

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

FISCAL YEAR 2015

Prepared by
staff of the

SAVANNAH RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

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SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
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Cover Illustration: SRARP logo.

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 resource 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 2015 (FY15) 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 2014 to August 2015. 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 FY15, 936 acres of land on the SRS were investigated with 3,080 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) for CRM. This activity entailed 25 field reconnaissance and testing surveys. Twenty-nine newly discovered sites were recorded, and eight 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 continuous 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 during FY15 was published in four professional articles. The SRARP staff presented research results in 16 papers and posters at professional conferences. SRARP personnel peer reviewed four journal articles for publication. Eight research projects involving excavation, laboratory analysis, museum, and archival study were conducted. Three grants were acquired to support both on- and off-site research. Employees served as consultants on eight projects in off-site CRM and research activities. The SRARP staff held 18 offices and appointments to committees in various educational, avocational, and professional organizations.

In the area of heritage education, the SRARP continued its activities in FY15 with a full schedule of classroom education, public outreach, and on-site tours. Sixty-five presentations, displays, and tours were provided for schools, civic groups, and environmental and historical awareness day celebrations. And finally, SRARP members chaired or served on six thesis and dissertation committees, served as advisor for one senior honors theses, as well as taught six anthropology courses at the University of South Carolina and Georgia Regents University, Augusta.

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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's compliance, research, and outreach efforts are identified within a cooperative agreement between the DOE and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology-University of South Carolina (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 FY15 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 FY15 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 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RESULTS OF FY15 SITE USE AND TIMBER COMPARTMENT SURVEYS

Keith Stephenson, Christopher L. Thornock, and Tammy F. Herron

Survey Coverage

Archaeological survey of Site Use Permit Application and Timber Compartment Prescription projects by SRARP staff continued through FY15 according to procedures outlined in 1990 (SRARP 1990:7-17). During FY15, archaeological reconnaissance and survey were conducted on 25 proposed projects¹ through the subsurface inspection of 936 acres with a total of 3,080 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) excavated. Altogether, 29 new sites were recorded and delineated, and 8 previously recorded sites were revisited during FY15. 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 any time these sites are threatened by future proposed undertakings, the SRARP will conduct the appropriate level of archaeological investigation to resolve eligibility determinations. Finally, 17 isolated artifact occurrences were recorded during FY15 surveys. The locations of all Site Use Application and Timber Compartment surveys are shown in Figure I-1. Summary information concerning specific aspects of all new and existing sites, as well as isolated artifact occurrences, is provided in Tables I-1 to I-4.

Over the past 25 years, the SRARP has conducted compliance survey according to a predictive locational model for archaeological sites, as established in the revised Archaeological Resource Management Plan (SRARP 2013:39-54, 71-79, Appendix D). 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 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 a process that includes intensive, systematic, shovel test survey to delineate and evaluate the significance of any sites present. If a site that is considered eligible or has not been evaluated cannot be avoided, the SRARP consults with SCSHPO to formulate an evaluation and mitigation plan.

¹ A field survey project is defined as subsurface inspection for a DOE Site Use Application or all subsurface investigations within a USFS-SR Timber Compartment Prescription.

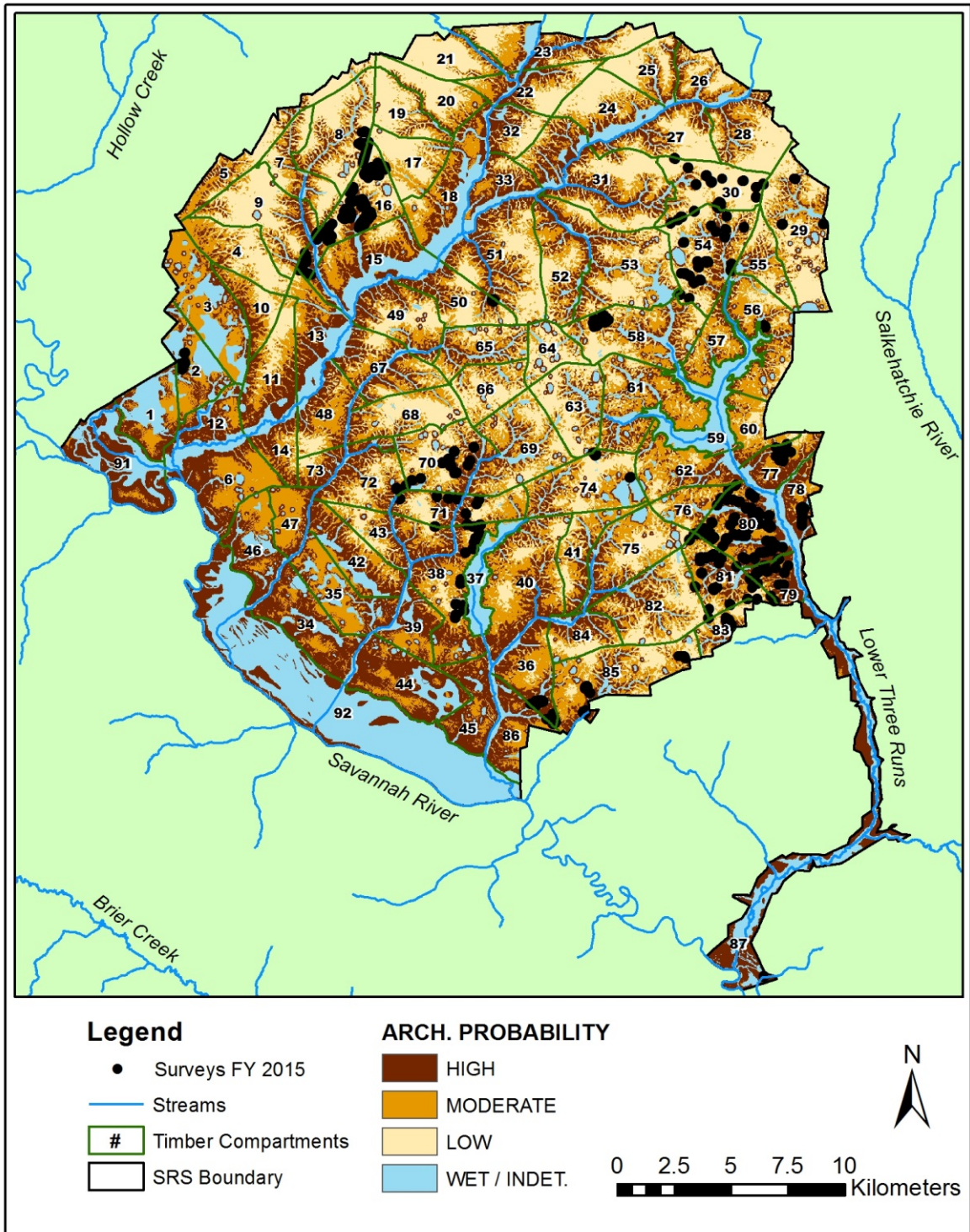


Figure I-1. Location of FY15 project areas on the SRS.

Table I-1. Data on the Extent, Depth, and Content of New Sites Recorded, FY15.

STATE	SURVEY	SURVEY	SITE SIZE	SURF.	SITE	#	POS.		
SITE	PROJECT	METHOD	(m)	VIS.	DEPTH	STPs	STPs	COMPONENTS	
NUMBER				(%)	(cmb)				
38AK1017	TC 16	Predictive	40 x 30	26-50	50	25	7	Unk. Preh., 19th-20th c.	
38AK1018	TC 16	Predictive	330 x 190	26-50	50	113	29	EW, MW, 20th c.	
38AK1019	Opportunistic	Pedestrian	25 x 25	1-25	Unk.	0	0	20th c.	
38AK1020	SU 3133	Full Coverage	130 x 130	1-25	40	57	21	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	
38AK1021	Opportunistic	Pedestrian	95 x 70	1-25	30	81	20	19th-20th c.	
38AK1022	TC 08	Predictive	70 x 70	1-25	30	35	7	MW, 18th-19th c.	
38AK1023	TC 16	Predictive	100 x 100	1-25	30	59	22	19th-20th c.	
38AK1037	TC 08	Predictive	na na	1-25	na	9	0	19th-20th c.	
38BR1345	TC 54	Full Coverage	40 x 40	1-25	30	16	2	19th-20th c.	
38BR1346	TC 85	Predictive	50 x 40	1-25	60	29	7	Unk. Preh.	
38BR1347	TC 85	Predictive	95 x 70	1-25	40	53	15	20th c.	
38BR1349	TC 36	Predictive	95 x 35	26-50	70	28	6	Unk. Preh.	
38BR1350	TC 36	Predictive	275 x 100	1-25	50	103	22	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	
38BR1351	TC 56	Full Coverage	70 x 50	1-25	30	33	11	20th c.	
38BR1352	TC 80	Full Coverage	265 x 135	26-50	80	157	55	LW	
38BR1353	TC 78	Predictive	115 x 115	26-50	35	795	18	20th c.	
38BR1354	TC 80	Full Coverage	40 x 30	1-25	60	20	3	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	
38BR1355	TC 80	Full Coverage	850 x 100	1-25	40	62	21	LW, 19th-20th c.	
38BR1356	TC 80	Full Coverage	105 x 105	51-75	60	65	14	MW, 19th-20th c.	
38BR1357	TC 30	Purposive	225 x 180	1-25	60	127	39	20th c.	
38BR1358	Opportunistic	na	Unk. x Unk.	1-25	na	0	0	20th c.	
38BR1359	TC 80	Full Coverage	25 x 25	26-50	40	18	3	Unk. Preh., Unk. Hist.	
38BR1360	TC 79	Full Coverage	10 x 10	51-75	30	9	1	Unk. Preh.	
38BR1361	TC 80	Full Coverage	75 x 45	1-25	80	32	6	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	
38BR1362	TC 81	Full Coverage	100 x 70	51-75	30	53	14	19th-20th c.	
38BR1363	TC 81	Full Coverage	90 x 80	1-25	30	33	85	20th c.	
38BR1364	TC 70	Full Coverage	20 x 15	26-50	40	12	2	20th c.	
38BR1365	TC 70	Full Coverage	55 x 55	1-25	50	30	9	19th-20th c.	
38BR1366	TC 70	Full Coverage	70 x 55	1-25	30	26	6	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, FY15.

STATE	SURVEY	SURVEY	SITE SIZE	SURF.	SITE	#	POS.		
SITE	PROJECT	METHOD	(m)	VIS.	DEPTH	STPs	STPs	COMPONENTS	
NUMBER				(%)	(cmb)				
38AK308	TC 16	Predictive	190 x 145	1-25	60	105	35	19th-20th c.	
38AK590	TC 16	Predictive	220 x 180	26-50	40	98	23	LW, 18th-19th c.	
38AK892	SU 3133	Full Coverage	1050 x 400	1-25	40	8	1	EA, EW, MW, 18th-20th c.	
38AK994	SU 3133	Full Coverage	115 x 50	1-25	40	34	10	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	
38BR239	TC 80	Full Coverage	210 x 105	26-50	80	68	22	LA, EW	
38BR500	SU 3172	na	150 x 50	1-25	na	na	na	20th c.	
38BR785	TC 30	Full Coverage	15 x 15	1-25	30	9	2	20th c.	
38BR829	TC 83	Predictive	75 x 45	26-50	30	72	14	MW, 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
 Unk. – Unknown

Table I-3. Evaluation of New and Previously Recorded Sites, FY15.

STATE SITE NUMBER	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE COMPONENTS	SITE INTEGRITY	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	FURTHER WORK
38AK308	TC16	Predictive	19th-20th c.	Good	Eligible	Testing
38AK590	TC 16	Predictive	LW, 18th-19th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38AK892	SU 3133	Full Coverage	EA, EW, MW, 18th-20th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Excavation
38AK994	SU 3133	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK1017	TC 16	Predictive	Unk. Preh., 19th-20th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38AK1018	TC 16	Predictive	EW, MW, 20th c.	Good	Eligible	Testing
38AK1019	Opportunistic	Pedestrian	20th c.	Good	Eligible	Survey
38AK1020	SU 3133	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	Moderate	Eligible	None
38AK1021	Opportunistic	Pedestrian	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1022	TC 08	Predictive	MW, 18th-19th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK1023	TC 16	Predictive	19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK1037	TC 08	Purposive	19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Survey
38BR239	TC 80	Full Coverage	LA, EW	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38BR500	SU 3172	na	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR785	TC 30	Full Coverage	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR829	TC 83	Predictive	MW, 19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1345	TC 54	Full Coverage	19th-20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1346	TC 85	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1347	TC 85	Predictive	20th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38BR1349	TC 36	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Moderate	Not Eligible	None
38BR1350	TC 36	Predictive	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1351	TC 80	Full Coverage	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1352	TC 80	Full Coverage	LW	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1353	TC 78	Predictive	20th c.	Good	Eligible	Testing
38BR1354	TC 80	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1355	TC 80	Full Coverage	LW, 19th-20th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38BR1356	TC 80	Full Coverage	MW, 19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1357	TC 30	Full Coverage	20th c.	Good	Eligible	Testing
38BR1358	Opportunistic	na	20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Survey
38BR1359	TC 80	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1360	TC 79	Full Coverage	Unk. Prehist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1361	TC 80	Full Coverage	Unk. Preh., 19th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1362	TC 81	Full Coverage	19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1363	TC 81	Full Coverage	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1364	TC 70	Full Coverage	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1365	TC 70	Full Coverage	19th-20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1366	TC 70	Full Coverage	20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing

EW – Early Woodland MW – Middle Woodland LW – Late Woodland
Miss. – Mississippian Unk. Preh. – Unknown Prehistoric Unk. Hist. – Unknown Historic

Table I-4. Isolated Artifact Occurrences, FY15.

ISOLATED FIND NO.	STPs	COMPONENT	SURVEY PROJECT
AKOCC-161	9	Historic	TC 16 STD 18
AKOCC-162	9	Historic	TC 16 STD 23
AKOCC-163	9	Prehistoric	TC 2 STD 13
BROCC-322	8	Prehistoric	TC 29 STD 25
BROCC-323	8	Prehistoric	TC 54 STD 53
BROCC-324	14	Prehistoric, Historic	TC 85 STD 21
BROCC-325	9	Prehistoric	TC 30 STD 13
BROCC-326	9	Prehistoric	TC 85 STD 21
BROCC-327	7	Prehistoric	TC 36 STD 30
BROCC-328	9	Prehistoric	TC 78 STD 15

Table I-4. Isolated Artifact Occurrences, FY15 continued.

BROCC-329	15	Prehistoric	TC 78 STDs 12, 13
BROCC-330	9	Historic	TC 58 STD 11
BROCC-331	9	Prehistoric	TC 80 STD 22
BROCC-332	9	Historic	TC 81 STD 2
BROCC-333	9	Prehistoric	TC 30 STD 8
BROCC-334	9	Prehistoric	TC 80 STD 47
BROCC-335	9	Historic	TC 79 STD45

SR-88 Site Use Permit Application Survey

The SRARP received 78 Site Use Permit Applications from various contractors on the SRS during FY15. Each permit application underwent review by SRARP management for proposed land modification. Of these, seven Site Use projects required field reconnaissance or archaeological survey (Table I-5). These Site Use projects comprised 83 acres (9%) of the total survey coverage in FY15. The following summaries describe Site Use projects and survey results during FY15.

Table I-5. SR-88 Site Use Application Projects, FY15.

PROJECT	PROJECT AREA SURVEYED (ac)	TOTAL PROJECT STPs	NEW SITES	SITE REVISITS
SU Log No. 3118	1	5		
SU Log No. 3120	7	35		
SU Log No. 3133	25	89	38AK1020	38AK892 38AK994
SU Log No. 3139	na	na		
SU Log No. 3164	37	37		
SU Log No. 3172	2	16		
SU Log No. 3178	11	na	38BR1357 38BR1358	
TOTAL	7	182	3	2

na – not applicable

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. 3118 –New Monitoring Wells and Cone Penetrometer Tests

This Site Use Permit, issued on July 8, 2014, proposed the installation of four groundwater monitoring wells and six cone penetrometer tests northeast of P-Area (Figure I-2). Review of the SRARP database showed no recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 5 STPs (0 positive) excavated along a single transect within the project area. As this survey effort resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

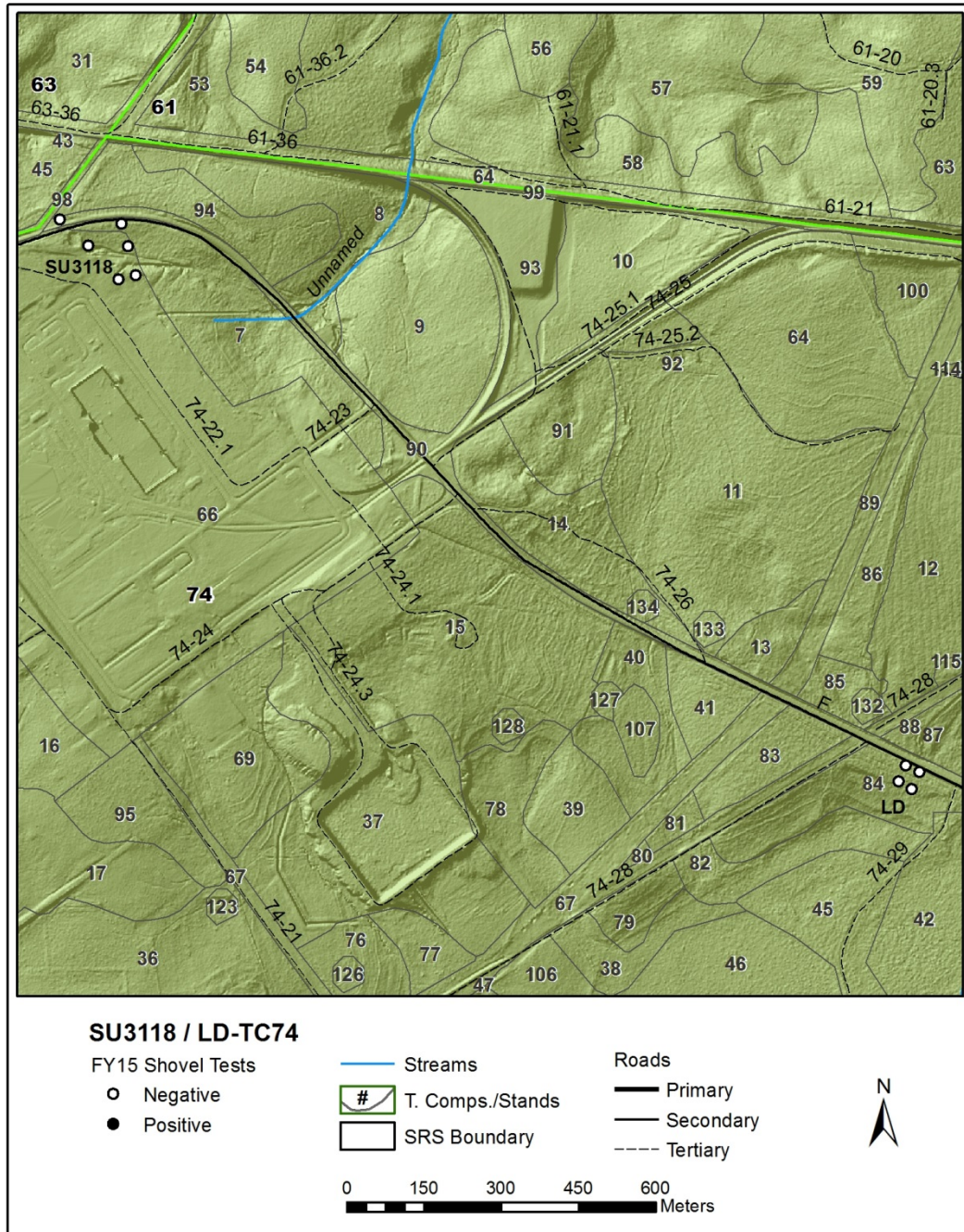
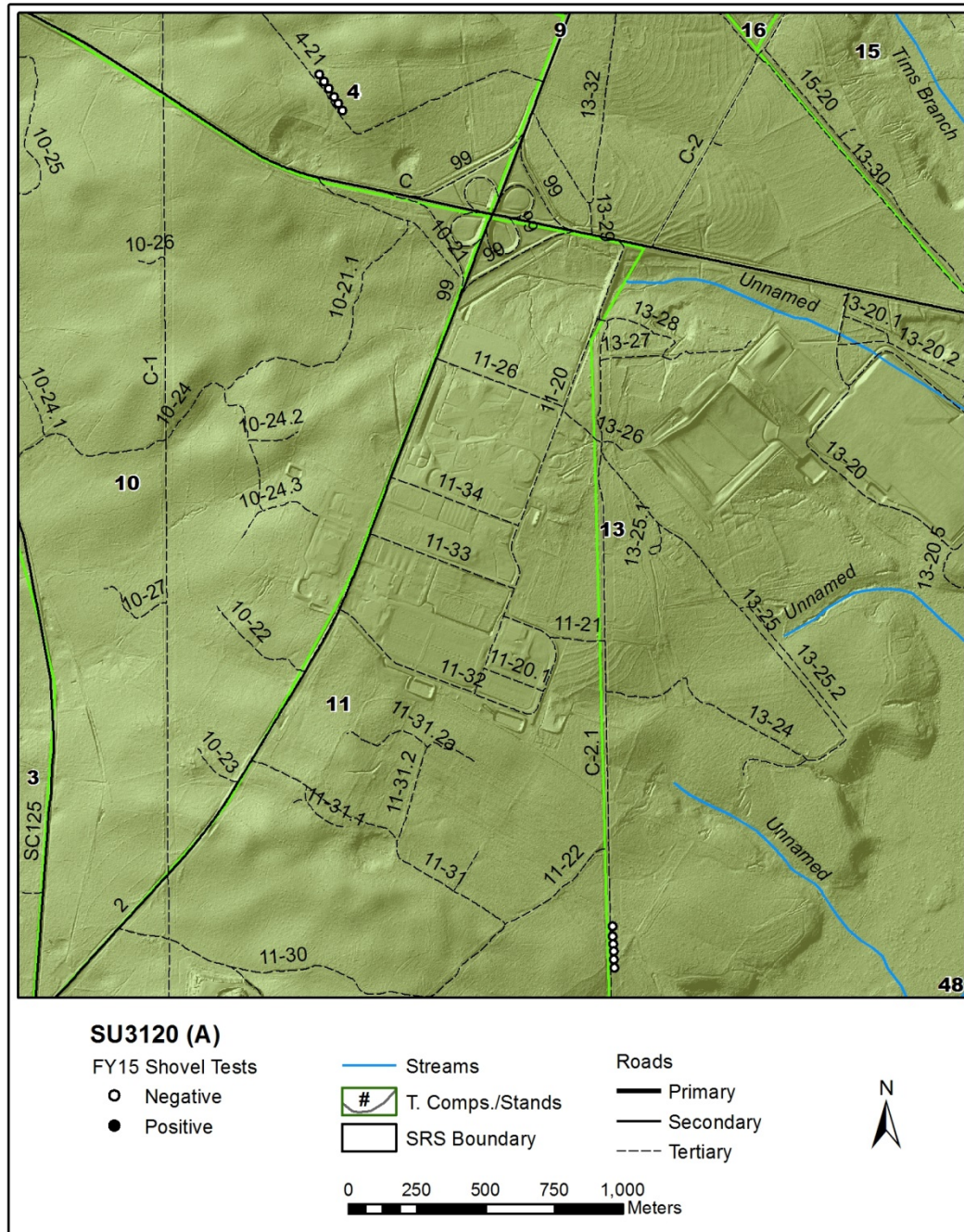


Figure I-2. SU Log No. 3118 survey area.

SU Log No. 3120 – Proposed Biofuels Experiment

This Site Use Permit, issued on July 14, 2014 by Linda Lee of the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, proposed the installation of 18 Test Plots 160 – 240 m in length and 20 – 40 m in width for biofuel crops planted in utility right-of-ways. Test Plot preparation involved bush-hogging and tilling. Two of the project locations located in TC 68 had been previously surveyed for SU Log 1918 (SRARP 2009:10-12). After consultation with Ms. Lee, only 7 of the remaining 16 Test Plots were to be used for biofuel research (Figures I-3 to I-7). Review of the SRARP database showed no recorded sites in the



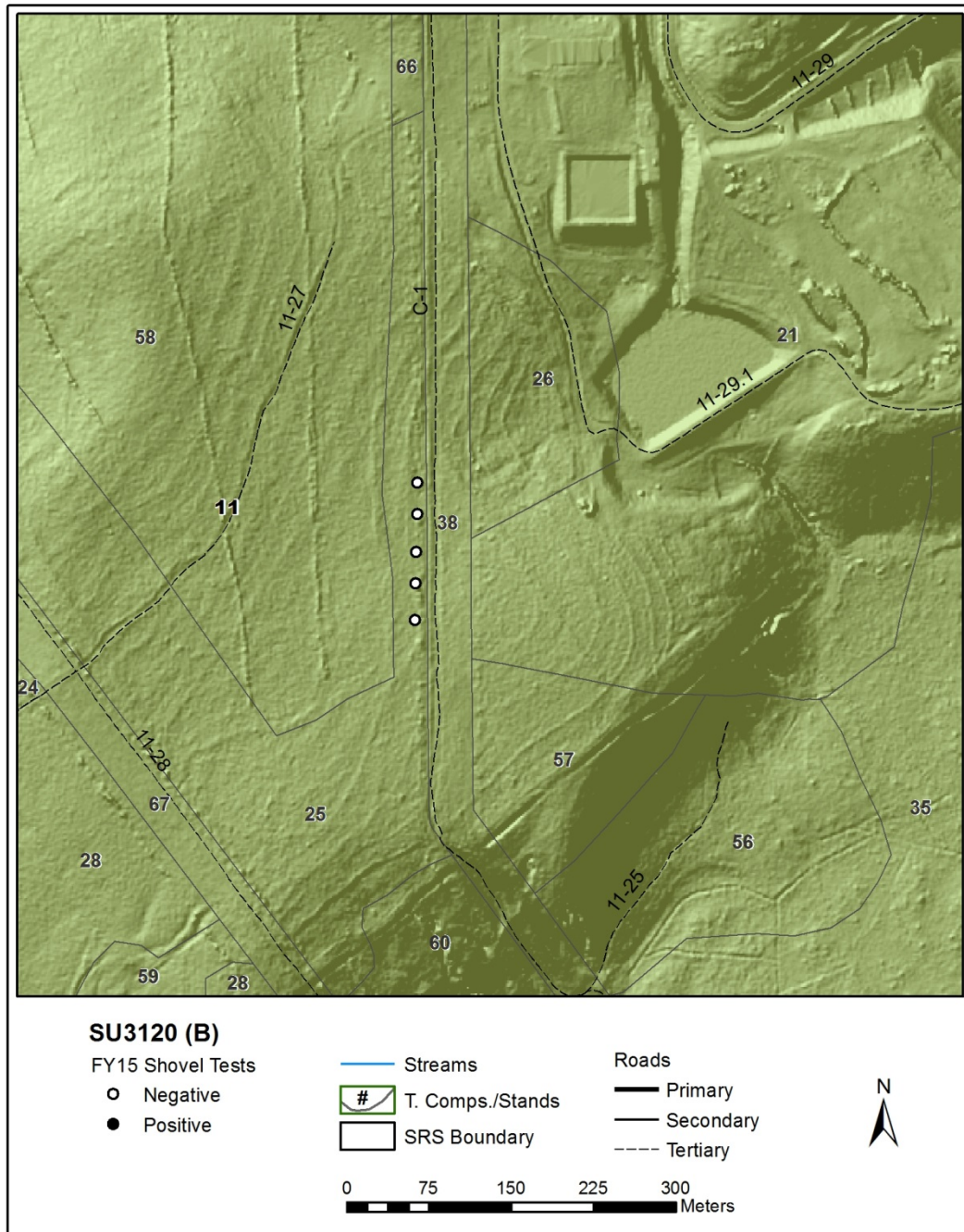


Figure I-4. SU Log No. 3120 survey area continued.

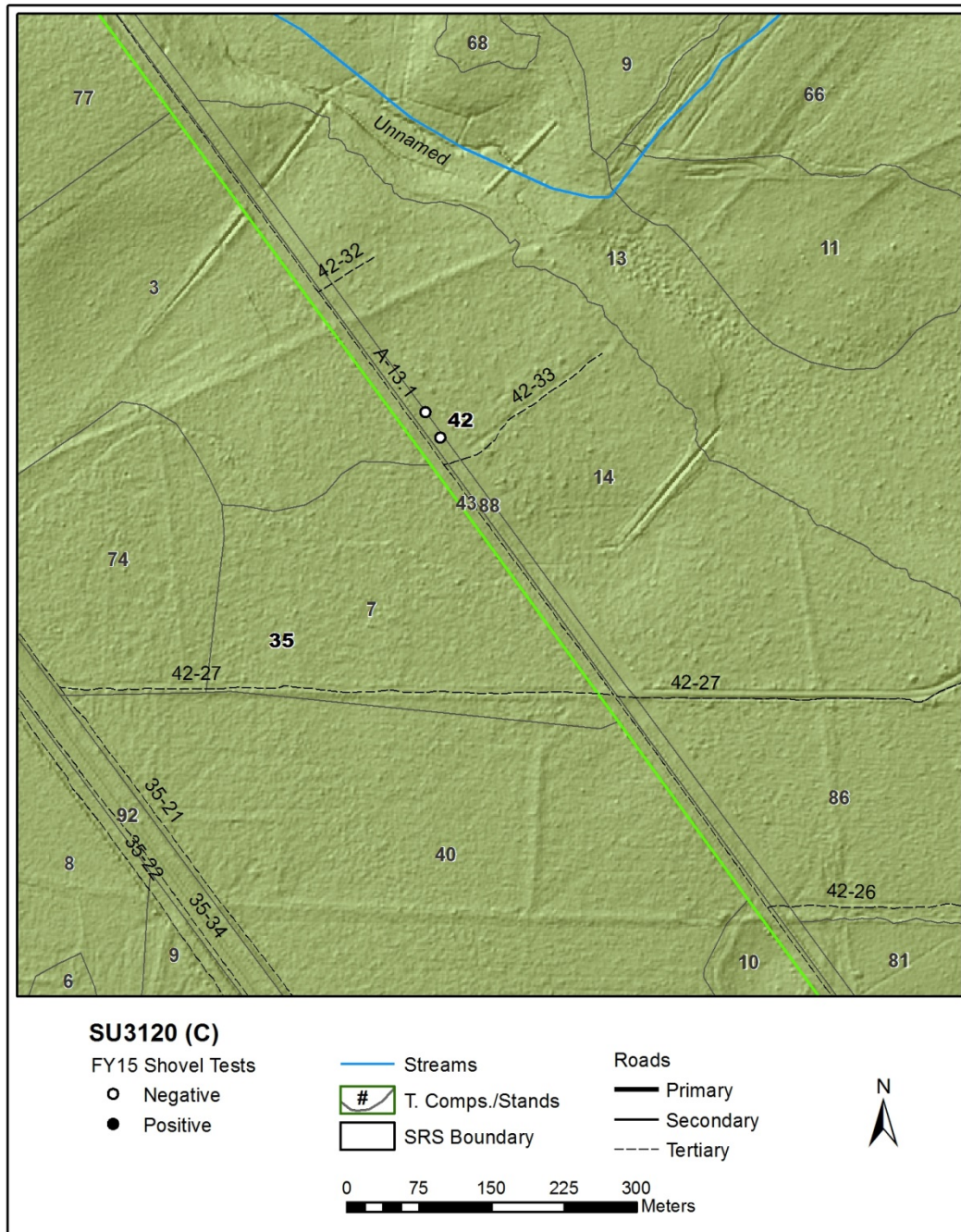


Figure I-5. SU Log No. 3120 survey area continued.

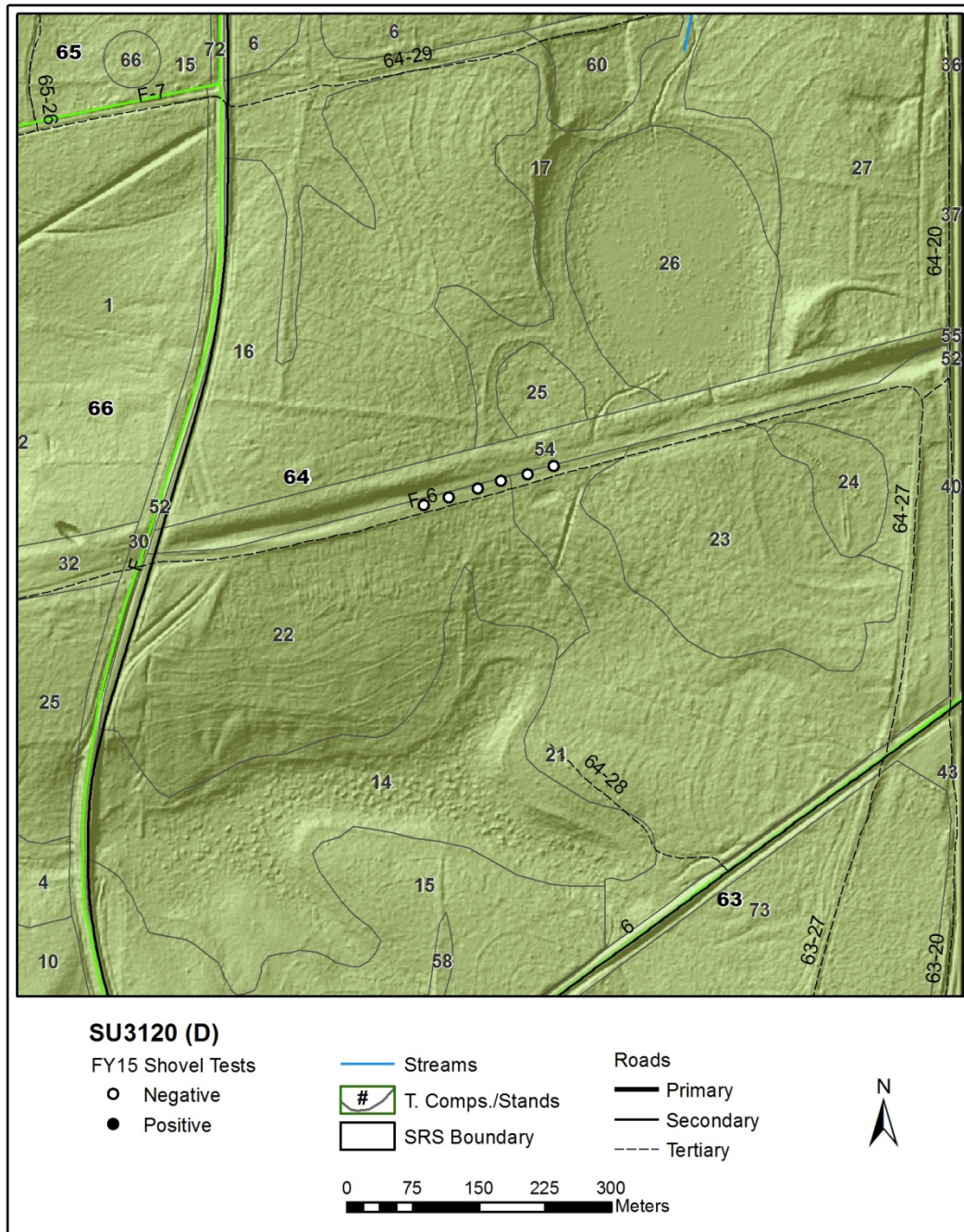


Figure I-6. SU Log No. 3120 survey area continued.



