These stories and articles were originally posted online on the SGA's website, and are presented in their complete form there, at http://thesga.org. To make this printable PDF version, some photographs and graphic elements have been removed.

**President's Message: Preparing for Archaeology Month 2011—and more**

Submitted by Catherine Long (sgapresident@thesga.org)

Spring has sprung—I hope this issue of *The Profile* finds everyone well and renewing their chapter and SGA memberships! We appreciate your continued support of SGA and its mission to preserve Georgia's rich archaeological sites for future generations. We could not do it without your assistance.

We are anxiously awaiting SGA's annual Spring Meeting in beautiful McDonough, Henry County, on May 13th and 14th. We look forward to hearing great papers—a few on prehistoric research followed by the organization's Business Meeting and an afternoon of Civil War themed presentations. Don’t forget meetings are a great place to catch up with colleagues and see old friends and of course make new friends! We hope you will stick around and join us for a group tour of Nash Farm and the Historical Military Museum and Veterans Wall of Honor at Heritage Park on Sunday, May 15th.

Final preparations are underway for the annual *Archaeology Month* poster and lesson plan—*Gone But Not Forgotten: Rediscovering the Civil War Through Archaeology*. Calling all volunteers—we invite you to assist in the preparations of these posters as they are sent across Georgia. Check the website to catch up on all the great Archaeology Month events taking place all over the state. Invite a friend to learn more about the fascinating field of archaeology. We encourage you to pre-register for this educational and entertaining event!

SGA has exciting news to report—the *Frontiers in the Soil* Committee, led by Betsy Shirk, is working together to address the logistics of selling the last remaining 7700 copies of *Frontiers in the Soil*—details are available here. This is a wonderful publication that introduces archaeology to students of any age and is a great gift for a young archaeologist.

Lynn Pietak represented SGA and GCPA at the annual state social studies fair in Hampton, where she honored two projects on behalf of these organizations (details online here). We seek to encourage the study of archaeology by Georgia students as they will be the future caretakers of these great resources.

The Board of Directors and Officers are working on several committees including the Membership, Advocacy, Website and Communication, Chapter Relations, the Endowment, Archaeology Month, and more. Several goals are emerging as the leadership team seeks to improve membership numbers with institutions and consider a young person membership, evaluate the impact of using social media (SGA is on Facebook) and consider the logistics of online payment, further attention is dedicated to improving communication and expectations of SGA’s active Chapters. The Archaeology Month Committee has contacted the Regional Educational Service Agencies (RESA) across Georgia to review the impact and coordination of these outreach efforts. Much positive feedback was received from the educational community. The ArchaeoBus also continues to receive many requests and positive response. We certainly could not do these initiatives without the support from the public and private sectors.

It is a great pleasure to serve with such a fantastic group of individuals who bring innovative ideas and enthusiasm to Georgia archaeology. I hope to see you at the Spring Meeting!

[Click here](http://thesga.org/category/publications/the-profile/spring-2011-issue/?print=yes) for information on registering for the Spring 2011 meeting. [Click here](http://thesga.org/category/publications/the-profile/spring-2011-issue/?print=yes) to access all stories regarding the Spring Meeting.
Click here to read about ongoing events associated with Archaeology Month 2011. Click here to check out the SGA's newly revamped calendar of upcoming events.

BOOK NOTES

Colonoware Examined: Another Heritage Remembered
Submitted by Karen Denham Downen, BFA, MHP (Graduate Certificate in Native American Studies Potter, Educator and Preservationist)

Colonoware Examined: Another Heritage Remembered is now available for purchase. All proceeds are used to fund activities and publications of the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology.

Click here to view the table of contents, acknowledgements and figures listed in the book.

