

PART I
THE RESEARCH SETTING

I. INTRODUCTION

THE PROJECT SETTING

This report provides a technical overview of the cultural resource investigations undertaken in the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area, forming the Russell Dam and Lake (hereafter commonly referred to as the Russell Reservoir) between 1969 and 1985. The study area is located in the central piedmont portion of the Savannah River drainage, and includes a 28 mile section of the main channel and its associated tributaries in Elbert and Hart Counties, Georgia, and Abbeville and Anderson Counties, South Carolina (Figure 1). The project area encompasses 52,000 acres, 26,650 acres in the maximum floodpool and the remainder in adjacent public use lands, between river miles 275.1 and 303, upstream from the Atlantic. With the closing of the floodgates and the filling of the reservoir in 1983/1984, the last undammed portion of the Savannah above the fall line was flooded. This fact renders the archaeological, architectural, and historic investigations undertaken in the Richard B. Russell project area of critical importance to the study of historic and prehistoric occupation in the basin.

Earlier reservoir construction, forming the J. Strom Thurmond Lake (formerly Clarks Hill Lake) to the south and Hartwell Lake to the north, occurred with only minimal cultural resource studies (Stephenson 1974:25). The Richard B. Russell project thus offered the last opportunity to examine the record of historic and prehistoric settlement along the segment of the river floodplain under Federal control. From 1969 to 1985 an extensive program of cultural resource investigations took place occurred in the reservoir area, conducted by scholars drawn from across the United States, and under the overall management and guidance of the staffs of the Interagency Archeological Services Division of the National Park Service and the Savannah District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Hundreds of archaeological, architectural, and historical sites were found and documented, and extensive investigations were conducted at over 30 locations (Figure 1; Table 1). The report that follows is a record of those investigations, and of the major research findings.

PURPOSE OF THE TECHNICAL SYNTHESIS

A substantial amount of historical, archaeological, and architectural research has been conducted in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir over the past 15 years, making the area one of the most intensively examined localities in the southeastern United States, and the impetus for important, ongoing research. Over 20 major monographs and numerous shorter technical papers have appeared documenting the reservoir investigations, a body of literature of impressive and simultaneously unwieldy proportions. The purpose of this

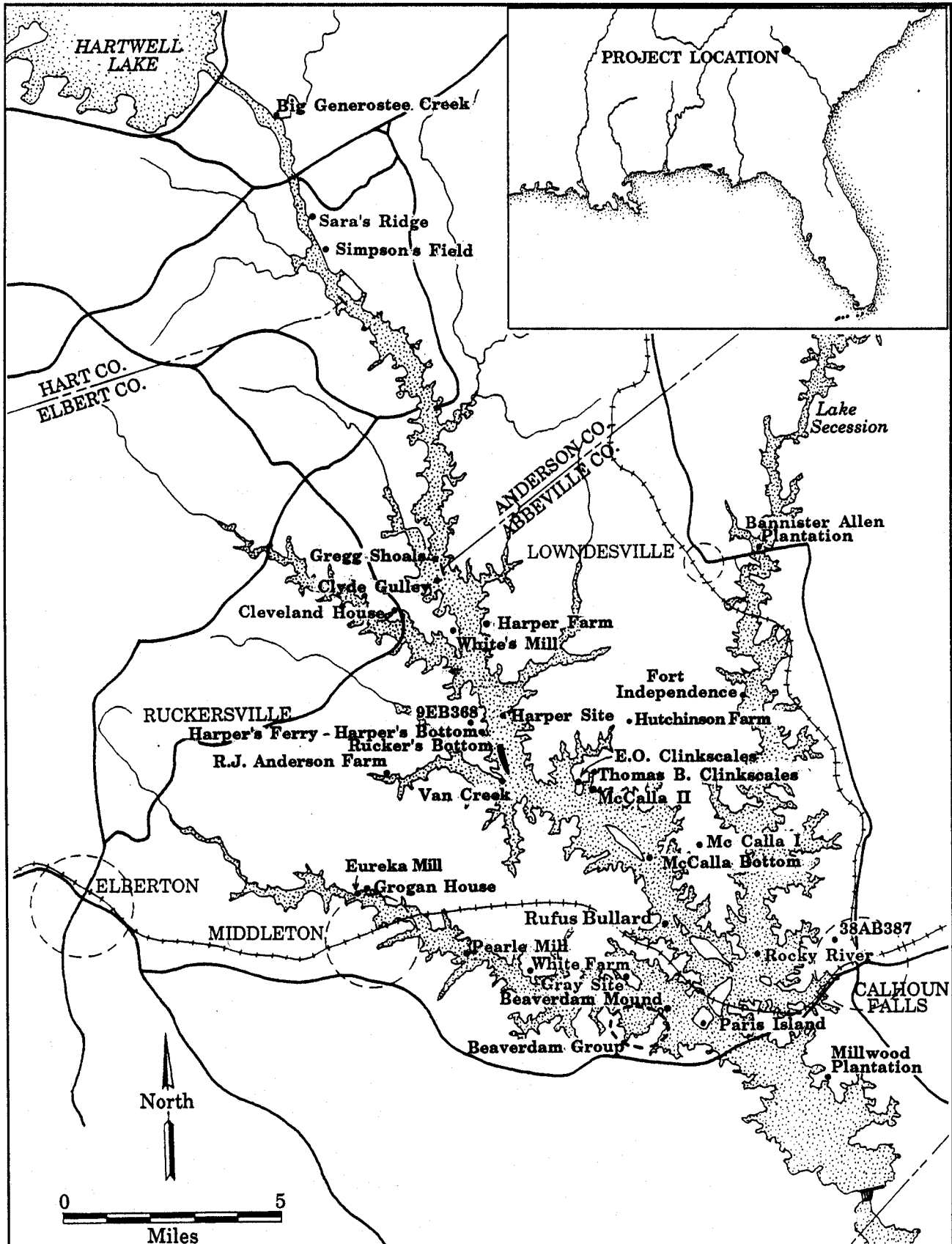


Figure 1. Major Archaeological, Historic, and Architectural Sites Examined in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir.