Figure I-7. SU Log No. 3120 survey area continued.

project areas. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 35 STPs (0 positive) excavated at the 7 Test Plot locations. As this survey effort resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3133 – Proposed Expansion of Dove Field at Crackerneck Wildlife Management Area

This Site Use Permit, issued on October 14, 2014, proposed the expansion of the existing SCDNR Dove Field by adding 25 acres of Stand 13 in TC 2 (Figure I-8). Timber removal has recently occurred in the proposed project area and further ground-disturbing activities involved root-raking and stump removal. Review of the SRARP database showed two recorded sites (38AK892, 38AK994) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 89 STPs (14 positive) excavated along 11 transects in the project area. These efforts resulted in the discovery of one new site (38AK1020) and revisits to the two previously recorded sites. Additionally, fieldwork resulted in the recovery of one isolated find (AK-OCC-163). Due to their lack of surface and subsurface integrity, sites 38AK994 and 38AK1020 are not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Given that the location of site 38AK892 historically has been used as a plowed farm field, this site will not undergo any new impacts from these timbering activities. The artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3139 – Proposed Installation of Three Mounting Poles for the Deployment of Long-Term Solar Powered Monitoring Well Sensors

This Site Use Permit, issued on November 12, 2014, proposed the installation of three mounting poles for solar powered monitoring well sensors. Review of the SRARP database showed no recorded sites in the project area. A field reconnaissance revealed that the three proposed project area locations had been disturbed from previous SRS construction or were in a low-lying wet area of Fourmile Branch floodplain. Given the present condition of the proposed project area locations, no archaeological survey was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3164 – Invertebrate Scavenger Sampling

This Site Use Permit, issued on March 12, 2015, proposed the use of 37 acres in Stands 58 and 77 to sample invertebrate scavenging in mechanically cleared areas (Figures I-9 and I-10). Review of the SRARP database showed no recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 37 STPs (1 positive) excavated along 12 transects within the project area. Survey efforts resulted in the recovery of one isolated artifact occurrence (BR-OCC-330). This artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3172 – *Dam and Outlet/Level Control at New Fire Pond*

This Site Use Permit, issued on April 15, 2015 by Site Infrastructure Engineering Programs, proposed the complete removal of New Fire Pond Dam and Outlet/Level Control previously inventoried as site 38BR500 (Figure I-11). Reasons cited for the removal involve primarily safety issues. Noted significant leaks in the earthen dam could potentially lead to its failure resulting in downstream flooding and significant ecological damage. Also, the fire water source that the pond provided for the area is no longer needed.

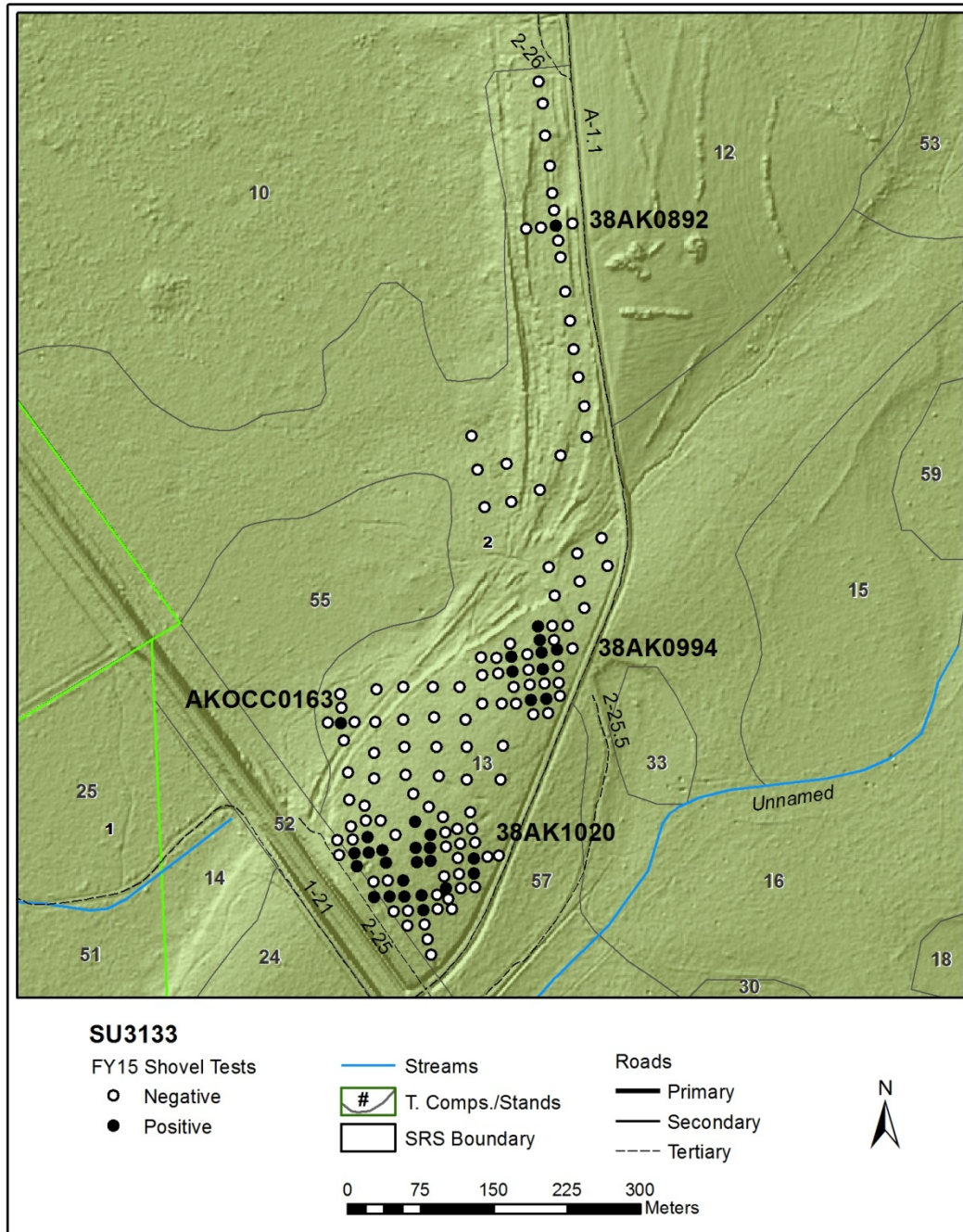


Figure I-8. SU Log No. 3133 survey area.

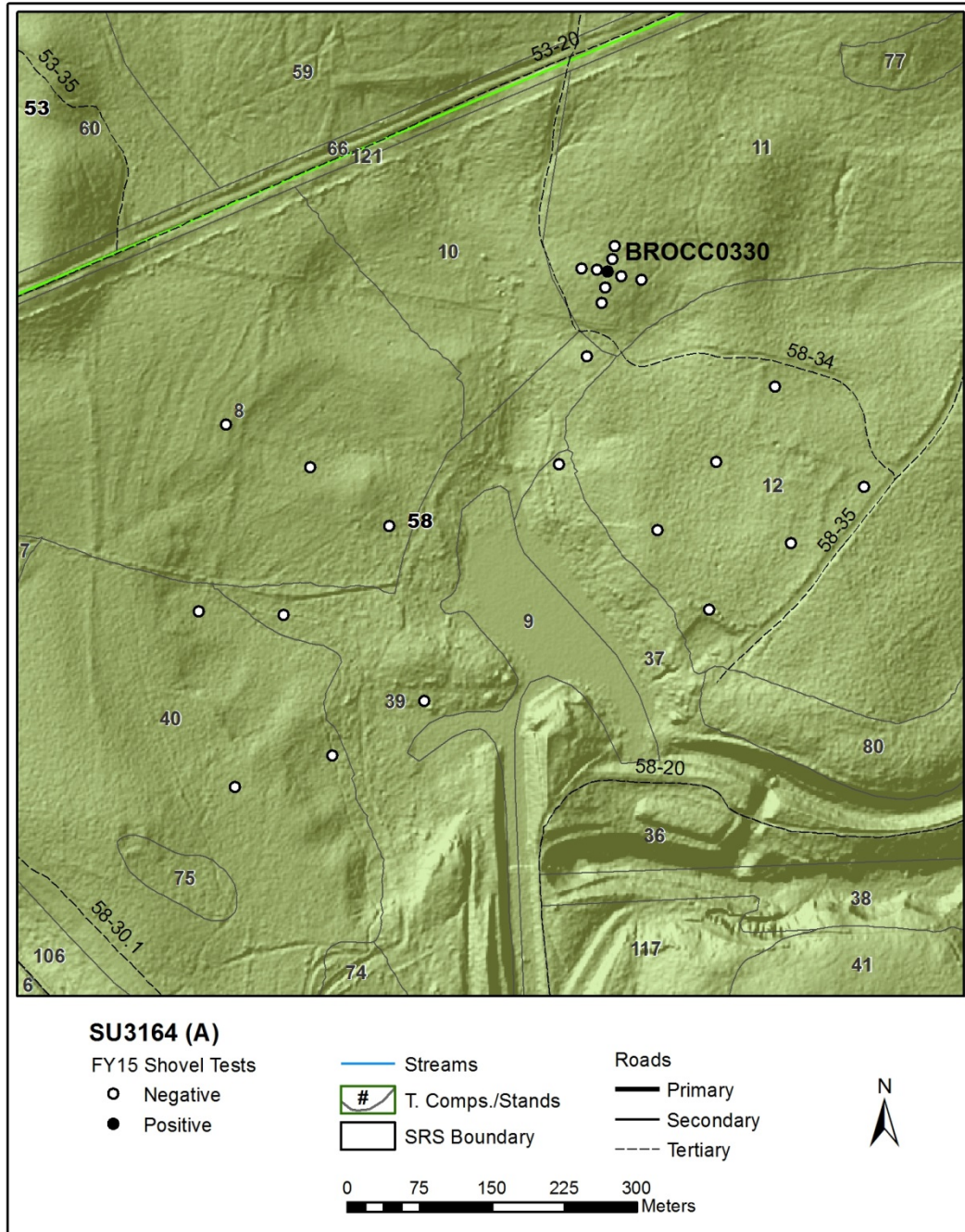


Figure I-9. SU Log No. 3164 survey area.

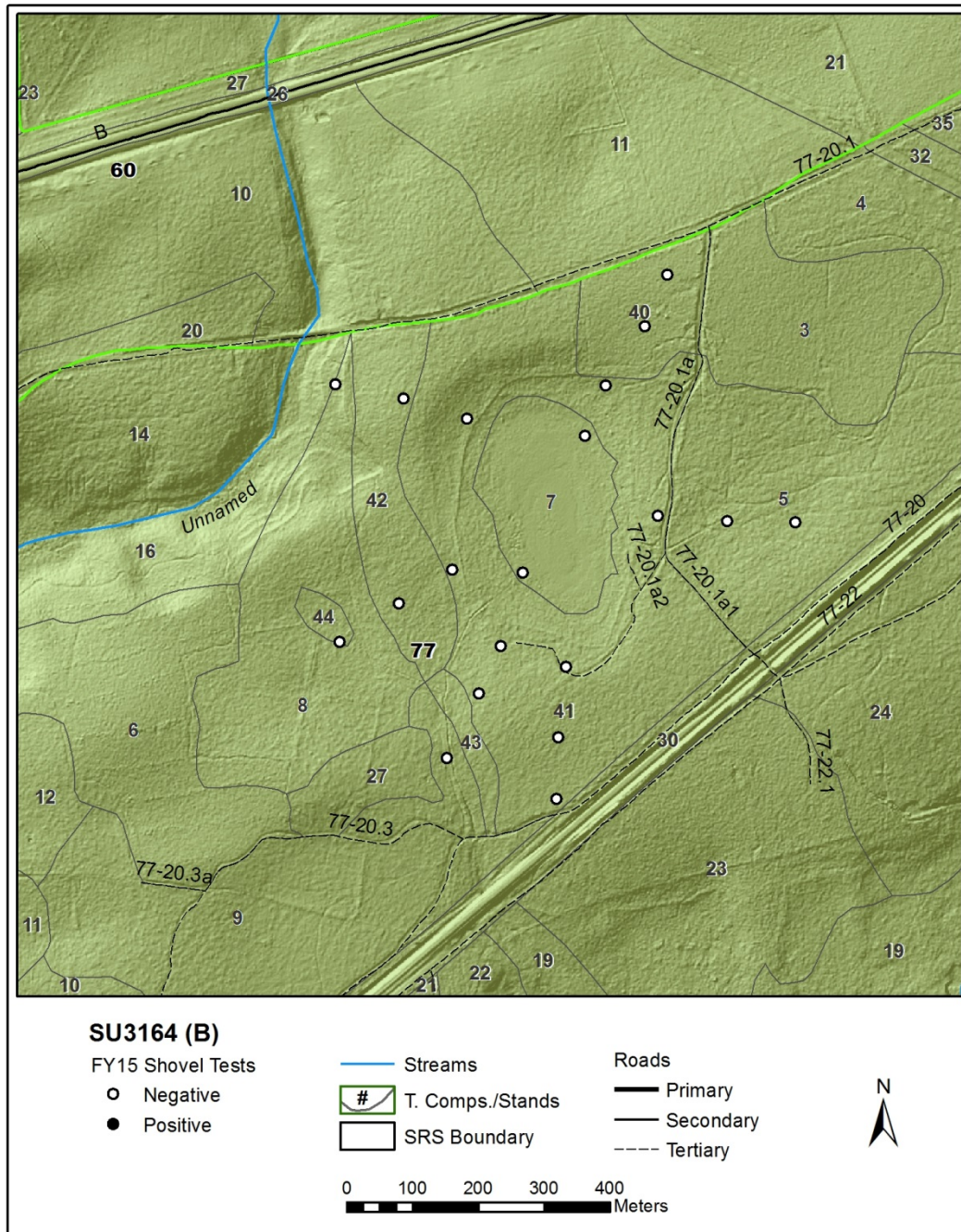


Figure I-10. SU Log No. 3164 survey area continued.

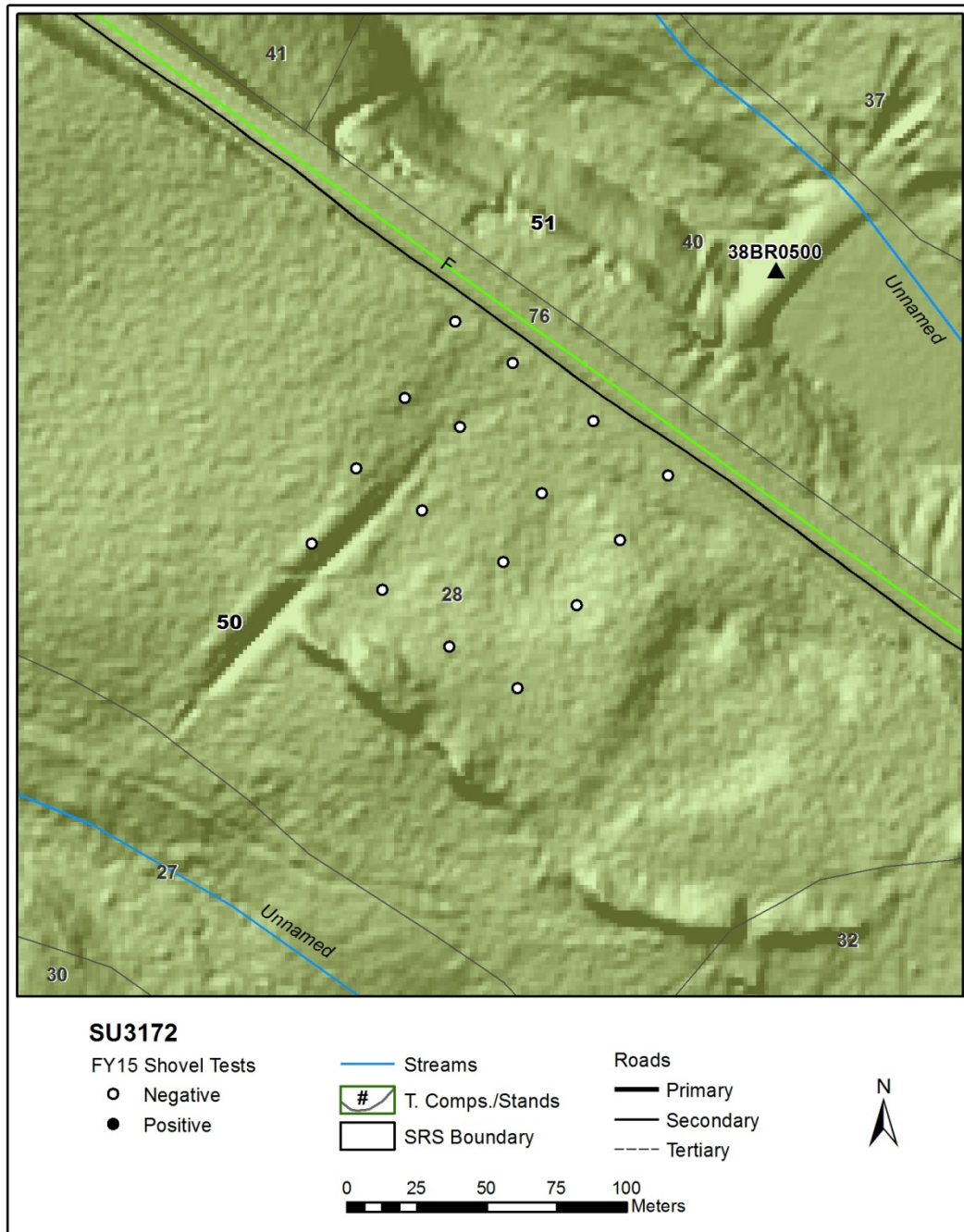


Figure I-11. SU Log No. 3172 survey area.

The pond was constructed in the 1940s by landowner F. H. Dicks solely for the purpose of fishing (personal communication with F. H. Dicks' descendants 2015). It does not appear that any architecture was ever associated with the dam. After the property came into the possession of the federal government in 1951, it was recognized that the easily accessible, recently constructed pond would be useful for obtaining water for fire-fighting activities and it was named New Fire Pond. It has been used in that capacity since. In the early 1990s, the dam had a major breach and was repaired. Apparently, a substantial amount of fill was brought in to repair, strengthen, and widen the dam to support larger, more modern, fire trucks.

In 2011, a sinkhole was discovered in the downstream face of the dam near the spillway pipe, and a discharge channel was cut around the north end of the dam to prevent any further discharge through the spillway and piping. Unfortunately, the sinkhole continued to slowly increase in size. Earlier this year, the pond was drained using a diesel driven pump to prevent a catastrophic failure of the dam. The water level continues to be controlled using the pump.

The SRS has deemed that a failure of the dam is an ecological threat and is anxious to alleviate this hazard. The SRARP has reviewed the proposed project regarding dam removal, and we have no objection to the proposed project. The SRARP consulted with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Emily Dale 2015, electronic communication) regarding the proposed project, and they raised no objection. As it stands, the dam does not meet National Register criteria evaluation in that it was not constructed for any significant economic or social purposes, does not contribute to any historic landscapes, and is not affiliated with anyone of national significance. Further, the structure itself lacks any integrity given the emergency measures that were taken in the 1990s and 2011 in efforts to stop potential dam failures. Thus, site 38BR500 is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. SHPO concurred during consultation, and raised no objections or questions regarding dam removal.

In addition to removal of the dam, the fill will be redeposited over approximately 2 acres of land along Road F. Review of the SRARP database showed no recorded sites in this area. Fieldwork consisted of 16 STPs (0 positive) excavated on a 30-m grid. As this survey effort resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3178 – *Timber Salvage Due to Wind Damage*

This Site Use Permit, issued on June 3, 2015 by the United States Forest Service-Savannah River (USFS-SR), proposed the salvage of fallen timber from wind damage on an 11-acre tract in Stand 32 (Figure I-12). Review of the SRARP database showed no recorded sites in the project area; however, the 1951 aerial photography revealed a large, domestic farmstead within the project area. Fieldwork focused entirely on the delineation of this historic site (38BR1357). Site 38BR1357 is eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No new ground-disturbing activities resulting from proposed timbering activities will impact either site. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

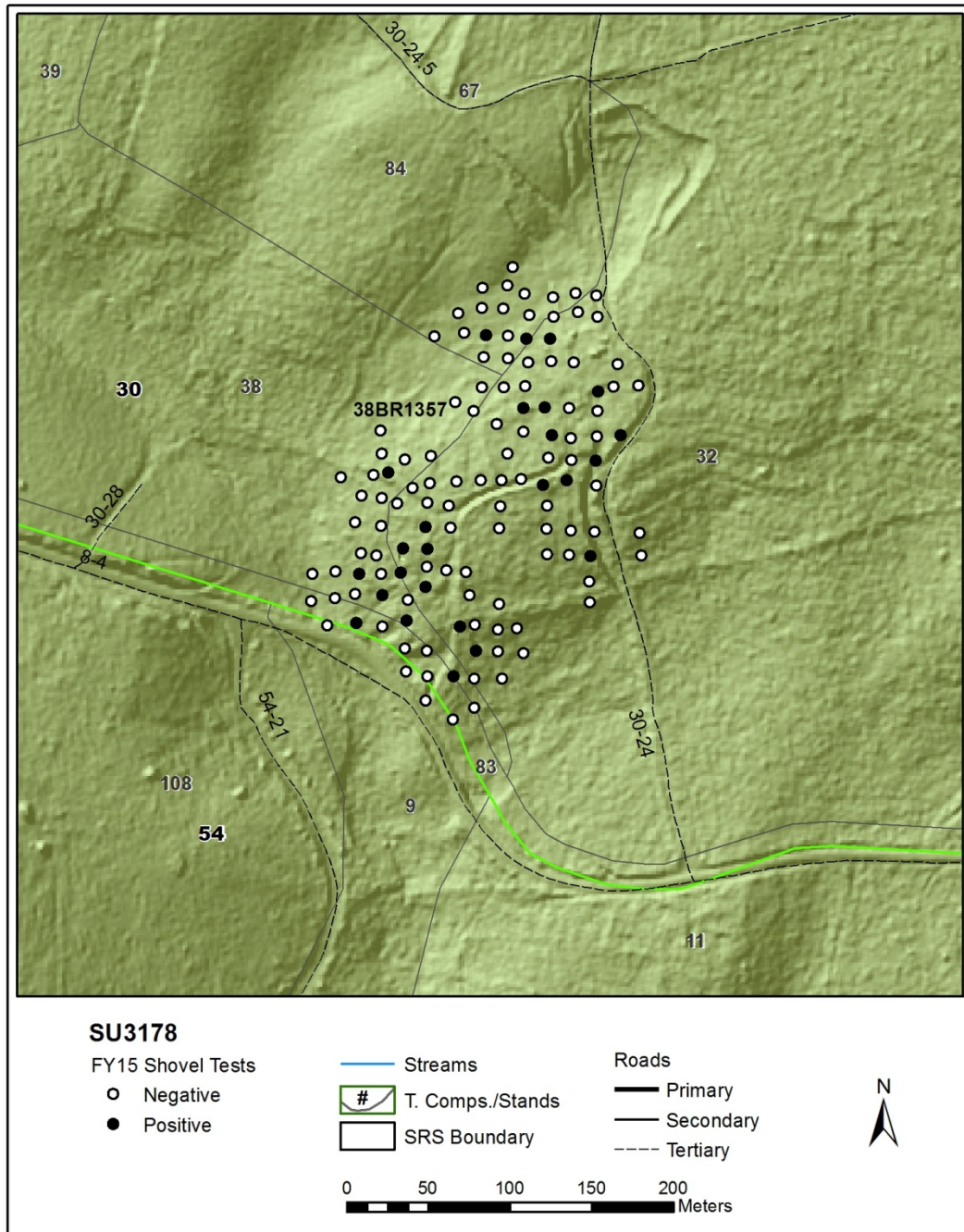


Figure I-12. SU Log No. 3178 survey area.

Timber Compartment Survey

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 forest management 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. Finally, all historic and prehistoric sites with potential research significance are avoided completely during harvesting activities.

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.

This does not apply to log decks, which are only planned days to weeks before timbering activities begin. SRARP staff review proposed log deck locations and conduct surveys as they are notified of their locations. Log deck locations are surveyed with a 30-m interval grid of shovel tests. The USFS-SR, in consultation with the SRARP, insures that all archaeological sites deemed significant for research potential are avoided in log deck placement. If avoidance is not possible, the SRARP consults with SCSHPO to formulate a mitigation plan for proposed impacts.

Surveys of Log Decks and Timber Stands were conducted in 18 Timber Compartments. These surveys involved 853 acres (91%) of the total survey area coverage in FY15. Table I-6 provides a listing by Timber Compartment of all sites investigated. The following summaries describe Timber Compartment projects and survey results during FY15.

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, FY15.

PROJECT	PROJECT AREA SURVEYED (ac.)	TOTAL SURVEY STPs	NEW SITES	SITE REVISITS
Timber Comp. 08	40	17	38AK1022	
Timber Comp. 16	481	353	38AK1017 38AK1018 38AK1021 38AK1023	38AK590
Timber Comp. 29	3	12		
Timber Comp. 30	13	54	38BR785	
Timber Comp. 36	57	68	38BR1349 38BR1350	
Timber Comp. 38	17	68		
Timber Comp. 54	25	100	38BR1345	
Timber Comp. 56	na	na	38BR1351	
Timber Comp. 70	10	41	38BR1364 38BR1365 38BR1366	
Timber Comp. 71	9	36		
Timber Comp. 72	3	12		
Timber Comp. 74	1	4		
Timber Comp. 78	20	27	38BR1353	
Timber Comp. 79	13	51	38BR1360	
Timber Comp. 80	56	230		38BR239
Timber Comp. 81	26	105	38BR1362 38BR1363	
Timber Comp. 83	32	25		38BR829
Timber Comp. 85	47	49	38BR1347	
TOTALS	18	853	1,252	18
				3

Timber Compartment 8

Archaeological survey in Compartment 8 involved subsurface inspection of 40 acres in Stands 26 and 53 slated for clearcutting (Figure I-13). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved a total of 17 STPs (1 positive) excavated along two transects in the project area. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38AK1022 and 38AK1037). Both sites are considered unevaluated until further testing is conducted. These sites will not undergo any new impacts from these timbering activities. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

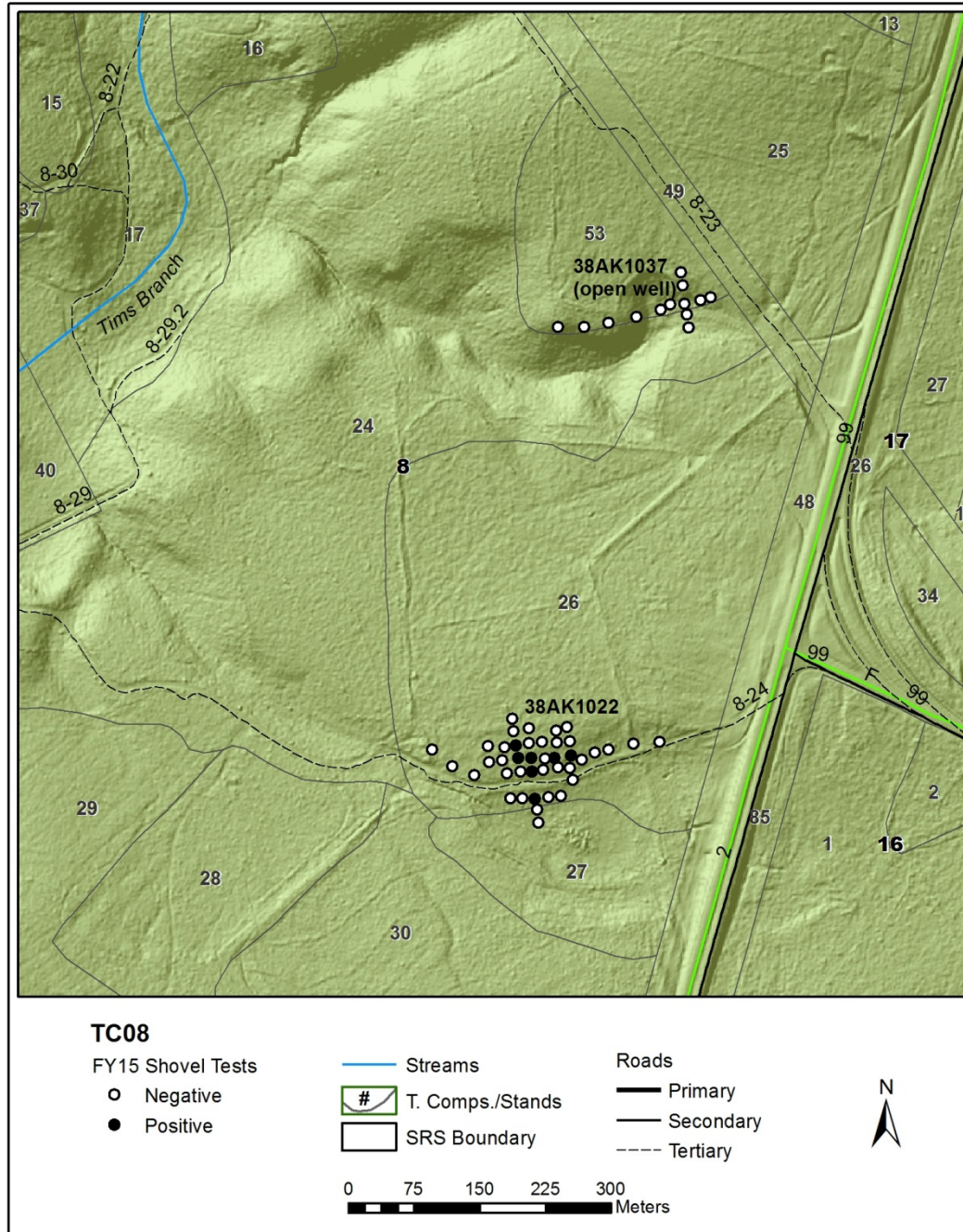


Figure I-13. Timber Compartment 08 survey area.

