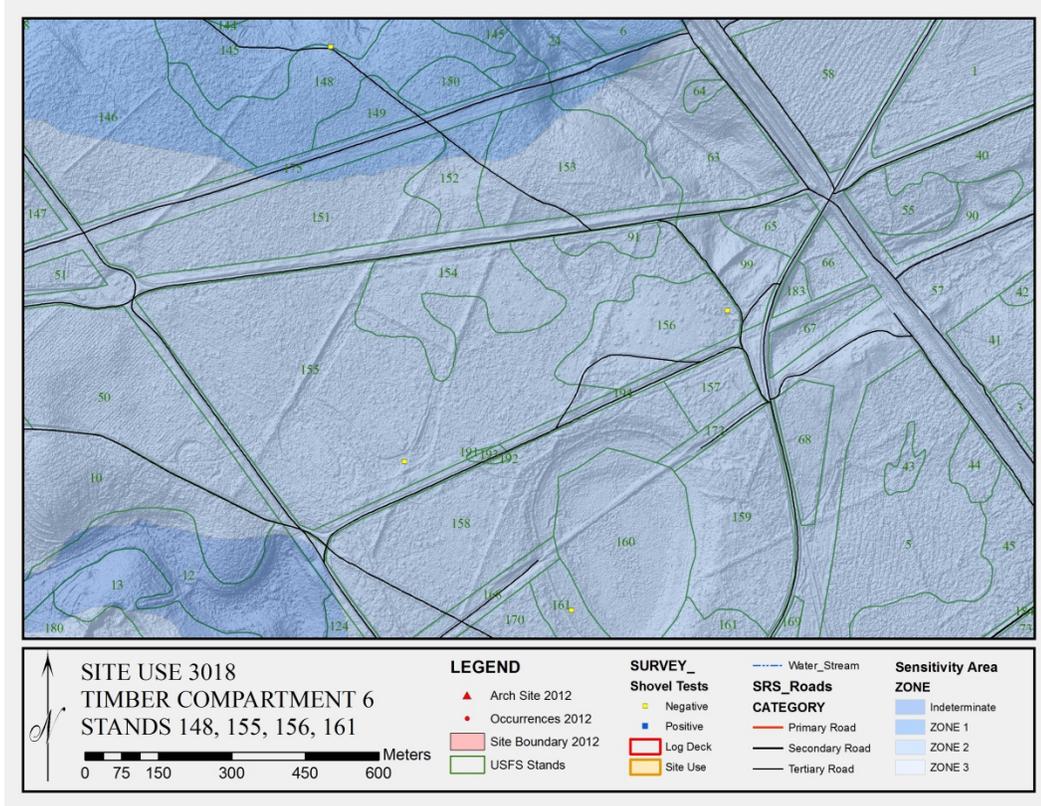


Figure I-8. SU Log No. 3018 survey area.

SU Log No. 3019 – *Proposed Characterization of Lower Three Runs, Floodplain, and Headwaters*

This Site Use Permit, issued on February 22, 2012, proposed the installation of a barbed-wire fence and the removal of contaminated soil in three separate project areas approximately 3 acres totaled (Figure I-9 to Figure I-11). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 19 STPs (4 positive) excavated at 30-m intervals along three separate transects. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38BR1305). This site consists of unknown prehistoric and 20th-century components with poor subsurface and surface integrity. As such, site 38BR1305 holds no potential to provide information concerning the history of the SRS and is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

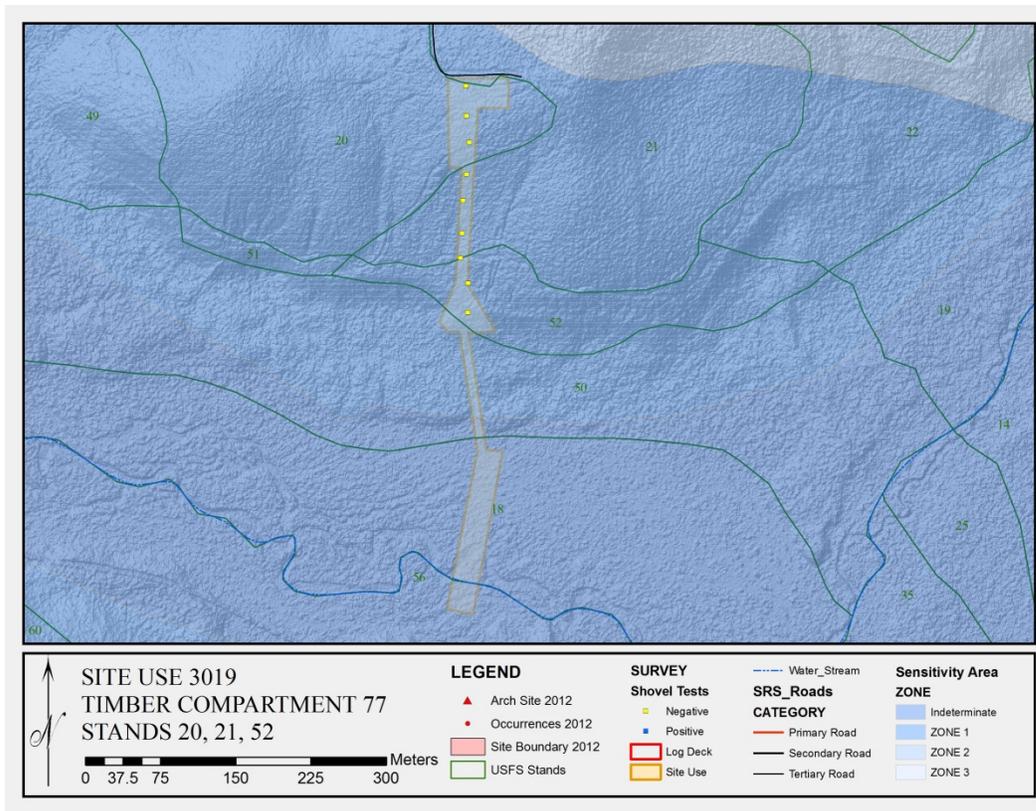


Figure I-9. SU Log No. 3019 survey area.

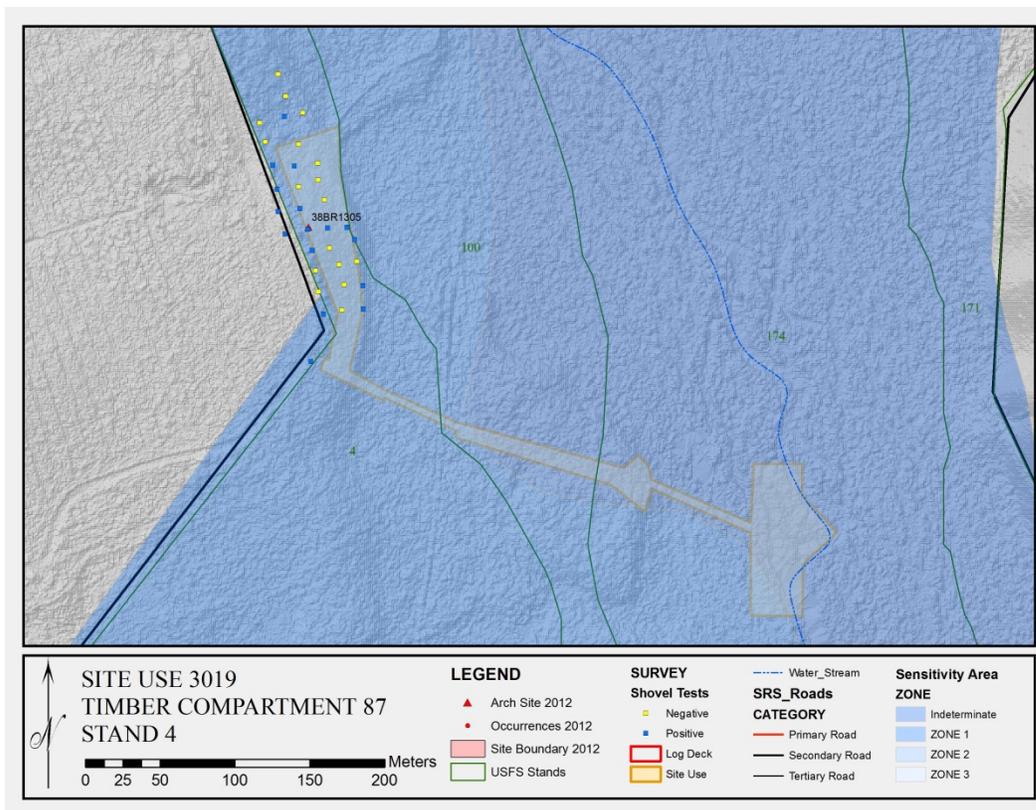


Figure I-10. SU Log No. 3019 survey area (continued).

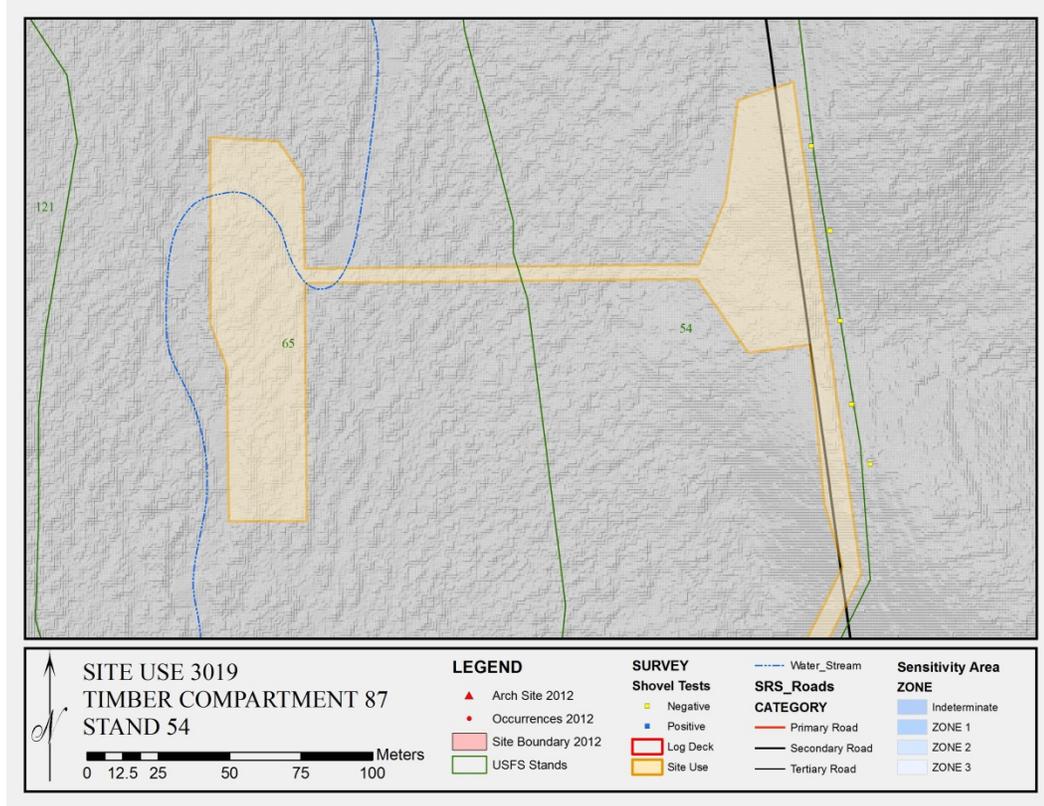


Figure I-11. SU Log No. 3019 survey area (continued).

SU Log No. 3020 – *Proposed 30 ft. Buffers for Installation of Four Wind Measurement Towers*

This Site Use Permit, initiated February 21, 2012, proposed the installation of four temporary, portable aluminum towers in a 30 ft. area with guy-wires for stability and a central ground pole in the ground next to the base (Figure I-12 and Figure I-13). Two of the tower locations were determined to be in areas disturbed during initial SRS activities in the early 1950s. A review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 2 STPs (0 positive), with one STP excavated at each of the two tower locations. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

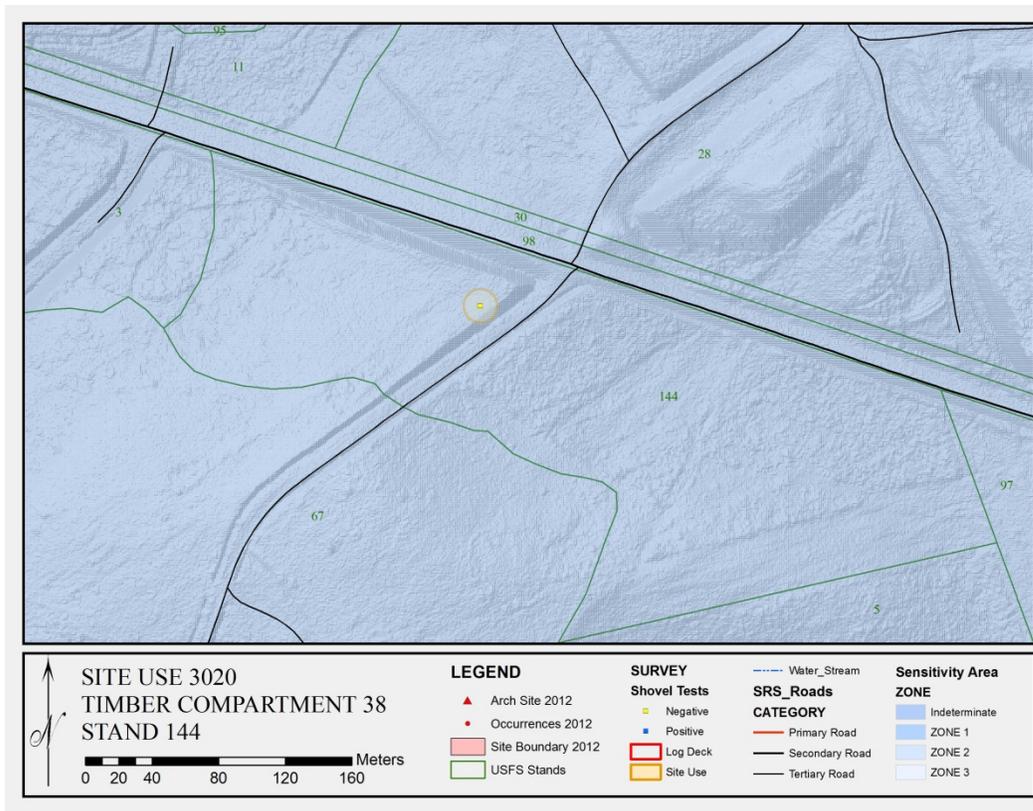


Figure I-12. SU Log No. 3020 survey area.

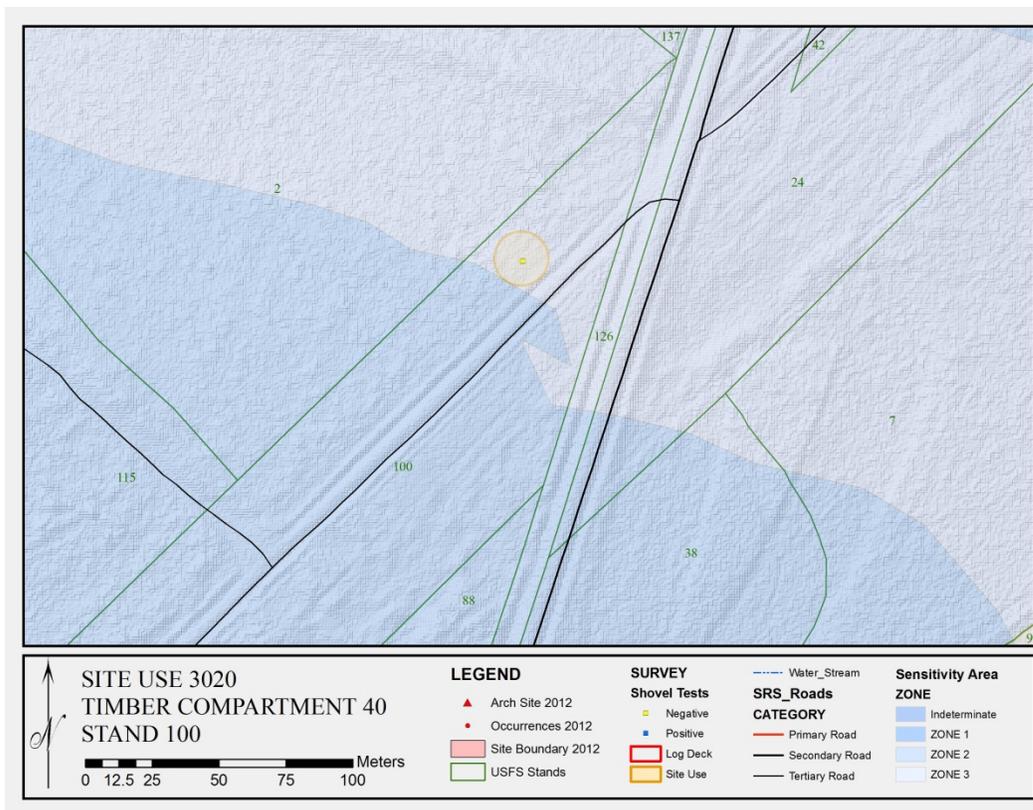


Figure I-13. SU Log No. 3020 survey area (continued).

SU Log No. 3022 – *Proposed United States Forest Service-Savannah River Lower Three Runs Management Plan*

This Site Use Permit, initiated March 6, 2012, proposed timbering and regeneration activities in selected Timber Compartments as part of the Lower Three Runs forest management plan (Figure I-14). The project also involves proposed construction of an access road over a historic mill dam. Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR327) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 26 STPs (5 positive) excavated at 30-m intervals along three separate transects. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of three new sites (38BR1301, 38BR1302, 38BR1303). Sites 38BR1301 (unknown prehistoric and 19th-century components), 38BR1302 (20th-century component), and 38BR1303 (unknown prehistoric component) all have poor subsurface or surface integrity. As such, these sites hold no potential to provide information concerning the history of the SRS and are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

Site 38BR327 contains an earthen dam 140-m in length with two breaches, one where the current stream flows through and the other where the historic emergency release gate would have been located. This dam may have been used as a roadway. Maps of the area show a road crossing the creek near this location in 1912, 1919, 1943, and 1947, although only the 1943 map shows a pond located just upstream on the crossing. The 1940 census map labels the location as “grist mill” but does not show a road crossing the stream at that time. A 1951 aerial photo of the location indicates that the road may still have been in use at that point but was certainly not as well traveled as the other roads in the area. The construction date of the earthen dam is not known and whether, or for how long, it may have been used as a road is also not known. Some earthen dams on the SRS were used as roadways, while others were simply dams with roadways on the downstream side. The 1952 acquisition records of the property refer to the road as an “old plantation road.” Records also state that the dam was “washed out and timbers rotted” by that point.

Site 38BR327 also contains a mill building of timber frame construction with plank walls and a corrugated metal roof. The walls were still standing when the structure was first recorded archaeologically in 1986. Now, the walls have collapsed so that the gabled roof sits on the ground and covers a space in which the millworks still sit. When the mill was mapped in 1986, the millstone, shaft, and millworks (dated 1926) were still intact. Currently, the millstone is not present at the site. To date, we have no conclusive evidence as to when the mill dam and the mill building were constructed; although, we can infer that the interior machinery was put in place in 1926 or sometime thereafter. The exterior construction may date to that period, or it may predate that period if the millworks were refurbished in or around 1926.

The planned construction process for an access road over the milldam involves deforestation, grading, and capping the dam. All trees will be removed and felled to the

northeast to avoid damage to the mill building. A culvert will be installed where the creek currently flows through the dam. The culvert will impact the remaining historic pine dam uprights. Next, approximately 10 in. of soil on the level surface of the dam will be graded and pushed to the sides of the dam. This is intended to widen the dam from 7 ft. to 10 ft. wide along the top. The base of the dam will not be widened, and the side slopes of the dam will be steeper. Finally, clay and gravel will be brought in to cap the top of the dam and make it suitable for logging truck use.

The SRARP consulted informally with Jodi Barnes, Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) concerning these proposed activities and the integrity of the milldam given its current condition. In turn, Barnes consulted informally with Rebekah Dobrasko, Supervisor of Compliance at SCSHPO. Dobrasko responded by noting that the milldam spillway and millworks building do not appear well preserved at all, particularly when compared to the SRARP 1986 records. She further notes that “small mills like this were important to the economy and development of South Carolina’s rural areas. However, this may not be the best representation of a mill and dam remaining in the area. But, the fact that there is a wooden dam remaining may be pretty rare...So, as you can see, this mill lacks integrity compared to the others [in the state that are much better preserved and listed in the NRHP.] (Rebekah Dobrasko, 2012, elec. comm.).

On the basis of these consultations, site 38BR327 is recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Despite the site’s ineligible status, the SRARP feels that some information can be obtained from limited archaeological investigations regarding the construction sequence and context of the earthen portion of the dam. These investigations will be conducted in the coming fiscal year prior to impacts resulting from USFS-SR road construction activities. The results will be reported in FY13.

SU Log No. 3026 – *Proposed 15 ft. Buffers to Study Plankton Mesocosm*

This Site Use Permit, initiated June 21, 2012, proposed the installation of 10 wading pools (43” diameter x 7.5” depth) in a paired formation every 100 m along a line extending across the northern edge of Ellenton Bay (Figure I-15). A review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 5 STPs (0 positive) excavated at 30-m intervals along a single transect. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

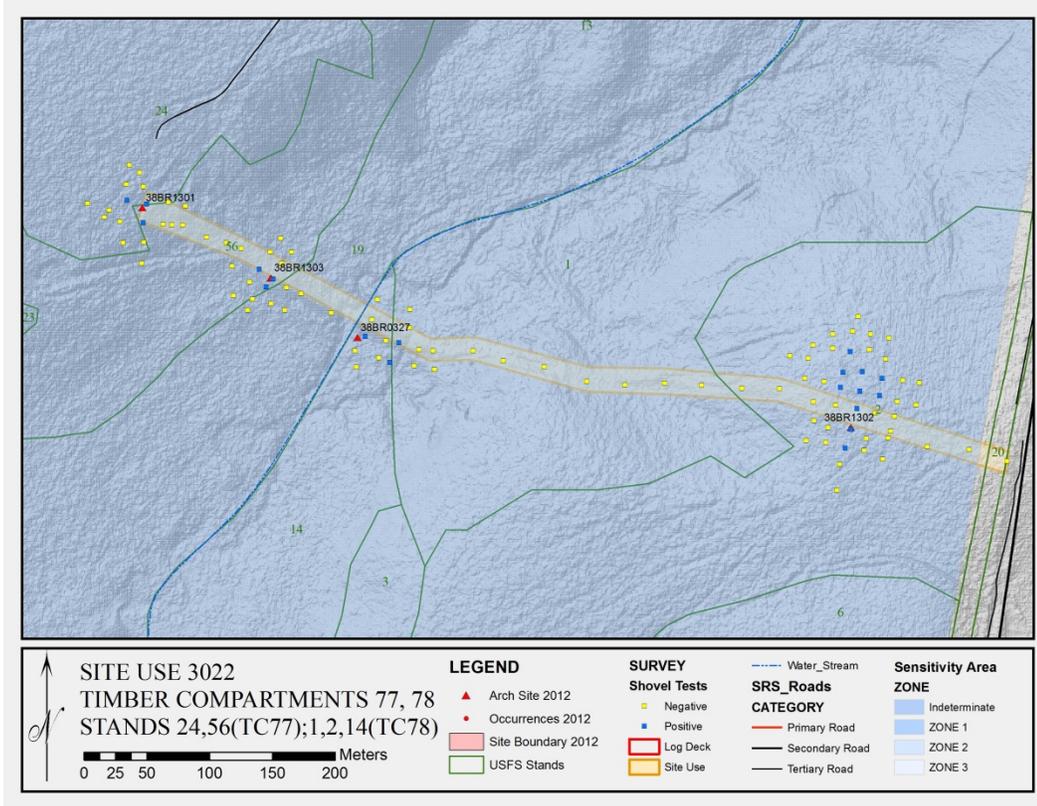


Figure I-14. SU Log No. 3022 survey area.

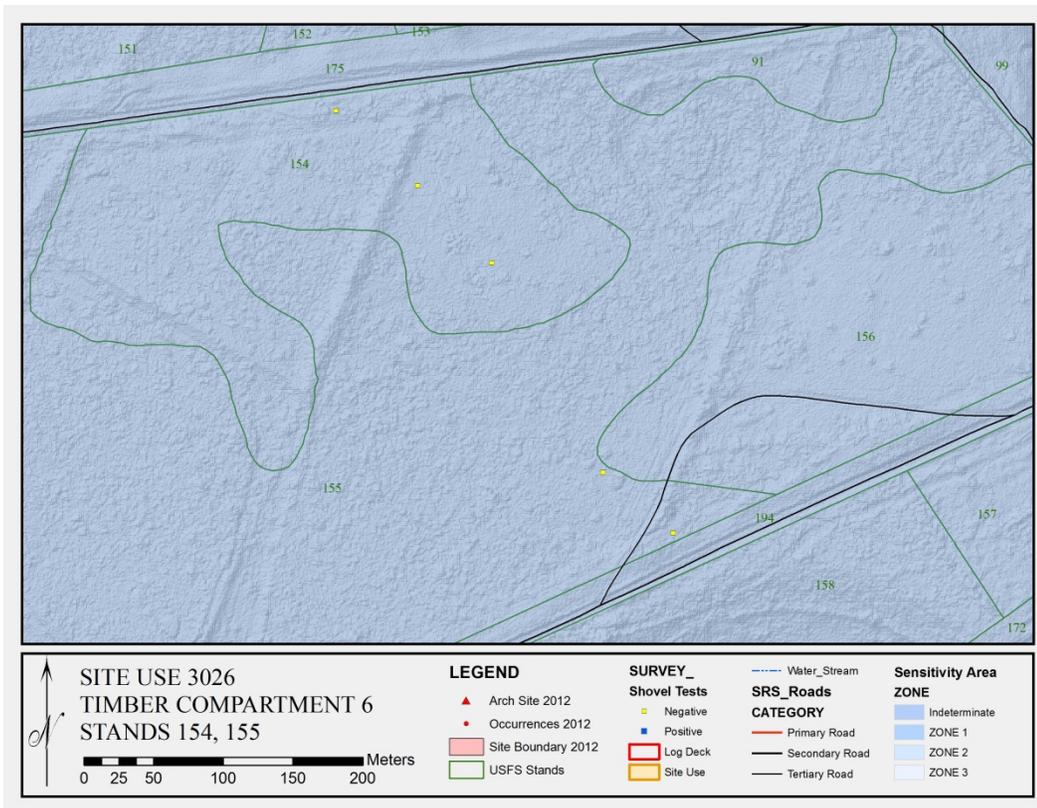


Figure I-15. SU Log No. 3022 survey area.

SU Log No. 3032 – *Proposed Boundary to Install Two Ground Water Monitoring Wells*

This Site Use Permit, initiated July 10, 2012, proposed the installation of two groundwater monitoring wells within a 5-m location. A review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 1 STP (0 positive) excavated at the location of the proposed wells. As this survey effort resulted in a single negative STP, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

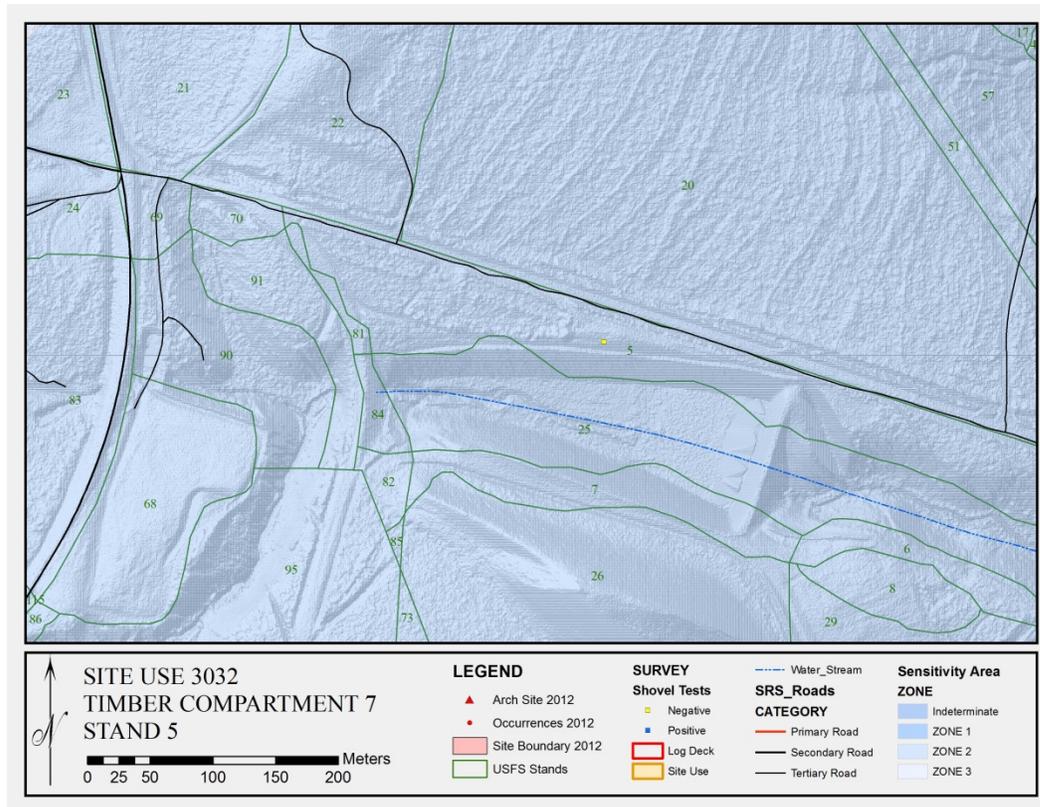


Figure I-16. SU Log No. 3032 survey area.

SU Log No. 3033 – *Proposed 20 ft. Buffers to do Three Soil Bores and One Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation*

This Site Use Permit, initiated July 16, 2012, proposed the drilling of three soil bores and the installation of one groundwater monitoring well (Figure I-17). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 3 STPs (1 positive) excavated at each boring and well groundwater location. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38AK991, 38AK992). Sites 38AK991 (Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and 19th/20th-century components) and 38AK992 (20th-century component) both have moderate subsurface integrity and hold potential to provide information concerning the history of the SRS; further testing is necessary to determine eligibility status. Sites 38AK991 and 38AK992 will be avoided completely during current timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed Site Use action.

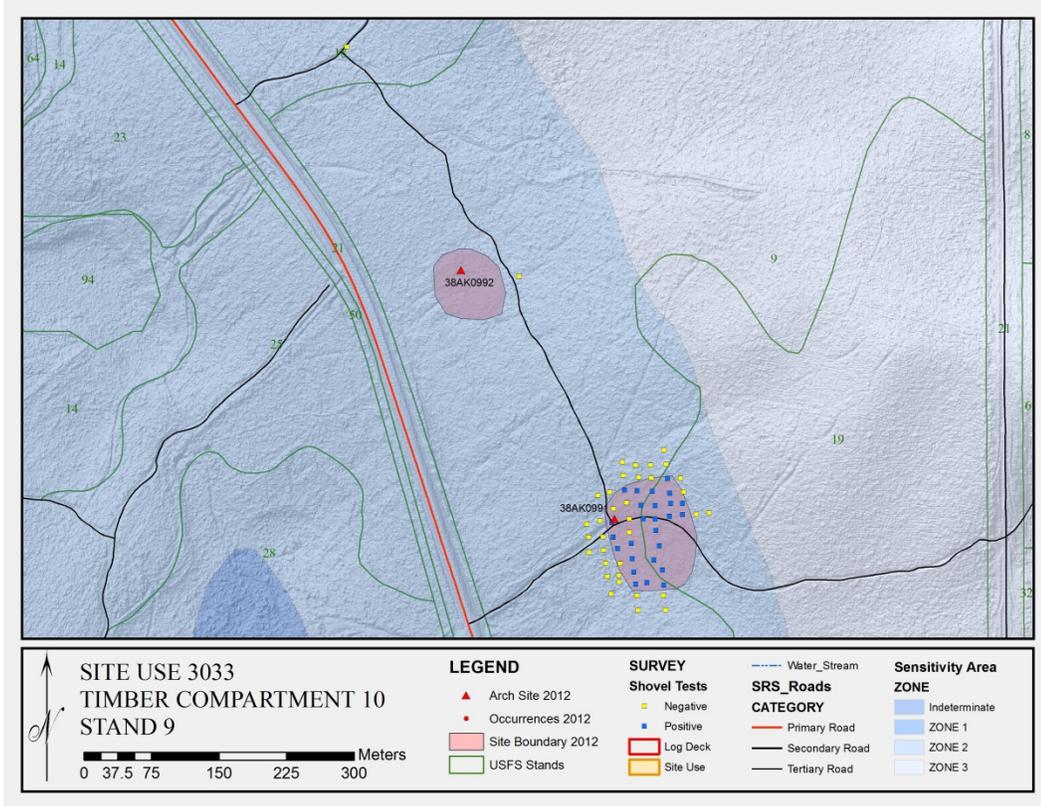


Figure I-17. SU Log No. 3033 survey area.

Timber Compartment Prescription Surveys

The USFS-SR is the most extensive land user on the SRS, as this agency's primary function is one of research and forest management in support of silvicultural practices. Each year, the USFS-SR issues a list of Timber Compartment Prescriptions indicating those areas on the SRS where timber management activities are scheduled to occur. As a policy, the USFS-SR issues this list two to three years before the planned thinning or harvesting is scheduled. Employing these Prescriptions, the SRARP identifies areas that must be surveyed prior to any land-use activities. Because of the lead-time provided by way of this process, the SRARP has the opportunity to locate and evaluate all resources within the area of proposed land use at least one year in advance of the Site Use Application request detailing all proposed timber management actions. Additionally, the USFS-SR, in consultation with the SRARP, insures that all archaeological sites deemed significant for research potential are avoided completely during the development of secondary roads and timber loading decks. Finally, all historic and prehistoric sites with potential research significance are avoided completely during harvesting activities. As a result, all adverse effects to historic properties are mitigated through avoidance.

The SRARP management reviews each Timber Compartment Prescription to determine the level of survey required for each Timber Stand slated for timbering. The review process involves determining the potential for archaeological resources in each Timber Stand. This is accomplished by applying the predictive locational model of site discovery developed by the SRARP for management of cultural resources on the SRS (SRARP 1989). Information from the SRS site files, previous survey records, and historic documentation are also incorporated into the review process to insure that all resources are located and previous survey efforts are not duplicated. The following summaries describe Timber Compartment projects and survey results during FY12. Surveys of Log Decks and Timber Stands were conducted in 25 Timber Compartments. These surveys involved 754 acres (86%) of the total survey area coverage in FY12. Table I-6 provides a listing by Timber Compartment of all sites investigated.

Certain aspects of archaeological work are standard for all projects. Prior to fieldwork, a review of 1951 aerial photography is conducted to identify standing historic structures at the time of federal acquisition. The SRARP site files are consulted to identify previously recorded cultural resources. All STPs measure 35 x 35 cm and are excavated to a depth of at least 80 cmbs, unless a gravel or clay substratum is encountered. Upon completion of each survey project, point data for all STPs, all new and previously recorded sites, and isolated artifact occurrences are recorded using GPS equipment. Exceptions to this fieldwork procedure include historic site locations identified from 1951 aerial photographs that are situated in low-probability areas for prehistoric sites (see discussion of Archaeological Sensitivity Zones in SRARP 1989). At these locations, STPs are excavated to just below the plowzone (usually between 20 - 40 cmbs). The reduced depth of STPs on historic sites is justified because late-period historic sites generally lack thick, stratified deposits (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:29-31). The soil from the STPs is sifted through 0.25-in. wire mesh, and artifacts are collected and bagged by provenience.

Table I-6. Timber Compartment Prescription and Log Deck Surveys, FY12.