Technical Synthesis
 Cultural Resources Investigations
 Richard B. Russell Reservoir

Site Number	Site Name	Paleo Indian		Early Archaic		Middle Archaic		Late Archaic		Mississippian		1810-1865		1865-1890		1890-1980		Controlled Surface Collection	Systematic Shovel/Auger Testing	Test Units	Block Units	Wide Area Stripping	Deep Testing	Architectural Documentation	REFERENCE
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
9EB075	Harper's Bottom					X												X						1	
9EB076	Rufus Bullard																								1
9EB091	Rucker's Bottom																								1
9EB382	Van Creek																								1
38AB022	Harper's Ferry																								1
38AB091	Rocky River																								1
38AB288	McCalla Bottoms																								1
9EB085	Beaverdam Creek Mound																								2
9EB092																									3
9EB207																									4
9EB208																									4
9EB219																									4
9EB259																									4
9EB387	Gregg Shoals																								5
38AN008	Clyde Guiley																								5
38AN029	Simpson's Field																								5
38AN126	Sara's Ridge																								6
9EB017	Big Generossee Creek																								6
9EB019	Transsect 21																								6
9EB021	Beaverdam Creek Borrowpit																								6
38AB387	Paris Island South																								7
9EB368	Fort Independence																								8
38AB218	Millwood																								9
38AB009	Millwood																								9
38AB012	Millwood																								9
9EB053	Millwood																								10
38AB102	Banister Allen Plantation																								10
38AB221	Thomas B. Clarkscales Farm																								11
38AB287	Clarkscales																								11
9EB045	Gray Site																								11
38AB021	Harper Site																								11
38AB078	McCalla I																								11
38AB067	McCalla II																								11
9EB455	White Mill																								12
38AB018	Price Mill																								12
9EB054	Eureka Mill																								12
9EB415	Mattox Mill																								13
9EB201	Pearle Mill																								13
9EB027	Gray-Heardmont Mill																								14
9EB026	Beaverdam Creek Mill																								14
Ga-030	Alexander Cleveland House																								14
Ga-034	W. M. Allen House																								14
Ga-032	Rembert J. Anderson Farm																								14
Ga-035	W. Frank Anderson Farm																								14
Ga-031	Dye-White Farm																								14
SC-382	Calwell-Hutchinson Farm																								14
SC-381	Featherstone Tenant Farm																								14
SC-379	Harper-Featherstone Farm																								14
SC-383	Long-Hutchinson Farm																								14
SC-380	Harper-Featherstone Tenant																								14
Ga-053	Grogan House																								14

- 1 Anderson and Schulentzheim 1985
- 2 Flint and Suggs 1980
- 3 Rudolph and Hally 1985
- 4 Campbell and Wesel 1984
- 5 Tippitt and Marquardt 1984
- 6 Wood et al. 1986
- 7 Gresham and Wood 1986
- 8 Bastian 1982
- 9 Orser et al. 1987
- 10 Drucker et al. 1983
- 11 Gray 1983
- 12 Newman 1984
- 13 Worthy 1983, Newman 1984
- 14 Worthy 1983

Table 1. Major Sites Examined in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir, by Period of

technical synthesis is to organize and summarize this diverse information, enabling interested researchers to quickly determine the nature and significance of individual investigations, and the main contributions of the overall project. The synthesis also provides an overview of the human occupation of the region. The text is organized using a chronological format, and is divided into periods significant in the region's prehistory and history. The period format provides a means of pulling together disparate threads of information and presenting these as a common cloth. The synthesis thus strives to document what was done in the reservoir, and to add the knowledge that was gained to our understanding of human settlement in this part of the southeast.

This synthesis was prepared in 1987 and 1988, shortly after the last of the primary research reports on the reservoir investigations were completed. In its preparation, the authors examined all of the reports emanating from these investigations, as well as many of the primary records and collections. A listing of the radiocarbon dates processed during the Russell Reservoir work is contained in Appendix I, while Appendix II lists all of the major cultural resource reports that were produced. To guide the discussion that follows, the cultural sequence that was developed from the work in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir is presented in Figure 2.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: PREVIOUS PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY

Perhaps the earliest description of archaeological remains along the upper Savannah River area was by William Bartram, during his travels through the area in May of 1775, when he described the Rembert Mound group in southern Elbert County, Georgia. Rembert, a large late prehistoric multi-mound ceremonial center dating from ca. A.D. 1100 to 1450, and probably the political center for the people living in the central Savannah River at the time, was inundated by the waters of Thurmond Lake in 1952. By that time the mounds at the site had been largely destroyed by historic farming, rendering Bartram's description invaluable:

These wonderful labors of the ancients stand in a level plain very near the bank of the river; now 20 or 30 yards from it; they consist of conical mounts of earth and four square terraces. The great mount is in the form of a cone about 40 or 50 feet high, and the circumference of its base 200 or 300 yards, entirely composed of the loamy rich earth of the low grounds; the top or apex is flat; a spiral path or track leading from the ground up to the top is still visible. ...the circumjacent level grounds are cleared and planted with Indian corn at present and I think the proprietor of the lands, who accompanied us to this place, said that the mount itself yielded above 100 bushels of corn (Bartram 1792:324-325).

