

25 Years of Discovering the Past

The Savannah River Research Program

A Silver Anniversary Retrospective

1978 - 2003

SRARP Staff

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iii
CHAPTER 1: THE FIRST 25 YEARS	1
CHAPTER 2: SRARP PROGRAM HISTORY	3
CHAPTER 3: COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES	19
CHAPTER 4: CURRENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES	21
CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH	27
CHAPTER 6: THE NEXT 25 YEARS	35
CHAPTER 7: IMAGES OF THE PAST	37
REFERENCES CITED	59
APPENDIX A SRARP Personnel, 1978-2003	67
APPENDIX B SRARP Compliance Activities	73
APPENDIX C SRARP Publications and Presented Papers, 1978-2003	79
Books	79
Journal Articles	79
Book Chapters	82
Encyclopedia Entries	84
Research Monographs	85
Technical Reports	88
Popular Literature and State Archaeology Society Journal Articles	96
Presented Papers	101
APPENDIX D Other Research Notes and Reports	121
APPENDIX E Volunteer Field and Laboratory Personnel, 1978-2003	127

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

In 1973, personnel with the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina (IAA-USC), began conducting archaeology in western South Carolina on the Savannah River Site (SRS). The SRS, known, until 1989, as the Savannah River Plant, is located adjacent to the Savannah River in parts of Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties, South Carolina (Figure 1.1). The SRS is a federal land reserve encompassing 310 square miles, nearly two-hundred and eighty thousand acres. In 1951, the Department of Energy (DOE), then the Atomic Energy Commission, began acquiring the property to construct the present-day facility.

In 1978, personnel from the IAA-USC, today known as the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), assumed a full-time presence on the SRS. The archaeological division on the SRS became known as the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP). This year marks the 25th anniversary of a fulltime archaeology program on the SRS and (in a good way) the program is starting to show its age.



Figure 1.1 Map showing location of the SRS in South Carolina.

Due to this important milestone, staff members at the SRARP decided that it was an opportune time to pause and reflect—to look back over the past 25 years at the people and accomplishments of the program, and to ponder for a moment what the next 25 years might hold. The occasion of the program’s 25th anniversary was therefore the catalyst for the following monograph. The purpose of this volume is multiple: to highlight the past 25-year institutional history of the program, to underscore the long-term compliance activities at the SRARP, and to present a brief summary of research accomplishments during the past quarter century.

In many respects, the SRARP is a unique institution. Geographically, the SRARP office is something of an archaeological island, located in a quiet, rural region of South Carolina on a large federal landholding. The program has been supported over the years through long-term contracts and agreements between the Department of Energy and the University of South Carolina. Since the beginning, the daily operation of the SRARP has been guided by three management themes: compliance, research, and public outreach. Through archaeological compliance activities (the main purpose of the SRARP), the archaeological resources located on the SRS, consisting of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, are managed and preserved through the efforts of SRARP personnel. On a daily basis, year in and year out, an archaeological field crew with the SRARP conducts survey’s to record and protect archaeological sites located on the SRS. Over time, this compliance effort has resulted in the accumulation of a very substantial amount of archaeological information—hence the research mandate of the SRARP. During the course of the past 25 years, senior

SRARP staff members, typically archaeologists with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, have assembled and analyzed information related to the archaeology of the SRS and the surrounding region encompassing the middle Savannah River valley. This effort has resulted in a significantly enhanced understanding of the prehistoric and historic cultural periods associated with the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina, and the Atlantic Slope physiographic region in general. Further, the long-term research activities of the SRARP since 1978 have produced a respectable legacy of books, journal articles, research monographs, technical reports, and presented papers. The SRARP has likewise nurtured several young, talented researchers who subsequently developed into notable scholars, contributing substantively to the field of American archaeology.

In addition to compliance and research activities, the SRARP has involved the public in the process of conducting archaeology. Program personnel are committed to the belief that through education and knowledge, avocational archaeologists and the interested public in the region can become important stewards of the archaeological past. The public has helped with the actual process of studying and preserving the archaeological record in many different ways -- from providing volunteer labor on digs, to helping process and analyze recovered artifacts, as well as entering data and aiding in the compilation of reports. In addition to involving the public in actual excavations, program personnel also routinely give talks and presentations to school groups and at public events. By collaborating with and educating the public, the archaeological past of the surrounding region can be more effectively preserved for the future.

During the past 25 years, archaeological compliance, research, and public outreach have guided the daily and long-term operation of the SRARP. Consequently, these three themes are highlighted in this anniversary volume. In the next chapter, a history of the SRARP is presented along with a summary of current personnel. Archaeological compliance activities at the SRARP are then summarized in Chapter 3. Current research activities conducted at the SRARP are presented in Chapter 4 by culture history periods. The education program and public outreach at the SRARP are then discussed in Chapter 5. Drawing upon the results of bibliographic analysis, a few concluding thoughts on the SRARP's next 25 years are then presented in Chapter 6.

Relevant institutional information associated with the program is summarized in Appendixes A-E. Appendix A contains a summary of SRARP personnel during the past 25 years. SRARP compliance activities are presented in Appendix B. A bibliography of SRARP publications is presented in Appendix C. Appendix D includes a list of SRARP personnel and their related research interests. Volunteer field and laboratory personnel who have assisted the SRARP over the years are listed in Appendix E.

CHAPTER 2

THE FIRST 25 YEARS: SRARP PROGRAM HISTORY

Archaeological investigations on the SRS were first initiated at the request of the DOE (formerly the Energy Research Development Administration, earlier the Atomic Energy Commission) in 1973 to comply with Executive Order 11593. The first two seasons of fieldwork (1973) were directed by John Combs, with the assistance of David Miller. The second season of fieldwork (1974-1975) was conducted by David G. Anderson and Robert Asreen. The fieldwork in both of these seasons focused upon general reconnaissance surveys aimed at locating archaeological sites (Hanson et al. 1978) and was handled out of the office of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina in Columbia.

Glen T. Hanson directed and conducted an intensive survey of the Talatha Unit in 1976. This area was originally part of the SRS, until the early 1970s when it was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for recreation and multiple-use programs, including forest management. Under the purview of Executive Order 11593 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), this survey resulted in an inventory of archaeological sites on three parcels of the Sumter National Forest adjacent to SRS (Hanson and Most 1978). This work was undertaken for the USDA and not for the DOE. The Talatha Unit reverted back to the SRS in the 1980s.

During this period in 1976, Hanson began a monthly volunteer program on the SRS. This program involved members of both the Augusta Archaeological Society and the Archeological Society of South Carolina. Volunteers in the organizations aided in the archaeological testing of specific sites. In January and February of 1977, Hanson and Rachel Most continued general reconnaissance survey on the SRS. With the completion of that survey, a total of 309 archaeological sites had been located on the SRS (Hanson et al. 1978).

Prior to 1978, all research efforts on the SRS were conducted on an as-needed, part-time basis. The results of this early fieldwork were presented in one of the first reports written about archaeological resources on the SRS, entitled *The Preliminary Archaeological Inventory of the Savannah River Plant, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina* (Hanson et al. 1978). Based on the results presented in this report, a long-term, full-time research program was established to continue archaeological resource management on the SRS. (Figure 2.1) This event marked the formal beginning of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.

One of the primary objectives outlined by Hanson et al. (1978) was the continued examination of the general archaeological record within the SRS boundaries in order to obtain an accurate sample of data, as mandated by Executive Order 11593. The research proposal outlined a stratified sampling strategy based on two environmental variables, landform-soil zone and hydrology. This proposal was also designed to initiate intensive archaeological survey, as required by



Figure 2.1 Initial SRARP Staff. L-r, Lyall Copley, Glen Hanson, Sandra Robinson, and Richard Brooks

NEPA and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, in specific areas that were slated for development.

A new contract, Contract DE-AS09-78SR01072, was awarded in July 1978. Hanson and Richard D. Brooks began the new contract in 1978 with a specific survey of the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (Hanson and Brooks 1979a). This project was followed, also in 1978, by Brooks *Mills' Atlas* (1825) site verification survey (reported in Hanson and Brooks 1979b).

In December 1978 and January 1979, Hanson and Brooks conducted an intensive survey of the Defense Waste Processing Facility. This survey and testing of sites was conducted in a 400-acre tract in the Aiken Plateau (Brooks and Hanson 1979).

A continuation of Contract DE-AS09-78SR01072 was granted in 1979 to continue through April 1981. The continuation outlined six tasks to be completed, including: the Four Mile Branch watershed survey; the completion of the Tinker Creek site (38AK224) testing that was begun in 1977 with volunteers; an historic overview; a survey of remnant historic cemeteries; a Savannah River floodplain study; and, the initiation of the Automated Site Use System.

During the remainder of 1979, Hanson completed the analysis and prehistoric research on the Tinker Creek Site and a re-analysis of all archaeological material collected through 1979. At the same time, Brooks conducted background historic research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and at the South Caroliniana Library, resulting in an historic overview (Brooks 1981a).

Fieldwork for the inventory and identification of 36 remnant historic cemeteries on the SRS was conducted in 1979 with help from members of the newly formed Augusta Genealogical Society. (Figure 2.2) This work was undertaken to provide DOE with a document listing all known pre-1950s cemeteries and to identify graves remaining on the SRS or those graves removed by the Corps of Engineers in the early 1950s (Hanson et al. 1981a).



Figure 2.2. Unidentified members of the Augusta Genealogical Society surveying SRS historic cemetery.

Geologist Anne E. Stevenson joined the program to undertake geological investigations of the Savannah River Swamp. These investigations, during 1980 and 1981, provided the data necessary for a report on the geomorphology of the Savannah River Swamp (Stevenson 1981) and for Ms. Stevenson to complete her Masters Thesis. Hanson and Brooks surveyed and tested sites in the Four Mile Branch watershed for the remainder of 1980.

The intensive survey of the Saltcrete Area of the Defense Waste Processing Facility was undertaken in January 1981 (Brooks 1981b). During this same period, archaeologist John W. White joined the program to assist in the special intensive survey of Steel Creek for the L-Area Reactivation Project. This intensive survey and testing of archaeological sites took place along the Steel

Creek floodplain where archaeological sites could potentially be impacted by thermal effluent from the restart of L-Reactor (Hanson et al. 1981b).

In May 1981, the DOE requested a proposal for archaeological work on the SRS. The three prime objectives were to: 1) complete the general survey under Executive Order 11593 and NEPA; 2) provide ongoing archaeological consultation; and 3) prepare a long-range archaeological resource management plan with special recommendations for land use planning.

The RFP also outlined nine specific tasks to be completed by the end of the contract period. These tasks, included as part of Contract DE-AC09-81SR10749, are as follows:

- 1) Conduct a 40% probabilistic intensive survey within the watersheds of Upper Three Runs Creek, Lower Three Runs Creek, Pen Branch, and Steel Creek.
- 2) Conduct archaeological testing at potentially significant sites to determine their extent, content, integrity, and density of archaeological material.
- 3) Prepare a comprehensive archaeological report(s) on all research conducted since 1973 (Brooks 1988; Sassaman et al. 1989). This document is subsumed under this task.
- 4) Provide DOE with consultation relating to the SR-88 Site Use Review System.
- 5) Provide DOE with consultation pertaining to the Automated Site Use System.
- 6) Coordinate with the Savannah River Forest Station on all timber management activities.
- 7) Provide DOE with specific information relating to historic cemeteries within the SRS. The purpose of this task is to provide information to relatives of those who were buried within the SRS prior to federal acquisition.
- 8) Conduct special intensive archaeological surveys in areas of potential construction.
- 9) Prepare two displays depicting the archaeological research program and results on the SRS.

During the first two years of the new contract, survey was conducted in the Pen Branch, Steel Creek, and Upper Three Runs watersheds. DOE designated several special projects for immediate investigation in January 1984. At this time, the program acquired archaeologist Debra K. Martin. The special projects included the Phase I survey of L-Lake, Phase II survey of L-Lake, Canal Redredging Project, and, the Thermal Mitigation Project for proposed C & K cooling ponds. Each of these projects was undertaken to provide the DOE with a complete inventory and evaluation of archaeological sites for the management and protection of the cultural resources encountered.

The L-Lake Phase I intensive survey and testing of archaeological sites included the dam, borrow areas, discharge structure, and diversion canal areas. Except for the diversion canal, the areas were either located in recently planted pine plantation or had been cleared for dam construction. Seven known sites were revisited, and three new sites were located (Brooks 1984).

The L-Lake Phase II areas included the embankment and lake areas. During this portion of the project, 20 known sites were revisited and six new sites were located. The report presented mitigation plans for 10 sites eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Brooks and Martin 1984).

The intensive archaeological survey of potential cooling ponds for Pen Branch and Four Mile Branch included the floodplains and terrace edges to an elevation of 210 feet amsl. Thirty-eight known sites were revisited and 27 new sites were located. All 65 archaeological sites were shovel tested.

A mitigation plan was included for 23 of the 65 sites that might have been impacted had the ponds been constructed (Martin et al. 1985).

The mouth of Upper Three Runs Creek was the area of intensive survey for the redredging of three canals. No new sites were located, and only one previously known site was tested (Sassaman et al. 1989/2002).

In August of 1984, archaeologist Mark J. Brooks joined the program and conducted data recovery at four prehistoric sites in the L-Lake project area that were considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Brooks and Hanson 1987). Richard D. Brooks also conducted data recovery at seven historic sites considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Brooks 1987).

At the request of DOE, Hanson designed and directed the construction of a permanent archaeological display for the Aiken County Historical Museum. The display, which opened in April 1985, presented the history and prehistory of the region superimposed against the backdrop of world history.

The survey of the Lower Three Runs watershed was initiated in June 1985 and was conducted concurrently with the Plant Vogtle-Savannah River Plant 230 KV Line survey. The Lower Three Runs watershed survey was interrupted by the Thermal Mitigation Project (D-Area) survey and two Waste Management surveys.

Mark J Brooks directed the intensive archaeological survey and testing of archaeological sites along the transmission line of the Vogtle-Savannah River Plant 230 KV Transmission line. No new archaeological sites were discovered, but five known sites were revisited and evaluated (Brooks, Hanson, and Brooks 1985).

Hanson directed the intensive archaeological survey of two Thermal Mitigation Alternate Routes D-Area. The survey was conducted on the terrace edge, along portions of Beaverdam Creek and an unnamed tributary of the Savannah River. No new sites were located. Only one site was previously known on the terrace edge, and this site received testing during the general survey of the plant in 1983 (Hanson 1986).

Mark J. Brooks directed the intensive archaeological survey of 82 existing waste sites. Only one new site, consisting of a single hafted biface, was located during this survey (Brooks 1986). Mark J. Brooks also directed the intensive archaeological survey of six potential new waste sites. Five archaeological sites were revisited and eight new sites were located within the project areas (Brooks, Hanson, and Brooks 1986).

The Lower Three Runs watershed survey resumed in May 1986 and was completed in August 1986 (Sassaman et al. 1989). With the completion of the Lower Three Runs watershed survey, 850 archaeological sites had been recorded. In order to process archaeological materials more quickly through the SRARP analysis system, archaeologist George Ballo joined the SRARP in 1986 to serve as Lab Director.

Since August 1986, the SRARP has conducted numerous SR-88 Site Use surveys. This effort has

primarily involved timber management, small waste management, and small proposed construction area surveys. During the summer of 1987, in response to an SR-88 Site Use, archaeologist Kenneth E. Sassaman joined the SRARP staff and conducted test excavations at two sites for the proposed Burial Ground Closure. These field investigations were initiated at the request of DOE to evaluate archaeological resources associated with the possible removal of borrow material for the closure of the Mixed Waste Management Facility. This extensive testing and excavation program provided an opportunity to collect research data on prehistoric utilization of upland sandhills environments (Sassaman 1987).

In October 1987, a five-year cooperative agreement for *Archaeological Research Investigations on the Savannah River Plant* was signed between the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and DOE. Ten tasks were outlined in the agreement stipulating the role of SRARP personnel:

- 1) Conduct archaeological research into the cultural systems in the region through surveys and limited excavation at potentially significant sites.
- 2) Develop and implement a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the management of archaeological resources at the SRP.
- 3) Prepare annual updates to the comprehensive archaeological reports (Sassaman et al. 1989) and the Archaeological Resource Management Plan (Chapter V).
- 4) Provide advice on matters related to the SR-88 Site Use Review System.
As part of this work, small scale archaeological survey may be necessary to assure the absence or preservation of significant archaeological resources within the area of a proposed site use.
- 5) Provide guidance on matters pertaining to the Automated Site Use System.
- 6) Coordinate with the Savannah River Forest Station on all timber management activities.
- 7) Maintain and curate all collections derived from the SRP in accordance with prescribed guidelines for the curation of government-owned artifacts.
- 8) Disseminate research results to the scientific and non-professional communities to enhance knowledge.
- 9) Participate in a public education program by conducting public presentations as requested.
- 10) Conduct special large-scale surveys and data recovery work as necessary.

The beginning of a new era for the SRARP came in 1987 with the initiation of the cooperative agreement for archaeological resource management, research, and public education. After 15 years and six different contracts, SRARP Manager Glen T. Hanson negotiated a cooperative agreement with the Savannah River Operations Office, United States Department of Energy (SROO-DOE) to conduct archaeological research in the Savannah River valley focusing on the SRS.

With Hanson's departure from the program in February 1989, Mark J. Brooks and Richard D. Brooks were appointed to jointly manage the SRARP. During that first year, numerous site-use surveys and two intensive archaeological surveys were conducted. The two intensive surveys were considered special projects. One project consisted of archaeologically testing 38BR553 in the area of the proposed K-Cooling Tower (Brooks et al. 1989a). The second project, a special task to the cooperative agreement, entailed intensive archaeological survey and testing of the New Production Reactor (NPR) Reference Site (Brooks et al. 1989b). Also published during 1989 was the *Synthesis of Historical Archaeological Sites on the Savannah River Plant, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological

Dr. David C. Crass joined the SRARP staff in 1990 to direct the curation program, and Keith Stephenson was hired as a laboratory and field technician. During that year, staff produced three major reports for the DOE, one of which was a technical synthesis of prehistoric archaeological work conducted on the SRS since 1973 (Sassaman et al. 1990). The second report detailed the archaeological testing results at 38AK157 (Figure 2.3) for the Hazardous Waste/Mixed Waste Disposal Facility (Sassaman 1993). The third report, *The*



Figure 2.3 L-r, Keith Stephenson, Matt Williamson, and Bill Green excavating at 38AK157.

Archaeological Resource Management Plan of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP 1989) pertained to the protection of cultural resources on the SRS and how those resources will be managed in the future.

Included in the Archaeological Research Management Plan was a PMOA among the DOE, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This PMOA allowed the DOE to proceed with their operational plans involving landscape alteration without a case-by-case review process, thus satisfying the DOE Section 106 responsibilities. This agreement did not, however, negate the need for archaeological compliance activities. Rather, the PMOA simplified the process of routine management activities, while strictly complying on specific projects. Because the operation of the SRS is a long-term situation, it presents unique circumstances within the realm of mandated mechanisms of archaeological compliance procedures for federally-owned property. The PMOA was tailored to the SROO-DOE management and operations needs by formally streamlining the compliance review process for the SRS. Most important, the PMOA provided a stronger basis for land use management planning, allowing the DOE to better manage the cultural resources of the SRS. In order to accomplish the objectives of the PMOA, the DOE placed the SRARP/SCIAA in a position of responsibility to manage the cultural resources of the SRS.

In 1991, Richard D. Brooks developed the SRARP Oral History Project. Because of the unique history of the SRS development, many people who lived on the property, or who had ancestors that lived here, continue to reside in the immediate area. Their memories of rural life here and their family histories are an important, but rapidly disappearing, cultural resource. In order to preserve this dwindling portion of our cultural heritage, SRARP staff compiled a list of informants that were available for tape-recorded interviews. In December 1991, Tonya Browder was hired to coordinate this research effort. The data gathered through the Oral History Project was also used to better understand the archaeological sites encountered as part of our compliance activities.

A significant change in the curation practices at the SRARP began during the 1991 fiscal year. The SRARP curates archaeological and archival materials in accordance with 36CFR79 under the cooperative agreement between the DOE and University of South Carolina. At the SRARP, curated collections are an important part of ongoing compliance efforts because they furnish data that can be used to formulate survey and excavation procedures undertaken in compliance activities. Curated collections are also vital to scientific research as they furnish a database that can be used to formulate and test hypotheses related to past lifeways, that, in turn, relates to managing the cultural resources according to the PMOA.

Curation activities at the SRARP focused on several important areas during FY91. These efforts included finalization of the *SRARP Guide to Curation Procedures*, Technical Series Number 14 (Crass 1991), ongoing curation procedures associated with compliance activities, and evaluation and upgrade planning of collections and the SRARP Central Curation Facility (CCF). These activities were managed according to newly-published guidelines contained in the National Park Service Museum Handbook (U.S. Department of the Interior 1990a), 36CFR79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, and evaluation of SRARP inventories and artifact holding, with regard to the Native American Graves Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (U.S. Congress 1990) and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (U.S. Congress 1978).

A technical synthesis of prehistoric archaeological work conducted on the SRS since 1973 was also published in 1991. This report entitled *Native Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley: Synthesis of Archaeological Investigations on the Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina* (Sassaman et al. 1991).

In 1991, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology ceased publishing their Research Manuscript Series; therefore, the SRARP began publishing their reports under their own DOE auspices. The report *Native Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River* was published as the Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers Number 1.

During FY92, staff of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program conducted data recovery at three late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century tenant/yeoman farmsteads situated within the NPR Reference Site Area. This research was conducted in response to SU-89-47-O entitled *NPR Candidate Sites Hydrogeologic Evaluation*. Three sites (38BR522, 38BR619, 38BR629) were discovered during reconnaissance survey and initial site testing of the project area and were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Brooks et al. 1989).

Project supervisor Charles Rinehart directed the fieldwork at the sites. The field methods included systematic surface collection, systematic shovel test units, metal detector survey, judgemental test units, expanded excavation of possible features and/or activity areas, and block excavation of identified features.