PROJECT	PROJECT STPs	PROJECT AREA SURVEYED (ac.)	NEW SITES	SITE REVISITS
Timber Comp. 23	18	2		
Timber Comp. 28	18	2		
Timber Comp. 29	18	2		
Timber Comp. 30	72	72	38BR1309	
Timber Comp. 34	9	1		
Timber Comp. 36	36	4		
Timber Comp. 40	87	9		38BR403
Timber Comp. 44	63	7	38BR1300	
Timber Comp. 45	90	10		38BR244
Timber Comp. 54	0	0	38BR1295	
Timber Comp. 56	45	5		
Timber Comp. 58	18	2		
Timber Comp. 60	89	183	38BR1285 38BR1286 38BR1287	
Timber Comp. 62	99	264	38BR1289 38BR1290 38BR1291	
Timber Comp. 63	36	4		
Timber Comp. 64	78	9		
Timber Comp. 65	72	8		
Timber Comp. 66	78	8		38BR1017
Timber Comp. 67	18	2		
Timber Comp. 68	18	2		
Timber Comp. 75	54	6		38BR1274
Timber Comp. 76	90	101	38BR1292 38BR1293 38BR1294 38BR1296 38BR1298 38BR1299 38BR1304 38BR1306	38BR1005 38BR1200
Timber Comp. 79	18	2		
Timber Comp. 80	37	44	38BR1307 38BR1308	
Timber Comp. 86	42	5	38BR1297*	38BR170
TOTALS	1,203	754	20	7

*38BR1297 – site recorded during Opportunistic Survey in TC 86

Timber Compartment 23

Archaeological survey in Compartment 23 involved subsurface inspection of 2 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stand 40 (Figure I-18). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 18 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 23.

Timber Compartment 28

Archaeological survey in Compartment 28 involved subsurface inspection of 2 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stand 26 (Figure I-19). Review of the SRARP database

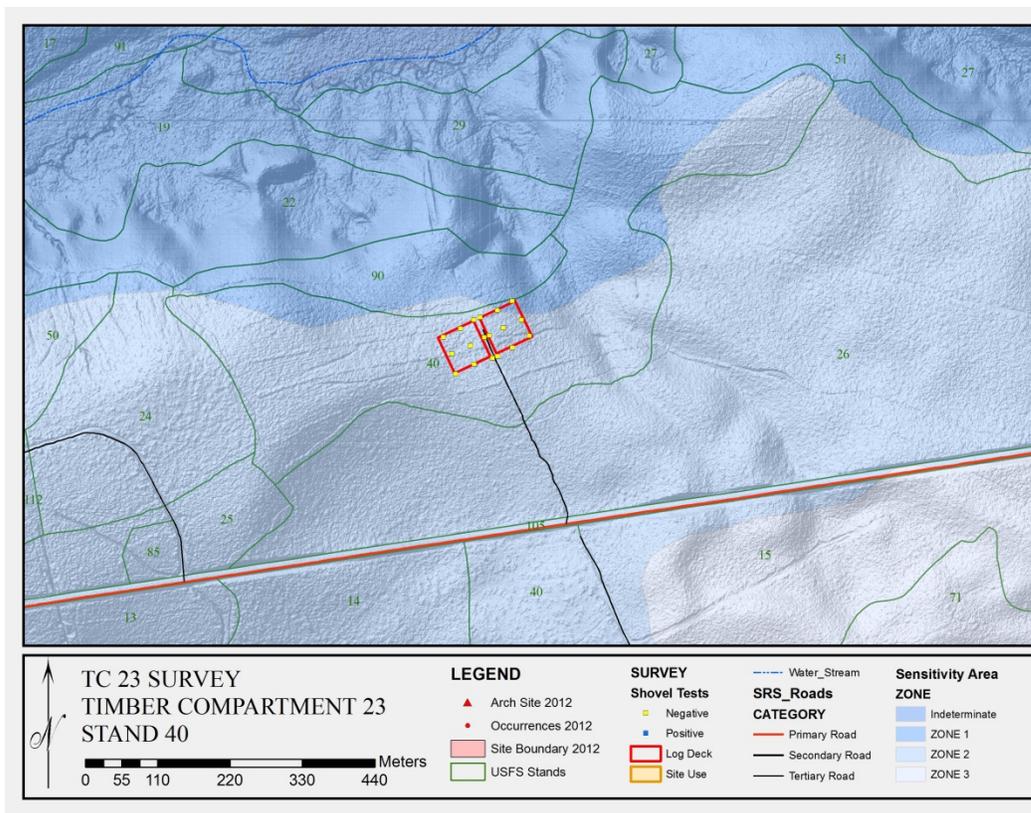


Figure I-18. Timber Compartment 23 survey area.

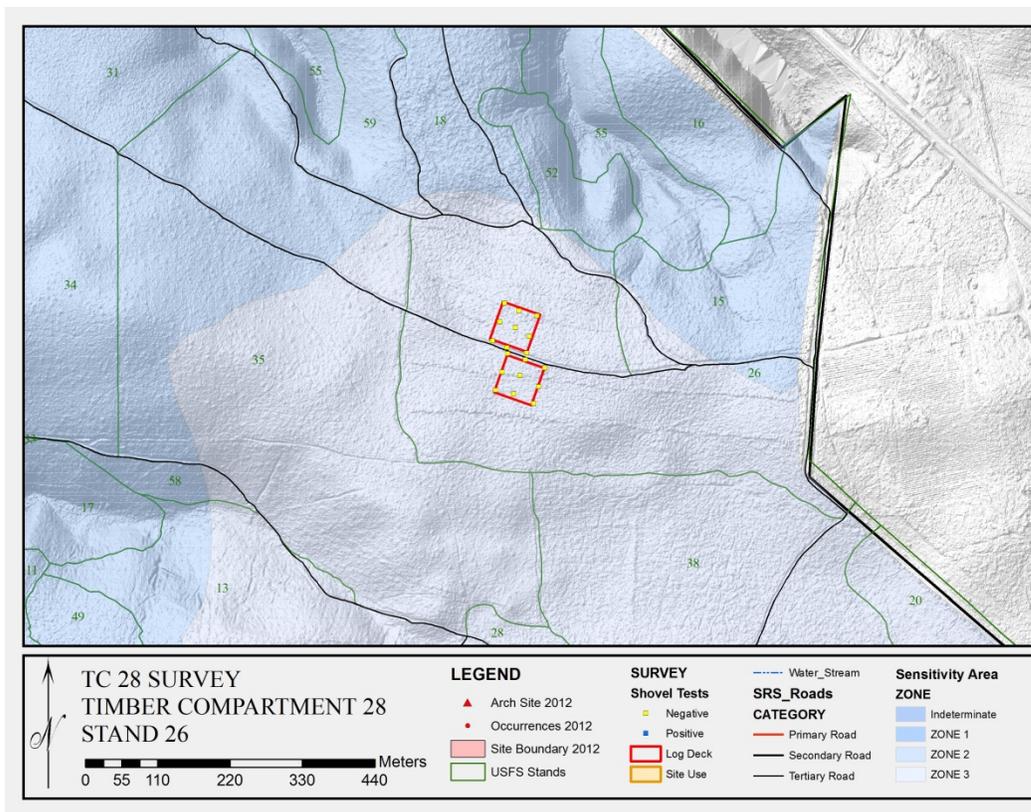


Figure I-19. Timber Compartment 28 survey area.

showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 18 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 28.

Timber Compartment 29

Archaeological survey in Compartment 29 involved subsurface inspection of 2 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stand 2 (Figure I-20). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 18 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 29.

Timber Compartment 30

Archaeological survey in Compartment 30 involved subsurface inspection of 72 acres in Stand 13 slated for timbering (Figure I-21). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 72 STPs (23 positive) resulting in the discovery of one new site (38BR1309). This site consists of an unidentifiable prehistoric component and a 19th/20th-century homeplace that was razed during initial SRS activities in the early 1950s. As such, the site has poor integrity, holds little research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region, and is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 15.

Timber Compartment 34

Archaeological survey in Compartment 34 involved subsurface inspection of 1 proposed Log Deck totaling 1 acre in Stand 13 (Figure I-22). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 9 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at the Log Deck location. As this survey effort resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 34.

Timber Compartment 36

Archaeological survey in Compartment 36 involved subsurface inspection of 4 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre in Stand 10 (Figure I-23). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 36 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 36.

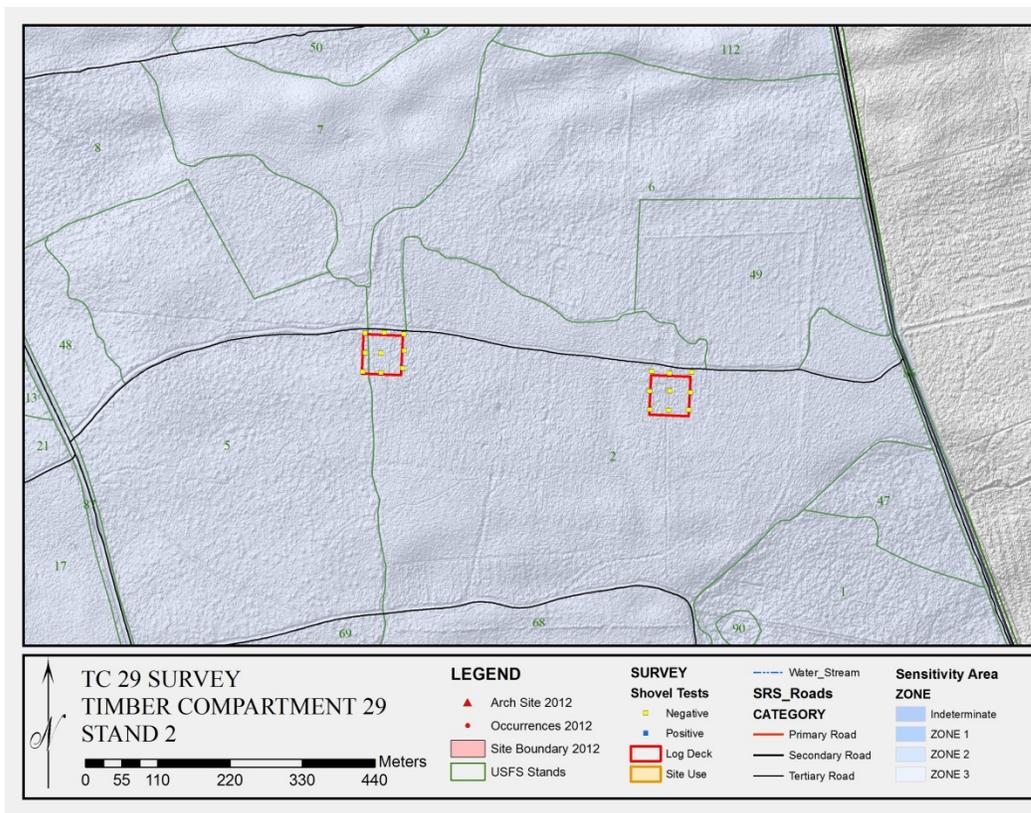


Figure I-20. Timber Compartment 29 survey area.

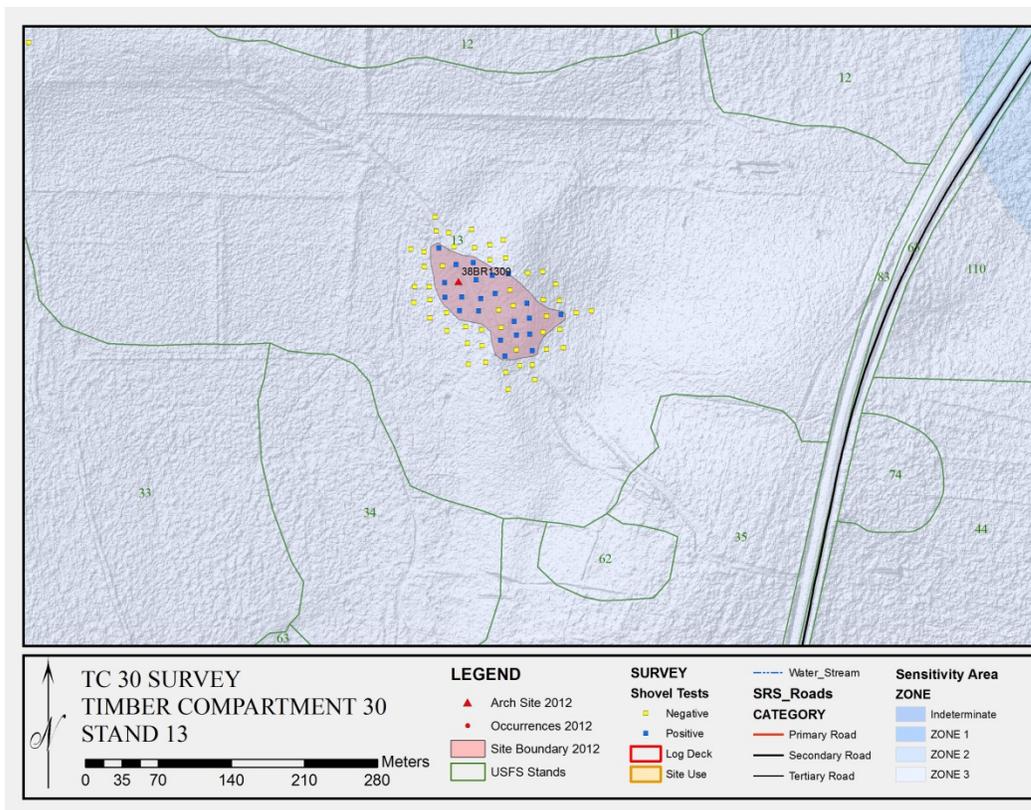


Figure I-21. Timber Compartment 30 survey area.

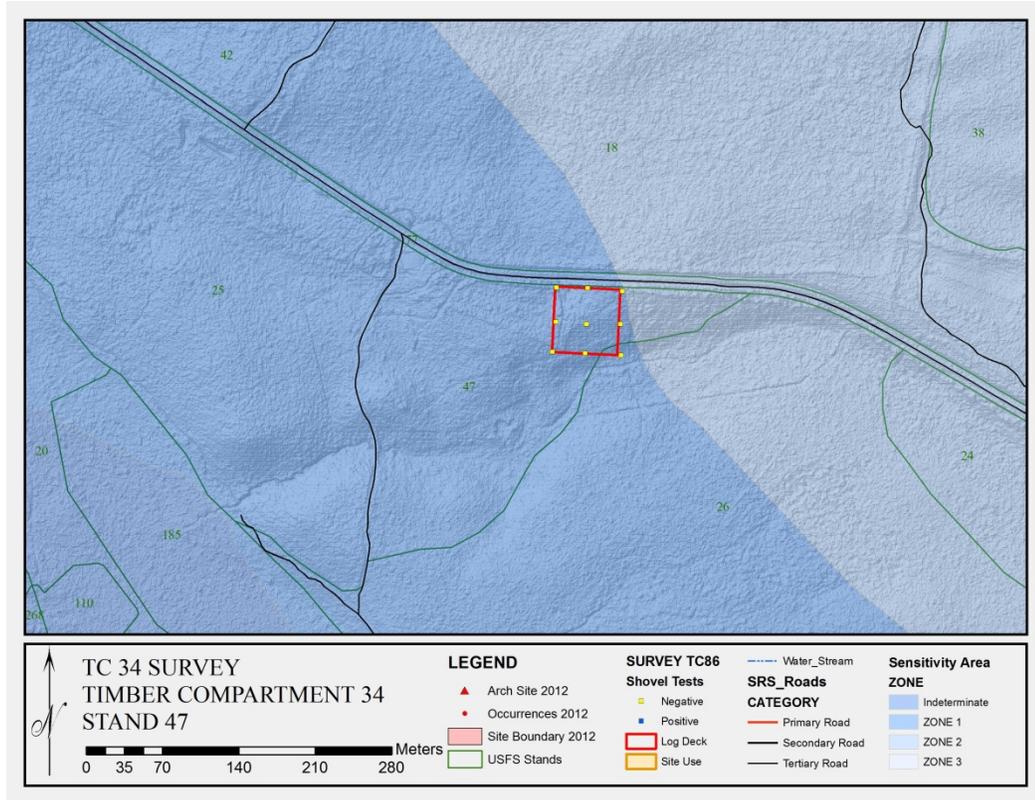


Figure I-22. Timber Compartment 34 survey area.

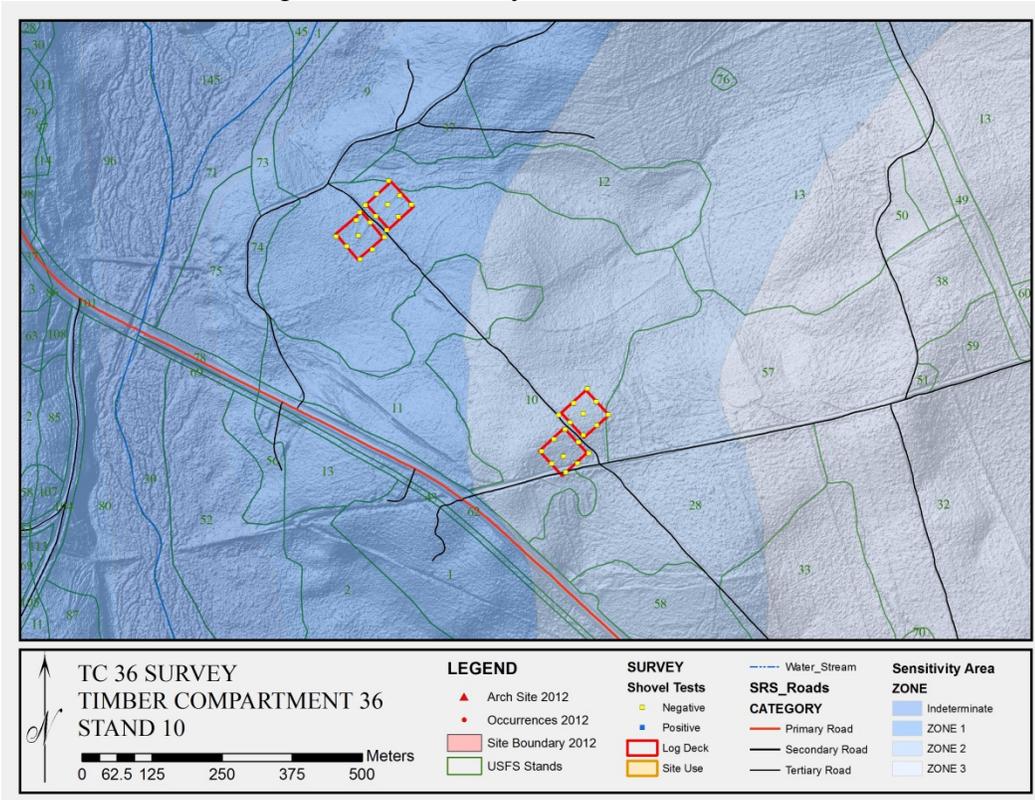


Figure I-23. Timber Compartment 36 survey area.

Timber Compartment 40

Archaeological survey in Compartment 40 involved subsurface inspection of 9 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 17, 23, 26, 42, and 75 (Figure I-24 to Figure I-26). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR403) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 87 STPs (5 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. These survey efforts resulted in the relocation of site 38BR403. This site consists of an 18th/19th-century occupation with moderate site integrity. Archaeological evidence indicates that the site contains portions of an antebellum plantation, including the main house and an overseer's house or slave cabin. Further testing is necessary to determine eligibility status. Site 38BR403 will be avoided completely during current timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 40.

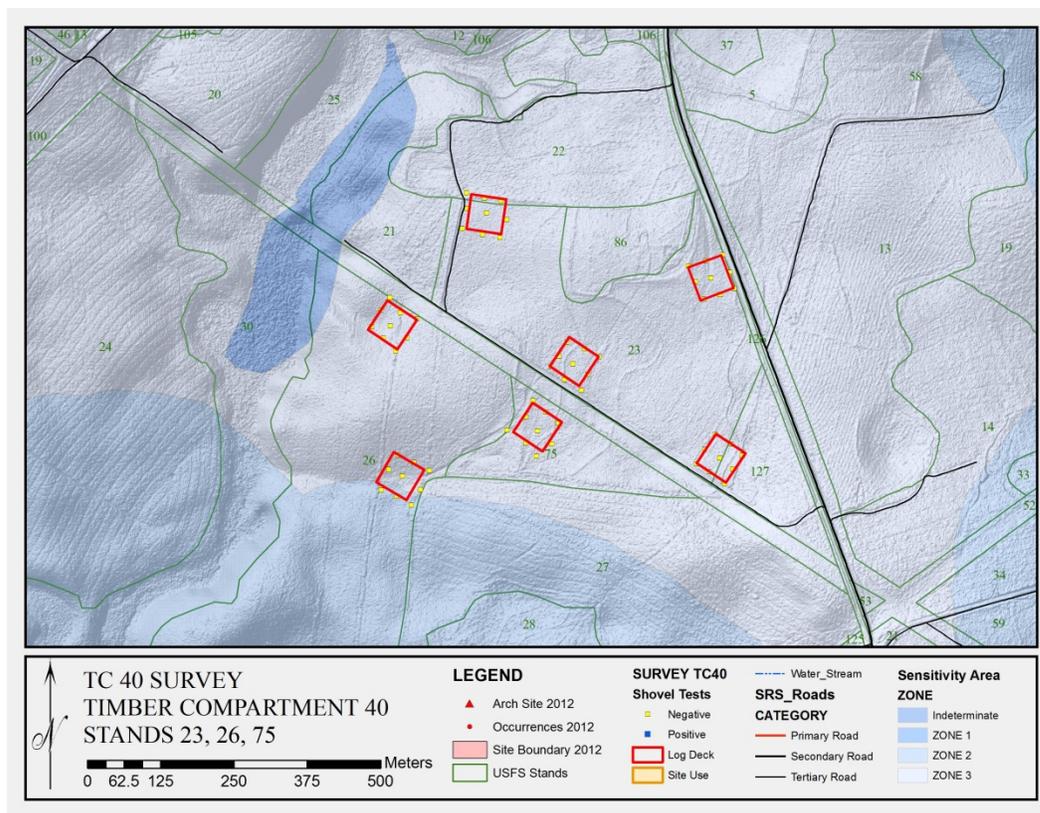


Figure I-24. Timber Compartment 40 survey area.

Timber Compartment 44

Archaeological survey in Compartment 44 involved subsurface inspection of 7 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 7, 19, 29, 39, and 44 (Figure I-27 to Figure I-30). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 63 STPs (4 positive) excavated on 30-m grids at each Log Deck location. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38BR1300). This site has moderate site integrity with components dating to

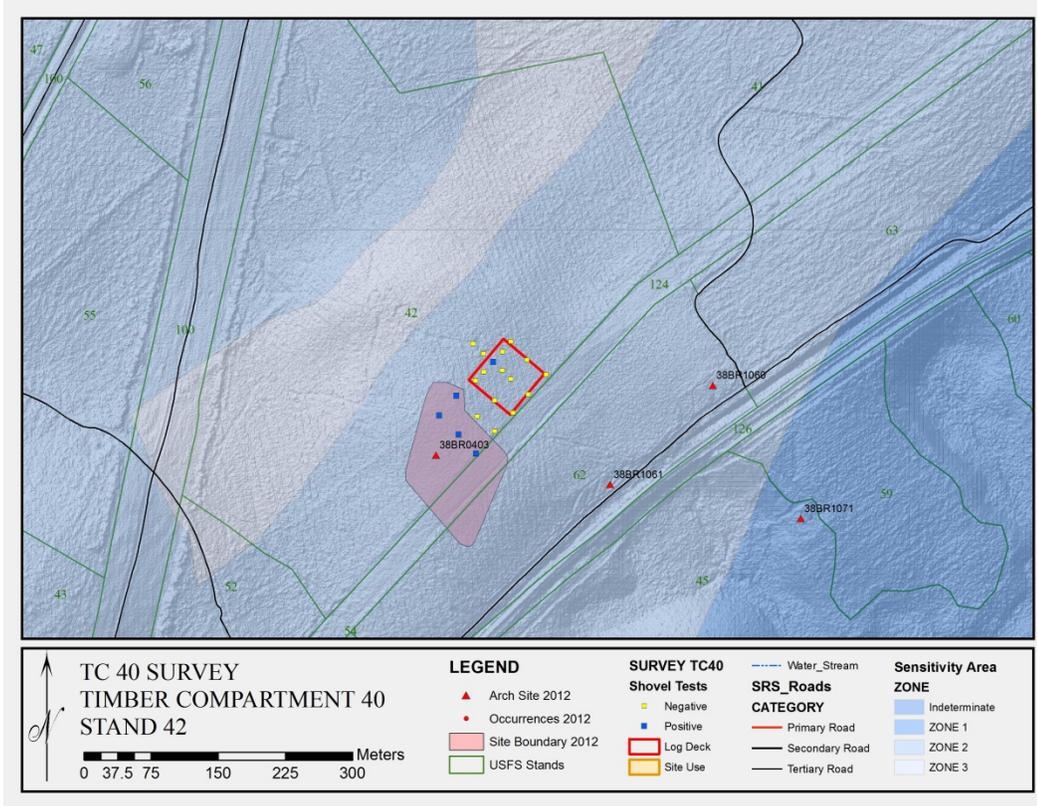


Figure I-25. Timber Compartment 40 survey area (continued).

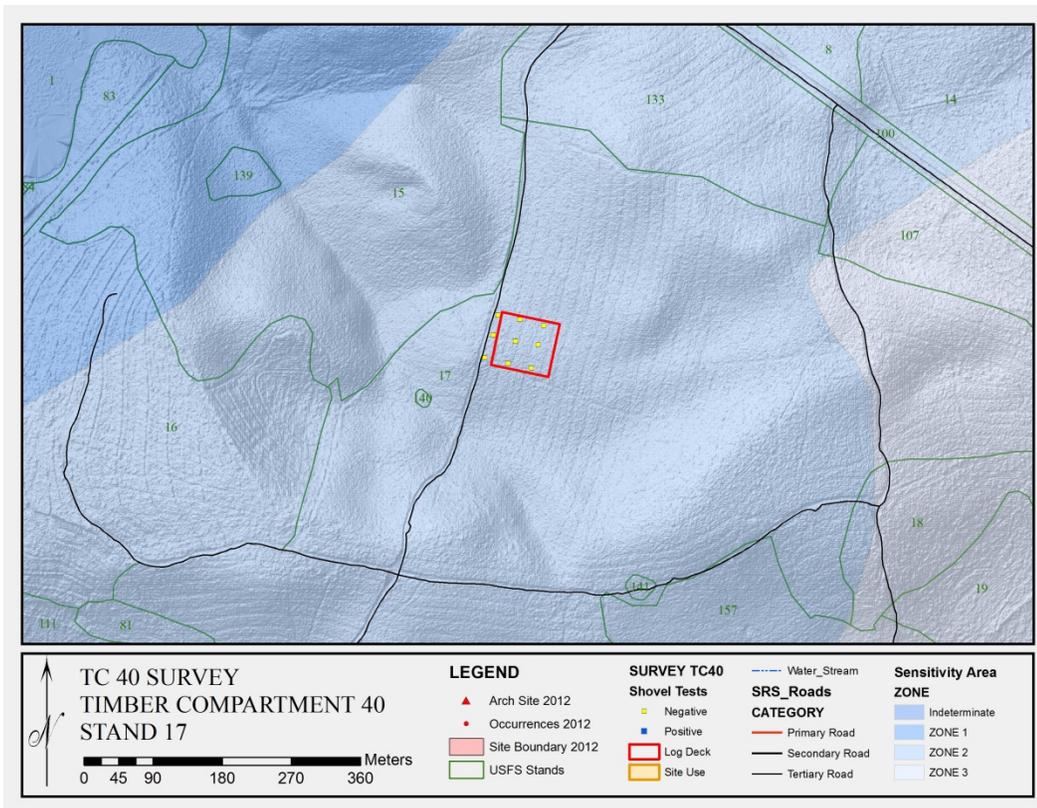


Figure I-26. Timber Compartment 40 survey area (continued).

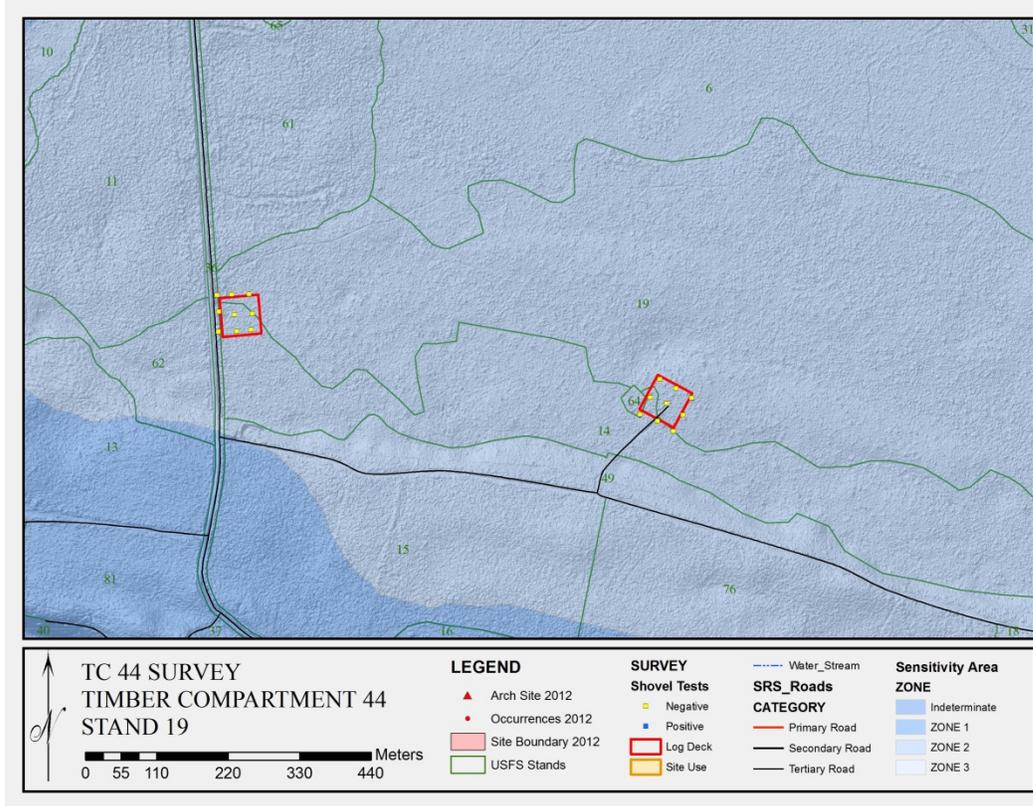


Figure I-27. Timber Compartment 44 survey area.

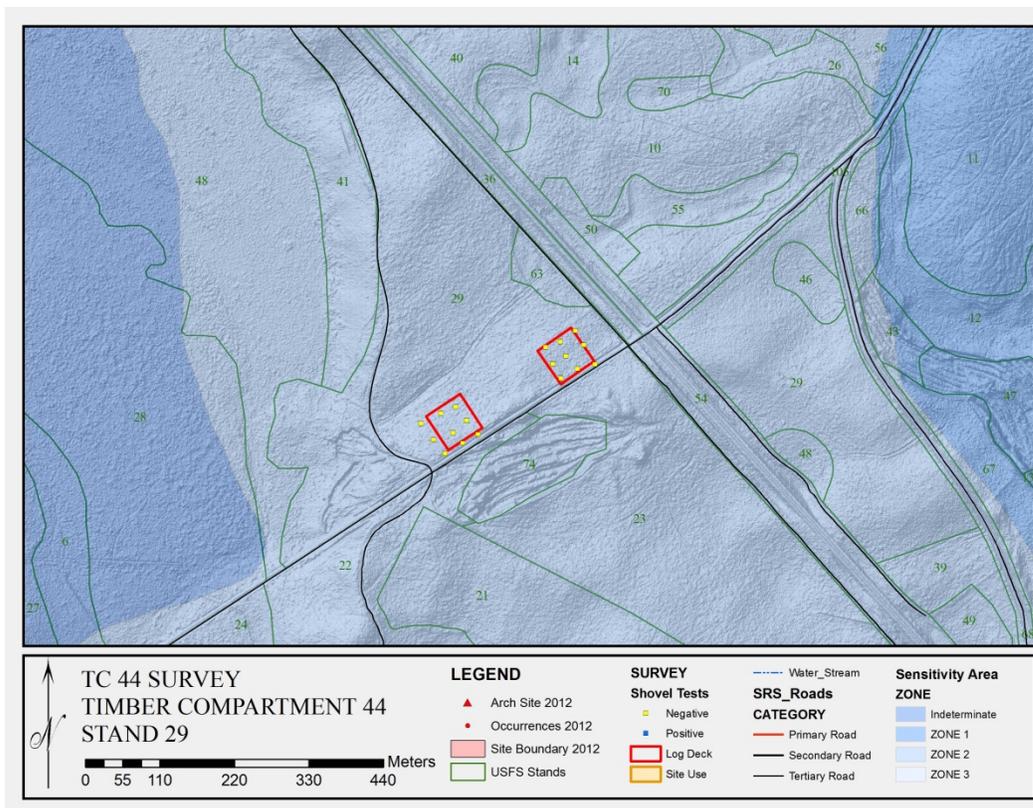


Figure I-28. Timber Compartment 44 survey area (continued).

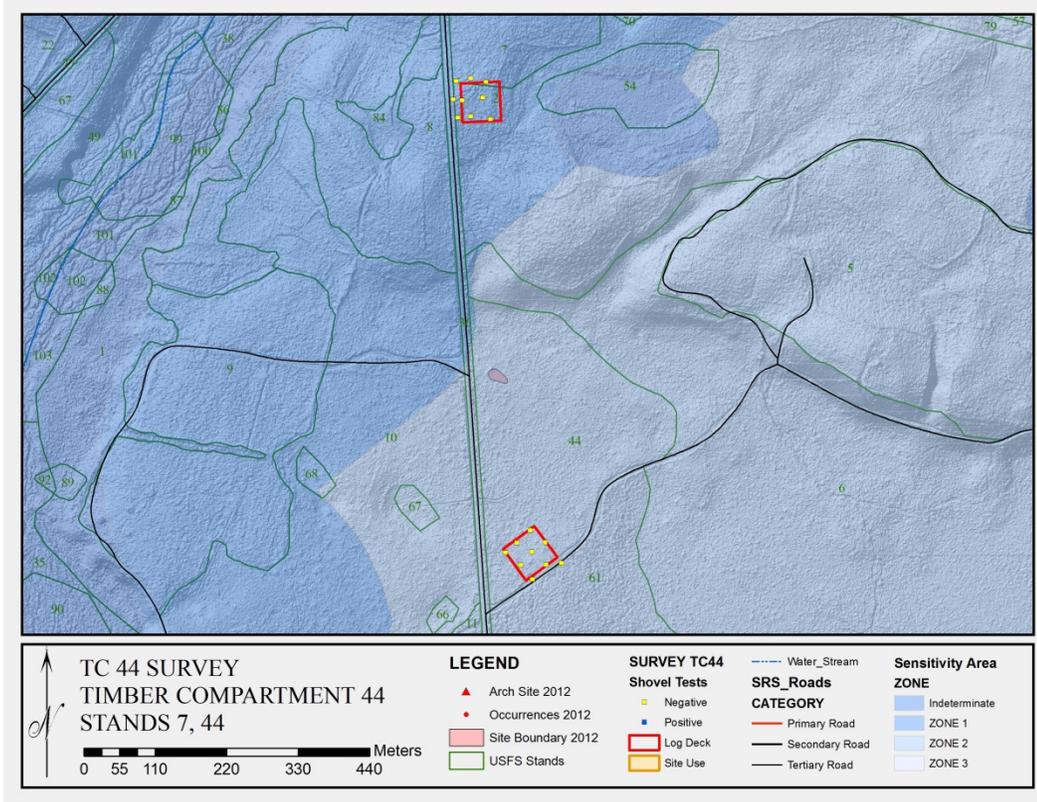


Figure I-29. Timber Compartment 44 survey area (continued).