Topics in this volume include:

Chapter 1: Clay Technologies and Regional Cultural Interactions
Chapter 2: Beginnings of African American Archaeology and Identification of Slave Made Pottery
Chapter 3: Colonoware Repositories and Examination of Colonoware Shards
Chapter 4: Replication Tests

This historical archaeology series is made possible by membership funds from the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology. The series emphasizes the publication of theses at the Masters and PhD levels, as well as other contributions to knowledge. These volumes are distributed at low cost as a contribution to research in historical archaeology. Those interested in publishing in this series should contact Stan South at the University of South Carolina at 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

This forty-ninth volume was contributed by Karen Denham Downen on her examination of Colonoware, a pottery type of great interest to historical archaeologists and others interested in that ware. It was conducted as an Independent Study for the Masters Degree in Heritage Preservation at Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, Richard Laub, Director.

Stanley South, Publisher

Volumes in Historical Archaeology: No. 49

Colonoware Examined: Another Heritage Remembered
An Overview of Past and Current Research on South Carolina and Georgia Colonoware: Including Initial Assessment of Representative, Excavated Pottery and Shards and Comparison with known Ceramic Technology

By: Karen Denham Downen


Volumes in Historical Archeology, 49, is available for purchase. The cost is $20.00, make checks payable to: The University of South Carolina (Reference: account z100)

Mail to: Stan South SCIAA, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 (ALL proceeds go to fund future activities of the conference and future publications).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO VISIT • EVENTS INFORMATION

Scull Shoals Heritage Festival, Saturday, April 30th, 2011
Submitted by Allen Vegotsky

Scull Shoals Heritage Festival organized by the Friends of Scull Shoals is planned for April 30th, 2011, 9:30 AM–4:00 PM. Please see poster attached. It will be an exciting day with tours, crafts, food (probably should have listed that first), old time music, entertainment and more. If you’re not familiar with Scull Shoals, it is an historic and archaeological site on the Oconee River in the Oconee National Forest and located between Athens and Greensboro, Georgia. It is now in ruins but was once a frontier village where Creek Indians and European pioneers once lived in proximity (sometimes peacefully) and, later during Georgia’s industrial revolution, the town took advantage of water power to build mills and a factory town.

http://thesga.org/category/publications/the-profile/spring-2011-issue/?print=yes
Events include:

On stage: Dr. Jack Wynn as the old time storekeeper, Dr. Allen Vegotsky as the herb/pharmacist-doctor, and Mary Ruth Moore reading family Civil War letters

9:30 AM and 1:00 PM: Guided Mill Ruins History Tour by author Bob Skarda

2:00 PM: Spring Blooms at the Durham Herb Trail talk with Debbie Cosgrove, Jana Otis, and Dr. Allen Vegotsky

Click here to access a one-page PDF poster advertising the festival. A donation of $8 to the Friends of Scull Shoals is suggested per vehicle.

JUST FOR KIDS • SOCIAL STUDIES FAIR AWARDS • TEACHER/STUDENT

Georgia Social Studies Fair 2011 archaeology awards
Submitted by Lynn Pietak, SGA Board Member

In my role as an SGA board member, I was asked by President Catherine Long to attend the Georgia Social Studies Fair 2011, to give awards sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) and the Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists (GCPA). The fair was held at Dutchtown High School in Hampton, Georgia.

I brought my daughter, Natasha, a second grader, to experience the fair, to see what it entails, and, of course, to inspire her to be a participant when she is older (participation ranges from 5th to 12th graders). Students from all over the state compete each year for various prizes given out by the Georgia Leadership for the Social Studies and other organizations including National Archives at Atlanta, Friends of the Georgia Archives and History, New Georgia Encyclopedia, SGA and GCPA.

Natasha was fascinated by the variety and types of projects submitted for prizes at the fair, which included entries in all areas of social studies: history, political science, sociology and social psychology, anthropology, economics and geography. A few interesting titles included: “Bullying,” “Slavery in America,” “Walmart: Friend or Foe?” and “Can You Pass the Citizenship Test?”

Some projects were elaborate visual displays and others showed the results of extensive research. Written reports accompanied each. In order to get to the State Fair, these students already won prizes at the local and regional levels and received assistance and support from their dedicated teachers and parents. Among other outstanding qualities, a multi-disciplined approach to their given research question is what won the SGA and GCPA prizes for sixth grader Caleb Spurling, “How Did the Canton Textile Mills Affect the Growth of Canton?” and eighth grader Scotty Kent, “Andersonville vs. Elmira: Does Your Family History Impact Your View of the Past?”

