

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE



ON HISTORIC SITES

ARCHAEOLOGY

September 18 – 19, 2015

Augusta, Georgia

.....
SAVANNAH RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGY
.....
DISCOVERING the PAST

GRU

GEORGIA REGENTS UNIVERSITY
AUGUSTA

Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology



FRIDAY – SEPTEMBER 18

1:00 - 3:30 PM	REGISTRATION
4:00 - 5:00 PM	BUSINESS MEETING
6:00 - 9:00 PM	MEET AND GREET AT MAXWELL ALUMNI HOUSE

SATURDAY – SEPTEMBER 19

8:00 - 9:00 AM	REGISTRATION, CONVERSATION, COFFEE, AND TREATS
9:00 - 9:15 AM	OPENING REMARKS
9:00 - 1:30 PM	POSTER SESSION *VIEWING AND VOTING*
9:20 - 9:50 AM	GUEST SPEAKER – DR. LEE ANN CALDWELL, DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF GEORGIA HISTORY GEORGIA REGENTS UNIVERSITY

AUGUSTA ARSENAL

10:00 - 10:20 AM	TRUNZO
10:20 - 10:40 AM	VEGA
10:40 - 11:00 AM	NEEDHAM
11:00 - 11:10 AM	BREAK

REMOTE SENSING

11:10 - 11:30 AM	HANDLEY
11:30 - 11:50 AM	STAGER
11:50 - 12:00 PM	VOTE ON STUDENT POSTERS
12:00 - 1:30 PM	LUNCH

LANDSCAPE

1:30 - 1:50 PM	STEPHENSON
1:50 - 2:10 PM	YOUNG AND JONES
2:10 - 2:30 PM	WALLS
2:30 - 2:50 PM	SOUTHERLIN
2:50 - 3:00 PM	BREAK – ANNOUNCE STUDENT POSTER WINNER

CONTEXTUALIZING MATERIAL CULTURE

3:00 - 3:20 PM	BOTWICK
3:20 - 3:40 PM	BEAMAN
3:40 - 4:00 PM	WINGARD
4:00 - 4:20 PM	STEEN
4:20 - 4:40 PM	CLIFFORD
4:40 - 5:00 PM	BEASLEY

Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology



Paper and Poster Abstracts

BEAMAN, Thomas E., Jr., RPA

An Excavation of Data from Dusty File Cabinets: Carolina Artifact Pattern Data of Colonial Period Households, Kitchens, and Public Structures from Brunswick Town

Between 1958 and 1968, archaeological pioneer Stanley South excavated a total of 13 colonial era primary households and associated structures, as well as the courthouse, jail (“gaol”), and church. While these excavations were designed to interpret these structures for public visitation, it was the tens of thousands of artifacts from these ruins that led South towards the development his pattern-based, scientific archaeology. However, the artifact data from only three of these structures-Nath Moore's Front, the Hepburn-Reonalds House, and the Public House/Tailor Shop-was reported widely in his *Method and Theory* text. The artifact catalogs that South completed, and the remainder that were completed after 1968, have been resting in what have become dusty file cabinets. This study will excavate and report on this artifact *data*, hopefully to offer comparative data to more recently excavated sites, as well as the problems matching the original counts to the surviving artifact collections.

BEASLEY, Virgil Roy (Duke), III

Out of the Yard: The Rejection of Social Boundaries by African-American Baseball Fans

Rickwood Field, located in Birmingham, Alabama, is the oldest professional baseball park in the United States. It is a remarkable site, a ballpark built in the first decade after the beginning of the 20th-century that is still in use today. Rickwood was the epicenter of baseball in Alabama for decades, with many of the greatest to ever toss the horsehide prowling the grass. For all the glories, it was also an epicenter of racial segregation. Beyond the right-field fence stood the Jim Crow Bleachers. Segregated seating was the rule of law, and until 1964, a chickenwire boundary separated the races during Barons games. An archaeological project is ongoing in the area of the Jim Crow Bleachers, excavating the area beneath the former bleachers. The primary aim of the current project is to find items that fans would have lost, such as personal adornments. It is argued that despite the institutionalized boundaries present at Rickwood, African-American fans chose to represent themselves as successful financially and socially through dress and adornment.