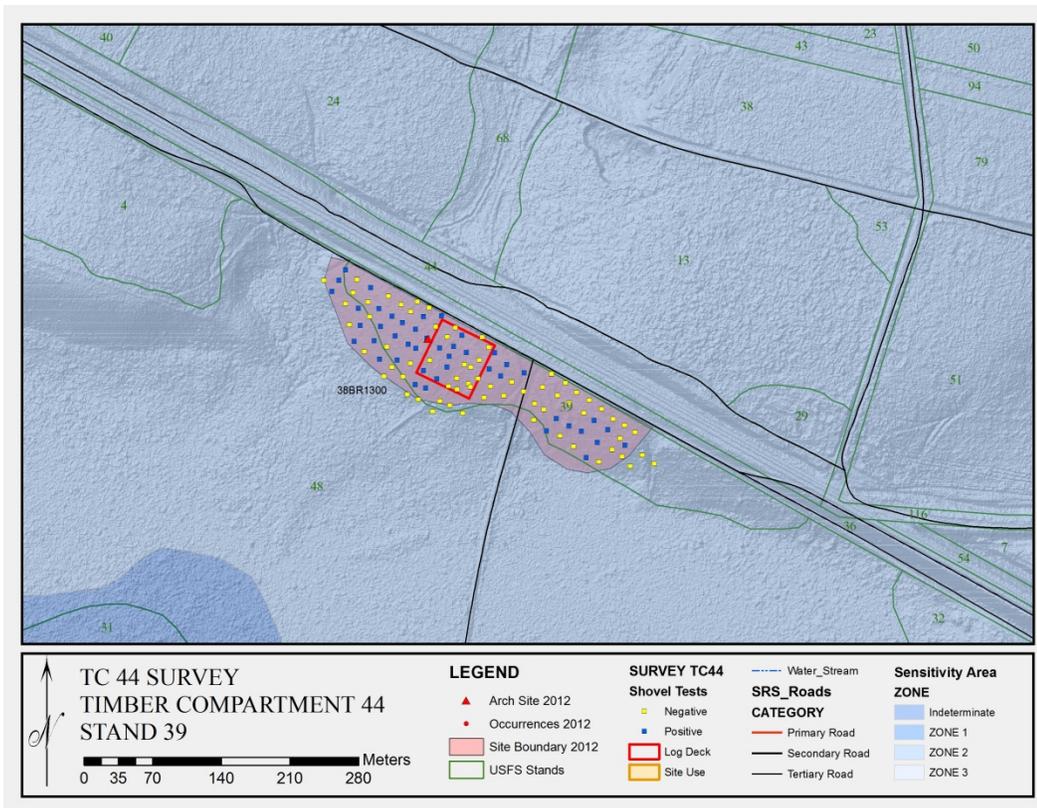


Figure I-30. Timber Compartment 44 survey area (continued).

the Paleoindian, Early Woodland, and 18th/19th centuries; further testing is required to determine eligibility status. Site 38BR1300 will be avoided completely during current timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 44.

Timber Compartment 45

Archaeological survey in Compartment 45 involved subsurface inspection of 10 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 17, 21, 22, 32, and 38 (Figure I-31). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR244) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 90 STPs (2 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. These survey efforts resulted in the relocation of site 38BR244. This site has moderate site integrity with a Late Woodland component; further testing is required to determine eligibility status. Site 38BR244 will be avoided completely during current timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 45.

Timber Compartment 54

Fieldwork continued in Compartment 54 following survey during FY11 (SRARP 2011:47), at which time a surface inspection of a proposed Log Deck location in Stand 123 revealed an artifact scatter (Figure I-32). The Log Deck was shifted to avoid the newly documented site 38BR1295. Current fieldwork during this fiscal year involved recording and mapping the site, and surface collecting the artifact scatter. As site 38BR1295 will be avoided completely, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 54.

Timber Compartment 56

Archaeological survey in Compartment 56 involved subsurface inspection of 5 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 2 and 28 (Figure I-33 and Figure I-34). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 45 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 56.

Timber Compartment 58

Archaeological survey in Compartment 58 involved subsurface inspection of 2 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 46 and 129 (Figure I-35). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 18 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 58.

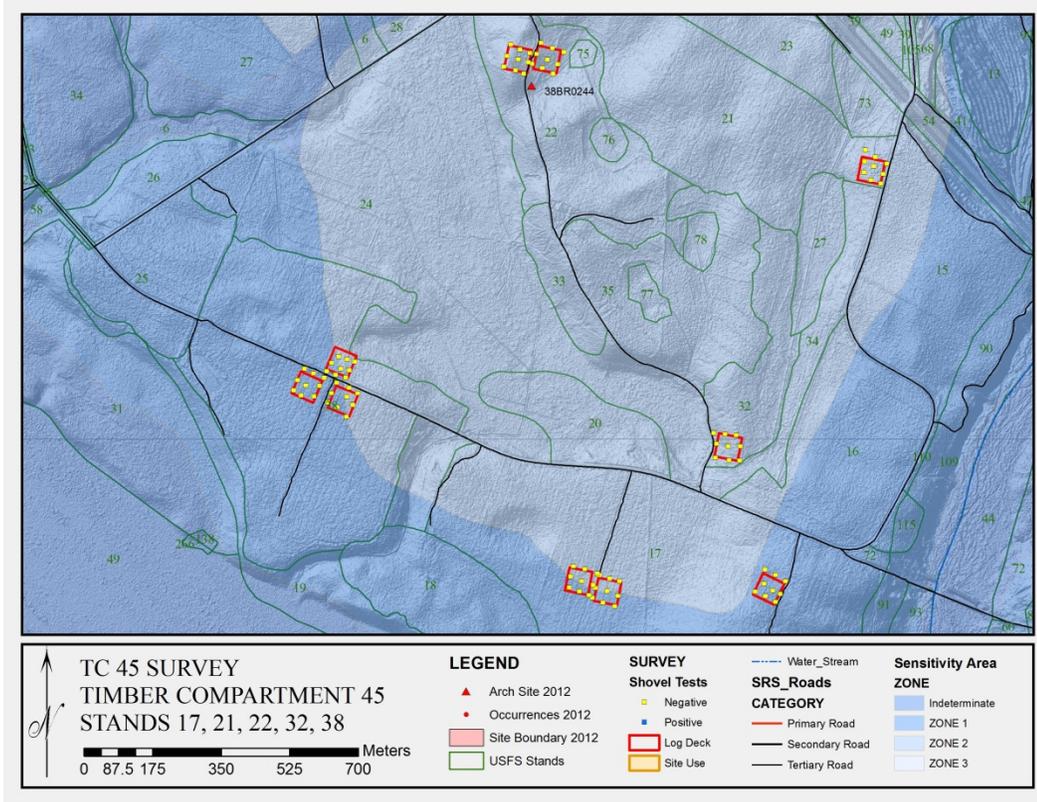


Figure I-31. Timber Compartment 45 survey area.

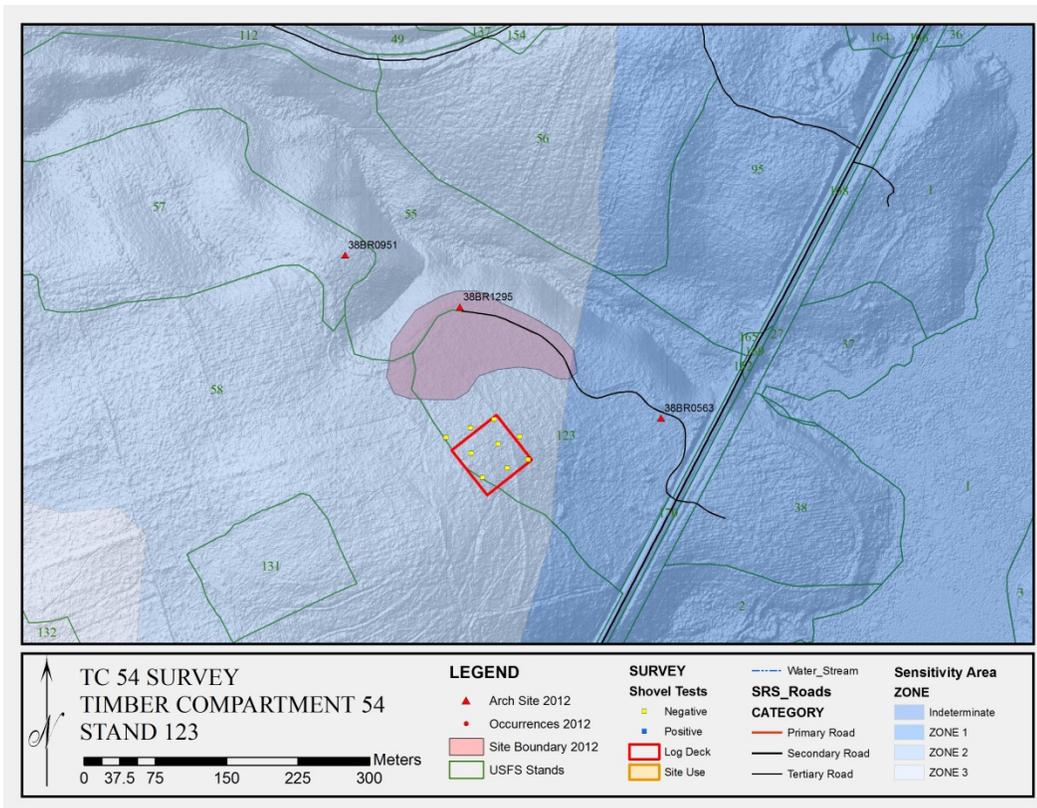


Figure I-32. Timber Compartment 54 survey area.

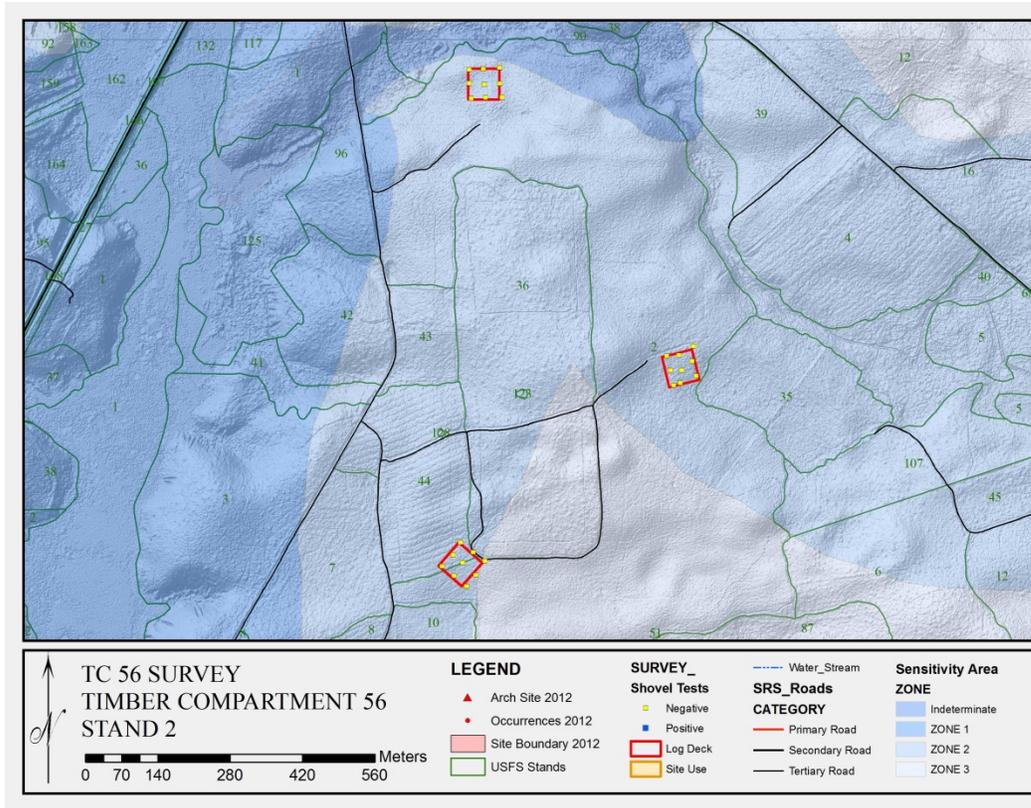


Figure I-33. Timber Compartment 56 survey area.

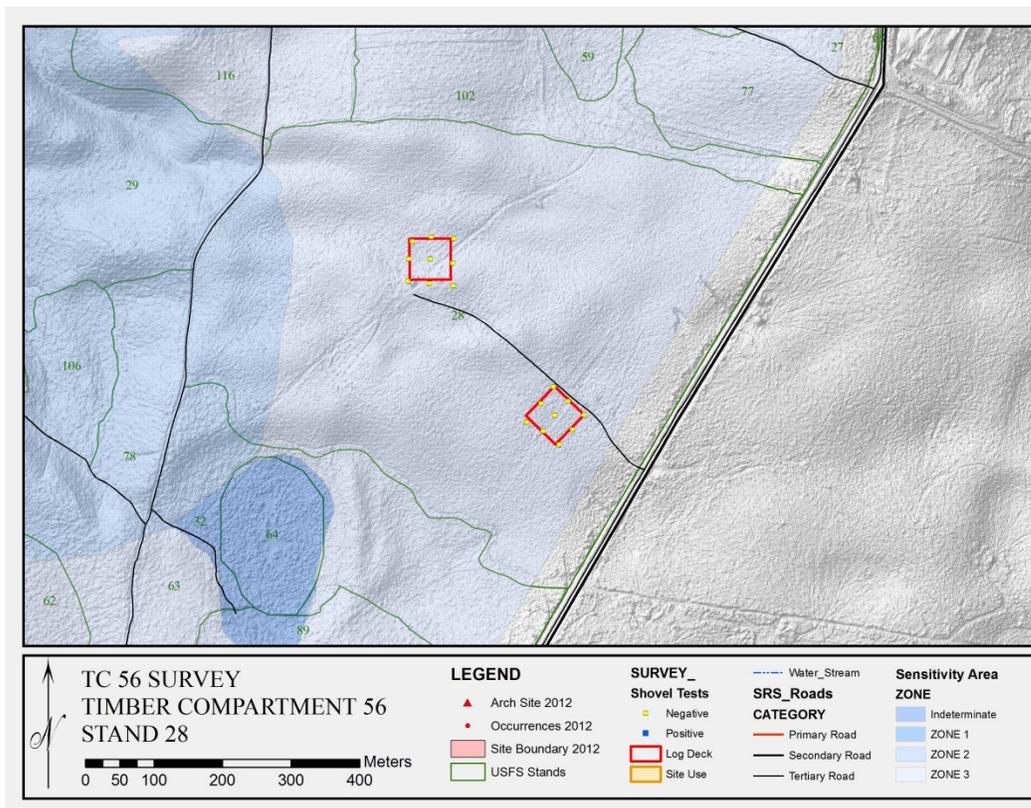


Figure I-34. Timber Compartment 56 survey area (continued).

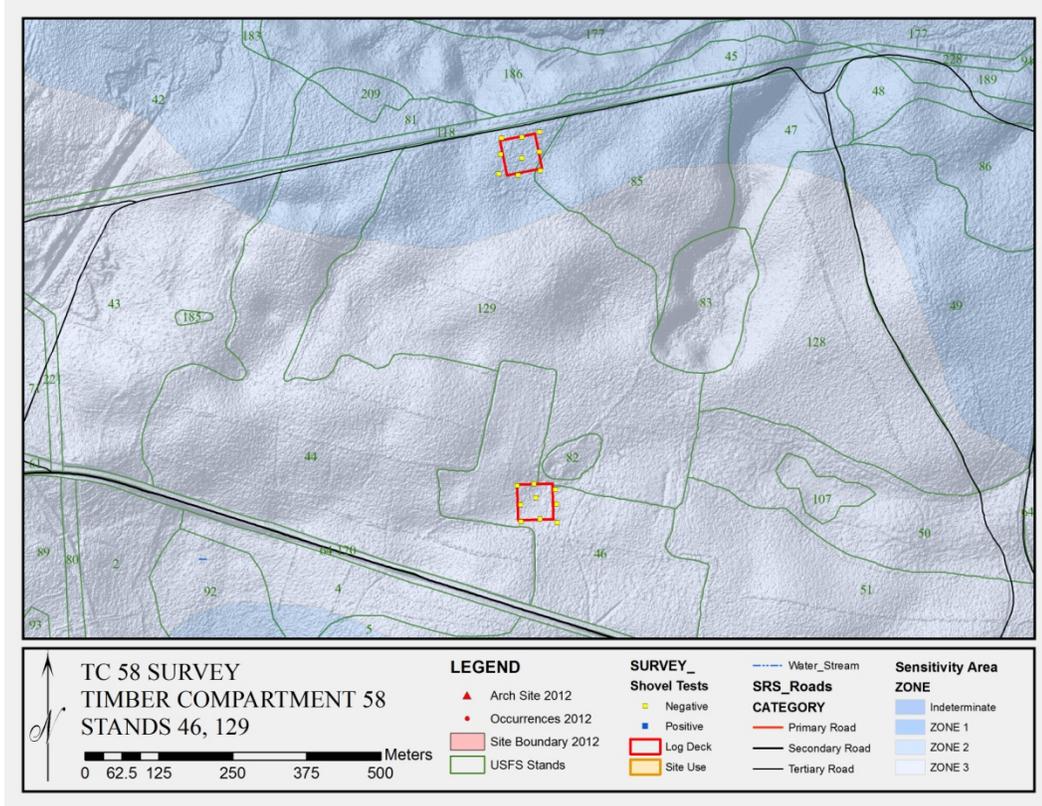


Figure I-35. Timber Compartment 58 survey area.

Timber Compartment 60

Archaeological survey in Compartment 60 involved subsurface inspection of 187 acres in Stands 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 24 slated for timbering (Figure I-36 and Figure I-37). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 89 STPs (2 positive) excavated along eight separate transects. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of three new sites (38BR1285, 38BR1286, 38BR1287). Site 38BR1286 has moderate site integrity and intact 19th/20th-century components; further testing is necessary for determination of eligibility. This site will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Sites 38BR1285 and 38BR1287 both have poor site integrity, and are considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 60.

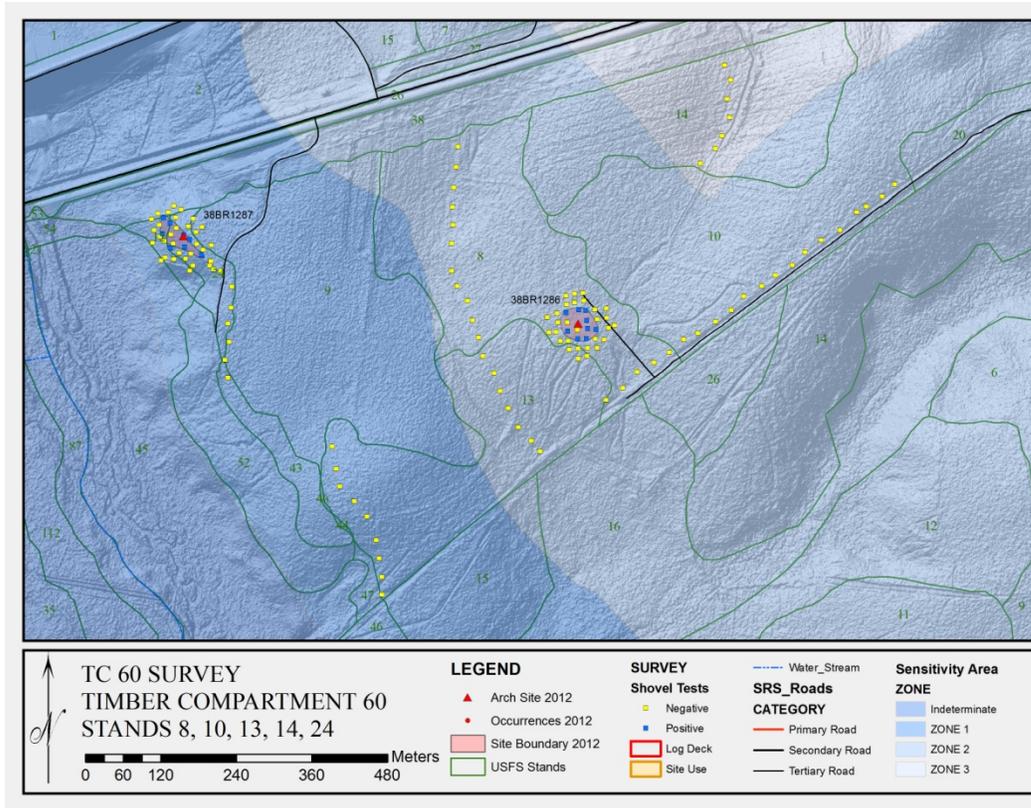


Figure I-36. Timber Compartment 60 survey area.

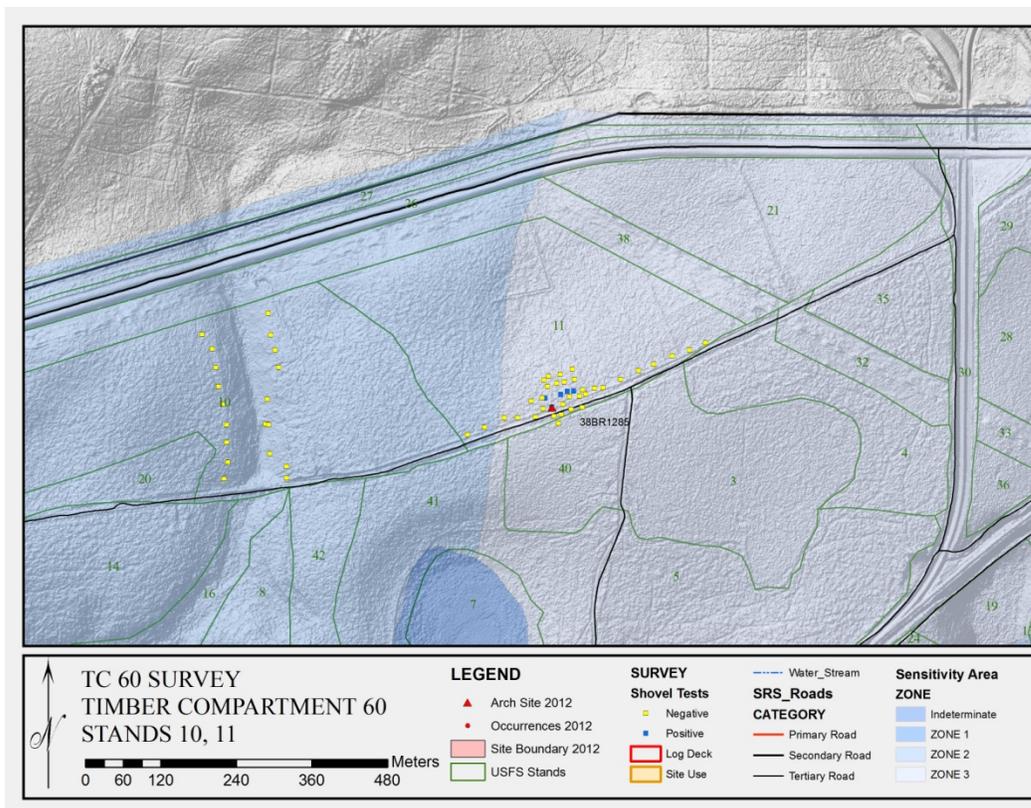


Figure I-37. Timber Compartment 60 survey area (continued).

Timber Compartment 62

Archaeological survey in Compartment 62 involved subsurface inspection of 242 acres in Stands 12, 22, 23, 26, 36, 72, and 77 slated for timbering (Figure I–38 to Figure I–40). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 99 STPs (7 positive) excavated along seven separate transects. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of three new sites (38BR1289, 38BR1290, 38BR1291). Site 38BR1289 has moderate subsurface integrity with Middle through Late Woodland and 19th-century components; site 38BR1290 has good subsurface integrity with unknown prehistoric and 19th/20th-century components. As such, additional testing is necessary for determination of eligibility. These sites will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Site 38BR1291 has poor subsurface integrity with an unknown prehistoric component, and is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 62.

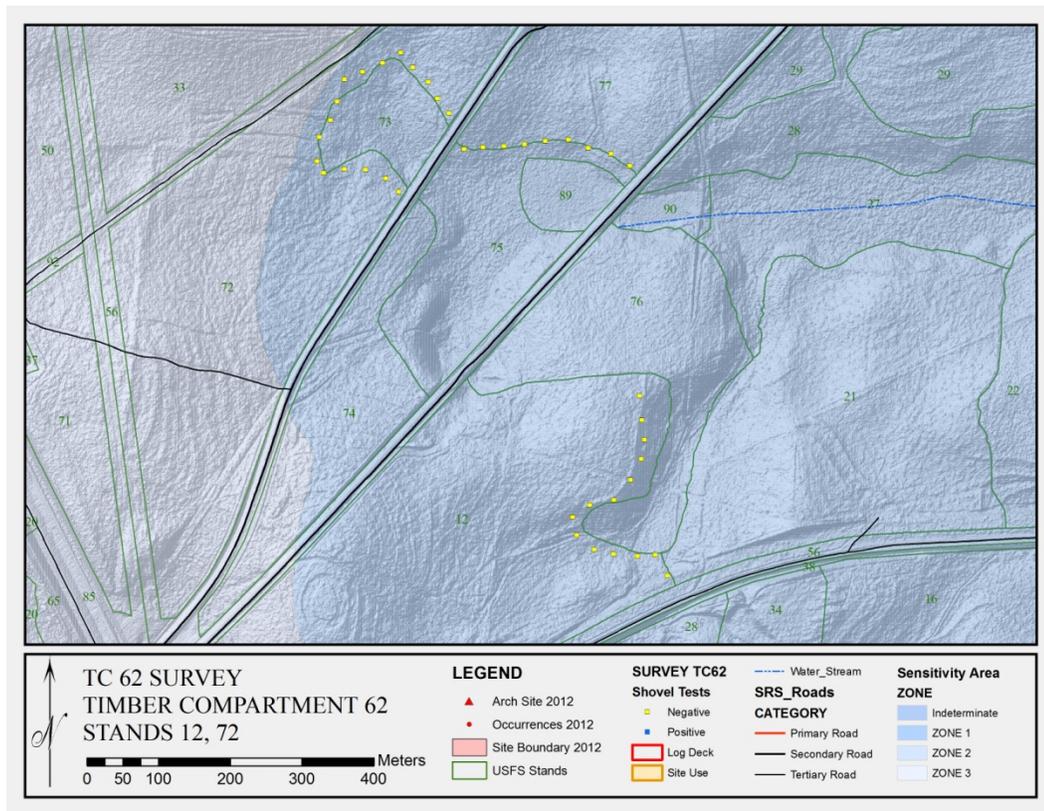


Figure I–38. Timber Compartment 62 survey area.

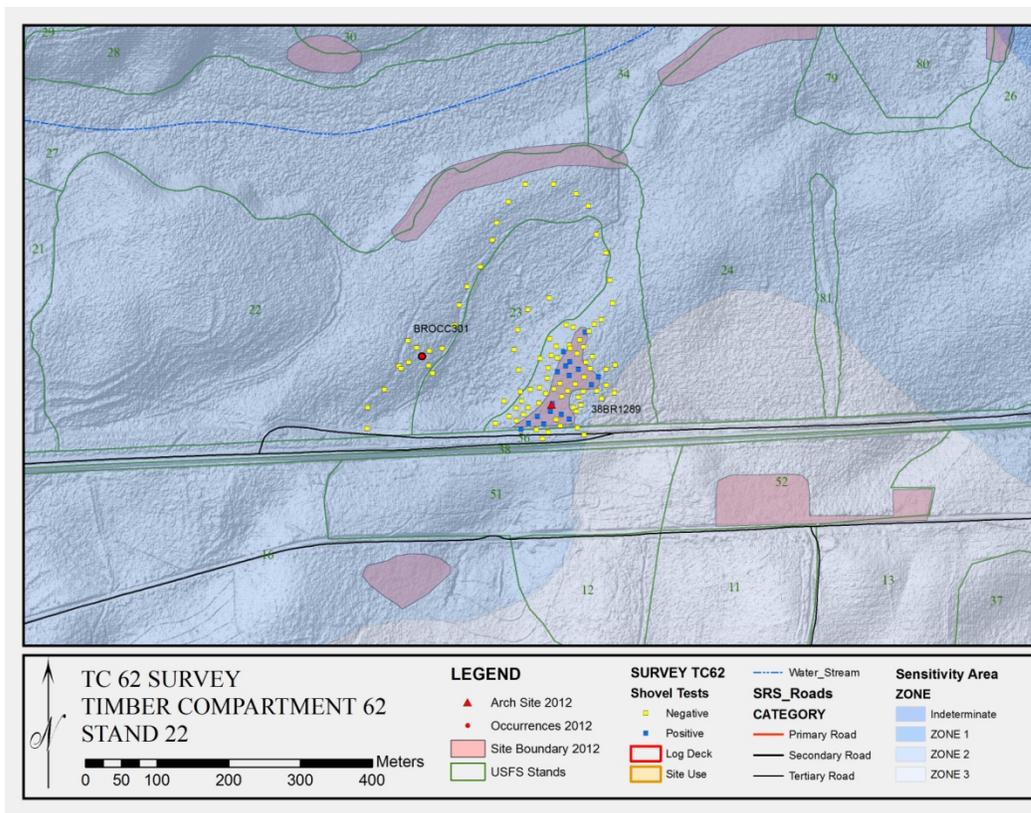


Figure I-39. Timber Compartment 62 survey area (continued).

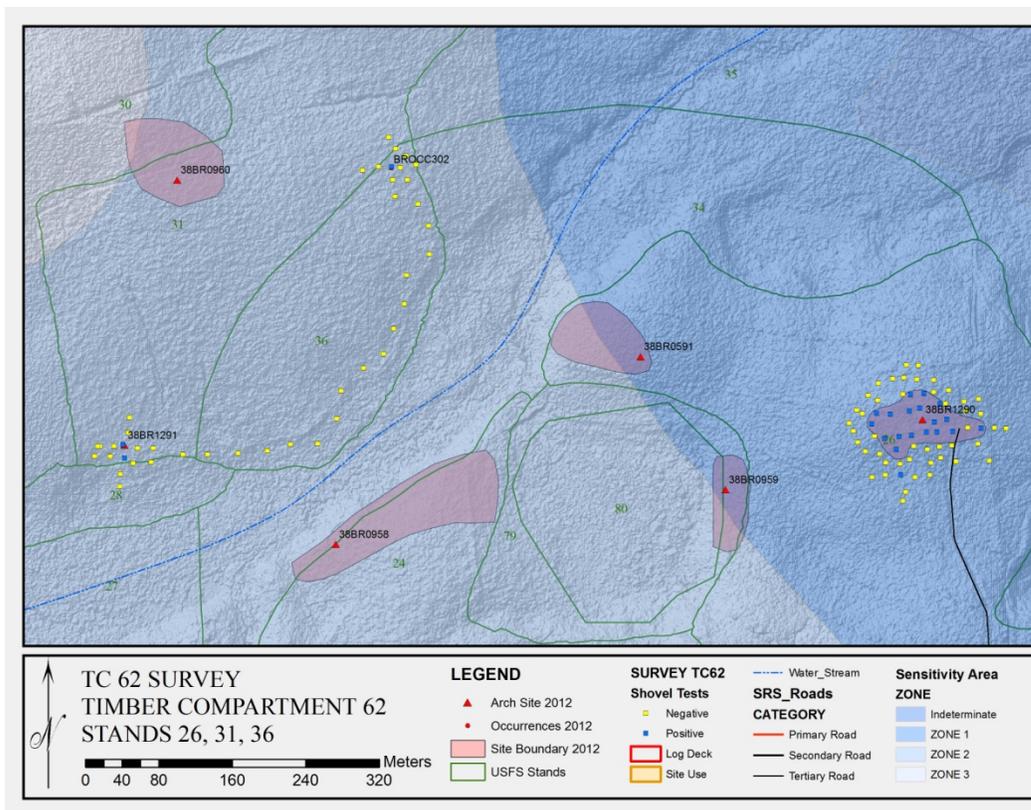


Figure I-40. Timber Compartment 62 survey area (continued).

Timber Compartment 63

Archaeological survey in Compartment 63 involved subsurface inspection of 4 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stand 12 (Figure I-41). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 36 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 63.

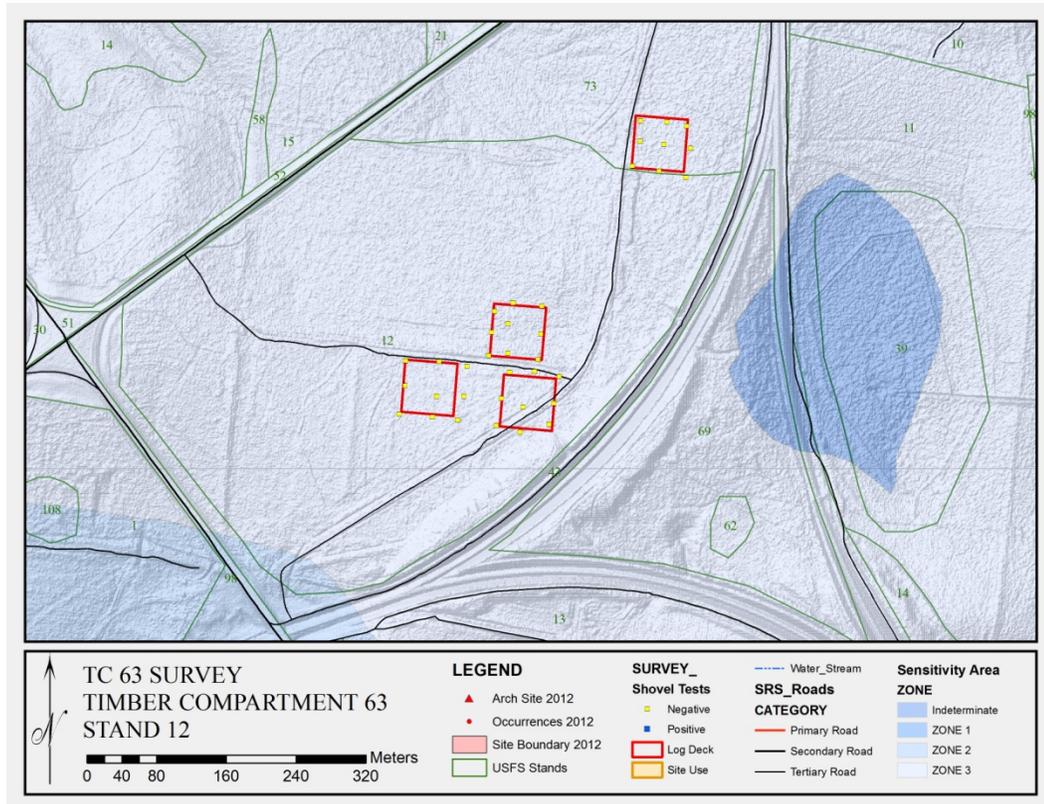


Figure I-41. Timber Compartment 63 survey area.

Timber Compartment 64

Archaeological survey in Compartment 64 involved subsurface inspection of 9 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 2, 6, 15, 16, and 22 (Figure I-42 and Figure I-43). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 78 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 64.

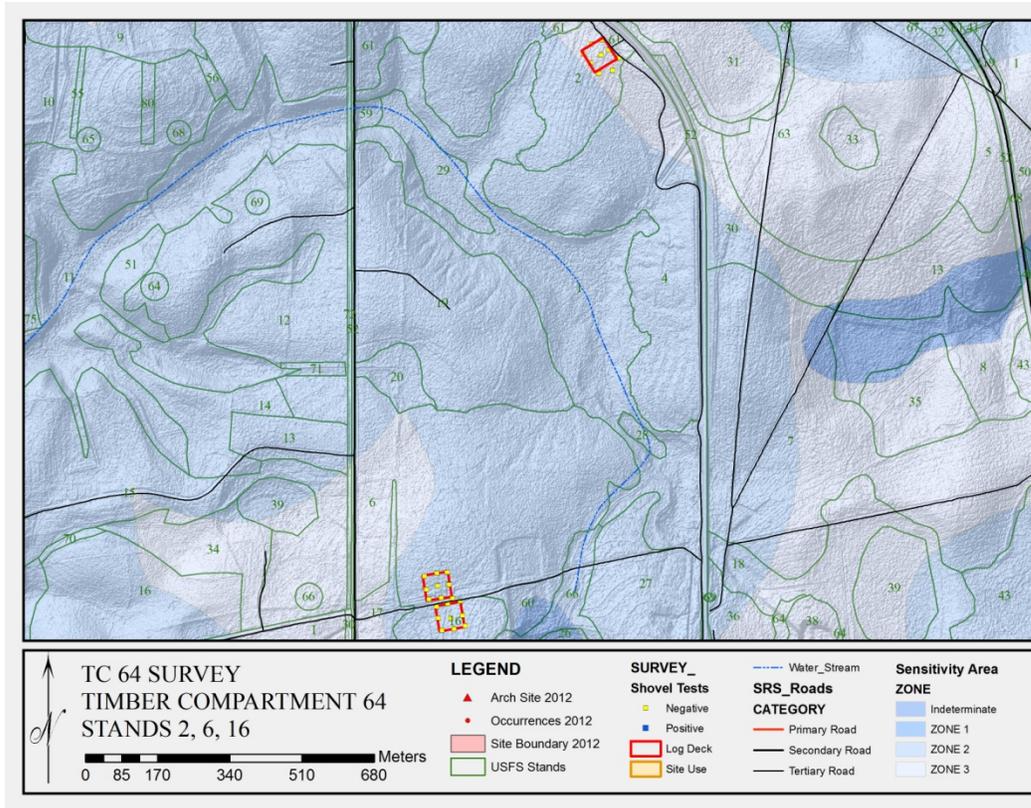


Figure I-42. Timber Compartment 64 survey area.