Bartram's descriptions of Rembert and other sites along the drainage such as Keowee and Silver Bluff are particularly important, since these sites were largely destroyed by the middle of the nineteenth century, when local antiquarian reporting began.

The Rembert Mounds were revisited and described three separate times in the nineteenth century, by George White (1849:229-230), Charles C. Jones (1878:284-285), and John Rogan (Thomas 1894:315-317). While the first two were essentially reports by private citizens, Rogan's 1886 investigations were conducted under the auspices of the Mound Division of the Bureau of Ethnology and included archaeological testing of the two largest surviving mounds. Almost three quarters of a century later, in 1948, 11 test pits were opened at the site during archaeological investigations associated with the construction of Thurmond Lake (Caldwell 1953). These successive descriptions document the erosion and ultimate destruction of the site over an almost two century interval. The materials that were collected over the years at Rembert have formed the basis for the recognition of a late prehistoric Mississippian archaeological culture in the upper Savannah, the Rembert Phase, dated to ca. A.D. 1350 to 1450 (Rudolph and Hally 1985:456-459; Anderson et al. 1986:41-42). Aside from limited testing at the Lindsey Mound in Greenville County, South Carolina in 1917 (Bragg 1918), and Heye, Hodge, and Pepper's 1915 excavations at Nacoochee, on the extreme upper Chattahoochee River (Heye et al. 1918), no further archaeological investigations were conducted in the vicinity of the upper Savannah River until the middle of the twentieth century, when reservoir construction was initiated.

Comparatively far more archaeological investigation occurred on sites at and below the fall line on the Savannah during this same interval. In 1891 Henry L. Reynolds of the Mound Division conducted excavations at the Hollywood Mound below Augusta in Richland County, Georgia (Thomas 1894:317-326; Waring 1968a:293). In the smaller of the two mounds two major construction stages were documented, the earliest of which contained two groups of burials. The stratigraphically earlier group was found with elaborate grave goods, including copper "eagle dancer" plates, painted and engraved bottles with sun circle and cross, anthropomorphized serpent, and human head motifs; and pipes, shell beads, and earspools. The later burial group lacked this elaborate material, suggesting a decline in the authority and influence of this Mississippian society. The site, since dated to between ca. A.D. 1250 and 1350, was abandoned shortly after these burials were placed in the mound (Anderson et al. 1986:40-41).

During the winter of 1897/1898 Clarence B. Moore "in a rapid steamer of light draught" (Moore 1898:167) examined 13 mound sites at six locations along the Savannah. Aside for limited testing at the Lawton Mound group in Allendale County, South Carolina, Moore confined his work to the Georgia side of the river, working at the Irene Mound near Savannah and at several low sand burial mounds in Screven and Burke Counties. His explorations extended from the coast to the fall line, and focused on what are now known to be late prehistoric habitation and burial sites. No shell middens were observed below Augusta, an interesting observation given the attention directed to the few such sites found to