Both projects drew on family histories, which sparked interest in the subjects these students chose to pursue. Both participants looked at change over time using a variety of sources including material culture, documentary and archival information, architecture and oral histories.

My daughter and I really enjoyed attending the fair! Congratulations to our winners!!

PHOTO GALLERIES • RESEARCH ARTICLES

Scouts learn what Real Archaeology is
Submitted by David Chamness

Boy Scouts from Troop 125 in Holly Springs, Georgia performed some real life science by helping William Phillips, an Eagle Scout from Troop 11 of Gainesville, Georgia in early May 2010.

Under the supervision of Dr. Jack Wynn, an archaeologist from North Georgia College and State University, the boys visited a site in Hall County, Georgia that Mr. Phillips has long suspected was a center of Native American activity in the past.

Mr. Phillips, who is currently studying to be an archaeologist himself, is working with Dr. Wynn and the Society for Georgia Archaeology to document the site. They had already done a site survey and performed a preliminary shovel test, which proved that there was some activity in the field, but he needed much more data. They needed more shovel tests to determine exactly how extensive the site was, and where the best place would be to locate a larger dig site.

Thirteen boys and seven adult Scouters met with Dr. Wynn, Mr. Phillips and four SGA volunteers in the early morning hours with shovels, sharpened wooden stakes and survey tape. Since the field had already been surveyed, we began by using the tape measures and stakes to precisely measure out and mark the locations of the new test holes. Once the locations were marked, the scouts broke up into four teams, each with several scouts, a parent or two, and an adult archaeologist.
The boys cleared away the kudzu in a six foot circle before beginning to dig. While the experienced archaeologists looked on, one scout would lift a shovel-full of dirt into a screen, where another scout would agitate the dirt and sometimes use gloved hands to break up the clumps. The sifted dirt fell through the screen, while roots, stones and artifacts stayed behind.

It wasn’t very long before the excited voice of one scout rang out “We found a sherd!” About ten centimeters down in the first test hole, the scout had uncovered a small piece of pottery that had lain underground for somewhere around 1600 years.

After carefully marking the location of the first find on the survey form, the scout carried the pot fragment around to show everyone working at the site what it was he had found.

Once everyone had seen the artifact, he placed it in an awaiting paper bag that had been prepared and marked with the location of the test hole and the depth at which the artifact had been found.

Before too long, another group of boys had found something, also. In no time, all four groups were huddled over their respective screens, pulling pot sherds (or sometimes just rocks) out and placing them in the specimen bags.
At the end of the day, dozens of pottery fragments had been found, along with a few ground stone artifacts. The artifacts all had to be cleaned and categorized, which was done at a nearby farmhouse. The boys learned that science isn’t always done the way it appears to be in the movies, but finding bits and pieces of the ancient past can be just as exciting. The data collected will be used as part of the research Mr. Phillips is conducting and Mr. Phillips plans to publish it in the SGA journal Early Georgia when it is completed.

**MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION • SGA NOTICES ONLINE**

**Membership in SGA—a minute with new Secretary Baughman**

Submitted by Pamela Baughman, SGA Secretary (sgasecretary@thesga.org)

I took over for long-serving secretary Tom Gresham in October of 2010, and I am excited to have the opportunity to continue to serve SGA, meet current members, encourage new memberships, and interact with the SGA Leadership. As Secretary, my responsibilities include handling membership information/data, correspondence with members, archiving of important organizational documentation, and recording of minutes for the meetings of the Board and Officers. I previously served on the Board of Directors for two shortened terms, from 2006-2010, so it is especially interesting for me to support SGA in this new way. I hope to continue to improve the contribution of this office to the SGA organization, but I need every member’s help! Please contact me to update any information or address any concerns. You can always reach me via the SGA address, PO Box 693, Athens, GA 30603 or via email.