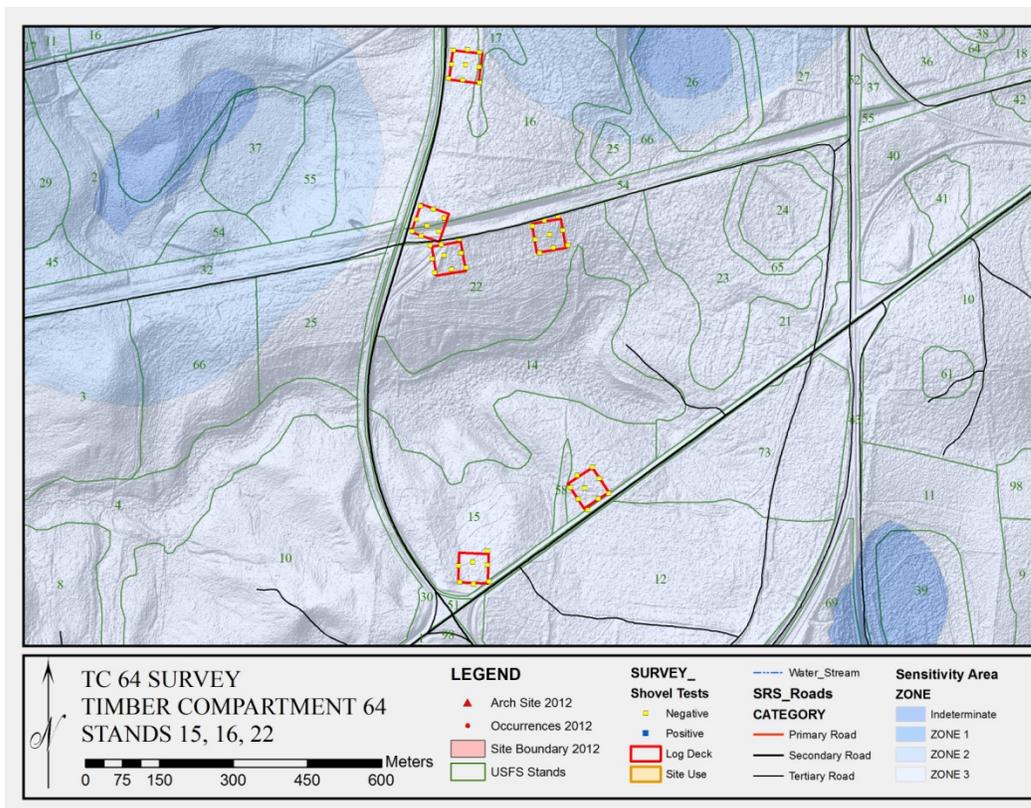


Figure I-43. Timber Compartment 64 survey area (continued).

Timber Compartment 65

Archaeological survey in Compartment 65 involved subsurface inspection of 8 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 15, 16, and 17 (Figure I-44). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 72 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 65.

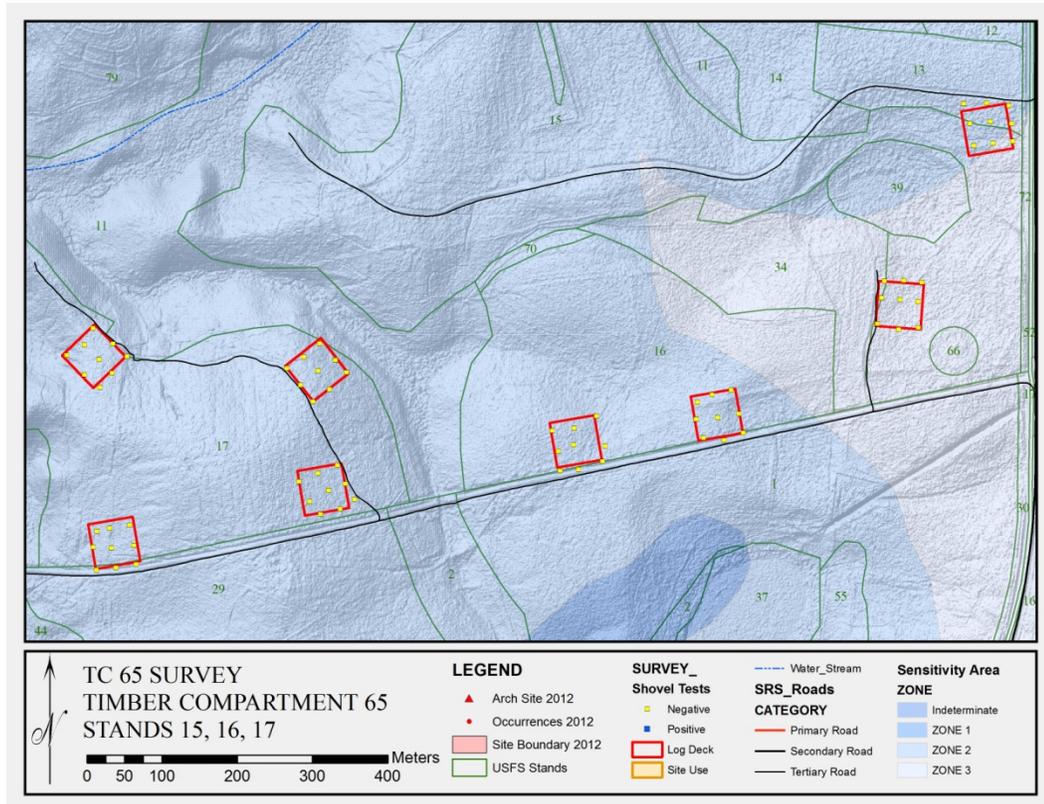


Figure I-44. Timber Compartment 65 survey area.

Timber Compartment 66

Archaeological survey in Compartment 66 involved subsurface inspection of 8 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 8, 25, 29, and 66 (Figure I-45). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR1017) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 78 STPs (5 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. These survey efforts resulted in the relocation of site 38BR1017. The site consists of a 19th/20th-century homeplace with poor site integrity; further archaeological investigation is not recommended. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 66.

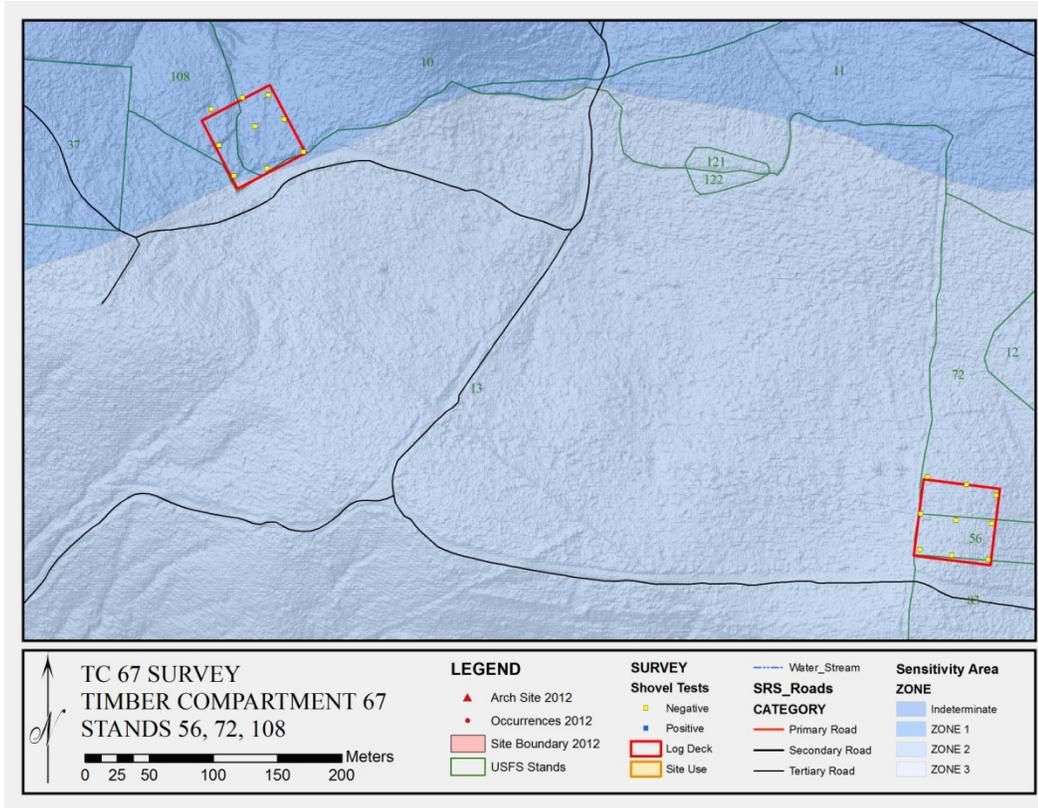


Figure I-46. Timber Compartment 67 survey area.

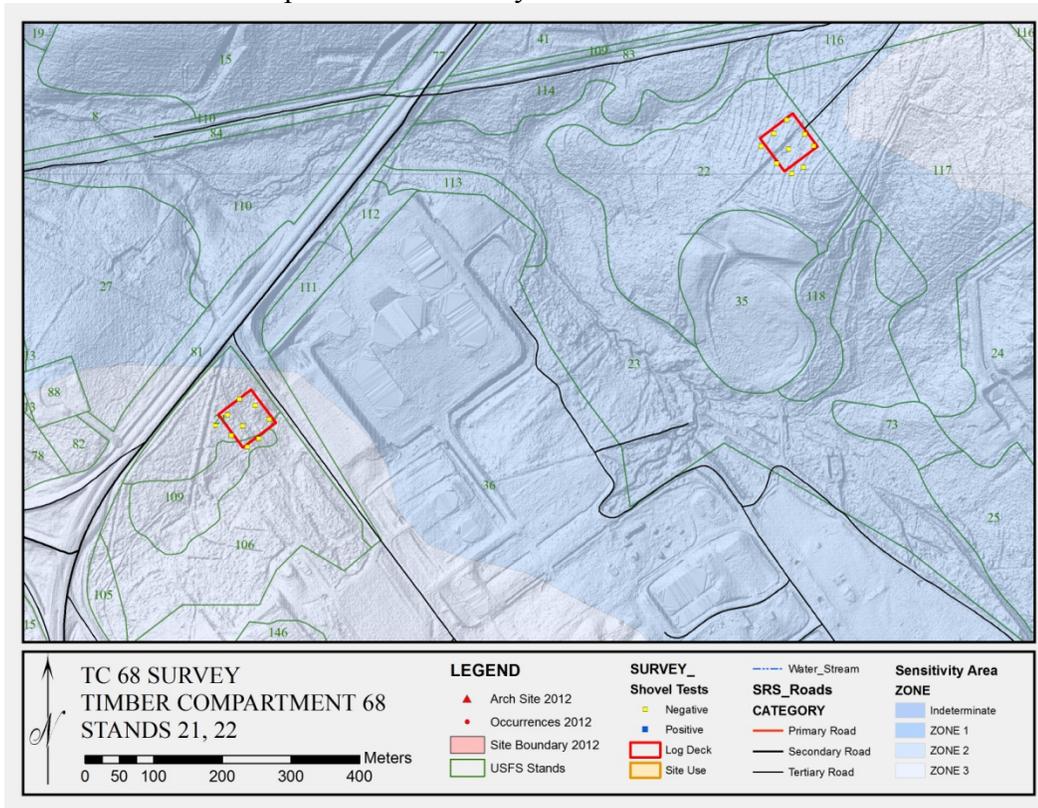


Figure I-47. Timber Compartment 68 survey area.

Timber Compartment 75

Archaeological survey in Compartment 75 involved subsurface inspection of 6 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 6, 21, 23, and 29 (Figure I-48). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR1274) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of STPs excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. Altogether, 54 STPs (1 positive) were dug in this manner. These survey efforts resulted in the relocation of site 38BR1274. The site consists of a 19th-century homeplace with poor site integrity; no further testing is recommended. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 75.

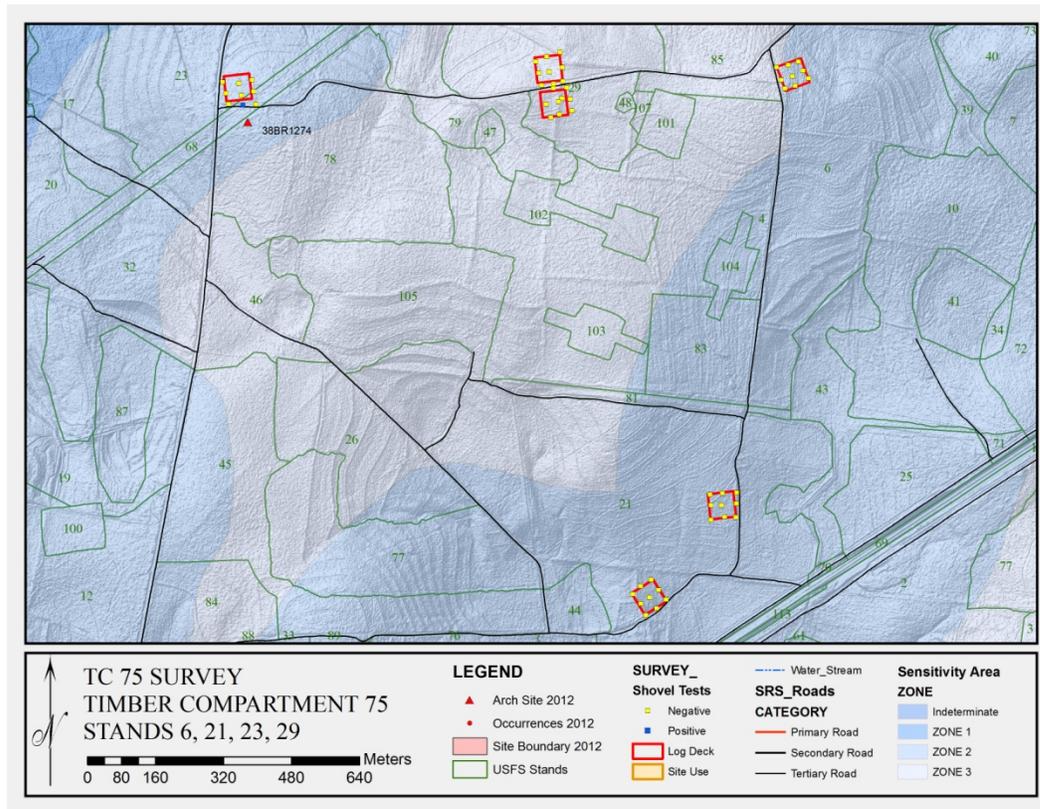


Figure I-48. Timber Compartment 75 survey area.

Timber Compartment 76

Archaeological survey in Compartment 76 involved subsurface inspection of 101 acres in Stands 16, 18, 23, 25, 28, and 52 slated for timbering (Figure I-49 and Figure I-50). Review of the SRARP database showed two previously recorded sites (38BR1005 and 38BR1200) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 90 STPs (18 positive) excavated along 5 separate transects. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of eight new sites (38BR1292, 38BR1293, 38BR1294, 38BR1296, 38BR1298, 38BR1299, 38BR1304, 38BR1306), and the relocation of sites 38BR1005

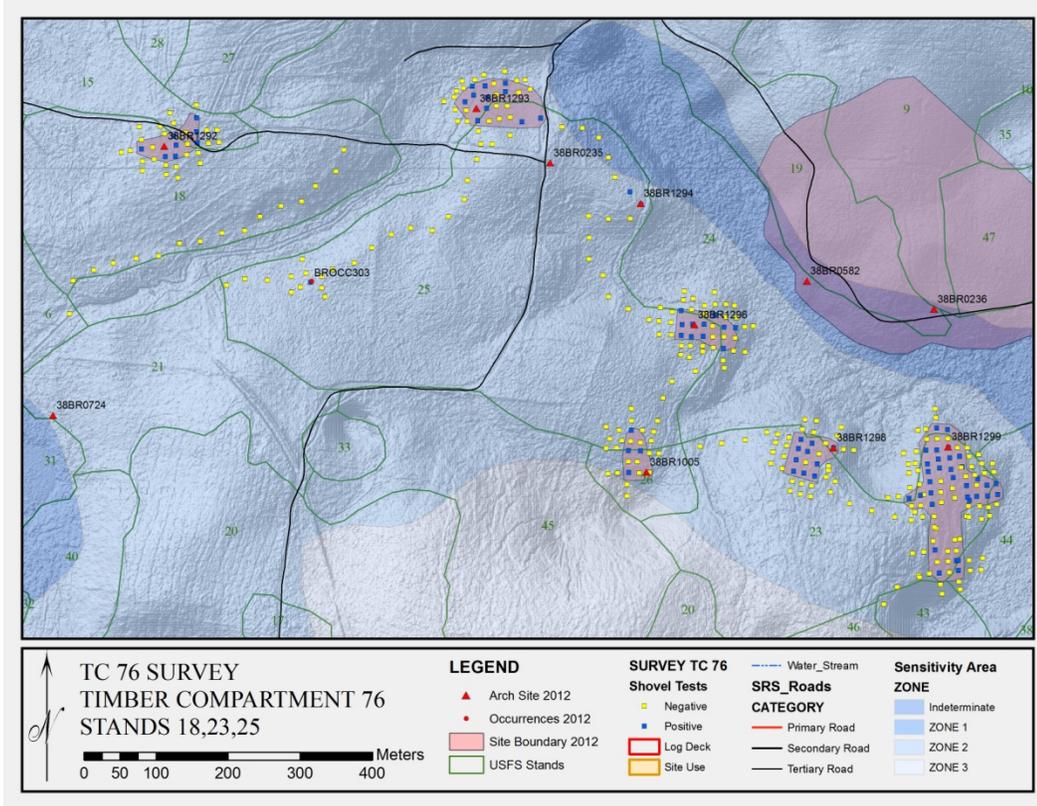


Figure I-49. Timber Compartment 76 survey area.

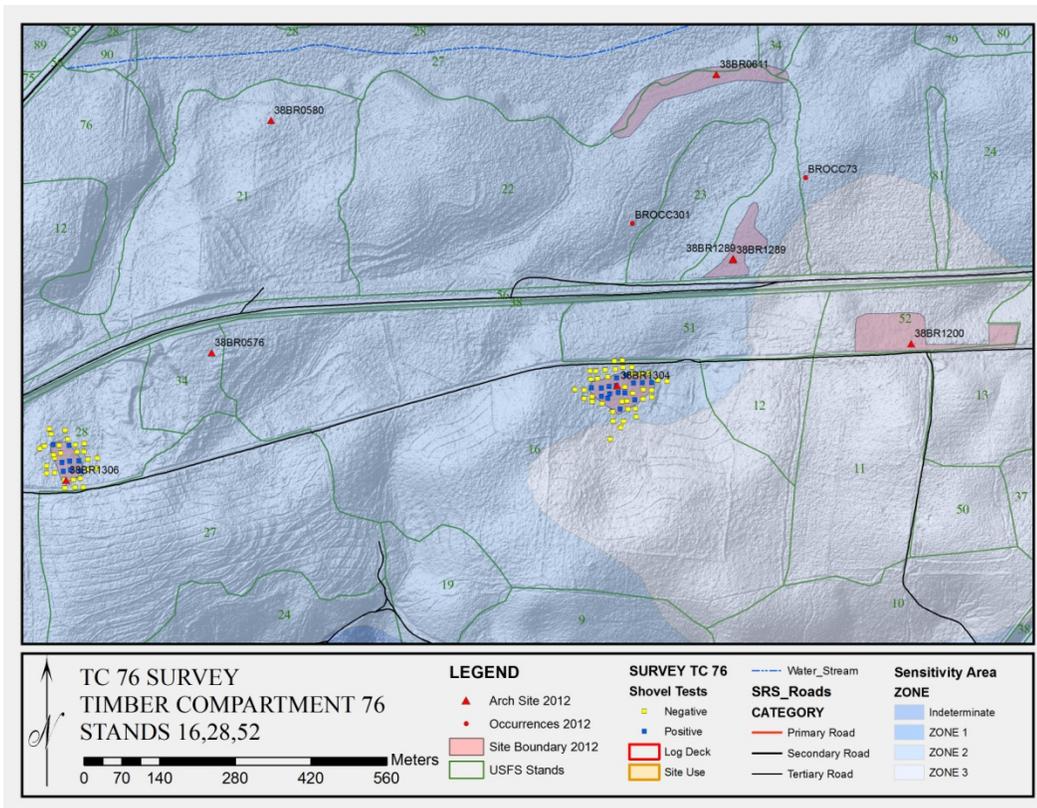


Figure I-50. Timber Compartment 76 survey area (continued).

and 38BR1200. Site 38BR1200 consists of the foundational remains of an African-American Rosenwald school located in the former town of Dunbarton. Although it was razed during initial SRS land-use activities in the early 1950s, it is considered eligible for NRHP status. The site will be avoided completely by all timbering activities. Sites 38BR1294 (unknown prehistoric component), 38BR1296 (Late Woodland and 18th-century components), 38BR1298 (Early to Late Woodland components), and 38BR1299 (Early to Late Woodland and 20th-century components) have moderate subsurface or surface integrity, and further testing is recommended for determination of eligibility. These sites will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Sites 38BR1005 (unknown prehistoric component), 38BR1292 (unknown prehistoric and 20th-century components), 38BR1293 (19th/20th-century components), 38BR1304 (19th/20th-century components), and 38BR1306 (19th/20th-century components) have poor subsurface integrity and are considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 76.

Timber Compartment 79

Archaeological survey in Compartment 79 involved subsurface inspection of 2 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stand 5 (Figure I-51). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of STPs excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. Altogether, 18 STPs (0 positive) were dug in this manner. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 79.

Timber Compartment 80

Archaeological survey in Compartment 80 involved subsurface inspection of 44 acres slated for timbering in Stand 11 (Figure I-52). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 37 STPs (5 positive) excavated along a single transect. These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38BR1307 and 38BR1308). Site 38BR1307 consists of Late Archaic and Middle Woodland components, and site 38BR1308 consists of an unknown prehistoric component. Both sites have moderate subsurface integrity; further testing is required for eligibility determinations. These sites will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 80.

Timber Compartment 86

Archaeological survey in Compartment 86 involved subsurface inspection of 4 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each and 1 proposed Log Deck totaling 2 acres in Stands 9, 15, and 20 (Figure I-53). Review of the SRARP database showed one

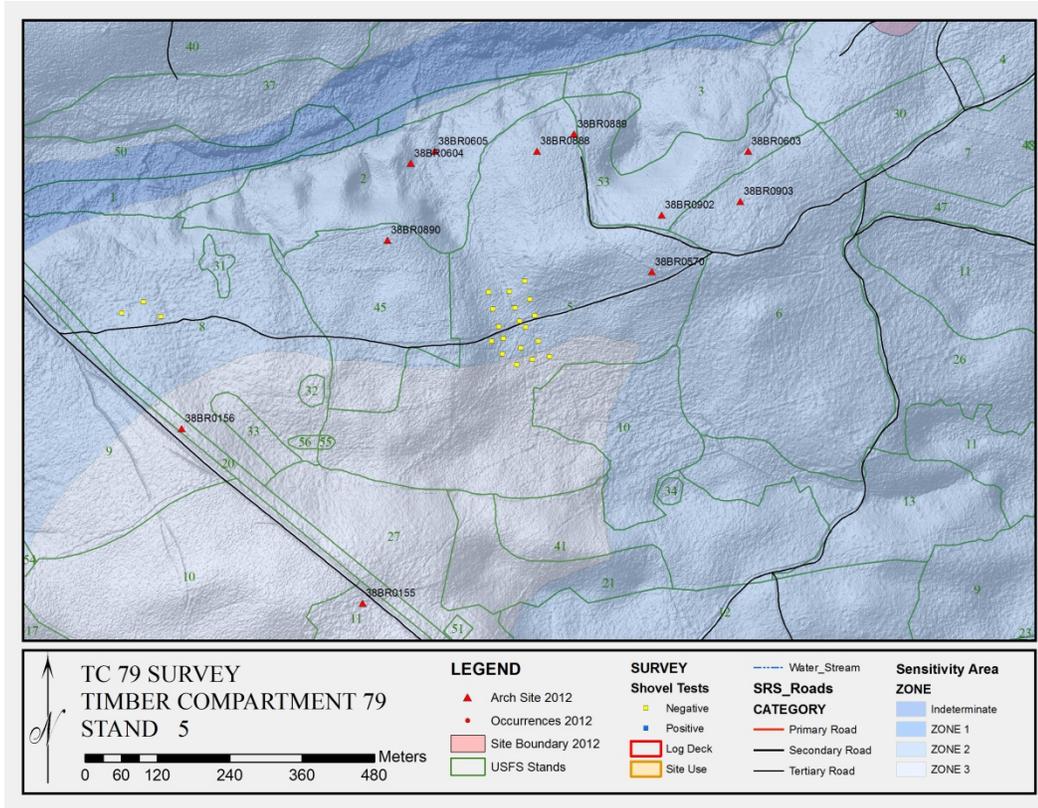


Figure I-51. Timber Compartment 79 survey area.

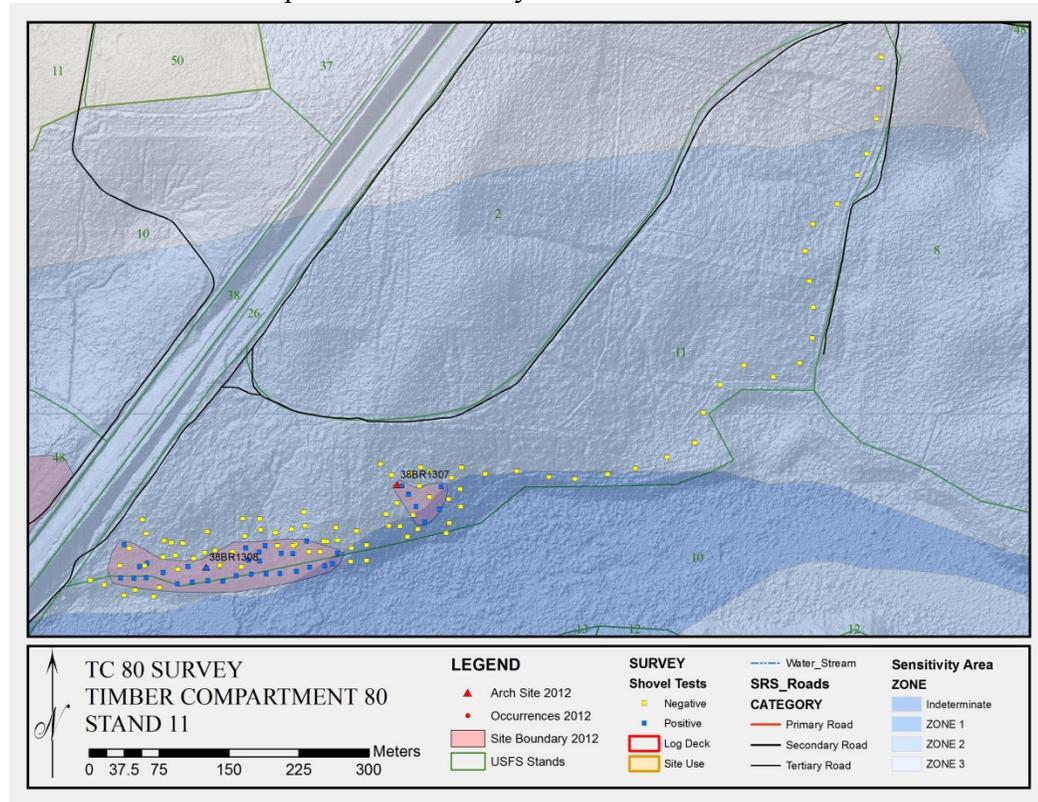


Figure I-52. Timber Compartment 80 survey area.

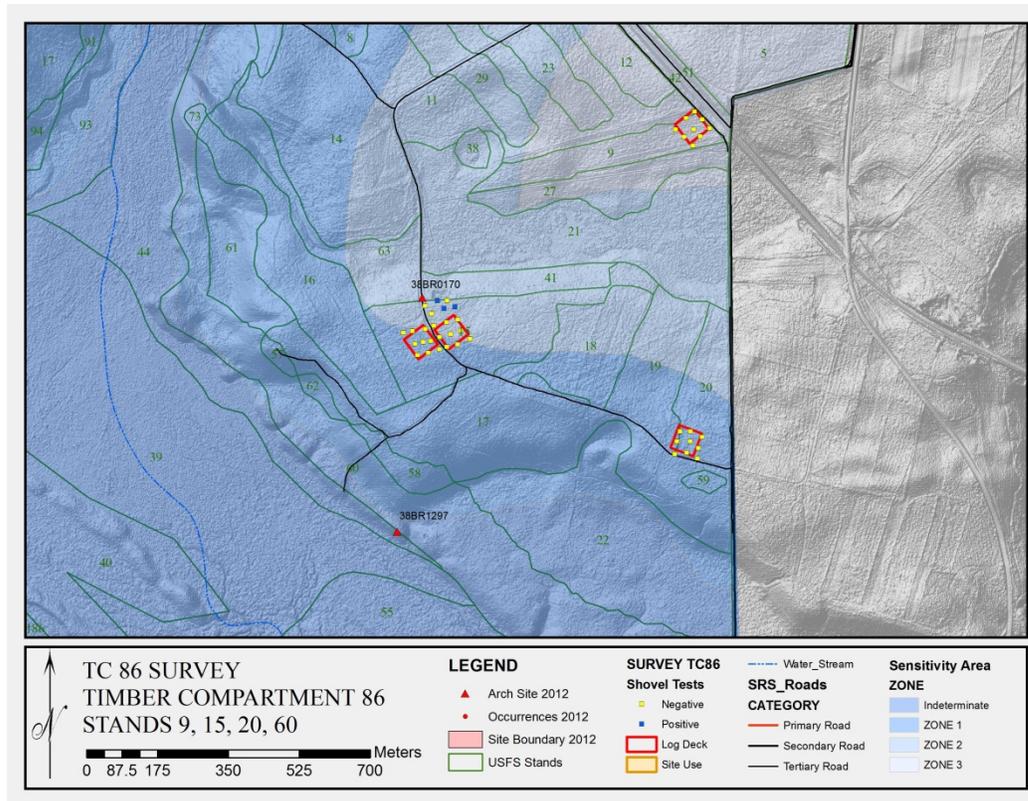


Figure I-53. Timber Compartment 86 survey area.

previously recorded site (38BR170) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of STPs excavated on a 30-m grid at each Log Deck location. Altogether, 42 STPs (3 positive) were dug in this manner. These efforts resulted in the relocation of 38BR170. The site consisted of an unknown prehistoric component and has moderate subsurface integrity; further testing is required for a determination of eligibility. Site 38BR170 will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed USFS-SR management action for Compartment 86.

Additionally, during an opportunistic investigation to ground-truth a circular anomaly detected on the SRS LiDAR imagery in Compartment 86, a localized artifact scatter was noted on the surface around an animal borough. A single STP was excavated adjacent to the animal borough to investigate subsurface integrity, artifact type, and density. Further research of the historical literature suggested that the circular anomaly was a 19th-century tar kiln (Bostwick and Joseph 2009:49-55). These prehistoric and historic components were designated site 38BR1297.

Survey Results

To summarize, Table I-7 lists the results of FY12 compliance survey. Altogether, 29 new sites were recorded and delineated, and 9 previously recorded sites were revisited. Of the total sites investigated during FY12, 3 are considered eligible, and 16 are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 19 sites have been

assigned an unevaluated status (requires testing for eligibility determination), and each will be avoided by DOE contractors. In the event that any of these sites are threatened, further testing will be conducted to make a determination of eligibility. Five isolated artifact occurrences were also recorded during FY12. Isolated finds are considered to hold low research potential. As such, there will be no adverse effects to these ephemeral resources through DOE related activities. Summary data for new and existing sites are provided in Table I-1 and Table I-2. Evaluations of these sites are provided in Table I-3. Finally, a tabulation of isolated artifact occurrences by project type is provided in Table I-4.

The SRARP surveyed 877 acres in FY12 for 13 Site Use Permits and 26 Timber Compartment Prescriptions. Of the total area surveyed, 123 acres (14%) involved Site Use Permit projects and 754 acres (86%) involved Timber Compartment Stands slated for harvesting or Log Deck use. Altogether, 2,680 STPs were excavated in FY12 during site surveys, archaeological site delineations, and isolated artifact occurrence locations with a total of 425 STPs producing artifacts.

In conclusion, Section 110 of the Regulatory process requires an inventory of all cultural resources on public lands. As of this report, the SRARP has surveyed approximately 66,932 acres (35%) out of a total of 193,276 (97.4%) of SRS acreage suitable for survey (i.e., excluding SRS wetlands and developed areas). In total, the SRS comprises 198,344 acres or 310 sq. mi. These efforts have resulted in the inventory of 1,930 sites (939 prehistoric, 499 historic, and 492 with both prehistoric/historic components) recorded to date.

Table I-7. Summary of FY12 Survey Results.

Site Use Application Surveys	13
Timber Compartment Prescription Surveys	26
Total STPs Excavated	2,680
Total Positive STPs Excavated	425
Total Area Surveyed (acres)	877
New Sites	29
Site Revisits	9
Isolated Artifact Occurrences	5

CURATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Tammy F. Herron

As a result of the primary analysis of artifacts recovered through daily compliance activities, as well as the analysis of artifacts recovered from excavations conducted as part of the Graniteville Archaeology Project (GAP) and the Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program (CBVRP), 17,060 artifacts have been curated over the course of the past fiscal year. Compliance related excavations conducted throughout the year account for 3,812 of these artifacts. Researchers catalogued 3,499 artifacts recovered as a result of the GAP, along with 44,435 grams of miscellaneous artifacts that were not accessioned into the collection, including burned coal, burned wood, and pea gravel. Primary analysis of artifacts from John's Bay (38AL246) totaled 9,239 artifacts (count includes all charcoal, pebbles, etc.), while 510 artifacts were analyzed from Frierson Bay (38BR1319 and 38BR1320).

The Master Baseline Database (MBD) created by ESRI continues to be wrought with problems. This database houses many of the site forms and artifact summary sheets, as well as GIS/GPS data recorded by provenience and level for the archaeological sites surveyed on the SRS. As a result of problems associated with the database, up to and including automatic deletion of information, Tammy Herron and Chris Gillam have been researching the feasibility of employing the use of FileMaker Pro 12 to house the MBD. Gillam successfully updated the original MBD that is still being stored on a Power Macintosh 5260/100 via FileMaker 2.1, as well as the Site Form Database that is stored on a Dell 370 Workstation via FileMaker Pro 5.0v3. We are currently working with a trial version of FileMaker Pro 12 to see if this database will meet our needs and expectations as a database management tool.

The lack of dedicated curation space has been a major issue here at the SRARP since the early 1990s. As was published in the SRARP's FY05 report, the DOE was in the process of drafting plans to convert a warehouse (Building 315-M) slated for demolition into a curation facility that would house the DOE's archaeological and Cold War-era artifact collections. The staff of the SRARP is pleased to report that renovations to Building 315-M were completed this fiscal year, and the transfer of artifacts and paper records has begun.

GRAND OPENING OF THE SRS CURATION FACILITY

Archaeological investigations on the SRS (formerly the Savannah River Plant [SRP]) were first initiated at the request of the Department of Energy (formerly the Energy Research Development Administration, earlier the Atomic Energy Commission) in 1973 to comply with Executive Order 11593 stating that the Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Archaeological fieldwork was coordinated out of the office of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (now SCIAA) located on the campus of the

USC in Columbia. Research was conducted on an as-needed, part-time basis through reconnaissance surveys aimed at locating archaeological sites (SRARP 2003:3).