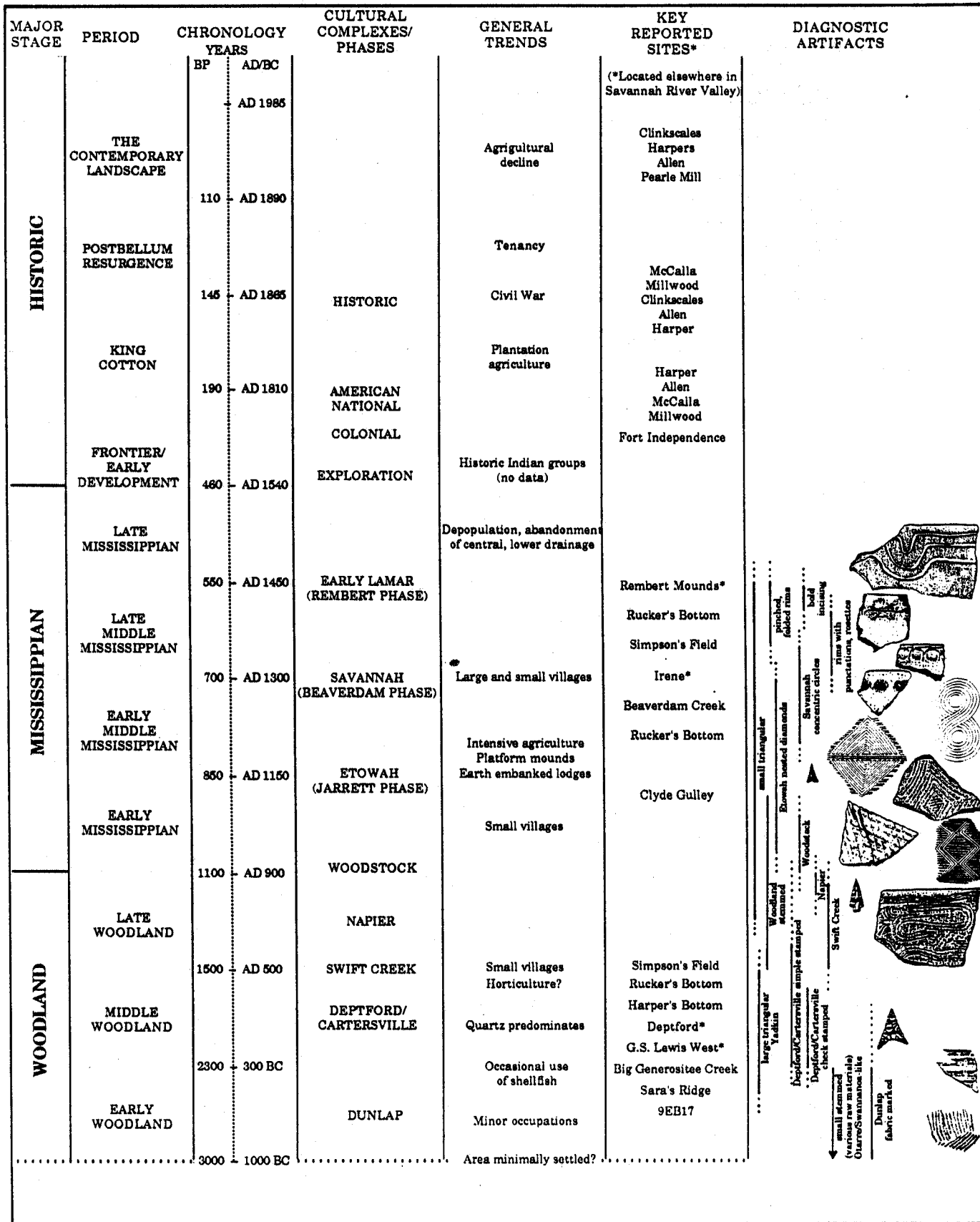


Figure 2. The Cultural Sequence for the Upper Savannah River Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area.

MAJOR STAGE	PERIOD	CHRONOLOGY YEARS		CULTURAL COMPLEXES/ PHASES	GENERAL TRENDS	KEY REPORTED SITES*	DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
		BP	AD/BC				
LATE ARCHAIC	TERMINAL LATE ARCHAIC	3000	1000BC	DIVISION III	Area minimally settled? Local, extralocal lithic materials in use Stallings pottery Soapstone vessels	* Located elsewhere in Savannah River Valley Rucker's Bottom McCalla Bottoms Gregg Shoals Stalling's Island*	
	MIDDLE LATE ARCHAIC	4000	2000 BC	DIVISION II	Extensive use of riverine zone Perforated soapstone slabs	Sara's Ridge Paris Island South Rocky River	
	INITIAL LATE ARCHAIC	5000	3000 BC	DIVISION I	Structures with associated activity areas	Lake Spring* Gregg Shoals	
MIDDLE ARCHAIC	TERMINAL MIDDLE ARCHAIC	5500	3500 BC	GUILFORD	Metavolcanics, quartz	Pen Point*	
	LATER MIDDLE ARCHAIC	6000	4000 BC	MORROW MOUNTAIN	Quartz dominates assemblages Expedient lithic technology	Gregg Shoals Rucker's Bottom McCalla Bottoms	
	INITIAL MIDDLE ARCHAIC	7500	5500 BC	STANLY	Residentially mobile foragers Metavolcanics common	Gregg Shoals	
EARLY ARCHAIC	TERMINAL EARLY ARCHAIC	8000	6000 BC	BIFURCATE			
	EARLY ARCHAIC	8750	6750 BC	KIRK	Local, extralocal lithic raw materials in use Mixed forager/collector mobility-technological organization	Clyde Gulley Rucker's Bottom G.S. Lewis East*	
	INITIAL EARLY ARCHAIC	9500	7500 BC				
PALEOINDIAN	LATE/ TRANSITIONAL PALEOINDIAN	9900	7900 BC	DALTON			
	MIDDLE PALEOINDIAN	10500	8500 BC		Highly curated technology Extralocal lithic raw materials predominate		
	EARLY PALEOINDIAN	11000	9000 BC	CLOVIS	Geographically extensive, mobile foragers	Clyde Gulley Simpson's Field Rucker's Bottom	
		11500	9500 BC				

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date in the inner coastal plain (e.g., Stoltman 1972, 1974); shell midden sites are now known to comprise only a tiny fraction (< 1.0 percent) of the sites recorded within the drainage. None of the rich Late Archaic shell midden sites such as Stallings Island and Lake Spring located at and just above the fall line were examined, even though Moore's boat could have reached Augusta. The mounds that were examined were found to be either natural clay rises in the swamp with thin layers of habitation debris, or low sand burial mounds. Moore visited the Stony Bluff quarry (9BK5), one of several major chert outcrops that occur in the central coastal plain portion of the drainage. His observation that the site had been heavily collected by local residents documents a long history of artifact collecting in the basin (Moore 1898:172). Few rich sites, by Moore's standards, were found and, commenting that "the Savannah River... did not offer a promising field" (Moore 1898:167), he soon abandoned his effort.