The primary focus of the NPR project was to investigate differences in consumer purchasing patterns, spatial patterns, and artifact patterns at tenant and yeoman farmsteads. Two areas of research received special emphasis. A survey of spending habits conducted during the mid-1930s by the Works Progress Administration was used to help address the role of consumer choice among rural households. The *Consumer Purchases Study* was published as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics Miscellaneous Publication Series in the early 1940s. The research attempted to determine if the classifications used in this survey are helpful in determining archaeological correlates that will allow archaeologists to better examine rural consumer purchasing behavior. Another focal point of the project was the assessment of the efficiency of systematic sampling at four meter intervals. Comparisons were made with different sampling strategies that use alternative alignments and/or interval sizes. As a result, future excavations of similar sites can be conducted with the most productive approach.

In FY92, SRARP decided that research fellowships and grants was one of the best ways to expand our understanding of past life ways in order to better accomplish our compliance activities. To that

end, funding was made available in FY93 for projects involving both prehistoric and historic-period research, as well as related fields of history, geography, geology, paleoecology, ethnohistory, rural sociology, and American studies. Resident fellowships were open to advanced graduate students as well as professionals and grants were offered for the directed research of students and professionals.

This fellowship funding provided the resources and environment necessary for advanced graduate students and professionals to pursue major research projects. The research purview for fellowships was intentionally broad to allow for a variety of analytical and theoretical approaches to regional-scale or comparative research. There were no geographical restrictions to fellowship research, although research serving to advance knowledge about the middle Savannah River Valley in its regional or global contexts was highly encouraged.

The SRARP Grants provided for research pertaining directly to the prehistory and history of the middle Savannah River Valley. Graduate student research proposals were especially encouraged, but any projects complementing the research and management missions of the SRARP were potentially fundable.

During 1992, *A Desperate Poor Country: History and Settlement Patterning on the Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological Papers Number 2 (Brooks and Crass 1992), was completed. This document enhanced the previous historic synthesis (Brooks 1989), summarized historical archaeology on the SRS, and examined settlement patterns during the historic period.

Per the PMOA and various federal laws and regulations, the public education program of the SRARP expanded greatly in FY93 with the addition of a full-time Heritage Education Specialist, Mary Inkrot. Now with a proactive approach to public education, the SRARP was able to meet the needs of more school and civic groups than ever before. Staff that joined the SRARP in 1993 (Figure 2.4) also included Melanie Cabak, Tammy Forehand, Chris Gillam, Bruce Penner, and George Wingard. Longtime volunteer and former employee George Lewis also returned to full-time employment.

Two reports were published in 1993 by the SRARP, including *Early Settlement in the Aiken Plateau: Archaeological Investigations at 38AK157, Savannah River Site, Aiken County, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological Paper Number 3 (Sassaman 1993) and *Mims Point 1992: Archaeological Investigations at a Prehistoric Habitation Site in the Sumter National Forest, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological Papers Number 4 (Sassaman 1993). Both of these reports highlighted prehistoric excavations on the SRS and in McCormick County.



Figure 2.4. SRARP Staff Photo. Backrow L-r, Tracy Hightower, Kristen Wilson, Keith Stephenson, Ken Sassman, Tammy Forehand, Bruce Penner, and George Wingard. Frontrow L-r, George Lewis, John Huffman, Mary Inkrot, and Melanie Cabak.

Guidelines for the curation of artifacts recovered from federal lands are specified by 36CFR79. SRARP activities in FY93 related to the regulation focused on recuration and documentation of old collections, as well as the normal processing of incoming artifacts. Tammy Forehand and Bruce Penner joined the staff as curatorial assistants and undertook the recuration and documentation effort.

Upon joining the staff, Penner upgraded the Baseline Analysis System database, merging it with the Master Curation Database to form an integrated package. The new database, dubbed the Master Baseline Database (MBD), includes calculation fields which enable the user to access numeric data in various combinations. Penner also oversaw the maintenance and data-entry duties associated with the MBD.

Forehand oversaw the daily operations of the recuration effort. As each old collection was pulled from the shelves in the Central Curation Facility (CCF), a record was completed on the MBD. All objects were then recurated in acid-free containers, with archival media provenience and specimen tags. Acid-free hard copies of all MBD records were kept as work progressed. The MBD provides a single level of analysis for all objects recovered during the past twenty years of cultural resource management on the SRS. The MBD not only helps bring the collections themselves into compliance with 36CFR79, but also represents a substantial research database for both prehistoric and historic archaeologists.

The first of two Grant recipients in FY93 was John Grant (Department of Geology, Brown University) who pursued research on upland wetlands on the SRS. The second recipient was Daniel Elliott (Lamar Institute), who traveled to the Smithsonian Institution to study collections and records from the Clark Hill Survey (published as *Clark Hill River Basin Survey Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 7*).

The Community History Project continued in FY94, focusing primarily on the communities of Dunbarton and Meyers Mill. These two communities were abandoned in 1951 when the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) acquired the land for the SRS in Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties, South Carolina. The collected material was presented in the SRARP Heritage Education Series Monograph Number 1, entitled *Memories of Home: Dunbarton and Meyers Mill Remembered*, (Browder et al. 1993). The initial printing of 750 copies was distributed in two weeks and was reprinted due to overwhelming demand. At present, over 4,000 copies of the monograph have been distributed to the public.

The most comprehensive survey of FY94 was the E-Area Survey (SU-91-47-O). The project footprint encompassed a 1,000-plus acre tract along the eastern margin of Upper Three Runs Creek in Aiken County, South Carolina. Fieldwork was conducted between June 24, 1993 and May 13, 1994, and included both pedestrian coverage of exposed surfaces and intensive subsurface testing. Excavations consisted of 444 shovel tests along transects, 87 shovel tests at artifact occurrences, 82 judgmental shovel tests, and 842 shovel tests and 33 1 x 2-m test units (Figure 2.5) at recorded sites. Twenty-five new archaeological sites were recorded and 17 artifact occurrences were located by the survey. One previously recorded site (38AK152) in the project area could not be relocated. Although sites were defined through traditional archaeological practices, a nonsite or distributional archaeology analytical approach was undertaken rather than a site-unit study in an attempt to document the full range of prehistoric land use and its archaeological consequences across the project area.

The FY94 Grant recipients included: Mitchell R. Childress (Garrow and Associates, Inc.)



Figure 2.5. Melanie Cabak, left, and Kristen Wilson excavating in E-Area, 38AK155.

Prehistoric Archaeology of the Upper Cumberland River Drainage, Tennessee; Adam King (Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University) *The Context of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex at the Etowah Site*; Robert D. Mitchell (Department of Geography, University of Maryland) and Warren R. Hofstra (Department of History, Shenandoah University) *Townscape of Winchester, Virginia: The Morphology of a Market Town in the 18th-Century Backcountry*; and, James R. Purdue (Curator of Zoology, Illinois State Museum) *Estimating the Hunting Catchment of Southeastern Indians using Ancient DNA recovered from Archaeological Deer*.

During FY95, the reports *Middle and Late Archaic Archaeological Records of South Carolina, A Synthesis for Research and Resource Management*, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 6 (Sassaman and Anderson, 1995) and *Clark Hill River Basin Survey*, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 7 (Elliot, 1995) were published.

Melanie Cabak and Mary Inkrot initiated a sitewide survey project to locate and test rural postbellum sites in an effort to evaluate the archaeological potential of these resources for research on economic development, land use patterns, and socioeconomic variation. The result of this work was incorporated into resource management plans for the SRS.

Mark J. Brooks supervised an archaeological survey that was conducted around the sand rims of seven Carolina bays. This study was designed to explore how environmental, climatic, and landscape changes affected human use of upland wetlands. Again, the results of this work added new data about site occurrence on the SRS.

Authors Charles Rinehart, Melanie Cabak, Elizabeth Abel, Katherine Richardson and David Crass concluded the NPR excavation with the publication of *Cotton and Black Draught: Consumer Behavior on a Postbellum Farm*, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 5 (Crass et al. 1995).

The Grant recipients of FY95 included: I. Randolph Daniel, Jr. (Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina) *A Techno-morphological Analysis of the Stone-tool Assemblage from the Early Archaic Component of the G.S. Lewis Site 38AK228*; John Grant (Earth Science and Science Education, State University of New York, Buffalo) *The Evolution and Occupation History of Carolina Bays: Constraints from Ground Penetrating Radar*; Michael Montgomery (Department of English, University of South Carolina) *Documenting the Eighteenth-Century South Carolina Backcountry*; Lynn A. Nelson (Department of History, William and Mary College) *Environment, Agriculture, and Society in the Virginia High Country, 1770-1860*; and, David A. Rawson and Lynn A. Nelson (Department of History, William and Mary College) Start-up Funding for the Newsletter *The Backcountry: A Multidisciplinary Forum on Early American Frontier*.

In 1996, excavations began on the George Bush Site (38AK660) in response to SU94-11-O: Site 7 of the Proposed Three Rivers Regional Landfill and Technology Center. Located in 1995, the site fulfilled education, compliance, and research goals. Site 38AK660 is a nineteenth-century plantation and was occupied by the George Bush family. Archival research was conducted to locate documentary records related to the site occupants. Volunteers, students, teachers, and SRARP staff excavated the site.

Outreach efforts also expanded with the first volume of *Archaeology Times*, a newsletter describing compliance, research, and education efforts by SRARP staff. The newsletter was written for the general public and was distributed to SRS employees, local schools, and interested individuals three times a year.

The second volume in the Community History Project was completed in 1996. *Memories of Home: Ellenton*, SRARP Heritage Series Number 2 (Browder and Brooks 1995) came out in June with an initial printing of 4,000 copies and was reprinted twice. This monograph, chronicling the largest of the towns displaced by the incoming SRS in 1950, included numerous written and oral interviews conducted with many former residents from the town of Ellenton. The Ellenton volume was one of the winners of the "Notable State Document Award" from the South Carolina State Documents and Depository System.

Grant and Fellowship recipients in FY96 included: Meaghan N. Duff (Department of History, William and Mary College) *The Contest for Carolina: Community Formation and Society on the Early Southern Frontier* (Fellowship); Nurit S. Goldman-Finn (Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama) *Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Rockshelter Occupations in the Middle Tennessee River Region*; Kenneth Lewis (Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University) *GIS Modeling of Frontier Settlement in Fredericksburg Township, South Carolina, 1740-1770*; Richard K. McMaster (Young Center, Elizabethtown College) *The Material Culture of the Scotch-Irish in Ninety Six District: A Study of Ulster Emigrants of 1768-1774 to SC*; David A. Rawson and Lynn A. Nelson (Department of History, William and Mary College) Continuation Funding for the Newsletter *The Backcountry: A Multidisciplinary Forum on Early American Frontier*; and, Kristin J. Wilson (Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina) *Bio-cultural Study of the Late Archaic Middle Savannah River Valley*.

FY97 saw the appointment of Dr. Mark J. Brooks as Program Director, and the publication of *Distributional Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau: Intensive Survey of E Area, Savannah River Site, Aiken County, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological Papers Number 8 (Cabak et al. 1997). The report was the culmination of several years of fieldwork with the methods and results providing not only new insights into prehistoric land use in the Aiken Plateau, but also implications for the application of distributional archaeology elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands.

FY97 also saw the publication of *Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the Aiken Plateau, 1875-1950* (Cabak and Inkrot 1998). This report followed several years of research designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of late-historic resources against the written and photographic records collected by the Atomic Energy Commission when it acquired the SRS in 1950. Cabak and Inkrot folded their findings into the broader issue of farm modernization, demonstrating the extent to which archaeological resources add to the extant documentary record. This publication went on to win the "Notable State Document Award" from the South Carolina State Documents and Depository System.

Since March 1993, SRARP staff had been engaged in an intensive research effort in New Windsor Township (now Beech Island), directly across the Savannah River from Augusta, Georgia. This research, part of SRARP's Interdisciplinary Frontier Research Project, is part of a multi-year effort aimed at reconstructing, insofar as possible, the eighteenth-century landscape of this frontier community to help contextualize eighteenth-century frontier sites on the SRS. From 1993 to 1997, excavations were conducted at an eighteenth-century Swiss-German farmstead (38AK615) and preliminary site survey and testing was conducted at several other eighteenth-century sites. At the conclusion of the excavation, SRARP personnel published *Excavations at New Windsor Township, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological Heritage Series Number 3 (Crass et al. 1997). This monograph was very popular and was widely distributed among the local community.

The New Windsor archaeology project, fully detailed in *Excavations at New Windsor Township*, consisted of several components. The project included analysis of materials excavated from the trading post of Fort Moore in the 1970s, reconnaissance and subsurface investigations of the area of Fort Moore, and the contact-period Native American village of Savanno Town. Field survey included properties owned by the community leader John Tobler, and traders such as George Galphin. Studying generations of cadastral maps, public outreach efforts in the Beech Island community, and data sharing with other interested parties has greatly enhanced this research.

Sadly, longtime SRARP employee and archaeological steward George S. Lewis (Figure 2.6) passed away in December 1997. Due to George's boundless enthusiasm, however, his legacy continues to influence the SRARP through the volunteer program, which he helped establish in 1976. In 1977, an archaeological site (38AK228) dating from the Early Archaic to recent historic periods was designated the G.S. Lewis Site (Sassaman et al. 2002) in his honor. George also received lifetime achievement awards for archaeology from the Society for Georgia Archaeology and Archaeological Society of South Carolina, making him the only person yet to be honored by both organizations. George's memory and presence still endures among all of the staff that worked with him at the SRARP.

In FY97, four Grants and Fellowships were awarded but, due to funding cuts to the SRARP, the financial aspect of the awards was never granted. Grants were awarded to: Laura Ann Croghan (Department of History, William and Mary College) *Three Generations of Planter-Businessmen: The Tayloe Family and Entrepreneurialism in Virginia, 1687-1828*; Meaghan N. Duff (Department of History, William and Mary College) continuation of fellowship *The Contest for Carolina: Community Formation and Society on the Early Southern Frontier*; Jeffrey Irwin (Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky) *Domestic Pottery on a Mississippian Frontier: An Analysis of Vessel Function and Use Life at Sandy Hammock*; Patrick Jones (Department of Anthropology, Tulane University) *Applications of Remote Sensing and GIS to Prehistoric Settlement Studies in the Mississippi River Delta*.

IN FY98, after ten years with the original cooperative agreement, a new agreement between US DOE and USC/SCIAA (DE-FC09-98SR18931) was signed. With the new contract, there was a change in the way compliance related activities are conducted

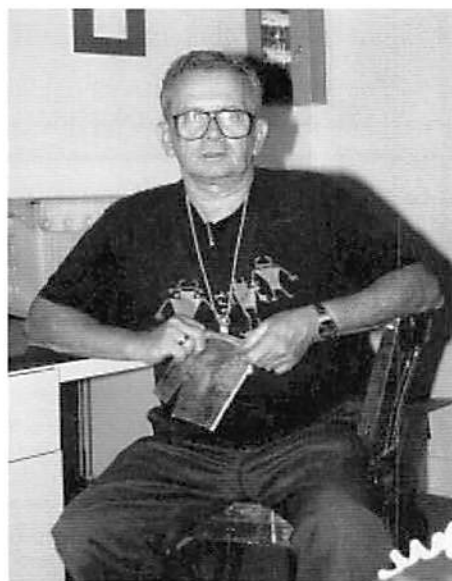


Figure 2.6. George Lewis in 1996.

on the SRS. Since 1989, the SRARP had conducted compliance survey according to a predictive locational model, as established in the Archaeological Resource Management Plan of 1989 (SRARP 1989:39-54; 71-79) for archaeological sites. This Management Plan was developed in agreement with the Department of Energy-Savannah River (DOE-SR), the SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The predictive model had proven to be a scientifically sound and effective method for the location and management of archaeological resources on the SRS. Additionally, the locational model is a cost-effective means of conducting survey, especially in these austere times of federal government financial reductions. For these reasons, the development of predictive models is encouraged by the federal government on its land-holdings where sites are managed on a daily basis. In FY98, SRARP implemented full-coverage survey on its own initiative as a way of evaluating the results of its existing predictive model.

A 1998 study by the SRARP (Gillam 1998) illustrated the capabilities of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for describing the results of a typical archaeological survey at the local level and how survey information is incorporated into the site-wide database. During this project, specified locations on the SRS were targeted for survey using field techniques adopted in 1990. Additionally, a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver was used to record the location of archaeological transects, sites, and occurrences to provide accurate locational information. Such local-level datasets represent the primary building blocks of the SRARP's SRS-wide GIS initiative. The research confirmed the benefits of GIS for determining distances, areas, and environmental characteristics of survey areas, for demonstrating association with modern land-use boundaries, and for the visualization of survey data at the local level. Ongoing applications of GIS have been targeted at improving the ability to predict where sites are likely to occur and providing enhanced chronological control of spatial information.

FY98 also saw several staff members depart from the SRARP. Dr. David C. Crass, Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Bruce Penner left the program, although Sassaman continues to contribute to the SRARP as a Research Associate. Dr. Adam King subsequently joined the program as a Special Projects Archaeologist, and Tammy Forehand took over as Curator for the SRARP in 1998.

During FY99, Adam King and Keith Stephenson initiated the Savannah River Site Mississippian Research Project (SRSMRP). The purpose of this project is to increase understanding of the Mississippian period occupation of the middle Savannah River valley, and, specifically, to address questions about the relationships between people living on the SRS and chiefdoms located at remote mound centers. The results of this project will serve the dual purposes of advancing Mississippian period research in the area and enhancing the SRARP's ability to manage Mississippian period sites on the SRS for the DOE.

Also during FY99, the Community History Project concluded with the Publication of *Ellenton, South Carolina: My Life...Its Death* by L. S. O'Berry, Savannah River Archaeological Research Heritage Series Number 4 (O'Berry et al. 1999). Former Ellenton resident Lucius Sidney O'Berry wrote the manuscript, however, he died before it could be published. L. S. O'Berry's wife donated the manuscript to the SRARP. Brooks and Browder in turn finished the manuscript, complete with photos and a chapter of references. "The Sid Book," as it is affectionately called, was another very popular monograph and has been reprinted several times.

Upon starting a family, Melanie Cabak left the SRARP as a full-time employee in 2000 but continued in a part-time capacity until 2003. During this time, Melanie completed the triple-volume excavation monograph on Bush Hill Plantation (Cabak 2003a, 2003b; Cabak and Groover 2003). In turn, after several years as a research associate, Mark Groover joined the staff as a full-time historical archaeologist in 2000.

During FY2000, the SRARP continued its involvement in the management of Cold War era resources located on the SRS. These activities included participation in DOE headquarters planning sessions concerning department-wide efforts to manage Cold War era resources and coordination with New South Associates on the development of a Savannah River Site Cold War Historic Context and associated Cold War buildings survey. In addition, staff of the SRARP assisted US DOE in meeting its Section 106 responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 with respect to undertakings having the potential to adversely affect Cold War era resources. Finally, the SRARP worked closely with US DOE and New South Associates on plans to develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA) designed to streamline US DOE's future NHPA compliance efforts regarding Cold War era resources.

The archaeological Geographic Information System (GIS) of the SRARP continued to evolve during FY2000. Database integration was a primary focus of research and will lead to great improvements in the archaeological predictive model. The addition of the curation database also allowed the development of diachronic models of site location.

The integration of historic map data in the GIS also progressed. The 1825 Mills' Atlas data for Aiken and Barnwell counties were added to the GIS and enabled compliance and research efforts to take these significant locations into consideration. The map data were enhanced using a technique known as rubber-sheeting to improve overall accuracy to around 600 m. Individual sites can now be targeted during field surveys.

In FY2000, Mary Inkrot left the SRARP after nearly ten years as the Curator of Public Outreach. This position was subsequently filled by Robert Moon (Figure 2.7). One of Moon's first tasks was to replace the *Archaeology Times* newsletter with a more high tech forum. The *SRARP On-Line* web site was introduced on line in July of 2000 at www.srarp.org. The SRARP's web site provides visitors with information about archaeology in general, and specifically in the central Savannah River valley. The site also shares information about the SRARP, its missions and goals, current research, compliance, and outreach activities. Web site visitors can also read about the SRARP staff and publications.

Mark Groover and Richard D. Brooks completed a research monograph on site 38BR291, the Catherine Brown cowpen, in FY2000. This monograph is entitled *Living on the Edge: The Archaeology of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry*, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers Number 10 (Brooks et al. 2000). Site 38BR291 is one of the few residences occupied by cattle herders that has been excavated in South Carolina. The site contained a small open-hall earthfast dwelling, similar to late medieval Welsh dwellings. The site was occupied between approximately 1750 and 1780. A fenced enclosure with a butchering area was located adjacent to the dwelling. A substantial concentration of faunal remains, primarily consisting of cattle and pig, were recovered in the butchering area, in addition to a large assemblage of colono ware. It is believed that the site illustrates the fusion of Afro-Celtic cultural traditions that occurred among some cattle raising households in the South Carolina backcountry. Interestingly, members of the Brown extended family sold beef to the Patriots during the Revolutionary War. Consequently, the Catherine Brown cowpen may have been intentionally burned by Loyalist troops in retaliation for Patriot support.

During FY2001, Richard D. Brooks, Tammy Forehand, Mark Groover, and Patrick Lowe began

conducting a thematic archaeological survey of colonial period sites on the SRS. The objective of the project was to revisit and test all previously recorded eighteenth-century sites on the SRS. Information recovered from the survey was used to define basic descriptive information about colonial period sites, such



Figure 2.7. Robert Moon, sitting at left, with 2001 Digging for Data summer camp students.

as average site size, artifact density, deposit depths, and artifact assemblage characteristics. The resulting information will be included in a synthesis of archaeological research on the SRS.

George Wingard began re-surveying the existing cemeteries on the SRS. The initial inventory was conducted in 1979 by the SRARP with the aid of members from the Augusta Genealogical Society; however, since that time several previously undocumented graves have been located. Aside from these recent discoveries, graves at one cemetery were recently exhumed and relocated off-site. In addition to reporting

the current condition of extant headstones, this survey provided an inventory of surface grave goods associated with specific burials, as well as a comparison of headstone inscriptions and engravings. GPS information was also implemented to better locate and protect these important cultural resources.