Timber Compartment 16

Archaeological survey in Compartment 16 was carried over from FY14 (SRARP 2014:21). Current survey involved subsurface inspection of 481 acres in Stands 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 23, 30, 33, 35, 36, 67, 87, 89, and 91 slated for clearcutting (Figures I-14 to I-16). Review of the SRARP database showed two previously recorded sites (38AK308, 38AK590) in the project area. Fieldwork involved a total of 353 STPs (11 positive) excavated along 14 transects. These efforts resulted in the re-delineation of sites 38AK308 and 38AK590, as well as the discovery and delineation of three new sites

(38AK1017, 38AK1018, and 38AK1023). Sites 38AK308, 38AK590, 38AK1017, and 38AK1018 are eligible for nomination to the NRHP, and site 38AK1023 remains unevaluated until further testing is conducted. No new ground-disturbing activities resulting from proposed timbering activities will impact any of these four sites. Survey efforts also resulted in the recovery of two isolated artifact occurrences (AK-OCC-161, AK-OCC-162). These artifact occurrences have no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

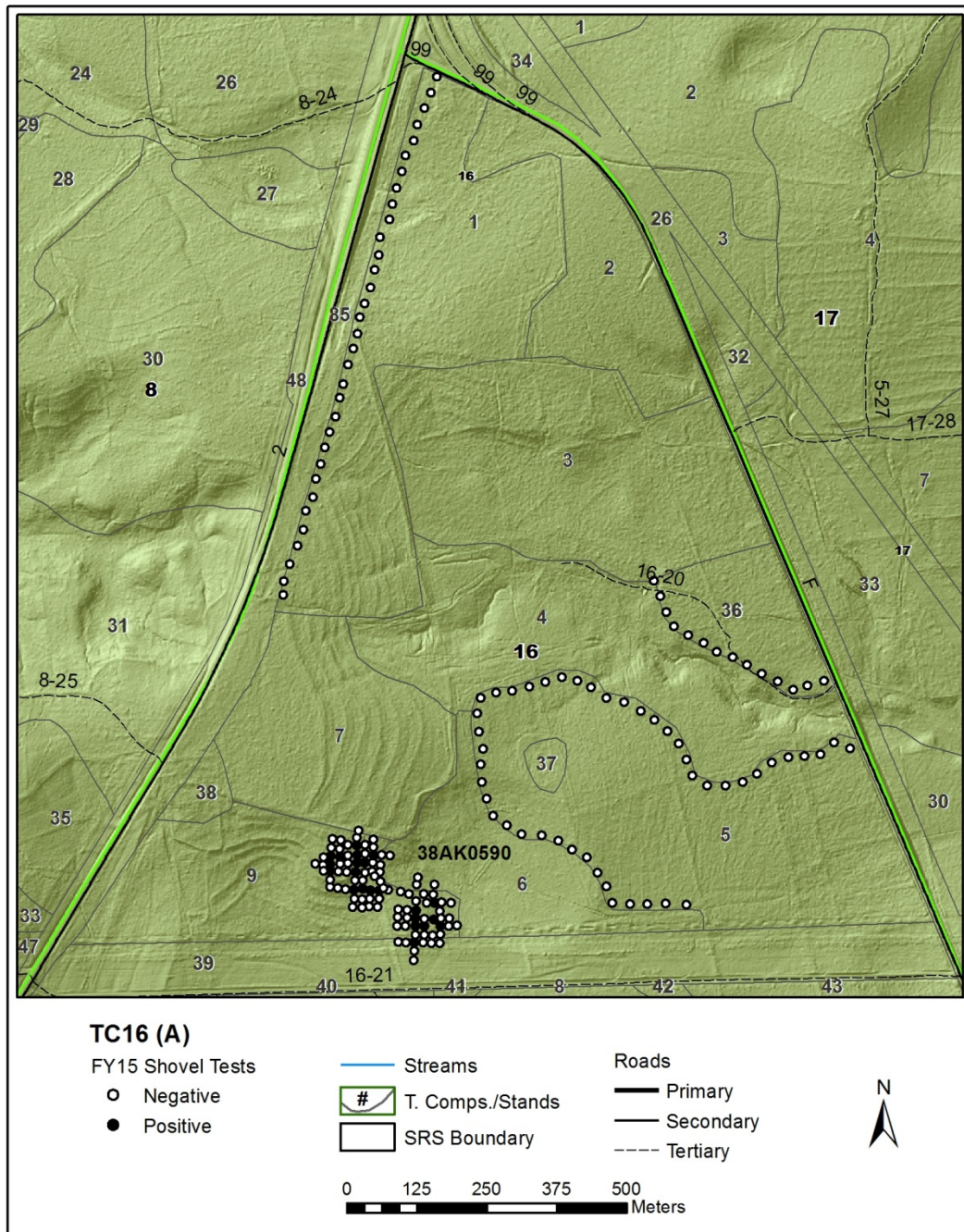


Figure I-14. Timber Compartment 16 survey area.

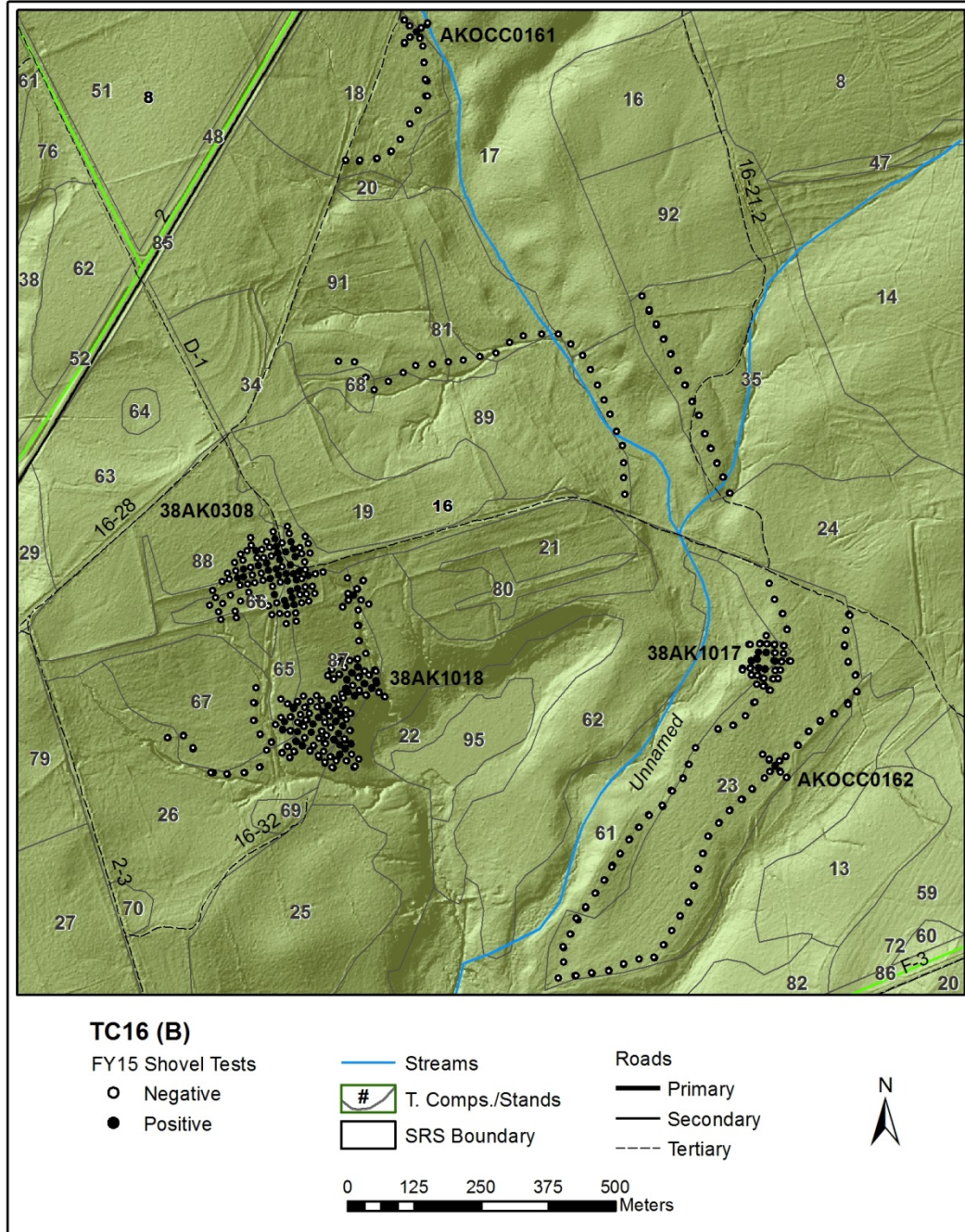


Figure I-15. Timber Compartment 16 survey area continued.

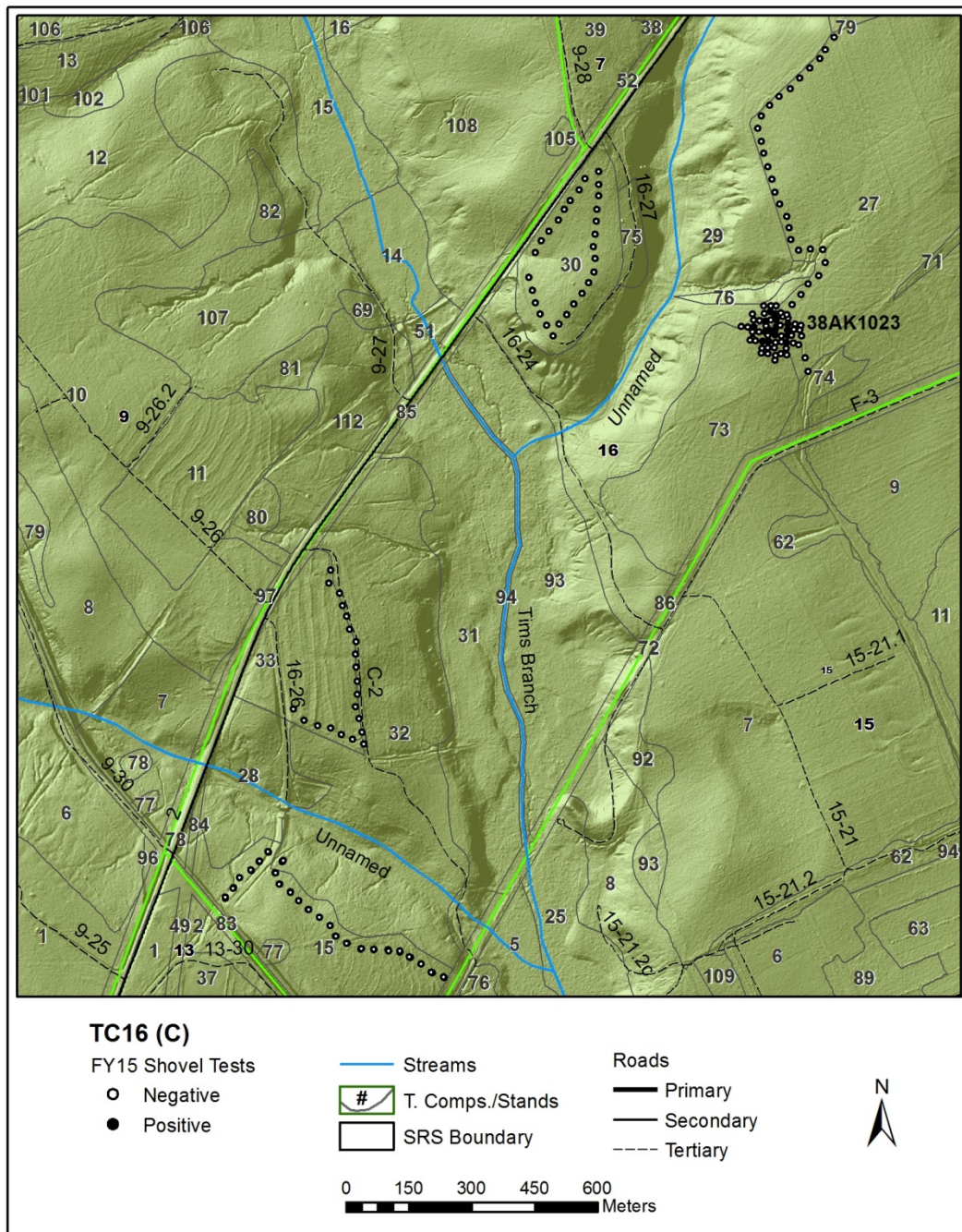


Figure I-16. Timber Compartment 16 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 29

Archaeological survey in Compartment 29 involved subsurface inspection of 3 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 25, 41, and 115 (Figure I-17). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 12 STPs (1 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-322). This artifact occurrence has

no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

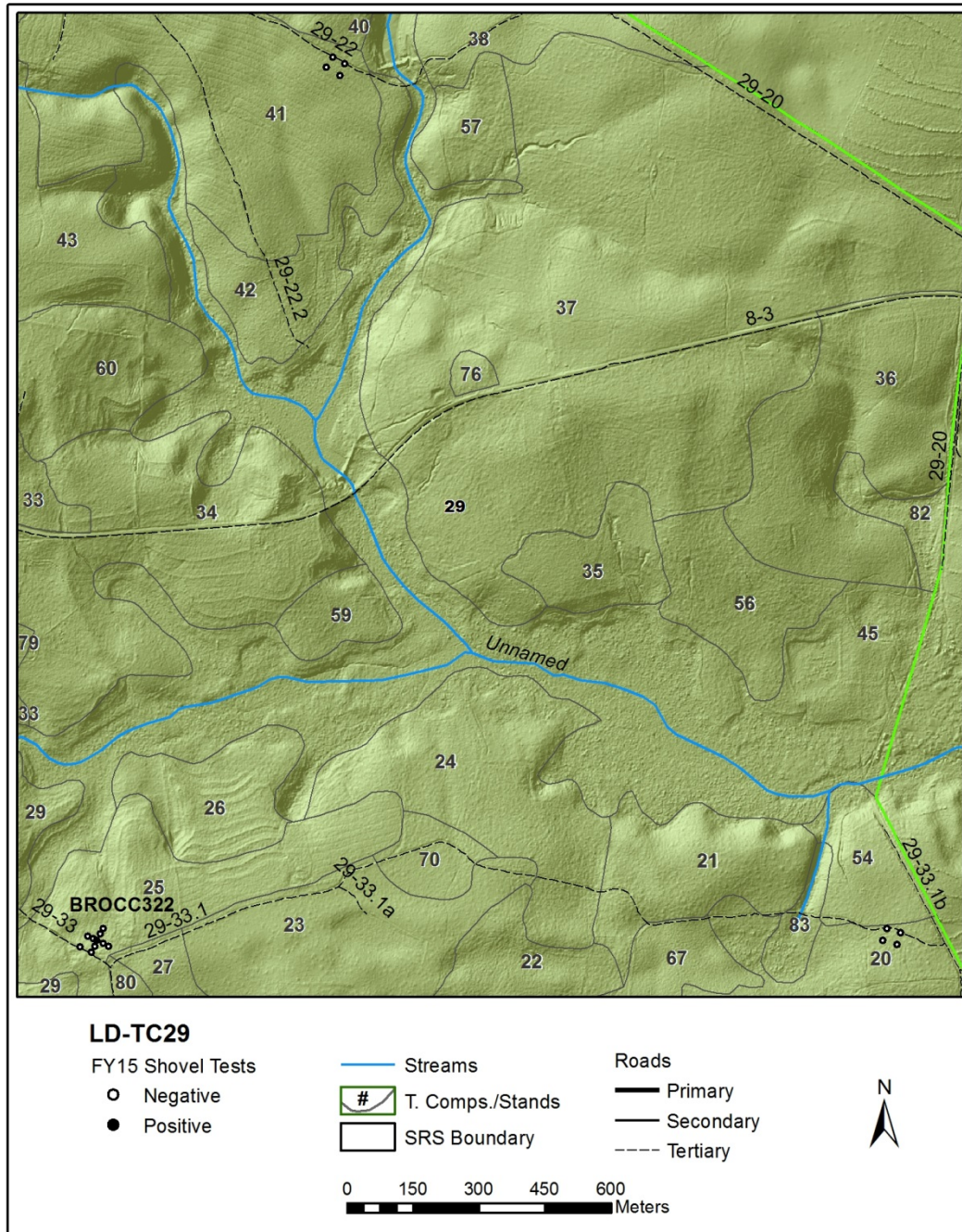


Figure I-17. Timber Compartment 29 survey area.

Timber Compartment 30

Archaeological survey in Compartment 30 involved subsurface inspection of 13 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 3, 5, 13, 17, 19, 28, 36, and 53 (Figures I-18 to I-20). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded

site (38BR785) in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 54 STPs (2 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the re-delineation of site 38BR785. The proposed Log Deck was relocated, so this site will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Additionally, fieldwork resulted in the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-325). This artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

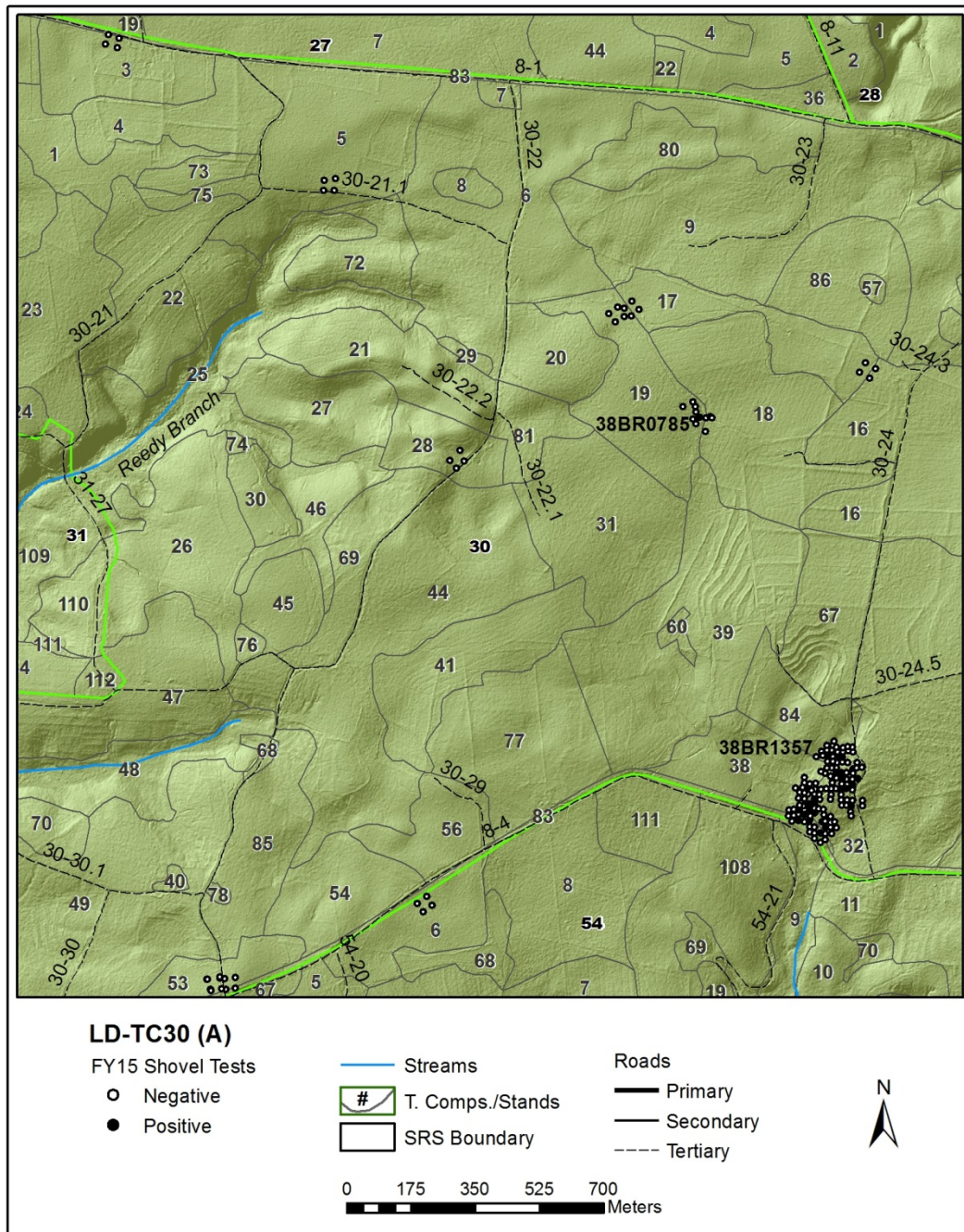


Figure I-18. Timber Compartment 30 survey area.

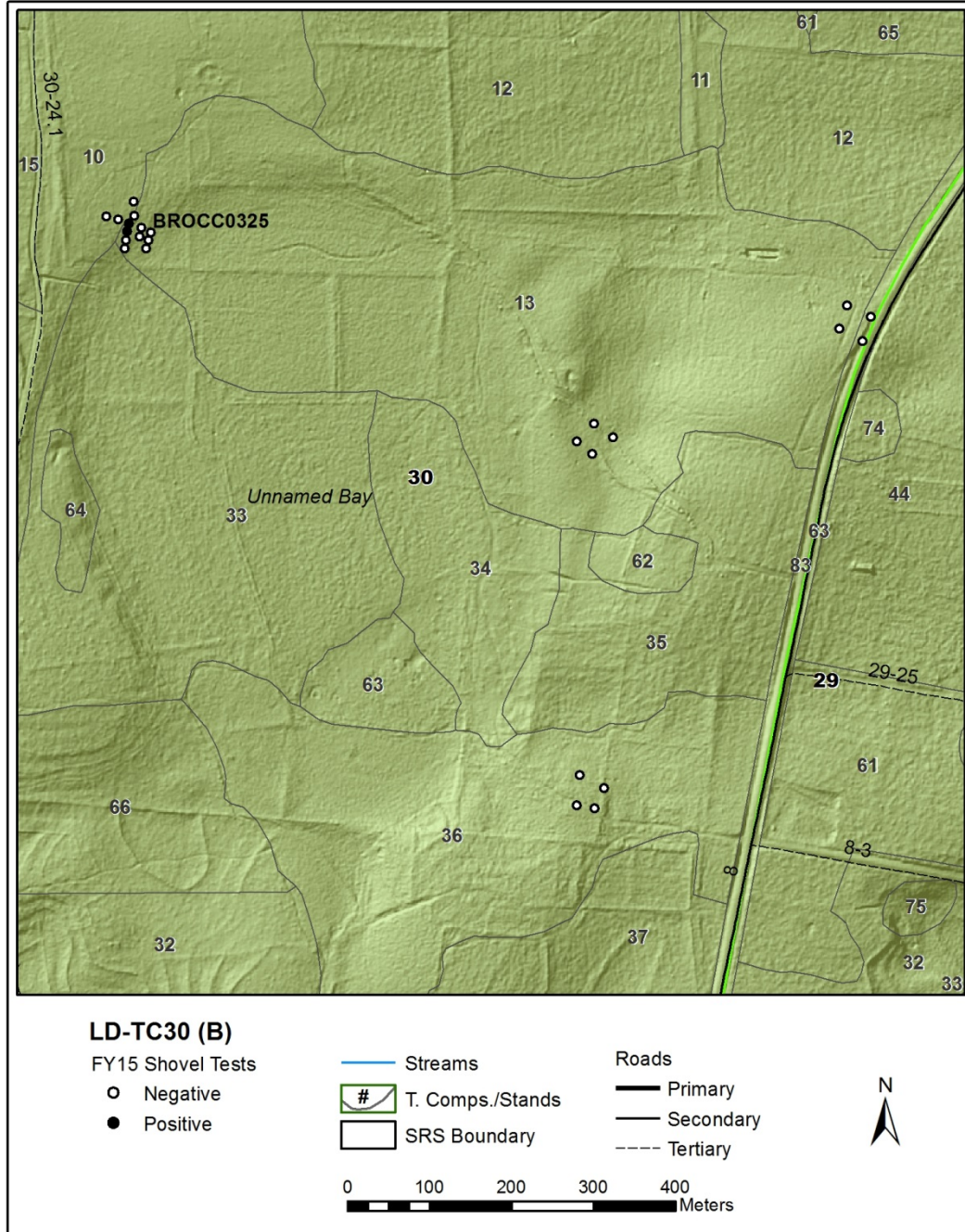


Figure I-19. Timber Compartment 30 survey area continued.

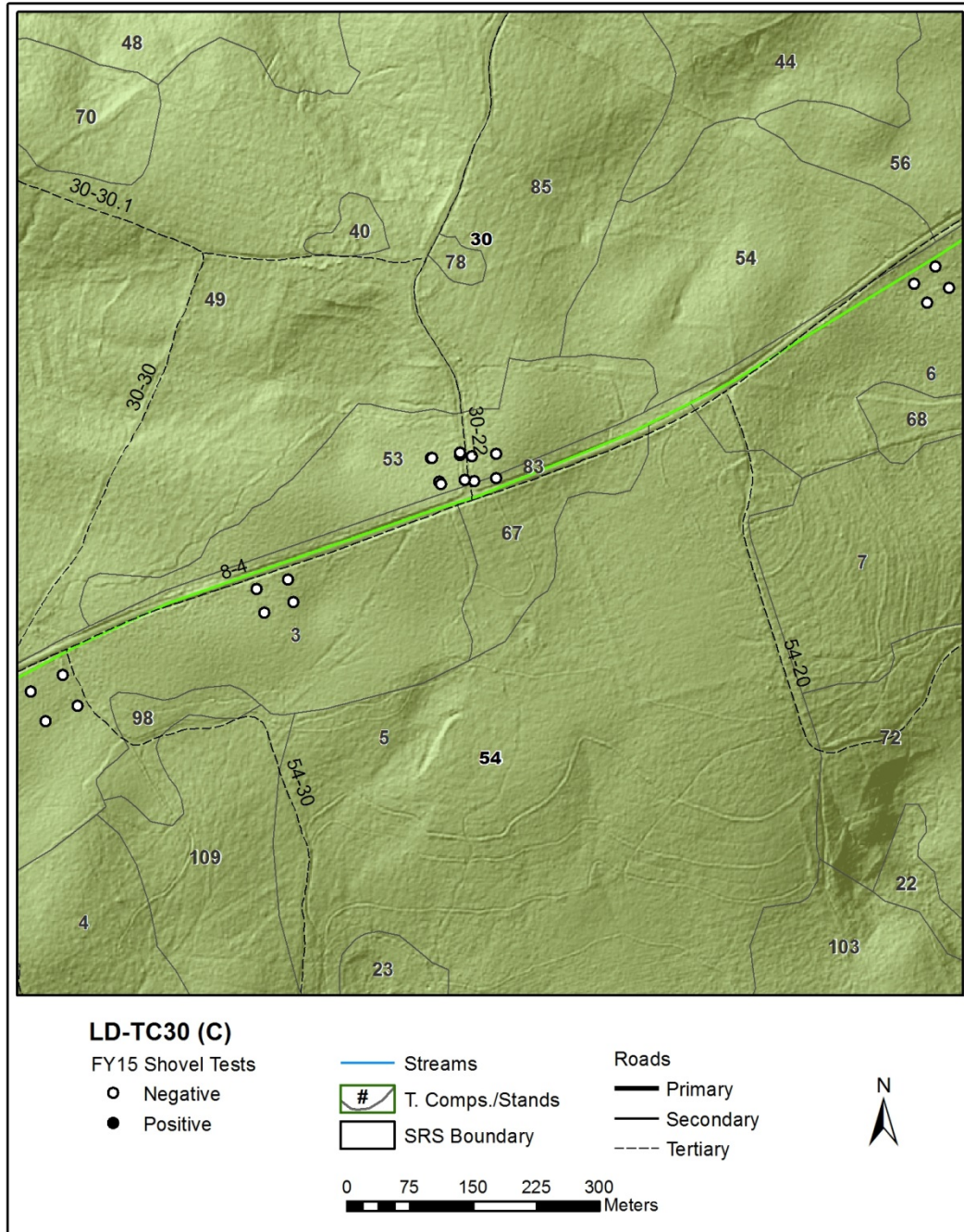


Figure I-20. Timber Compartment 30 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 36

Archaeological survey in Compartment 36 involved subsurface inspection of 57 acres in Stands 24 and 30 slated for clearcutting (Figures I-14 to I-16). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved a total of 68 STPs (5 positive) excavated along 2 transects. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38BR1349 and 38BR1350). Site 38BR1349 is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP due to its lack of surface and

subsurface integrity. Site 38BR1350 remains unevaluated until further testing is conducted. No new ground-disturbing activities resulting from proposed timbering activities will impact this site. Survey efforts also resulted in the recovery of one isolated artifact occurrences (BR-OCC-327). This artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

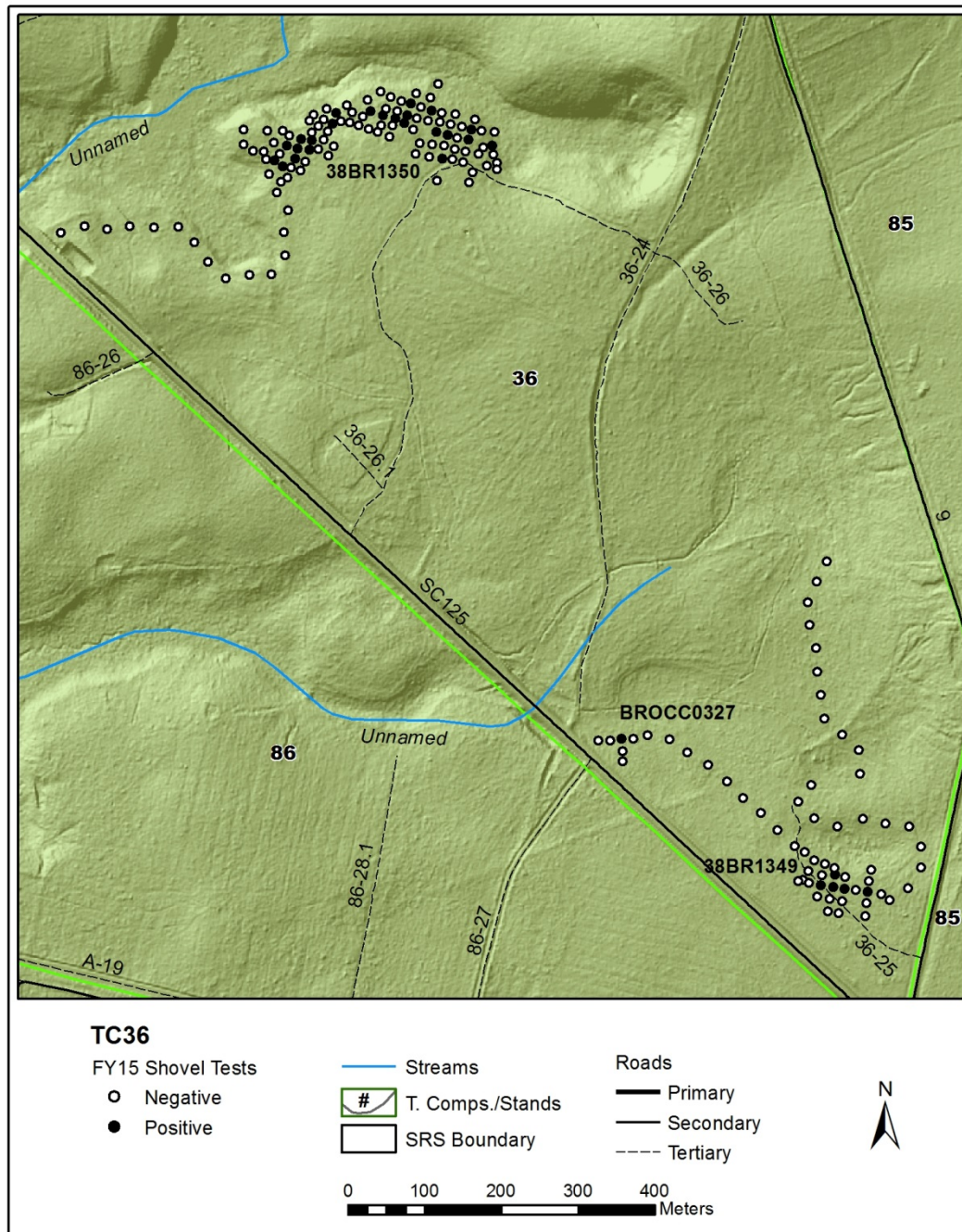


Figure I-21. Timber Compartment 36 survey area.

Timber Compartment 38

Archaeological survey in Compartment 38 involved subsurface inspection of 17 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre in Stands 25, 26, 28, 45, and 113 (Figures I-22 and I-23). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 68 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

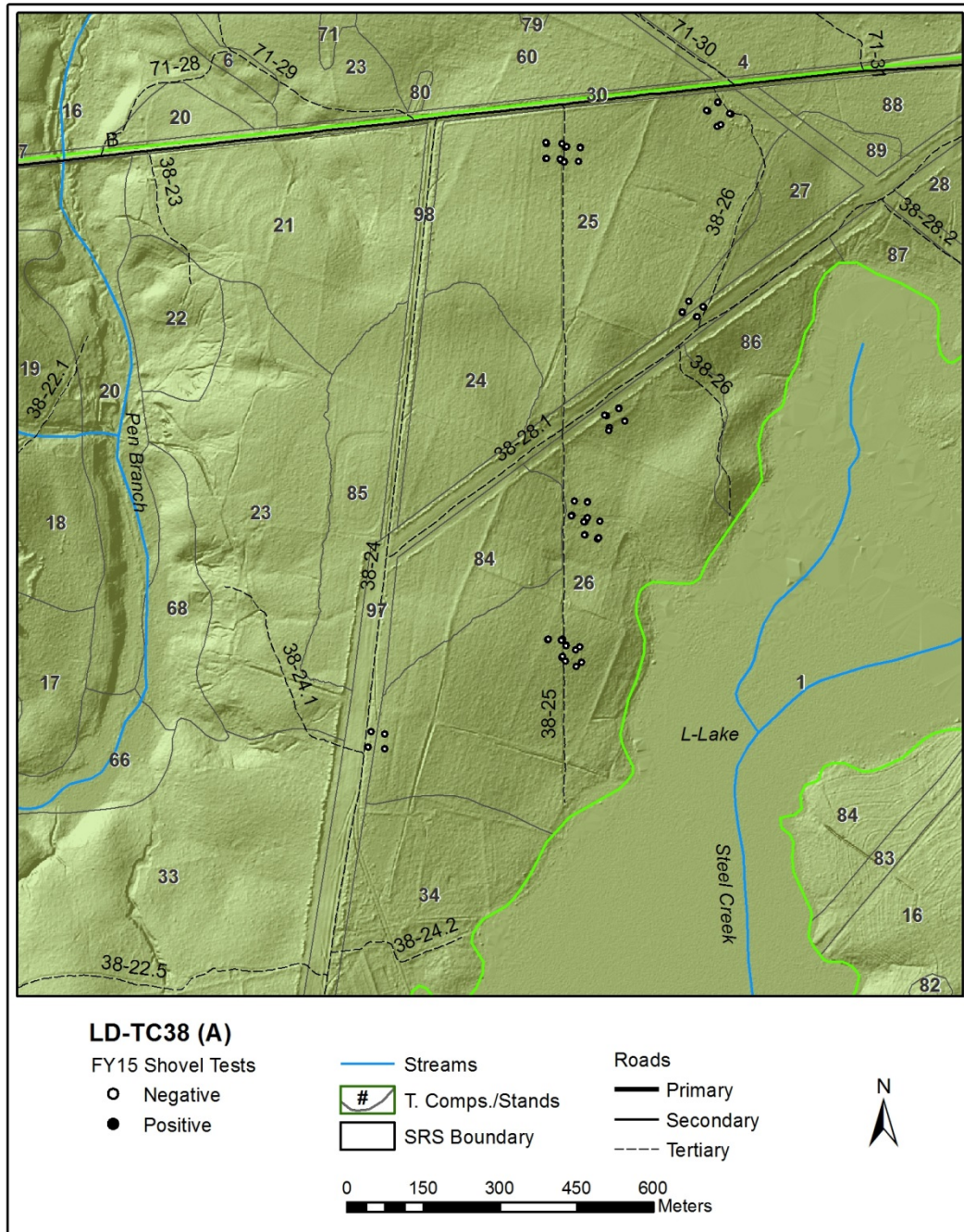


Figure I-22. Timber Compartment 38 survey area.