In 1929 the Peabody Museum of Harvard University conducted excavations at the Late Archaic Stallings Island shell midden site near Augusta (Clafin 1931). A rich artifact and feature assemblage was found and documented, including the first extended descriptions of fiber tempered pottery, now known to be one of the earliest ceramic complexes in North America, dating between ca. 2,500 and 1,000 B.C. Now recognized as the type site for the Stallings Island culture, the site and its materials have been repeatedly examined (e.g., Fairbanks 1942; Bullen and Greene 1970), in efforts to develop and refine our understanding of Late Archaic culture and chronology. In the ensuing half century considerable research interest has focused on Late Archaic occupations in the lower Savannah River region, and intensive investigations have been conducted at sites such as Bilbo, Lake Spring, Rabbit Mount, Clear Mount, White's Mound, and Albert Love (Miller 1949; Phelps 1968; Waring 1968b; Stoltman 1974; Trinkley 1974). Most of these sites were characterized by moderate to extensive shell deposits, leading to the widespread acceptance of the Stallings Island Late Archaic as a "shell midden" culture. The Russell Reservoir investigations offered the first opportunity to examine the nature of Stallings occupation and use of the upper reaches of the drainage.

Minor Mississippian components were also found at Stallings Island during the 1929 Peabody Museum investigations, including two Savannah culture urn burials. That same year Antonio J. Waring conducted excavations at the early Mississippian Haven Home burial mound near Savannah (Waring 1968c). Waring, a medical doctor with a strong interest in archaeology, devoted much of his life to documenting the prehistoric cultural sequence in the lower Savannah River, an interest reflected in numerous publications and manuscripts (Williams, ed. 1968). Waring played a strong role in the WPA excavations conducted at the mouth of the Savannah in the late 1930s, the most extensive investigations in the basin prior to those conducted in the Russell Reservoir.

WPA-sponsored excavations were conducted at a number of Late Archaic through Mississippian period sites near the mouth of the Savannah River, some 275 miles downstream from the Russell Reservoir, in Chatham County, Georgia. This work, at Bilbo, Deptford, Oemler, and Irene and other sites in the area, enabled

Caldwell and Waring (1939a, 1939b; Waring 1955/1968d) to devise a prehistoric ceramic sequence for the lower Savannah drainage. Described as "one of the finest local sequences based on stratigraphic evidence that exists in southeastern archaeology" (Williams 1968:101), it has seen only minor revision in the intervening half century since its formulation (DePratter 1979; Anderson et al. 1986). The WPA investigations at sites like Bilbo, Deptford, and on Wilmington Island led to the recognition of major Late Archaic and Woodland coastal prehistoric cultures that remain the subject of intense interest to this day.

Extensive excavations were conducted at the Irene site from 1937 to 1939 (Caldwell and McCann 1941). Eight construction stages with associated structures were found in the large platform mound, while 106 burials were found in a smaller mound. A large mortuary structure, a rotunda or probable council house, several smaller structures, and a series of fence lines or enclosures were found in the area around the mounds. The report on the excavations remains one of the few comprehensive Mississippian site reports produced from this part of the southeast.

Of particular importance to the Richard B. Russell investigations was the 1938 to 1940 WPA-sponsored survey activity in north Georgia. This work, which was synthesized in Robert Wauchope's (1966) volume *Archaeological Survey in Northern Georgia*, remains to this day the only comprehensive overview on the prehistoric cultural and artifactual sequence in this region. Although investigation of Archaic stone tool assemblages and taxonomy has progressed markedly since this volume appeared, the utility of Wauchope's ceramic analyses and descriptions have been only minimally improved upon, particularly for the Woodland period (e.g., Garrow 1975; Hally 1975; Anderson 1985a).

With the close of the WPA little work was conducted in the Savannah River region until the later 1940's. The Refuge site near Savannah was examined in 1947, providing evidence for transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland occupations (Waring 1968e). Additional work in the lower Savannah River region has refined our knowledge of the Refuge period, which has been dated to between 1,000 and 600 B.C. (Williams 1968:329; Peterson 1971a, 1971b:77-80; Marrinan 1979; Lepionka 1983:38). In 1948 the general area of Thurmond Lake north of Augusta was surveyed by Caldwell and Miller (Miller 1974). A total of 128 sites were located during preliminary survey work, and limited testing occurred at four of them, at Rembert Mounds, Lake Spring, Fort Charlotte, and 38MC6 (Caldwell 1953, 1974a, 1974b; Miller 1949, 1950, 1974).

At Lake Spring, where stratified Middle and Late Archaic assemblages were found, one 10 foot and one 5 foot square were opened. In the lower levels at this site quartz Morrow Mountain tools and debitage were found, overlain by levels containing Savannah River Stemmed points and Stallings fiber tempered pottery. This stratification prompted Caldwell (1954:37) to advance the concept of an Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" now known to correspond to the Middle Archaic. Prior to the Russell Reservoir investigations Lake Spring was the northernmost Stallings Island phase site examined in detail along the Savannah River, which

gave rise to the assumption that sites of this phase, particularly those with ceramics, were rare above the fall line (e.g., Stoltman 1972:38).