In FY2002, the SRARP, in conjunction with SCIAA Cultural Resources Consulting Division, completed the fieldwork for a data recovery project in preparation for proposed construction of the DOE's Mixed Oxide Fuel Facility (MOX), Site USE SU-99-31-O, on the SRS. This excavation, initiated as part of compliance with the NHPA, focused on Woodland and Mississippian period deposits at 38AK546. The fieldwork occurred between December 2001 and April 2002 and consisted of 550 shovel tests and 320m² of block excavation located in three separate areas.

The SRARP also completed the field phase of a data recovery project in preparation for proposed construction of the Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility (PDCF), Site Use SU-99-02-O, also located on the SRS. This excavation focused on Mississippian and Woodland period components present at the site. Fieldwork began in April of 2002 and included the excavation of 266m² dug in three blocks.

Regarding publications, Research Associate Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman returned to the SRARP for a short while during the spring to conduct further research and compile a report of previous excavations conducted at G.S. Lewis-East. Later that same year, Sassaman, and co-authors Randolph Daniel, Jr. and Christopher R. Moore completed the research monograph *G.S. Lewis-East: Early and Late Archaic Occupations along the Savannah River, Aiken County, South Carolina*, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 12.

As the 25th year of the SRARP's existence concluded in FY2003, several long-term research efforts were completed. Melanie Cabak completed the triple-volume excavation monograph on the George Bush site, entitled *Plantations Without Pillars: Archaeology, Wealth, and Material Life at Bush Hill* (Cabak 2003a, 2003b; Cabak and Groover 2003). Mark Groover published a book on his dissertation research, *An Archaeological Study of Rural Capitalism and Material Life: The Gibbs Farmstead in Southern Appalachia, 1790-1920* (Groover 2003). Adam King likewise published a book entitled *Etowah: The Political History of a Chiefdom Capital* (King 2003), that was based on his dissertation.

Melanie and Mark left the SRARP in 2003, but continue to contribute to the SRARP as research associates.

This brief program history presented the major field projects and publications associated with the SRARP compliance and management activities through 2003. These activities were undertaken to fulfill DOE's cultural resource compliance requirements and to provide the research necessary to properly understand and manage the archaeological resources that are located on the SRS.

CHAPTER 3 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

The Savannah River Site incorporates 310 square miles of public lands located in Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale counties, South Carolina. Federal laws, particularly Executive Order 11593, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 (NEPA), require that impacts to archaeological resources on such public lands be considered in the planning of federal activities. Since its inception 25 years ago, the management of archaeological resources on the Savannah River Site has been a central objective of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.

In meeting that objective, SRARP personnel conduct archaeology in conjunction with land use activities carried out by the Department of Energy, and the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Savannah River (USDAFS-SR). The Department of Energy and their contractors engage in a broad range of land use activities on the SRS, including major construction projects associated with new facilities, routine infrastructure development such as the maintenance of roads and power line corridors, environmental remediation and associated research activities, and ecological research. Timber harvesting, harvest site preparation, reforestation, and research are routine land use activities conducted by the USDAFS-SR (SRARP 1989). This chapter briefly summarizes the archaeological investigations conducted by SRARP staff, which includes site survey and testing, as well as large-scale data recovery projects.

Site Survey and Testing

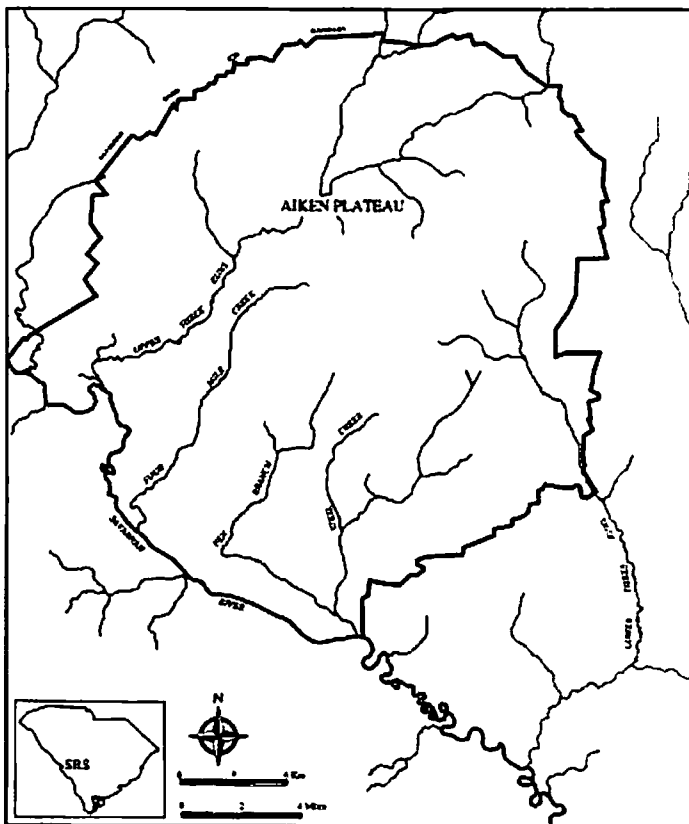


Figure 3.1. Major landscape features on the SRS.

The Savannah River, five major drainages (consisting of Upper Three Runs, Four Mile Creek, Pen Branch, Steel Creek, and Lower Three Runs), and the Aiken Plateau are the major landscape features on the SRS. (Figure 3.1) These landscape features in turn have significantly structured human occupation of the SRS study area over the past 12,000 years. To effectively locate archaeological sites on the SRS, a predictive site locational model was developed in the late 1980s (Sassaman et al. 1990). The predictive model used by the SRARP divides the SRS into probability zones based on the distance to water sources. To identify new sites on the SRS, survey personnel conduct pedestrian surface survey in areas with adequate ground visibility. In wooded areas, shovel test pits are excavated to recover cultural materials and locate sites.

The predictive site model has proven very effective in locating and managing archaeological resources on the SRS. A

predominant trend on the SRS is spatial infilling over time. Based on the distribution of components, the SRS was sparsely populated from the Paleo-Indian period to the Middle Archaic period. From the Late Archaic through the Mississippian period and into the historic era, human occupation of the study area increased substantially. Although the existing predictive site model continues to be a valuable management tool, new data and improving technologies have spurred an effort to evaluate and potentially revise it.

In addition to routine archaeological survey, SRARP personnel also conduct site testing. Archaeological testing typically is conducted at sites that are located in the footprint of development projects, such as the construction of roads or large DOE facilities. During archaeological testing, a formal grid is usually established at the site and shovel test pits are excavated at 10 m intervals. The resulting information is then spatially analyzed and used to select test unit locations. The shovel test survey within a site grid and test units are used to determine the contents and integrity of the archaeological deposits at sites. If the site is evaluated as having potential for addressing archaeologically relevant research questions, and it is not possible for the development project to avoid the site, then the archaeological site becomes the subject of data recovery excavations to preserve information that would otherwise be destroyed.

Site Excavation

Site excavation is usually conducted in relatively large blocks (Figure 3.2), to adequately sample the archaeological record and identify the associated site structure. The sandy soils found throughout the SRS, typical of Upper Coastal Plain sites along the Atlantic Slope, make the reconstruction of site structure a challenge. Due to the sandy soils, the organic material in archaeological features leach out over time, rendering the identification of features problematic. Consequently, for prehistoric sites the point-plotting of visible artifacts is a standard technique that is used to help reconstruct site structure—the location of midden, hearths, and structures—often inferred from the identification of positive and negative archaeological space. Data recovery excavations form the basis of research activities and are presented in technical reports, research monographs, and journal articles. Attention now turns to archaeological research activities on the SRS.



Figure 3.2. Glen Hanson working in a unit at the 38AK224 (Lewis East) excavation.

CHAPTER 4

CURRENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The compliance projects carried out on the SRS - site survey, testing, and data recovery excavations - form the basis of formal research activities conducted at the SRARP. SRARP personnel divide the past by research topics into the prehistoric and historic periods. Further, program personnel specialize in specific time periods and cultural groups, such as early Holocene hunter-gatherers during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods, sedentary farmers during the Woodland and Mississippian periods, and the historic period. The historic period in the middle Savannah River valley is divided into the colonial, antebellum, and postbellum/modern periods. Recent research activities conducted by SRARP personnel are highlighted on the following pages; a list of related research is found in Appendix D.

Carolina Bays

Archaeological research at the SRARP (Figure 4.1) has revealed that early Holocene hunter-gatherers from the Paleo-Indian through the Late Archaic periods relied heavily on Carolina bays—a type of depressional wetland that formed lake-like water bodies across much of the Atlantic Slope.



Figure 4.1. Evelyn Gaiser and Mark Brooks looking at a sediment core sample.

Carolina bays were attractive upland oases for Paleoindian and Early Archaic hunter-gatherers. Bays formed during the Pleistocene as shallow lakes on undissected surfaces of the Atlantic Coastal Plain from southeast New Jersey to northeast Florida. The distinctive shape and orientation of bays developed through strong southwesterly winds blowing over water ponded in shallow depressions. The depressions were expanded and oriented by wave erosion, resulting in bay elongation perpendicular to wind direction and the formation of peripheral, downwind sand rims and shorelines. Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dates from several bays,

compared with ice core and deep sea oxygen isotope records of global climate change, indicate that some bays formed at least as early as the Sangamon Interglacial (135-115 thousand years ago) and were rejuvenated during brief, warm, moist intervals of the subsequent Wisconsinan Glacial. Many of the bays apparently continued as open-water lakes into the early Holocene. However, due to sediment infilling, most transitioned to temporary wetland ponds by 7000 years ago.

Evidence of early human occupation at bays shows that the upland sandhills were anything but marginal for human existence, even into the early Holocene when the general climate had presumably become somewhat drier. The existence of bays as open-water lakes into the early Holocene on the otherwise dry interfluvies might explain why they were particularly attractive to Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic populations. At several of the bay-associated sites studied, artifact density, raw material variability, and assemblage diversity, including late-stage biface production from non-local raw material, indicate occupational intensity that rivals that of river terrace-associated sites. A common element of the widely accepted, river-centric models of hunter-gatherer adaptation is the notion of movement along rivers, with the dispersion of small socioeconomic units from base

camps on the river terraces into adjacent uplands. However, in view of the large band territories and high mobility of early hunter-gatherers, the nature and intensity of occupation indicated by these bay-associated sites suggest that at least some regional movement was along and across high upland divides, rather than strictly following river and tributary stream valleys. Particularly, the production of bifaces from non-local raw material suggests a direct and immediate connection with source areas, rather than a circuitous and slow transit along a river and up its tributaries to Carolina bays. Thus, the bay data indicate that terminal Pleistocene-early Holocene human movement, and hence organization, was much more complex (or flexible) than suggested by our river-centric models.

G.S. Lewis-West

One of the most well excavated Woodland period sites in the interior Coastal Plain is the G.S. Lewis-West site. Situated along a swamp terrace at the confluence of Upper Three Runs and the Savannah River floodplain, the Lewis-West site was excavated by staff and volunteers of the SCIAA in the 1980's. (Figure 4.2) The removal of a 25 centimeter-thick midden in a 154-square-meter block exposed more than 500 features, including large river mussel shell-filled pits, postmolds indicative of intensive human occupation, as well as Late Archaic dog burials. Postmold patterns revealed the presence of several house structures. Several of the larger features produced sherd assemblages with the potential for ceramic seriation, as well as carbonized wood material for obtaining radiocarbon dates. Altogether, just over 50,000 sherds representing a range of decorative

styles were recovered during excavation of the site. The most prevalent types were Middle Woodland Deptford Linear Check Stamped and Late Woodland Savannah Cord Marked. Formal lithic tools included Yadkin Triangular bifaces, found with the Deptford ceramics, and small triangular points associated with the Cord Marked pottery.



Figure 4.2. George Lewis excavating at the site that bears his name.

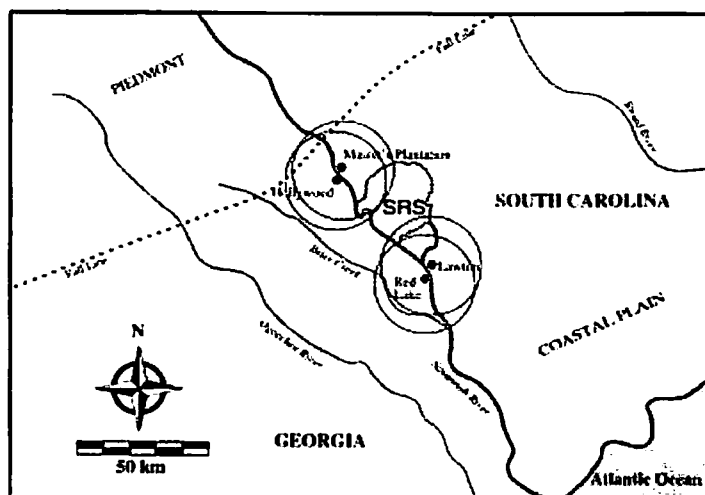
A recent series of radiocarbon dates from the site has clarified our understanding of the range of site occupation. A total of 17 dates has been obtained. The calibrated radiocarbon results show a bimodal distribution with the earliest date range spanning the time from 500 B.C. to A.D. 100. This time frame falls within the Deptford I and II phases [ca. 600 B.C. to A.D. 500] for the middle Savannah River valley. The later dates range between A.D. 890 and 1200 falling within the Late Woodland Savannah I phase [ca. A.D. 800 to 1000] for the area. Additionally, recent archaeobotanical analysis for the site revealed the presence of hickory nutshell with some occurrences of acorn and hazelnut. Plant seed densities indicate a woods/marsh habitat with a single maygrass seed, *Phalaris caroliniana*, being identified, which is most likely not a domesticate at the site.

Mississippian Site Survey

In 1998, a research project focused on the Mississippian period occupation of the middle Savannah River valley was initiated at the SRS. (Figure 4.3) Our current knowledge of Mississippian settlement shows that the SRS is located between two sets of known mound centers—Hollywood and Mason's Plantation to the north and Lawton and Red Lake to the south. Historical and archaeological research has shown that mound sites like these served as capitals of chiefdoms. Research also suggests that the territory administered by individual chiefdom capitals extended about 20 km in all directions from them.

As the attached map shows, much of the SRS falls between administrative districts of separate chiefdoms. In that area, over 100 small Mississippian period sites have been recorded. While we know a fair amount about the mound centers, we know comparatively little about how people at settlements away from the mound sites lived and to what extent their daily lives were impacted by chiefly demands for labor and surplus produce.

The goal of this research project is to understand the history of Mississippian chiefdoms in the region,



and more specifically, to explore the relationship between people living on the SRS and chiefs living at the mound centers located on the river valley floor. To date, this effort has involved chronology building, settlement survey, testing at one of the area's mound centers, and extensive excavations at two small upland settlements (King et al. 1999; King and Stephenson 2000; Stephenson and King 2001; Stephenson et al. 2001). Future plans involve additional chronology building, settlement survey, and testing at the other mound centers in the area.

Figure 4.3. Mound centers and their proximity to the Savannah River Site.

Excavations at Silver Bluff Plantation (38AK7)

Silver Bluff, the site of an eighteenth-century trading post and plantation, was the home of Irishman George Galphin who immigrated to America in circa 1737. Situated along a major trading path from Charleston to the Backcountry of South Carolina, excavations at the site are providing a glimpse into the daily workings of a successful trading post on the Carolina frontier. (Figure 4.4) The public excavations at Silver Bluff have been a mainstay of the SRARP outreach effort by providing an opportunity to increase public interest and awareness of archaeology through hands-on experience. Work at the site is being used as an educational tool to teach local school groups, interested individuals, and members of civic organizations about the importance of archaeology, archaeological techniques, site destruction and preservation, and local history.

To date, 543 shovel tests along with an area totaling 284 square meters have been excavated at the site - primarily with the help of volunteers, including members of the Augusta Archaeological Society, the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, and interested members of the local community and surrounding area. Based on artifact density analysis, at least six domestic structures were located in the field immediately north of the river landing. The structures appear to form a large, rectangular compound with the length of the compound oriented on a north-south axis. Structure 1 may have been the residence of house slaves, and as a result of a small block excavation is believed to have been

a wooden-frame earthfast structure. With its high concentrations of brick and household artifacts, Structure 2 may have been a primary dwelling during the early occupation of the site. Perhaps Structure 3 is a



Figure 4.4. Participants at the monthly Saturday excavation at Silver Bluff Plantation.

detached kitchen or other type of outbuilding associated with Structure 2. Due to the moderate concentration of architectural and household artifacts recovered, Structures 4 and 5 appear to be additional, smaller residences. Structure 6 may represent the main trade house or store where business was conducted, based on the abundant concentrations of ceramics, wine bottle glass, and tobacco pipe fragments found in this area.

As the public excavations continue, future excavations will concentrate on delineating the boundaries of the palisade and determining the method(s) used in the construction of the palisade, as well as determining the function, size, and method of

construction for the remaining structures identified during analysis of the artifact distributions.

Colonial Site Survey

A thematic archaeological survey of colonial-period sites on the SRS was completed in September 2002. The objective of the project was to revisit and test 29 previously recorded eighteenth-century sites on the SRS through close-interval shovel testing and limited block excavations. Information recovered from the survey will be used to define basic descriptive information about colonial-period sites, such as average site size, artifact density, deposit depths, and artifact assemblage characteristics. Primary analysis of the artifacts recovered from the colonial site survey is nearing completion, and secondary analysis will soon be underway. The resulting information will be included in a forthcoming synthesis of archaeological research on the SRS.

Offsite excavations at the colonial period sites of Fort Moore and The Bartley site in Beech Island, and continuing excavations at the George Galphin site have contributed in aiding to conduct the survey and excavation of colonial period sites on the SRS.

The Catherine Brown Cowpen (38BR291)

The Catherine Brown Cowpen site was a colonial-period cowpen (Figure 4.5) located next to Steel Creek in present-day Barnwell County, South Carolina. Occupied between circa 1750 and 1820, it contained a main dwelling and a smaller, earlier frame dwelling of earthfast or post-in-ground construction. A large cattle pen was located next to the early frame dwelling. The cattle enclosure was formed by an early wattle fence and a later fence constructed from split logs. Several activity areas associated with the cattle pen and frame dwelling were identified during site excavations, including a butchering area and a smokehouse.

The Catherine Brown Cowpen was originally investigated during data recovery excavations conducted between November and December in 1984. The excavations at 38BR291 and 10 other sites

associated with the L-Lake project were some of the first mitigation-level site investigations conducted on the SRS by personnel with the SRARP. These sites were investigated in response to the development of L-Lake, a dam and cooling lake on Steel Creek. The L-Lake dam and cooling reservoir were created due to reactivation of the L-Reactor on the SRS.

To date, the Catherine Brown Cowpen is archaeologically unique. The site is significant historically and archaeologically, since it is one of the few examples of a fully excavated colonial-period cowpen in South Carolina and the South in general. Cattle herding was an important frontier economic activity in the South Carolina Backcountry. Interestingly, the topic has been largely neglected by historians of the rural South. The archaeological investigations at the Catherine Brown Cowpen were previously reported in a 1987 monograph entitled *250 Years of Historic Occupation on Steel Creek, Savannah River Plant, Barnwell County, South Carolina* by Richard D. Brooks. The monograph was recently republished as *Living on the Edge: The Archaeology of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina*

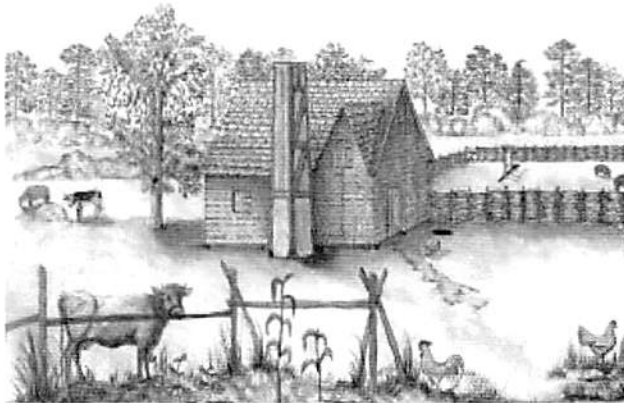


Figure 4.5. Conjectural illustration of the Brown Cowpen.

Backcountry, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers Number 10 (Brooks et al. 2000) and includes an expanded discussion of the site investigations, site structure, architecture, and artifact assemblage associated with the Catherine Brown Cowpen.

Bush Hill Plantation

The George Bush site is a nineteenth-century plantation that will be eventually destroyed by the continuing construction of the Three Rivers Regional Landfill and Technology Center on the SRS. Archaeological research began at this site in 1996 in order to mitigate the impact of the landfill's construction. Research focused on investigating the antebellum economy in general, as well as how the occupants of the Bush site in particular were situated in this economy. Archival research was also conducted to locate documentary records related to the site occupants.

The Bush site excavation (Figure 4.6) served not only the compliance needs of data recovery, but also the SRARP's mission of public education. Outreach activities at the site included a monthly dig open to all interested adults. In addition to the monthly dig opportunity, the excavation was open on special occasions for other groups, such as teachers and their students, as well as staff of the USFS. Descendants of the former site occupants also had an opportunity to visit the site.

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Rural Modernization on the Aiken Plateau

In 1995, Melanie Cabak and Mary Inkrot began researching yeoman and tenant farms located on the SRS. These post-World War II farms represented a time when Southern Agriculture became more mechanized and commercial as well as when rural lifeways rapidly changed. In 1951, when the AEC purchased 1700 land tracts in the Aiken Plateau to create the SRS, landowners were forced to abandon their farms. These farm residences provide a unique opportunity to study rural lifeways in the Aiken Plateau at a significant point in agricultural modernization.

AEC appraisers located, measured, described, assessed, and photographed all structures on the SRS in 1951. Crops and timber at these farms were also evaluated. For their research, Cabak and Inkrot analyzed records associated with over 100 tenant and yeoman dwellings. As a result of the survey, architectural and archaeological analysis provided a characterization of postbellum farms in the region. The results of the study were also used to develop settlement pattern models for the historic occupation of the SRS.