BOTWICK, Brad

Small Finds and the Low Country Plantation: Contextualizing Artifacts of the Slaves' Internal Economy

Enslaved African Americans in the Low Country of the Carolinas and Georgia had a rich economic life apart from the formal and official economy of the region. Archaeological studies of slaves' market activities has tended to focus on the most tangible remains, such as Colonoware ceramics, which they manufactured for sale. Historical sources, however, indicate an extensive range of products that slaves made, gathered, or raised for sale, most of which would leave little, no, or ambiguous archaeological traces. This paper focuses on small finds recovered from a slave and freed people settlement on the former Miller plantation near Savannah. Placing these items into the broader context of slaves' economic activities provides different and richer interpretations of, for example, sewing equipment, horse tack, and food remains. Additionally, contextualizing small finds illuminates ways that slaves' participation in regional markets might be identified at archaeological sites.

CLIFFORD, Walter (BJ), IV

Yamasee Foodways: The Intersection of Food and Culture in an Entangled Colonial Setting

The arrival of the first Spanish explorers and the broad spectrum of European colonists that followed brought Native American cultures face-to-face with new technologies and cultural practices. This investigation follows the Yamasee through their interactions with colonial actors and investigates the way they modified their food practices while building and maintaining Yamasee cultural identity. Foodways (food in a social or cultural setting) can inform our investigations into the ways individuals create and maintain social identity and act to broker power structures that shape their quotidian experience.

GRANT, Haley

Rosenwald School Meets Cold War: Four Mile, Gum Pond, and the Atomic Energy Commission in Rural South Carolina (Poster)

This poster highlights two Rosenwald School sites, Four Mile and Gum Pond, and the changes brought by the Atomic Energy Commission's land acquisition for the Savannah River Site. From 1912 to 1932, 5000 Rosenwald Schools were constructed across the Southeast United States with 481 built in South Carolina. Thought of by Booker T. Washington and philanthropist Julius Rosenwald as an answer to the inadequacies of early 20th century black education, Rosenwald Schools offered rural African-Americans a way to fund and build better schools for their children. In doing so, these schools became vital cultural and social centers for many African-American communities. Rosenwald Schools are nationally significant for their contribution to African- American education and architectural history. Less than half of the 5000 schools remain standing with only 35 known standing in South Carolina. Few sites have been researched archaeologically. Both Four Mile and Gum Pond Sites represent an integral component of pre-Savannah River Site history and offer historical and archaeological research opportunities to the staff of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.

HANDLEY, Tim and Maggie Needham

The Magic of Ground Penetrating Radar: Graniteville Mill Worker Residence at Lot 17

In the winter of 2014 students from Georgia Regents University (GRU) met with professionals from the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) to conduct a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) investigation of a former mill house in Graniteville, South Carolina. Previous fieldwork in Graniteville on mill workers' former residences has yet to provide complete evidence of their occupation, socioeconomic status, or use of the landscape. Absence of material remains may reflect the founder's, William Gregg, desire to keep the landscape sanitary and free of clutter. Due to the absence of any remaining structure Lot 17, currently owned by St. John United Methodist Church, was selected for GPR testing. Formerly a series of shovel test units excavated on Lot 17 revealed a subterranean brick feature at the south end of the property. Despite this feature, very little else in material culture was recovered and left the investigators perplexed about the use of the space. For this investigation, it was the hopes of the investigators to determine the location of possible features, such as a privy, garden, animal pen, or other nineteenth century activity area through the use of GPR.