Further to the north, the area of Hartwell Lake was surveyed by Caldwell in 1953. Major excavations were subsequently carried out at three Mississippian mound sites, at Chauga, Tugalo, and Estatoe. The Chauga mound and village site, located in Oconee County, South Carolina, was examined in 1958 by A. R. Kelly and R. S. Neitzel (1961). Ten mound stages, most with associated structures, were found in the primary mound, and site occupation appears to have taken place during both the Early Mississippian Etowah period and late prehistoric/early historic Cherokee times (Hally 1987). A similar occupation span was documented at the Tugalo site, which was examined by Caldwell in 1954 (Caldwell 1956; Hally 1987). Four stages of mound construction were found, again with well defined associated structures. Later Lamar through historic Cherokee components were documented at Estatoe, which was examined by Kelly and deBaillou (1960) in 1959 and 1960. In the early 1980s the ceramic collections from these three sites were reanalyzed by Hally in conjunction with the Russell Reservoir investigations to develop a Mississippian sequence for the upper Savannah River (see Chapter VII; Rudolph and Hally 1985:447-470; Hally and Rudolph 1986; Anderson et al. 1986:38-42).

Archaeological investigations along the Savannah River have occurred with increasing frequency since the early 1960s. In 1963 a small excavation was conducted at White's Mound in Richmond County, Georgia, documenting the co-occurrence of Late Archaic Stallings fiber tempered and Thom's Creek sand tempered ceramics, as well as later Woodland occupations (Phelps and Burgess 1964; Phelps 1968). In 1964 James B. Stoltman surveyed and tested a number of sites on Groton Plantation in Allendale County, South Carolina, obtaining the earliest dates currently accepted for Stallings fiber tempered pottery from the Rabbit Mount shell midden. The two dates, obtained from charcoal collected from general level fill, were 2505 ± 135 (GXO-343) and 2515 ± 95 (GXO-345) (Stoltman 1966:872). These dates, if accurate, suggest the first ceramics appeared sometime between ca. 2700 and 2300 B.C. on the lower Savannah River. Current evidence, including dates obtained at other early ceramic sites in the region, and from preceramic Late Archaic sites in the Russell Reservoir, suggests that the latter end of this range is the most likely (Chapter V; see also Trinkley 1980a:5). In the latter 1960s additional work was conducted on Groton Plantation by Peterson (1971a, 1971b), further documenting the Stallings, Refuge, and later Woodland occupations in the area.

While knowledge about the Savannah River chert quarries dates to Moore's (1898:172) visit to Stony Bluff in Burke County, Georgia in 1898, the first modern investigation of these raw material source areas dates to the early 1960s, when Stoltman (1974:173-175) visited the Rice Site in Allendale County, South Carolina. In 1966 extensive excavations were conducted at the Theriault chert quarry along Brier Creek in Burke County, Georgia, where deposits spanning the entire prehistoric era were found (Brockington 1971). The margin of Brier Creek has seen extensive survey and excavation in recent years, along power line corridors built for the Plant Vogtle power plant (summarized in Elliott and O'Steen 1987).

Early Archaic through historic assemblages were found and examined at a number of sites; unfortunately this work remains unpublished and largely inaccessible. Chert quarries in Allendale County have seen intensive examination in recent years, and stratified assemblages have been found at nearby workshop sites such as Smith's Lake Creek (Goodyear and Charles 1984).

From 1966 to 1968 a program of survey and excavation was undertaken in the proposed floodpool of the Keowee-Toxaway Reservoir in Oconee and Pickens County, South Carolina, in the extreme upper reaches of the Savannah River watershed. Excavations were conducted at a number of prehistoric and historic sites, including I. C. Few, Wild Cherry, Rock Turtle, Toxaway, and Fort Prince George. A late prehistoric cultural sequence comparable to that noted in the Appalachian summit to the north was identified, characterized by Connestee, Pisgah, and later Lamar Qualla assemblages (Beuschel 1976). At the I. C. Few site on the Keowee River, Late Woodland through Mississippian Napier, Etowah, Lamar, and Pisgah ceramics were identified (Grange 1972). A single period of mound construction, characterized by a strong admixture of Early Lamar and Pisgah attributes, and dating from ca. A.D. 1300-1450, has been inferred (Anderson et al. 1986:35). The cultural resources work done during the construction of the Clarks Hill, Hartwell, and Keowee-Toxaway Reservoirs, although minimal in both scope and reporting, enabled the work in the Russell Reservoir to proceed with at least a general understanding of the kinds of cultural resources to be expected in the region.

A tremendous amount of survey and excavation has occurred in the Savannah River basin and nearby areas of the southeast in recent years as a result of cultural resource management (CRM) projects (Steponaitis 1986). These have helped fill in many of the gaps in our survey coverage and knowledge of the archaeological record in the basin. In the coastal plain intensive survey and testing projects have been conducted on both sides of the river (e.g., Fish 1976; Marrinan 1979; Smith 1986; Elliott and O'Steen 1987). Near the fall line comparable projects have occurred on the Fort Gordon Military Reservation in the interriverine uplands, and in the floodplain near Augusta, where excavations have occurred at several dense Early and Late Archaic sites (e.g., Ferguson and Widmer 1976; Cable et al. 1978a; Bowen 1978; Elliott and Doyon 1981; Campbell et al. 1981; Ledbetter 1988). In the interriverine piedmont extensive surveys, primarily along highway and powerline corridors have occurred (e.g., House and Ballenger; Cable et al. 1978b; Goodyear et al. 1979), and limited excavations have been conducted at the predominantly Middle and Late Archaic Windy Ridge site and at the Woodland Rabon Creek site (House and Wogaman 1978; Wood and Gresham 1982).