Figure 4.6. George Bush Site excavation.

Cold War Era Resources on the SRS

Compliance with the NHPA concerning Cold War Era resources on the SRS became an issue of concern in the middle 1990s, as the first generation SRS buildings began to approach the 50-year benchmark set out in the NHPA. At that time, SRARP staff assisted DOE-SR in consulting with the SC SHPO on various Cold War Era buildings due to be impacted primarily by Decommissioning and Deactivation activities (D&D). In 1998 a programmatic effort to inventory and evaluate those resources began as New South and Associates, Inc. conducted an architectural survey and related historical research focused on SRS Cold War Era resources. The resulting inventory and context study, which identified a SRS Cold War National Register District, was completed and concurred with by the SC SHPO in 2002. Beginning in 2002, a Cold War Era Resources Working Group was formed that included staff from DOE-SR, WSRC, New South and Associates, and the SRARP. To date that group has drafted and begun implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement concerning near-term D&D activities in M, D, and T areas. It also is in the process of finalizing a Programmatic Agreement and Cultural Resources Management Plan that will create a streamlined process for meeting NHPA requirements for Cold War Era resources on the SRS.

CHAPTER 5 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

In 1988, with the signing of the cooperative agreement between DOE and USC, several goals were implemented to enhance the public awareness/educational goals at the SRARP. First, the SRARP continued to develop an educational outreach program. This was to be accomplished through public presentations that explain the methods, goals, and results of the work accomplished by the SRARP.

Second, was to continue the hands-on approach of the volunteer program, with the goal of providing the general public with an actual archaeological work experience. This would serve to not only increase public awareness of the goals and methods of archaeology, but also to increase awareness of the effort by DOE/SRARP to identify, understand, and preserve our cultural heritage.

Finally, the SRARP wanted to involve graduate and undergraduate students in hands-on training in the archaeological process. This hands-on training would also help students better grasp the intricacies of cultural resource management.

Public Exhibits

Since the inception of the SRARP, educating the public with displays and presentations has been part of the day-to-day duties. Many of the SRARP staff have taken the time to create displays and share their knowledge with the public. Over the years, these presentations have been an important part of disseminating the importance of archaeology to those interested individuals.

One of the first large-scale presentations SRARP created was designed for the Aiken County Historical Museum. (Figure 5.1) The SRARP opened the display in 1985 with great success. Sponsored by the DOE, the exhibit highlighted the cultural history of the surrounding area and housed many artifacts found in the local vicinity. In 1995, the exhibit was updated. Now entitled "Looking Back: Archaeology in the Southeast" a timeline was added highlighting world and local events taking place in prehistory and history. Next, artifacts representing prehistoric cultures of the southeast and five historic sites were placed in the exhibit cases. Illustrations depicting how people used the artifacts in the past accompany the artifacts. The final stage consisted of placing illustrated text panels above the exhibit cases. These panels provide general descriptions of the prehistoric cultures and historic sites displayed.



Figure 5.1. Lisa Brown-Hanson hangs photographs at the Aiken County Museum prior to the 1985 opening.

In 1992, the SRARP held an open-house excavation in support of the First Annual South Carolina Archaeology Week. Personnel from both on-and off-site were extended the opportunity to participate in the ongoing research excavation on Tinker Creek.

The SRARP continued its involvement with South Carolina Archaeology Week held in September 1993. A major initiative for Archaeology Week was the production of an educator's packet designed to encourage middle school teachers to introduce the subject of archaeology to their students. The packet, *Archaeology In The Classroom*, contained a brief explanation of archaeology and of the cultures of South Carolina, three activity sheets readily adaptable to use in the classroom, as well as a vocabulary and a resource lists to promote the effective teaching of archaeology.

South Carolina Archaeology Week was again the largest cooperative outreach effort for 1994. SRARP sponsored several events throughout the local area. To highlight the Community History Project, three posters were designed that focused on oral history and the former communities of the Savannah River Site. Venues for the posters included Aiken, Barnwell, Jackson, New Ellenton, North Augusta, and the South Carolina State Museum in Columbia.

Since 1995, the SRARP has continued to participate in what is known as Archaeology Month. Displays on Savannah River Site history and archaeology have been presented at all of the annual Fall Field Days. These field days have been held at Charlestowne Landing in Charleston and at the Sesquicentennial Park in Columbia.

Besides displays and presentations, the SRARP began publishing a newsletter in 1996. The newsletter, called *Archaeology Times*, was written for a general audience and was distributed three times a year to SRS employees, Central Savannah River Area schools, and interested individuals. The newsletter eventually reached over 2000 subscribers.

During the 1999 Archaeology month, SRARP staff began holding an open house at the SRS administrative offices. Various posters and exhibits have been displayed pertaining to the history of the Savannah River area and the research interests of the SRARP staff. Many DOE employees and members of the general public have visited the daylong event held through the years.

In 1999, Tammy Forehand designed and installed three permanent exhibits for the Beech Island Historical Society Visitor and History Center. These exhibits illustrate the prehistory of the Beech Island area, Fort Moore-Savanno Town, and excavations at the Bartley site (38AK615). The SRARP also offered displays at local community events, including "New Windsor and the Colonial Frontier" at the Colonial Times: A Day to Remember in North Augusta, South Carolina (Figure 5.2) and "Prehistoric Archaeology" at Wackenhut's Native American Day at the SRS.

During 2000, the SRARP participated in one of its largest events ever. On the September 16 and 17, the SRS held it's Annual Family Days. For two days, the SRS was open for visitation by employees, retirees, and their families. Organizers of Family Days

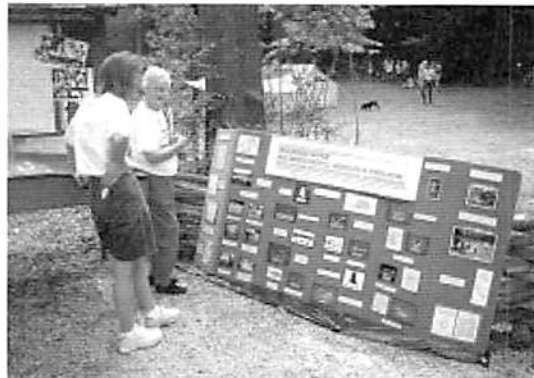


Figure 5.2. Tammy Forehand, left, talks with a visitor at the North Augusta Colonial Day.

2000 estimated that 20,000 people visited the SRS over the two-day period, with approximately 1,000 visiting the SRARP facilities. Guests were treated to displays on the various time periods in the history of the CSRA, and tours of the SRARP offices, laboratory, and curation facilities. Visitors also had a chance to surf the SRARP on-line and check out some of the SRARP's latest publications.

In July 2000, the *Archaeology Times* newsletter was replaced by a more high tech forum. The SRARP web-site went on line at www.srarp.org and has been a great success. Our web-site continues to provide visitors with general archaeological information, and information specific to the SRS and the CSRA. The site also shares information about the SRARP, its missions and goals, current research, compliance, and outreach activities. Web-site visitors can also read about the SRARP staff and publications.



Figure 5.3. Students searching for artifacts at the Ruth Patrick Center.

One of SRARP's largest outreach venues in 2002 was the Ruth Patrick Science Education Center's *Science Education Enrichment Day* held at USC-Aiken. Each year thousands of local school-age children are treated to a variety of displays presented by local business, governmental, and industrial institutions. Over 300 students tried digging in our sandbox at the Ruth Patrick Center (Figure 5.3). They also worked on excavating chocolate chip "artifacts" from their cookie sites.

Over the years, the SRARP has participated in hundreds of outreach venues. From the annual Beech Island Heritage Day Festival, the Augusta Archaeological Society's Artifact Identification Day, the SRS's annual Earth Day (Figure 5.4), presenting displays at the Boy Scout Jamboree and Girl Scout Camporee, to our yearly participation in Archaeology Month, the staff of the SRARP has reached thousands of individuals. It is our hope that the history and archaeology of the SRS and the surrounding area has been well represented and look forward to many more years of sharing our knowledge with those interested in protecting our cultural resources.



Figure 5.4. Rob Moon, left, talks with former DOE Manager Greg Rudy at the 2001 SRS Earth Day.

School Programs

Visiting schools with both displays and presentations has been one of the more pleasant duties for staff of the SRARP. Many of the staff members have taken the time to visit classrooms to discuss the importance of archaeology. Beginning in 1993, the SRARP expanded with the addition of a full-time Heritage Education specialist. With a more proactive approach to public education, the SRARP was able to meet the needs of many more schools.

One of the first programs created specifically for schools in the local area was *Archaeology in the Classroom*. The SRARP received a mini-grant from the South Carolina Humanities Council to produce and distribute the 12-page packet. The packet contained a brief explanation of archaeology and the cultures of the Southeast. Distribution of this packet totaled over 1,300 copies to schools throughout the state.

In 1994, the SRARP and the Natural Resources Environmental Education Program (NREEP), which is a joint program of the USFS and the Ruth Patrick Science Education Center (RPSEC) at the University of South Carolina-Aiken, sponsored the first *Digging for Data* Archaeology Day Camp during July. Over a one-week period, 17 local children excavated a mock prehistoric site (Figure 5.5), finding unprovenanced artifacts such as stone flakes, projectile points, and daub. They also discovered features that indicated stone hearths, trash pits, and postholes.

The *Digging for Data* Archaeology Camp is still popular and teaches children about scientific and mathematical skills needed to be an archaeologist. By digging at the mock site, visiting a historical site currently undergoing excavation, and analyzing artifacts, the campers are introduced to the scientific process used by archaeologists (Figure 5.5). Camp concludes with an exhibit designed by the aspiring archaeologists. Their exhibit interprets findings at the site and explains what they have learned during the week



Figure 5.5. Students digging at a mock archaeological site.

In 1995, the program *Discovering Archaeology* was launched and still teaches students the importance of archaeology. The program also provides a sense of stewardship towards archaeological sites. Various grade levels participate in the program which includes activities that explain the scientific methods archaeologists use. Students learn that artifacts are clues to past lifeways and are able to examine artifacts representing different cultures. *Discovering Archaeology* continues as a flexible program that is designed to meet teacher curriculum needs.

Classroom Dig, introduced in 1996, gives students the opportunity to participate in an archaeological dig from the comfort of the classroom. A simulated dig-site is prepared on the classroom floor, and emphasizes features, artifacts, mapping skills, and interpretation.

The year 2001 saw the introduction of *You Be the Archaeologist*. This new program is conducted in conjunction with the RPSEC on the campus of USC-Aiken. Unlike other programs offered by the SRARP, students have the opportunity to “discover” artifacts for themselves.

In *You Be the Archaeologist*, a large sandbox greets students as they enter the classroom at the RPSEC. They quickly learn that artifacts from an eighteenth-century homesite are in the sandbox. The students receive a brief lecture and slide show on the basics of archaeology, and then begin the process of “unearthing” and mapping the artifacts. Once excavated, students use the artifacts in tandem with a letter, written from the perspective of the eighteenth-century residents, to generate a historical archaeological narrative of the unit they excavated. This program is a great way

to get students as close to a real site as possible, without venturing into the woods. Over the years, these programs have reached thousands of students in the local area.

At the beginning of every school year, local teachers make arrangements with SRARP for in-class archaeological presentations. With its wide range of programs, the SRARP accepts the challenge of teaching students the importance of our local history and archaeological heritage.

Volunteer Digs and Labwork

In 1976, then SRARP Director Glen Hanson began the monthly volunteer program on the SRS. This program involved members of both the Augusta Archaeological Society (AAS) and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina in the archaeological testing of specific sites. Since that time, over four years worth of volunteer time, over ten-thousand hours, has been donated to SRARP projects. Through the years, many volunteers have participated in excavations on the SRS, as well as excavations being conducted by SRARP staff in the surrounding area. Some of these excavations include, Tinker Creek (38AK224), the 1989 and 1990 excavation of an Early Archaic site (38BR39), and, excavations at the G.S. Lewis-West site in 1985 and 1986.

In addition to the Tinker Creek site, SRARP staff became involved with the Augusta Archaeological Society in exploratory excavation at the Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home in 1991. The Wilson Home Project was designed to assist Historic Augusta Incorporated in the interpretation of the domicile, outbuildings, and grounds where former President Thomas Woodrow Wilson spent his formative boyhood years from age 3 through 12. This work was initiated at the request of the Augusta Archaeological Society through the Executive Director of Historic Augusta Incorporated. SRARP staff historic archaeologist, David Crass, saw an opportunity to add to the regional historic database, and became involved as both an AAS member and SRARP staff person. The excavation ended in 1992.

The volunteer excavation program at the Tinker Creek site ended in 1996, but a new public excavation project began in June of that year. The George Bush site (38AK660), a nineteenth-century plantation, offered volunteers a new monthly dig opportunity. Excavations were conducted at the George Bush site (38AK660) until December 1997 with members of the AAS continuing to form the core of monthly volunteers.



Figure 5.6. Volunteer Jil Trefz analyzing artifacts at the SRARP office.

In 1999 volunteers worked on excavations at the George Galphin Site (38AK7), also known as the Silver Bluff Plantation, and at the Lawton Mound (38AL11) excavation in Allendale County, South Carolina..

At present, volunteers continue to donate their time and energy at the Galphin site excavation and at the SRARP office. The office volunteers (Figure 5.6) perform such tasks as washing artifacts, primary and secondary artifact analysis, and data entry.

Over the years many individuals have donated their time and energy to the research conducted on the SRS by the SRARP. A partial list of names of those who have contributed so much to the SRARP is included in Appendix D. Unfortunately time, lost records, and incomplete record keeping, have erased some of the names, but the contributions they have made can never be forgotten and the gratitude of the SRARP staff is immeasurable.

Community History Project

For nine years, between 1991 and 1999, the SRARP staff collected both oral and written interviews from some of the nearly 6000 people who once lived on the SRS. Our efforts concentrated on Dunbarton, Meyers Mill, and Ellenton, three of the communities located in the area and were abandoned, in 1951, when the AEC acquired the land for the SRS in Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties, South Carolina. The collected data was presented in the SRARP Heritage Education Series. The first book, entitled *Memories of Home: Dunbarton and Meyers Mill Remembered*, was published in 1994. The second book, *Memories of Home: Ellenton*, was published in 1996 (Figure 5.7), followed by *Ellenton, SC: My Life...It's Death* published in 1999. The demand for the all three books has been overwhelming.

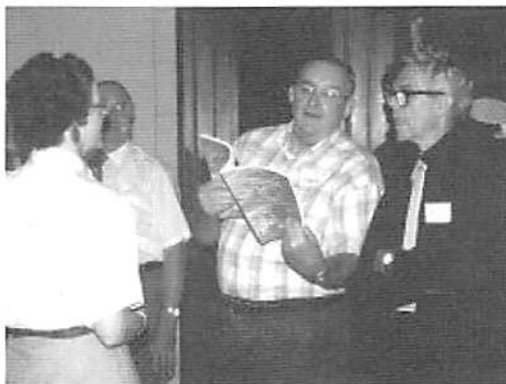


Figure 5.7. Members of the Ellenton Reunion looking at book *Memories of Home: Ellenton*.

As part of the interview process, a standardized questionnaire was sent to the former residents of the SRS area. Over 300 questionnaires were returned. The questionnaire served a dual purpose in that it allowed out-of-state residents the opportunity to participate in the project, and the returned responses were used to help formulate a prioritized list of potential local informants. For each of 140 interviews, a more detailed standardized questionnaire was used that focused on information relating to the homes, schools, and churches in the area. In addition, informants were asked about the types of jobs that were available in the area, the kinds of food they ate, and activities they participated in for entertainment.

At each interview, the informant also had the opportunity to browse through an album of historical photographs collected from many of the informants. This proved to be very helpful in getting an informant to focus on specific areas of interest, and also served as a kind of memory stimulus. During the interview, any memorabilia the informant might have—photographs, family histories, diaries, letters, and business records—were reviewed. Hundreds of family photographs, school, church, and business records, and family diaries have been donated to the SRARP.

The Community History Project was an important part of the SRARP's mission to better understand the history of the SRS. The information gleaned over the nine years was truly enlightening and helped to make aware the sacrifices of so many people who once worked, lived, and played in the area now occupied by the Savannah River Site.



Figure 5.8. Richard Brooks, left and Glen Hanson, right, conducting a tour with former State-Attorney-General McClean in 1979.

Tours

Since 1979, the SRARP has given nearly 100 tours on the Savannah River Site (Figure 5.8). Many tours have been of the archaeological sites located on the SRS, but the majority of tours have been of the former towns and homes displaced by the construction of the SRS.

These tours have been given to former residents of the SRS, researchers, historians, public officials, and employees of the SRS interested in learning about the area in which they work. Giving these tours helps to make the public aware of our ongoing commitment to archaeological research, as well as encouraging involvement in our work and cultural resource preservation.

Reunions

Once the Atomic Energy Commission had acquired the land for SRS, the former residents found themselves scattered all over the local area. Some of the former residents decided to hold a reunion once a year to reminisce. The town of Dunbarton began having an annual reunion in 1954, with the town of Ellenton following in 1972.

During the Community History Project, the SRARP was invited to take part in these reunions, which were very important to the project's success. We met many of the former residents who were willing to share their memories and experiences with the SRARP staff. The reunions, held at local school and parks, brought former residents together from all over the country. Many of the former residents donated photos, family histories, and business documents that contributed greatly to the success of the project.

Members of the SRARP still attend both the Dunbarton and Ellenton reunions every year and had the pleasure on several occasions to escort former residents to their former homes on the SRS (Figure 5.9). Although the Community History Project ended, the strong bonds created still last, and the reunions are events that the SRARP staff looks forward to each year.



Figure 5.9. Members of the Dunbarton reunion touring the former town.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION: THE NEXT 25 YEARS

The history of a specific topic can reveal much about its future. Although no one knows for sure what the next quarter of a century holds in store for the SRARP, in looking at the program's past accomplishments one can make a prediction about what may come in the program's next 25 years. If the preceding trends established during the first 25 years of the SRARP's existence prevail in a statistical sense, then several expectations may come to pass. Regarding compliance activities, by the year 2028, approximately 150,000 acres, comprising 75 percent of the 310 square miles comprising the SRS will have been surveyed, resulting in the discovery of 4000 archaeological sites. The next 25 years will also likely witness 7 additional data recovery projects. Fieldwork and research efforts at the SRARP in turn will potentially generate 8 new books, 31 new monographs and monograph chapters, 47 new technical reports, 32 journal articles, 64 popular publications, and 211 presented papers. It is also likely that approximately 250 volunteers will help with various phases of this research process.

Further, the publication history of the program can also serve to highlight topical strengths and weaknesses within past research activities, and aid in identifying future research paths. Bibliographic analysis by topic of the information in Appendix C indicates that Archaic period studies are abundantly represented in the program, whereas studies focusing on the Woodland and Mississippian periods are less well represented (Figure 6.1). Likewise, for historical archaeology (Figure 6.2), the colonial period has received the majority of research attention, followed by the postbellum/modern period to a lesser extent. The antebellum period is very underrepresented and suggests archaeological resources related to this period are potentially significant due to the small number of antebellum period studies that have been conducted.

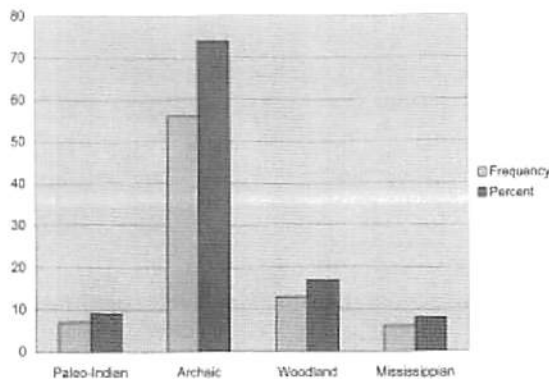


Figure 6.1. Prehistoric studies by the SRARP.

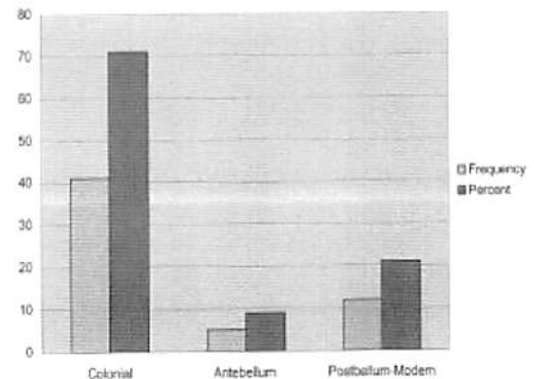


Figure 6.1. Historic studies by the SRARP.

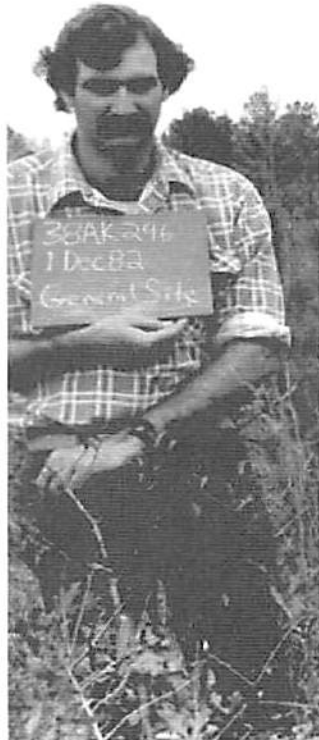
Diachronic analysis of SRARP publications also reveals several interesting trends regarding the archaeological research cycle itself within an academic-compliance setting. Single author books are relatively rare and are published infrequently, usually about one per decade. In contrast, since the 1990s, essay collections by multiple authors are more prevalent, and are published approximately every half-decade. Journal articles have been consistently published on a two-to three-year cycle since the middle 1980s.

Monographs, which are based on excavations, are produced every three-to 5-years. SRARP staff have consistently written popular literature since the late 1980s, and every three-to five-years personnel write 10 or more popular pieces per year. Since the middle 1980s, SRARP staff have also presented numerous conference papers, with large numbers of papers being presented every three-to five-years.