If you don’t know already, membership in SGA is an outstanding value! For a basic individual membership fee of $25 (other categories are available, see membership form), you can be engaged in archaeology in Georgia on multiple levels—local, regional, and statewide—as you join amateurs and professionals in lectures, fieldwork, meetings, and other events focused on promoting the preservation of archaeological sites, the study of archaeological data, and the education of the general public about archaeological issues. You will receive a scholarly journal, with peer-reviewed articles detailing the latest news and thought on archaeology in Georgia, and you will always be kept up-to-date, connected, and involved via the Profile newsletter and SGA website. SGA also sponsors Georgia’s Archaeology Month (May), offering events focused on archaeology and meetings with lectures and tours (including discounts for members). Membership also gives you a vote in Society business matters; with this vote, or by volunteering for a leadership or committee position, you can help chart the way for SGA and archaeology in Georgia, and you can share your skills with a wide archaeological community. So, don’t just get involved in SGA for Archaeology Month only, make sure you join us and “get into Georgia’s past” all year long!

**GET ON THE BUS (ArchaeoBus that is)!**

**MEMBERSHIP LEVELS/DUES:**

Click [here](http://thesga.org/category/publications/the-profile/spring-2011-issue/?print=yes) to download the membership form.
Individual $25: regular membership for an individual
Family $30: regular membership for 2 individuals in a family unit
Student $15: membership for a currently enrolled student, please send copy of ID with payment
Institutional $75: membership for libraries, universities, or organizations
Chapter $25: SGA chapters receive one regular membership with benefits
-$5: Chapter members who also become SGA members receive a discount on SGA membership dues in their chosen category (see chapter listing and map to see where you could “fit in” with SGA on the local/regional level)

[SGA membership runs January to December.]

ARCHAEOLOGY 101 • WEEKLY PONDER

Making money may not be a long-term solution
Submitted by Sammy Smith (sammy@thesga.org)

How do you make money?
(Get a job? Ask mom? Umm....)

How do you make money—if you're a “country”?
(Hmm....)


Ben Tarnoff, in a March 14th, 2011 article titled “Money for Nothing” in the New York Times online, discusses activities of the Confederate treasury in 1861.

Jefferson Davis had been inaugurated president of the Confederacy a month earlier, and, as Tarnoff reports, on March 9th:

...the congressmen passed a bill that gave the Confederate treasury the power to print notes. The amount they authorized was relatively small: only $1 million. In the coming months, however, that number would increase dramatically. Over time, Confederate paper currency would outgrow its modest origins in Montgomery and become the South’s single most important source of revenue—the financial fuel without which the machinery of its government would cease to function.

So, how did governments of this time “earn” money? Tarnoff writes:

In those days, tariffs provided the federal government with most of its income. Memminger [Secretary of the Confederate treasury Christopher Gustavus Memminger, a delegate from South Carolina] instructed customs officers to continue collecting it as before. He also borrowed money from Southern banks and issued bonds. Confiscated bullion from federal mints in New Orleans and Dahlonega, Ga., offered another infusion of funds.
However, as the war went on, a funding crisis arose. Secretary Memminger proposed a taxation program. The proposition was not embraced; resistance was strong. Thus:

As the optimism of the Confederacy’s first months receded, a difficult reality set in. Memminger faced a headstrong Congress, recalcitrant states, and interminable logistical challenges. The Southern economy was agricultural, illiquid: New York City’s banks had more coin in their vaults than all the Southern banks combined.

Printing money became the only option to raise funds. As the presses churned out more bills, inflation set in—and undermined the war effort.

As Tarnoff points out, this short-term solution became a long-term dilemma.

Think of other examples of short-term solutions that are not long-term solutions. They can be present-day or from history. They can be from your own life, or from the greater world. Login and join the discussion.

Click here to go to the Tarnoff/NYTimes story. The Tarnoff article is one of a series called “Disunion,” collected online here.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DNR-Historic Preservation Division hires two new archaeologists

Submitted by Richard Moss (DNR-Historic Preservation Division)

The Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources now employs two additional archaeologists, Rachel Black and Richard Moss. Black serves as a review archaeologist and is primarily responsible for assessing archaeological investigations conducted by/or for the Georgia Department of Transportation. Staff archaeologist Moss conducts archaeological surveys on state lands to identify and protect archaeological sites threatened by foresting activities.