Perhaps the most significant archaeological research program in the piedmont in recent years has been the University of Georgia's investigations in the Wallace Reservoir, along the upper Oconee River in north-central Georgia (Fish and Hally 1983). This work, which occurred from 1974 to 1977, included the survey of 14,000 acres in the floodpool and excavations at a number of sites (e.g., DePratter et al. 1975; Lee 1977; Smith 1981; Wood 1981; Shapiro 1983; Fish and Jefferies 1983).

Survey occurred both before and after the floodpool area was cleared, resulting in an almost tenfold increase in the number of sites discovered. The work in the Wallace Reservoir has led to the development of PaleoIndian and Archaic settlement models (O'Steen 1983; O'Steen et al. 1986), as well as a fine-grained chronology for the Mississippian period (Smith 1981, 1983; Rudolph 1983; Williams 1983; Williams and Shapiro 1987) that has had widespread application throughout the general region, including along the upper Savannah River.

The recent CRM projects that have occurred have complemented directed research programs conducted in the drainage over the same interval, such as Ferguson's (n.d.) survey for Mississippian sites, Goodyear's work with the Allendale chert quarries, and Brooks' (Brooks et al. 1986) geoarchaeological analyses documenting changing channel morphology. The two major, long term archaeological research programs that have occurred in the basin in recent years include the work in the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area and the ongoing program on the Department of Energy's Savannah River Plant (SRP) facility in Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina. The Russell Reservoir project brought together researchers from throughout the region for a comparatively brief but intense period. The project triggered an impressive body of research beyond the immediate results of the investigations that is continuing under the direction of a number of independent researchers. On the SRP, in contrast, a small team of investigators have been conducting an intensive program of archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis for almost 15 years (e.g., Hanson et al. 1978, 1981; Hanson and Most 1978; Brooks and Hanson 1978). Extensive excavations have been conducted at sites with major early Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, and historic components on the SRP in recent years which, when coupled with the survey data from the installation, provides a clear picture of the cultural sequence in this part of the drainage (e.g., Hanson 1980; Hanson and DePratter 1985; Anderson 1988a; Brooks and Hanson 1988; Sassaman n.d.; Sassaman and Radisch n.d.).

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, AND ARCHIVAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE REGION'S HISTORY

Our understanding of the historic aspects of the study area is less dependent on regional archaeological investigations, and emanates from a number of sources: history, oral history, archaeology, and architecture being the primary disciplines addressed during the cultural resources investigations of the Russell Reservoir. In general, the approach taken for the historical overview sought to present a detailed regional history with a focus on material culture. This approach was based on several factors. First, as The History Group notes (1981:19) the historical perception of the "solid South" has eroded in recent years; in its wake attention has finally been given to the paucity of regional histories from southern states. Regional history must serve as the foundation upon which a more complex southern history is built, yet the awareness of the need for regional history has only arisen in the past two decades. To date, regional southern studies have focused on two areas: the Chesapeake (Rutman and Rutman 1984; Kulikoff 1985)

and the lowcountry of South Carolina and Georgia (Joyner 1984; Smith 1985). The only regional study conducted within the general project vicinity is Burton's (1985) recently published examination of family and society in Edgefield, South Carolina. No attempts have been made to produce a comprehensive study for the upper piedmont.

A second deficiency in southern historiography is the failure to expand southern society beyond planters and slaves. Despite works such as Frank Owsley's (1965) seminal study, the "plain folk of the Old South" remain ignored by the bulk of southern scholars. This is due in part to a continued focus, and passion, for plantation studies, but also derives from a relative paucity of written documentation for small farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, and their brethren in the Old South. The following quote by Owsley (1965:vi) bears attention, especially in the present context:

Since, in the writing of our history, the plain folk of the Old South have been so long relegated either to obscurity or oblivion, it has been a task closely akin to archaeology to recover them.

A third point is that lacking in the regional studies cited above is a sense of social evolution, and even of history. Regional histories are generally tightly focused on relatively short segments of time, addressing a single "period" in history. While the tight temporal definition employed by these studies provides for a comprehensive understanding of one time in history, historical evolution within the region is lost. Thus the experience is somewhat akin to viewing only the central act of a play; there is no sense of how the actors came to be on stage, or of where they are going. The Russell Reservoir technical synthesis thus offers the opportunity to examine the full impact of history on one region of the South.

Finally, the majority of regional studies mentioned above employ only the traditional tools of history: written documents. Other lines of evidence, such as material culture, archaeology, architecture, settlement patterning, and oral history have not been used to reconstruct the regional history. While these aspects are less lucid, they can inform us about the life and culture of individuals without written histories, and should be important considerations of regional history.

The synthesis of the historic materials from the Russell Reservoir offers the opportunity to present a detailed regional history, covering the full span of the area's occupation, both temporally and in terms of the region's inhabitants. The variety of historic materials researched for the Russell Reservoir is unparalleled in the southeast, and is testimony to the comprehensive planning and sensitivity with which the historic studies were formulated and carried out. The goal of the historic synthesis is thus to intertwine each thread of historic knowledge: archaeology, oral history, architectural history, and the documentary history, in order to produce a comprehensive regional study.