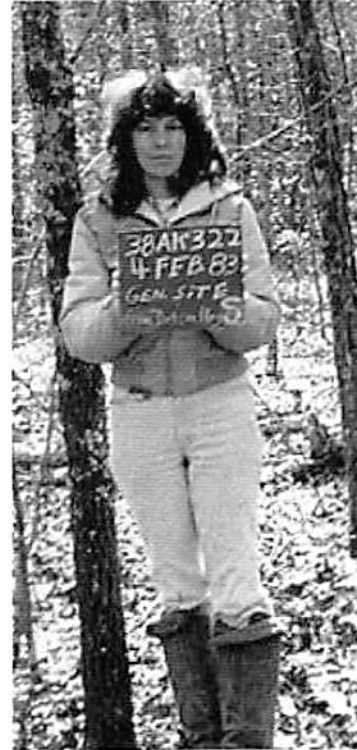
In closing, past research trends can serve as informal expectations for the future. Conversely, it is tempting to nostalgically speculate that a unique, dynamic convergence of the right environment, personnel, and synergy occurred at the SRARP during its first 25 years, encouraging a very productive beginning. In turn, the extent of this early history is also a legacy for future personnel to perpetuate—all said, only time will tell...

CHAPTER 7 IMAGES OF THE PAST

Over the years, many individuals have been a part of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program - from staff to the volunteers. Over the next pages we have assembled a few photographs to celebrate their time and contributions. This is only a sample of the hundreds of people who have been a part of the SRARP in some way.



1982. Harry Doswell at 38AK296.



1983. Leigh Ann Haigler at 338AK322.



1983. Bonnie Kell at 338AK304.



1984. L-r, Bob Riddick and Glen Hanson.



1984. Cindy DeFrancesco analyzing a vessel found at 38AK228.



1984. Debra Martin at earthen dam, site 38AK292.



1984. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology tour of 38AK228 - Lewis East.



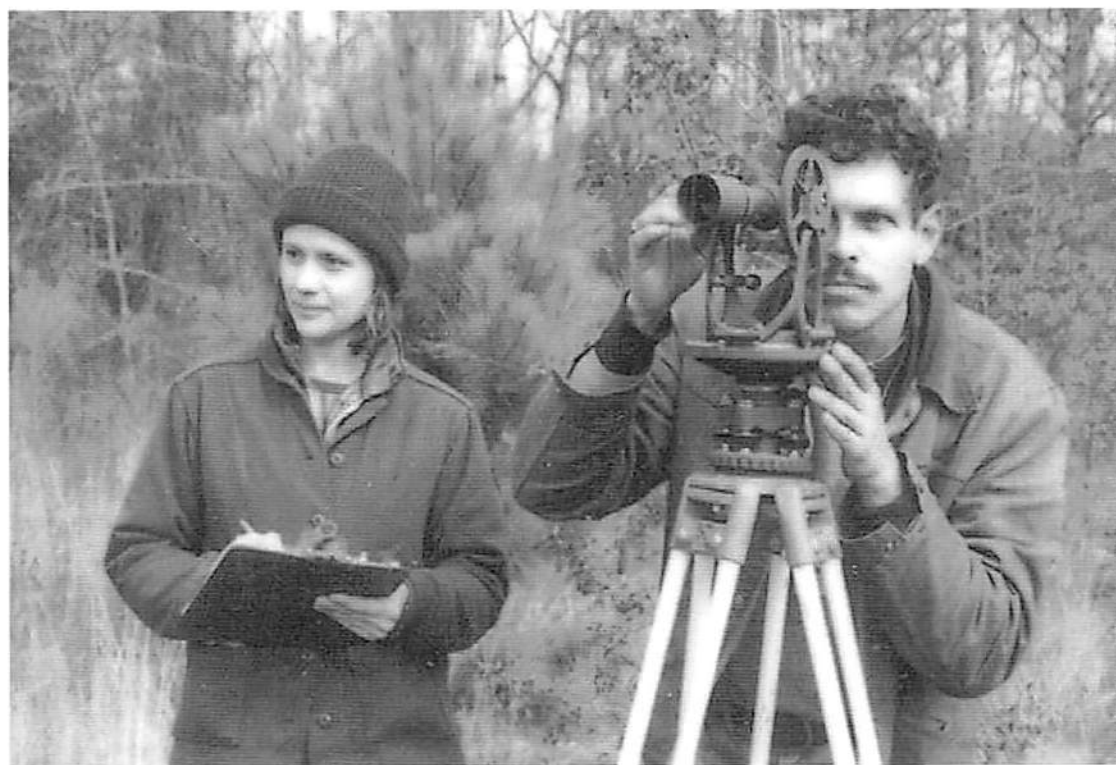
1985. Deidre Fleischman working in the office.



1985. Harry Doswell analyzing artifacts.



1985. Charles Stone and Julia Millon screening for artifacts.



1985. Karen Knight and Dave Burge reading elevations.



1985. Kevin Eberhard working on a map.



1985. Kim Brooks curating artifacts.



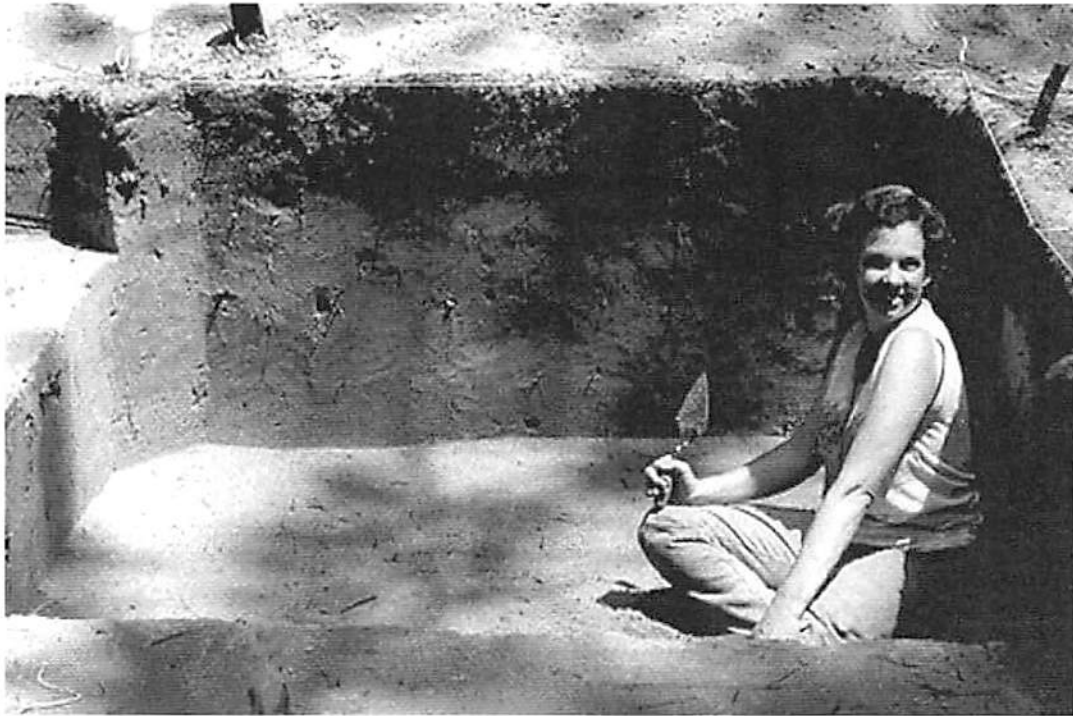
1985. Patti Sullivan sorting a flotation sample.



1985. Patty Honea analyzing a sample for botanical remains.



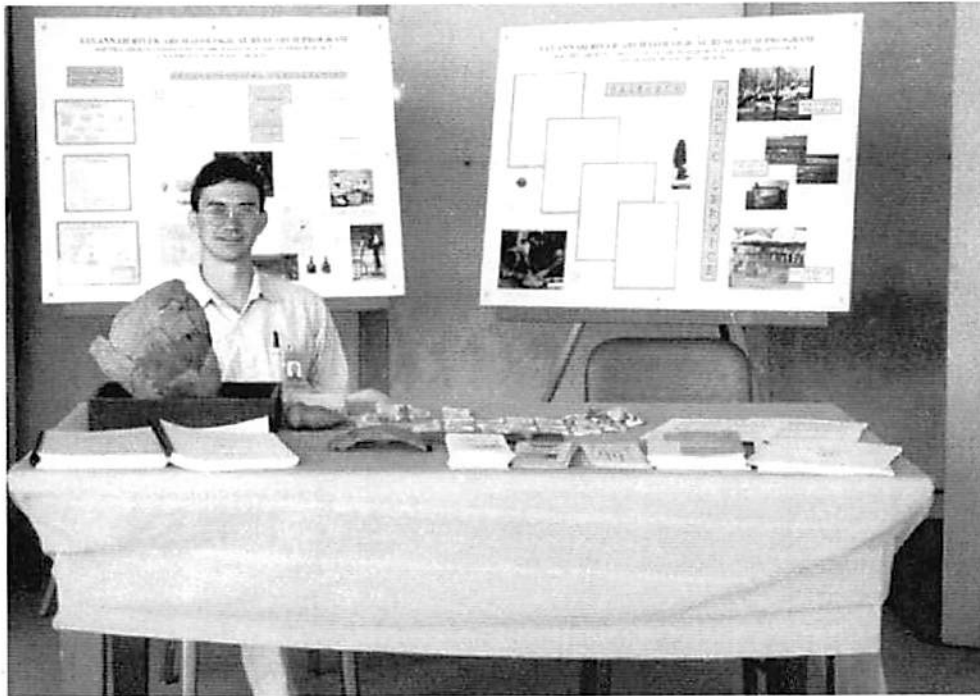
1986. Danny Robinson taking a break at 38BR597.



1987. Roseanne Stutts excavating a unit at 38AK158.



1989. George Lewis ready for a day in the field.



1989. Ken Sassaman at the 1989 Savannah River Site Earth Day.



1990. Bill Green with stadia and Jason Smith preparing to load screen at 38AK157.



1992. Tammy Forehand, left, and Tina Monaco drawing a profile



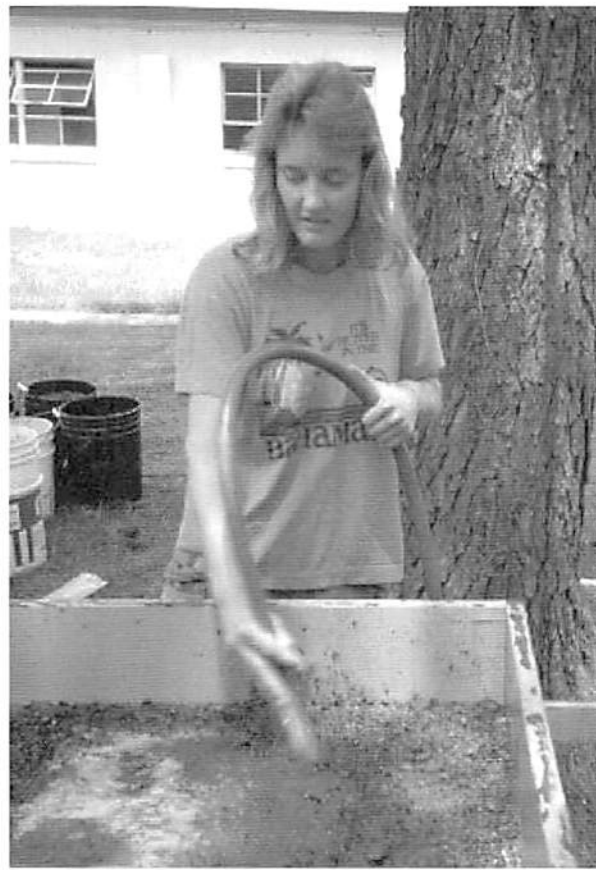
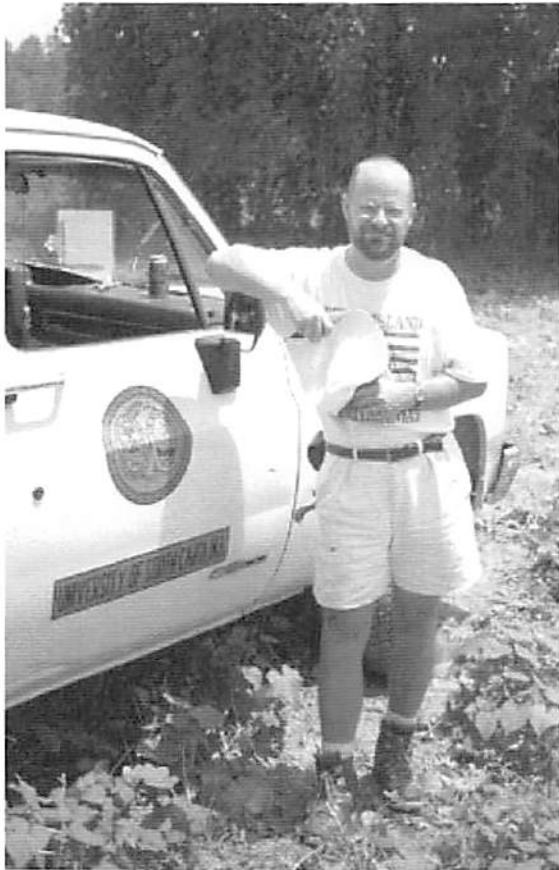
1993. Bruce Penner analyzing artifacts.



1993. Tina Monaco taking a break during the E-Area survey.



1994. Chris Gillam digitizing a map.



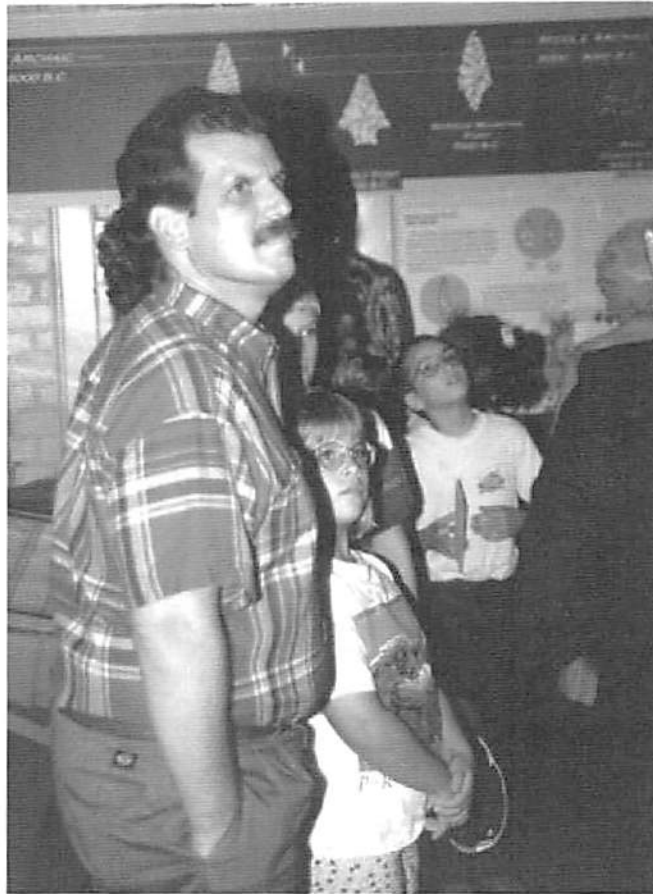
1994. Dave Crass, left, in the field at 38AK615 and Tammy Forehand water-screening artifacts.



1995. Mark Brooks, left, and Richard Brooks hard at work.



1995. Mary Inkrot and George Wingard.



1995. Drew Grainger, former SRARP/DOE representative, at the opening of the Aiken County Museum Exhibit.



1995. Ken Sassaman giving a presentation at the opening of the Aiken County Museum exhibit.



1997. Jud Marrs pointing out artifacts to a group of middle school students.



1998. Christie Crabtree, on a cold January day, recording fieldnotes at the George Bush Site.



1998. Patrick Lowe and Sally Brown preparing for a day in the field.



1999. Steve Miller assembling the GPS unit in front of the SRARP offices.



2001. Adam King looking over stratigraphy at Lawton Mound excavation.



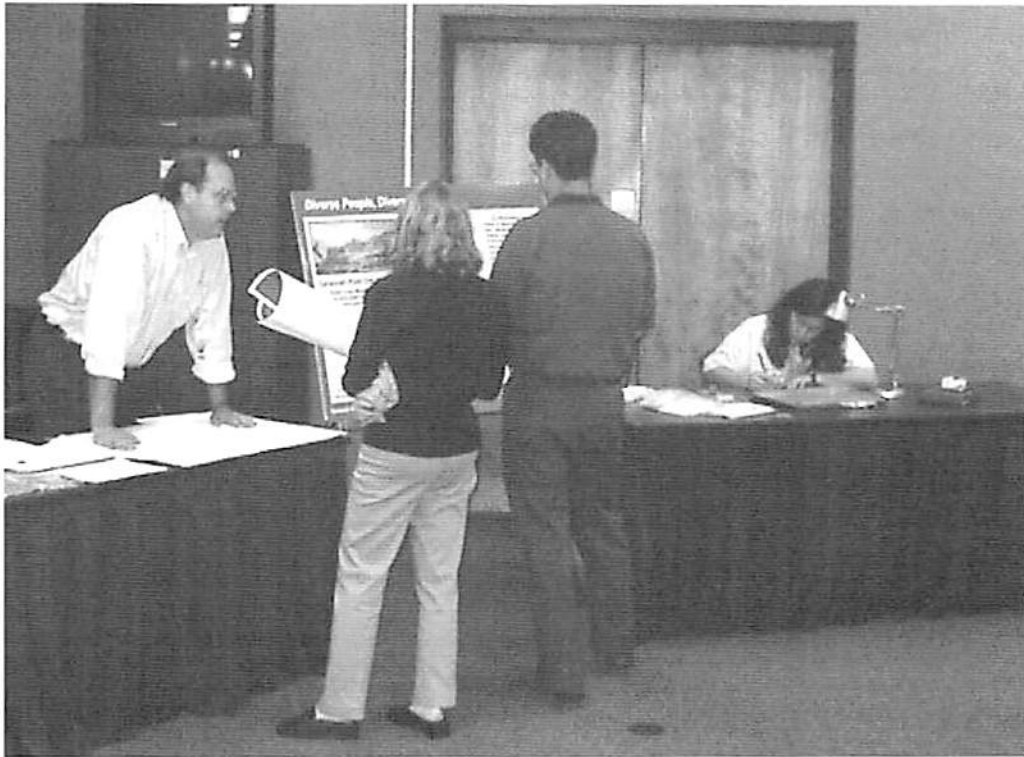
2001. Rob Moon working at Lawton Mound excavation.



2001. L-r, Beth Milliman, Leisha Allen, Chris Wright and Nancy Esposito at the 2001 Beech Island Historical Festival.



2002. Some of the SRARP staff on a snowy January morning. L-r: Tammy Forehand, Pam Johnson, Leisha Allen, George Wingard, Beth Milliman, Farrah Brown, and Morgan Brecht.



2002. Keith Stephenson, left, talks with two unidentified SRS employees at the 2002 Archaeology Days held at the SRS. Brenda Magouirk-Nelson, far right, analyzes artifacts.



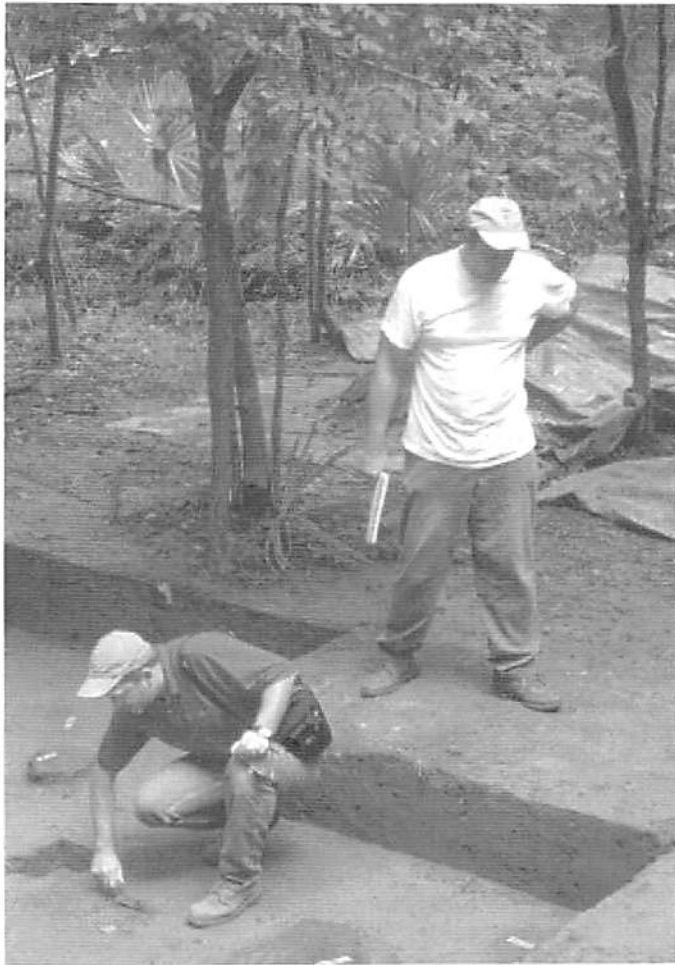
2002. Geoff Hughes, left and Jennifer Reville working at 38AK757.