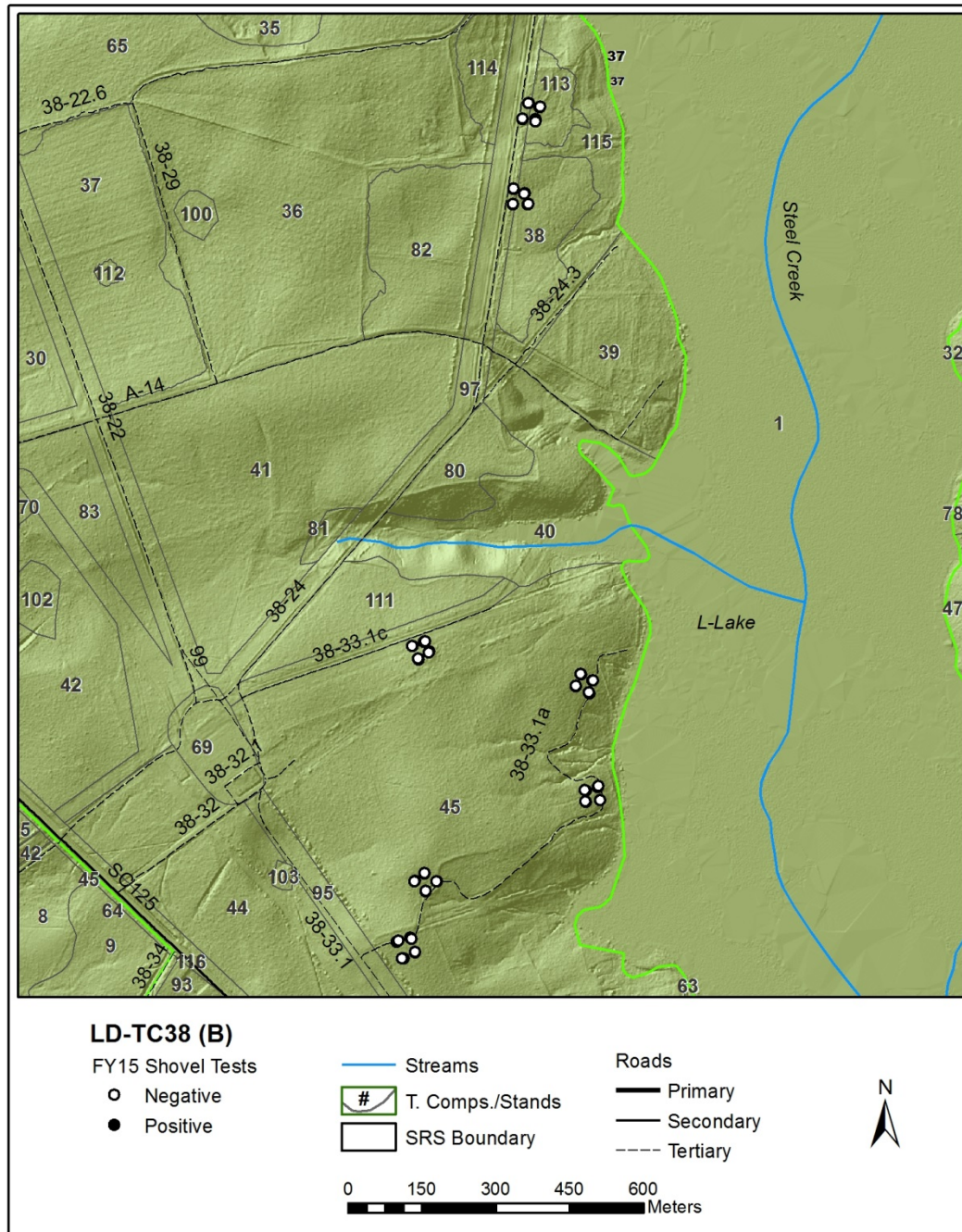


Figure I-23. Timber Compartment 38 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 54

Archaeological survey in Compartment 54 involved subsurface inspection of 25 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre in Stands 3, 6, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, 36, 41, 43, 45, 50, 53, 54, 59, and 135 (Figures I-24 to I-26). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 100 STPs (3 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the discovery of one new site (38BR1345).

The proposed Log Deck was relocated, so this site will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Additionally, fieldwork resulted in the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-323). This artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

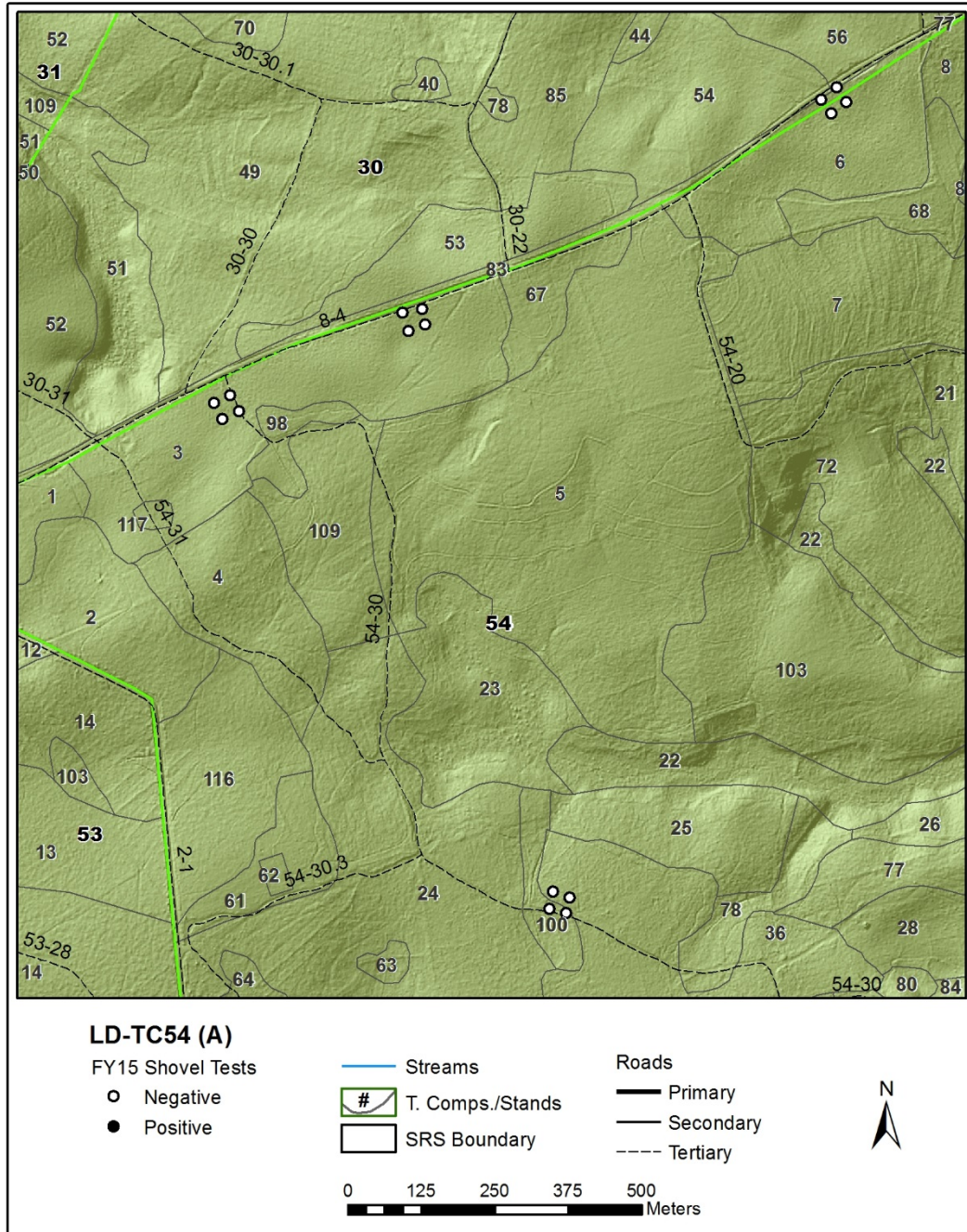


Figure I-24. Timber Compartment 54 survey area.

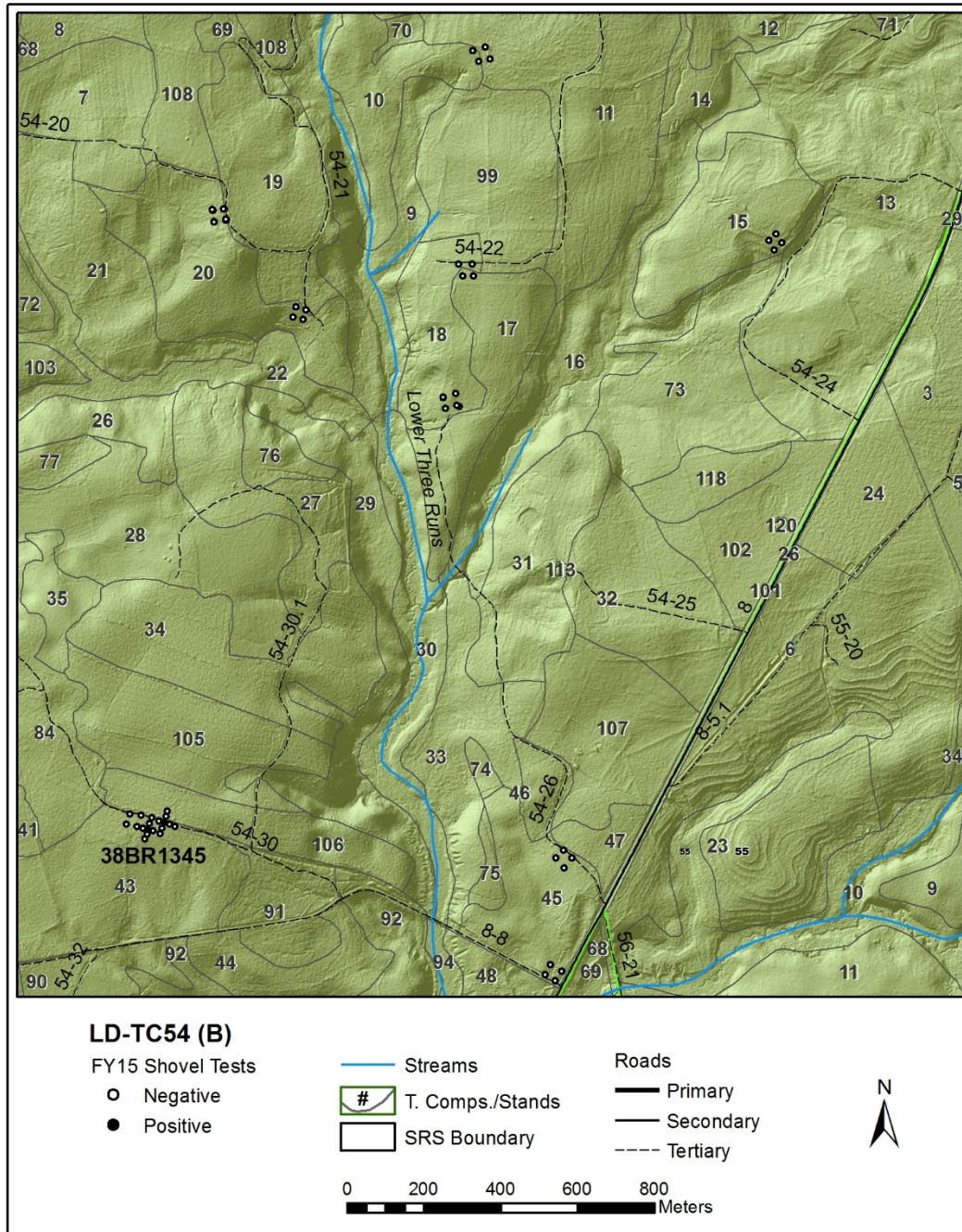


Figure I-25. Timber Compartment 54 survey area continued.

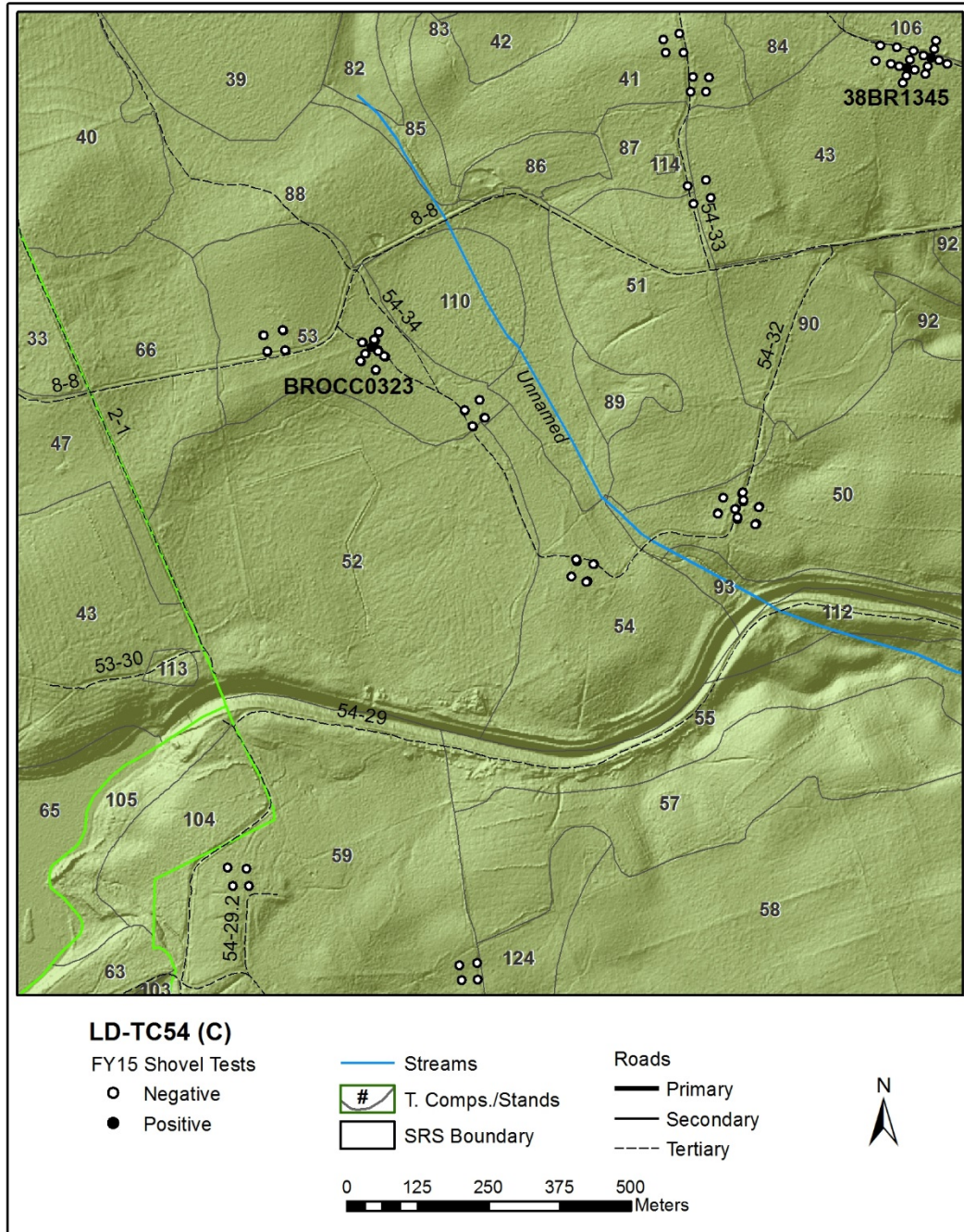


Figure I-26. Timber Compartment 54 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 56

Archaeological survey in Compartment 56 occurred in FY14 (SRARP 2014:28). Fieldwork resulted in the discovery of one new site (38BR1351), which was delineated and evaluated during the current fiscal year (Figure I-27). The proposed Log Deck was relocated, so this site will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

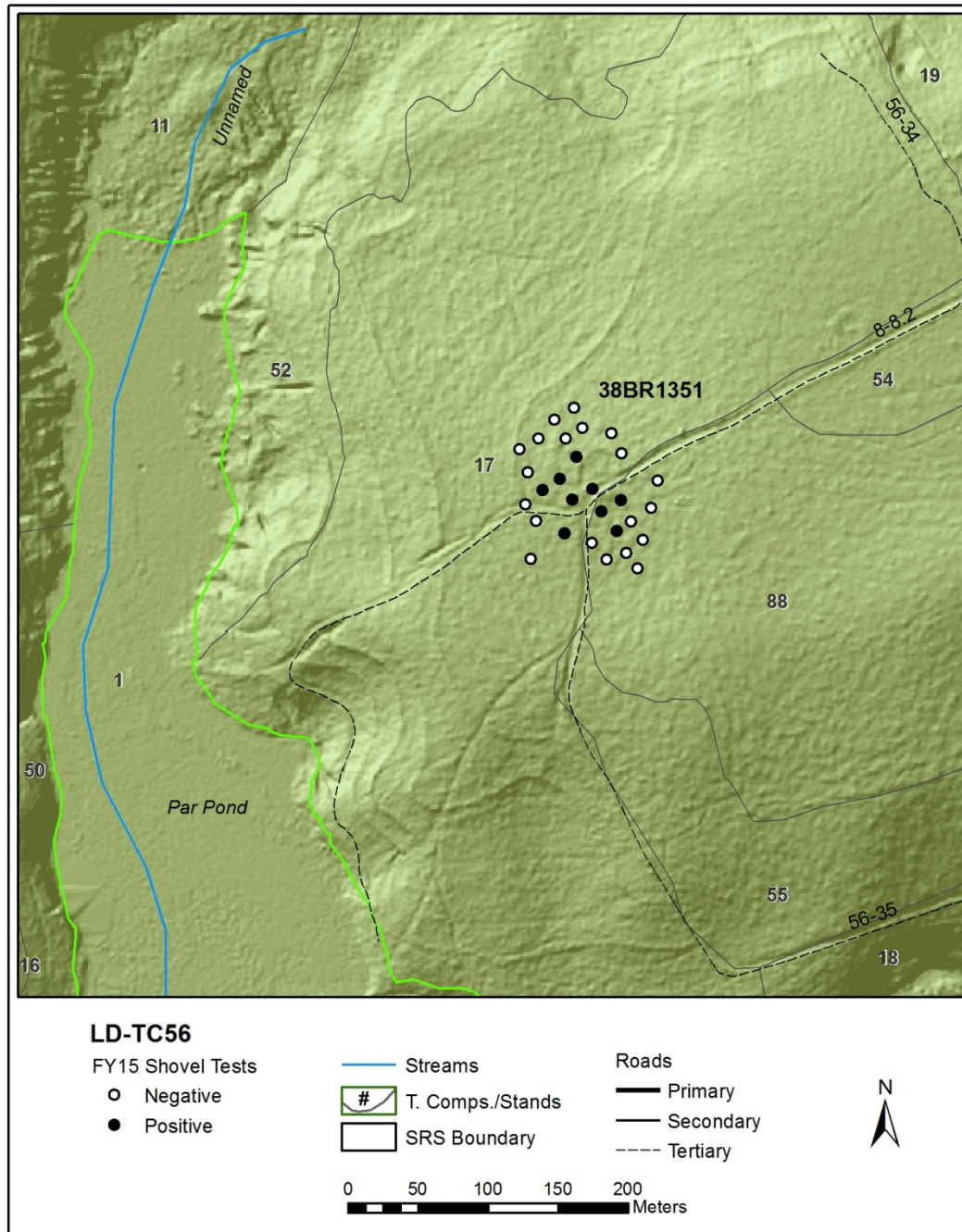


Figure I-27. Timber Compartment 56 survey area.

Timber Compartment 70

Archaeological survey in Compartment 70 involved subsurface inspection of 10 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 8, 13, 17, 26, 27, 29, and 35 (Figure I-28 and I-29). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 41 STPs (5 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the discovery of three new sites (38BR1364, 38BR1365, 38BR1366).

The proposed Log Decks were relocated so that these sites will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

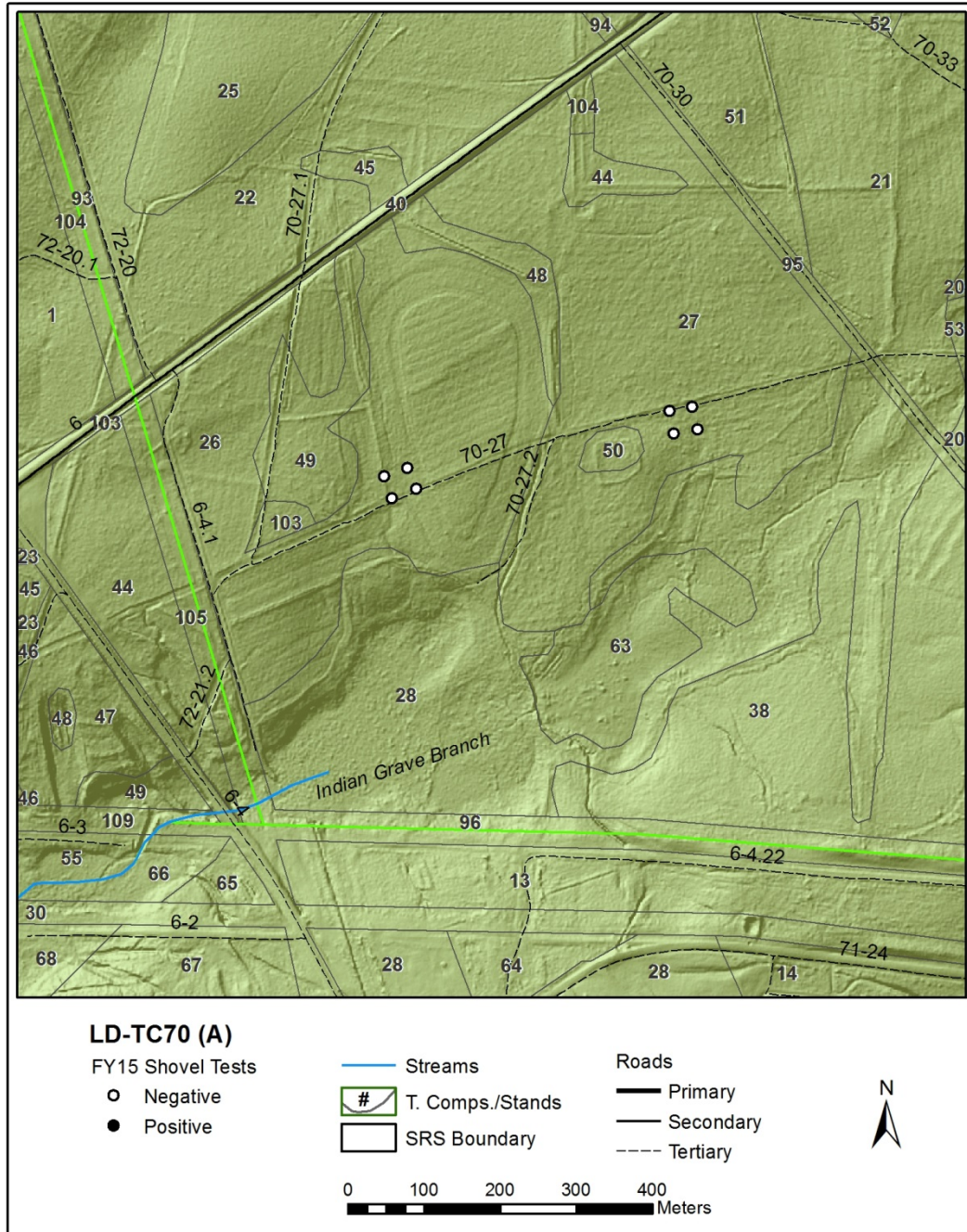


Figure I-28. Timber Compartment 70 survey area.

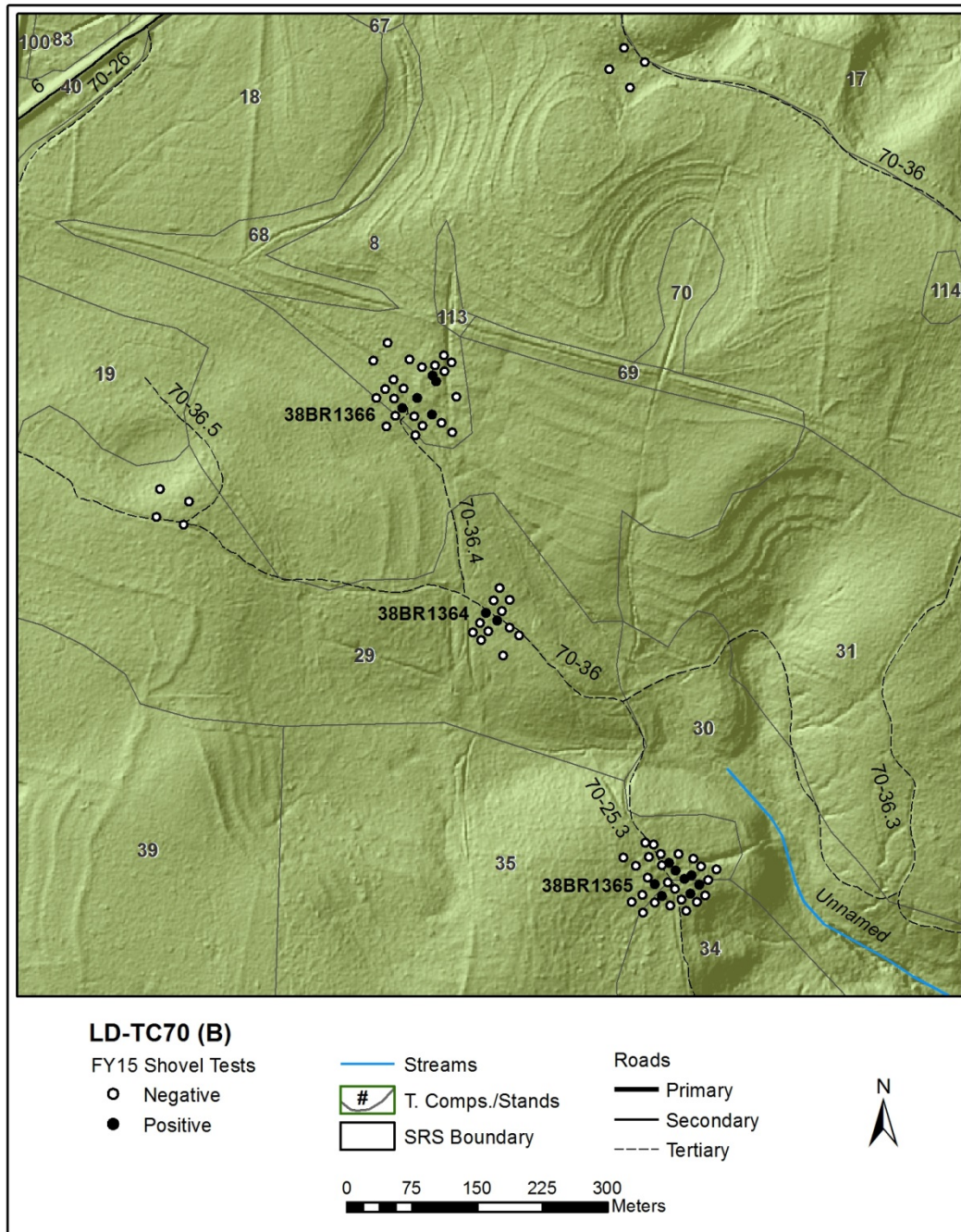


Figure I-29. Timber Compartment 70 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 71

Archaeological survey in Compartment 71 involved subsurface inspection of 9 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 12, 57, 59, 60, and 61 (Figures I-30 and I-31). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 36 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

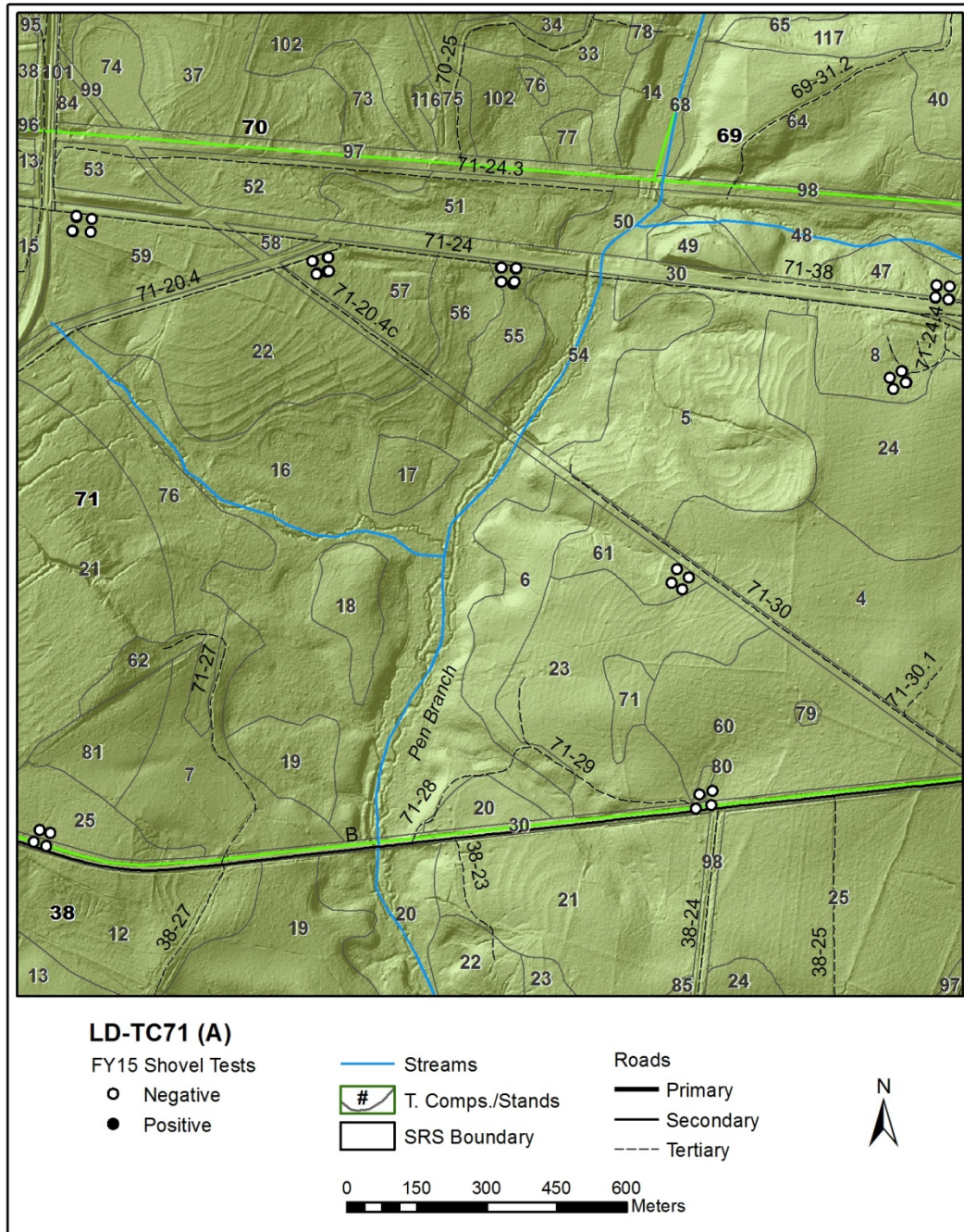


Figure I-30. Timber Compartment 71 survey area.