Based on the results of this early work, a long-term, full-time research program was established in 1978 to continue archaeological research management on the SRS, marking the beginning of the SRARP. One of the primary objectives was the continued examination of the general archaeological record within the SRS boundaries in order to obtain an accurate sample of data, as mandated by Executive Order 11593. The research proposal outlined a stratified sampling strategy based on two environmental variables, landform-soil zone and hydrology. This proposal was also designed to initiate intensive archaeological survey, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA), in specific areas slated for development (SRARP 2003:3).

In 1979, the USFS took control of Building 760-11G on the SRS with the thought of renovating the facility for Forest Service use. The USFS created a storage facility within the building in Room 24 using steel mesh to create three storage areas. Following renovation, the USFS decided against using the building and turned 760-11G over to the SRARP, Southern Bell, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The SRARP has occupied various portions of Building 760-11G continuously since 1980.

When the SRARP moved into the building, the program took control of the largest section (large cage) of Room 24 for artifact curation. Room 24 has remained the Central Curation Facility (CCF) since that time, gradually expanding into both of the remaining two smaller areas (small cages—and anywhere else available in the building to store boxes) due to the growth of the collection. Stemming back to 1988, the SRARP has been requesting that DOE-SR provide additional storage space for the archaeological collections.

In 1987, a five-year cooperative agreement for Archaeological Research Investigations on the SRP was signed between the SCIAA, USC, and the DOE. Ten tasks were outlined stipulating the role of SRARP personnel—one of those being to “Maintain and curate all collections derived from the SRP in accordance with prescribed guidelines for the curation of government-owned artifacts” (SRARP 2003:7). As stated in *25 Years of Discovering the Past* (SRARP 2003:8):

At the SRARP, curated collections are an important part of ongoing compliance efforts because they furnish data that can be used to formulate survey and excavation procedures undertaken in compliance activities. Curated collections are also vital to scientific research as they furnish a database that can be used to formulate and test hypotheses related to past lifeways that, in turn, relates to managing the cultural resources according to the PMOA.

The CCF (Room 24) in Building 760-11G is comprised of ~900 square feet with a curation capacity of 1,259 cubic feet. According to correspondence from 1 August 1990

(Memo to Dick Brooks and Mark Brooks from Dave Crass), the collection comprised 988 cubic feet, and the facility was therefore at 78% capacity. Correspondence from 12 November 1991 (Memo to Andrew Grainger from David Colin Crass) indicated that the “SRARP is out of curation space. Boxes of artifacts from...[various] projects are currently crowded in our analysis area for NPR, and are thus impinging on what little lab space we have.” In 1999 (Memo to Dennis Ryan from Richard D. Brooks), the SRARP reported that the CCF was designed to house 570 boxes whereas the collection comprised 828 boxes, not including the associated documentary files.

The staff breathed a sigh of relief when on 1 June 2006, the Building 315-M Modification Scope of Work was signed, outlining two scenarios for converting Building 315-M into the SRS Curation Facility. The decision was made to convert building 315-M into a 36CFR79 compliant facility by providing 3,600 sq. ft. of artifact storage for SRARP artifacts and 12,200 sq. ft. for Cold War curation. Offices and an analysis area/working curation room would be incorporated to house personnel associated with the Cold War History Program, as well as the SRARP when onsite, while the main offices for the SRARP personnel continue to be housed in Building 760-11G. The Washington Savannah River Company (WSRC) was contracted by the DOE-SR to complete the design of the Savannah River Site Curation Facility.

A number of improvements were made to Building 315-M in 2010; however, the projected move-in date of December 2010 was not met due to a lack of funding. In May 2011, the SRARP received notice that additional funding was procured and work would commence during the summer with a completion date projected for 30 September 2011. By the close of FY11, 660 boxes of artifacts were being stored in the CCF while 724 boxes were stored wherever possible throughout the remainder of the Building 760-11G. These conditions created safety hazards and left the artifacts more susceptible to theft, as well as to damage from a lack of environmental control (Figure I-54 and Figure I-55).

In December 2011, SRARP staff members dry-dusted all of the new metal shelving units in the Archaeological Curation Facility (ACF) and cleaned the two office spaces assigned to the program, as well as the Break Room/Kitchen. We were unable to fully clean the Lektriever movable shelving system in the curation room due to the fact that it has a lockout tag on it stating not to use the system because the automatic stop safety feature is not functioning. If restored to working order, this system will provide storage space for 270 boxes of artifacts (Note: Each box is a 10” x 15” x 12” record storage carton). If the necessary funds cannot be acquired to repair the system, then the Lektriever is useless and will need to be dismantled and removed in order to make room for additional shelving units. Based on the current configuration of the room, the storage of 2,340 boxes is possible; however, if the Lektriever system is not repaired, then the current metal shelving bays will only support the storage of 2,070 boxes. DOE’s archaeological collection is currently housed in approximately 1400 boxes (Note: This total does not include the storage of the associated documentation, photographs, negatives, slides, etc. that accompany the collection (see Figure I-56 and Figure I-57).



Figure I-54. Photo of CCF prior to transfer of collection to the 315-M Curation Facility.



Figure I-55. Photo of CCF prior to transfer of collection to the 315-M Curation Facility.



Figure I-56. Chris Thornock, Ben Johnson, and Brian Milner dusting metal shelving bays in the Archaeological Curation Facility.



Figure I-57. Keith Stephenson, Mark Brooks, and George Wingard dusting metal shelving bays in preparation for the transfer of artifacts from 760-11G to 315-M..

At the end of January 2012, the program hired Maggie Needham as a Curatorial Assistant to assist with re-examining the archaeological collection, assessing its condition, and checking the inventory. Relocation of documentation associated with the DOE's archaeological collection housed at Building 760-11G began on Tuesday, January 31, 2012 as two map cabinets were moved to Building 315-M (Figure I-58). Relocation of the DOE's archaeological collection housed at Building 760-11G began on Thursday, February 9, 2012.



Figure I-58. George Wingard, Brian Milner, Chris Thornock, and Maggie Needham transferring map cabinet from 760-11G to 315-M.

Throughout the spring and into the summer, hundreds of boxes of artifacts were transferred to the ACF in anticipation of the grand opening of the facility. The following article regarding the grand opening was written by D. T. Townsend and published in the August 2012 issue of the Savannah River Nuclear Solutions (SRNS) community news magazine, *SRNS Today*.

The SRARP invited Dr. Charles R. Cobb, Director of the SCIAA and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at USC-Columbia; Dr. Steven D. Smith, Associate Research Professor and Associate Director/Interim Director of the SCIAA; and Dr. Jodi Barnes, Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator with the State Historic Preservation Office, to attend the official opening (Figure I-59 to Figure I-62).

New SRS Curation Facility to Store Both Cold War and Archeological Artifacts

SRNS works to preserve over 60 years of SRS history

AIKEN, S.C. – (July 31, 2012) Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC (SRNS), working with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), is fulfilling a commitment to preserve decades of culture, accomplishments and history associated with life at the Savannah River Plant, now known as the Savannah River Site (SRS).

The 27,000 square-foot building preserves and protects historic Cold War and archeological artifacts. Though not a museum, the facility contains special equipment to environmentally control interior temperatures and humidity. The Curation Facility has an artifact loan program designed to aid various museums with exhibit materials relative to the operational history of the site.

The facility's floor plan primarily consists of several large rooms, each with its own purpose where numerous artifacts will be stored for research, preservation and protection consistent with Secretary of the Interior Standards.

The design and layout of this large building allows for future storage of artifacts beyond the Cold War Era as newer SRS facilities and their contents become eligible for historic interpretation.

This special facility is home for artifacts from both the Cold War and various archaeology sites at SRS.

"We are proud of the new SRS Curation Facility and its accelerated completion," said Dwayne Wilson, SRNS President & CEO. "Less than a year ago, the completion of this project was slated for somewhere around 2016. And now, we're celebrating the official opening of this unique structure at SRS."

According to DOE's Savannah River Operations Office Manager David Moody, the Department fully appreciates the need for and the service provided by the SRS Curation Facility. "We are committed to fully support this program, not only for the preservation of Cold War historical artifacts, but also archeological artifacts found across SRS," said Moody.

The archaeological storage room utilizes 3,600 square feet of space and will house over 1.5 million SRS archaeological artifacts, which deals exclusively with the pre-history of the Savannah River Site.

Tasked by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to care for cold war resources 50 years of age and older, SRS relies on the Historic Preservation Program (HPP) to help repair and renovate eligible buildings in a way that is sensitive to historic integrity. The HPP also collects artifacts from those buildings that must be torn down and, at times, from functioning buildings on site.

Items collected range from approximately 1950 to 1989, the “era of significance,” and they relate to the key themes of the collection: historical figures, historic events, the history of technology on and off site, and the social history of the men and women who worked at the Savannah River Plant (SRP).

Because the themes are broad, the artifacts themselves are also diverse. They range from small campaign buttons worn by engineers from the Manhattan Project who transferred to SRP to control panels used to operate a test reactor.

A formal ribbon cutting ceremony and celebration was recently held to commemorate the official startup of activities within this newly renovated building.

DOE Savannah River and SRNS believe in the importance of asset revitalization and the 315-M building is an example of a structure previously designated for demolition, but later repurposed as the site’s Curation Facility – another example of the success of the Enterprise•SRS program. Through the Enterprise•SRS program, site employees are committed to create safe, innovative, effective solutions for our country’s most pressing initiatives.

Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC, is a Fluor Partnership comprised of Fluor, Newport News Nuclear and Honeywell, responsible for the management and operations of the Department of Energy’s Savannah River Site, including the Savannah River National Laboratory, located near Aiken, South Carolina.

As of August 2012, 608 boxes and 4 large flats of artifacts, 2 oversized artifacts, and 2 map cabinets have been transferred to the ACF located in Building 315-M (Note: Each flat measures 20” x 24” x 5”). Mrs. Needham has re-inventoried 203 boxes, placed inventory sheets inside each box, and sealed each box with strapping tape as a further security precaution. The primary goal of this transfer is to satisfy the requirements set forth in 36CFR79 stating that all federally-owned archaeological collections and associated documents should be housed in a facility that has sufficient space for extant collections and meets stated requirements for security, environmental controls, and fire suppression. While the ACF in Building 315-M is a vast improvement over the storage conditions in Building 760-11G, a number of issues pertaining to building maintenance have presented problems throughout the course of the year. These issues will be addressed in the following section: DOE Compliance Shortfalls and Future Requirements.



Figure I-59. Attendees gathering prior to the beginning of the grand opening ceremony.



Figure I-60. Archaeological Curation Facility in Building 315-M.



Figure I-61. DOE's SROO Manager David Moody (right) and others view artifacts in the Archaeological Curation Facility.



Figure I-62. George Heath (left) and George Wingard (right) speaking with Dwayne Wilson, President and CEO of SRNS.

THE SRARP ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

J. Christopher Gillam

The SRARP archaeological Geographic Information System (GIS) in FY12 involved ongoing use of the SRARP GeoDatabase with ArcGIS 9.3.1 and a transition of the curation database to FileMaker 12 format. The decision to develop a loosely-coupled ArcGIS and FileMaker curation database was made to address ongoing stability problems of the GeoDatabase caused by the high number of records in the SRARP curation database and the expense of converting the existing GeoDatabase to ArcGIS 10 format given ongoing budget constraints. The archaeological point and polygon layers were updated, and errors from previous records were corrected. The site-wide survey coverage and associated database were updated by the SRARP staff. The SRARP staff continues updating the curation and site files databases as new data are collected from the field and also continues research on new data products for future use by the SRARP.

DOE COMPLIANCE SHORTFALLS AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

Tammy F. Herron

As mentioned in the previous sections, a number of maintenance related issues developed at the 315-M Curation Facility throughout the course of the year, including:

- The building contains two Munters DryCool® dehumidification systems; however, only one unit functions properly. If this unit should fail, the backup unit would be useless. The backup unit should be repaired in order to maintain control of the humidity in the curation storage areas should the working unit fail. One of the crucial elements in the curation of artifacts and associated documentation (i.e., paper records, photographs, drawings, etc.) is the control of the relative humidity in the curation environment. According to the National Park Service *Museum Handbook*, Part 1 (1998), “Ideally, fluctuations should not exceed $\pm 5\%$ from a set point, each month... It is important to understand that these variations in RH and temperature should be slow and gradual variations (over weeks and months), not brief and variable.” A work order has been placed; therefore, hopefully the backup unit will be repaired soon.
- Each of the three skylights in the ACF developed leaks, as well as others throughout the rest of the building. As a result, the edges of the skylights were re-caulked, and the skylights were sealed and painted over. Given that the seal has already failed on skylights in other areas of the building, this issue will continue to be monitored, especially during times of inclement weather, as boxes of artifacts are stored directly underneath two of the skylights.
- On a number of occasions throughout the course of the year, water seeped in along the rear wall of the ACF in the vicinity of the HVAC vent. The Facility Administrator requested that maintenance workers reseal the vents leading into the building from the HVAC units, and the work has been performed. This area will continue to be monitored (Figure I-63).



Figure I-63. Water leak along rear wall of the ACF near the HVAC vent.

- The new HVAC units required repairs again. During FY11, three units in the building had Freon leakage problems; this year was no different. The unit in the ACF required repair due to another Freon leak. These units have required numerous repairs since they were installed in 2010, and the situation will continue to be monitored.

During FY11, Building 315-M failed a pressurization test, and engineers realized more work would have to be done to make the building usable as a curation facility. The 315-M Curation Facility is constructed of sheet metal and is approximately 30 years old. As such, the structure leaked air at about 3000 cubic feet per minute (cfm), whereas the design criteria called for 300 cfm (Eric Gerstenberger, 2011, elec. comm.). Following the application of foam insulation, an important task that remained to be completed as of the beginning of FY12 was to “have the consultant perform the leakage test in each of the 3 [storage] rooms, as previously required and specified” to determine whether the structure would pass the pressurization test (Eric Gerstenberger, 2011, elec. comm.). The pressurization test was conducted on 22 September 2011, and Senior Project Manager Eric Gerstenberger (2011, elec. comm.) reported the following results:

- SRARP Room went from 4364 cfm leakage to 1023 cfm
- [Cold War] Curation Room went from 4483 cfm leakage to 1549 cfm
- [Cold War] Storage Room originally did not reach test pressure at 11323 cfm; now the leakage at test pressure is 2088 cfm.

The test crew felt that the majority of the leakage was occurring through the ceiling and around the skylights; there were no other logical places. With the cost to foam the ceiling at over \$300k, it would not have been worth it.

As is evident, the application of foam insulation to a number of the exterior and interior walls of the facility resulted in a drastic decrease in the leakage rate; however, it will be very difficult to ever achieve the 300 cfm specified in the design criteria due to the type of building construction.

Improvements made at the 315-M Curation Facility during the course of FY12 include:

- Completion of the second phase of the renovation project entitled “Mechanical Completion.”
- Design and hanging of the new timeline banners in the main corridor of the building by SRNS.
- Drainage for the sink in the Break Room/Kitchen was repaired, and the water supply was turned on.
- Repaired damaged insulation and duct work.
- Installed weather strip along base of exterior roll-up door. NOTE: Gaps are still apparent whereby insects, rodents, and other creatures of nature can enter the building, as well as allow the heating and cooling to escape.
- An informational exhibit regarding the SRARP’s mission was also placed in the main corridor of the building.
- Relocation of documentation associated with the DOE’s archaeological collection housed at Building 760-11G began on Tuesday, January 31, 2012 as two map cabinets were moved to Building 315-M.
- Relocation of the DOE’s archaeological collection housed at Building 760-11G began on Thursday, February 9, 2012.

The goal of the new 315-M Curation Facility is to bring DOE into compliance with 36CFR79, as well as to relieve the overcrowded state of the collections presently stored at Building 760-11G. We are grateful for the DOE’s efforts to make this facility a reality and will continue to focus our attention towards transferring the archaeological artifact collection to the new curation facility during the course of FY13. I would also like to commend Building 315-M’s Facility Administrator, Mr. Bryan Florence, for his willingness to answer numerous questions throughout the year and for providing quick responses to problems associated with the building.

Regarding Building 760-11G that houses the primary offices of the SRARP and the Central Curation Facility (CCF), the rear entrance of the building came very close to flooding again on numerous occasions this year due to an ineffective drainage system behind the building. SRARP staff members continue to monitor the drainage ditch behind the building and clean it out as necessary. Water alarms are in place on the floor adjacent to the rear entrance and in the CCF along an exterior wall in an area subjected to past flooding episodes. Water snakes were placed near the rear entrance during several episodes of heavy rainfall throughout the year as the water nearly breached the ledge of the door opening. These devices are designed to soak up water in an effort to keep the water from spreading to other sections of the building. Engineering an effective drainage system along the north side of Building 760-11G would alleviate the threat of future flooding episodes.

Aside from improving the storage conditions for the DOE's archaeological collection and attempting to bring the DOE into compliance with federal regulations, another aim of the transfer to 315-M was to free up much needed layout space in 760-11G. Adequate layout space is necessary in order to efficiently accomplish two of the primary missions of the organization: compliance and research. This goal will become a reality when a number of the current metal shelving bays are removed and replaced with tables that will provide space for secondary artifact analysis, including cross-mending, minimum vessel counts, and vessel reconstruction.

SAFETY COMPLIANCE

George L. Wingard

During FY12, the SRARP continued compliance with federal and state regulations governing human health and safety. As Director of Safety, George Wingard shared with the staff a variety of topics pertaining to their health and safety at meetings held throughout the year. The topics included:

- 2011 October – Cold and Flu
- November – Holiday Safety
- 2012 January – Shoveling Safety
- February – Back Safety
- March – General Safety Topics
- April – Office Safety
- July – Handling the Heat
- August – MSDS

PART II. RESEARCH

RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

Preserving Prehistoric and Historic Landscapes: A Perspective from Southeastern North America

J. Christopher Gillam

Invited paper for the 2012 NEOMAP Landscape Workshop, "Landscape Preservation from the Perspective of Neolithisation and Modernization," at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto, Japan.

The preservation of cultural landscapes is a global problem in archaeology. While legislation often protects significant prehistoric and historic landmarks, rarely do such laws protect broader landscapes based upon cultural, rather than natural, considerations. Landmarks, such as archaeological sites or historic structures, represent only a small part of what archaeologists and historians consider cultural landscapes, but are often the primary means of public outreach and education alongside local and regional museums. This is also true for larger national or regional parks that have greater areas of land, but contain limited representations of the cultural landscape. This presentation examines these and other landscape issues in the context of the prehistoric and historic landscapes of southeastern North America.

Toyama's Changing Landscapes

J. Christopher Gillam

Atlas of Historical Landscape: Japan and East Asian Inland Seas, NEOMAP Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto, Japan.

As one of the largest bays in Japan, Toyama Bay provides an optimal setting to explore the influence of the marine environment on cultural diversity along the Japan Sea. In Toyama Prefecture, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and multivariate statistical analyses of Jomon Period (16,500-2,200 years B.P.) landscapes reveal dramatic shifts in land-use patterns of the region. Using environmental and cultural GIS data, Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) demonstrates which sub-periods were significantly varied from one another. The results indicate two statistical populations: early hunter-gatherers represented by the Incipient through Middle Jomon (16,500-4,400 years B.P.) and late hunter-gatherers represented by the Late and Final Jomon (4,400-2,200 years B.P.). Multivariate Logistic Regression models reveal that early hunter-gatherers clearly targeted ecological edge environments on the landscape, particularly the interface of Toyama Plain and the hills of the surrounding mountain ranges. These results suggest that the coastal environment may have had limited influence on these early cultures, having an inland riverine focus to land-use and settlement. Conversely, late hunter-gatherers shifted their land-use to the alluvial and coastal plains of Toyama Bay. This latter shift likely reflects the stabilization of the coastline that, in turn, resulted in mature coastal

estuaries and more fertile lowland river floodplains. Following the Holocene Climatic Optimum that abated around the end of the Middle Jomon (ca. 4,400 years B.P.), greater exploitation of the marine and lowland environment and new opportunities for exchange along the coast likely resulted in greater cultural diversity in the region.

The Examination of an Ice House at Old Town Plantation

Elizabeth Gillespe

Poster presented at the Inaugural Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Charleston, SC.

Old Town plantation has had a long and prosperous life. The property has been occupied historically for more than 200 years. Christopher Fitzsimmons purchased the property in 1809. Fitzsimmons created a working plantation and an elaborate homestead at Old Town. It is his occupation that this research centers around. Excavations in 1994 revealed the foundation footings of his home, the associated springhouse, and his ice house. Excavations focused on the ice house in 2007 and, as the depth of the structure increased, the possibilities became limited as to what this structure could be. At the close of excavations, what emerged was a square-brick-lined structure that yielded over three meters of debris and a brick lined unmortared herringbone patterned floor that allowed water to drain slowly. LiDAR was also used to map and give accurate measurements of the site.

Re-setting Time, Freezing Space: the Final Mortuary Ritual at Etowah's Mound C

Adam King

Paper presented at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Memphis, TN.

The final mortuary activities at Mound C used people and objects to create a map of society that is replicated at multiple scales from household to community. This map represents the structure of society and its place in the cosmos. As in the beginning, re-creating it reinforced important social principles and was an act of creation making those principles anew. By burying this map, Etowah's inhabitants intended to freeze in time a particular idea of the structure of society. By reliving creation, those who oversaw this large-scale ritual event re-started the world and remade human society—to their liking.

Cultural Syncretism at Etowah as seen through Form, Theme, and Style

Adam King

Paper presented at the 67th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.

Recent evidence suggests that Etowah's fourteenth-century florescence was presaged by an influx of people from outside of northern Georgia. The mixing of local and nonlocal material and ideological traditions at Etowah is evidenced by the appearance of new

architectural forms, grave forms, and new ritual themes, as well as by the blending of local and nonlocal traditions in shell gorget decoration, pottery form and decoration, and regalia associated with individuals. In the paper, I discuss this evidence for cultural syncretism and explore what it means in the history of the Etowah site.

Remote Sensing Data from Etowah's Mound A: Architecture and the Re-Creation of Mississippian Tradition

Adam King, Chester P. Walker, Robert V. Sharp, F. Kent Reilly, and Duncan P. McKinnon

American Antiquity 76:355-371

This paper presents the results of a gradiometer survey conducted on the summit of Etowah's largest mound, Mound A, which stands some 19 m tall. Those results are compared to limited excavation data from the summit of Mound A, as well as information from the wider region on mound summit architecture. The gradiometer results reveal the presence of as many as four buildings and an open-ended portico that are arranged around an open space and obscured from view below in the plaza. We argue that decisions about the kinds of buildings constructed and their arrangement reveal the interplay between agency and structure at a point of ambiguity in the history of Etowah. The buildings located on the summit of Mound A were built after the site had been abandoned and reoccupied. With that reoccupation, agents and their followers both connected to local traditions and attempted to reformulate them.

Presenting Archaeological Science to the Public: A Medley of Geoarchaeological Research by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

Christopher R. Moore and Mark J. Brooks

Paper presented at the Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Over the last three years, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) has engaged in a long-term, volunteer-based geoarchaeological study of Carolina bays in the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA). A major long-term goal of this research is directed at understanding the functional role of Carolina bays within Paleoindian and Archaic settlement systems. To that end, data collected on the Savannah River Site (SRS) from Flamingo Bay (38AK469) and elsewhere in the CSRA are providing important linkages between climate, site burial processes, and human adaptation since the late Pleistocene. Other related geoarchaeological research by the SRARP includes work on understanding large-scale eolian transport and site burial in the Coastal Plain uplands, geoarchaeological investigations at the Johannes Kolb Site (38DA75), and utilizing geochemical data to characterize metavolcanic quarries in the South Carolina Piedmont for purposes of sourcing stone artifacts. As part of the SRARP's mission of public outreach, we engage the public through interaction with local volunteers to conduct research-driven archaeology and present the results in ways that are both accessible and scientifically meaningful.

Geoarchaeological Investigations of Carolina Bay Sand Rims in the Central Savannah River Area, South Carolina: Site Formation Processes and Geochronology

Christopher R. Moore, Mark J. Brooks, Andrew H. Ivester, Terry A. Ferguson, and James K. Feathers

Poster presented at the Developing International Geoarchaeology Conference-2011, Knoxville, TN.

The focus of this research is on understanding site formation processes, particularly as they relate to archaeological site burial and preservation within shallow Carolina bay sand rims within the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) of South Carolina. Specifically, we are interested in identifying both natural and cultural site-formation processes at three bays, Flamingo Bay (38AK469), John's Bay (38AL246), and Frierson Bay (38BR1319 and 1320) in Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties respectively. The most intensive investigations have been conducted at Flamingo Bay. The comparative analysis of data sets from multiple bays has allowed for the study of paleo-environmental processes affecting bay rim accretion, erosion, pedology, and artifact taphonomy. A primary focus of these investigations has been the delineation of a detailed geochronology of landform development (including basal dates for sand rims) based on optically stimulated luminescence (OSL), radiocarbon, and temporal-stylistic artifact dating. Another primary focus has been the comparative analysis of high resolution sequences of sediment samples employing a range of geoarchaeological techniques including: granulometry, soil chemistry, biogenic silica, environmental magnetism (magnetic susceptibility), sediment bulk density, loss on ignition (LOI), field water content, and sediment micromorphology. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys were conducted to broadly delineate bay rim stratigraphy and geomorphology. With respect to geochronology, 28 chronometric dates were obtained for bay sand rims, including 13 single-grain luminescence (OSL) age estimates and 15 AMS radiocarbon (^{14}C) dates on charred hickory nut. OSL and ^{14}C age estimates indicate that bay sand rims have actively accreted sands episodically throughout much of the Holocene. A basal sand rim OSL age estimate indicates at least some bay rims started forming in the late Pleistocene during Marine Oxygen Isotope Stage (MIS) 3. Evidence for bay migration and multiple rim formation is also indicated. The ultimate goal of these investigations is understanding the functional role of Carolina bays within Paleoindian and Archaic settlement systems, and providing linkages between climate, natural processes, and human adaptation since the late Pleistocene. The implications of this research have broad relevance to understanding site formation processes at other similar, typically shallow, sandy and "stratigraphically undifferentiated" Coastal Plain archaeological sites. Many such sites are often written off by archaeologists as lacking integrity or by geologists as "undifferentiated Quaternary alluvium." The underlying assumption is that shallow late Quaternary deposits in the Coastal Plain lack interpretable paleoenvironmental data due to extensive post-depositional disturbance and/or pedoturbation. This notion is particularly evident in Cultural Resources Management (CRM) where National Register of Historic Places status is evaluated. The research questions, methods, and results of an intensive analysis of multiple data sets from three Carolina bays in the Central Savannah River Area are discussed and evaluated. Suggestions are made for interpreting the archaeological and paleoenvironmental history of bay sand rims, along with suggestions for future investigations.

Shell Gorgets as Female Regalia at Etowah

Johann Sawyer and Adam King

Paper presented at the 68th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference,
Jacksonville, FL.

Since the important work of Jim Hatch in the Dallas area of Tennessee, it has been accepted that Mississippian shell gorgets were primarily associated with women. Drawing upon this, King has argued that nonlocal gorgets found in Etowah's Mound C indicate the presence of women from regions external to Etowah. We evaluate this idea by examining gorget associations in eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia, as well as in areas that contributed nonlocal gorgets to Etowah. In particular, we draw upon recently developed fine-grained chronologies not available 30 years ago to tease apart temporal patterns in gorget associations.

Magnetic Mineral Composition and Depositional Processes on a Carolina Bay Rim

Shane Smallwood, Andrew H. Ivester, Mark J. Brooks, Christopher R. Moore, and Terry A. Ferguson

Poster presented at the 61st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Section, Geological Society of America,
Asheville, NC.

Carolina bay wetlands are typically bordered on the eastern and southeastern margins by a raised sand rim representing shoreface and eolian sediments. Due to the homogeneity of the source sands and short transport distance, on the order of meters to a few tens of meters, there are no obvious field indicators to distinguish subaqueous from eolian sediments in soil profiles on a sand rim. The aim of this study is to identify any discontinuities in sediment characteristics that might reflect differences in depositional environments on the bay rim at Flamingo Bay, SC. We examined samples at 5-cm intervals for the upper 90 cm, followed by additional samples at 115, 145, and 165 cm. For each of these, we measured percent sand and weight of the magnetic fraction as extracted by a hand magnet. We then classified the mineralogy of the magnetic fraction using SEM-EDS spectra and examination under a light microscope. Finally, for those heavy minerals in the magnetic fraction, we used a light microscope to measure long-axis diameters on the five largest grains as a quick way to test for any marked changes in particle size. For comparison, we did similar analyses on a set of samples collected from the modern shoreface and eolian dune of a barrier island.

The magnetic fraction of the bay rim is dominated by ilmenite, with lesser amounts of quartz containing ilmenite inclusions. At Flamingo Bay, concentrations of heavy magnetic minerals range from 0.23 to 0.96 mg per gram of total sand. The barrier island's lower shoreface sample has a magnetic heavy mineral concentration of 1.7 mg per g of sand, whereas the upper shoreface and dune samples have concentrations of 10.9 and 10.1 mg/g. At Flamingo Bay, trends in both the abundance and size of heavy minerals suggest discontinuities in sedimentation at 20 cm depth (the base of the plow zone) and

again at 70-80 cm depth. Above 70-80 cm, the bay rim sands have a slightly higher concentration of heavy minerals and a higher and more variable maximum diameter among the heavies. This suggests a change in depositional processes for the upper 75 cm compared to underlying sediment.

Cottages for the Proletariat: Life and Labor on Blue Row in the Graniteville Textile Mill Village, 1850-1875

Keith Stephenson and George Wingard

Paper presented at the Inaugural Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Charleston, SC.

In 1845, the South Carolina legislature granted a charter to industrialist William Gregg to incorporate the Graniteville Manufacturing Company. Located in lower Horse Creek Valley of Aiken County, Gregg's model community centered on a two-storied textile mill built of locally quarried blue granite. The mill was fronted by a commons consisting of an extensive lawn garden with trimmed gravel sidewalks and spouting water fountains. Gregg's community included two churches, an academy, hotel, stores, and workers' boarding-houses and cottages. All of these buildings were constructed in the Gothic Revival style out of native pine. Gregg brought into existence "the first typical Southern cotton-mill village" according to biographer Broadus Mitchell. In so doing, Gregg created a pattern that would be emulated by numerous textile mill owners of "company towns" throughout the Deep South. Today, 23 operatives' cottages still stand on Gregg Street, commonly known as Blue Row, because these structures originally were painted with a decorative blue wash, presumably to match the blue-colored granite mill. Currently, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program is conducting archaeological research in Graniteville focusing primarily on the workers' cottages of Blue Row. Our objective is to gain a better understanding of the early home/yard landscape, such as the locations of outbuildings, wells, and subsistence garden-plots. Additionally, recovered artifact types will illustrate the welfare of each house's inhabitants during the third quarter of the 19th century.

Preston Holder's WPA Excavations of the Evelyn Plantation Mounds in Glynn County, Georgia

Keith Stephenson, Kevin Kiernan, and Karen Y. Smith

Paper presented at the 68th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Jacksonville, FL, and the Fall Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Athens, GA.

In 1937, Preston Holder excavated five prehistoric mounds at Evelyn Plantation in Glynn County, Georgia. The most knowledgeable and experienced WPA archaeologist of coastal Georgia, Holder developed the first definite regional ceramic chronology there, conducted the first investigation of a coastal Swift Creek mound there, and demonstrated

that William Bartram's "tetragon terrace" fortification of European construction was a basket-laid, flat-topped, ceremonial mound. Using previously unpublished documentation, we outline Holder's reasoning that Evelyn Plantation was "essential for an adequate understanding of the prehistory" of coastal Georgia, and Arthur Kelly's confirmation that it was "one of the top-ranking sites in the state."

Connectedness and Ceremonialism in Swift Creek Societies of the Interior Georgia Coastal Plain

Keith Stephenson, Frankie Snow, and Karen Y. Smith

Paper presented at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Memphis, TN.

Interior Georgia witnessed cultural modifications to the natural landscape for sociopolitical ends where mounds and civic-ceremonial buildings incorporated dispersed populations. At one of these locations, the Hartford site, ritual and competitive feasting demanded material provisioning for surplus redistribution. Zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical remains indicate that labor allocation was ramped-up on a multiseasonal basis in a ceremonial mode of production. Escalating social contradictions inherent in displays of costly signaling transformed the relations of production. Exotic artifacts indicate long-distance exchange, and analysis of Swift Creek complicated stamped designs reveals connections between Hartford and contemporaneous ceremonial sites.

The Built Environment at Etowah: Organizing Space for the Maintenance of Power

Christopher Thornock

Paper presented at the 67th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.

The spatial organization of the built environment at the Mississippian site of Etowah shows how the structural and ideological layout influenced power maintenance processes. Mississippian society had a hierarchical structure of symbolic capital distribution and leadership, and the construction of Mississippian ceremonial space was used in the production and maintenance of that inequality. The Mississippian built environment was constructed at multiple scales according to the religious beliefs of the Mississippian people. The repetitive structure constructed across the Mississippian landscape reinforced the Mississippian religious idea of inequality of space. Mississippian elites benefited from the inequality of space by maintaining control over the symbolically important spaces. The control of space allowed elites to control access not only to sacred spaces, but also to knowledge. Access to sacred space and knowledge were two means of producing symbolic capital, so elites were in control of a means of production and distribution of symbolic capital. By limiting access to symbolic capital to an elite minority, elites maintained the symbolic power needed to rule the community by consent.

Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware Pottery of the Edgefield District, South Carolina, and the Verse of Enslaved African-American Potter-Poet Dave

George Wingard

Invited lecture presented in the 2012 Monticello Field School Lecture Series, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Charlottesville, VA.

The alkaline-glazed stoneware tradition was a product of an antebellum agricultural society in the lower southeastern U.S., and primarily contributed to the utilitarian purpose of food preparation and preservation in a Plantation economy. Manufactured from granitic or feldspathic-derived piedmont clay and kaolin deposits in the Sand Hills province, typical alkaline-glazed pottery consisted of slaked wood ash or lime, clay, water, and an additional silica source usually constituted by sand. By employing locally available ingredients, the craft-potters were able to produce inexpensive and impermeable containers for provincial use. Vessel forms included the storage jar, smaller preserve jar, jug, churn, clabber bowl, and pitcher, which eventually became typical vessel shapes manufactured throughout the lower South. Regional popularity for this type of stoneware originated because the application of alkaline glaze was economically feasible, in that traditionally-preferred glazes required salt, a scarce and expensive commodity in the lower South, or lead. The alkaline-glazed stoneware tradition was originally centered in the former Edgefield District of western South Carolina. The most distinguishing facet of this stoneware tradition in the Edgefield District was the industry's extensive utilization of enslaved labor. Notably, one bonded African-American potter, named Dave, made alkaline-glazed stoneware in the Edgefield District between ca. 1829 and 1864. Known for his literacy at a time when literacy had been officially suppressed throughout the enslaved communities of South Carolina, Dave often incised his vessels by their date of manufacture, his signature, the initials of his owner, and on occasion, but most significantly, with rhymed verse. His expression through inscribed dates, signatures, and poetic-epigrams are unique to the antebellum Southern stoneware tradition.

Rural Life on the Aiken Plateau: Investigations at an Early 20th-Century Tenant Farm and the Stoneware of Enslaved African-American Potter-Poet Dave

George Wingard and Keith Stephenson

Paper presented at the Inaugural Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Charleston, SC.

Recent excavations at the Savannah River Site by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program focused on an early 20th-century tenant farm. Investigations concentrated on a refuse midden adjacent to the farmhouse. The most significant artifact recovered in context was a 19th-century stoneware vessel manufactured in the Edgefield District, South Carolina inscribed by the literate, enslaved potter known as Dave. This utilitarian vessel harkened back to a rural lifeway of subsistence farming. The first half of the 20th century saw an economic restructuring in the rural lifeway from subsistence to that of consumerism. Analysis efforts focused on the development of a framework for assessing assemblage diversity and any tendency toward increasing consumerism.

RESEARCH NOTES

Geoarchaeological and Paleoenvironmental Research

Christopher R. Moore and Mark J. Brooks

Geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental research continued in FY12 on the SRS and beyond. Carolina bay research included a continuation of fieldwork at Flamingo Bay to investigate the Clovis occupation of the site. Numerous Clovis tools, including a third fluted point fragment, were identified from Flamingo Bay. These and other tools were submitted for microwear analysis (more on this below). A preliminary description of the Clovis tool assemblage, as well as an article on luminescence dating of a buried biface cache at Frierson Bay, will be published in an upcoming issue of *South Carolina Antiquities*.