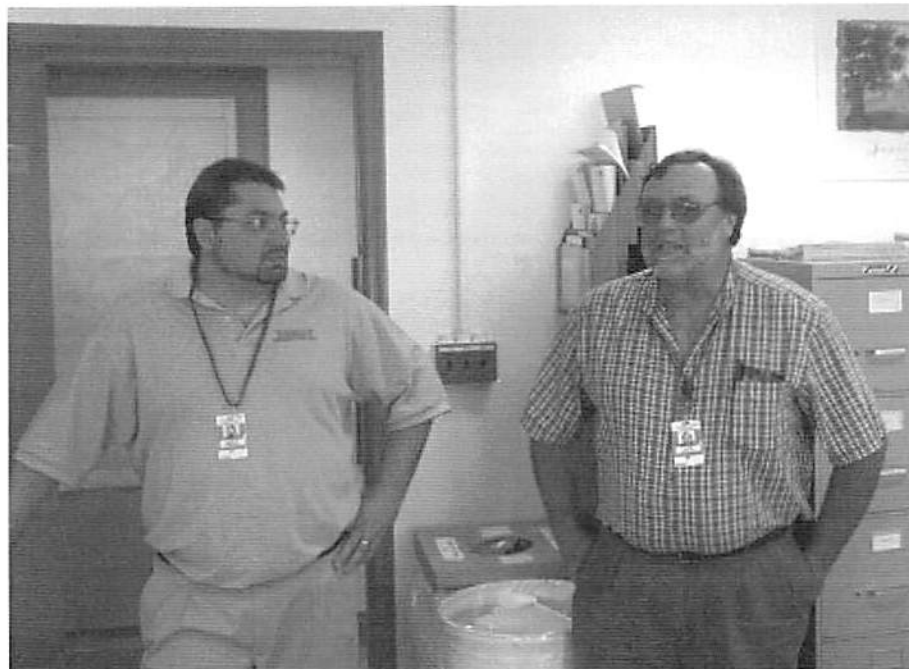
2002. Leisha Allen, left, sorts a flotation sample while Farrah Brown assembles the GPS unit.



2003. Chris Thornock shovel testing.



2003. Adam King, kneeling and Keith Stephenson working at the Lawton Mound Site.



2003. George Wingard, left and Mark Brooks.



2003. SRARP Staff. L-r, back row: Geoff Hughes, Chris Thornock, Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Robert Moon, and George Wingard. L-r, front row: Richard Brooks, Tammy Forehand, and Mark Brooks. Not pictured, Chris Gillam and Jennifer Reville.

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- 2002 *Annual Report of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2002*. Report Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy. Manuscript on file, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
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APPENDIX A
SRARP Personnel, 1978-2003

Abel, Elizabeth J.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1992
Agha, Andrew	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2002
Allen, Leisha	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 Curatorial Assistant: 2000 - 2002
Anderson, David G.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1974 - 1975 Oak Ridge Associated Universities Program Fellowship: 1988 - 1990
Anderson, Robert M.	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1992
Arthur, William	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Asher, Kris	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002
Asreen, Robert	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1974 - 1975
Ballo, George	Laboratory Director: 1986 - 1988
Barnes, Jodi	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2001 Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2002
Barrera, Rebecca	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002
Bartholomew, Cherylle	Better Education for Students and Teachers Program Participant: 1996
Bartley, Heather	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000
Bauer, Rachel	Heritage Education Internship: 1994
Beck, Monica L.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1995 - 1996
Belge, Amanda	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1980
Bishop, John	Geologist: 1981
Bolton, John	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1999
Botwick, Brad	Research Associate: 2000
Boulware, Tyler	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2001 - 2002
Bowers, Hugh	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1993 - 1994
Boyce, Helen	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Brecht, Morgan	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2003
Brightbill, John	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002
Brooks, Kim	Laboratory Technician: 1985 - 1986
Brooks, Mark J.	Archaeologist: 1984 - 1989 Co-Program Director: 1989 - 1997 Program Director: 1997 - Present
Brooks, Richard D.	Archaeologist: 1978 - 1989 Co-Program Director: 1989 - 1997 Program Administrator: 1997 - Present
Browder, Tonya A.	Community Historian: 1992 - 1998
Brown, Elizabeth	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1980 - 1983
Brown, Farrah L.	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1998 - 1999 Field/Laboratory/GIS Technician: 1999 - 2003
Brown-Hanson, Lisa	Field/Laboratory/GIS Technician: 1979 - 1986
Brown, Salley A.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1997 - 2000
Brown, Stephanie A.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1994 - 1995
Bunford - Jones, Eleanor	Intern, Llandrindod High School, Powys, Wales: 1998
Burge, David	Field Crew Chief: 1984 - 1985

Busbee, Jeremy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Cabak, Melanie A.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1992 Archaeologist: 1993 - 2001 Research Associate: 2001 - Present
Callahan, Teresa	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Chu, Julie	National Science Foundation Internship, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1994
Civitello, Jamie A.	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2001
Collins, Carrie E.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1999
Copley, Lyall	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1978 - 1981
Counts, Chad T.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2001
Crabtree, Christine	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1997
Crass, David C.	Archaeologist: 1990 - 1997 Research Associate, Georgia Historic Preservation Division: 1997 - Present
DeFrancesco, Cindy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Doswell, Harry	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1982 - 1985
Duff, Meagan	SRARP Fellow: 1996 - 1997
Dyches, Preston	National Science Foundation Internship, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1993
Eberhard, Kevin	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Eidson, Keith	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Esposito, Nancy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2001
Evans, Sarah Jo	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1992 - 1993
Ferguson, Charles	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Fleischman, Deidra	Secretary: 1984 - 1986
Fletcher, Josh	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1995 - 1997
Forehand, Tammy R.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1991 - 1993 Assistant Curator: 1993 - 1997 Curator: 1997 - Present
Frye, Ray	Field Crew Chief: 1984 - 1985
Fuglseth, Ty	Graduate Assistant with Radiocarbon Laboratory, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1990
Gartrell, Stella	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Gillam, J. Christopher	Archaeologist/GIS Technician: 1993 - Present
Godbee, Joshua	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2003
Green, Scott	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Green, William	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1990 - 1992
Groover, Mark D.	Research Associate: 1999 - 2001 Archaeologist: 2001 - 2003 Research Associate: 2003 - Present
Haigler, Leigh Ann	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1982 - 1984
Hanson, Glen T.	Program Manager: 1978 - 1989
Harris, Willie May	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Hayden, Laura	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2002 - 2003
Hayes, Charles David	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2003
Haygood, Kathryn	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Helig, Betty	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Hightower, Tracey	Administrative Assistant: 1994
Hogan, Mathew	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002
Honea, Patti	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985

Hotchkiss, Sally	Secretary: 1982 - 1983
Howington, Millard	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Huffman, John C.	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1994 - 1995 Graduate Assistant, University of Idaho: 1995 - 1997
Hughes, Geoffrey	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 - Present
Hunter, Wendy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Hutson, Elizabeth	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2001
Inkrot, Mary M.	Community Outreach Coordinator: 1993 - 2000
James, Rebecca	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1980
Jenkins, Terry	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Johnson, Kenneth	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Johnson, Pamela	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2003
Joyce, Amy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002
Kell, Bonnie	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1981 - 1983
Kenion, Rita	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina: 1988 - 1989
King, Adam	Archaeologist: 1998 - Present
King, Jennifer	Laboratory Technician: 1998 - 2003 Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2002 - 2003
Knight, Karin	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Knox, Robert	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000
Kosko, Mary	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2000
Krawczynski, Keith	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1992
Leis, Sherry A.	Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Undergraduate Student Research: 1993
Lewis, George S.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1986 Administrative/Archaeological Assistant: 1989 - 1992 Field/Laboratory Technician: 1993 - 1997
Lott, Richard	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Lowe, Patrick N.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1997 - 2002
Lynch, Russell Mitch	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2002 - 2003
Lyones, Jack	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1981 - 1983
MacDarmid, Vivian	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1986
Magouirk - Nelson, Brenda	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 - Present
Marrs, Jud	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1997
Martin, Debra	Archaeologist: 1983 - 1985
Mayberry, Todd	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000
McKetrick, Stephen W.	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1993 - 1994
McMilleon, Garry B.	Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Undergraduate Student Research: 1995
Melton, Michelle	Intern, National Audubon Society: 1997
Mettlen, Timothy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Meyers, Maureen	Research Associate: 2000 - Present
Miller, Darren	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Miller, Steven B.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1998 - 2000
Milliman, Elizabeth	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001
Millon, Julia	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Monaco, Kristina M.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1992 - 1994
Morse, Katherine	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002

Moon, Robert	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 Community Outreach Coordinator: 2000 - Present
Murphy Jr., Albert	Biologist: 1980 - 1981
Murrell, James	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Nelson, Michael	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 2002 - 2003
Nightingale, Mary	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Penner, Bruce R.	Curatorial Assistant: 1993 - 1997
Porter, Rhonda	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Prothman, Mark	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Raddish, William	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina: 1987 - 1988
Rainman, Jennifer	GIS/Laboratory Technician: 2000
Ray, Richard	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Reeves, Brenda	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Reville, Jennifer	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 - Present
Reynolds, Debbie	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Riddick, Bob	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Rinehart, Charles J.	Archaeologist: 1992 - 1993
Robinson, Daniel R.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1986 Field/Laboratory Technician: 1989 - 1992
Robinson, Sandra	Secretary: 1978 - 1980
Rudolphi, Wictoria	Undergraduate Assistant, Ostersund University, Sweden: 1995
Rust, Tina	Field Technician: 2002 - 2003
Sassaman, Kenneth E.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1989 Archaeologist: 1989 - 1998 Research Associate, University of Florida: 1998 - Present
Sawatzky, Roland	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1995 - 1997
Sawyer, Michael	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Schillaci, Sam	Computer Consultant: 1980 - 1982
Schohn, J. Michelle	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1998 - 1999
Schumpert, Elaine	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1979 - 1980
Schweitzer, Thomas	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Sheppard, Vegic	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Simons, Lea	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1992 Field/Laboratory Technician: 1993
Smith, Andy	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Smith, Audrey	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1981
Smith, Jason	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1989
Smith, Samuel	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1996
Steen, Van	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000
Stephenson, D. Keith	Graduate Assistant, University of Georgia: 1990 Archaeologist: 1990 - Present
Sterling, Rebecca	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1992 Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002
Stevenson, Anne E.	Geologist: 1980 - 1982
Stone, Charles	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Stutts, Roseanne	Illustrator: 1984

Sullivan, Patti	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1986
Summers, Nicole	Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1997
Surasky, Rebecca	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1979 - 1980 Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
Surasky, Seth	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1978 - 1981
Taylor, Barbara	Research Associate: 2000 - Present
Taylor, Kay	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984 - 1985
Thomas, Jeanne	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Thompson, Jessica Haley	Laboratory Technician: 2002
Thompson, Scott	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2000 - 2001
Thornock, Christopher	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2002 - Present
Vickery, Douglas E.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1995 - 1996
Vivian, Daniel	Intern, University of South Carolina: 1997
Warnock, Mark	Undergraduate Assistant, University of South Carolina, Aiken: 1992 Field/Laboratory Technician: 1992
Wheeler, Grace	Secretary: 1980 - 1982
Wheeler, Maria	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1984
White, John	Archaeologist: 1981 - 1983
Williamson, Matt	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1989
Wilson, Kristin	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1994 Graduate Research Assistant, University of South Carolina, Columbia: 1995 - 1996
Wilson, Tamara	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002
Wingard, George L.	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1993 - 1995 Administrative Assistant: 1995 - Present
Wise, Gregory	Graduate Assistant, Augusta College: 1995
Wollert, Linda	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1985
Wright, Chris	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001
Wylde, Alex	Field/Laboratory Technician: 1980
Wyman, Margaret	Field/Laboratory Technician: 2001 - 2002

APPENDIX B

Compliance Activities

FY	Survey and Mitigation Projects	Site Use #	Reference
1973	General Survey of the Savannah River Site	General Survey	Hanson, Most and Anderson 1978
1974	General Survey of the Savannah River Site	General Survey	Hanson, Most and Anderson 1978
1975	General Survey of the Savannah River Site	General Survey	Hanson, Most and Anderson 1978
1976	Talatha Unit	Special Project	Hanson and Most 1978
1977	General Survey of the Savannah River Site	SU-76-118-R	Hanson, Most and Anderson 1978
1978	Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility	SU-78-71-O	Hanson and Brooks 1979a
	Mills <i>Atlas</i> Verification Survey	Special Project	Hanson and Brooks 1979b
	Defense Waste Processing Facility	SU-77-61-O	Brooks and Hanson 1979
1979	Defense Waste Processing Facility	SU-77-61-O	Brooks and Hanson 1979
	Mills <i>Atlas</i> Verification Survey	Special Project	Hanson and Brooks 1979b
1980	Savannah River Site Remnant Cemetery Survey	Special Project	Hanson, Brooks and Brown 1981
	Four Mile Branch Survey	General Survey	Sassaman et al. 1989
	Savannah River Swamp Survey	Special Project	Stevenson, 1981, 1982
1981	Savannah River Swamp Survey	Special Project	Stevenson, 1981, 1982
	Saltcrete Survey	SU-77-61-O	Brooks 1981b
	L-Area Reactivation	SU-78-80-O; SU-83-18-X	Hanson, Brooks and White 1981
	Pen Branch and Steel Creek Survey	General Survey	Sassaman et al. 1989
1982	Pen Branch and Steel Creek Survey	General Survey	Sassaman et al. 1989
	Upper Three Runs Survey	General Survey	Sassaman et al. 1989
1983	Upper Three Runs Survey	General Survey	Sassaman et al. 1989
1984	L-Lake Phase I Survey	SU-82-28-F; SU-84-23-C	Brooks 1984
	L-Lake Phase II Survey	SU-84-21-C; SU-84-24-C	Brooks and Martin 1984
	Canal Redredging	SU-84-19-R	Sassaman et al. 1989
	C & K Cooling Ponds	Special Project	Martin, Hanson and Brooks 1985
	L-Lake Phase III Data Recovery	SU-84-59-R	Brooks 1987; Brooks and Hanson 1987
	L-Lake Phase III Data Recovery	SU-84-59-R	Brooks 1987; Brooks and Hanson 1987
1985	Lower Three Runs Survey	Special Project	Sassaman et al. 1989
	SCE&G Survey	SU-85-69-C	Brooks, Hanson and Brooks 1985
	Thermal Mitigation (D-Area)	SU-84-14-O	Hanson 1986
	Waste Management Survey I	Special Project	Brooks 1986
	Waste Management Survey II	Special Project	Brooks, Hanson and Brooks 1986
	Waste Management Survey I	Special Project	Brooks 1986
1986	Waste Management Survey II	Special Project	Brooks, Hanson and Brooks 1986
	Lower Three Runs Survey	General Survey	Sassaman et al. 1989

1987	Burial Ground Closure	SU-87-38-O	Sassaman 1987
1988	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1988
1989	K-Cooling Tower	SU-86-23-O	Annual Review 1989
	SRS Telecommunications Facility	SU-89-48-C	Annual Review 1989
	B-Area Engineering Center	SU-89-54-C	Annual Review 1989
	NPR Reference Site Survey	SU-89-76-R	Annual Review 1989
	Hazardous Waste/Mixed Waste Testing	SU-90-04-O	Annual Review 1989
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1989
1990	Hazardous Waste/Mixed Waste Data Recovery	SU-90-04-O	Annual Review 1990
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1990
1991	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1991
1992	New Production Reactor Data Recovery	SU-92-17-C	Crass and Brooks 1995
	Central Wastewater Treatment Facility	SU-93-11-O	Annual Review 1992
	New Sanitary Landfill Site R	SU-90-15-O	Sassaman, Stephenson and Green 1992
	New Sanitary Landfill Site N	SU-90-45-O	Annual Review 1992
	New Sanitary Landfill Site N (extension)	SU-90-64-O	Annual Review 1992
	Parking Lot for Administration Building #5	SU-91-79-O	Annual Review 1992
	Seismic Testing of Pen Branch Fault	SU-89-46-R; Amend 5	Annual Review 1992
	SREL Research of Organic Carbon transport through SRS Soil	SU-92-55-R	Annual Review 1992
	SRFS Pine Planting Demonstration	SU-91-51-R	Annual Review 1992
	Shallow Seismic Survey	SU-92-62-R	Annual Review 1992
	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Research of Orangeburg Soil	SU-92-20-R	Annual Review 1992
	Expansion of Burma Road Borrow Pit	SU-85-01-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1992
	S/Z Area Walking Trail	SU-91-93-F	Annual Review 1992
	Storage of Creosote Treated Wood Products	SU-92-31-O	Annual Review 1992
	Lay Down/Storage Area for 200-F and H Area	SU-92-30-O	Annual Review 1992
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1992
1993	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Conference Center and Educational Facility	SU-91-89-C	Stephenson, Crass and Sasaman 1993
	F/H Area Surface Enhancement Project	SU-93-39-O	Sassaman and Gillam 1993
	Central Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Facility	SU-93-18-C	Stephenson and Sassaman 1993
	Carolina Bay Restoration Project	SU-92-29-R; Amend 1	Annual Review 1993
	Borrow Pit for Par Pond Dam Repair	SU-92-47-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1993
	Central Shops Sanitary Effluent Route	SU-93-24-O	Annual Review 1993
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1993
1994	E-Area Survey	SU-91-47-O	Cabak, Sassaman and Gillam 1996

	Three Rivers Landfill Site 1	SU-93-07-O	Cabak 1994
	D-Area Borrow Pit Expansion	SU-94-26-O	Annual Review 1994
	Groundwater Well Sites Access Roads	SU-83-43-O; Amend 12	Annual Review 1994
	SATA Range Expansion	SU-84-30-O; Amend 3	Annual Review 1994
	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Utility Line Extension	SU-91-89-C; Amend 1	Annual Review 1994
	Creosote Treated Wood Storage Area	SU-92-31-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1994
	Construction of Nature Trail	SU-93-48-F; Amend 1	Annual Review 1994
	Industrial Waste Site for Asbestos Burial	SU-94-35-O	Annual Review 1994
	Industrial Waste Site for Asbestos Burial	SU-94-35-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1994
	Sanitary Landfill Groundwater Characterization	SU-94-05-O	Annual Review 1994
	Sanitary Landfill Wetlands Characterization	SU-94-29-O	Annual Review 1994
	SRTC Groundwater Remediation Project	SU-91-86-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1994
	Split Spoon and Shelby Tube Soil Sampling	SU-94-48-R	Annual Review 1994
	TNX Groundwater Characterization	SU-94-50-O	Annual Review 1994
	Access Road to Groundwater Monitoring Wells	SU-94-54-C	Annual Review 1994
	Savannah River Research Campus Access Easement	SU-94-49-C	Annual Review 1994
	Replacement of Bridges	SU-95-10-C; Amend 1	Annual Review 1994
	Modify and Enlarge Boat Ramp by Clearing and Grading	SU-94-62-O	Annual Review 1994
	In Situ Inorganic Remediation of Groundwater Demonstration	SU-94-60-O	Annual Review 1994
	Access Road to Monitoring Well MSB-19	SU-94-56-O	Annual Review 1994
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1994
1995	Domestic Water Upgrade	SU-94-36-C	Cabak, Lewis, Sassaman, and Wingard 1994
	Access Roads for Geotechnical Sampling	SU-94-11-O; Amend 2	Annual Review 1995
	Sodar Equipment Installation	SU-88-05-O; Amend 3	Annual Review 1995
	Replacement of Four Bridges	SU-95-10-C; Amend 1	Annual Review 1995
	Site Wide Historic Survey	Special Project	Annual Review 1995
	Carolina Bay Research Project	SU-95-15-R	Annual Review 1995
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1995
1996	Site 7 of the Proposed Three Rivers Regional Landfill and Technology Center	SU-94-11-O	Cabak, Beck, Gillam, and Sassaman 1996
	Proposed SRS Borrow Pit	SU-95-34-O	Annual Review 1996
	Humusoil Compost Facility	SU-96-01-O	Annual Review 1996
	Humusoil Compost Facility - Site 2	SU-96-01-O	Annual Review 1996
	ALLTEL Communication Tower	SU-96-55-O	Annual Review 1996
	Installation of Monitoring Wells and Access Road	SU-96-74-O	Annual Review 1996
	Site Wide Historic Survey	Special Project	Annual Review 1996
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 1996

	Carolina Bay Research Project	Special Project	Annual Review 1996
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1996
1997	Cone Penetrometer Tests for Potential Borrow Pit	SU-96-77-O	Annual Review 1997
	Road Installation in TNX Floodplain	SU-97-30-O	Annual Review 1997
	A/M Area Purge Water Tanker Truck Route	SU-97-37-O	Annual Review 1997
	Road Installation near Sreed Pond	SU-97-38-O	Annual Review 1997
	Road Installation for access to Timber Compartment Stands	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1997
	Actinide Packaging and Storage Facility	SU-97-02-O	Annual Review 1997
	Accelerator for the Production of Tritium Project	SU-96-63-O	Annual Review 1997
	Colonial Site Testing	Special Project	Annual Review 1997
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 1997
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1997
1998	Process Sewer-Line Characterization	SU-98-07-O	Annual Review 1998
	C-Area Burning Rubble Ground-Water Characterization	SU-98-02-O	Annual Review 1998
	C-Area Burning Rubble Pit	SU-98-02-O	Annual Review 1998
	C-Reactor Seepage Basin Phase II Ground-Water Characterization	SU-98-21-O	Annual Review 1998
	Accelerator for the Production of Tritium Project Utility Corridor Expansion	SU-96-63-O, Amend 2	Annual Review 1998
	SR Natural Resource Management and Research Institute - Woody Crop Rotation	SU-98-33-R	Annual Review 1998
	Ground-Water Remediation of CMP Pits/Ballast Area	SU-94-52-O; Amend 5	Annual Review 1998
	SR Natural Resource Management and Research Institute - White Oak Study	SU-98-27-R	Annual Review 1998
	R Area BPOP Phase II	SU-98-44-O	Annual Review 1998
	SRS Full-Coverage Survey	Special Project	Annual Review 1998
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 1998
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1998
1999	Carolina Bay Restoration	SU-92-29-R; Amend 3	Annual Review 1999
	D-Area Soil Sampling and Water Monitoring Well Installation	SU-98-45-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1999
	Remedial Investigation of L-Burning Rubble Pit and Rubble Pile	SU-96-31-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 1999
	Effects of Soil Fungi on Seedling Bank Dynamics in a Southeastern Coastal Plain Forest	SU-96-54-F; Amend 2	Annual Review 1999
	Mixed Waste Management Facility Groundwater Southwest Plume Interim Measures	SU-99-05	Annual Review 1999
	Savannah River Institute Education Program Nature Trails	SU-93-48-F; Amend 4	Annual Review 1999