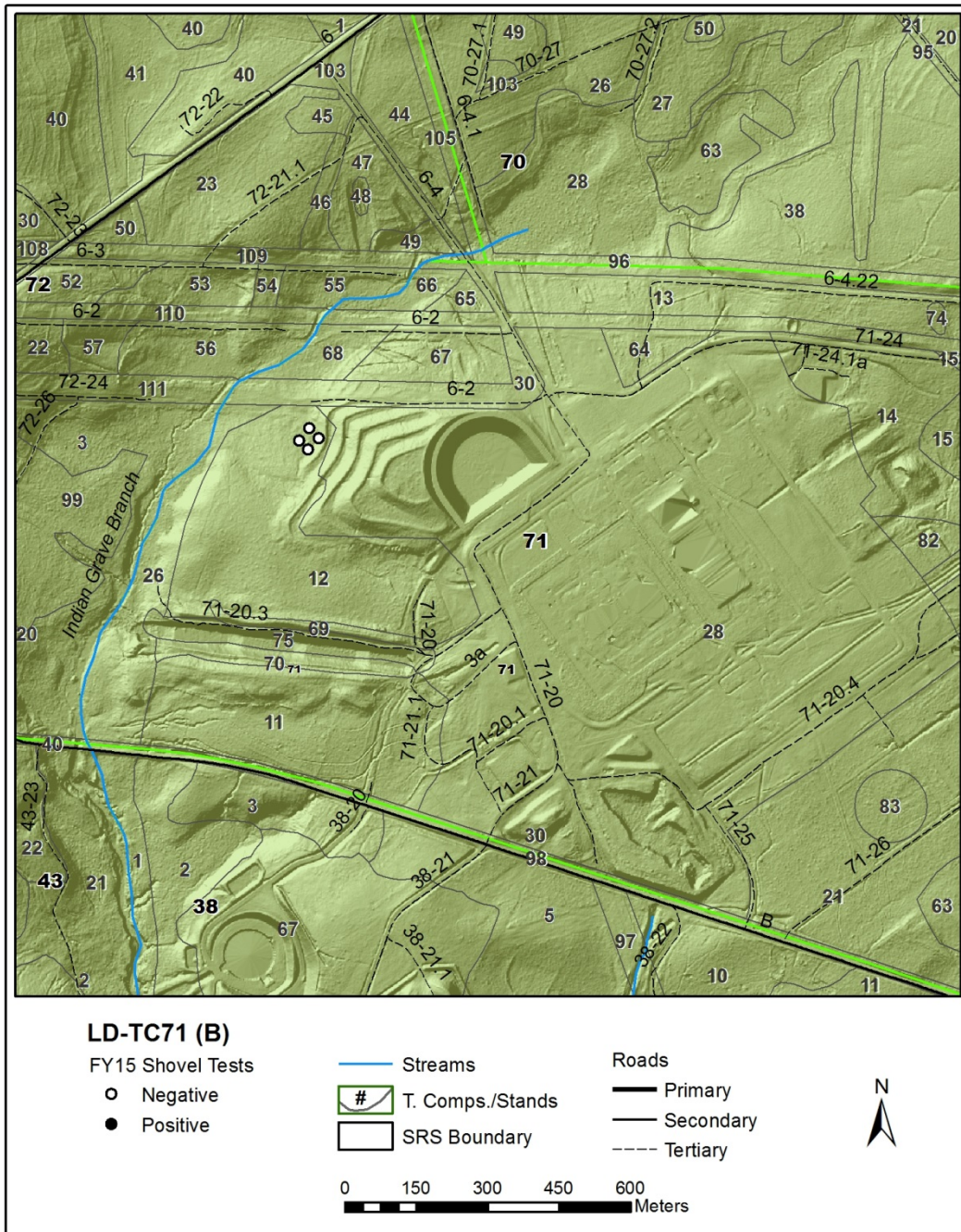


Figure I-31. Timber Compartment 71 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 72

Archaeological survey in Compartment 72 involved subsurface inspection of 3 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre in Stands 23 and 44 (Figure I-32). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 12 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

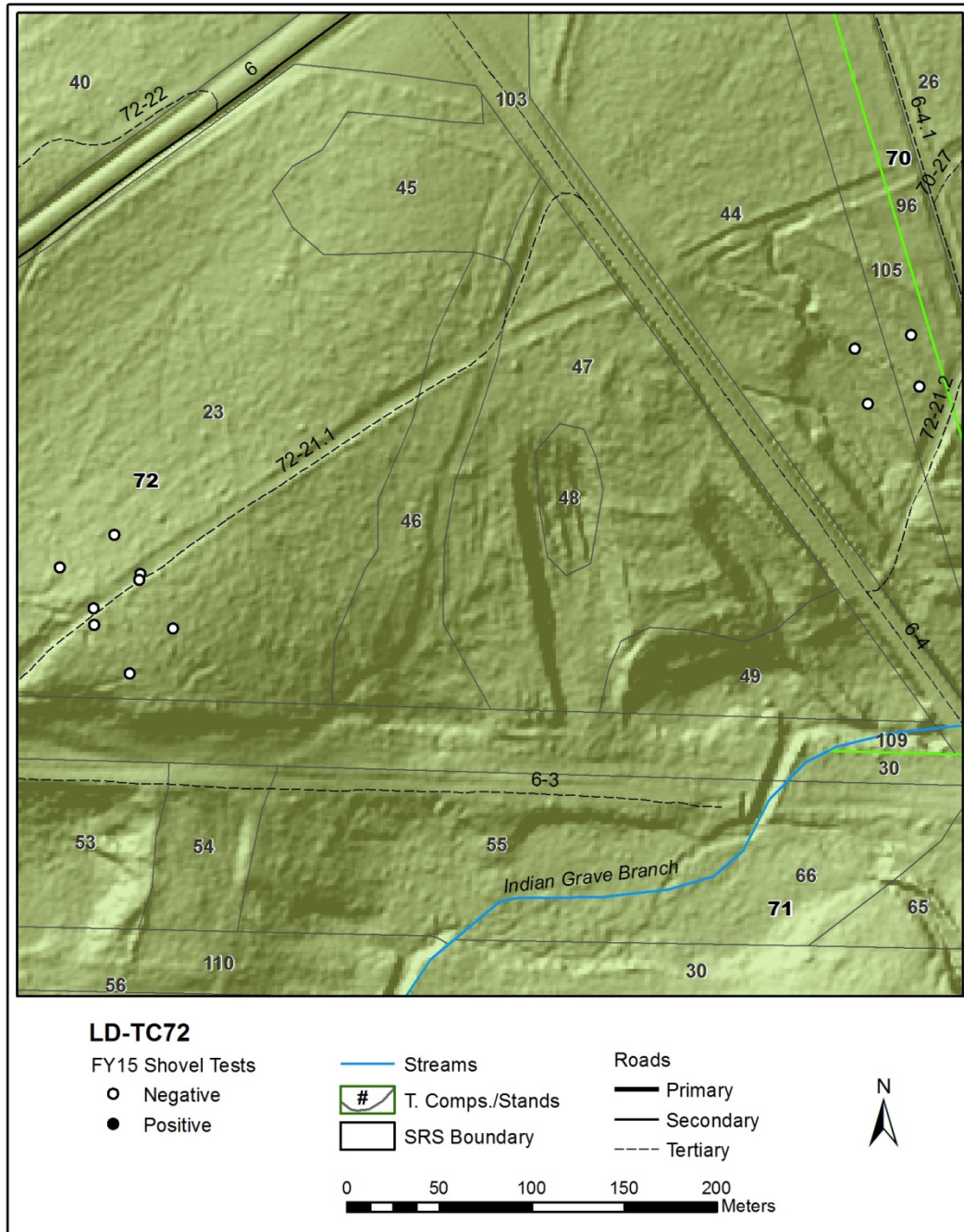


Figure I-32. Timber Compartment 72 survey area.

Timber Compartment 74

Archaeological survey in Compartment 74 involved subsurface inspection of 1 proposed Log Deck totaling 1 acre in Stand 84 (Figure I-33). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 4 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

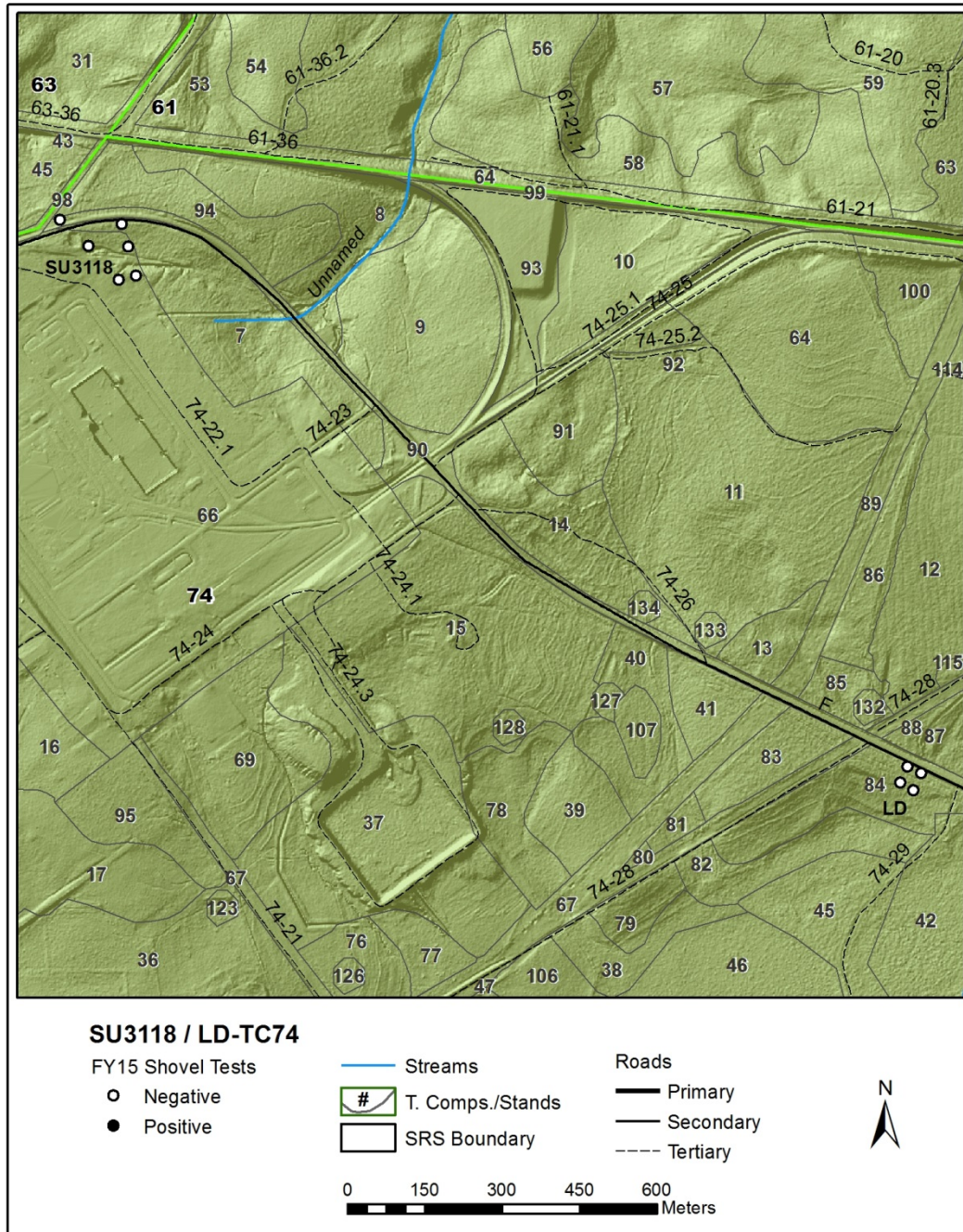


Figure I-33. Timber Compartment 74 survey area.

Timber Compartment 78

Archaeological survey in Compartment 78 involved subsurface inspection of 20 acres in Stands 12, 13, 15, and 16 slated for clearcutting (Figure I-34). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved a total of 27 STPs (3 positive) excavated along a single transect. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38BR1353). No new ground-disturbing activities resulting from proposed timbering activities will impact this site. Site 38BR1353 is eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Survey efforts also resulted in the

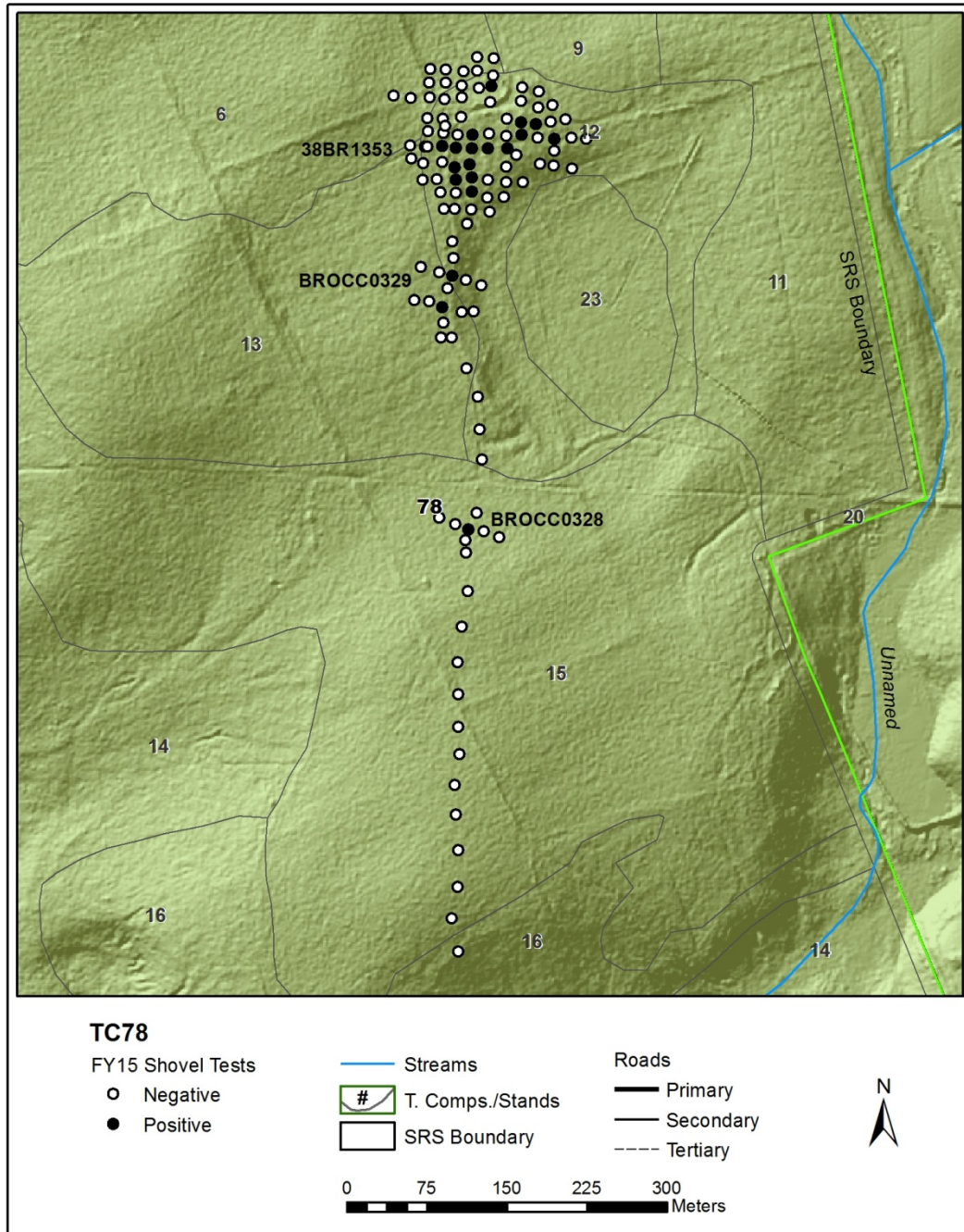


Figure I-34. Timber Compartment 78 survey area.

recovery of two isolated artifact occurrences (BR-OCC-328 and BR-OCC-329). These artifact occurrences have no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 79

Archaeological survey in Compartment 79 involved subsurface inspection of 13 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 4, 5, 7, 23, 27, and 45 (Figure I-35).

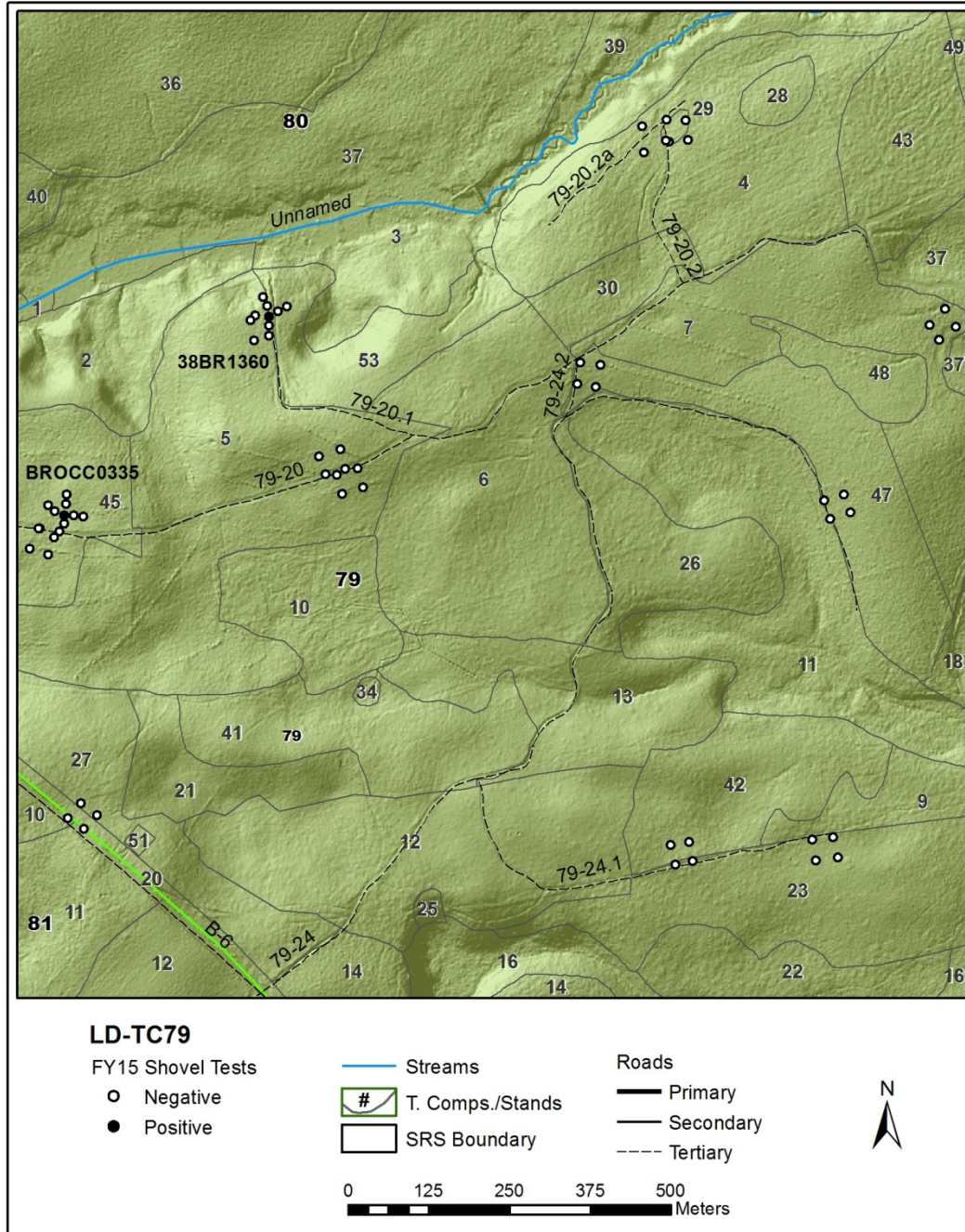


Figure I-35. Timber Compartment 79 survey area.

Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 51 STPs (2 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38BR1360), as well as the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-335). The proposed Log Deck was relocated so that 38BR1360 will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. The artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 80

Archaeological survey in Compartment 80 involved subsurface inspection of 56 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47 (Figures I-36 to I-40). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR239) in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 230 STPs (15 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the re-delineation of site 38BR239, the discovery and delineation of six new sites (38BR1352, 38BR1354, 38BR1355, 38BR1356, 38BR1359, and 38BR1361), as well as the recovery of three isolated finds (BR-OCC-331, BR-OCC-333, and BR-OCC-334). The proposed Log Deck was relocated so that all seven sites will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. The three artifact occurrences have no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 81

Archaeological survey in Compartment 81 involved subsurface inspection of 26 proposed Log Decks totaling 1 acre each in Stands 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 32, 37, 39, 40, and 43 (Figure I-41 Figure I-43). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 105 STPs (2 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38BR1362 and 38BR1363), as well as the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-332). The proposed Log Decks were relocated so that the two new sites will be avoided completely by any timbering activities. The artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 83

Archaeological survey in Compartment 83 involved subsurface inspection of 32 acres in Stand 14 slated for clearcutting (Figure I-44). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR829) in the project area. Fieldwork involved excavating STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 25 STPs (2 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the re-delineation of site 38BR829, which is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP due to its lack of surface and subsurface integrity. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

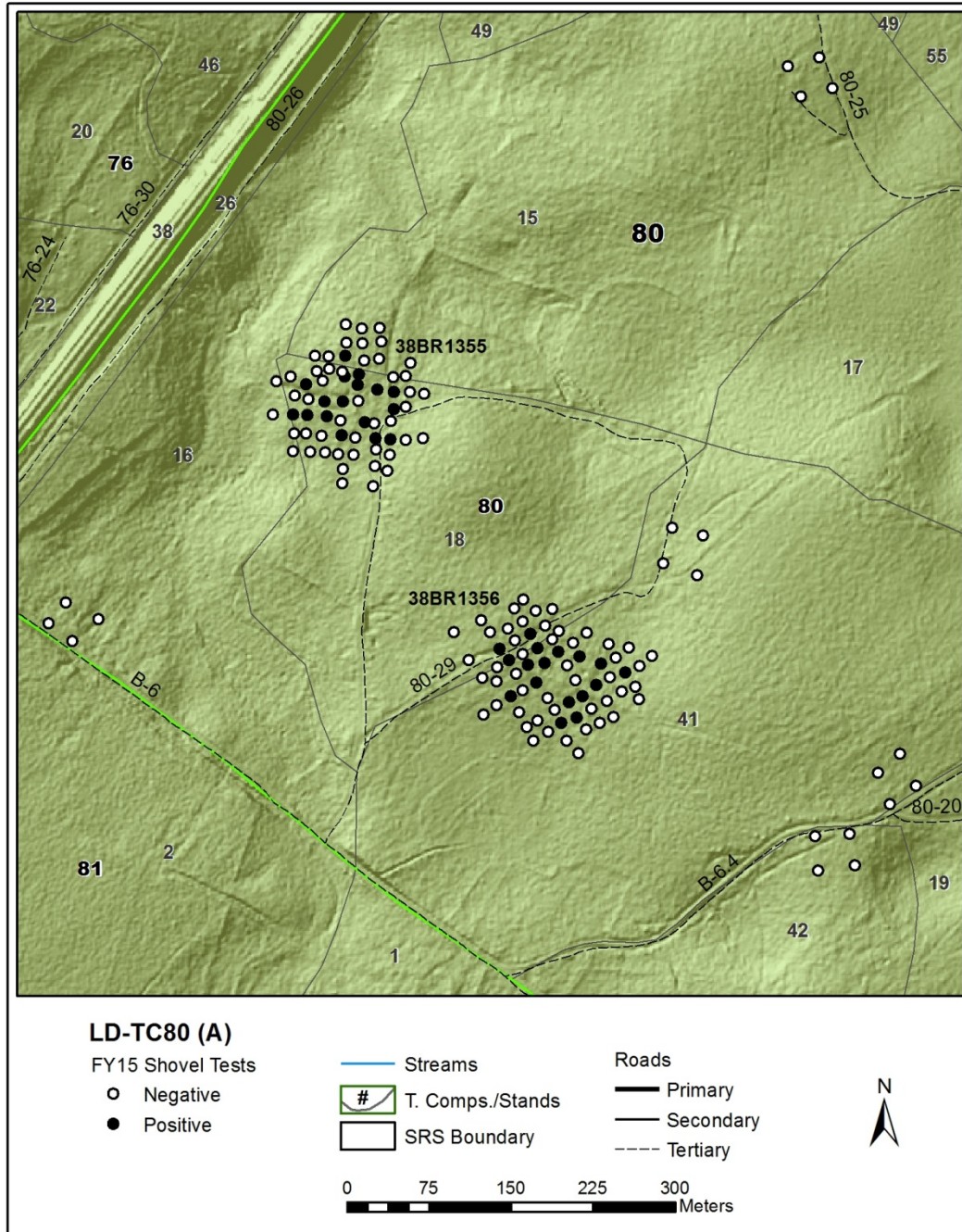


Figure I-36. Timber Compartment 80 survey area.

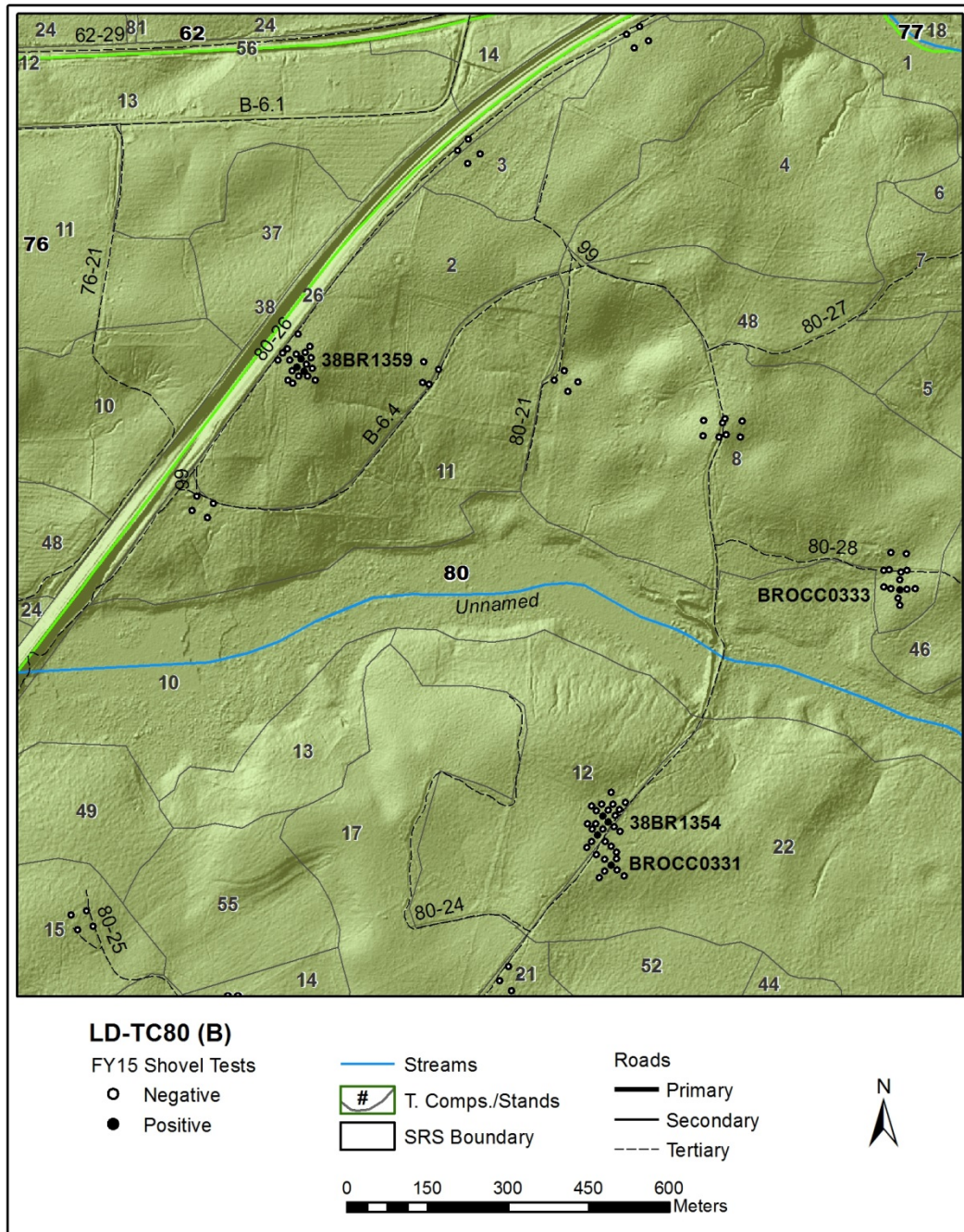


Figure I-37. Timber Compartment 80 survey area continued.

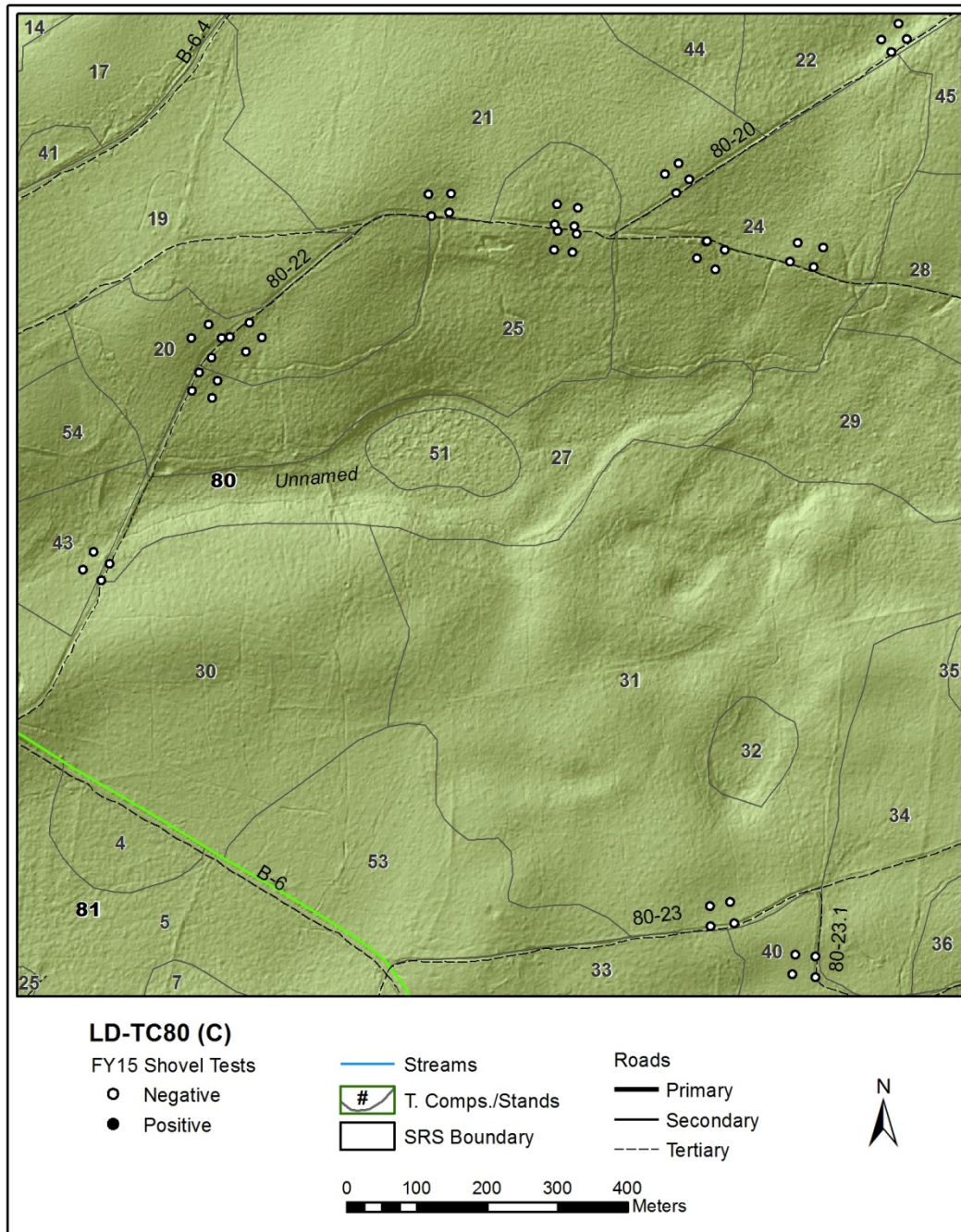


Figure I-38. Timber Compartment 80 survey area continued.

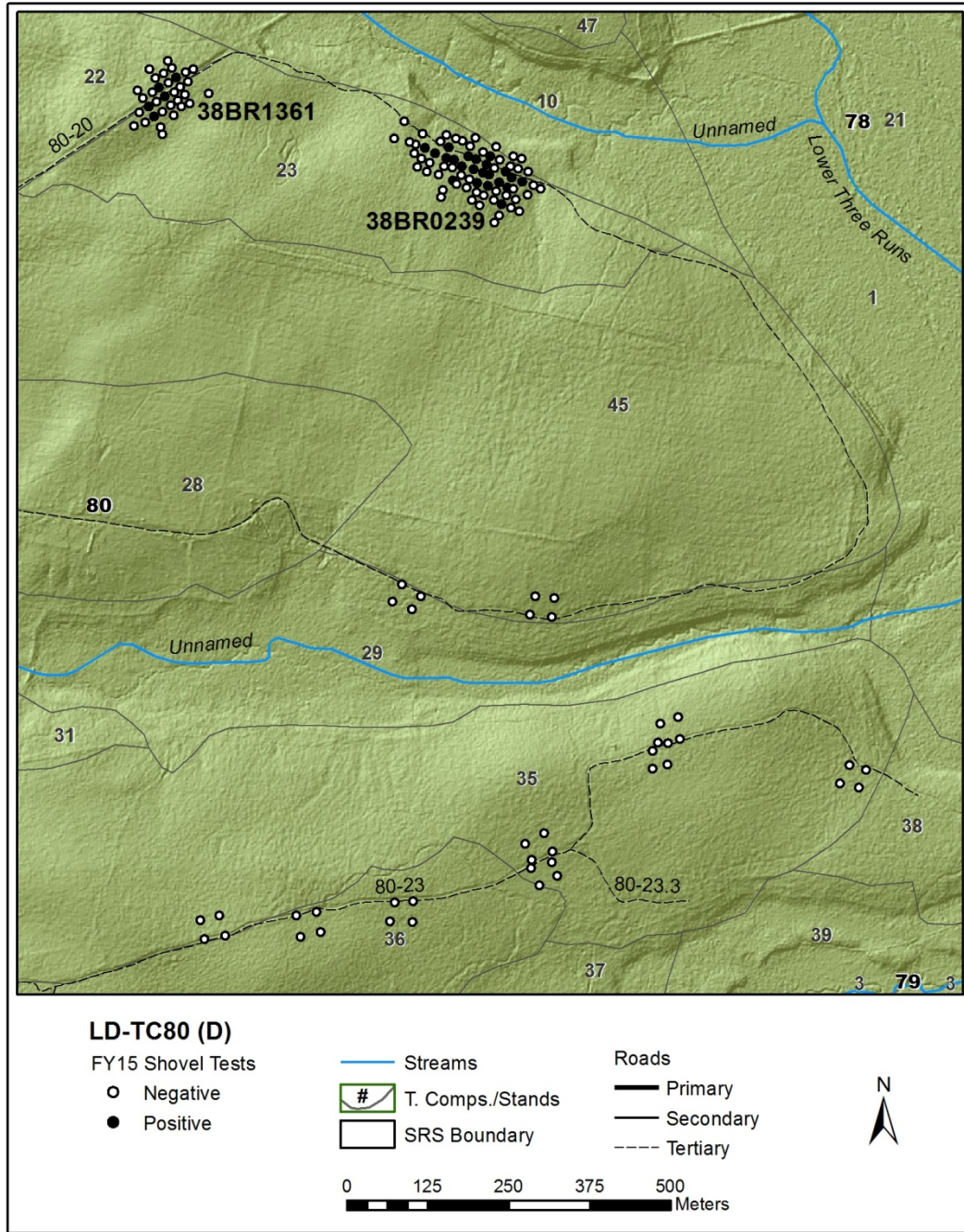


Figure I-39. Timber Compartment 80 survey area continued.