Volunteer support of our research effort increased significantly over FY11. As with last year, volunteer help at the SRARP included both field and lab work totaling more than 1,200 hours. Tasks involved washing and sorting of artifacts, lithic analysis, analysis of archaeological sediments (i.e., sieving), flotation, and data entry. In addition, volunteers assisted in continued archaeological excavations and testing at Flamingo Bay (38AK469) on the SRS and started work on a microscopy-based photographic database of all faunal remains from Flamingo Bay. Involvement with graduate student research, consulting with colleagues, and publication of research manuscripts also figured prominently in FY12.

Work also continued on the Tar River Geoarchaeological Survey in North Carolina with ongoing excavations at the Squires Ridge Site. The first publication on the results of several years of fieldwork at Squires Ridge should be out by early 2013. On other fronts, additional rare-earth elemental data were collected for quarry and artifact samples for the South Carolina Sourcing Study. Following the protocol established by the earlier North Carolina Study (Steponaitis et al. 2006), these data will compliment the Neodymium isotope data already collected for these samples.

In FY12, a new project was started with Tommy Charles to synthesize projectile point data (> 92,000 points) by raw material and point type using data from the Statewide Collector Survey. This analysis will lead to the production of distributional maps for the entire state using point type, cultural time-period, and raw material type. Numerous other publications are in the works, including an article on relict sand ridges along the Tar River for the journal *Sedimentology* with David Mallinson (Department of Geosciences, East Carolina University) and Randy Daniel (Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University); an Early Archaic settlement model paper for the North Carolina Sandhills with Jeff Irwin (Naval Facilities Engineering Command); and continued progress on our geoarchaeological synthesis of Carolina bays in the CSRA with colleagues Andrew H. Ivester (Department of Geosciences, University of West Georgia), Terry A. Ferguson (Department of Environmental Studies, Wofford College), and James K. Feathers (Department of Anthropology, University of Washington).

Another complimentary research project involves a geological study of a spectacular, multiple rim Carolina bay in Robeson County, North Carolina. Finally, collaborative efforts between the SRARP and archaeologists working at the Johannes Kolb Site (38DA75) included collection of additional optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) samples to be dated by Dr. James Feathers at the University of Washington Luminescence Dating Laboratory.

Carolina Bay Research

Excavations at Flamingo Bay (38AK469) continued in the Spring of FY12 and included three additional 2x2-m units placed contiguous to the larger block excavation. In the spring of 2010, block excavations at 38AK469 produced a single Clovis base made from an exotic, green vitric tuff (Figure II-1: A) (SRARP 20010:62). More recent excavations, contiguous to the Clovis find, produced additional, stratigraphically discrete artifacts that are likely part of an isolated, low-density (probably single occupation) Clovis assemblage (Figure II-1: B – I). These include a second Clovis base (apparently the result of a production failure during retooling activities), two unifacial tools with multiple graver spurs, an expedient spokeshave, a retouched orthoquartzite blade, a small

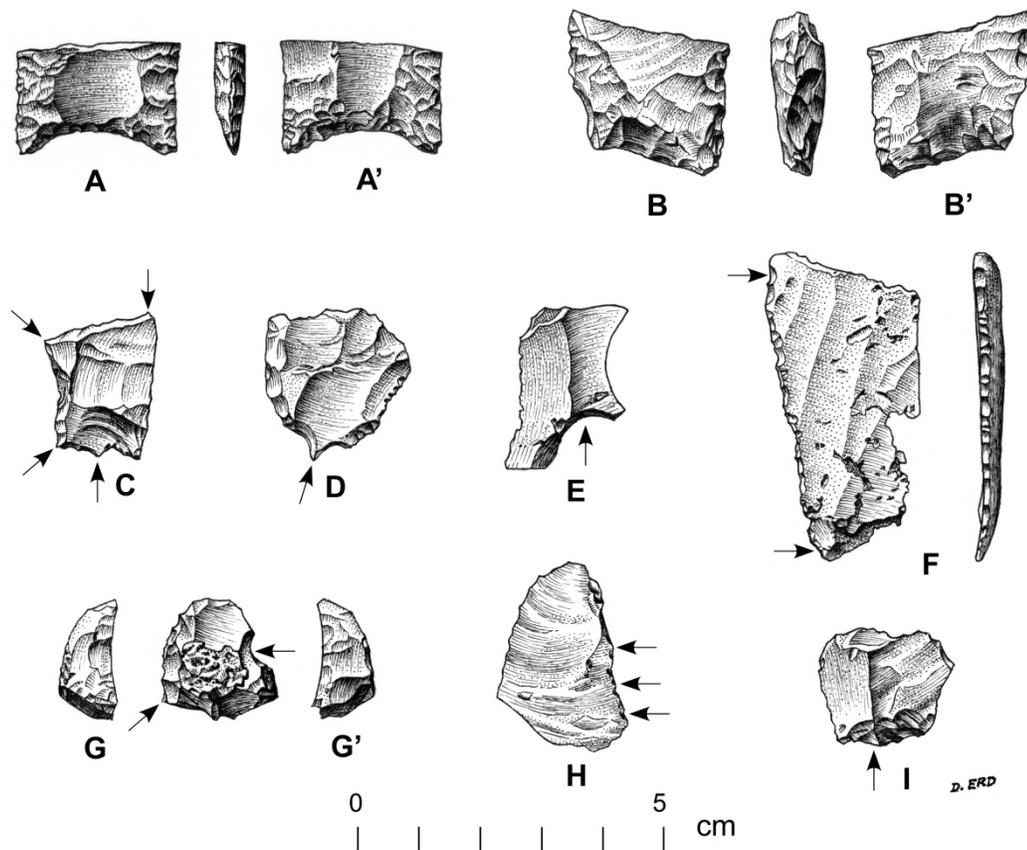


Figure II-1. Examples of Clovis points and tools recovered from Flamingo Bay (38AK469). Individual drawings of tools by Darby Erd.

unifacial tool with a graver spur and spokeshave, a utilized flake, and a unilaterally retouched flake. All but the above mentioned vitric tuff Clovis and orthoquartzite blade are made from locally available Coastal Plain Chert (Moore and Brooks 2012). Together, the presence of a broken exotic Clovis base, a Clovis production failure made from local chert, along with graters and expedient spokeshave tools, indicates activities normally associated with Clovis retooling (e.g., Keeley 1982).

Additionally, controlled excavations several years earlier at 38AK469 produced two isolated Coastal Plain Chert backed blades with virtually identical patterns of unifacial retouch (Figure II-2: A – B) (Brooks and Groover 2002). These tools were found 30 meters north (Figure II-2: A) and 20 meters further east (Figure I-2: B) of the current excavation block. Given recent data on Clovis blade technology and the subsequent lack of true blades for the Early Archaic (Bradbury and Carr 2010), these tools provide complementary evidence for additional Clovis occupations of the bay sand rim at 38AK469. The large size of these unifaces suggests activities unrelated to the retooling activities indicated by the Clovis assemblage in Figure II-1, and may instead indicate spatially and functionally distinct occupations (Moore and Brooks 2012).

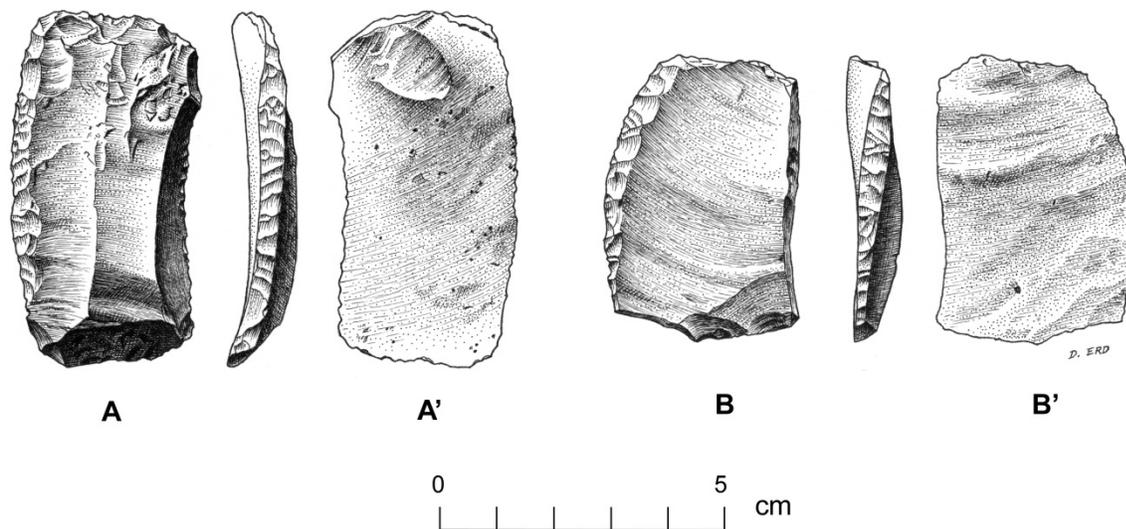


Figure II-2. Unifacial side-scrapers made on backed blades found at Flamingo Bay (38AK469). Individual drawings of tools by Darby Erd.

More recently, other Paleoindian tools have been identified from earlier excavations at Flamingo Bay, including a drill fragment made on a fluted point blank (Figure II-3). This tool and 19 others were sent to Dr. Larry R. Kimball (Department of Anthropology at Appalachian State University) for microwear analysis. The results of this work, including recognition of various microtraces for fresh and dry hide and bone (scraping, boring, and drilling), hafting microtraces, and the presence of organic residue on some tools are intriguing and have increased our understanding of the actual use-history of both Paleoindian and Early Archaic tools from Flamingo Bay (Figure II-4). For example, microwear traces from the large backed blade side-scrapers illustrated in Figure II-2 are consistent with "...intense defleshing." (Kimball 2012), and were likely

hafted in a draw-knife fashion. Based on the exciting results of this pilot study, additional microwear analysis is planned for other Paleoindian and Early Archaic tools.

Other studies are planned, including residue analysis of stone tools from Flamingo Bay utilizing an immunological approach to identify residual animal protein (e.g., McAvoy and McAvoy 1997: Appendix F). This fall, excavations at Flamingo Bay will partly focus on recovery and careful removal of other likely Clovis tools for immunological analysis. A combination of microwear and protein residue analysis may provide evidence not only for how the tool was used and hafted, but on the types of animals being processed (information that has been rather elusive for Paleoindian Period sites in the Southeast due to extremely poor preservation of bone and other organics).

Research also continues on recovered gizzard stones or gastroliths from Flamingo Bay (associated with Early and Middle Archaic occupations), including a recent summary publication in *Legacy* (SRARP 2011:73-78; Brooks et al. 2012). Preliminary analysis of gastrolith size indicates birds in the size-range of wild turkey or larger (e.g., Sandhill Crane or goose). Future analysis of these gastroliths will include comparison with gastroliths recovered from modern large waterfowl, as well as protein residue studies (i.e., immunological analysis) to determine the various bird species utilized prehistorically at Flamingo Bay.

Tar River Geoarchaeological Survey, Greenville, NC

Geoarchaeological investigations along the Tar River in North Carolina continued during FY12 with the excavation of a second contiguous (2x6 m) trench on the north end of the Squires Ridge site (31ED365) and continuation of a 4x4 m block further south along the middle portion of the landform. This year, East Carolina University (ECU) students from the Department of Anthropology's Summer Field School participated in the excavation at Squires Ridge (Figure II-5). Among the more interesting finds was the recovery of one of the few Hardaway Side-Notched points ever excavated from buried (*in-situ*) context in the North Carolina Coastal Plain (Figure II-6). Other notable discoveries include the excavation of an intact rock cluster/hearth feature from likely Archaic context (Figure II-7), an arc-shaped distribution of cobble fragments (possibly representing an activity area within a buried occupation zone or floor), numerous unifacial tools, several Early Archaic corner-notched points, and an unidentified medium-sized lanceolate biface/preform with a beveled base found in the deeper Early Archaic portions of the site.

In addition to artifact finds, sediment samples were collected for OSL dating from the wall profiles adjacent to many of the more interesting (temporally diagnostic) artifacts, along with additional close-interval sediment columns for grain-size analysis and reconstruction of site formation processes at the site. Another OSL sample was collected from a core taken near the base of the sand ridge in order to provide an age for the Squires Ridge landform within the lower paleo-braidplain of the Tar River.

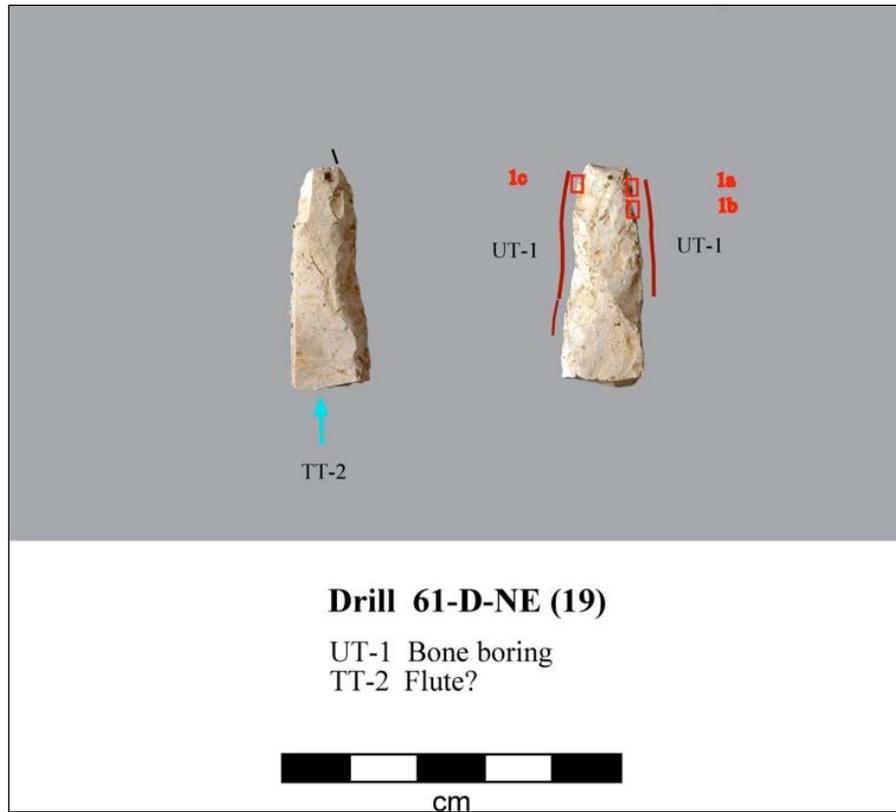


Figure II-3. Drill made on laterally snapped fluted point blank found at Flamingo Bay (38AK469). Techno-functional analysis by Larry R. Kimball (Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University).

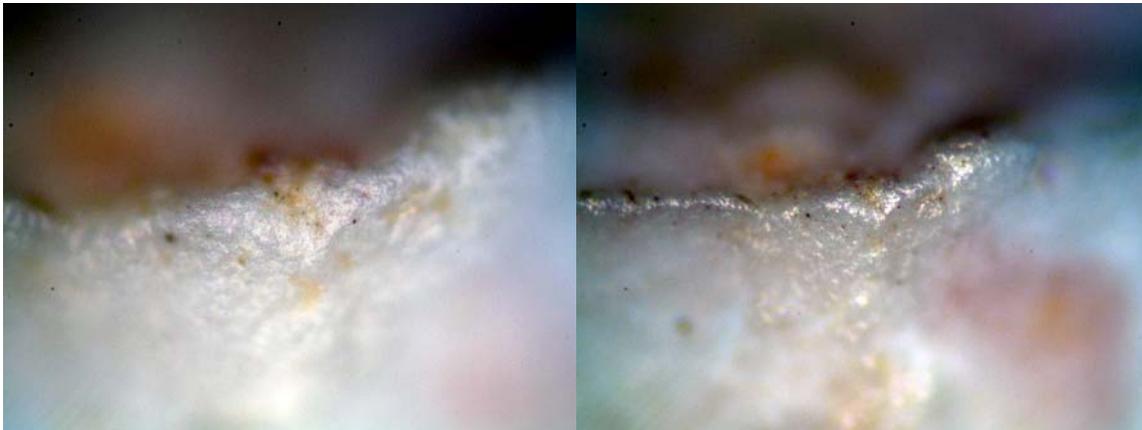


Figure II-4. Examples of microwear traces indicating bone boring on a weathered Coastal Plain Chert drill made on fluted point blank [(200x & 100x) Drill 61-D-NE (19) UT-1a]. Techno-functional analysis by Larry R. Kimball (Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University).



Figure II-5. Group shot of the 2012 ECU Summer Field School. (Photograph by I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.)



Figure II-6. Hardaway Side-Notched Point fragment from Squires Ridge (~80 cmbd).



Figure II-7. An *in-situ* rock cluster/hearth feature recovered at Squires Ridge from likely Middle or Late Archaic context. (Photograph by I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.)

These data, along with results of shovel test excavations described in a recently completed Master's Thesis (Caynor 2011), more recent archaeological testing (SRARP 2009:96-100), and geoarchaeological results from the site (Moore 2009; Moore and Daniel 2011) will be summarized in an upcoming paper in *North Carolina Archaeology*.

Additional work at the site is planned for 2013, including expansion of the block excavations, detailed piece-plotting of artifacts for production of artifact backplots, and close-interval (5-cm) excavations of select sub-units for reconstruction of distinct occupation zones. In particular, we wish to focus efforts on the emerging evidence for early side-notched occupations at Squires Ridge and overall intensive Archaic habitation.

Geochemical Sourcing of Stone Quarries and Artifacts in North and South Carolina using Neodymium Isotopes and Rare Earth Elements

In FY12, work continued on stone quarry and artifact sourcing in South Carolina with analysis of metavolcanic and metasedimentary quarry debris and artifacts collected from localities within and outside the Carolina Slate Belt. This study has two primary objectives. The first objective is to geochemically characterize metavolcanic and metasedimentary quarry sources in South Carolina using a combination of Neodymium (Nd) isotope geochemistry and rare-earth elements (REEs). These data will be compared with similar data collected for quarry sites and artifacts in North Carolina. A second objective of this study is to attempt geochemical sourcing of exotic “green vitric tuff” Paleoindian and Early Archaic projectile points found in the CSRA of South Carolina. Data from these artifacts will be compared with data gathered from the North Carolina study (Steponaitis et al. 2006) as well as additional samples from South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina (this study) for purposes of determining the likely geologic source for this stone.

Quarry debris samples were selected from the Long Cane Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest (n=8), outcrop samples from a stone source near Chapin, South Carolina (n=1), quarry debris from a quarry/workshop in Lancaster County, South Carolina (n=2), a quarry debris sample from just across the Savannah River in Lincoln County, Georgia (Dozier Branch site), and a single piece of green vitric tuff collected near Asheboro, North Carolina (

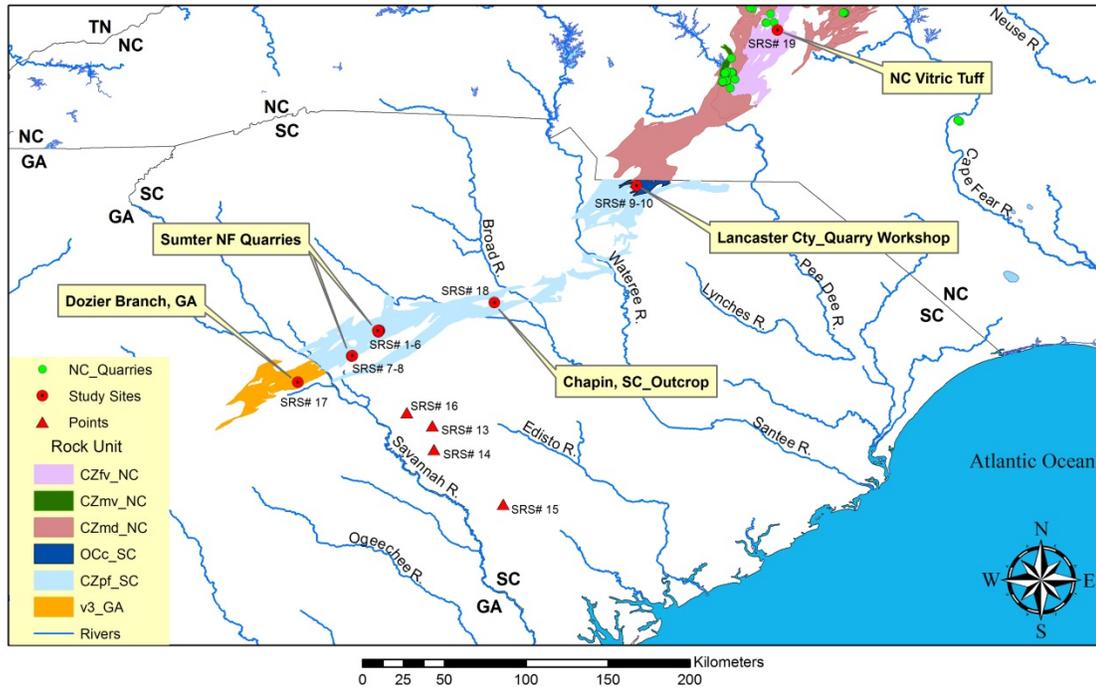


Figure II-8). For this study, we also included analysis of 4 exotic raw material projectile points found within the CSRA, including 3 points identified as green vitric tuff and 1 identified as weathered aphyric rhyolite (also known as Differentially Crystallized Tuff [DCT] in South Carolina) (SRARP 2011:80-81).

Methodologically, this study follows the protocol established by an earlier study in North Carolina (Steponaitis et al. 2006) that found, among other things, that Neodymium isotope geochemistry is the best single method for sourcing artifacts when evaluated against a suite of other analyses, including X-ray fluorescence (XRF), neutron activation analysis (NAA), and inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) (Steponaitis et al. 2006:115). One benefit of Nd isotope analysis is that you can use very small samples (< 0.1 g). Additionally, Nd isotopic ratios appear to be unaffected by weathering. Ratios of REEs for comparison with isotopic data were also chosen that are considered “immobile” and resistant to metamorphism and alteration (Steponaitis et al. 2006:95-96).

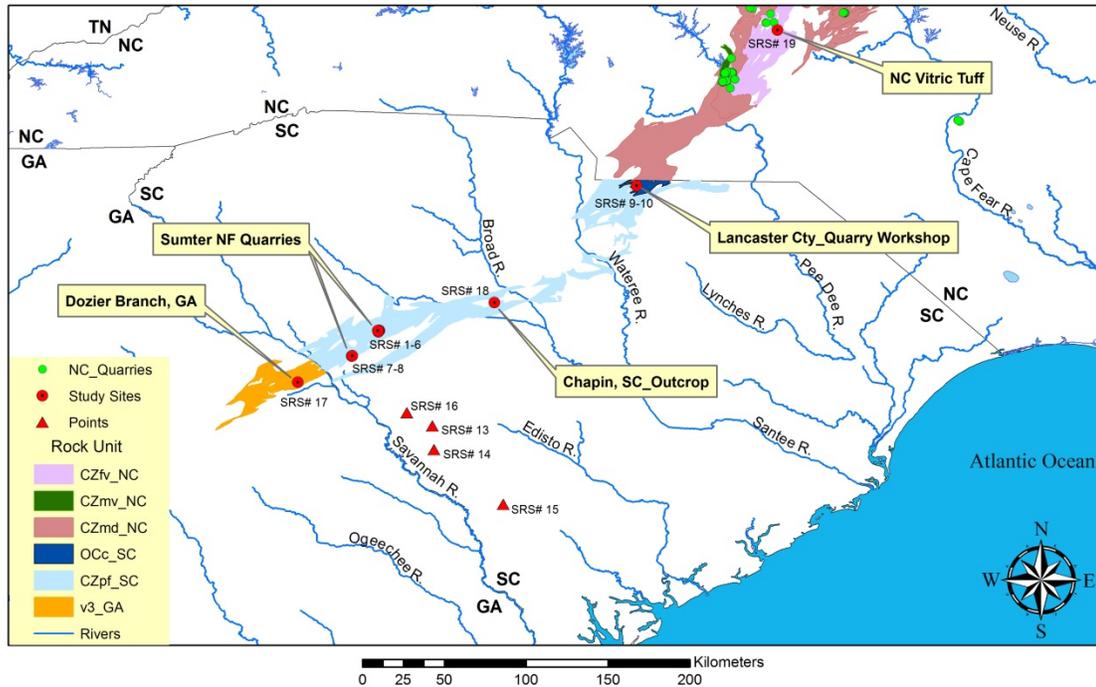


Figure II–8. Distribution of study sites and artifacts showing mapped geologic units for source rocks and locations of exotic raw material projectile points.

For this study, most samples were collected in South Carolina and consisted of both quarry debris, rock outcrop samples, and exotic raw material projectile points. Other analyzed samples (mentioned above) were collected from Lincoln County, Georgia (due to proximity and similarity to sampled sources in South Carolina), and one of green vitric tuff from North Carolina (due to similarity to exotic green vitric tuff projectile points found in South Carolina). Small pressure-flakes were removed from each artifact to obtain samples for geochemistry. Pressure flaking resulted in minimal damage to the artifact itself. These samples were sent to Dr. Drew Coleman in the Department of Geosciences at UNC Chapel Hill for Neodymium isotope ratio analysis. REEs data were determined by an outside commercial lab. Together these data were used to produce conventional isochron maps and bivariate plots of isotopic and select rare-earth elemental data (Steponaitis et al. 2006:94-96) for purposes of geochemical characterization and making inferences about likely source locations of artifacts following the North Carolina protocol.

The data from this study will be used to evaluate the utility of these methods for characterizing spatially distinct sources of tool stone within the Carolina Slate Belt. This research will complement earlier work on stone quarries in the North Carolina Slate Belt by Steponaitis et al. (2006) (<http://rla.unc.edu/Publications/pdf/ResRep25/>) and will enhance our understanding of hunter-gatherer settlement systems and mobility in the South Carolina Piedmont and beyond. Results of this study will be presented at the 2012 Southeastern Archaeology Conference (SEAC) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as well as in upcoming peer-reviewed publications.

Statewide Collector Survey Projectile Point Study

Beginning in FY12, a re-analysis of the South Carolina Statewide Collector Survey database was initiated in an effort to evaluate distributional patterns of projectile points, cultural periods, and raw material use. Although earlier studies (e.g., Sassaman et al. 1988) have utilized part of this data, to our knowledge, this is the first time that artifact data have been synthesized and standardized for all projectile point types and all time periods across the entire state (fluted point data being the only exception).

Artifact data gathered by Tommy Charles were utilized to produce a searchable database for all projectile point types and raw material for 45 of the 46 counties in the South Carolina Statewide Collector Survey database where data were available. Identifiable projectile points totaling in excess of 92,000 artifacts (including provisional types) were manually assembled into an Excel database by point type, cultural period, county, drainage, name of collector, and raw material. These data were then imported into ArcGIS software to produce digital raster density distribution maps for the entire state (

Figure II-9). Thus far, these data have been useful for interpreting the mobility range of a Middle Archaic macroband focused on Allendale Chert (Moore et al. 2012). Additional research applications for these data include evaluating extant settlement models for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic in South Carolina; this will complement the geochemical sourcing research (above) for modeling the scale of human mobility and social organization of foragers in South Carolina.

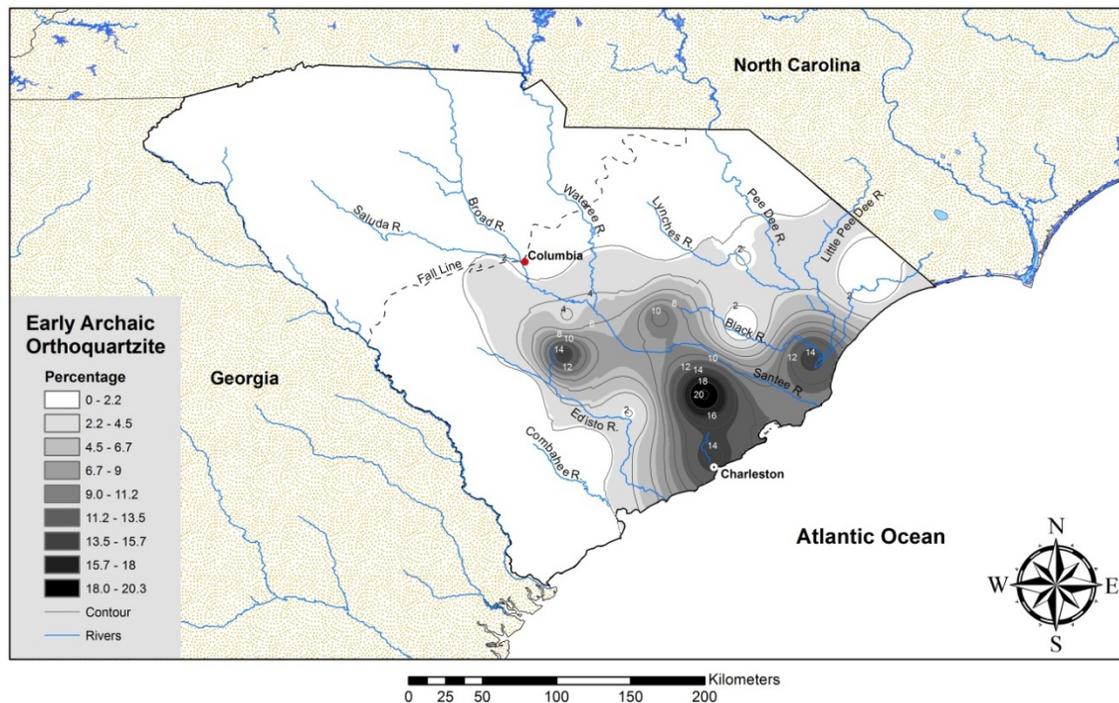


Figure II–9. Example of a density distribution map for Early Archaic points made from orthoquartzite based on recently synthesized data from the South Carolina Statewide Collector Survey.

Geological Investigations at Herndon Bay, Robeson County, NC

In the summer of 2012, the SRARP collaborated with David Mallinson (Department of Geosciences, East Carolina University) to collect geophysical and OSL samples from Herndon Bay in northern Robeson County, North Carolina (Figure II–10). The purpose of this study is to develop a geomorphic model and geochronology for a migrating Carolina bay with a regressive sequence of multiple sand rims. Luminescence samples were collected from near the base of three prominent sand rims at Herndon Bay using a combination of bucket auger and core barrel with a sleeve insert for sample collection and retrieval (Figure II–11). These samples will date the initial formation of each sand rim and provide important information on periods of active shoreline accretion and rate of migration.

The findings of this study should demonstrate further that bays are long-term evolving geomorphic features (i.e., oriented lakes) of the South Atlantic Slope, rather than having formed by instantaneous events such as meteor impacts. The timing of active rim formation is also likely to be important for relating accretion events to periods of rapid climate change during the Pleistocene. Currently, plans are being made to collect a series of continuous sediment cores through each of the sand rims with the use of a truck-mounted Geoprobe®. These cores will be analyzed at East Carolina University. Results of this work will be published in the scientific literature and may be followed up with archaeological testing.

Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Johannes Kolb Site (38DA75)

In FY12, OSL samples (n=9) from the Kolb Site (38DA75) were sent to James Feathers at the University of Washington, Luminescence Dating Laboratory. These samples were collected by the SRARP from excavation units in 2009 and most recently in 2011 (SRARP 2011:82; Figure II-10). The purpose of this analysis is to better understand site formation processes and depositional events that led to the burial and stratification of archaeological occupations at the site. This goal will be achieved through the development of an OSL geochronology. OSL dating will complement other geoarchaeological work being conducted on sediment samples from Kolb, including close-interval sedimentology by the SRARP and magnetic susceptibility analysis by Dr. Terry Ferguson (Department of Environmental Studies, Wofford College). Age-estimates should be completed by late 2013 and will result in the publication of a geoarchaeological assessment of the stratified deposits at the site. The implications for this work are significant for understanding site formation processes at other fluviually buried and stratified sites in South Carolina and for making linkages with paleoclimate and human adaptation in the Upper Coastal Plain.

We appreciate the enthusiastic support of Christopher Judge (Native American Studies Program, USC Lancaster), Sean Taylor (South Carolina Department of Natural

Resources), and Carl Steen (Diachronic Research Foundation, Inc.) for working closely with the SRARP on this study. We are particularly indebted to SC DNR for financially supporting these efforts by directly funding OSL dating at the site.

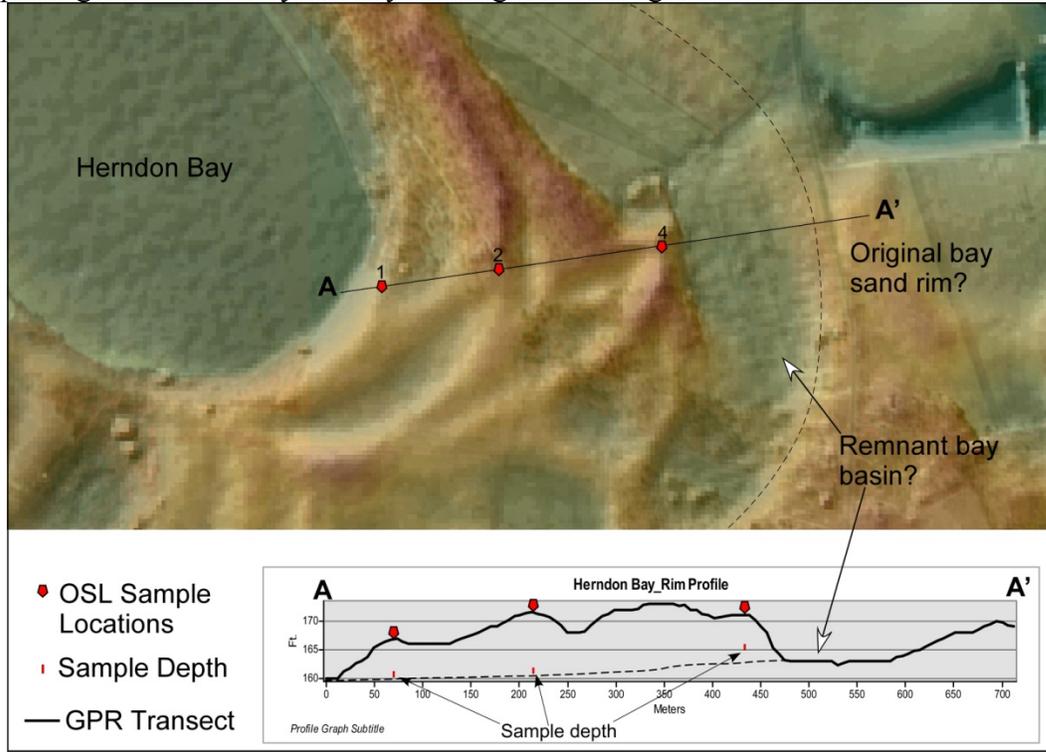


Figure II-10. Geophysical survey and luminescence sampling at Herndon Bay, Robeson County, NC.



Figure II–11. OSL sampling and collection of GPR data at Herndon Bay.

*Colonial Native Americans on the Savannah River Frontier:
A Geographic Perspective of the Late 17th to Early 18th Centuries*

J. Christopher Gillam

The Savannah Valley Frontier Project (NSF# BCS 0852686), conducted with colleagues Charles Cobb, Principle Investigator, and Chester DePratter of SCIAA-USC, has yielded many valuable insights into the colonial era interactions of Native Americans and their European counterparts (Cobb and DePratter 2012; Cobb et al. 2012). One objective of this research was to gain a greater understanding of the cultural landscape, interactions, and corresponding agency of immigrant Native American groups that settled the Savannah River frontier using the analytical and statistical methods of Geographic Information Science (GISci). Results of the project, however, highlight the need for further archaeological survey and research to increase the current sample size of six known archaeological site clusters that likely reflect the locations of dispersed towns (Figure II–12) (Cobb et al. 2012). Simply stated, the low sample size has prevented significant geographic and statistical evaluation of the frontier’s cultural landscape and its development as an economic and strategic asset during this period.