Rachel Black obtained a Bachelors Degree in Anthropology from the University of Tennessee, a Masters Degree in Bioarchaeology from the University of Arkansas, and is currently working on her PhD in Historic Bioarchaeology at the University of Florida. She specializes in the study of social stratification based on race, ethnicity, class, gender, and age through archaeological means. She has 10 years experience in archaeology primarily in cultural resource management and Section 106 review and compliance concentrating in the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic United States.

Richard Moss attended the University of Georgia where he received his Bachelors Degree in Anthropology in 2007 and his Masters Degree in Archaeological Resource Management in 2010. Prior to working for DNR, Richard worked with several cultural resource management firms on survey and testing projects throughout the Southeast. His interests lie in the prehistoric archaeology of Georgia and the Southeast, especially the Mississippian Period.

In addition to their primary duties, both new hires bring additional skills to the archaeology section of the division. Rachel has experience in historic cemetery site file management and preservation consultation while Richard has GIS experience. Additionally, both Black and Moss assist in HPD's public education and outreach initiatives.

ONLINE NEWS AND RESEARCH

2012 state budget: Georgia Archives funding reduced in HB 78

'Tis the season for budget negotiations. Here's the news about the Georgia Archives budget, according to Friends of Georgia Archives & History Chair Virginia Shadron (online here).

The Georgia Archives, as their website says: “identifies and preserves Georgia's most valuable historical documents.” The Georgia Archives are in Morrow, and are a service offered under the Secretary of the State.

The Fiscal Year 2012 budget that passed the Georgia House of Representatives on March 11th as HB 78 includes budget reductions that probably will result in the State Archives closing its doors to the public. The budget contains two items that together would reduce the Archives’ budget by at least $300,000.

Over 65% of the $4.6 million Archives base budget, already heavily pared by cuts over preceding years, goes to pay fixed costs (think rent, utilities, etc.), which cannot be reduced.

This means the target for the cuts will be staff. And if the staff is reduced, the Georgia Archives probably will have to close to
the public, Friends of Georgia Archives & History Chair Virginia Shadron says in an open letter online here.

This House Bill now goes to the Senate. Contact your Senator now if you are concerned about this situation.

Archaeologists use records stored at the Georgia Archives regularly in their research. Most materials are not online, so visiting the Archives is the only way to obtain the unique information stored there.

Note that in 2011 dollars, Shadron reports, the Georgia Archives' 1982 budget was over $7.5 million, and the staff numbered 90. The projected 2012 budget in the House Bill could only support a staff of 18.

EVENTS INFORMATION • GOLDEN ISLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

GIAS's April meeting: Speaker will be Mack Carlton

The Antiquarian is the newsletter of the SGA's newest chapter, The Golden Isles Archaeological Society. Read the March 2011 issue by clicking here.

The next GIAS meeting will be at 7 PM on April 12th at the St. Simons Elementary School cafeteria, 805 Ocean Boulevard. Mack Carlton, GIAS member, will be the speaker. He will bring the story of the Pikes Bluff Battle, mentioned in this inscription from the historic marker:

In circa 1740, James Oglethorpe established a watch house west of here on the bank of the Frederica River. In 1745, Edward Kimber described this site as a place “from whence they can see Vessels a great Way to the Northward” and it served as a lookout for Fort Frederica. A corporal’s guard was stationed at the watch house under the charge of Richard Pike, an indentured servant who had been maimed in public service. Pike and his wife, the daughter of a freeholder at Fort Frederica, lived on this site, which became known as Pike’s Bluff.

During the Revolutionary War on 19 April 1778, Samuel Elbert accompanied by American forces captured three British vessels near Fort Frederica. Throughout the Revolutionary period, Pike’s Bluff was owned by Lachlan McIntosh. McIntosh was the son of John McIntosh Mohr who, in 1736, established the town of Darien, located in present day McIntosh County.

GIAS meetings are normally the first Tuesday of the month; this meeting date had to be changed due to a school holiday.