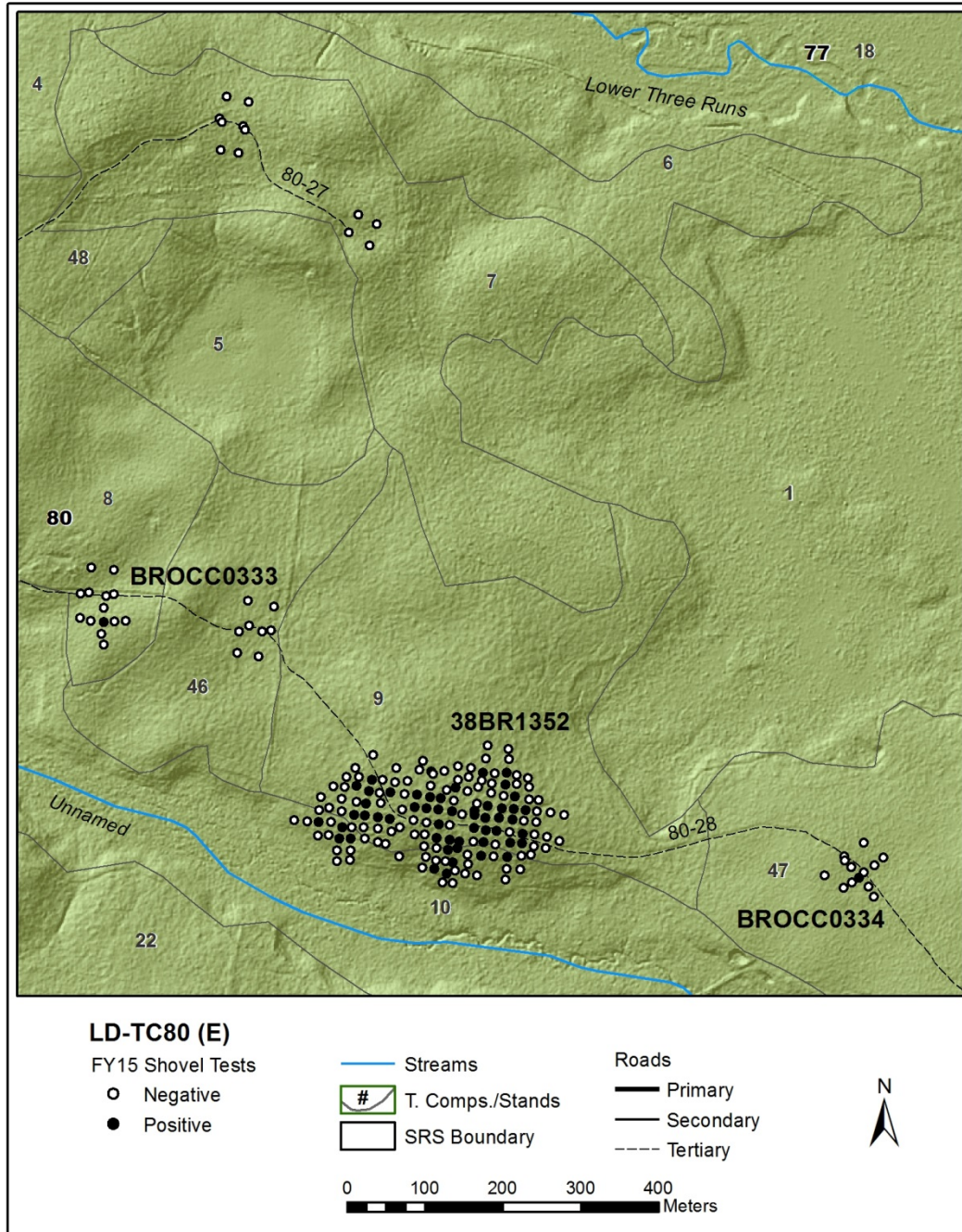


Figure I-40. Timber Compartment 80 survey area continued.

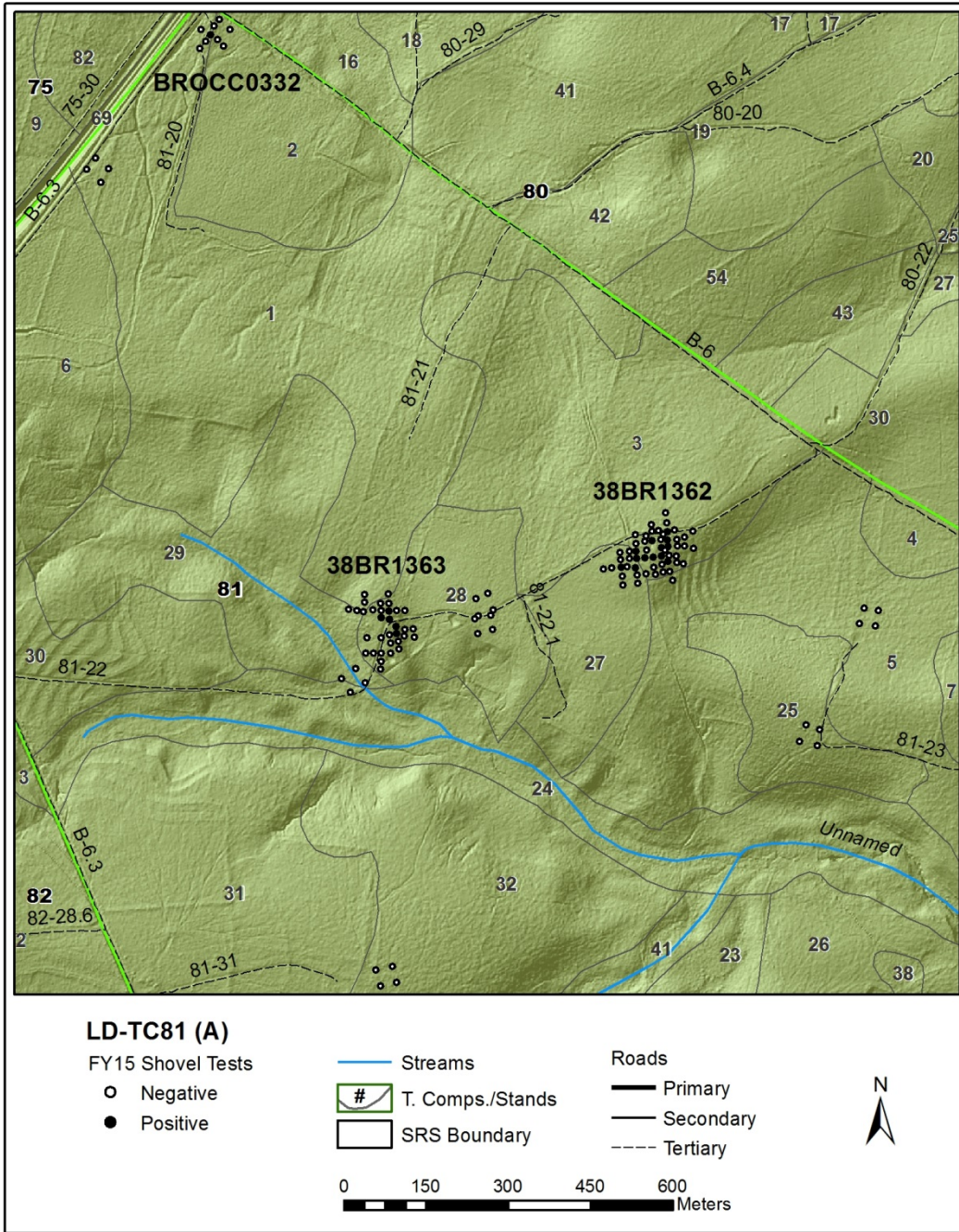


Figure I-41. Timber Compartment 81 survey area.

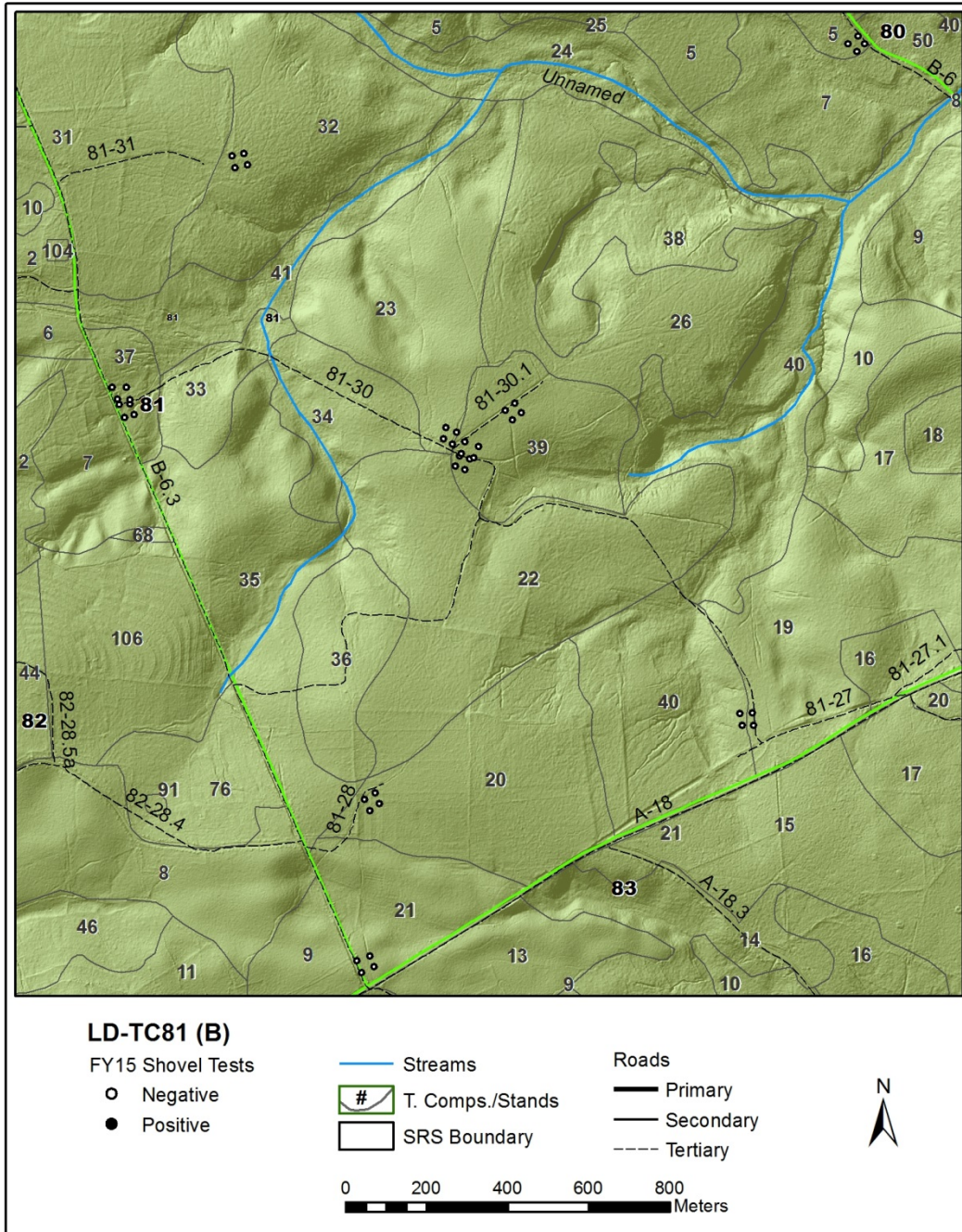


Figure I-42. Timber Compartment 81 survey area continued.

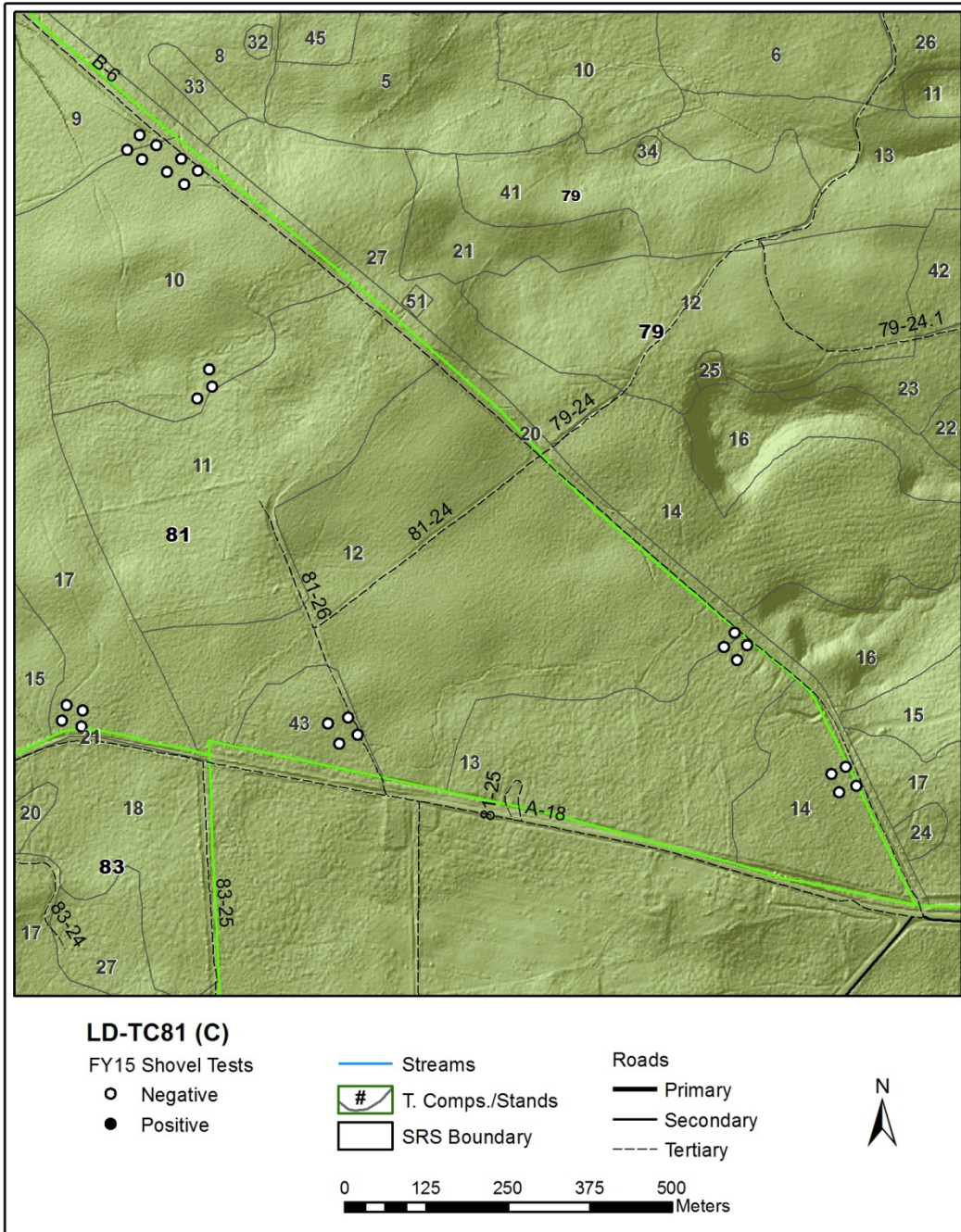


Figure I-43. Timber Compartment 81 survey area continued.

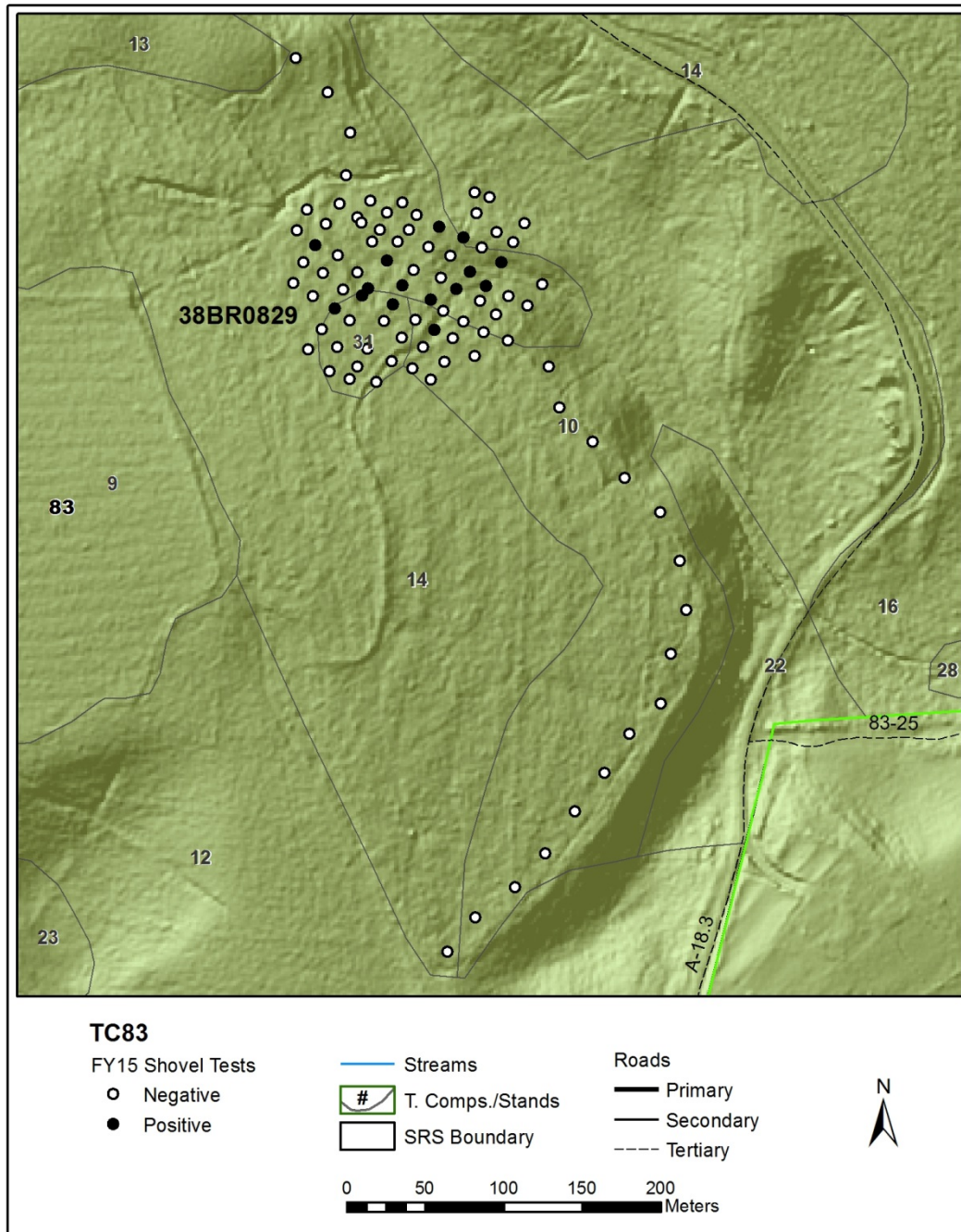


Figure I-44. Timber Compartment 83 survey area.

Timber Compartment 85

Archaeological survey in Compartment 85 involved subsurface inspection of 47 acres in Stands 21 and 107 slated for clearcutting (Figures I-45 and I-46). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 49 STPs (4 positive) excavated along 3 transects. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38BR1346 and 38BR1347). Site 38BR1346 remains unevaluated until further testing is conducted. Site 38BR1347 is

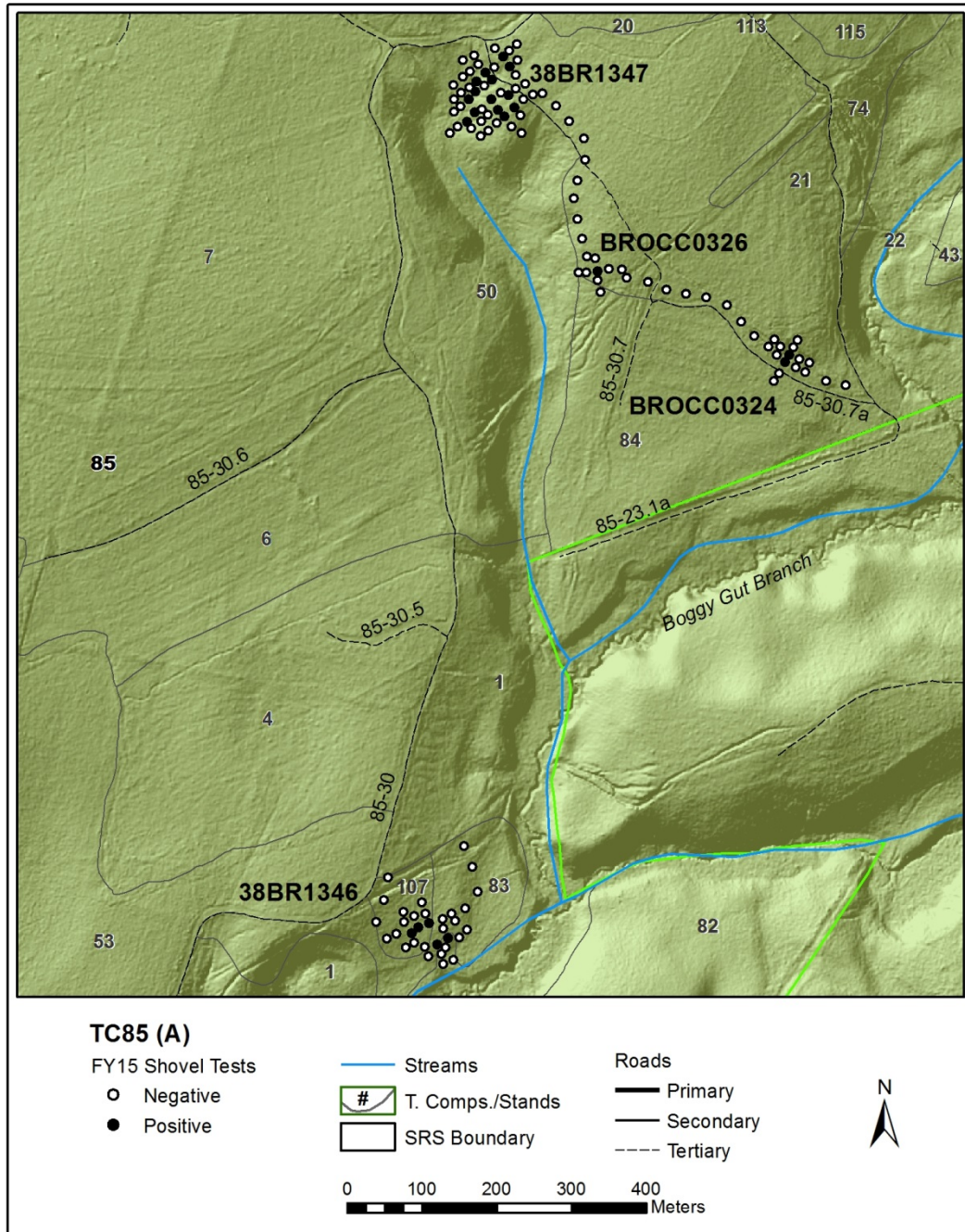


Figure I-45. Timber Compartment 85 survey area.

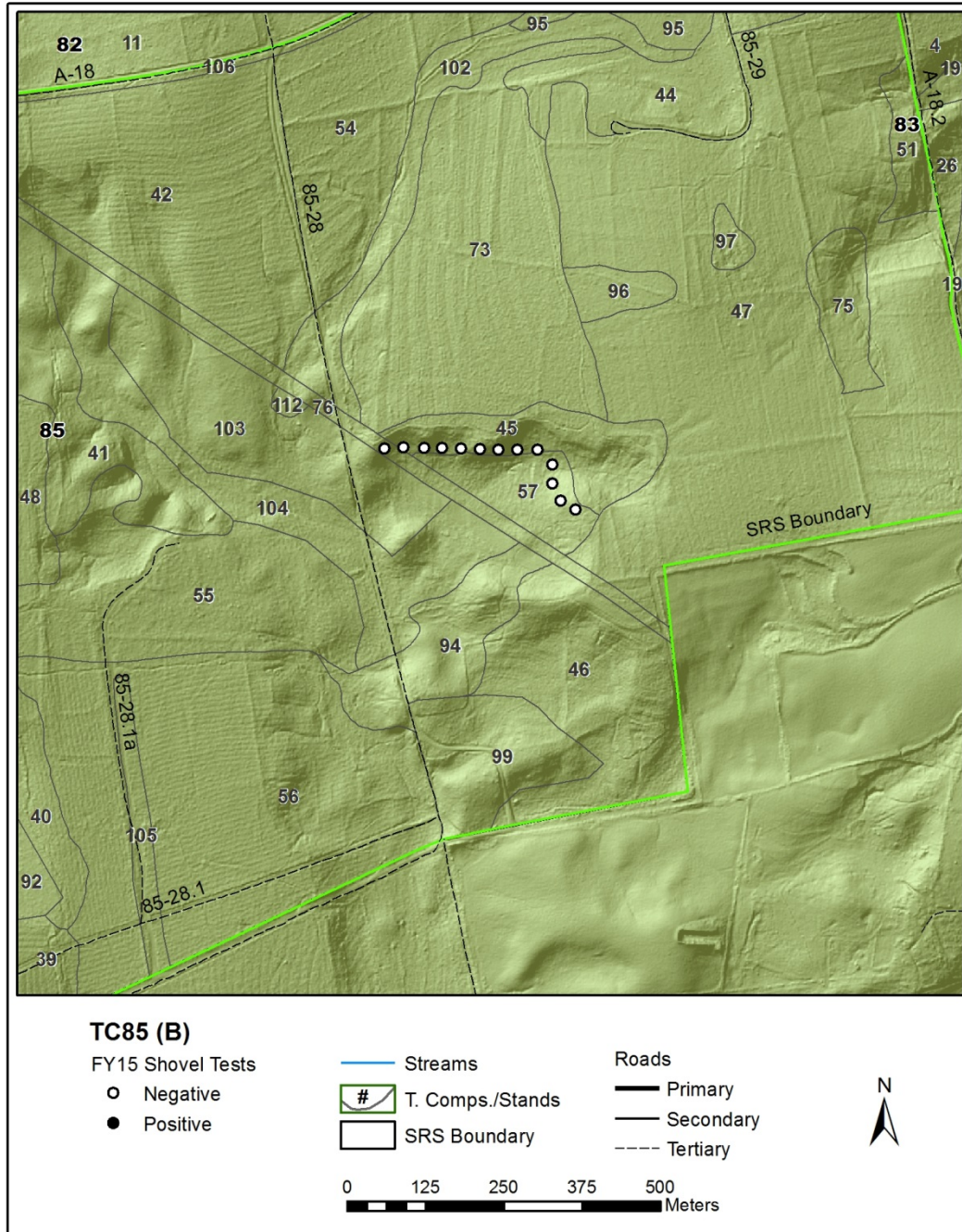


Figure I-46. Timber Compartment 85 survey area continued.

eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No new ground-disturbing activities resulting from proposed timbering activities will impact either site. Survey efforts also resulted in the recovery of two isolated artifact occurrences (BR-OCC-324 and BR-OCC-326). These artifact occurrences have no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, there will be no adverse effects to any historic properties as a result of the proposed project.

Survey Results

To summarize, Table I-7 lists the results of FY15 compliance survey. Altogether, 29 new sites were recorded and delineated, and 8 previously recorded sites were revisited. Of the total sites investigated during FY15, 11 are considered eligible, and 10 are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 14 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. Seventeen isolated artifact occurrences were also recorded during FY15. 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 Tables I-1 and 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 936 acres in FY15 for 7 Site Use Permits and 18 Timber Compartment Prescriptions. Of the total area surveyed, 83 acres (9%) involved Site Use Permit projects, and 853 acres (91%) involved Timber Compartment Stands slated for harvesting or Log Deck use. Altogether, 3,080 STPs were excavated during FY15 archaeological surveys with a total of 424 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 68,545 acres (35.5%) 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 1,983 sites (947 prehistoric, 526 historic, and 510 with both prehistoric/historic components) recorded to date.

Table I-7. Summary of FY15 Survey Results.

Site Use Application Surveys	7
Timber Compartment Surveys	18
Total STPs Excavated	3,080
Total Positive STPs Excavated	424
Total Area Surveyed (acres)	936
New Sites	29
Site Revisits	8
Isolated Artifact Occurrences	17

CURATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Tammy F. Herron

As a result of the primary analysis of artifacts recovered through daily compliance activities, 1,390 artifacts were entered into curation over the course of the past fiscal year. Throughout the year, researchers continued to conduct secondary analysis of complicated stamped pottery sherds recovered across the SRS as a result of compliance activities, as well as artifacts recovered from 38AK469 through the Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program. For more information regarding volunteer efforts, see the section titled “SRARP Volunteer Program.”

The SRARP received a request from Dr. David Thulman, Adjunct Assistant Research Professor of Anthropology at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., regarding the possibility of scanning images of Early Archaic points discovered through archaeological investigations on the SRS. Dr. Thulman’s request was granted, and he visited the Archaeological Curation Facility (ACF) in November 2014 to personally scan the projectile points pulled for his study. Using landmark-based geometric morphometrics, Dr. Thulman is analyzing shape variation in the bases of Paleoindian and Early Archaic points from eastern North America to learn more about the transition between these two time periods. In Florida, he has found small but significant differences in shapes that have spatial distributions that he infers represent different social groups. The SRARP images will be used to broaden the scope of this research. Dr. Thulman also serves as the President of the Archaeological Research Cooperative, Inc. (ARCOOP) in University Park, Maryland. Some of the more than 5,000 images that he has collected for research purposes thus far can be viewed on the ARCOOP website at <http://www.arcoop.org/>. We look forward to learning about the results of his research.

SRARP ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

J. Christopher Gillam

In FY15, the SRARP archaeological Geographic Information System (GIS) involved maintaining ArcGIS equipment and datasets, use of Trimble GeoXH GPS units and Pathfinder Pro software, and continued work on the curation and site form relational databases in FileMaker Pro. Procedures for GPS data collection with Terrasync software were updated, and a new prehistoric archaeological predictive model was developed for implementation in FY16. Revisions were made to the site-wide survey coverage and associated database by the SRARP staff. Additionally, staff members continue to update the curation and site file databases as new data are collected from the field and also continued research on new data products for future use by the SRARP.

SRARP ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATION FACILITY

Tammy F. Herron

As of mid-August 2015, a total of 895 banker boxes and 6 large plastic storage containers of artifacts, 16 oversized artifacts, 4 large flats containing oversized

documents, and 2 map cabinets has been transferred from the Central Curation Facility (CCF) in Building 760-11G to the ACF located in Building 315-M. Last fiscal year, 22 boxes of the Atomic Energy Commission Land Acquisition Records were acquired from the DOE Records Management Department. Administrative Manager George Wingard has re-curated two of those boxes by filing the documents in acid-free folders and placing the photos in archival sleeves.

J. Haley Grant joined the SRARP in October 2014 as the new Curatorial Assistant for the ACF. Throughout the course of FY15, Mrs. Grant re-inventoried 25 boxes of artifacts, placed inventory sheets inside each box, sealed each box with strapping tape as a further security precaution, and started a curation index and finding aide. The ACF continues to operate efficiently and within the guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior. Though not a museum, the ACF staff welcomes interested site personnel by conducting brief tours of the facility, upon request, as a small form of outreach. Mrs. Grant also updated the SRARP display located in the main hallway of the building to disseminate information regarding recent research projects conducted by staff members.

BUILDING 760-11G and the CENTRAL CURATION FACILITY

While the aerial photograph collection, photograph archives, and curation supplies continue to be housed in the Central Curation Facility (CCF) in Building 760-11G, all of the archaeological artifacts that were originally curated in the CCF have been transferred to the ACF in Building 315-M. This transfer has created much needed layout space necessary to efficiently accomplish two of the primary missions of the organization: compliance and research. Dedicated layout space has been assigned to researchers in the eastern side of the CCF, as well as a portion of the western side of the room.

Throughout the course of the year, boxed curation supplies have been relocated to a section of the CCF that contains wooden shelving. Where possible, artifacts from sites that researchers are currently working with have been transferred to a section of the CCF that contains metal shelving. The rationale for this move is that wooden shelving units pose more of a threat to archaeological collections than metal shelves due to the off-gassing of harmful substances, such as peroxides and organic compounds with acidic properties (National Park Service 2012).

SAFETY COMPLIANCE

George L. Wingard

During FY14, the SRARP continued compliance regarding 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 and during morning briefings.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODELING ON THE SRS

J. Christopher Gillam

Archaeological predictive modeling at the DOE's SRS has paralleled efforts elsewhere in the Southeast. First published in 1989, the extant archaeological predictive model was developed by the SRARP to aid cultural resource management of prehistoric sites on the SRS (SRARP 1989). Generated prior to the availability of a Geographic Information System (GIS), the model was understandably based upon only three environmental variables and univariate statistics. Similar to other predictive models, it provided three zones of relative archaeological sensitivity including low, moderate, and high probability areas, plus an indeterminate zone representing wetland areas typically avoided by land-use planners on the SRS (and therefore not archaeologically tested on a regular basis).

Since its development, the extant model has served as a guide for fieldwork enabling archaeologists to focus testing and minimize the cost of archaeological surveys. Ongoing research suggested that the 1989 model was significant, but in need of further evaluation (Gillam 2005:21-23). Analysis of a subsequent, independent model validation sample (n=89 prehistoric sites) demonstrates that a revised model is warranted, resulting in the development of a new multivariate logistic regression model of prehistoric site location on the SRS.