Fortunately, general observations of the geographic context of the six site clusters provide some insight into the character of the frontier’s cultural landscape. Most notable is the similar context of sites along floodplains within a few hundred meters of running water, a pattern that these “extra-local” groups shared with their local prehistoric forebears (Cabak et al. 1996; Sassaman et al. 1990). The loamy sand of the floodplain

and adjacent terraces offered an abundance of edible and herbaceous vegetation and was also the most suitable land for native agriculture. Low terrace slopes, levees, and islands adjacent to and within the floodplain were, and are, well-drained for much of the year providing stable habitation sites. Beaver were plentiful along the tributary streams, as were white-tailed deer and other mammals, providing ample resources for trade with the English along the coast. Chert was also available for expedient stone tools, occurring as secondary river gravels and as primary outcrops in nearby Allendale County, South Carolina, and Screven County, Georgia (Goodyear and Charles 1984).

Although the sample size precludes meaningful analysis, there are nevertheless two apparent concentrations of sites in the current sample (Figure II-12). The northern concentration consists of four site clusters within the Fall Zone (ca. 90-m to 120-m amsl), the interface between the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain near present-day Augusta, Georgia (Murphy 1995); and a southern concentration consisting of two site clusters, also along a topographic transition below the Orangeburg Scarp, between the Middle and Lower Coastal Plains (ca. 15-m to 30-m amsl) (Murphy 1995). Such natural breaks on the landscape offer greater biodiversity than nearby terrain and served as natural cross-drainage passageways for both animals and humans. Likewise, adjacent physiographic zones were more difficult to traverse, with the Piedmont to the northwest being a highly-dissected, hilly, and densely-forested landscape and the Lower Coastal Plain to the

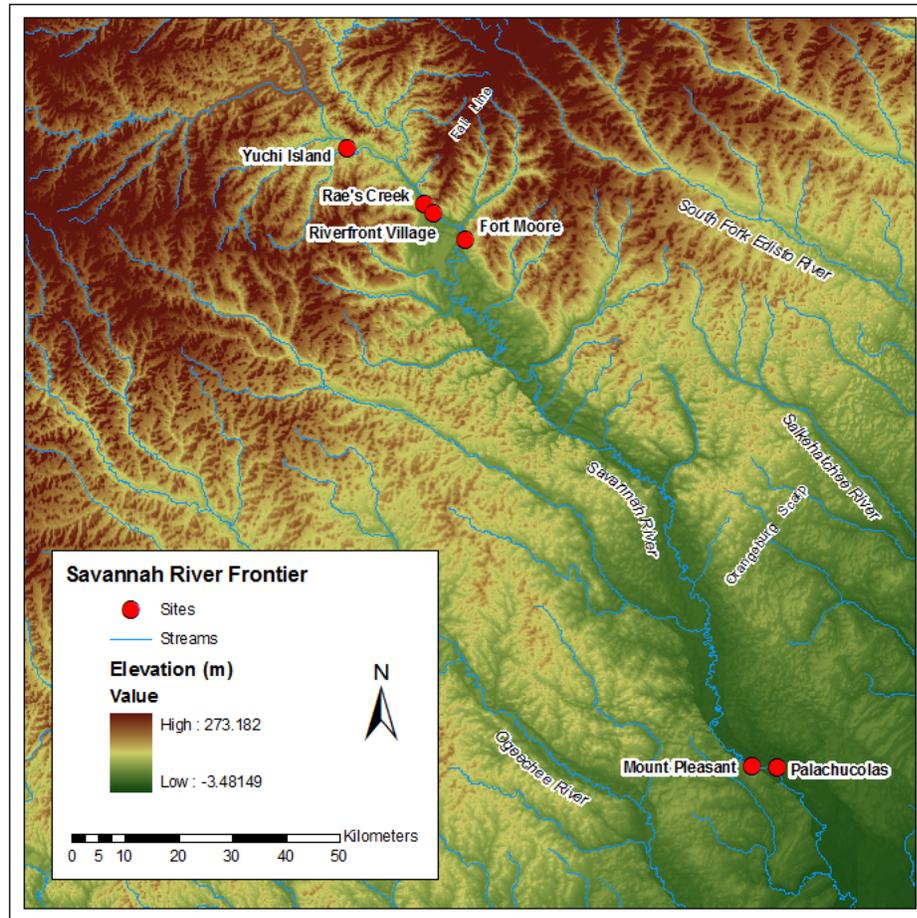


Figure II–12. Colonial Native American site clusters of the Savannah River Valley.

southeast being flat, but difficult to traverse due to the poorly-drained, unconsolidated soils of its broad, wet floodplains.

As cultural pathways, there were also strategic advantages to placing settlements near the Fall Line and Coastal Plain Scarps to prevent incursions by Spanish-armed natives from points south. This strategic advantage would have served well the security of both the Native and English populations of the region. From an economic perspective, these strategically located positions between the English and Spanish colonies would have also afforded the native communities the opportunity of trade with both parties. Critical trading paths to Charleston are known to have traversed the two regions, one running by Ft. Moore and the other by Palachucolas Town. Thus, a complex array of ecological, political, and economic factors account for the appearance of two major Native American site clusters during the colonial era.

Future research is needed to build an improved and statistically-valid sample size to further explore the character of this dynamic frontier landscape. Key observations of the existing site sample and future challenges to increasing the sample size include: low frequency and mobility of primary habitation sites exhibiting significant cultural

materials, lack of exposed native architecture or a visible built environment (e.g. earthworks), low archaeological visibility of secondary/extractive cultural sites, occupation of floodplain and adjacent environs with probable destruction of cultural remains by river meander and erosion, and low archaeological visibility due to the contracted/episodic nature of occupation.

Research in the Historic Graniteville District

Keith Stephenson and George Wingard

This year, we initiated archaeological research in Graniteville primarily focusing on its industrial beginnings during the antebellum period. Our project involves a community-oriented outreach plan designed to include interested citizens of the Graniteville Historic District (Figure II-13). We actively encourage residents to participate directly in the fieldwork and discovery of their own early mill town heritage. The general archaeological objective is to gain a better understanding of the cultural landscape of the mill workers' house-yards by identifying specific locations of out-buildings, wells, and subsistence garden-plots. Our specific agenda is to illustrate the welfare of each house's inhabitants during the 19th century on the basis of artifact types recovered from individual household middens.

The South Carolina state legislature granted a corporate charter to industrialist William Gregg for the Graniteville Manufacturing Company on December 15, 1845. During March 1846, his textile company bought almost 8,000 acres in the Sand Hills physiographic province of Horse Creek Valley (then the Edgefield District, now Aiken County). Here, on the banks of Horse Creek, Gregg designed a model "mill village" centered on a two-and-one-half storied textile mill some 350x50 feet in dimension with two front towers each enclosing a staircase. Atop the northernmost tower still hangs a large brass-bell that when sounded during the 19th century regimented the daily progression of labor activity. Gregg himself seems to have designed the mill after the fashion of those in New England, and had the facility constructed of locally quarried blue granite. When completed in 1849, the mill was fronted by a large commons consisting of a courtyard lawn with trees, shrubs, flowers, and trimmed gravel sidewalks all centered on a spouting, spring-fed water fountain. In his 1849 President's Report to the stockholders, Gregg stated that the village consisted of an Academy, a Hotel, 2 Churches (Methodist and Baptist denominations), several Stores, 10 Boarding Houses, 11 Supervisors' Houses, and 40 Workers' cottages. All buildings were constructed of native long-leaf pine in the Gothic Revival style especially popular during this era in rural settings. Each worker's cottage featured architectural symmetry with a fireplace serving two central rooms and two attic rooms. Exterior elements included steep gable roofs, vertical board and batten siding, carved vergeboard or bargeboard that decorated the gable and eave roofline, and matching hood-mold trim over the front center window. According to biographer Broadus Mitchel (1928), "William Gregg brought into existence the first typical Southern cotton-mill village." By so doing, Gregg created a pattern that would be emulated by numerous textile mill proprietors of "company towns" throughout the Deep South.



Figure II–13. Maggie Needham, along with Graniteville residents Kayleigh Ludwig and Gabbee Fee, excavating shovel test pits at House Lot No. 15.

In the early 1900s, a Superintendent of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, seemingly with intent, destroyed many of the mill’s original records, ledgers, and documents. Despite this loss, numerous—albeit contradictory—narratives have been published detailing the economic history of Gregg’s Graniteville textile enterprise. Conversely, no archaeology has ever been conducted at Graniteville to reveal the contextual record of this mill town. Thus, the material condition of the mill laborers that occupied Graniteville during the 19th century remains undocumented. Our purpose is to recover artifacts and identify cultural features that will chronicle early proletariat existence in one of the Deep South’s hallmark working-class communities. Since an obvious gap exists between the destroyed early documentary history and the 19th-century archaeological deposits at Graniteville, our theoretical concern involves the political economy of Graniteville and its influence on working-class domestic life there.

Twenty-three operatives’ cottages still stand along Gregg Street, otherwise known as Blue Row (Figure II–14). Originally, these structures were painted with a decorative slate-blue wash presumably to match the blue-colored granite of the mill. According to an 1850 letter by Gregg, each worker’s cottage had “from an acre to an acre and a half of ground attached to it.” Currently, each house lot is about one quarter acre in extent. Apparently, during the mid-20th century, the back portion of each original lot was subdivided for housing development. Other than the construction of a concrete sidewalk and curb lined with oak trees, the proposed subdivision never materialized. Our

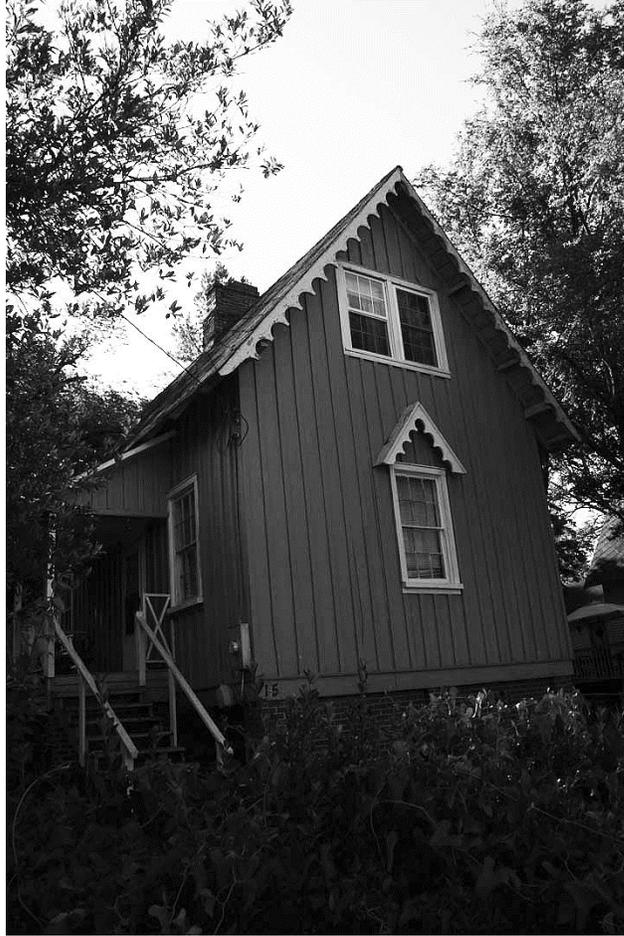


Figure II–14. Gothic Revival Style Cottage constructed ca. 1846 at House Lot No. 15.

archaeological efforts thus far have focused on testing the immediate yard around each house. Eventually, we plan to expand sampling to include those undeveloped lots that were part of the original household landscape.

William Gregg was meticulous in designing his mill town and personally managed all aspects of its construction. All workers' cottages were built according to identical specifications in dimension and each precisely spaced apart from one another. So we expect—based on this consistency in architecture and arrangement—that the array of out buildings, privies, wells, gardens, and animal pens will be exactly the same for each house-yard. This landscape patterning should prove evident through cultural feature locations and non-random artifact distributions. While excavation at each individual worker's row house offers the opportunity to study single families over time, testing at multiple house-yards holds the promise of being able to make comparisons among households. In turn, this will allow us to characterize any diversity throughout the entire neighborhood for the latter 19th century.

To date, we have surveyed 4 house lots excavating a total of 124 50x50 cm-shovel test pits on 5-m grids. About 25 potential cultural features have been encountered,

with most being possible post molds (Figure II–15). We have tentatively scheduled at least three house lots for further survey during the remainder of this year. Presently, we are engaged in the inventory and classification of recovered items. This information will allow us to generate data analyses of specific artifact patterns for each yard. These archaeological signatures, coupled with the location of recorded cultural features, will be employed to guide further testing and, eventually, the location of large block excavations.



Figure II–15. Post mold in bottom right corner of Shovel Test at House Lot No. 11.

At this point, we note that the bulk of recovered 19th-century materials primarily include personal items, architectural hardware and tools, food storage and serving-ware containers, and home-heating/cooking fuel resources such as coal. Especially evident are children's toys, school items (fragments of writing slate and slate pencils), personal adornment items, patent medicine bottles, as well as stoneware and refined earthenware vessels. These objects are associated with a personal use of space in the immediate yard area. Eventually, as we excavate the back portions of each original house yard, we expect to detect more generalized trash middens, as well as the location of privies, garden plots, and animal pens.

Ultimately, our research will expand to include the yards of boarding houses and particularly those of mill supervisors. The variety of artifact types recovered will point to any differences in affluence between the households of operatives and supervisors residing there. Through this socio-anthropological study, we will attain a deeper understanding of the social relations between the mill operatives and their supervisors. Visit our Graniteville Archaeological Project page on Facebook for further details and updates on this research.

Space and Time: The Culture Historical Setting for the Hollywood Phase of the Middle Savannah River Valley

Adam King, Karen Y. Smith, and Keith Stephenson

One of the many lines of inquiry that researchers of the Mississippian period in the middle Savannah River valley have pursued is that of chronology building. Ongoing survey and excavation as well as a concerted effort to bolster cultural sequences with radiometric dates have helped to refine the Mississippian chronological foundation constructed primarily by Anderson (1990a; 1990b; 1994; see also Anderson et al. 1986; Sassaman et al. 1990) for this region. Anderson's (1994:370) original Mississippian period sequence for the middle Savannah River valley included three phases: Lawton (provisional phase designation) ca. A.D. 1100 to 1250, Hollywood ca. A.D. 1250 to 1350, and Silver Bluff (provisional phase designation) ca. A.D. 1350 to 1450. Here, we attempt to refine the regional chronology of mound construction and use during the century-long Hollywood phase. Our goal is to attempt subcentennial resolution regarding the mound centers of the Hollywood phase.

Middle Savannah River Valley Phase Chronology and Pottery Types

The middle Savannah River valley is defined as the region from the Fall Line zone at Augusta, Georgia downstream to the Brier Creek confluence in Screven County, Georgia. In 1986, David Hally, James Rudolph, and David Anderson first defined the Hollywood phase based on pottery recovered at the type site near Augusta by Clemens de Baillou in 1965. Due to both spatial and temporal factors, these researchers decided that the Hollywood site assemblage was distinct enough to warrant its own phase designation. As Jared Wood (2009:214) points out, the pottery from Hollywood was distinctive in presence/absence and frequency of types, as well as rim treatments to prompt Anderson, Hally, and Rudolph (1986) to assign it to a new spatial and temporal phase in their sequence for the Savannah River valley. These researchers note that the ceramic complex of the Hollywood phase closely resembles that of the Pee Dee phase Town Creek site in North Carolina as demonstrated in a comparative study by Reid (1965). These researchers cross-date the Hollywood phase to between A.D. 1250 and 1350 on the basis of a radiocarbon series published by Dickens (1976:198) for Town Creek. Primary Hollywood ceramic types are Savannah Check Stamped, Plain and Burnished Plain, and Complicated Stamped dominated by variations of the filfot-cross motifs and other related designs. Additional characteristics include cane punctations and large riveted nodes impressed with cane punctations on unthickened jar rims (Anderson 1994:370; Anderson et al. 1986:40-41; Hally and Rudolph 1986:62-63).

The Hollywood phase ceramic complex is characterized by Anderson as a transitional Pee Dee/Irene and Savannah (Early/Middle Mississippian) assemblage distinguished by the presence of the following formal types listed here. The complicated stamped pottery of the Hollywood phase is dominated by variations on the filfot motif (the filfot scroll and filfot cross) along with other related designs such as the concentric circle, cross-in-circle, and figure 8. Additional characteristics include cane punctations

and sizeable riveted nodes or rosettes impressed with cane punctations on unthickened jar rims (Anderson 1994:370). We emphasize that a typical Hollywood phase vessel jar is decorated with two encircling lines of annular indentations and four large nodes placed at equal intervals along the exterior of the rim (Holmes 1992/1903:136). Although vessels bearing double-row punctations and large nodes are present on Irene period jars on the Atlantic coast, the typical Irene decorative trait is of a continuous series of cane-punctated rosettes that encircle the rim below the lip (see examples in Caldwell and McCann 1941:Plate XVII, vessels 39 and 116).

Frequency Seriation

Traditionally, frequency seriation was one of the preferred techniques for the chronological ordering of assemblages and sites prior to the advent of radiocarbon dating. Frequency seriation of ceramic assemblages requires the use of historical pottery types, or types whose distributions are unimodally distributed through time. It is the historical nature of certain pottery types—popularity peaks—that enables the ordering of multiple assemblages. The likelihood that the final order is a chronology increases when several pottery types display unimodal distributions throughout a given sequence. The guiding tenant of frequency seriation is known today as the popularity principle (O'Brien and Lyman 1999). This principle holds that the relative frequencies of pottery types through time should exhibit smooth and continuous changes that approximate a normal curve. The rate of change must be gradual with no abrupt breaks in the sequence resulting in the classic battleship-shaped, or unimodal, frequency distribution.

As O'Brien and Lyman (1999:117-119) have discussed, three conditions must be met for a seriation to be a chronology. Each of these requirements of frequency seriation serves to minimize other sources of variation that may confound temporal trends among the data. First, all assemblages used must be of similar duration. Second, assemblages must be from the same cultural tradition. Third, assemblages must be from the same local area. These last two conditions are attempts to ensure that the variation being measured is only that of time. On the basis of these conditions, the following discussion posits a temporal continuity (i.e., chronology) for the mound centers in the study region.

For comparative purposes, a frequency seriation including sites in the upper Coastal Plain and middle Piedmont of the Savannah River valley along with the mound centers was constructed based on the surface decoration of ceramic types as defined above. The Beaverdam phase type site, as well as two identified Lawton phase sites (38AK753 and Riverfront Village), and one Silver Bluff phase site (38AK757) are included in the seriation to provide a temporal ordering of the Hollywood phase mound centers. The ceramic frequencies from which the seriation is derived are provided in Table II-1. A frequency seriation for the mound centers is shown in Figure II-16. Pottery samples from all proveniences at each site were aggregated and arranged in increasing or decreasing frequency around the mode, or maximum point of occurrence. The assumption here, as Blitz and Lorenz (2006:62) note, is “that the highest frequency of a ceramic type corresponds to a time when the ceramic type achieved maximum popularity

Table II-1. Ceramic Frequencies for Mound Centers and Sites in the SRS Region.

Counts	Etowah Comp. Stamped	Etowah Corncob Marked	Savannah Check Stamped	Savannah/Irene Comp. Stamped	Savannah Cord Marked	Total
38AK757	0	0	3	365	40	408
Topper	0	1	61	53	22	137
Mason's Plantation	0	0	122	108	6	236
Lawton	0	140	2530	1512	174	4356
Hollywood	13	5	2212	804	87	3121
Red Lake	0	40	1883	197	14	2134
Spring Lake	0	261	1284	229	8	1782
Beaverdam	112	409	1276	117	0	1914
Riverfront Village	3059	6591	5132	0	0	14782
38AK753	88	29	7	0	0	124

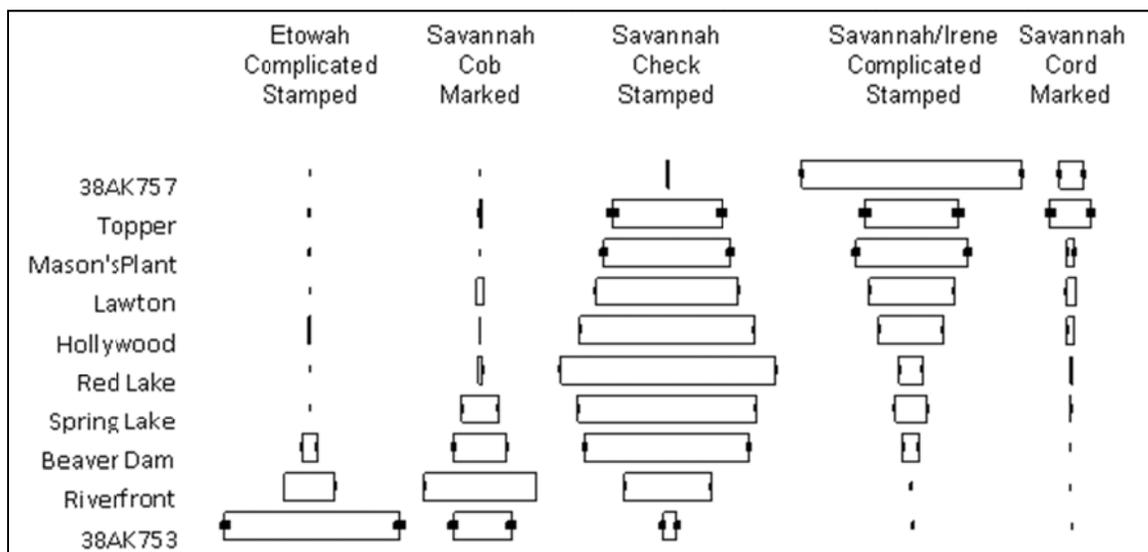


Figure II-16. A frequency seriation for the mound centers and sites of the SRS region.

of use.” The frequency seriation chart reveals a relative order in ceramic types for the 10 sites that does not violate the conditions established for a seriation to be an actual chronology. First, there is not much difference in spatial variation as all of the sites are in a local region defined specifically by geological and environmental parameters. Second, there is little functional variation within each of these communities (all are farmsteads, villages, or mound centers in an extensive agriculturally-based Mississippian political economy). Therefore, the only variation being measured through the frequency seriation is that of time. If this hypothesis is correct, what this allows in a more nuanced

chronology of mound center settlement within the century-long Hollywood phase. The fact that different percentages of pottery types occur at each site indicates a progressive ordering, otherwise a lack in temporal variation, or contemporaneity, would be obvious by the presence of the same frequencies for each site.

This frequency seriation diagram is a handy graphical summary of variation in ceramic-type abundance across these middle Savannah River sites; however, determining whether or not the sequence is chronological, as we suspect it is, requires independent data. Frequency seriations are always ONLY hypotheses. In modern American archaeology, radiocarbon dates provide the most common independent test of seriations of prehistoric assemblages. More often, however, radiocarbon dates are used to the *exclusion* of relative dating methods. In key situations, the dating process is not clear cut, and radiocarbon dating alone *will not provide* the answers. As we describe momentarily, determining the occupational sequence for Mississippian sites on the middle Savannah River using radiocarbon dates presents just such a confounding situation.

Decades of work on sites in the region have produced a robust dataset of 42 radiocarbon dates (Table II–2). These dates were processed at the University of Georgia, Beta Analytic Inc., and Diachronic Inc. from material provided by a number of researchers, including David Hally, Adam King, James Rudolph, Keith Stephenson, Thomas Whitley, and Jared Wood. Of the 42 total available dates, we removed 7 without further consideration: 2 were from river mussel shell; 3 were Woodland period; and 2 were protohistoric, leaving 37 dates in the set. We calibrated these dates by site tentatively arranged according to the frequency seriation in order to test the hypothesized ordering.

The initial calibrations support the broad temporal trends we hypothesized on the basis of our ceramic analysis (Figure II–17). For example, 38AK753 and Riverfront date to the early Mississippian period. Beaverdam is a little later than our earliest two sites, and most of the remaining dates fall squarely within the middle Mississippian Hollywood phase. We had hoped for better chronological resolution within the Hollywood phase, but quickly realized we were dealing with a major issue for this time period.

The problem concerns the calibration curve or, more specifically, the wiggles or ambiguous regions on it (Figure II–18). In simple terms, an ambiguous region on the curve is a region where radiocarbon determinations and their error ranges have multiple intercepts and substantially wider error ranges in calibrated years than they should if the relationship between radiocarbon years and calendar years were truly linear. For the Mississippian period, there are two ambiguous regions on the curve that pose problems. We focus the remaining discussion and analysis on the second region which encompasses the entire Hollywood phase and then some, from ca. 1250 and 1400 A.D.

We searched the literature for case studies that resolve the wiggles and found none. We emailed Darden Hood of Beta Analytic Inc., who simply said, “It is what it is.” Insofar as we were able to determine, radiocarbon dates that calibrate within these

Table II–2. Radiocarbon and TL Dates for Mound Centers and Sites in the SRS Region

Radiocarbon and AMS Dates			Measured	Conventional	Calibrated Date	
Site No.	Name	Sample No.	Age	Age	(1 sigma)	
9SN4	Red Lake	Beta-144167	700+/-30	720+/-30	AD 1275 to 1290	
9SN4	Red Lake	Beta-144168	850+/-60	1080+/-60	AD 895 to 1010	
9SN4	Red Lake	Beta-144169	670+/-60	900+/-60	AD 1035 to 1210	
9SN4	Red Lake	UGA-R01264	928+/-49	911+/-49	AD 1141 to 1168	
9SN4	Red Lake	UGA-R01265	622+/-42	627+/-42	AD 1295 to 1392	
9SN4	Red Lake	UGA-R01266	622+/-42	624+/-42	AD 1296 to 1392	
9SN4	Red Lake	UGA-R01653	1053+/-60	1033+/-60	AD 898 to 1042	
9SN4	Red Lake	UGA-R01653-b repeat	1693+/-58	1674+/-58	AD 259 to 427	
9SN215	Spring Lake	UGA-R01571	717+/-40	707+/-40	AD 1264 to 1380	
9SN215	Spring Lake	UGA-R01572	582+/-37	574+/-37	AD 1316 to 1411	
9SN215	Spring Lake	UGA-R01573	736+/-40	725+/-40	AD 1255 to 1375	
38AL11	Lawton	Beta-131099	650+/-50	640+/-50	AD 1290 to 1390	
38AL11	Lawton	Beta-131100	101.1+/-0.7 %	101.6+/-0.7 %	modern	
38AL11	Lawton	Beta-132944	680+/-40	660+/-40	AD 1290 to 1385	
38AL11	Lawton	Beta-145500	710+/-40	700+/-40	AD 1280 to 1300	
38AL11	Lawton	Beta-145502	650+/-40	660+/-40	AD 1290 to 1390	
38AL11	Lawton	UGA-R01261	759+/-45	741+/-45	AD 1227 to 1288	
38AL11	Lawton	UGA-R01262	712+/-43	691+/-43	AD 1271 to 1384	
38AL11	Lawton	UGA-R01263	898+/-57	903+/-57	AD 1043 to 1205	
38AL11	Lawton	UGA-R01282	681+/- 43	666+/-43	AD 1280 to 1387	
9RI1	Hollywood	Beta-134794	550+/-40	580+/-60	AD 1310 to 1410	
9RI1	Hollywood	Beta-144165	770+/-40	770+/-40	AD 1235 to 1280	
9RI1	Hollywood	Beta-145333	690+/-40	690+/-40	AD 1280 to 1300	
38AK15	Mason's	Beta-248330	640+/-40	680+/-40	AD 1280 to 1380	
38AK15	Mason's	Beta-248331	600+/-40	640+/-40	AD 1290 to 1390	
Thermoluminescence Dates				Age	Calendar Date	
Site No.	Name	Sample Number		(years AD)	(1 sigma)	
38AL11	Lawton	UW564		1316+/-66	AD 1250 to 1382	
				and	1471+/-59	AD 1412 to 1530
38AL11	Lawton	UW565		1273+/-70	AD 1203 to 1343	

ambiguous regions cannot be distinguished from one another on the basis of dates alone. In terms of our goal here, this means we cannot use the radiocarbon dataset to verify our ceramic seriation. However, a relatively new method of date analysis, called sequence analysis, is available through OxCal, that takes into account some “prior information” about the samples to smooth the posterior calibrated date distributions. This prior information can be the stratigraphic order of the dated samples, or, as in our case, the hypothesized (“seriated”) order of samples or sites. OxCal sequence results are reported as prior and posterior distributions and each calibrated date is assigned an agreement index, or a statistical assessment of how well the date fits the sequence provided, and an overall agreement index for the sequence.

We used the combine function in OxCal to average dates that were statistically equivalent from similar contexts (Figure II–19). We then performed the sequence

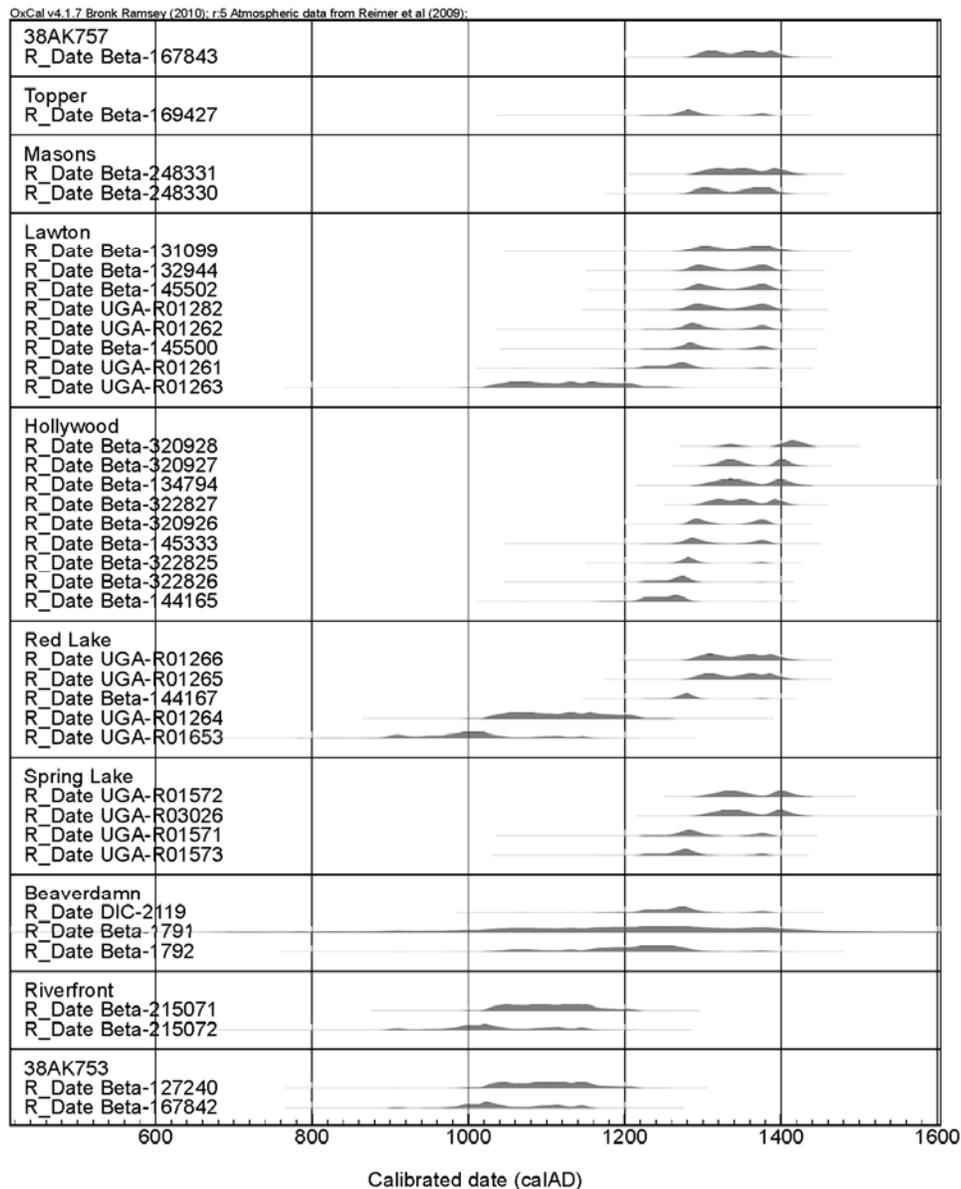


Figure II–17. Calibrated radiocarbon dates for mound centers and sites in the SRS Region.

analysis in a step by step [an iterative] process, removing one date at a time based on low agreement scores, until we reached a sequence where the overall agreement was high. We won't go through each step [iteration] here, but basically the dates that look anomalously early for a given site did turn out to have low agreement scores and were removed. We are still in the process of developing the most defensible sequence model, and there is an outlier function that we hope to utilize in future delineations [iterations]. So, we emphasize that these results are tentative.

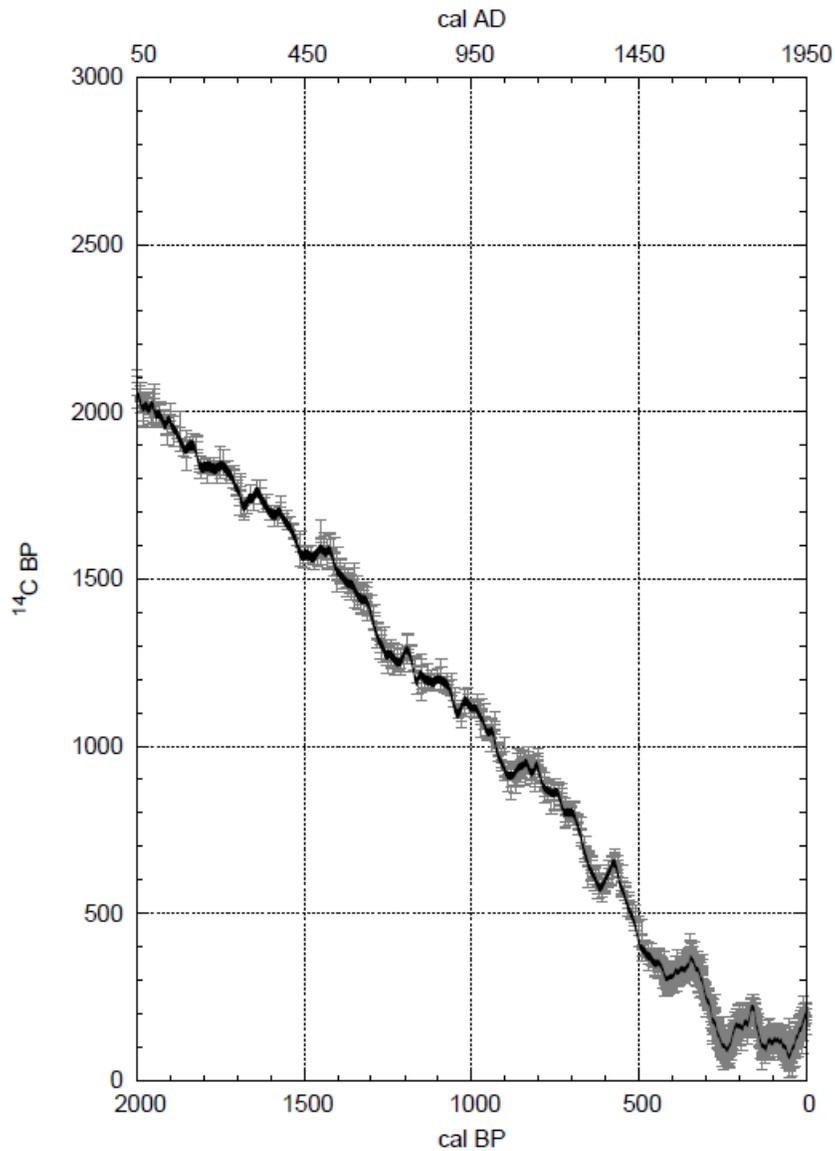
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Figure A13 The IntCal04 terrestrial calibration curve (1-standard deviation envelope) and data with 1-standard deviation error bars in ^{14}C increased by the laboratory error multipliers described in the text. The uncertainty in the calendar ages is not shown, but is taken into account in the random walk model.

Figure II–18. The calibration curve showing wiggles or ambiguous regions.

Of the 37 initial dates, 22 have distributions that can be modeled to fit the sequence we provided OxCal on the basis of the ceramic seriation. Tentatively, this means we cannot reject the hypothesis that the ceramic seriation is measuring the passage of time.