EVENTS INFORMATION

Moccasin Bend walking tour planned

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park invites the public to participate in a walking tour along the corridor of the old Federal Road on Moccasin Bend. The two hour program begins at 4 PM on Sunday, March 13th, and will be led by National Military Park Historian Jim Ogden. The tour will gather in the parking lot of the Chattanooga Bakery, 900 Manufacturers Road, on Moccasin Bend; look for the “Special Event” signs along Manufacturers Road west of US 27 and the park ranger who will direct you to the parking area. A formal, developed trail is not yet in place so some of the route will include varying surfaces along old farm roads and utility right-of-ways once we cross Pineville Road. Please wear rugged, comfortable and supportive footwear and clothing suitable for the weather.

This early spring, late afternoon walk will explore a bit of the “hidden” history at the Moccasin Bend National Archeological District along the corridor (but not always the exact alignment) of one of the branches of the old Federal Road. It will move across the ground where a party in the Cherokee Removal traveled in 1838 and take a look at the site of long-important Brown’s Ferry, over the Tennessee River. In addition, historian Ogden will relate the story of the risky and daring seizure of Brown’s Ferry in the Civil War as part of the effort that saved the Union army in Chattanooga from being starved into submission by opening the “Cracker Line” into the city.

Access a PDF of this announcement by clicking here.

GOLDEN ISLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY • JUST FOR KIDS • TEACHER/STUDENT

It’s not what you find, but what you find out

Submitted by Kelly Woodard (kelly@thesga.org)
Linda Lane, member of SGA’s local chapter Golden Isles Archaeological Society (GIAS) wrote an article for Dig magazine titled “It’s Not What You Find-But What You Find Out.” Dig magazine is published for children ages nine and older in partnership with Archaeology magazine. Its main focus is making archaeology, paleontology, and earth sciences interesting to children. The colorful cover targets children going to camp with the phrase All You Want to Know About Field Camps, which educates children ages seven and up how to get involved with field schools and other volunteer opportunities around the country.

In the current issue of Dig, Lane’s article details to young readers how fourth grade students in Glynn County, Georgia, learn to use the scientific method, mapping, observation, and concluding from archaeological data and research. Glynn County students use their classroom exercises to excavate with their peers as an experienced archaeologist would through the use of trowels, brushes, dust pans, gloves, knee pads, goggles, grid maps and their very own field journal. After field excavation, the students are introduced to the lab to wash, catalog, weigh and measure artifacts.

The Parks as Classroom Archaeology Education Program, established in 1994, prides itself for the hands on teaching of archaeology to over 1100 fourth grade students in Glynn County. The local teachers are trained to instruct students in history of the town and Fort Frederica. As a result, archaeology has been adopted into the fourth grade curriculum. Students and teachers take part in a week long workshop on site at Fort Frederica and in the archaeology Lab at Oglethorpe Elementary.

The students in the Fort Frederica program have the unique opportunity to excavate authentic artifacts. When the site was originally excavated, storage was an issue, so the lead archaeologist decided to rebury artifacts that he deemed less important in the initial investigation. The artifacts the students recover are taken to the Oglethorpe Lab where students identify and classify them through a curation process. At Fort Frederica, much information was lost in the initial investigation, but the children in Glynn County have the opportunity to participate and learn about archaeology and its importance at a young age. Lane put it best when she said that “while Fort Frederica may have lost in one way, the students have certainly gained.”

NWGAS March 10th meeting entitled Creek and Cherokee at Chattanooga’s Moccasin Bend Site

Submitted by Jim Langford (jlangford@fc-solutions.com)

The next meeting of the Northwest Georgia Archaeology Society is Thursday, March 10th, 2011, at the Etowah Indian Mounds Site near Cartersville. The meeting begins at 7:00pm. See below for directions.

We have a great program Creek and Cherokee at Chattanooga’s Moccasin Bend Site, presented by Dr. Nick Honerkamp of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Dr. Honerkamp will first present an overview of the extensive prehistoric and historic resources at this National Historic Landmark site located just across the river from downtown Chattanooga. He will then address the local controversy about Creek (or pre-Creek) and Cherokee occupations at Moccasin Bend. He will do so by placing the site in a larger regional prehistoric context that also includes the impacts of the three 16th century Spanish entradas in the Southeast, one of which is believed to have reached the Chattanooga region. The impact of the Trail of Tears concludes the discussion.