The 1989 SRS Sensitivity Zone Map

The extant archaeological predictive model, or Sensitivity Zone map, was published in 1989 as an integral part of the cultural resource management plan of the SRARP (SRARP 1989). The jargon used to describe the 1989 model is slightly different from the norm. The Probability Areas were referred to as Sensitivity Zones in the model, with Zone 1 corresponding to High Probability areas, Zone 2 corresponding to Moderate Probability areas, and Zone 3 corresponding to Low Probability areas. There was also a Zone 0 that corresponded to areas of unknown probability; more specifically, to inundated floodplains and upland wetlands that had not received extensive archaeological testing. These numeric zone designations are maintained in the revised model, primarily for continuity and ease of adoption by non-archaeological resource managers on the SRS, but yield a more significant association to prehistoric site distributions.

As mentioned previously, the SRARP developed the extant model without the benefit of a GIS and therefore used a limited number of variables for analysis; these included distance to nearest stream, elevation, and relative elevation to nearest stream. It was proposed that three archaeological site types roughly correlate to the three primary "Sensitivity Zones" (i.e., probability areas) of the predictive model. These site types include Type 1 sites that consist of more than 3 cultural components, Type 2 sites that consist of 1 to 3 cultural components, and Type 3 sites that consist of non-diagnostic cultural materials (e.g., debitage, plain sherds).

The corresponding Sensitivity Zones of the 1989 predictive model attempt to define those locations most likely to contain the various site types defined by the SRARP (Figure I-47). The first, Zone 1, is defined as all areas within 400 m of streams Rank 3 or greater

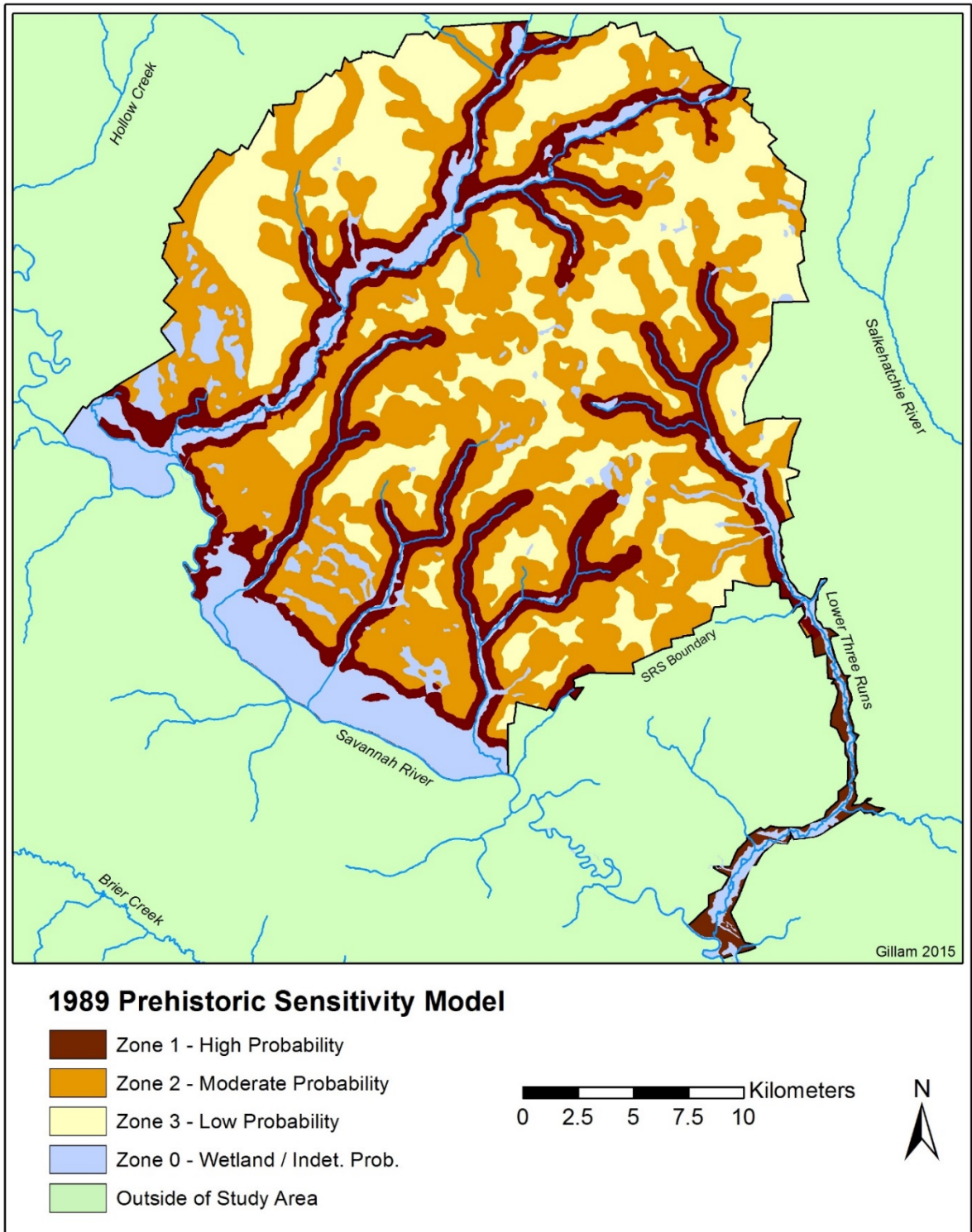


Figure I-47. The 1989 Sensitivity Zone Model for the SRS.

using the Strahler system, less than 83 m amsl (above mean sea level), and less than 31 m above the nearest stream Rank 3 or greater. Zone 1 represents only 17% of the total SRS land cover (Table I-8). This zone is presented as the most likely to contain significant, multi-component Type 1 prehistoric sites. Zone 2 is defined as all areas within 400 m of Rank 1 and 2 streams and within 401 m to 800 m of streams Rank 3 or greater. Zone 2 represents a full 44% of the SRS land cover, frequently containing small, Type 2, multi-component prehistoric sites and Type 3, non-diagnostic prehistoric sites. Zone 3 represents 25% of the SRS land cover, has the lowest probability of containing significant prehistoric sites, and consists of areas outside of Zones 0, 1, and 2. Finally, Zone 0 consists of wetland areas that do not receive regular archaeological reconnaissance due to their protected status from land-use development. Zone 0 represents only 14% of the total SRS land cover.

Table I-8. Percent cover for the 1989 Sensitivity Zones on the SRS.

Sensitivity Zones	SRS Hectares	SRS % Area
Zone 0	11,055	14
Zone 1	14,023	17
Zone 2	34,933	44
Zone 3	20,332	25
Totals	80,343	100

Prior research demonstrated that while the 1989 model was statistically valid and effective for predicting the location of prehistoric site Types 2 and 3 in the highest probability areas of Zone 1, it failed to predict the location of the most significant, Type 1, multicomponent sites that were only randomly distributed in relation to Zone 1 of the model (Gillam 2005:21-23). Likewise, all site types were randomly associated with Zones 0, 2 and 3. Ideally, Zone 1 should have had significantly high frequencies of *all* site types, Zone 2 should have had significant numbers of Type 2 and 3 sites, and Zones 0 and 3 should have had significantly fewer sites than expected by chance alone of all site types.

Using an independent, intensive archaeological subsample of 89 prehistoric sites recorded since the 2005 study, it is demonstrated here that the distribution of prehistoric sites, independent of site type, also lacks a significant association with the 1989 model. That is, prehistoric sites do not significantly correlate to the probability zones of the existing model. The X^2 tests reveal that observed versus expected frequencies of sites for each probability zone lack significance at 0.5 probability, individually and overall (Table I-9). Also, only 26% of sites (n=23) occurred in the Zone 1 high probability areas (21% of surveyed area). Clearly, then, a revised model is called for, given the generally negative results of multiple analyses using separate independent, intensive survey samples.

Table I-9. 1989 Model tested with Independent, Intensive Prehistoric Site Sample (n=89).

Zone	% Area	Expected Sites	Observed Sites	$(O-E)^2/E$	df	Significant	% Sites
0	6	5	4	0.336	1	no	4
1	21	19	23	0.994	1	no	26
2	54	48	52	0.323	1	no	58
3	19	17	10	2.824	1	no	11
Total	100	89	89	4.477	3	No	100

where $X^2 \geq 3.84$ at 0.05 probability and 1 degree of freedom and

where $X^2 \geq 7.82$ at 0.05 probability and 3 degrees of freedom.

In practice, the 1989 model has been used mainly as a guide for fieldwork. Fieldwork has not been restricted to only the highest probability area of the model. For example, in Moderate Probability (Zone 2) areas, the terrace edges along Rank 1 and 2 streams have been consistently tested using systematic 30-m interval transect surveys. Likewise, in Low Probability (Zone 3) upland areas the edges of upland wetlands and Carolina bays have witnessed systematic survey when encountered during compliance and research projects. Historic sites have been targeted, independent of the 1989 predictive model, using historic maps and 1951 aerial photographs and, most recently, 2004 LiDAR imagery of the SRS. The consistent effort to systematically sample areas outside of the highest probability area of the 1989 model has resulted in a very robust site sample within the SRS bounds.

Revised Prehistoric Predictive Model for the SRS

Following a knowledge-based approach for the current study, seven environmental variables were selected for model production based on extant knowledge of significant elements of the prehistoric cultural landscape. This method is preferred to other approaches, such as stepwise or best subset variable selection, due to archaeology's focus on selective, agent-based human systems, processes, and decisions that are not dependent on environment. That is, an expedient "shotgun" approach might yield a statistically valid model that does not correlate meaningfully to cultural decisions and activities that the resulting model attempts to represent. The anthropologically-relevant variables chosen for analysis include: elevation, relative elevation to streams, local elevation range, caloric cost-distance to wetlands/streams/bays, percent slope, and landform plan- and profile-curvature (land curvature parallel and perpendicular to slope direction, respectively). The values were extracted in ArcGIS, exported to tabular format and analyzed statistically in SAS to derive binary, multivariate, logistic regression (binary logit) coefficient estimates for model generation (Table I-10). The preliminary binary logit model was subsequently generated in the GIS using the equation, grid layers, and associated coefficient estimates below:

$$\text{preh_mod15v7b} = 1 \text{ div}(1 + (\exp(-0.499 + (-0.013 * \text{dem_ned30}) + (0.014 * \text{elev_rng900}) + (-0.005 * \text{fbs_c4}) + (6.853 * \text{plan_ned30}) + (-2.238 * \text{prof_ned30}) + (-0.009 * \text{rel_strm3k}) + (0.064 * \text{slp_ned30}))))))$$

Table I-10. Coefficient estimates for the binary logit model (n=199 prehistoric sites; n=200 random, non-sites).

#	Estimate	Parameter
0	0.499	Intercept
1	-0.013	Elevation (dem_ned30)
2	0.014	Elevation Range (elev_rng900)
3	-0.005	Water Cost-Distance (fbs_c4)
4	6.853	Plan Curvature (plan_ned30)
5	-2.238	Profile Curvature (prof_ned30)
6	-0.009	Relative Elevation Stream (rel_strm3k)
7	0.064	Percent Slope (slp_ned30p)

The resulting raster grid layer, containing values from 0.0 to 1.0 probability, was then reclassified to create zones for high probability areas at 0.5 to 1.0, moderate probability at 0.5 to 0.37 (0.5 minus 0.13; 1-standard deviation), and low probability at 0.37 to 0.0. There were also subtractive and additive landscape elements used to produce the final prehistoric predictive model. Wetland areas that are typically inaccessible set-asides at the SRS were reclassified as indeterminate probability areas (though there is likely a high probability of wet and deeply buried sites in floodplains). Carolina bays were underrepresented in the archaeological sample and are known to be significant prehistoric resources, so previously recorded Carolina bay sites were used to determine an appropriate buffer for bay rims. A histogram of distance to Carolina bays indicated typical land-use peaked within 70 m of wetland edges; these areas were then added to the high probability zones resulting in the final predictive model (Figure I-48).

To test the model, two samples were used to statistically evaluate the probability zones. The first is the same validation sample used to evaluate the prior model. This sample includes 89 prehistoric sites recorded during independent, intensive, archaeological surveys that were specifically excluded from the new model's development for validation purposes. The overall model was significant at much greater than the 0.05 probability level, as was the observed frequency of sites in the highest probability areas of Zone 1 (Table I-11). High probability areas, Zone 1, contain some 51% of sites (n=46) in only 34% of the surveyed area. Although fewer sites were observed than expected by chance alone for the lower probability areas (Zones 0, 2, and 3), these were not significantly low frequencies. This likely reflects limitations of the relatively small validation sample size, as the expected and observed subsample sizes for each zone ranged from only 8 to 30 expected sites. To illustrate this point, a second validation sample (n=1078) from the likewise excluded, non-intensive surveys was analyzed.

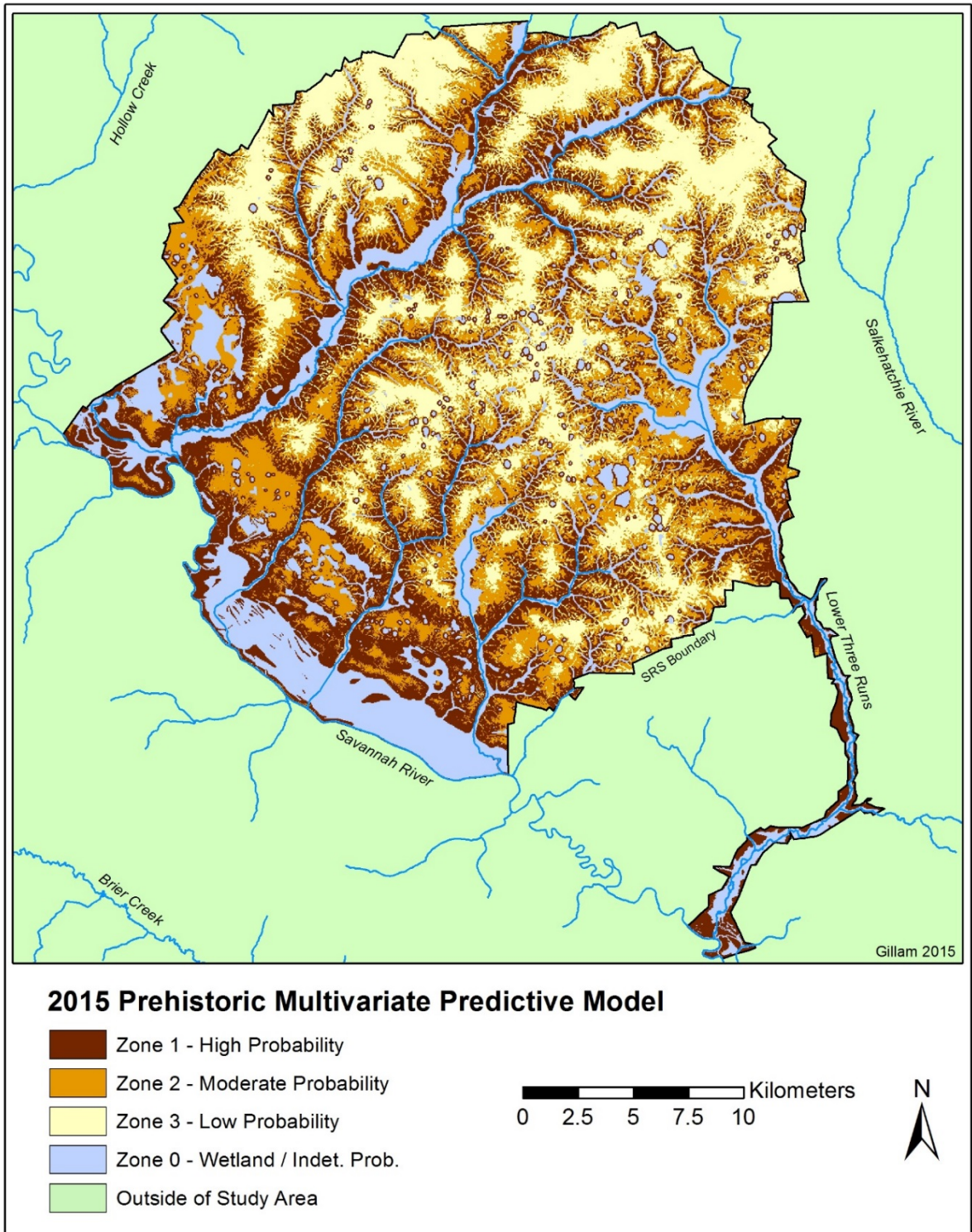


Figure I-48. The 2015 Prehistoric Multivariate Predictive Model for the SRS.

Table I-11. 2015 Model tested with Independent Intensive Prehistoric Site Sample (n=89).

Zone	% Area	Expected Sites	Observed Sites	(O-E) ² / E	df	Significant	% Sites
0	9	8	6	0.500	1	no	7
1	34	30	46	8.533	1	more	51
2	33	30	23	1.633	1	no	26
3	24	21	14	2.333	1	no	16
Total	100	89	89	13.0	3	Yes	100

where $X^2 \geq 3.84$ at 0.05 probability and 1 degree of freedom and

where $X^2 \geq 7.82$ at 0.05 probability and 3 degrees of freedom.

The much larger prehistoric sample of independent, non-intensive survey sites (n=1,078) demonstrates that the model is much more significant, and therefore effective, than indicated by the small, intensive validation sample alone. Indeed, it indicates a pattern of significance that is nearly ideal. That is, there are significantly more sites observed than expected by chance alone for the highest probability areas (Zone 1), and significantly fewer sites than expected for all other, lower probability, areas (Zones 0, 2, and 3; Table I-12). Indeed, Zone 1 high probability areas contain some 56% of sites (n=606) in only 28% of the SRS area.

Table I-12. 2015 Model tested with Independent Non-Intensive Prehistoric Site Sample (n=1,078).

Zone	% Area	Expected Sites	Observed Sites	(O-E) ² / E	df	Significant	% Sites
0	19	205	85	70.095	1	fewer	8
1	28	302	606	306.498	1	more	56
2	27	291	245	7.289	1	fewer	23
3	25	270	142	60.320	1	fewer	13
Total	100	1078	1078	444.202	3	Yes	100

where $X^2 \geq 3.84$ at 0.05 probability and 1 degree of freedom and

where $X^2 \geq 7.82$ at 0.05 probability and 3 degrees of freedom.

Distribution maps of prehistoric sites along Upper Three Runs Creek illustrate the increased effectiveness of the multivariate predictive model. The 1989 model displays a weak correlation between sites and its corresponding probability zones (Figure I-49). In contrast, the probability zones of the new multivariate predictive model demonstrate a high correlation with prehistoric site distributions (Figure I-50). That is, most of the documented sites fall within the highest probability zone of the model, Zone 1.

Despite its apparent strengths, the SRARP will continue to regularly collect intensive, independent data during the normal compliance activities at SRS. This will enable future refinements to the model, further model testing and validation, and allow for new methodologies to improve our understanding of the Central Savannah River Area's (CSRA) prehistoric cultural landscape. Likewise, the methodologies developed on the SRS may be employed in other locations of the Southeast, and elsewhere, to enable more cost-effective cultural resource management and archaeological research.

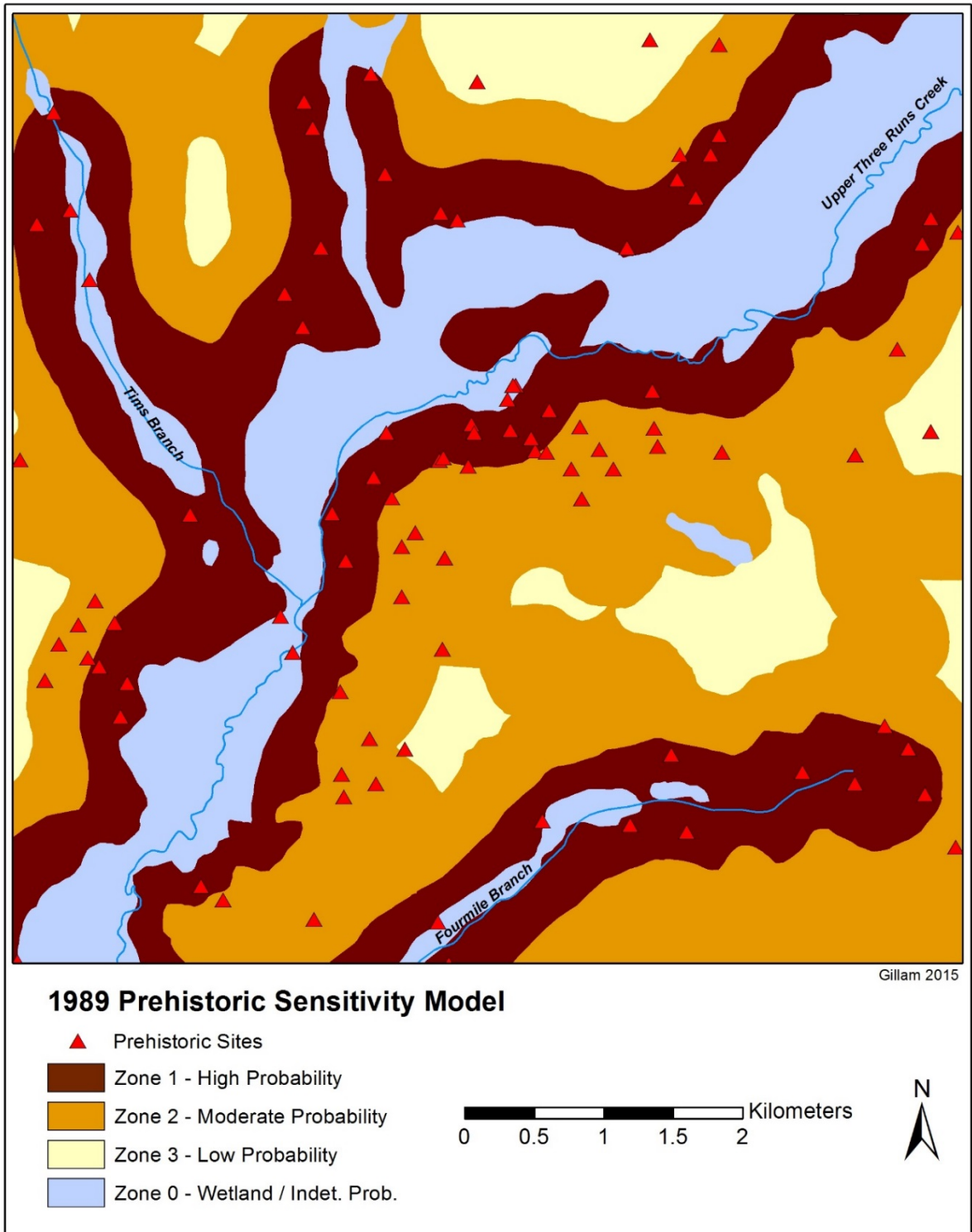


Figure I-49. Recorded prehistoric sites demonstrate the limitations of the 1989 Prehistoric Sensitivity Model of the SRS.

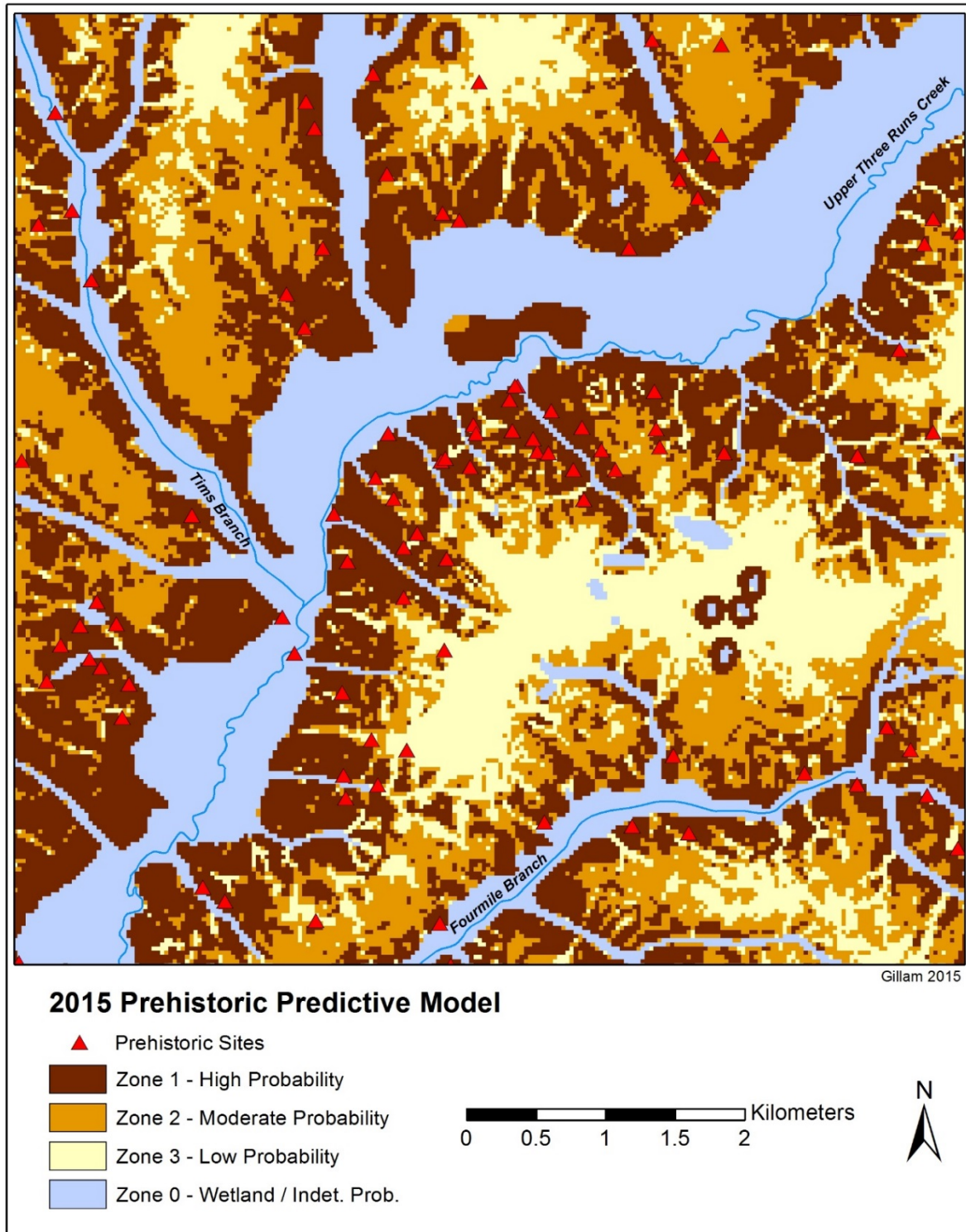


Figure I-50. Recorded prehistoric sites demonstrate the effectiveness of the 2015 Prehistoric Multivariate Predictive Model of the SRS.

PART II. RESEARCH

RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

Temporal and Morphological Aspects of Triangular Bifaces

Jessica M. Cooper

Poster presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC

The appearance of small triangular points in the archaeological record is commonly accepted as evidence for the arrival of the bow and arrow. These small triangular points appear in the Southeast around A.D. 700, during the Late Woodland, and continue through the Mississippian according to Sassaman and colleagues. Sizable samples of triangular points from Woodland and Mississippian contexts on the Savannah River Site and other Coastal Plain sites are compared to determine if there is temporal significance to observed morphological differences in base width.

Regional Manifestations of Late Quaternary Climate Change and Archaeological Site Burial along the South Atlantic Slope

Christopher R. Moore, Mark J. Brooks, I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Andrew H. Ivester,
and James K. Feathers

Paper presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC

We evaluate evidence for regional manifestations of climate change and archaeological site burial within the South Atlantic Slope, with emplacement of ~1 meter of sediments burying sites along Coastal Plain streams, Carolina bay sand rims, and relict source bordering dunes. These burial events are discernible with close-interval analysis of archaeostratigraphy, sediment textural data, and OSL/¹⁴C dating. Depositional processes are likely driven in part by *penecontemporaneous* hydrological and vegetation changes in response to periods of rapid climate change and ecosystem stress, and may be related to millennial-scale climatic cyclicity (e.g., RCC Events) recorded in regional and global climate proxy records.

Early Archaic Hunting and Foraging of the Interior Coastal Plain: A Model from the Central Savannah River Area

J. Christopher Gillam

Paper presented at the 41st Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina,
Columbia, SC

Early Archaic hunter-gatherers impacted, modified, and made extensive use of the Interior Coastal Plain's environment, resulting in a unique cultural landscape. By the Early Holocene, this oak-pine savannah was quite different than the environment of the

preceding Pleistocene. Growing evidence for extensive hunting of Woodland bison and a complex pattern of hunting and foraging in riverine, tributary, and upland settings is emerging. The study that follows accomplishes four goals toward gaining a better understanding of prehistoric hunter-gatherer landscapes. It first demonstrates a statistical method for identifying significant differences in the environmental setting of component-level archaeological datasets. Second, it provides a statistically-valid method of aggregating the often sparse component-level datasets that represent the hunter-gatherer archaeological record. Third, it tests two alternative hypothetical models of Early Archaic settlement in the Central Savannah River Area. Finally, it develops an empirical model based upon the observed archaeological record of the Early Archaic hunter-gatherer landscape for the Savannah River Site locality that may be applied to the broader region of the Coastal Plain, as well as, to other prehistoric time periods and cultures.

Not Your Ordinary Models: Exploring Time and Space with Ordinal Regression and Other Methods

J. Christopher Gillam

Paper presented at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology,
San Francisco, CA

Advances in Archaeological Geographic Information Science and Informatics have enabled the refinement of archaeological statistics and other quantitative methods in recent years. Along the Central Savannah River of South Carolina, recent research on prehistoric site distributions and multicomponency has resulted in the development of several novel methodologies. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) enables the examination of the environmental context of archaeological sites through time. Likewise, Ordinal Regression analyses enable the development of predictive models highlighting the probability of multicomponency across the cultural landscape. The potential for these methods at various scales of analysis are promising.

Rosenwald School Meet Cold War: Four Mile, Gum Pond, and the Atomic Energy Commission in Rural South Carolina

J. Haley Grant

Poster presented at the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Rosenwald Schools Conference,
Durham, NC

With the building of Rosenwald Schools came hope for a better future and standard of education for rural African-American children. Active between 1913 and 1932, the Rosenwald School Building program aided in the construction of 5,000 schools across the Southeast. South Carolina contained a total of 481 Rosenwald Schools. Through historic schoolhouse research of the pre-Savannah River Site era, the SRARP staff has identified two Rosenwald School sites: Four Mile and Gum Pond. Four Mile was located east of Dunbarton off old Donora Road and served a greater area as part of the only African-American high school available for miles. Gum Pond, a grammar school, was

located in the northeast portion of the site in the old Pleasant Hill Community. Both school sites represent an integral component of the pre-SRS historical fabric. Four Mile and Gum Pond offer historical and archaeological research opportunities to the staff of the SRARP, as few Rosenwald School sites have been researched archaeologically. This poster highlights the Four Mile and Gum Pond Rosenwald Schools and the changes resulting from the Atomic Energy Commission's land acquisition in 1950.

Cultural Brokerage and Pluralism on the Silver Bluff Plantation and Trading Post on the Carolina Frontier

Brandy Joy, Charles Cobb, and Tammy Herron

Paper presented at the 48th Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Seattle, WA

Irish émigré George Galphin established a trading post on the Carolina frontier in the mid-1700s. His skills working with Native Americans provided him considerable wealth through the deerskin trade. He was widely regarded among the Creek Nation, and he represented the Carolina colony on several occasions in major negotiations with Native American groups. Galphin parlayed his wealth into a considerable plantation on his trading post property, and his plantation at Silver Bluff became one of the largest slaveholding estates on the frontier. Excavations at Silver Bluff have provided a considerable assemblage of artifacts relating to a multi-cultural milieu of Native Americans, enslaved Africans, and Europeans. Attribute-based analyses of the collections based on DAACS protocols shed light on the organization of plantation and trading post space, and on how the frontier experience contrasted with lifeways in the interior of the Carolina colony.

A Chronology of Complicated Stamping in the Lower Savannah River Valley

Keith Stephenson and Karen Smith

Poster presented at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archeology, San Francisco, CA

The presence of Middle Woodland period complicated stamped pottery in the lower Savannah River valley would represent the earliest examples of this type of surface treatment in the South Appalachian region, if the dating were certain. Here, we attempt to construct a chronology of complicated stamping for the lower Savannah River valley by reference to sites and assemblages for which age can be inferred by independent means. We simultaneously attempt an attribute-based analysis of complicated stamped pottery in the region to more fully understand its development from the Middle Woodland onward.

Middle to Late Woodland Subsistence at the G. S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228), South Carolina

Gail E. Wagner and Keith Stephenson

Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC

Plant remains recovered by flotation from early Middle Woodland Deptford phase and late Woodland/early Mississippian Savannah I period contexts at the G. S. Lewis-West

site are compared to plant remains from other regional sites of the same ages. The site, located in the Inner Coastal Plain on a small terrace at the confluence of a major creek and the Savannah River, was occupied year-round during the Middle Woodland period. Nuts, particularly hickory and acorn, were important in both components. Maygrass has been recovered from the Deptford component, and maize from the Savannah I component.

Mississippian Mounds as Tableaus, Ceremonial Houses, and Members of the Community: An Example from the Hollywood Site (9R11)

Christopher L. Thornock

Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC

The creation of a mound is structured after the creation of the universe, with each ancestor and supernatural entity occupying its appropriate location within the universal scheme. Mound creation is also the creation of an entity central to a community's identity, made up of all the material and ideological symbols that a community finds emblematic of itself. This paper focuses on the creation of Hollywood Mound B (1) as an image of the cosmos, (2) as a ceremonial house for the ancestors, and (3) as a member of the community with personhood and agency.