	A-01 Outfall Constructed Wetlands/RFI Characterization/Closure of SRL Seepage Basin Unit	SU-98-10-O, Amend 2	Annual Review 1999
	A-01 Outfall Constructed Wetlands/RFI Characterization/Closure of SRL Seepage Basin Unit	SU-91-33-O; Amend 4	Annual Review 1999
	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Seed and Seedling Plots for Chinese Tallow Trees	SU-99-14-R	Annual Review 1999
	Forest Slash Incorporation	SU-99-17-R	Annual Review 1999
	Timber Compartment 7 Access Road Installation	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1999
	Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility	SU-99-02-O	Annual Review 1999
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 1999
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 1999
2000	Carolina Bay Restoration	SU-92-29-R; Amend 3	Annual Review 2000
	Savannah River Institute - National Sciences Foundation Corridor Study	SU-99-16-R	Annual Review 2000
	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Nature Center	SU-91-89-C; Amend 2	Annual Review 2000
	A-01 Outfall Constructed Wetlands	SU-98-10-O; Amend 3	Annual Review 2000
	L-Area Powerline Installation	SU-94-52-O; Amend 6	Annual Review 2000
	Groundwater Characterization for RFI/Ri with BRA	SU-99-32-O	Annual Review 2000
	Sediment Sampling of Steel Creek Floodplain	SU-00-02-O	Annual Review 2000
	CPT Well Installation	SU-94-52-O; Amend 6	Annual Review 2000
	Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation	SU-00-18-O	Annual Review 2000
	Burma Road Telecommunications Installation	SU-00-21-O	Annual Review 2000
	Carolina Bay Restoration Project	SU-92-29-R, Amend 5	Annual Review 2000
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 2000
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 2000
2001	SREL Amphibian Research at Justin's Bay	SU-01-15-R	Annual Review 2001
	C Reactor Groundwater Characterization	SU-01-03-O;	Annual Review 2001
	Short Rotation Woody Crops Rotation	SU-98-33-R; Amend 2	Annual Review 2001
	Two Access Roads for CPT Investigation and Well Installation	SU-99-21-O; Amend 1	Annual Review 2001
	Soil Sampling and Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation	SU-98-45-O; Amend 3	Annual Review 2001
	Installation of Ten Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Two Access Road	SU-01-20-O	Annual Review 2001
	Timber Compartment 76 Resource management Plan	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 2001
	Characterization of CMP Pits	SU-94-52-O; Amend 7	Annual Review 2001
	Smooth Purple Coneflower Habitat Enhancement	SU-92-61-F, Amend 4	Annual Review 2001
	Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Habitat Improvement Project	SU-87-10-F; Amend 14	Annual Review 2001

	Installation of Two Access Roads for C Reactor Groundwater Characterization	SU-01-03-O; Amend 2	Annual Review 2001
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 2001
	Colonial Site Testing	Special Project	Annual Review 2001
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 2001
2002	Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Habitat Improvement Project	SU-87-10-F; Amend 14	Annual Review 2002
	L-Reactor Groundwater Characterization	SU-00-31-O; Amend 2	Annual Review 2002
	Effects of Soil Fungi on Seedling Bank Dynamics	SU-96-54-F; Amend 3	Annual Review 2002
	Gopher Tortoise Research Conservation Project	SU-96-66-F; Amend 2	Annual Review 2002
	9/11/01 Memorial Trail	USFS Activity	Annual Review 2002
	Smooth Purple Coneflower Enhancement Road Construction	SU-92-61-F; Amend 5	Annual Review 2002
	Small Sales Prescription	SU-02-36-F	Annual Review 2002
	William Glascock Bush Historic Site Survey	Special Project	Annual Review 2002
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 2002
	Colonial Site Testing	Special Project	Annual Review 2002
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 2002
2003	Compartment 54 Resource Prescription and Related Projects	SU-01-53-F	Annual Review 2003
	Installation of Six Monitoring Wells and Two Access Roads for A-Area	SU-01-52-O	Annual Review 2003
	P-Area Groundwater Characterization	SU02-29-O	Annual Review 2003
	Construction of Timber Access Road for Timber Compartment 23 Prescription	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 2003
	K-Area Sludge Land Application Unit Assessment and Remediation	SU-03-08-O	Annual Review 2003
	Land Use Effects of Amphibian Populations	SU-03-15-F	Annual Review 2003
	Data Recovery at the George Bush Site	SU-94-11-O	Annual Review 2003
	Colonial Site Testing	Special Project	Annual Review 2003
	Timber Compartment and Clearcut Surveys	USFS Compliance Activity	Annual Review 2003

APPENDIX C
SRARP PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTED PAPERS, 1978-2003

Books

- Anderson, D. G., and K. E. Sassaman (editors)
1996 *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Crass, D. C., S. Smith, M. Zierden, and R. D. Brooks (editors)
1998 *The Southern Colonial Backcountry: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Frontier Communities*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Groover, M. D.
2003 *An Archaeological Study of Rural Capitalism and Material Life: The Gibbs Farmstead in Southern Appalachia, 1790-1920*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- King, A.
2003 *Etowah: The Political History of a Chiefdom Capital*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Levine, M. A., K. E. Sassaman, and M. S. Nassaney (editors)
1999 *The Archaeological Northeast*. Bergin and Garvey, Westport, Connecticut.
- Nassaney, M. S., and K. E. Sassaman (editors)
1995 *Native American Interactions: Multiscalar Analyses and Interpretations in the Eastern Woodlands*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Sassaman, K. E.
1993 *Early Pottery in the Southeast: Tradition and Innovation in Cooking Technology*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Sassaman, K. E., and D. G. Anderson (editors)
1996 *Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Journal Articles

- Anderson, D. G. and J. C. Gillam
2000 Paleoindian Colonization of the Americas: Implications from an Examination of Physiography, Demography, and Artifact Distribution. *American Antiquity* 65(1):43-66.
- Anderson, D.G. and G.T. Hanson
1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley. *American Antiquity* 53 (2).
- Brooks, M. J., B. E. Taylor, and J. A. Grant
1996 Carolina Bay Geoarchaeology and Holocene Landscape Evolution on the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Geoarchaeology* 11 :481-504.

- Brooks, M. J., P. A. Stone, D. J. Colquhoun, J. G. Brown and K. B. Steele
 1986 Geoarchaeological Research in the Coastal Plain Portion of the Savannah River Valley. *Geoarchaeology* 1 (3):293-307.
- Brooks, M. J., B. E. Taylor, P. A. Stone, and L. R. Gardner
 2001 Pleistocene Encroachment of the Wateree River Sand Sheet into Big Bay on the Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Southeastern Geology* 40(4).
- Cabak, M. A., and S. Loring
 2000 "A Set of Very Fair Cups and Saucers:" Stamped Ceramics as an Example of Inuit Incorporation. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 4(1):1-36.
- Cabak, M. A., M. D. Groover, and M. M. Inkrot
 1999 Rural Modernization During the Recent Past: Farmstead Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau. *Historical Archaeology* 33(4):19-43.
- Cabak, M. A., M. D. Groover, and S. J. Wagers
 1995 Health Care and the Waymen A.M.E. Church. *Historical Archaeology* 29(2):55-76.
- Cabak, M. A., K. E. Sassaman, and J. C. Gillam
 1998 Distributional Archaeology in the Southeast: An Early Archaic Example from the Aiken Plateau, South Carolina. *Southeastern Archaeology* 17:22-38.
- Colquhoun, D.J. and M.J. Brooks
 1986 New Evidence from the Southeastern U.S. for Eustatic Components in the Late Holocene Sea Levels. *Geoarchaeology* 1(3):275-291.
- Crass, D.C. and D. Wallsmith
 1992 Where's the Beef? Diet at an Antebellum Frontier Post. *Historical Archaeology* 26(2):3-23.
- Crass, D.C., B.R. Penner, and T.R. Forehand
 1999 Gentility and Material Culture on the Carolina Frontier. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3): 13-31.
- Gaiser, E. E., B. E. Taylor, and M. J. Brooks
 2000 Establishment of Wetlands on the Southeastern Atlantic Coastal Plain: Paleolimnological Evidence of a Mid-Holocene Hydrologic Threshold from a South Carolina Pond. *Journal of Paleolimnology* 26:373-391.
- Gaiser, E. E., M. J. Brooks, W. K. Enney, C. L. Schelske, and B. E. Taylor
 2003 A 5500 Year Hydrologic History of a Temporary Pond Interpreted from Siliceous Microfossils. *Journal of Paleolimnology*, in press.
- Gillam, J. C.
 1996 A View of Paleoindian Settlement from Crowley's Ridge. *Plains Anthropologist* 41 :273-286.

- Grant, J. A., M. J. Brooks, and B. E. Taylor
 1998 New Constraints on the Evolution of Carolina Bays from Ground-Penetrating Radar. *Geomorphology* 22:325-345.
- Groover, M. D.
 2000 Creolization and the Archaeology of Multiethnic Households in the American South. *Historical Archaeology* 34(3):99-106.
- 2001 Linking Artifact Assemblages to Household Cycles: An Example from the Gibbs Site. *Historical Archaeology* 35(4):38-57.
- Groover, M. D., and R. D. Brooks
 2003 The Catherine Brown Cowpen and Thomas Howell Site: Material Characteristics of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry. *Southeastern Archaeology*, in press.
- King, A.
 1999 DeSoto's Itaba and the Nature of Sixteenth Century Paramount Chiefdoms. *Southeastern Archaeology* 18(2):110-123.
- 2001 Long-Term Histories of Mississippian Centers: The Development Sequence of Etowah and Its Comparison to Moundville and Cahokia. *Southeastern Archaeology* 20:1-17.
- 2002 Creek Chiefdoms at the Temporal Edge of the Mississippian World. *Southeastern Archaeology* 21(2):221-226.
- King, A. and M. S. Myers
 2002 Exploring the Edges of the Mississippian World. *Southeastern Archaeology* (21)2:113-116.
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 2002 Special Thematic Section: Frontiers, Backwaters, and Peripheries: Exploring the Edges of the Mississippian World. *Southeastern Archaeology*, (21)2:113-226.
- Penner, B. R.
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- Sassaman, K. E.
 1992 Lithic Technology and the Hunter-Gatherer Sexual Division of Labor. *North American Archaeologist* 13:249-262.
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2001 Bridging the Gap Between Archaeologists and the Public: Excavations at Silver Bluff Plantation, the George Galphin Site. Paper presented at the 34th Annual SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Long Beach, CA.

Gaiser, E. E., B. E. Taylor, and M. J. Brooks

2001 Climatic Interpretation of Alternations between Flooded and Poned States in the Holocene History of a Temporary Pond in South Carolina, USA. Paper presented at the 2001 Aquatic Sciences Meeting of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, Albuquerque, NM.

Gillam, J. C.

1995 Crowley's Ridge: A Central Place in the Paleoindian Colonization of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Paper presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Plains Conference, Laramie, Wyoming.

1995 Paleoindian Settlement in the Mississippi Valley of Arkansas. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1997 The Influence of Crowley's Ridge Gravels on Paleoindian Settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Paper presented at the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Nashville, TN.

1997 Paleoindian Lithic Resource Utilization in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge.

1997 Take a Hike: Mapping Migration Routes into Pleistocene North America. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Academy of Sciences, Columbia, SC.

1998 Evaluating Historic Map Accuracy with GIS. Paper presented at the 55th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville.

1998 Hemispheric-Scale Modeling of Paleoindian Migration. Paper presented at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle.

1998 Mills' Atlas: Historic Data or Just Old Maps? Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and Resource Technology Incorporated (ASPRS/RTI) Conference, Tampa.

- 1999 The Influence of Geography on Archaeological Inquiry. Presented at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Honolulu.
- 2000 Improving Historic Map Accuracy with GIS. Paper presented at the 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 2000 Preliminary Report on the Early Archaic Taylor Component of the Topper Site (38AL23), Savannah River Valley, South Carolina. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.
- 2001 Down the Rivers, Along the Coasts, and Through the Plains: Routes and Rates of Paleoindian Migration in the Americas. Invited paper presented at the "The Peopling of Ancient America" symposium, hosted by the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California and the Anthropology Department of the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA.
- 2001 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast, Revisited: A View from the Aiken Plateau of South Carolina. Paper presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.
- 2001 Floodplains and Terraces and Uplands, Oh My! Revisiting Early Archaic Settlement in the Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga, TN.
- 2002 The Early Archaic Landscape of the Middle Savannah River. 59th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Biloxi, Mississippi.
- 2002 Re-Examining Site Prediction along the Middle Savannah River. Paper presented at the 67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Denver, CO.
- Gillam, J. C. and H. M. Gillam
- 1999 The Hunter and the Hunted: Modeling Early Archaic Game Surveillance with GIS. Paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.
- Gillam, J. C., and T. Hodgson
- 1995 Dalton Expansion Along the Ouachita-Coastal Plain Border. Paper presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Plains Conference, Laramie, Wyoming.
- Goodyear, A. C., S. B. Upchurch and M. J. Brooks
- 1993 Turtlecrawl Point: An Inundated Prehistoric Site in Boca Ciega Bay, Florida. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Raleigh, NC.
- 1993 Turtlecrawl Point: Lessons from an Inundated Prehistoric Site in Boca Ciega Bay, Florida. Paper presented at the 50th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Clearwater Beach, Florida.

Grant, J. A., M. J. Brooks, and B. E. Taylor

1995 Evolution of Carolina Bays on the Savannah River Site, South Carolina: New Constraints from Ground Penetrating Radar. Paper presented at the spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union, Baltimore, Maryland.

1996 Unraveling the Evolution of Enigmatic Carolina Bays: New Clues to the Origin and Evolution of Carolina Bays. Invited paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Baltimore, Maryland.

Green, W.

1991 A Critical Evaluation of the 16th Century Spread of Disease in the Interior Southeast. Annual Meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society, Columbia, SC.

1991 A Critical Evaluation of the 16th Century Spread of Disease in the Interior Southeast. Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, SC.

Green, W. and D. McKivergan

1991 The Yamasee in South Carolina: An Archaeo-historical Perspective. Invited paper presented at the Spring Conference of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Augusta, GA.

Groover, M. D.

2002 Household Succession as a Catalyst of Landscape Change. Paper presented at the 35th Annual SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Mobile, AL.

2001 A Regionally Based Research Design for Plantation Archaeology. Paper presented at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga, TN.

Groover, M. D. and R. D. Brooks

2000 The Brown and Howell Sites: Material Characteristics of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.

2000 Material Characteristics of Herder Households in Colonial South Carolina. Paper presented at the 33rd Conference of Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Québec City, Quebec Canada.

Hanson, G. T.

1977 The Archaeology of the Savannah River Plant Area, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina. Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

1979 A Model of Late Archaic and Early Woodland Adaptive Change along the Savannah River. Paper presented at the 34th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta.

1980 Lithic Assemblage Variability and Environmental Variability during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Transition in the Middle Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 35th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, New Orleans, LA.

- 1980 The Tinker Creek Site (38AK224): A Late Archaic and Early Woodland Site on the Savannah River Plant. Paper presented at the annual conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.
- 1984 Current Prehistoric Archaeological Research on the Savannah River Plant. Augusta (GA) Archaeological Society.
- 1985 The Hafted Biface Sequence from the Savannah River Plant. Paper presented at the Hafted Biface Technology Workshop, Aiken, SC.
- 1985 The G.S.Lewis Site (38AK228): The Deptford Component. Paper presented at the annual conference of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. , Columbia, SC.
- 1985 The Early Archaic Assemblage from the G.S.Lewis Site (38AK228). Paper presented at the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Savannah, GA.
- 1986 The G. S. Lewis Site (38AK228): Deptford Component. Paper presented at the Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.
- 1987 G. S. Lewis Site (38AK228): Archaic Components. Paper presented at the Annual Conferecne of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 1988 Early Archaic Technological Organization at the G. S. Lewis Site. Paper presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Society for the American Archaeology, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Hanson, G.T., and D. G. Anderson
- 1985 The Early Archaic Occupation of the Savannah River Basin. Paper presented at the 42nd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, AL.
- Hanson, G.T., and C. DePratter
- 1985 The Early and Middle Woodland in the Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, AL.
- Hanson, G. T. and K. E. Sassaman
- 1984 Recent Investigations of Archaic Period Typology and Technology in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Paper presented at the 41st annula meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, FL.
- Hanson, G. T. and J. W. White
- 1983 The Late Archaic Period in South Carolina. Paper presented at the 40th annual meetin gof the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, SC.
- Inkrot, M. M., and M. A. Cabak
- 1995 Farmstead Archaeology on South Carolina's Aiken Plateau. Paper presented at 52nd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- 1996 Down on the Farm: The Twentieth-Century Experience in the Aiken Plateau. Paper presented at 1996 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia.

Ivester, A. H., M. J. Brooks, B. E. Taylor, and D. I. Godfrey-Smith

2002 Carolina Bays and Inland Dunes of the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Yield New Evidence for Regional Paleoclimate. Paper presented at the Geological Society of America's 2002 Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

King, A.

1999 Frontiers, Peripheries and Backwaters: Understanding the Edges of the Mississippian World. Paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.

2000 Reconstructing Middle Mississippian Power Strategies from the Dating of the SECC at Etowah. Paper presented at the 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2000 Year 2000 Perspectives on Mississippian in Northern Georgia. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.

2001 Mound C and the Rise and Fall of Middle Mississippian Etowah. Paper presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.

2002 Etowah: The Rise and Fall of a Mississippian Center. Colloquium for the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

King, A., and D. A. Humpf

2000 Cool Dude in a Loose Mood: The Contributions of James W. Hatch to Southeastern Archaeology. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.

King, A., and D. K. Stephenson

2002 The Lawton Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in the Middle Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 28th Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

King, A., D. K. Stephenson, and S. Thompson

1999 The Lawton Site (38AL11) and New Perspectives on Chiefdoms in the Middle Savannah River Valley. Poster presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.

Lewis, G. S.

1987 Professional-Avocational Interaction: A Review of Twelve Years of Activity at the SCIAA SRP-ARP, South Carolina. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference/ Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Charleston, SC.

1988 Professional-Avocational Interaction: A Review of Twelve Years of Activity at the SCIAA SRP-ARP, South Carolina. Paper presented at the 14th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

Lewis, G. S., and K. E. Sassaman

1990 The Heard Robertson Collection. Paper presented at the Society for Georgia Archaeology Conference, DeKalb Community College, Atlanta, Georgia.

1990 The Heard Robertson Collection. Paper presented at 16th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, SC.

McKivergan, D. and W. Green

1991 The Yamasee in South Carolina: An Ethnohistorical Perspective. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society, Columbia, SC.

Most, R. and G. T. Hanson

1977 Colonial Settlement Location in the Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the annual meeting Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Nassaney, M. S. and K. E. Sassaman

1992 Understanding Pre-Columbian Native Encounters. Paper presented in symposium at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock, AR.

Penner, B. R.

1996 Landholding and Testate Patterns: Acculturation and Adaptation in an Eighteenth Century Back Country Swiss Settlement. Paper presented at the conference, Cultural Adaptation in the Southern Colonial Back Country, Staunton, VA.

Penner, B. R., and T. R. Forehand

1997 Economic Variability and German Simplicity: Debunking the Myth. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Corpus Christi, TX.

Rinehart, C. J.

1991 Brass Crosses and Medallions from Michilimackinac. Paper presented at the 6th North American Fur Trade Conference, Mackinac Island, MI.

Rinehart, C. J., and M. A. Cabak

1993 Consumer Patterns at Three Early- to Mid-20th Century Farmsteads in Barnwell County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the 26th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kansas City, MO.

Sassaman, K. E.

1985 The Middle Archaic Period in the Savannah River Valley: Patterns of Adaptive Flexibility. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, AL.

1986 Upland Lithic Scatters and Middle Archaic Settlement in the Carolina Piedmont. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Buffalo, NY.

1988 Archaeological Investigations at Two Prehistoric Upland Sites in Aiken County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the 14th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

- 1988 Production for Exchange among Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of the Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Phoenix, Arizona.
- 1989 Economic and Social Contexts of Early Ceramic Vessel Technology in the American Southeast. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tampa, FL.
- 1991 The Androgenic Nature of Prehistoric Lithic Technology. Invited paper presented in the plenary session *The Archaeology of Gender* at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD.
- 1991 Early Archaic Settlement of the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Paper presented in a symposium for the South Carolina Synthesis Project, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia, SC.
- 1991 Gender and Technology at the Archaic- Woodland "Transition." Invited paper presented at the Anthropology and Archaeology of Women Conference, Appalachian State University , Boone, NC.
- 1991 Gender and Technology in Prehistory. Paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.
- 1991 Long-term Habitation for Small-scale Societies in the Aiken Plateau. Paper presented at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Jackson, MS.
- 1991 The Second Fall of the Stallings Culture: Shellmidden Looting in South Carolina and Georgia. Paper presented at the COSCAPA workshop, *Site Destruction in the Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, Columbia, SC.
- 1991 Women, Men, and the Origins of Southeastern Fiber-tempered Pottery. Invited paper presented at the 48th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Jackson, MS.
- 1992 Changing Strategies of Biface Production in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Invited paper presented in symposium at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh, PA.
- 1992 Colluvial Contexts for Prehistoric Sites in the Aiken Plateau. Invited paper in symposium on Site Formation Processes in the Atlantic Coastal Plain, University of South Carolina, Coastal Carolina, Conway.
- 1992 How Post-Modern Excursions Brought the Study of Gender to Prehistoric Archaeology. Department of Anthropology Colloquium, University of Georgia.
- 1992 Raiders, Traders, and Refugees in the Mid-Holocene of the American Southeast. Paper presented in symposium at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock, AR.