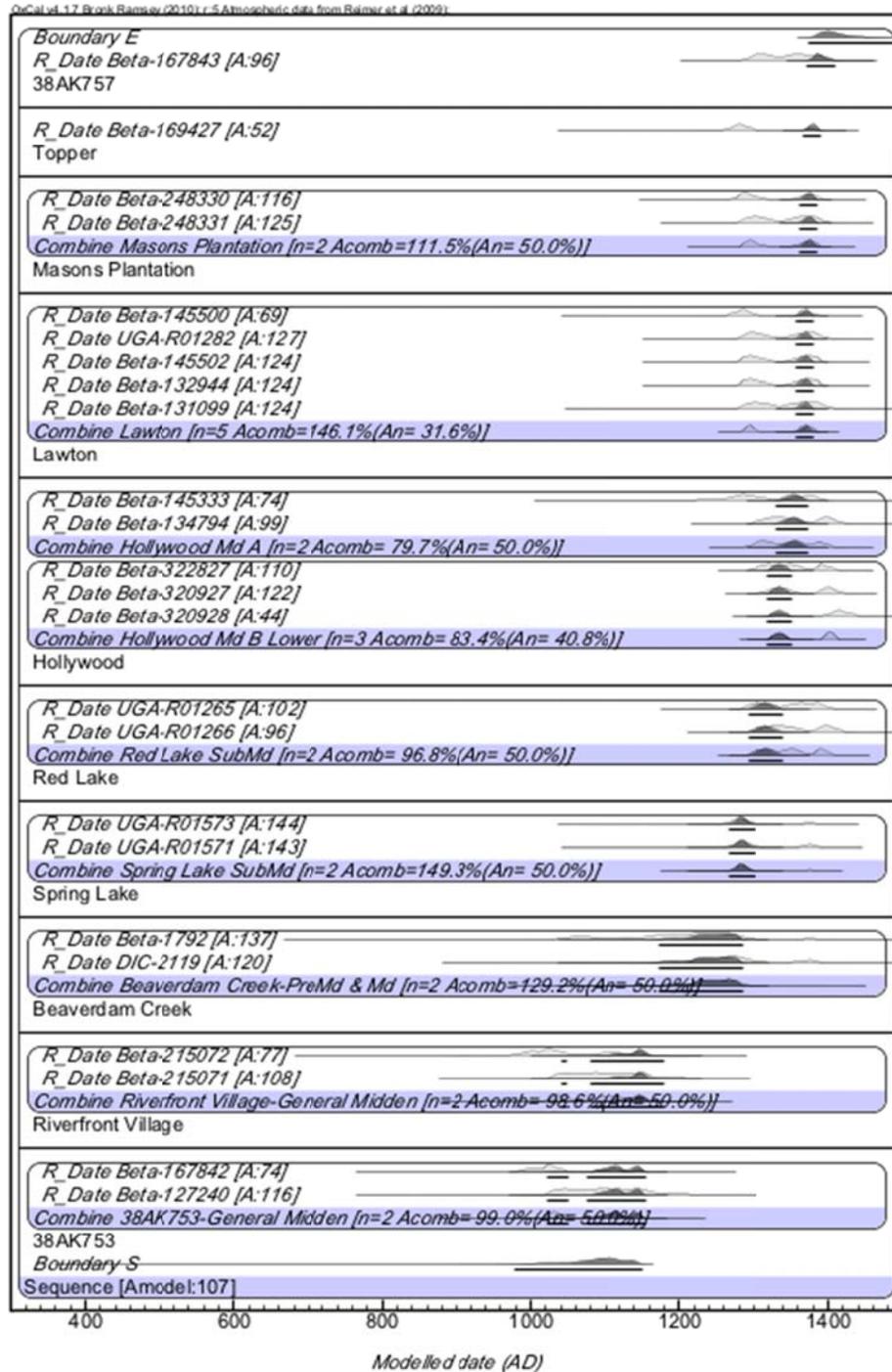


Figure II-19. A sequence analysis of averaged radiocarbon dates for mound centers and sites in the SRS area.

Based on the seriation and the radiocarbon data analysis, we conclude that occupation of the habitation sites and mound centers begins with that at 38AK753 (cal. age A.D. 1092 – 1168) and Riverfront Village (cal. age A.D. 1025 – 1151; Whitley 2009:Figure 4); then, seemingly a temporal gap between ca. A.D. 1170 – 1225; then,

Beaverdam Mound (cal. age A.D. 1226 – 1279; Rudolph and Hally 1985:Table 110); followed by Spring Lake (cal. age A.D. 1269 – 1389); Red Lake (cal. age A.D. 1283 – 1380); Hollywood (cal. age A.D. 1225 – 1295 and cal. age A.D. 1285 – 1386, although this temporal designation may be problematic given the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex material in Mound B and a possible earlier occupation as discussed below); Lawton (cal. age A.D. 1281 – 1376); Mason's Plantation (cal. age 1285 – 1385); Topper (cal. age A.D. 1263 – 1379), and finally 38AK757 (cal. age A.D. 1299 – 1398).

Prior to this study, a diachronic perspective of mound center polities in the middle Savannah River valley based on a traditional, culture-historical seriation of ceramic types has never been attempted to evaluate the coarse-grained chronology proposed previously for the region. This finer-grained temporal distinction allows for a better understanding of regional settlement and, by extension, a more accurate assessment of previous models put forth to account for the organizational variation of middle Savannah River valley polities. Obviously, our argument that the regional mound centers were not contemporaneous, but rather sequential, will be bolstered by additional collections as needed to increase the sample units for seriation analysis.

Many Mississippianists genuinely believe, and contend, that if temporal phases have been paired down to intervals of 100—or even 50—years, then these are of short enough duration to encompass contemporary communities and are of high enough resolution to identify accurate spatial patterning in regional chiefdom settlement. This is due in part to the idea that most Mississippian chiefdom cycles were 100 years or less (*sensu* Hally 2008:19), which, in fact, may be a fair assessment. Alternatively, one can logically intuit from archaeological data the possibility that specified chiefdoms may have thrived for only a generation due to the inability of elites to maintain exploitation of surplus production and labor. Thus in this research, we advocate that one particular method for exploring this alternative to century-long chiefdom duration involves the calculation of relative percentages (i.e., frequency seriation) of identifiable ceramic pottery types by site assemblage provenience.

Designing Exhibits for the Beech Island Agricultural Museum

Tammy F. Herron

In 2005, the Beech Island Historical Society (BIHS) was awarded a \$200,000 Rural Business Enterprise Grant from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the USDA's Rural Development Program. These funds were used to renovate a historic brick barn dating to the 1800s that is situated directly behind the BIHS. As renovations were being made to the barn, members were set to the task of finding funding to create exhibits for the new Beech Island Agricultural Museum that will be housed in this historic structure (Figure II-20).

The BIHS applied for and was awarded an \$18,000.00 matching Product Development Grant from the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor. As a partial



Figure II–20. Configuring the mural and cut-out for the Plantation Period section.

match, the BIHS received a \$13,500.00 Accommodations Tax Grant from Aiken County to be used for planning, designing, and fabricating exhibits for the new Beech Island Agricultural Museum. Tammy Herron, Curator of the SRARP, has been writing text, compiling images, and taking photographs for the new museum exhibits that will chronicle the importance of agriculture in the Beech Island area through the ages. There will be four major sections in the museum devoted to the following: 1) Native Americans – Beech Island’s Earliest Farming Families; 2) Colonial and Settlement Period; 3) Plantation Period/Rise of the Plantation System; and 4) Modern Farming. These exhibits will include material excavated archaeologically from sites in the Beech Island area, such as the Meyer site (38AK615), a colonial-period Swiss farmstead located just south of the BIHS, as well as antiques donated by a number of the farming families in the local community.

Each of the murals that will serve as backdrops for the major sections through the Plantation Period have been printed and are ready to install, as well as some of the text panels. Installation will begin in September of this year. Three additional text panels are in press; however, due to a lack of funding, the remainder of the text panels cannot be printed at this time. A fundraiser will be held in the near future to debut the museum’s progress in the hopes of raising funds to complete the exhibits. The LCDR Warren W. Broome USN Gift Shop has been completed in the southeast corner of the building and is open for business (Figure II–21 and Figure II–22).



Figure II-21. Constructing the counter in the LCDR Warren W. Broome USN Gift Shop.



Figure II-22. View of the newly finished LCDR Warren W. Broome USN Gift Shop.

PART III. PUBLIC EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Christopher R. Moore

As set forth in the PMOA, and implemented through the DOE/SCIAA cooperative agreement, the SRARP continued to offer a variety of educational and outreach programs in FY12, including archaeological displays, lectures, tours, and special assistance for the public. Outreach activities were higher in FY12 and continued with an emphasis on archaeological displays at area events and the “You Be the Archaeologist” program conducted at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary located near Jackson, South Carolina. Flintknapping demonstrations and displays of lithic artifacts and raw material types continued to be popular at educational events.

In FY12, 235 students participated in the program at Silver Bluff, while more than 3,800 people attended public outreach displays at USC Aiken's Science Education and Enrichment Day (SEED), Kids Earth Day in North Augusta, and the South Carolina Archaeological Society Fall Field Day at Lynches River State Park. Numerous other outreach activities included lecture seminars for the volunteers at the Topper Paleoamerican Survey excavation and the CSRA Geological Society. Additionally, artifact displays were prepared for the Georgia on My Mind Day and the SRS Take Our Children to Work Day.

SRARP VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Christopher R. Moore and Tammy F. Herron

The mission of the public education program here at the SRARP is furthered through the active participation of our volunteers as we continuously strive to bridge the gap between archaeologists and the public. Staff members of the SRARP are sincerely grateful for the contributions of our volunteers. Indeed, much of the research that we carry out would not be possible without the assistance and support of the volunteers.

During FY12, the SRARP continued to expand its volunteer-based research programs. Due to the fact that archaeological research of the 19th-century mill town of Graniteville is being conducted off-site, several of the local residents of the community were encouraged to visit, and, in some instances, participate in the ongoing excavation. Volunteers included Gabbee Fee, George Heath, Kayleigh Ludwig, Brian Milner, and Maggie Needham. Excavations such as these serve to inform the general public of the significance of archaeological sites with the hope of fostering their support of archaeological preservation, education, and research.

Mr. Heath, a former resident of the area that would become the Savannah River Plant (known today as the SRS), has also been assisting with processing artifacts recovered as a result of these excavations, including water-screening, sorting artifacts,

and weighing brick fragments. Since Mr. Heath and his family used to live here on the land prior to its acquisition by the Federal Government, he is able to tell us where some of the former residents lived, where businesses were once located, and point out “features” across the landscape where now only trees and ornamental vegetation exists. Mr. Heath is a wealth of information and has been able to identify some of the artifacts in the collection that were commonplace items in everyday life when he was growing up, such as wagon parts. We affectionately refer to him as our “Cold War artifact.”

Long-time volunteer Jill Nazarete assisted with a variety of tasks in the lab this year, including data entry, reintegrating artifacts into the collection, sorting artifacts, washing artifacts, preliminary analysis of artifacts, secondary analysis of daub samples from a Mississippian period site, and Xeroxing. Throughout the course of the fiscal year, Mrs. Nazarete donated a total of 204 hours of volunteer time to the program.

The Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program (CBVRP), implemented in FY09, involves the interested public in geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental research of Carolina bays located throughout the CSRA. Now in its fourth year, the CBVRP logged approximately 1,200 volunteer hours (an increase of nearly 400 hours over FY11). This year, volunteer hours were focused on completing lab work and the analysis of data collected from previous volunteer excavations. Tasks involved washing and sorting artifacts, lithic analysis, analysis of archaeological sediments (i.e., sieving), flotation, and data entry. In addition, volunteers assisted in continued archaeological excavations and testing at Flamingo Bay (38AK469). CBVRP volunteers for FY12 included Rooney Floyd, John Hutto, Jill Nazarete, Bob Van Buren, Jessica Webb, and John Whatley.

Over the course of the fiscal year, our volunteers have logged in approximately 1,550 hours of work. The staff of the SRARP would like to acknowledge the hard work and diligence of the volunteers who support the program by giving of their time to aid in advancing the research conducted here at the SRARP.

CINEMATIC OUTREACH

George L. Wingard

George Wingard continued his association with filmmaker Mark Albertin of Scrapbook Video Productions this year with the continued filming and editing of “Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay” and two projects in the planning stage. The documentary will discuss what is known about the enslaved-potter Dave, the area in which he lived and worked, and put Dave’s life into a historical context. The excavation of one of Dave’s alkaline-glazed stoneware creations by the SRARP will also be highlighted: how it was discovered, why it was found where it was, and finally the use of the vessel as an outreach tool. This past year, interviews have been conducted with University of South Carolina Professor Dr. Bobby Donaldson and Edgefield Potters Steve Ferrell and Justin Guy. Darion McCloud, an actor from Columbia, South Carolina, was filmed portraying Dave for several key sequences, adding much to the quality of the film (Figure III-1).



Figure III–1. Actor Darion McCloud portraying the enslaved-potter Dave in a key scene from the documentary.

Collaboration with Mark and Scrapbook Video Productions will continue with two new productions that will spotlight more SRARP research. In the planning stages is a short film about the research and excavation at Galphin’s Trading Post in Jackson, South Carolina and potentially a short on Mississippian period Native American research on the SRS. The use of short films and the internet make it simple to share research with those interested in a more concise manner.

JOURNALISTIC OUTREACH

George L. Wingard

Throughout the course of the year, the SRARP has been fortunate that two ongoing research projects have garnered the public’s interest and have been promoted by the local media. The Graniteville Archaeological Project has been a great success and has developed into a popular outreach venue. The excavation has captivated the public, and a tour has been developed that explores the town and its history. Both the excavations and the tours have been covered by the local newspaper and have garnered a spot on the local news. The filming of the documentary about the discovery of a shattered, alkaline glazed stoneware churn created by the enslaved potter Dave—and discovered by the SRARP—has also been highlighted in print. Local and regional newspapers have shown great interest in this project and have really helped to get it noticed. In all case, the SRARP has been given due credit, which helps to inform the public of SRARP’s mission on the SRS and the importance of protecting cultural resources. The following list of journalistic articles relating to these two outreach projects have appeared in the CSRA media this year.

Mills, Chad

2012 Augusta News Channel WRDW filmed the Graniteville Archaeological Project in March. Both George Wingard and Maggie Needham were interviewed on camera by Chad Mills.

Pavey, Rob

2012 SRS Historian, Filmmaker Tell Story of Slave Potter. *Augusta Chronicle* 12 January: B1, B2. Augusta, GA. (Note: This article was republished by the Associated Press and dispersed as far as *The Globe* in London.)

Derrick, Suzanne

2012 "The Little Pot That Could" On Display. *The Edgefield Advertiser* 8 February: A1, A6. Edgefield, SC.

Stone, Suzanne

2012 Duo Investigates Old Graniteville through Digging. *The Aiken Standard* 19 February: A2. Aiken, SC.

Sparks, Preston

2012 Spirit Captured in Clay/Daves' Historic Handiwork. *USC Times* 16 February: A3. Columbia, SC.

Hughes, Haley

2012 Archaeology Group Explores Yards of Early Mill Workers. *Aiken Standard* 16 March: A2. Aiken, SC.

McAden, Fitz

2012 Dinner and a Lecture: "Ghost Towns." *The Beaufort Gazette* 21 May: C9. Beaufort, SC.

Whitaker, Ashley

2012 Uncover Site History with the Archaeology Program at SRS. *The Board Beat* Spring Newsletter: A12, A13. Aiken, SC.

Mack, Tom

2012 Savannah River Archaeology Program Cast Wide Net. *The Aiken Standard* 10 August: C2. Aiken, SC.

Mack, Tom

2012 Columnist Spends Day Tracking Film Crew. *The Aiken Standard* 24 August: C2. Aiken, SC.

Kahn, Eve M.

2012 Slave Potter's Presence Emerges in Fragments. *The New York Times* 31 August: C23. New York, NY.

The Aiken Standard

2012 [The Horse Creek Historical Society announces a lecture by George Wingard on the Graniteville Archaeological Project at its monthly meeting on September 3.] 1 September: 2C; 2 September: 3C; 3 September: 5C. Aiken, SC.

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1986 *Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Piedmont*. Laboratory of Archaeology Series Report, No. 24 and Georgia Archaeological Research Design Papers, No. 2. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

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Townsend, D. T.

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APPENDIX. PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

PUBLISHED PAPERS

Dahl, Östen, J. Christopher Gillam, David G. Anderson, José Iriarte, and Silvia M. Copé
2012 Linguistic Diversity Zones and Cartographic Modeling: GIS as a Method for Understanding the Prehistory of Lowland South America. In *Ethnicity in Ancient Amazonia: Reconstructing Past Identities from Archaeology, Linguistics, and Ethnohistory*, edited by Alf Hornberg and Jonathan Hill, pp. 211-224. University of Colorado Press, Boulder.

Gillam, J. Christopher

2012 Toyama's Changing Landscapes. In *Atlas of Historical Landscape: Japan and East Asian Inland Seas*, NEOMAP Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, pp. 86-88. Kyoto, Japan.

Gillam, J. Christopher, and Carlos Zeballos

2012 Prehistoric Great Migrations: Humanities Global Advance on Nature. In *Atlas of Historical Landscape: Japan and East Asian Inland Seas*, NEOMAP Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, pp. 26-27. Kyoto, Japan.

Gillam, J. Christopher, Carlos Zeballos, Oki Nakamura, and Tomohiko Matsumori

2012 Methodology: How Do We Study Past Landscapes? In *Atlas of Historical Landscape: Japan and East Asian Inland Seas*, NEOMAP Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, pp. 46-47. Kyoto, Japan.

King, Adam

2012 Mississippian in the Deep South: Common Themes in Varied Histories. In *The Oxford Handbook of North American Archaeology*, edited by T. R. Pauketat, pp. 509-522. Oxford University Press, New York.

King, Adam, and Keith Stephenson

2012 Archival Research of the Hollywood Mound Site. *Early Georgia* 40(1):87-101.

Williams, Mark, and Keith Stephenson

2012 Henry L. Reynolds, Jr.: Georgia's Greatest 19th Century Archaeologists. *Early Georgia* 40(1):69-85.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS AND POSTERS

Gillam, J. Christopher

2012 Ancient Landscapes and Cultural Heritage of the Toyama Bay and neighboring regions, Japan. In "Session 2: Inland Seas from the Past to the Future: Landscape history, heritage and identity," of the conference, *Inland Seas in Global Perspective: International Conference on the Archaeology, History and Heritage Management of Coastal Landscapes*. Leiden University, The Netherlands.

2012 *Toyama's Changing Landscapes*. Poster presentation at the 2012 NEOMAP Landscape Workshop, "Atlas of Historic Landscapes," Research Institute for Humanity and Nature. Kyoto, Japan.

2012 *Preserving Prehistoric and Historic Landscapes: A Perspective from Southeastern North America*. Invited paper for the 2012 NEOMAP Landscape Workshop, "Landscape Preservation from the Perspective of Neolithisation and Modernization," Research Institute for Humanity and Nature. Kyoto, Japan.

Kiernan, Kevin, Keith Stephenson, and Karen Y. Smith

2012 Preston Holder's WPA Excavations of the Evelyn Plantation Mounds in Glynn County, Georgia. Paper presented at the Fall Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Athens, GA.

King, Adam

2012 Re-setting Time, Freezing Space: the Final Mortuary Ritual at Etowah's Mound C. Paper presented at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Memphis, TN.

King, Adam, Keith Stephenson, and Karen Smith

2012 Space and Time: The Culture Historical Setting for the Hollywood Phase of the Middle Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 8th Annual Symposium on Southeastern Coastal Plain Archaeology, South Georgia College, Douglas, GA.

Moore, Christopher R., and Mark J. Brooks

2012 Presenting Archaeological Science to the Public: A Medley of Geoarchaeological Research by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. Paper presented at the Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Andrew H. Ivester, Terry A. Ferguson, and James K. Feathers

2011 Geoarchaeological Investigations of Carolina Bay Sand Rims in the Central Savannah River Area, South Carolina: Site Formation Processes and Geochronology. Poster presented at the Developing International Geoarchaeology Conference-2011, Knoxville, TN.

Sawyer, Johann, and Adam King

2011 Shell Gorgets as Female Regalia at Etowah. Paper presented at the 68th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Jacksonville, FL.

Smallwood, Shane, Andrew H. Ivester, Mark J. Brooks, Christopher R. Moore, and Terry A. Ferguson

2012 Magnetic Mineral Composition and Depositional Processes on a Carolina Bay Rim. Poster presented at the 61st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Section, Geological Society of America, Asheville, NC.

Stephenson, Keith, and George Wingard

2012 Cottages for the Proletariat: Life and Labor on Blue Row in the Graniteville Textile Mill Village, 1850-1875. Paper presented at the Inaugural Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Charleston, SC.

Stephenson, Keith, Kevin Kiernan, and Karen Y. Smith

2011 Preston Holder's WPA Excavations of the Evelyn Plantation Mounds in Glynn County, Georgia. Paper presented at the 68th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Jacksonville, FL.

Stephenson, Keith, Frankie Snow, and Karen Smith

2012 Connectedness and Ceremonialism in Swift Creek Societies of the Interior Georgia Coastal Plain. Paper presented at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Memphis, TN.

Wingard, George and Keith Stephenson

2012 Rural Life on the Aiken Plateau: Investigations at an Early 20th-Century Tenant Farm and the Stoneware of Enslaved African-American Potter-Poet Dave. Paper presented at the Inaugural Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Charleston, SC.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CURRENT RESEARCH

Anderson, Derek T., Albert C. Goodyear, and Rooney Floyd

2011 The Sallie D. Boozer Metavolcanic Biface Cache from the G. F. Boozer Farm, Newberry County, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities* 43:86-87.

Brooks, Mark J., Christopher R. Moore, and Andrew H. Ivester

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Gillam, J. Christopher

2012 Preserving Cultural Landscapes and NEOMAP Project Update for 2012. *Legacy* 15(1):22-23.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Andrew H. Ivester, Terry A. Ferguson, and James K. Feathers

2012 Radiocarbon and Luminescence Dating at Flamingo Bay (38AK469): Implications for Site Formation Processes and Artifact Burial at a Carolina Bay. *Legacy* 16(1):16-21.

REVIEWS OF ARTICLES, MANUSCRIPTS, AND PROPOSALS

Gillam, J. Christopher

Article review for *American Antiquity*.

Article review for *Current Research in the Pleistocene*.

King, Adam

Article review for *American Antiquity*.

Article review for *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Article review for National Science Foundation.

Article review for University Press of Florida.

BOOK REVIEWS

Moore, Christopher R.

(in press) Review of *Across Atlantic Ice: The Origin of America's Clovis Culture*, by Dennis J. Stanford and Bruce A. Bradley, University of California Press, Berkeley, for *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Thornock, Christopher

2011 Review of *Guardians of the Valley: Chickasaws in Colonial South Carolina and Georgia*, by Edward J. Cashin, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, for *South Carolina Antiquities* Vol. 43:23-24.

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSANT AND SESSION CHAIR

Gillam, J. Christopher

2012 Chair of Session I, Part 2, "Inland Seas of Cultural Interactions and Diversity," of the conference, *Inland Seas in Global Perspective: International Conference on the Archaeology, History and Heritage Management of Coastal Landscapes*. Leiden University, The Netherlands.

2012 Discussant for Session I, Part 2, "Inland Seas of Cultural Interactions and Diversity," of the conference, *Inland Seas in Global Perspective: International Conference on the Archaeology, History and Heritage Management of Coastal Landscapes*. Leiden University, The Netherlands.

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS HELD

Brooks, Mark J.

Director, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.

Division Head, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Member, Senior Advisory Council, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Member, Ethics Committee, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Member, Grants and Contracts Committee, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Member, SRS Senior Environmental Managers Council.

Gillam, J. Christopher

Archaeologist and GIS Manager for the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Research Member of the joint-international Mongolia Archaeological Project (MAP) on Paleolithic archaeology along the Tolbor River of northern Mongolia, with Biambaa Gunchinsuren, Mongolia Academy of Sciences/Institute of Archaeology, Ulaanbaatar; Sergei Gladyshev and Andrei Tabarev, Russian Academy of Sciences/Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Novosibirsk; and Nicolas Zwyns and Tamara Dogandzic, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany.

Research Member of the international research project, Neolithisation and Modernisation (NEOMAP) of the East Asian Inland Seas, with Junzo Uchiyama, NEOMAP Director, and others at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan.

Project Co-Director and GIS Manager for the Paleoindian Database of the Americas, with David G. Anderson, Project Director, and others at the University of Tennessee.

GIS and SC Paleo-Point Database Manager for the Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey, with Albert C. Goodyear, Director, and others at SCIAA, USC.

Archivist, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Research Associate of the Walker Institute of International and Area Studies, USC.

Research Affiliate of the Center for Asian Studies, USC.

Research Affiliate of the Latin American Studies Program, USC.

Research Affiliate of the Russian and Eurasian Studies Program, USC.

Voting Member, E&GIS Data Trustee Committee, SRS, Aiken, SC.

Head, Database Integration Committee (DIC), SRARP.

Herron, Tammy F.

Board Member and Secretary, Beech Island Historical Society.

Chairman, Exhibits Committee, Beech Island Agricultural Museum owned by the Beech Island Historical Society, Beech Island, SC.

Member, Beech Island Heritage Corridor Committee.

Vice President, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

Chairman, Georgia Archaeology Month Committee, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

Chairman, Chapters – Support and Relations, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

Moore, Christopher R.

Co-Principle Investigator for the Tar River Geoarchaeological Survey, Coastal Plain portion of the Tar River in eastern North Carolina, with I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Principle Investigator, East Carolina University, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC.

Board member, Piedmont Archaeological Studies Trust.

Stephenson, Keith

Treasurer, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION SERVICE

Herron, Tammy F.

Assisted with organizing The Society for Georgia Archaeology's nineteenth annual Georgia Archaeology Awareness promotion for Archaeology Month 2012 themed "Commemorating the Bicentennial of the War of 1812," Georgia Gwinnett College, Lawrenceville, GA.

CONSULTING

Brooks, Mark J.

Consultant to Douglas P. Middaugh (Belle W. Baruch Institute) for review of a manuscript to be submitted to the Journal of the North Carolina Academy of Science.

Brooks, Mark J., and Christopher R. Moore

Geoarchaeological consultants to Audrey R. Dawson (SCIAA) and Andrew H. Ivester (Profile Sciences, LLC) for ongoing work at archaeological site 38RD841/842/844, a predominantly Middle Archaic, Sandhills site on Ft. Jackson, SC.

Gillam, J. Christopher

Numerous consultations during the fiscal year on prehistoric archaeology, GIS, GPS, and computer-related equipment and software for the Divisions of SCIAA.

Herron, Tammy F.

Archaeological Consultant, Aiken County Historical Museum, Aiken, SC.

Archaeological Consultant, Beech Island Historical Society, Beech Island, SC. Compiling text and photographs for exhibits in the Beech Island Agricultural Museum that will be operated by the Beech Island Historical Society.

Archaeological Consultant, Oakley Park Museum, Edgefield, SC.

Archaeological Consultant, Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Moore, Christopher R., and Mark J. Brooks

Geoarchaeological consultants to Carl Steen (Diachronic Research Foundation), Christopher Judge (USC-Lancaster), and Sean Taylor (DNR-Heritage Trust) for ongoing work at the Kolb site (38DA75) on the SC DNR's Great Pee Dee Heritage Preserve near Mechanicsville, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Consulted with Mark Albertin of Scrapbook Productions on a documentary about the finding of a "Dave" vessel excavated on the Savannah River Site – an alkaline-glazed stoneware churn attributed to the enslaved potter Dave from Edgefield, South Carolina.

Consulted with Savannah River Heritage Foundation on the proposed Ellenton Walking Trail.

WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING

Herron, Tammy F.

Participated in the *White Gloves Gang Workshop* organized as part of the 2012 South Carolina Federation of Museums Conference with the theme "Unlocking the Future: Keys for Success." During the workshop, collections care professionals volunteered for a day of service and hands-on experience completing collections-care related projects at the Georgetown County Museum, Georgetown, SC.

Attended *Our Civil War Ancestors: Show Us the Records*. Seminar presented by the Augusta Genealogical Society, Inc. and co-sponsored by the Continuing Education Department of Augusta State University, Augusta, GA.

CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

Brooks, Mark J.

FY12 Cultural Resource Management on the US DOE's SRS, Aiken and Barnwell counties, SC. US DOE-SR Operations Office.

Cobb, Charles, Chester DePratter, and J. Christopher Gillam

FY12 National Science Foundation (NSF) grant for, *Savannah River Frontier Project* (2009-2012); NSF 0852686.

King, Adam

FY 12 Exploring Mississippian Period Community Development and the Built Environment at the Etowah Site. National Science Foundation, \$149,890.

ACADEMICS

Brooks, Mark J.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Audrey R. Dawson, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Gillam, J. Christopher

Archaeology Fieldschool at Palachacolas Town, Hampton County, SC. Maymester 2012, University of South Carolina, Columbia, with Charles Cobb (SCIAA-USC), Chester DePratter (SCIAA-USC), and Christopher Judge (USC-Lancaster).

King, Adam

Ph.D. dissertation committee chair: Christopher Thornock, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Ph.D. dissertation committee chair: Johann Sawyer, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

M.A. thesis committee chair: Dwight Jones, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Ph.D. dissertation committee member: Kimberly Wescott, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

M.A. thesis committee member: Wes Patterson, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

M.A. undergraduate honor's thesis committee member: Christina Ek, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Fall Semester 2011 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory) and ANTH 333 (North American Prehistory).

Spring Semester 2012 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory) and ANTH 317 (North American Indian Cultures).

Moore, Christopher R.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Jacob Turner, Department of Geography, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES

September 2011

Moore, Christopher R.

Volunteer excavations at Flamingo Bay (38AK469).

Wingard, George L.

Presentation on the SRARP to the Savannah River Site Area Closure professionals for Savannah River Nuclear Solutions/Savannah River Ecology Laboratory.

October 2011

Herron, Tammy F.

Staffed an archaeological exhibit displayed at CoastFest, an event sponsored by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Coastal Resources Division, Brunswick, GA.

Staffed an archaeological exhibit displayed at the Georgia National Fair, an event sponsored by the state of Georgia to promote the state's heritage, people, and agriculture, Perry, GA.

Moore, Christopher R.

You Be the Archaeologist program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

You Be the Archaeologist program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

USC Aiken Seed Day.

Presentation on bay research given to the CSRA Geological Society, USC Aiken.

Fall Field Day at Lynches River State Park.

Wingard, George L.

Presentation to the Granby Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Lexington, South Carolina on the stoneware "Dave" vessel excavated by the SRARP.

November 2011

Moore, Christopher R.

Presentation to Forestry for Native American month on Carolina bay research.

You Be the Archaeologist program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Meeting with Aiken City Planners over proposed maintenance to Carolina bay.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of the former towns of Dunbarton and Meyers Mill, and the former home-site for the Schumpert Family.

December 2011

Wingard, George L.

Tour of the former town of Ellenton for the Savannah River Heritage Foundation.

January 2012

Moore, Christopher R.

Documented collection of Mr. Carrol Wise in Newberry County, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of Graniteville for the University of South Carolina – Aiken.

February 2012

Herron, Tammy F.

Lecture titled “Archaeological Investigations at Silver Bluff (38AK7): In Search of George Galphin’s Trading Post” presented to the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society, Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Atlanta, GA.

Lecture titled “‘Crewsing for a Bruising’: Colonel Crews and Confederate Fortifications Along Lower Three Runs” presented to the Hilton Head Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Hilton Head Coastal Discovery Museum on Honey Horn Plantation, Hilton Head, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Consulting with Dan Bliley on Carolina bays in Smithfield, NC.

Talk with NRCS group about Carolina bay research.

Talk at First Presbyterian in Aiken to preschool class.

Wingard, George L.

Presentation on the enslaved potter Dave and the stoneware “Dave” vessel excavated on the SRARP for Macedonia Baptist Church African-American Month Celebrations, Edgefield, SC.

Tour of various SRS cemeteries, the former towns of Dunbarton and Ellenton, and the SRARP offices for members of the SRS Citizens Advisory Board.

Presentation on the enslaved potter Dave and the stoneware “Dave” vessel excavated on the SRARP for the North Augusta, SC, Southern Methodist Church.

March 2012

Herron, Tammy F.

Organized and staffed an archaeological exhibit at Georgia On My Mind Day, an event sponsored by the Georgia Department of Transportation, Georgia Visitor Information Center, Sylvania, GA.

Moore, Christopher R.

Consulting with Laura Bagwell (SRNL) on possible sinkhole and burned bay.

Consulting with Oscar Flight (Southeastern Natural Sciences Academy) on Carolina bay research.

Needham, Maggie M.

Lecture titled “From Anthropology 1102 to the Almighty Dollar: Anthropology Still Pays” presented to Augusta State University’s Student Anthropology Society, Augusta, GA.

Stephenson, Keith

Lecture titled “Archival Research of the Hollywood Mound Site Collection” presented to the Augusta Archaeological Society, Augusta, GA.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of Dunbarton and the Elkannah Greene property for members of the Green family from Jacksonville, FL.

Tour of Graniteville for Augusta Christian High School, Augusta, GA.

Tour of Graniteville for OUTREACH, a Lexington, SC Home School group.

April 2012

Moore, Christopher R.

You Be the Archaeologist program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

You Be the Archaeologist program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Kids Earth Day, North Augusta (400 kids attended).

Augusta Earth Day presentation on Carolina bays to the Southeastern Natural Sciences Academy.

Wingard, George L.

Presentation on archaeological excavations to the Midland Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Presentation on the enslaved potter Dave and the stoneware “Dave” vessel excavated on the SRARP for Coastal Art Supply, Beaufort, SC.

May 2012

Herron, Tammy F.

Organized and staffed an exhibit at Artifact Identification Day, an event co-sponsored by the Augusta Archaeological Society and the Augusta Museum of History, Ezekiel Harris House, Augusta, GA.

Lectures titled “Mission and Vision of the Society for Georgia Archaeology: How You Can Participate” and “Archaeological Investigations at Silver Bluff (38AK7): In Search of George Galphin’s Trading Post” presented to the Blue Ridge Archaeology Guild, United Community Bank, Dahlonega, GA.

Staffed an exhibit at the Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Georgia Gwinnett College, Lawrenceville, GA.

Moore, Christopher R.

Augusta Archaeology Day SRARP and SGA exhibit.

Presentation at Topper titled “Presenting Science to the Public.”

Consulting with Elliot Levy on Carolina bay exhibit at Aiken Historical Museum.

Interview for *Archaeology Magazine* story on Carolina bay research.

Interview for Charleston Newspaper article on bays with Dan Conover.

Wingard, George L.

Represented the SRARP at the Dunbarton reunion.

Presentation on the enslaved potter Dave and the stoneware “Dave” vessel excavated on the SRARP for Gov. Robert Gibbs Colonial Dames Society, Forest Lake Country Club, Columbia, SC.

Presentation on the enslaved potter Dave and the stoneware “Dave” vessel excavated on the SRARP for Master Edgefield Potter Justin Guy and his pottery students.

Presentation on the enslaved potter Dave and the stoneware “Dave” vessel excavated on the SRARP for Historic Beaufort Foundation, Beaufort, SC.

June 2012

Tammy F. Herron, Maggie M. Needham, and George L. Wingard

Staffed an archaeological exhibit at “Take Our Children to Work Day,” an event hosted by the Department of Energy (DOE) Savannah River Operations Office (SR) and WSI-SRS, Savannah River Site.

Moore, Christopher R.

Tar River Geoarchaeological Survey at the Squires Ridge Site and the East Carolina University Archaeological Field school.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of Ellenton, Meyers Mill, and Dunbarton for the Kirkland and Saleeby families.

Represented the SRARP at the Ellenton reunion.

Tour of the former town of Ellenton for the Savannah River Heritage Foundation.

July 2012

Moore, Christopher R.

You Be the Archaeologist program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Visited Marion County Historical Museum to document artifact collection.

Provided letter of support to Regina Dewitt of East Carolina University for acquiring a single-grain OSL reader and gamma spectrometer.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of Woods Cemetery for members of the Wood/McKinney family.

Presentation on the SRARP to the Citizens Advisory Board.

August 2012

Moore, Christopher R.

Piedmont Archaeological Studies Trust (PAST) meeting in Newberry.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of Ellenton and the SRARP office’s for Dr. Tom Mack of the University of South Carolina – Aiken.