LUSTER, Aspasia

Student Poster Competition

Kathleen Kenyon was the subject of my poster project for the Archaeology Method and Theory class I took in Spring 2015. The goal of the poster project was to research the archaeological methods and discoveries of a famous archaeologist and not rehash simple biographical details; my choice was British archaeologist Kathleen Kenyon. Kathleen Kenyon was a British archaeologist who was famous for her discovery and radiocarbon dating of the Biblically-famous city of Jericho, multiple excavations throughout the Holy Land and her precision work in stratigraphic analysis. My poster project examined how her contributions and discoveries revolutionized the field of archaeology. Although Kathleen Kenyon was not an archaeologist affiliated with the southeastern United States, her contributions to Middle Eastern archaeology fits the conference theme of "Beyond the Border." Located at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the Middle East has always been a tumultuous region whose effects have always been felt worldwide. Her stratigraphic analysis has improved the efficiency and accuracy of archaeological digs across the globe.

NEEDHAM, Maggie, RPA

From Warehouses to Classrooms: Investigating a Section of the Augusta Arsenal with Remote Sensing

In the summer of 2014 colleagues from Georgia Regents University (GRU) and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program conducted a joint remote sensing investigation of current student utilized campus green space. This investigation was aimed at determining the amount of recoverable information left beneath the surface of the green space south of the Jaguar Student Activities Center and north of the Science Hall. Recently this space hosted a series of WWII era warehouse buildings that were subsequently used as class room space until the end of 2004 when they were torn down. It was the hopes of the investigators to recover the footprints of these buildings, the walkways that connected them, and, if possible, to pinpoint undisturbed

areas for archaeological investigations. Applying complementary remote sensing approaches, such as Photogrammetry and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), allowed the investigators to determine further analysis of the study area was futile. The absence of a written record describing the use of the space forced the investigators to test the applicability of GPR on GRU school grounds. The use of GPR on campus grounds will be very informative; however the results from this particular investigation were frustrating. The results of these combined methods pointed toward a highly disturbed area lacking archaeological integrity.

SOUTHERLIN, Bobby (Paper)

A Survey of Tar and Pitch Production Sites in the Francis Marion National Forest: Part II

Decades of survey in Francis Marion National Forest have revealed relatively little about tar and pitch production sites. However, using new approaches and techniques, tar and pitch production sites are yielding data about site layout, activity areas, and chronological placement within the 200 +/- years of their use. Part I presented a new direction for the identification and evaluation of tar and pitch production archaeological sites in Francis Marion National Forest. In Part II, additional details about tar and pitch production sites in the Forest and new data derived from recent field investigations are presented. Details about field techniques, site layout, and artifact assemblages are discussed.

STAGER, Jeremiah

Practically Applying 3D Documentation and Modelling to Historic Sites and Artifacts in Alabama

Documenting archaeological sites in a digital manner is not new. The use of digital cameras, total stations, and GIS software is not only commonplace in archaeology it is critical to efficient use of resources. Three-dimensional documentation and modelling can be conducted in conjunction with these technologies that are already in use. In this paper, 3D documentation will refer to producing digital facsimiles of artifacts and structures that remain intact in part or in whole. 3D modelling will specifically refer to utilizing historic imagery (including drawings, maps, and photographs) to reconstruct destroyed structures or features in the virtual world. In situations where only a part of the original structure, feature, or artifact remains 3D modelling can be used to fill in the gaps if sufficient knowledge of what is missing is available. This overview will present the practical application of these technologies in the field and in the lab under varying conditions. The first example is Lake Purdy Dam, built in 1909 by the Birmingham Water Works, it was documented with both a total station to develop an accurate line drawing and photography with the purpose of producing a photogrammetric model of a large structure. An example of documenting small scale objects in a lab setting consists of historic Creek artifacts from the Woods Island site along the Coosa River. Practical applications of this technology are condition specific, but the added time and care will result in a higher quality documentation of sites. These techniques will also provide more effective imagery for communicating with other professionals, clients, and the interested public.