RESEARCH NOTES

Understanding the History of Pre-SRS Era School Sites through Four Mile and Gum Pond Rosenwald Schools

J. Haley Grant

Of the 23 schools affected by the development of the SRS, the SRARP has identified several school sites. Of those, two stand out as the only Rosenwald Schools built within the SRS boundary in Barnwell County: Four Mile and Gum Pond. Rosenwald Schools and their sites are nationally significant for their contribution to African-American education and architectural history. Few Rosenwald School sites have been researched archaeologically. There were no known Aiken County or Allendale County Rosenwald Schools built within the SRS boundary.

Four Mile High, also known as Thomas Grove, was part of the Four Mile Educational Institute and built in 1924. The location of Four Mile High (38BR120) was surveyed by the SRARP as part of the known Four Mile Educational Institute site in 2012. The field crew noted the presence of architectural debris, ceramics, and general "domestic" trash. One of the Institute's schoolhouses was not identified as a Rosenwald School until my research in 2015. The Intitute served all grades for the Dunbarton area African-American students. Average enrollment was 151 students with an average attendance of 123. During the land acquisition, trustees of Four Mile High and Dunbarton

School District 12 received a combined total of \$32,500 for the over 10-acre school grounds.

In 2015, J. Haley Grant and Chris Thornock conducted a brief visit to the Gum Pond site and noted brick and mortar debris, glass jars, and bottles. No artifact collection was done at the site. Gum Pond was built in 1930 and served as a grammar school for the African-American students in the sleepy Pleasant Hill community. The average enrollment was 95 students, with an average attendance of 71. Trustees of the Gum Pond school and Williston School District 29 received \$6,320 for the 4 acres of land.

The historic schools of the pre-SRS area are of current archaeological and historical interest to the SRARP staff. Although Four Mile and Gum Pond are no longer part of the built environment, they are a part of the pre-site historical fabric. In 1951, Four Mile surveyor and appraiser H. P. Troy aptly observed that “though badly in need of repair, [Four Mile] is the seat of learning for over 400 colored children. It is a necessity to the community.”

I-825 Hawthorne Tract Deed Abstraction

J. Haley Grant

In July of 2015, J. Haley Grant began research on the land ownership history of Tract I-825, also known as the Paul Green tract. Abstracting the deeds to Tract I-825 will complement other Hawthorne research by Keith Stephenson, George Wingard, and SRARP volunteer George Heath. Tract I-825 was part of the mail-route community of Hawthorne in the Sleepy Hollow Township, a tract of land near Upper Three Runs Creek and north of Old Ellenton within the boundaries of the SRS. Scholarly publications, deeds found at Aiken County and Barnwell County Clerk of Court Offices, historical newspaper articles, and census records were utilized. Well-known Hawthorne families such as the Permenters, Eubanks, Greens, and Turners once owned all or part of Tract I-825. Although research into Tract I-825 is ongoing, land ownership has been tentatively traced to the late 18th century.

Beech Island Agricultural Museum Exhibit Update

Tammy F. Herron

For a number of years, Tammy Herron has been working with the Beech Island Historical Society (BIHS) to create exhibits for the Beech Island Agricultural Museum. The museum is owned by the BIHS and is housed in a renovated brick barn dating to the 1800s located behind the Society's main office in Beech Island, South Carolina. This year, BIHS President Jackie Bartley enlisted the volunteer assistance of Andrea Spano, a retired local art teacher, to aid in completing the ground treatments for the Native American, Colonial, Settlement, and Plantation periods (Figures II-1 to II-3).



Figure II-1. Native American exhibit with ground treatments installed.



Figure II-2. Colonial and Settlement period exhibits with ground treatments installed.



Figure II-3. Plantation period exhibit with ground treatments installed.

Much of the research conducted by the staff of the SRARP is applicable to Beech Island as well. A number of archaeological excavations have also been conducted by SRARP staff in Beech Island and the surrounding area. This work will be featured in the museum's permanent exhibits. To date, murals and ground treatments for the four major sections in the museum have been installed, as well as a number of the text panels. Mrs. Herron is currently working on the text and layout for the remaining panels. In advance of the 9th Annual Historic Beech Island Tour in April, she installed a temporary exhibit detailing information regarding some of the farm-related artifacts that were recovered as a result of excavations at the nearby Bartley site (38AK615, a.k.a. the Meyer site). The Beech Island Agricultural Museum provides an excellent venue for the dissemination of archaeological information.

Geoarchaeological and Paleoenvironmental Research

Christopher R. Moore

Carolina Bay Research

Carolina bay research in FY15 consisted of continued lab work to finish processing and analyzing artifacts recovered from excavations at Flamingo Bay (38AK469). Additional excavations are planned for the fall of 2016.

Immunological Analysis of Stone Tools

In January of 2015, immunological analysis of 60 additional hafted bifaces was conducted. Hafted bifaces from Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic periods were tested. The specific objectives/questions of this research project are:

1. To evaluate previous immunological results and increase the sample size for animal species identified on Paleoamerican and Archaic hafted bifaces.
2. To determine if additional bison residues are found on Middle Archaic hafted bifaces and assess the chronological position of bison in the Southeast.
3. To determine if there is evidence of extinct megafauna on Clovis and possible pre-Clovis artifacts from the region.

The results of this analysis supplemented earlier immunological testing at Flamingo Bay and previous testing of hafted bifaces (n=75) from the SRS and the CSRA. Additional testing is planned for Paleoindian, as well as Late Archaic and Woodland/Mississippian hafted bifaces, to address the absence of extinct megafauna on Clovis artifacts tested thus far, and to look for the presence of bovid or bison residues from late Holocene contexts.

Tar River Research

In July of this year, a continuous sediment column was extracted from an old test unit profile at Barber Creek (31PT259) on the Tar River in North Carolina. The samples will be processed for magnetic microspherules and analyzed for geochemistry to look for elevated Platinum (Pt) and other Platinum-group elements (PGEs) that may be associated with the hypothesized Younger Dryas impact. Analysis of samples from Squires Ridge (31ED365) has revealed large Pt anomalies associated with a population of magnetic microspherules consistent with data reported for the GISP2 ice core (see section on Squires Ridge in SRARP 2014). Other sediment columns from Topper (38AL23), Flamingo Bay (38AK469), and Kolb (38DA75) will also be tested in 2016 to see whether similar geochemical markers are present.

Public Archaeology at White Pond

In March, exploratory archaeological investigations at White Pond (near Elgin, SC) were initiated by the SRARP. This work was inspired by renewed paleoenvironmental interests in the deep pond sediments, including geologic coring by a team from the U.S. Department of the Interior Southwest Climate Science Center in Tucson, Arizona and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Early paleoenvironmental reconstructions by Watts (1980) established White Pond as one of the oldest and most complete paleoenvironmental records in the Southeast with a basal core date of ca. 22,000 calendar years B.P. The current study by the USGS seeks to provide a much higher resolution core chronology, along with a more detailed analysis of plant pollen and

charcoal. In particular, the focus of this work is on characterizing the Late Pleistocene environment, the Pleistocene-Holocene transition (visible in the core as a change from silty sediments to organic rich peat), and to determine the timing of the mid-Holocene transition from oak to pine dominated forests reported elsewhere for the Southeast. Combined archaeological and paleoenvironmental work at White Pond provides a unique opportunity to link prehistoric occupations to a continuous and high-resolution paleoenvironmental record preserved in the pond's sediments. Additional archaeological testing is planned for 2016.

*Collaboration with the Gregg-Graniteville Library at the
University of South Carolina-Aiken on a Mid-19th-Century Quilt*

George L. Wingard and Deborah Tritt

In January 2015, SRARP staff member George Wingard began research on a mid-19th-century quilt housed in the collections of the Gregg-Graniteville Library at the University of South Carolina-Aiken (USCA). The quilt's distinctive patterning was reminiscent of one created by Marina Gregg, wife of Graniteville founder William Gregg. After several months of research and collaborations with the Georgia Heritage Room at the Augusta/Richmond County Library, in Augusta, Georgia, Redcliffe Plantation in Beech Island, South Carolina, and the Charleston Museum located in Charleston, South Carolina, the USCA quilt was positively identified as having been made by Marina Gregg (Figure II-4). The identification of this artifact has not only revealed more of Graniteville's history, but also about the woman who created it.



Figure II-4. L to R: Comparing the USCA quilt (front) to the known Marina Gregg quilt housed in the Charleston Museum collections are Deborah Tritt, Reference Librarian, Gregg-Graniteville Library; Laurel Horton, quilt expert; and Jan Heister, Curator of Textiles, Charleston Museum.

PART III. PUBLIC EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Christopher R. Moore

As set forth in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA), and implemented through the Archaeological Resource Management Plan (ARMP) (SRARP 1989), the SRARP offers a variety of educational and outreach programs each year. Activities include archaeological displays, lectures, tours, and special assistance for the public. Outreach activities in FY15 continued with an emphasis on local archaeological displays. Programs for schools include the very popular “You Be the Archaeologist” program conducted at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary located near Jackson, South Carolina. In FY15, more than 400 students participated in the program at Silver Bluff, while more than 4,000 people attended public outreach displays at the USCA’s Science Education and Enrichment Day (SEED) and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina’s (ASSC) Fall Field Day event in Greenville, South Carolina. This year, Fall Field Day was held in conjunction with the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference on a cold, blustery day in Greenville.

SRARP VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Christopher R. Moore and Tammy F. Herron

As part of the SRARP’s three-fold mission of compliance, research, and public outreach, we utilize dedicated volunteers to assist in archaeological research. Volunteers aid in a variety of tasks, including washing and sorting artifacts, primary and secondary artifact analysis, analysis of archaeological sediments (i.e., sieving), flotation, data entry, and Xeroxing. Indeed, much of the research that we carry out would not be possible without the assistance and support of the volunteers.

George Heath, a former resident of the area that would become the Savannah River Plant (known today as the SRS), has been assisting Program Director Keith Stephenson with the Hawthorne History Project. Mr. Heath is an invaluable source for oral history regarding the former community of Hawthorne, and he co-presented with Dr. Stephenson on Hawthorne at the February meeting of the Horse Creek Valley Historical Society. He has been compiling biographies of many of the former inhabitants of the community of Hawthorne based on his recollections and a review of the census records for the area. Mr. Heath and Dr. Stephenson have visited a number of local cemeteries to document graves of some of the former residents of Hawthorne, including the following: Jackson Memorial Park Cemetery, Green Pond Baptist Church Cemetery, Corinth Baptist Church Cemetery, First Baptist Church Montmorenci Cemetery, Zion Fair Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery, and Springs Methodist Church Cemetery. Mr. Heath also participated in the archaeological site survey conducted at the McClain homesite (38AK1021), and he assisted with constructing drying racks for artifact processing in the

research lab space. As a result of his volunteer work with the program, Mr. Heath logged in 375 hours this fiscal year.

Long-time volunteer Jill Trefz logged 100 hours by conducting secondary analysis of prehistoric complicated stamped pottery sherds and entering the data into a Microsoft Access computer program designed for the project, a.k.a the Mississippian Ceramic Database.

Through the Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program (CBVRP), the SRARP involves interested members of the public in geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental research of Carolina bays and archaeological sites located throughout the CSRA. In FY15, the CBVRP volunteers logged approximately 750 hours. Volunteer efforts this year consisted almost entirely of lab work to process artifacts and geological samples collected from the following sites: Barber Creek, Flamingo Bay, Kolb, and Langley Pond. Volunteers Rooney Floyd, John Kolmar, Bob Van Buren, and John Whatley continued to process sediment samples from several archaeological sites, including the Kolb Site (38DA75) in South Carolina and Barber Creek (31PT259) in North Carolina. John Whatley continued to work on the final stages of analysis of artifacts recovered from Flamingo Bay. In addition to Carolina bay research, SRARP volunteers assisted in excavations at White Pond located in Kershaw County, South Carolina. Volunteers at White Pond included Rooney Floyd, Jim Gee, John Kolmar, and Ed Kozinsky, as well as SCIAA staff member Joe Wilkinson.

This fiscal year, SRARP volunteer Rooney Floyd assisted in processing gizzards and gizzard stones (i.e., gastroliths) for the purpose of producing a comparative database for gastroliths recovered in prehistoric context from 38AK469 at Flamingo Bay. Gizzards and gizzard contents from deceased whooping and sandhill cranes were obtained from Anne Ballmann and Nathan Ramsay at the USGS - National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisconsin. Doug Howell and Joseph Fuller, of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, provided the gizzard contents of six tundra swans from Lake Mattamuskeet in eastern North Carolina. Larry Hindman, from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), provided the gizzard contents from 12 Canada geese. South Carolina DNR (SCDNR) Wildlife Biologist Mike Caudell provided six wild turkey gizzards from the Crackerneck Wildlife Management Area owned by the U.S. Department of Energy. These wild turkey gastrolith samples complement those previously acquired from the National Wild Turkey Federation in Edgefield, South Carolina, as well as a single specimen from Allendale County collected by Rooney Floyd. We wish to thank Barry Hartup and Anne Lacy from the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin for allowing the SRARP to examine gastroliths from whooping and sandhill cranes and for providing blood samples that can be used for immunological testing of blood residue on prehistoric stone tools. We thank Jared McJunkin from the Northern Great Plains Wild Turkey Federation for allowing the examination of his collection of wild turkey gastroliths. We also extend special thanks to Johnny Stowe with SCDNR for helping us find researchers willing to share or donate gizzards for this study.

Volunteers have been an integral part of the SRARP since the program's inception in 1973. Staff members of the SRARP are sincerely grateful for the contributions of these amateur archaeologists. Over the course of the fiscal year, program volunteers have logged in approximately 1,225 hours of work. The staff of the SRARP appreciates the work of our volunteers in helping further the mission of the program.

CINEMATIC OUTREACH

George L. Wingard

In FY15, the SRARP/Scrapbook Video Productions documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* continued to screen for smaller local venues, as well as for film festivals around the country. Locally, the film continues to draw large audiences for screenings, including the Southern Studies Showcase genealogical conference sponsored by the Old Edgefield District Genealogical Society (OEDGS) and the Old Edgefield District African American Genealogical Society (OEDAAGS), the Augusta-Richmond County Public Library, and the Aiken County Historical Museum. In early spring, the film was shown in San Diego, California at the San Diego Black Film Festival, as well as for the Langston Hughes Black Film Festival held in Seattle, Washington. In late May, the film was screened at the South Carolina Cultural Film Festival where it won Best Documentary (Figure III-1). This film continues to draw the public's attention to Dave's talent as a potter and to his life struggle as an enslaved person in the context of 19th-century ideology that reinforced a plantation economy.

Copies of the film are currently being distributed to regional schools, museums, and libraries. For additional information regarding film research and production, visit the Facebook page titled "Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay Documentary" at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/228960090560683/>.

In December 2015, the SRARP began production of a short film on the former community of Hawthorne, a displaced community of the Savannah River Site, as told by two of its last citizens. Filmmaker Patrick Hayes and SRARP staff member George Wingard, spent several days in the woods of the SRS filming Mr. George Heath and Mr. Henry Brown as they told recollections about farming, working, and their families (Figure III-2). Tentatively titled *Reconstructing Hawthorne*, the film is in the editing phase and will be completed in 2016.



Figure III-1. George Wingard answering questions after the screening of *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the South Carolina Cultural Film Festival.



Figure III-2. Mr. George Heath and Mr. Henry Brown discussing their childhood in Hawthorne.

JOURNALISTIC OUTREACH

George L. Wingard

During FY15, various SRARP outreach projects and venues have been publicized in local newspapers in the CSRA as follows:

Gruber, Sean

2015 New Marker Dedicated with Fanfare for Fighter from Revolutionary War. *The Augusta Chronicle*, 15 February: B1 B2. Augusta, GA.

Kulmara, Teddy

2015 Grave Marker Unveiled for Revolutionary War Soldier. *The Aiken Standard*, 15 February: A2. Aiken, SC.

Mirshak, Meg

2015 Nature Trail to Offer Access to Former Town. *The Augusta Chronicle*, 13 May: A1, A8. Augusta, GA.

Asberry, Derrek

2015 Ellenton: A Walk to Remember. *The Aiken Standard*, 13 May: A1, A14. Aiken, SC.

Mirshak, Meg

2015 Slave Potter Film Wins Acclaim. *The Augusta Chronicle*, 26 May: B1, B2. Augusta, GA.

Derrick, Suzanne

2015 The Pot that Launched an Award Winning Movie. *The Edgefield Advertiser*, 10 June: A1, B3. Edgefield, SC.

Mirshak, Meg

2015 Digging Deep Into Mill History. *The Augusta Chronicle*, 6 July: A1, A6. Augusta, GA.

Turner, Stephanie

2015 Unraveling a Mystery. *The Aiken Standard*, 28 July: C1. Aiken, SC.

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1997 *Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the Aiken Plateau, 1875-1950*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 9. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Dale, Emily <edale@SCDAH.STATE.SC.US>

2015 Correspondence regarding New Fire Pond Dam. Personal communication to Keith Stephenson. <stephensonk@sc.edu>. 5 June.

Gillam, J. Christopher

2005 The SRS Archaeological Predictive Model. In *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2005*, pp. 21-23. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

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2012 *Museum Handbook*, Part 1, 7:13 Museum Collection Storage. Electronic document, <http://www.nps.gov/museum/publications/MHI/CHAP7.pdf>, accessed 1.19.2016.

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1989 *Archaeological Resource Management Plan of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1990 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 1990*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2009 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2009*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2013 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2013*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological

Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2014 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2014*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Watts, William A.

1980 Late-Quaternary Vegetation History at White Pond on the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Quaternary Research* 13:187-199.

APPENDIX. PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**PUBLISHED PAPERS**

Cobb, Charles, and Adam King

2015 The Rise and Demise of Mississippian Capitals in the Southeast. In *Medieval Mississippians: The Cahokian World*, edited by T. R. Pauketat and S. E. Alt, pp. 119-126. SAR Press, Santa Fe.

Stephenson, Keith, Adam King, and Karen Y. Smith

2015 Space and Time: The Culture Historical Setting for the Hollywood Phase of the Middle Savannah River Valley. In *Archaeological Perspectives on the Southern Appalachians: A Multiscalar Approach*, edited by R. A. Gougeon and M. S. Meyers, pp. 171-198. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Thornock, L. Christopher

2014 Investigating the Effects of Agricultural and Archaeological Disturbance at the Hollywood Site (9FI1). *Early Georgia*, 42:193-210.

Uchiyama, Junzo, J. Christopher Gillam, Leo Hosoya, Kati Lindström, and Peter Jordan

2014 Investigating Neolithization of Cultural Landscapes in East Asia: The NEOMAP Project. *Journal of World Prehistory*, 27(3/4):197-223.

Zwyns, Nicolas, Sergei A. Gladyshev, Biambaa Gunchinsuren, Tseveendorj Bolorbat, Andrei V. Tabarev, Tamara Dogandzic, Damien Flas, J. Christopher Gillam, Arina M. Khatsenovich, Davakhuu Odsuren, Khovor-Erdene Purevjal, Michael Richards, John Stewart, Sahra Talamo

2014 The Open-Air Site of Tolbor 16 (Northern Mongolia): Preliminary Results and Perspectives. *Quaternary International*, 347:53-65.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS AND POSTERS

Cooper, Jessica M.

2014 Temporal and Morphological Aspects of Triangular Bifaces. Poster presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

Gillam, J. Christopher

2015 Archaeological Geographic Information Science in the Southeast: A View from the Central Savannah River. Presentation for the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, CA.

2015 Early Archaic Hunting and Foraging in the Coastal Plain. Presentation for the 41st Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Grant, J. Haley

2015 Rosenwald School Meet Cold War: Four Mile, Gum Pond, and the Atomic Energy Commission in Rural South Carolina. Poster presented at the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Rosenwald Schools Conference, Durham, NC.

Herron, Tammy F.

2014 Invited participant in workshop titled "South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) Panel: The Current State of Rural Household Archaeology in the Southeast: Best Practices." Organized by Jason D. Moser for the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

Joy, Brandy, Charles Cobb, and Tammy Herron

2015 Cultural Brokerage and Pluralism on the Silver Bluff Plantation and Trading Post on the Carolina Frontier. Paper presented at the 48th Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Seattle, WA.

King, Adam

2014 Vestiges of First Man at Etowah. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

2015 Exploring Community Creation at the Mississippian site of Etowah (9Br1). Paper presented at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, CA.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Andrew H. Ivester, and James K. Feathers

2014 Regional Manifestations of Late Quaternary Climate Change and Archaeological Site Burial along the South Atlantic Slope. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

Powis, Terry, and Adam King

2014 Black Drink Ceremonialism at Etowah. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

Stephenson, Keith

2014 Invited panelist in workshop titled "South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) Panel: The Current State of Rural Household Archaeology in the Southeast: Best Practices." Organized by Jason D. Moser for the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

Stephenson, Keith, and Karen Y. Smith

2015 A Chronology of Complicated Stamping in the Lower Savannah River Valley. Poster presented at the 80th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, CA

Thornock, Christopher

2014 Mississippian Mounds as Tableaus, Ceremonial Houses, and Members of the Community: An Example from the Hollywood Site (9RI1). Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Greenville, SC.

2014 Current Research at the Hollywood Site (9RI1). Paper presented at the Society for Georgia Archaeology Fall Meeting, Statesboro, GA.

Wagner, Gail E., and Keith Stephenson

2014 Middle to Late Woodland Subsistence at the G. S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228), South Carolina. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

EDITED VOLUMES

Jordan, Peter, J. Christopher Gillam, and Junzo Uchiyama (Guest Editors)

2014 Special Issue: Neolithization of Cultural Landscapes in East Asia. *Journal of World Prehistory*, 27(3/4):197-323.

Smith, Karen Y., Charlie Cobb, Brandy Joy, and Keith Stephenson (Editors)

2014 *Proceedings of the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Bulletin 57*, Greenville, SC.

POPULAR LITERATURE

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Margaret E. Newman, Brian P. Kooyman

2012 Results of Preliminary Immunological Analysis of Paleoamerican and Archaic Stone Tools from the Central Savannah River Area. *Legacy*, 18(2):18-20.

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

2012 Archaeological Testing and Paleoenvironmental Research at White Pond, Elgin, South Carolina. *Legacy*, 19(1):20-23.

Moore, Christopher R.,

2014 Public Archaeology at Langley Pond, Aiken, SC. *South Carolina Antiquities*, 46:94-96.

PEER REVIEWS OF ARTICLES, MANUSCRIPTS, AND PROPOSALS

Moore, Christopher R.

2014 Review of paper for *Quaternary Science Reviews*, C. V. Murray Wallace, journal editor.

2015 Article review for *American Antiquity*.

2015 Article review for *Geoarchaeology*, Gary Huckleberry and Jamie C. Woodward, journal editors.

2015 Manuscript review by David Anderson for edited volume on Clovis.

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS HELD

Gillam, J. Christopher

Archivist, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Committee Member-At-Large, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

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

Research Member of the Joint Mongolian-Russian-American Archaeological Expedition (JMRAAE) on Paleolithic archaeology, lithic technology and cultural landscapes of the Selenge Basin in north-central Mongolia, with John W. Olsen (Regents' Prof./JMRAAE Director), Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson; Biambaa Gunchinsuren, Institute of Archaeology, Mongolia Academy of Sciences, Ulaanbaatar; Sergei Gladyshev, Evgyny P. Rybin and Andrei Tabarev, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk.

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

Research Affiliate of the Walker Institute of International and Area Studies, Latin American Studies Program, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Herron, Tammy F.

Ex-Officio, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

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

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

Board Member and Secretary, Beech Island Historical Society.

Member, Beech Island Heritage Corridor Committee.

Moore, Christopher R.

Journal Editor, *South Carolina Antiquities*.

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.

Vice President of the Piedmont Archaeological Studies Trust.

Pittman, Lisa A.

Board Member and Furnishings Chairman, Meadow Garden Museum, owned by the Georgia State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Augusta, GA.

Stephenson, Keith

Treasurer, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION SERVICE

Herron, Tammy F.

2014 Presided over and assisted with organizing the Society for Georgia Archaeology's annual Fall Meeting on the campus of Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA.

2014 Manned a sales table for the Society for Georgia Archaeology at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

2015 Assisted with organizing the Society for Georgia Archaeology's twenty-second annual Georgia Archaeology Awareness promotion for Archaeology Month themed "Native Shores, European Waves: Contact Archaeology in Georgia."

King, Adam

2015 Advisory Committee for 2017 Spiro site exhibition. Thomas Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK.

Stephenson, Keith

2014 Organized Textile Mills tour guided by Don Koonce for the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

SYMPOSIA ORGANIZED

Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore (Organizers)

2014 Early Human Life in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. Symposium organized for the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, SC.

CONSULTING

Gillam, J. Christopher

Landscape archaeology and GIS consultant for the joint Mississippi State University/University of Tennessee Paleoamerican Summer Fieldschool, May 2015, in Allendale County, SC.

Herron, Tammy F.

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.

Consultant to Jim Spirek on SCIAA/Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Continental Shelf Project (<http://artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/node/471>).

Wingard, George L.

Consulted with Mark Albertin of Scrapbook Video Productions on continuing outreach venues pertaining to the documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*.

Consulted with the Savannah River Heritage Foundation on enhancements and tour presentation for the Ellenton Walking Trail located on the SRS.

Wingard, George L., Adam King, and Christopher L. Thornock

Consultation with filmmaker Christi Koelker for an upcoming documentary and book on stoneware pottery.

GRANTS

King, Adam

2015 The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology Linda S. Cordell Memorial Research Award. (\$1,810)

Moore, Christopher R.

2014 Archaeological Research Trust, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology grant for “Immunological Analysis of Paleoamerican and Archaic Stone Tools from the Central Savannah River Area: Phase III.” (\$4,500)

Smith, Karen, and Keith Stephenson

2014 Archaeological Research Trust, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology grant for “Understanding Pre-Columbian Settlement on Waccamaw Neck.” (\$8,165)

ACADEMICS

King, Adam

Undergraduate Thesis Advisor: Anita Lehew, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

MA dissertation committee: Grant Stouffer, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos.

MA dissertation committee: Jesse Nowack, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos.

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

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

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Kimbery Wescott, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Fall Semester 2014 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory).

Fall Semester 2014 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 591 (Iconography in North American Archaeology).

Spring Semester 2015 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory).

Spring Semester 2015 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 333 (North American Prehistory).

Moore, Christopher R.

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

Thornock, Christopher L.

Fall Semester 2014 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina-Salkehatchie, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory).

Spring Semester 2015 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina-Salkehatchie, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory).

PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES

September 2014

Herron, Tammy F.

Lecture titled “The Beech Island Agricultural Museum and History of Agriculture in the Region,” presented to the Aiken Antique Power Association, Aiken, SC.

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled, "Discovering the Paleolithic of Northern Mongolia," presented to the Hilton Head Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina and Coastal Discovery Museum, Hilton Head Island, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Quarry tour for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina and the Archaeological Research Trust Board members in the Sumter National Forest, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary "*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*" for the Edgefield Genealogical Conference, Edgefield, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary "*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*" for the Beech Island Historical Society, Beech Island, SC.

Presentation of *Archaeological Investigation at Pon Pon Chapel of Ease Walterboro, South Carolina* with Maggie Needham of Georgia Regents University for the Southeastern Conference on Historical Site Archaeology, Stone Mountain, GA.

October 2014

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 (9,600 attendees).

Moore, Christopher R.

SRARP archaeology display for Science Education and Enrichment Day at University of South Carolina-Aiken (3,800 attendees).

Wingard, George L.

Tour of Graniteville for the Aiken Heritage, Preservation, and Artifact Team and the SRS Heritage Tourism.

Presented the SRARP documentary "*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*" at the Arkhaios Film Festival. Award Winner, Audience Favorite; Award Winner, Best South Carolina Heritage Film. Hilton Head, SC.

November 2014

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled "New Discoveries of the Paleolithic Cultures of Northern Mongolia," presented to the Foothills Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Tyger River Campus, Spartanburg Community College, Duncan, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

ASSC Fall Field Day at Croft Park, Greenville, SC.

Hosted five sessions of “You Be the Archaeologist” program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Thornock, Christopher

Lecture titled “Mound Production and Meaning at the Hollywood Site (9RI1),” presented to the Hilton Head Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Presented “Southeastern Indians and Archaeology” to Barnwell Primary School Montessori classes.

Wingard, George L.

Tour of the former town of Ellenton for SRS Site Technical Representative Dennis Ryan and SRS Heritage Tourism President Walt Joseph.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Mt. Canaan Baptist Church, Edgefield, SC.

Wingard, George and Tammy F. Herron

Installed an exhibit titled “Southeastern Indians: 5,000 Years of Native American History” in celebration of Native American Heritage Month, The Georgia Heritage Room, Augusta-Richmond County Public Library, Augusta, GA.

December 2014

Moore, Christopher R.

Lecture titled “Regional Manifestations of Late Quaternary Climate Change and Archaeological Site Burial along the South Atlantic Slope” presented to the CSRA Geological Society, Aiken, SC.

Presentation on recent immunological research to a group from the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, University of Georgia, SRS.

January 2015

Moore, Christopher R.

SRARP tour for the Aiken Gem, Mineral, and Fossil Society.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Langley-Bath-Clearwater Historical Society, Bath, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Archaeology Department, Armstrong College, Savannah, GA.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” at the San Diego Black Film Festival, CA.

February 2015

Moore, Christopher R.

Presentation to the Augusta Archaeological Society, GA.

Presentation to the Explorers Club, Columbia, SC.

Stephenson, Keith and George L. Heath

Lecture titled, “Reconstructing Hawthorne: A Former Community on the Savannah River Site,” presented to the Horse Creek Valley Historical Society, Graniteville, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” and presentation titled “Dave the Potter” for the USFS-SR, Aiken, SC.

Screening of the “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Salvation Army Kroc Center, Augusta, GA.

Presented brief history of the SRS and the relocation of cemeteries at the memorial for Pvt. William Greene, Jackson Memorial Park Cemetery, Jackson, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Fairfield County Genealogical Society, Winnsboro, SC.

Tour of the SRARP laboratory and the SRARP curation facility for the Schuh family of Wisconsin.

Tour of the former town site of Ellenton, the SRARP laboratory, and the SRARP curation facility for the Veteran’s Curation Program, Augusta, GA.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

March 2015

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled, “Shedding New Light on the Ice Age Peopling of the Americas,” presented to the North Augusta Men’s Club, North Augusta, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Hosted four sessions of “You Be the Archaeologist” program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Presentation titled "Dave the Potter" to the Lexington County Antique Group, Lexington County Historical Museum, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary "*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*" for the South Carolina Museum Conference, Florence, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary "*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*" for the South Carolina Libraries Conference, Columbia, SC.

Thornock, Christopher

Tour of the Hollywood Mound Site for former Secretary of the Smithsonian Dr. G. Wayne Clough and South Georgia College archaeologist Frankie Snow.

April 2015

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled, "Prehistoric Cultures of South Carolina," presented to Mr. Patrick Seitz's 6th Grade Class, Ancient World Cultures, Hand Middle School, Columbia, SC.

Herron, Tammy F.

Display of colonial period artifacts and information regarding the excavation of the Galphin site for attendees of the 9th Annual Historic Beech Island Tour, Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Lecture titled "Regional Manifestations of Late Quaternary Climate Change and Archaeological Site Burial along the South Atlantic Slope," presented to the public and organized by Dr. David Shelley, Education Coordinator at the Old Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center, Congaree National Park, SC.

Lecture titled "Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Central Savannah River Area," presented to the Hilton Head Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary "*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*" for the Langston Hughes, African American Film Festival, Seattle, WA.

May 2015

Herron, Tammy F.

Organized an exhibit for Tourism Day, an event sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Transportation, South Carolina Visitor Information Center, North Augusta, SC.

Presentation regarding the “Dave” stoneware vessel excavated by the SRARP presented to the Oliver E. Edwards Chapter 1998 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Spartanburg, SC.

Lecture titled “Co. A, 13th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry (a.k.a. Martin Guards) and Efforts to Conserve the Flag of the Martin Guards,” presented to the Oliver E. Edwards Chapter 1998 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Spartanburg, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Presentation at the Knap-In at Lynches River State Park.

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

Wingard, George L.

Presentation titled “Dave the Potter” to the Kalmia Landing Retirement Community, Aiken, SC.

SRARP representative at the 62nd Annual Dunbarton Reunion, Barnwell State Park, SC.

SRARP representative at the ribbon cutting for the Ellenton Walking Trail.

Screening of “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” at the South Carolina Cultural Film Festival. Award Winner: Best Documentary. Charleston, SC.

June 2015

Moore, Christopher R.

Display for “Take Your Kids to Work Day,” SRS.

Wingard, George L.

Development of textual information for the SRS Heritage Foundation and its Ellenton Walking Trail Tour.

July 2015

Moore, Christopher R.

Hosted “You Be the Archaeologist” program for a Cub Scout Camp at First Aiken Presbyterian, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Posey family reunion, Edgefield, SC.

Tour of the former town site of Ellenton, the SRARP laboratory, and the SRARP curation facility for the SRS Citizens Advisory Board.

Presentation titled “Dave the Potter” for interns of the USFS-SR, Aiken, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Augusta-Richmond County Public Library in the Georgia Heritage Room, Augusta, GA.

August 2015

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled, “Prehistory of the North Fork Edisto River,” presented to the Rotary Club of Orangeburg, Orangeburg, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Presentation titled “Dave the Potter” for Senior Lunch Meeting, St. John’s United Methodist Church, Aiken, SC.

Participated in a roundtable discussion on “Alkaline-glazed Stoneware and Face Vessels” at the Aiken County Historical Museum, Aiken, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary “*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay*” for the Aiken County Historical Museum, Aiken, SC.