- 1992 Recent Investigations at Late Archaic Sites in the Savannah River Region. Paper presented at the Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Savannah, GA.
- 1993 Archaeology at Mims Point. Paper presented at the 19th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, SC.
- 1993 The Social Contradictions of Traditional and Innovative Cooking Technology in the Prehistoric American Southeast. Invited paper presented in symposium at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh, PA.
- 1993 Technological Innovations in the Economic and Social Lives of Mid-Holocene Southeast Populations. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Raleigh, NC.
- 1994 Alternative Solutions to Environmental Degradation in Prehistory. The 1994 Cullum Program: *The Environment: Complexity and Conflict*. Augusta College, Augusta, GA.
- 1994 Changes in the Landscape: The Savannah River Valley. Invited paper presented in symposium at the joint annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.
- 1994 Greenspace, Use-Rights, and the Commons: Managing Environments the Hunter-Gatherer Way. The 1994 Cullum Program: *The Environment: Complexity and Conflict*. Augusta College, Augusta, GA.
- 1994 In the Shadow of Stallings Island. Paper presented at the joint annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.
- 1994 The Last Twenty-Five Years of Middle and Late Archaic Archaeology in South Carolina. Paper presented at the annual conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, SC.
- 1994 Recent Excavations at Mims Point (38ED9), Edgefield County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the Fall Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Statesboro.
- 1995 The Archaic Southeast: 7000 Years of Hunter-Gatherer Diversity. Paper presented at symposium on Southeastern Archaeology at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Atlanta.
- 1995 Crafting Cultural Identity in Hunter-Gatherer Economies. Invited paper presented in symposium at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- 1995 Searching for Shad at the Victor Mills Site. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia. .
- 1995 Social Controls over Resource Expansion and Contraction. Invited paper presented in symposium at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Minneapolis.

- 1996 **Articulating Hidden Histories of the Mid-Holocene.** Invited paper presented at the Conference on Integrating Appalachian Highlands Archaeology, New York State Museum, Albany.
- 1996 **Excavations in the Stallings Midden at the Ed Marshall Site (38ED5).** Paper presented at the 22nd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1996 **Left-Handed Potters, Unilineal Descent, and the Social Power of Gender.** Invited paper presented in a symposium at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, AL.
- 1996 **Rebuilding Stallings Prehistory from the Ground Up; and, Rethinking Hunter-Gatherer Prehistory from the Top Down.** Fall 1996 Visiting Lecture Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- 1996 **The Soapstone Vessel Dating Project: A Preliminary Report.** Paper presented at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the South t Birmingham, AL.
- 1997 **Acquiring Stone, Acquiring Power.** Invited paper presented at the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Nashville, Tennessee.
- 1997 **Dating Soapstone Vessels.** Paper presented at the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Augusta.
- 1997 **Excavating Ed Marshall.** Paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Baton Rouge.
- 1997 **Hunter-Gatherer Social Organization as Ethnic Process.** Invited paper presented in the colloquium *New Approaches to New World Precolumbian Social Organization*, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
- 1997 **Unsolved Mysteries of Mt. Pleasant's Paleoindian and Archaic Prehistory.** Invited paper presented at the Second Symposium on Mt. Pleasant's Archaeological Heritage: Evidence for Prehistoric Occupation, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.
- 1998 **Learning to Craft the Left-Handed Way.** Paper presented in symposium at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle.
- 1998 **Recent Research on Stallings Prehistory.** Paper presented at the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Valdosta, Georgia.
- 1999 **Complex Is as Simple Does: History and Power in the Archaic Southeast.** Paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.
- 1999 **Island of the Dead: Stallings Prehistory in the Middle Savannah River Valley.** Keynote speaker for the annual meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia, Missouri.
- 1999 **Resisting and Persisting in the Archaic Southeast.** Paper presented in symposium at the 64th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Chicago.

- 2000 University of Florida Archaeological Field School at Blue Spring State Park, Volusia County, Florida. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.
- 2001 Common Origins and Divergent Histories in the Early Pottery Traditions of the American Southeast. Paper presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.
- 2001 The Archaic That Never Was: History and Power for the Cold Societies of Eastern North America. Invited lecture presented to the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
- Sassaman, K. E., and D. G. Anderson
1993 The Products and Precedents of Southeastern Mid-Holocene Archaeology. Paper presented at the 50th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Raleigh, NC.
- Sassaman, K. E. and M. J. Brooks
1990 Cultural Quarries: Strategies for Scavenging and Recycling Lithic Refuse. Paper presented at the 47th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, AL.
- Sassaman, K. E., and D. T. Elliott
1999 Return to Stallings Island. Paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.
- Sassaman, K. E., and R. J. Ledbetter
1993 Middle and Late Archaic Architecture. Paper presented at the 50th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Raleigh, NC.
- Sassaman, K. E., G.T. Hanson and T. Charles
1987 Raw Material Procurement and the Reduction of Hunter-Gatherer Mobility in the Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 44th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Charleston, SC.
- Sassaman, K. E., and W. Rudolphi
1995 The Handedness of Stallings Potters and Its Implication for Social Organization. Paper presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Sassaman, K. E., J. C. Russell, and J. C. Endonino
2000 The Digitized St. Johns: A GIS Approach to Regional Preservation Planning in Northeast Florida. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.
- Sassaman, K. E., D. K. Stephenson and W. Green
1991 Woodland Period Occupations in the Aiken Plateau. Invited paper presented at the Spring Conference of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Augusta, GA.

Snow, F. and K. Stephenson

1990 Hartford: A 4th-Century Swift Creek Mound in the Interior Coastal Plain of Georgia. Paper presented at the 47th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, AL.

Stephenson, D. K.

1990 Excavations at Hartford: A Fourth Century Swift Creek Site on the Ocmulgee River. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia, SC.

1997 The Deptford Debate: An Interior Coastal Plain Perspective. Invited paper presented at the Second Symposium on Mt. Pleasant's Archaeological Heritage, Mt. Pleasant, SC.

2002 A Regional Perspective on Swift Creek Chronology from Radiocarbon Dates. Paper presented at the Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, George T. Bagby State Park, Fort Gaines, GA.

Stephenson, D. K. and A. King

1992 At the Center of Peripheries: Late Woodland Persistence in the Interior Coastal Plain of Georgia. Paper presented in symposium at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock, AR.

2001 Political Transformations in the Middle Savannah River Valley: Chiefdom Cycling, Fission-Fusion, and Political Economies. Paper presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.

Stephenson, K., A. King, and S. Thompson

2001 The Lawton Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Paper presented at the 58th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga, TN.

Stephenson, D. K. and F. Snow

1991 The Sandy Hammock Site (9Pu10): Evidence of an Etowah/Savannah Transition in the Georgia Coastal Plain.. Paper presented in the COSCAPA workshop, Site Destruction in the Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective, Columbia, SC.

1993 Hartford Revisited: Surface Reconnaissance at a Swift Creek Village. Paper presented at the 1993 Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Red Top Mountain State Park, GA.

Stephenson, K., J. Bense, and F. Snow

2000 Mississippian South of the Fall Line. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.

1998 Community Patterning and Settlement Organization of the Swift Creek Societies of Northwest Florida and South Georgia. Paper presented at the 55th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville.

Snow, F., and D. K. Stephenson

1993 Swift Creek Designs: A Tool For Monitoring Interaction. Invited paper presented at the Conference on Swift Creek Culture, Macon, GA.

Stine, L. F., and M. A. Cabak

1995 The Color Blue: Symbol and Myth in Southeastern African-American Archaeology. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Atlanta.

Stone, P. A., M. J. Brooks, P. J. Gleason, M. J. Duever and D. J. Colquhoun

1986 Age, Origin, and Landscape Evolution of Southeastern U. S. Wetlands. Paper presented at the International Symposium of Ecology and Management of Wetlands, Charleston, South Carolina.

Taylor, B. E. and M. J. Brooks

1993 Holocene Changes in Wetland Ponds in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Paper presented in the Paleolimnology and Global Environmental Change symposium at the Annual Meetings of the Society of Limnology and Oceanography and the Society of Wetland Scientists, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

1995 Predictability of Water Level in a Carolina Bay: A Baseline for Interpreting the Activities of Modern Copepods and Prehistoric Humans. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Ecological Society of America, Snowbird, UT.

Taylor, B. E., and M. J. Brooks

2002 Reconstructing Hydrologic Conditions Since the Mid-Holocene on the Upper Atlantic Coastal Plain in South Carolina. Paper presented at the 2002 Summer Meeting of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Taylor, B. E., M. J. Brooks, and D. J. Colquhoun

1994 Holocene Climate and Upland Landscape Evolution in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Invited paper presented in symposium at the joint annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.

Taylor, B. E., M. J. Brooks, and E. E. Gaiser

2000 Interpreting Late Pleistocene and Holocene Climatic Records of Carolina Bays on the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain. Paper presented at the 85th Annual Meeting of the Ecological Society of America, Snowbird, Utah.

White, J. W. and A. C. Goodyear

1981 A Preliminary Report: An Examination of the Inter-Riverine late Archaic of the S.C. Piedmont. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Asheville, NC.

Wilson, K. J., K. E. Sassaman, and F. Snow

1994 Putting the Ogeechee in Its Place. Paper presented at the joint annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.

Wood, W. D., T. P. Rudolph and M. J. Brooks

1985 The Late Woodland in the Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, AL.

APPENDIX D

Other Research Notes and Reports

The following research notes and reports originally appeared in the *Annual Review of Culture Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program*, annual reports of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program between 1990 to 2003. Copies of the reports are on file and available at the SRARP.

Beck, Monica

1995 Historic Brattonsville (38YK21). Pp. 31.

1996 Historic Brattonsville (38YK21). Pp. 24.

Botwick, Brad

2000 Nineteenth-Century Historical Document Research. Pp. 69.

2001 Nineteenth-Century Historical Document Research. Pp. 49.

Brooks, Mark J.

1992 Pleistocene-Holocene Alluvial Terrace and Floodplain Evolution in the Coastal Plain of the Savannah River Valley: An Update. Pp. 29-36.

2001 Site Testing at Flamingo Bay. Pp. 45.

Brooks, Mark J., and Mark Groover

2002 Site Testing at Flamingo Bay. Pp. 44.

Brooks, Mark J., and Barbara E. Taylor

1992 Upland Wetlands Investigations of Pleistocene-Holocene Environmental and Anthropogenic Change on the SRS and Vicinity. Pp. 24-29.

2000 Holocene Changes in Hydrology on the South Atlantic Coastal Plain. Pp. 64.

2002 The Late Quaternary of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain: An Overview. Pp. 38-39.

2002 History of Environmental Change on the Savannah River Site. Pp. 40-41.

2002 Early Hunter-Gatherer Use of Carolina Bays. Pp. 41-42.

2003 Long-Term Geoarchaeological and Paleoenvironmental Research at Flamingo Bay. Pp. 56-57.

Brooks Mark J., Barbara E. Taylor, and Donald J. Colquhoun

1994 Holocene Climate and Upland Landscape Evolution in the Upper Plain of South Carolina. Pp. 29-33.

1995 Scales of Holocene Landscape Evolution in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain and Their Implications for Prehistoric Populations. Pp. 37-43.

Brooks Mark J., Barbara E. Taylor, and J. Christopher Gillam

2003 The Prehistoric Archaeological Record of Depressional Wetlands on the Savannah River Site, Upper Coastal Plain, South Carolina. Pp. 56.

Brooks Mark J., Barbara E. Taylor, and Andrew H. Ivester

2001 Age and Climate Correlates of Carolina Bays and Inland Dunes of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain: New Data. Pp. 42-44.

Brooks, Mark J., Barbara E. Taylor, John Grant, and Evelyn Gaiser

1993 Upland Investigations of Pleistocene-Holocene Environmental Change on the SRS: 1993. Pp. 27-37

1995 Carolina Bay Research. Pp. 24.

1996 Carolina Bay Research on the Savannah River Site and Vicinity. Pp. 24-25.

1997 Carolina Bay Sand Rims, Eolian Deposits, and the Archaeological Record. Pp. 26-27.

Brooks, Mark J., Barbara E. Taylor, Peter A. Stone, and Leonard R. Gardener

1998 Coevolution of Stream-Associated Eolian Deposits and Carolina Bays. Pp. 33-35.

1999 Age and Process Constraints on the Coevolution of Big Bay and the Wateree River-To-Big Bay Sand Sheet. Pp. 48-49.

Brooks, Richard D.

2001 Fort Moore. Pp. 49.

2001 Backcountry Dwellings. Pp. 49.

2002 Backcountry Dwellings. Pp. 45.

Brooks, Richard D., and David C. Crass

1991 Historic Occupation of the Savannah River Site. Pp. 26.

1992 Graduate Research in Primary Documents. Pp. 21.

1993 Graduate Research in Primary Documents. Pp. 23.

Brooks, Richard D., and Mark Groover

1999 Current Research at the Catherine Brown Site (38BR291). Pp. 56-57.

2000 The Catherine Brown Site. Pp. 68.

Brooks, Richard D., Tammy Forehand, and Mark Groover

2000 Colonial Sites Testing Project. Pp. 68.

2001 Colonial Site Survey. Pp. 48.

2002 Colonial Site Survey. Pp. 45.

Brooks, Richard D., Tammy Forehand, Mark Groover, and Tyler Boulware

2001 Colonial/Antebellum Archival Project. Pp. 49.

2002 Colonial/Antebellum Archival Project. Pp. 44.

Cabak, Melanie

1997 The George Bush Site. Pp. 27-28.

2000 Bush Hill Plantation. Pp. 69.

Cabak, Melanie, and Mark Groover

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Crabtree, Christine

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1991 University of South Carolina-Aiken Involvement at SRARP. Pp. 26-27.

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1992 National Science Foundation Young Scholars Program. Pp. 22.

1993 National Science Foundation Gifted Scholars Program. Pp. 23.

1994 National Science Foundation Gifted Scholars Program. Pp. 26.

1994 Research in Northern Ireland. Pp. 26-27.

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1996 Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home (9RI432). Pp. 30.

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1999 Recent Excavations at the George Galphin Site. Pp. 55.

Groover, Mark, and Chris Gillam

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Groover, Mark, and Pamela Johnson

2002 Fort Moore. Pp. 45.

Gillam, Christopher J.

1996 Continental-scale Human Migration Models. Pp. 28.

1996 Developing a Temporal GIS for Archaeological Research and Data Management. Pp. 28.

1997 Hemispheric-Scale Paleoindian Migration Research. Pp. 30.

1997 Mapping Chert Quarries With Shuttle Imaging Radar. Pp. 30-31.

1998 Paleoindian Migration Research. Pp. 38.

1998 Historic Map Database Research. Pp. 38.

1999 Early Hunter-Gatherers of the Savannah River Valley. Pp. 49.

1999 The 1825 Mills' Atlas Project: Evaluating Historic Map Accuracy on the SRS. Pp 58-63

2000 Early Hunter-Gatherers of the Savannah River Valley. Pp. 64-65.

2001 Early Archaic and Paleoindian Excavations at Topper (38AL23). Pp. 44

2001 Early Archaic Settlement of the Middle Savannah River. Pp. 44.

2001 Historic Maps of the SRS. Pp. 50.

2002 The SRS Archaeological Predictive Model. Pp. 42-43.

2002 Early Archaic and Paleoindian Excavations at Topper (38AL23). Pp. 43.

2003 Early Archaic and Paleoindian Excavations at Topper (38AL23). Pp. 61.
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Gillam, Christopher J., and Andrei V. Tabarev
2003 Upper Paleolithic of the Russian Far East. Pp. 61-64.

King, Adam
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King, Adam, and D. Keith Stephenson
1998 Mississippian Period Settlement of the SRS. Pp. 39.
1999 Savannah River Site Mississippian Research Project. Pp. 51-53.
1999 Investigations at the Lawton Site (38AL11). Pp. 53.
1999 Excavations at the Topper Site (38AL23). Pp. 53-54.
2000 Continuing Mississippian Research. Pp. 65-67.
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2001 Archaeobotanical Research from the G.S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228W). Pp. 45-46.
2001 Radiocarbon Dates for the G.S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228W). Pp. 46.
2001 Lithic and Ceramic Analyses from the Lawton Mound Site (38AL11). Pp. 46-47.
2001 Radiocarbon and Thermoluminescence Dates for the Lawton Mound Site (38AL11). Pp. 47-48.
2002 Excavations at the Lawton Site (38AL11). Pp. 43-44.

Moon, Robert
2001 Architectural Survey of the Former Buildings of the SRS. Pp. 51.
2002 Architectural Survey of the Former Buildings of the SRS. Pp. 46.

Reitz, Elizabeth
1992 Stallings Island Faunal Analysis. Pp. 24.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.
1991 Midden Point Site Testing. Pp. 25.
1991 38AK157 Excavations. Pp. 25.
1992 Midden Point Project. Pp. 22.
1992 38AK157 Excavations. Pp. 23.
1992 Mims Point Project. Pp. 23-24.
1993 Midden Point Project. Pp. 24.
1993 Mims Point Project. Pp. 24.
1994 Mims Point Project. Pp. 27.
1994 Victor Mills Site Project. Pp. 27-28.
1994 Axes and Atlatls Project. Pp. 28.
1995 Mims Point. Pp. 31-34.
1995 Victor Mills Site Analysis. Pp. 34.
1995 Ed Marshall Site (38ED5). Pp. 34-35.
1995 Soapstone Vessel Dating Project. Pp. 35.
1996 Soapstone Vessel Dating Project. Pp. 28.
1996 Shell Midden Testing, Analysis, and Report Preparation. Pp. 28.
1996 Private Collections Research. Pp. 29.
1997 Field School Excavations at the Ed Marshall Site. Pp. 31
1998 Late Archaic Chronology. Pp. 36-37.
1998 Soapstone Vessel Dating Project. Pp. 37.
1998 Cordmarked Pottery. Pp. 37-38.
1999 Stallings Island Revisited. Pp. 49-51

Stephenson, D. Keith, John E. Worth, and Frankie Snow
1990 Savannah Period Mound in Georgia. Pp. 34.

Stephenson, D. Keith, and Frankie Snow
1990 Middle Woodland Research in South Georgia. Pp. 34.
1991 Middle Woodland Research in South Georgia. Pp. 25.
1991 Excavations at a Middle Mississippian Site in South Georgia. Pp. 25-26.
1993 Investigations at a Middle Mississippian Site on the Georgia Coastal Plain. Pp. 25
1993 Middle Woodland Research in South Georgia. Pp. 25-26.
1995 Excavations at 38GR226. Pp. 31.

Taylor, Barbara, and Mark J. Brooks
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the Geological Record. Pp. 33-40.

Taylor, Barbara, and Mark J. Brooks, and Chris Clement
2003 Paleoenvironmental Research at Fort Jackson. Pp. 50-56.

Wingard, George L.
2001 Early Twentieth-Century Farmhouse on the SRS. Pp. 51.
2001 SRS Cemetery Survey. Pp. 51.
2002 SRS Cemetery Survey. Pp. 45-46.
2003 SRS Cemetery Survey. Pp. 67.

APPENDIX E

Volunteer Field and Laboratory Personnel, 1978-2003

Over the course of the past 25 years many persons have donated their time and energy to the research conducted by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. Included below is a partial list of names of those who have contributed so much to the SRARP. Unfortunately, some of the names have been erased by time, lost records, and incomplete record keeping, however the contributions that all of our volunteers have made through out the years can never be forgotten, and the gratitude of the SRARP staff is immeasurable.

Adamson, Carrie M.	Flora, Emily	Palmer, Nan
Adamson, Ray J.	Flora, Mary	Perry, Ruth
Andrews, Daniel	Funderburg, Wes	Posey, Jon M.
Andrews, Kelsey	Galphin, Tom	Potter, Larry
Andrews, Lee	Garner, Jerry	Potter, Lois
Andrews, Mike	Girardeau, Tripp	Prettyman, Andrea
Arena, John	Hall, Craig	Reville, Jennifer
Arthur, Gertrude K.	Harrison, Andy	Richard, Ashley
Austin, John	Harrison, Drew	Riley, Rick
Austin, Paula	Hathaway, Alan	Riley, R.J.
Baker, Mary	Helms, Shirley	Robertson, Sarah
Bartley, Benny	Huffman, John	Robinson, Danny
Bartley, Heather	Huntington, Belle	Robinson, Karen
Bartley, Jackie	Iotova, Robin	Rosamond, Pat
Bell, Chasten	Ivey, George	Scott, Cassandra
Bizzarre, Claudio	Izard, Ryan	Scott, Dean E.
Bizzell, Desiree	Johnson, Bob	Shurtleff, Tommie
Blaker, Chris	Johnson, Sam	Simmons, Fred
Blaker, Gordon	Joseph, Paula	Smith, Joey
Bland, Jason	Joseph, Walt	Smith, Kathy
Bowen, Patrick	Kline, Beverly	Smith, Stephen
Breedlove, Wesley	Koehler, Paul	Smith, Zachary
Brown, Jenny	Komoroski, Mark	Snead, Samantha
Budd, Jennifer	Komoroski, Rebecca	Stewart, Alan
Burns, Amy	Lane, Georgia	Stewart, Anthony
Burns, Margaret	Lewis, Katie	Stutts, Roseanne
Campbell, Amber	Lipscomb, Grace	Thompson, Birdie
Campbell, Matt	Lively, Robert	Thompson, Gayle
Carroll, John	Lord, Louise	Thompson, Haley
Carter Jr., Richard S.	Lowery, Joann	Thompson, Nancy
Chandler, Erin	Maddox, Earl	Thompson, Scott
Clark, Roy	Magee, Charles	Thompson, Tommy
Cling, Jamie	Magee, Patsy	Tolar, Mariam
Cole, Cliff	Mayer, Jack	Trefz, Jason
Collins, Carrie	Mayer, J.J.	Trefz, Jill
Connelly, Dan	Mayer, Loren	Tully, Gabriel
Courtney, Chris	MacDarmid, Vivian	Virgo, Lauren
Cowart, Alicia	Metts, Joey	Warlick, Gary
Cowart, Nikki	Miles, Wilson	Way, Jim
Crabtree, J.C.	Morris, Gemma	Whatley, John
Creed, Linda	Morton Sr., W.T.	Wheadon, Jean
Davis, Charlie	Murrah, Mathew	White, Michael
Davis, Greg	Muthig, Robin	Williams, Paul
DeBiase, Adrienne	Nash, David	Williams, Shirly
Eberhard, Kevin	Nash, Diana	Wingard, Elizabeth
Evans, Harry	Newton, Katherine	Zoellner, Carl
Flora, Ellen		