STEEN, Carl

The Historic Component at the Kolb Site

Johannes Kolb was a German who emigrated to New Jersey in the 1720s. He moved his family to South Carolina in the 1730s with a group of Welsh baptists. At that time the Great Pee Dee was a far flung frontier of the Carolina colony. When we first visited the site we were interested in the Kolb occupation, but quickly found that it had been occupied by a variety of people into the early 20th century. Technically we could extend this back to the 1580s, given that one Native American feature produced glass beads and an AMS date of 1580 +/- 25 years. Since this may be associated with the famed Lost Colony it is deserving of a paper of its own. The site served as a slave quarter from the late 18th century until 1865. The land was rented to white farmers, but was probably worked by African Americans. Late in the 19th century it served as a hunting lodge, and later, it was the site of a sawmill. During the 20th century the surrounding swamp was logged repeatedly, and a hunting club had their headquarters on the site. We have approached the site using intensive sampling, so all of the components are represented equally. In 2013 we excavated a 6x8m block in an area where three 2m sampling units had revealed root cellars dating to the late 18th/early 19th century occupation. In 2015 we excavated a block of 22 contiguous square meters that touched on four previously excavated 2m squares in the area of the Johannes Kolb occupation. Highlights of the results will be discussed.

STEPHENSON, Keith and George L. Heath

Reconstructing Hawthorne: A Former Community on the Savannah River Site

Recently, an oral history project coupled with documentary and archaeological research was initiated to reconstruct the landscape of the early 20th-century rural community of Hawthorne on the Savannah River Site (SRS). Hawthorne was an unincorporated, rural, agricultural community with a population of about 100 residents consisting of tenant farmers, share croppers, day laborers, and farm owners. The extent of the Hawthorne community included some 50 square miles and was bounded primarily by the postal route. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the community of Hawthorne centered on a post office and general store. Other institutions supporting the rural community included segregated schools and churches, coroner stores, and weekend BBQ stands. In 1927, the Hawthorne post office was officially closed, and the area's residents received their mail from Jackson although they still referred to their community as Hawthorne until the SRS was constructed in 1951. Archaeological excavations have been conducted at historic house sites throughout the former community of Hawthorne. These efforts concentrated on household refuse areas to determine the kinds of personal objects people owned as well as the types of farm implements that were discarded. The material record is being compared to interviews with former Hawthorne residents to determine what, if any, degree of consumerism and modernization occurred during the latter 19th century to the mid-20th century.

TRUNZO, Jennifer

Toilets and Tonics: Sanitation Technology and Personal Health Management at the Augusta Arsenal

The Summerville Campus of Georgia Regents University (GRU) is located on the site of the former Augusta Arsenal in Augusta, GA. The Arsenal was established in 1819 as a Federal

military facility for producing and storing firearms and other armaments. It was moved off the banks of the Savannah River between 1826 and 1829 to a suburban village known as Summerville where it operated as an Arsenal until 1954 when the federal government transferred the site to the State of Georgia and it was converted a college campus. Copious amounts of archaeological materials from the Augusta Arsenal have been recovered from over twenty years of extensive renovation projects on GRU's Summerville campus. This paper will synthesize artifacts, features, and the historical records from the Arsenal and the City of Augusta to address the evolution of waste disposal mechanisms and the use of patent medicines to treat various contagions that affected the people who lived on the site.

VEGA, PAULA

Life on the Augusta Arsenal: Through A Lens of Broken Dishes

The Augusta Arsenal has been a hub of activity since its establishment in 1819. The Augusta Arsenal was originally located on the banks of the Savannah River and moved to the current location in the Summerville area in 1827. Since 1976 many excavation projects were conducted on the Arsenal grounds, including an excavation of the President's Garden outside Rains Hall from November 6, 1996 through April 18, 1997. During this excavation Mocha and other dipped ceramic sherds were found. These wares were a popular type of ceramics introduced into the market in the late 18th century and manufactured until the early 20th century. These types of decoration were formed by dropping an acidic solution onto an alkaline slip. Additionally, the use of soft clay, primarily used for every day ware, created an inexpensive commodity. Ultimately this method created beautiful and unique decorations found on every day table wares (Rickard 2006). Using the ceramic sherds as a guide, they will aid in identifying the manufacturer, the technique that was used for that pattern, and how the piece became a part of the Arsenal's history.