In order that the various strands of historic knowledge be integrated in a comprehensible fashion, a series of research topics drive the period discussions. These topics have been selected with several factors in mind. First, they represent legitimate concerns in the current historiography of the South. Second, they offer avenues through which the diverse types of data may be brought to bear on a single question. Third, they contribute extensions of critical questions raised by researchers working in the reservoir. Finally, they expand the realm of traditional historic research by incorporating perspectives from archaeology and anthropology. The research topics selected for the synthesis include the following:

Settlement Patterning. Settlement patterning was a concern for a number of researchers of the reservoir (Orser et al. 1987; Drucker et al. 1983; Gray 1983; The History Group 1981; Worthy 1983). This topic offers perhaps the broadest research perspective with which to integrate the various types of data available for the reservoir. For example, settlement patterning as studied across the project area will incorporate data from Taylor and Smith (1978) and Goodyear et al. (1983) as well as individual site studies. Settlement patterning also offers the opportunity to track land use over time. At the site specific level, settlement patterning can address the relation among structures at individual sites, to determine how these relations were affected by: (a) economic status; (b) ethnicity; (c) time; (d) the nature of the agricultural or industrial enterprise of a particular site; (e) the division of labor; and (f) other factors. Here, information produced by Worthy (1983), as well as material included in other reports (Orser et al. 1987; Drucker et al. 1983; Grey 1983), is of value. Finally, settlement pattern studies offer the opportunity to address ethnic community formation (Ramsey et al. 1986) and the influence of kinship on settlement patterns (The History Group 1981:78), a factor not considered by many archaeologists, but one which has proven valid in other settlement studies (c.f., Joyce 1981).

Social Organization. Perhaps no other topic in southern history demands as much attention as social organization. The Russell studies offer the opportunity to consider social organization at its full scale: comparing plantation structure (Orser et al. 1987) to that of small farms (Gray 1983); cross-comparing economies, such as industrial (Newman 1984) with agricultural; and comparing antebellum and postbellum relations between blacks and whites (Orser et al. 1987; Ramsey et al. 1986). The material garnered from the Russell research which can be used to address social organization includes archaeologically recovered remains, documents, oral history, and architecture. Folklorist Henry Glassie (1976), for example, contends that social relations can be considered through the internal divisions of domestic structures, and the Russell materials offer an excellent opportunity to address this hypothesis, since they include floor plans for dwellings associated with the full range of social and ethnic groups in the area, and from a variety of periods in the reservoir's history. Thus social organization can receive attention from a number of perspectives, offering the opportunity to more fully explicate the social relations of the Old and New South.

The Transformation of the South. The period scheme naturally lends itself to an examination of the transformations which shaped southern society. Here, a

materialist-evolutionist approach will be employed, which assumes that the social structure and ideology of the region will be directly influenced by the economic base (Harris 1980), but that there will also be feedback from the social and ideological structure to the economy (White 1949). For example, the hesitant development of industry in the region may be understood not only from the economics (i.e. the demand for capital made by the plantation economy), but also as a factor of regional self-sufficiency and isolation. Thus the major transitions which constitute the breaks in the period format will be explained in terms of economic behavior, and the corresponding response and influence of society and ideology.

The Material World. Once beyond the ornate interiors of plantation mansions, the material culture of the South has drawn little attention. A variety of materials recovered during the historic research in the Russell Reservoir offer a remedy to this oversight. The archaeological remains from a number of sites offer the opportunity to address the world of planters, slaves, tenants, sharecroppers, small farmers, and frontiersmen. The archaeology is bolstered, and in places contradicted, by the information contained in a number of informative inventories recorded during the project research. The comparison of archaeological remains with inventories has been demonstrated as an illuminating means of determining not only the formation of the archaeological record, but also shifts in the composition of the material and ideological world over time (Garrow and Wheaton 1986).

Pattern in the Archaeological and Historical Record. A basic assumption of archaeology is that behavior is "patterned," following set rules and norms, and that this patterning can be recovered archaeologically (South 1977). Patterning can be evaluated in the Russell Reservoir through several techniques. Given the number of historic sites either tested or excavated, it should be possible to determine refuse disposal patterns and to compare and contrast these patterns across time, for varying ethnic groups, and as a product of socio-economic scale. This information will aid not only the discussion of how historic persons perceived of their surrounding environment, but will also be of value in determining the types of loci in which historic refuse might be anticipated for particular site types. Pattern can also be discussed in terms of the composition of artifact assemblages and their distribution by functional groups. Pattern analysis also extends to settlement patterning, and the behavioral constants dictating the relations of structures will be discussed.

CONCLUSIONS

While it is clear that an extensive body of archaeological research occurred in the Savannah River basin prior to the construction of the Richard B. Russell Reservoir, it is also evident that very little work had been done in the upper reaches of the drainage. Investigations from the time of C. C. Jones and C. B. Moore in the 19th century to the WPA of the 1930s and the CRM projects of the

1970s and 1980s had tended to focus on the mouth, the coastal plain, and the fall line areas of the drainage. In earlier years the piedmont was ignored because few spectacular remains were thought present. The trend in recent years has been simply due to the inaccessibility of the area. With the exception of the Russell project area, virtually the entire upper part of the drainage was flooded in the 1950s and 1960s with minimal historical or archaeological analysis. When major investigations have occurred in the piedmont, they have either been in the interriverine area, well away from the main channel, or in the floodplains of other drainages. The Russell Reservoir investigations are thus doubly important, not only for what they can tell us about human occupation in this portion of the drainage, but also for shaping our perspective on life in the general region.