VEGA, PAULA

Student Poster Competition

Ceramic sherds are a material culture found on an archaeology dig site. Depending on the quantity of sherds, you can compile enough pieces to reassemble a vessel. The vessels would give an archaeologist enough information to track the origin of the artifact to its manufacturer. A student volunteering in an archaeology lab processing and preserving ceramic artifacts, learns the importance of the different types of ceramics. Differences based off of the clays, chemicals, paints, designs and patterns are used to identify and separate artifacts and are further used to re-create a historical record. In a similar fashion quilts offer a chronicle of history to the person it is affecting. For instance broken dishes were a part of moving from one location to another in periods of early American history. In the mid to late 1800s the "Broken Dishes Pattern" emerged in quilts. Women moving household goods from one location to another usually resulted in something getting broken. As a result the women of the household reflected that misfortune in their quilts as a reminder of their unique history. The "earthworm" pattern used on the printed material for the donated quilt is reminiscent of the pattern used in Mocha and dipped wares that were manufactured from the late 18th century into the early 20th century. The "Broken Dishes" pattern is a re-creation of the pattern from women's quilts of the same era.

WALLS, Lauren

A Fort Unknown: A Tale of Metal Detecting, Rifle Pits, and Civil War Espionage in Bolivar, Tennessee

In the winter of 2015, New South Associates was contracted to investigate a bypass route south of the town of Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tennessee. The town was held by Union forces from 1862-1863. The proposed route of the corridor was to pass north of an area marked on a 1923 county map as "Fort", supposedly indicating the location of a Civil War fort. A Phase I survey of the entire southern corridor and limited metal detector survey of a smaller section were undertaken to attempt to identify potential Civil War-era resources. Not only did the Phase I survey uncover a cluster of rifle pits, but artifacts found during the metal detector survey spurred archival research that led to a trove of primary source information about the "unknown fort", contraband labor, and espionage during the Union occupation of Bolivar.

WINGARD, George

Research, Collaboration, and Archaeology: Identification of a Marina Gregg Quilt

In January 2015, while conducting research at the archives of the Gregg-Graniteville Library on the University of South Carolina -Aiken campus, an artifact was revealed that is usually housed deep in their collections. The object is a mid 19th century quilt including a provenience card that raised a lot of questions. Who created the quilt and how did it end up in the collections? Using the knowledge gleaned from research conducted on the textile mill village of Graniteville, South Carolina and collaborations with local historical societies, museums, and libraries the answers revealed themselves and the quilt's creator.

YOUNG, Stacey and David Jones

Early Settlements at "Waha on Ye South Side of the Santee River": Investigating Early Eighteenth Century Occupations at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site

Recent work at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site has focused on compiling an inventory of the cultural resources and landscape features located within the boundaries of the 274-acre Park. In December 2015, archaeological survey was completed within a 26-acre area surrounding the Hampton Mansion; completing archaeological survey of the park property. Results of the survey identified artifact concentrations associated with early to mid-eighteenth century occupations in the yard area south of the Mansion. In June 2015, the College of Charleston/Charleston Museum Field School returned to the south yard area to further investigate the eighteenth century components. This paper presents preliminary results of the artifacts and features identified.

Thank you for participating in this year's
Southeastern Conference
on Historic Sites Archaeology!



We hope you have enjoyed your time here in Augusta, Georgia. We are confident that you have built friendships, connections, and partnerships with participants of this year's conference. We look forward to seeing you all next year.

Regards,
Maggie & George