Located at the toe of Lookout Mountain, Moccasin Bend is one of America’s most unique and scenic archaeological sites—located at a significant geographic and geologic crossroads. The National Park Service protects and manages the site—and is now developing ideas about how to tell the Moccasin Bend story to the public.

Dr. Honerkamp serves as the Director of the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. He is a recipient of the UT National Alumni Association Outstanding Teacher Award and a UC Foundation Professorship. He received his BA, MA, and PhD degrees in Anthropology at the University of Florida under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, and like his mentor he has pursued research at both prehistoric and historic sites for his entire career.

Dr. Honerkamp’s papers, reports and publications include articles on British colonial diets in the Southeast, urban archaeology in Chattanooga, Savannah, and Charleston, industrial archaeology at the Bluff Furnace site, the history of the Citico Mound, the excavation of a 5600-year-old Middle Archaic campsite on the banks of the Tennessee River, and the excavation of Gullah-Geechee slave sites on the Georgia coast. When not engaged in archaeology, he is an avid long distance runner and biker (road and mountain), and plays bass guitar in two rock bands in Chattanooga—Lumbar Five and The Pool.

The Etowah Indian Mounds Historic Site is located at 813 Indian Mounds Road, Cartersville, Georgia. You may take Exit 288—Cartersville, Main Street—off of I-75 and follow the brown signs through downtown Cartersville to reach the site.

We invite the public to attend any meeting of the NWGA Archaeological Society.
2011: January and February observations on thesga.org
Submitted by Sammy Smith (sammy@thesga.org)

The SGA’s website continues to be popular in the opening months of 2011.

After a dip in November 2010 through January 2011 in daily pageviews, a measure not just of how many visitors the website has, but how much exploring they do, our February average daily pageviews were 356. That’s a lot of eyeballs!

Indeed, our average daily count of unique visitors is similarly up in February 2011. Unique visitors is not a count of people exactly, but of visitors from a particular internet location. All computers in a household, coffeeshop, or classroom would normally count as a single unique visitor. Obviously, we probably have more human visitors than the “unique visitors” figures reflect.

Now consider these two graphs of visitor loyalty, for January and February 2011. Visitor loyalty is how many repeat visits are made by computers from the same internet location. Here’s the January figures:

![Visitor Loyalty Graph for January 2011]

And here’s the ones for February:

![Visitor Loyalty Graph for February 2011]
Note that the high categories differ for the two months, but for January 183 “people” visited our website, thesga.org, 26 or more times. In February, 268 “people” visited at least 26 times. If the visitors are one person, this means that many individuals visited the website approximately every other day—or even more often!

Also, the one-time visitor counts decreased slightly in February as a percentage of all visits. This all indicates that our website is building a higher count of repeat visitors, and some are real fans!

Email the website’s Content Editor and The Profile Editor Kelly Woodard by clicking here with your story for this website—you know it’ll be read! (The Profile is the quarterly on-line newsletter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology.)

To read more stories about this website, click here.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO VISIT

Cultural heritage tourism: Main Street USA
Submitted by Kelly Woodard (kelly@thesga.org)

MSNBC recently featured this story praising the flourishing Main Street Program located in Thomasville, Georgia. This news reel discusses how Thomasville’s award-winning program is helping the small Georgian town prosper, even during a recession.

Thomasville, Georgia, prides its Main Street Program through its intimate relationship with small businesses implementing historic preservation as a means to bring a small community closer together. Whether the city is assisting historic property owners with renovation and restoration of buildings or providing opportunities to participate in match grant programs provided by the City of Thomasville to encourage façade restoration, the program works aggressively to pursue redevelopment of threatened areas and properties through the Downtown Development Authority.

Established in 1980, the National Trust for Historic Preservation created the Main Street Program which currently focuses attention to the success of small businesses, especially retail shops, restaurants, and locally unique businesses. The underlying premise of this model is to promote economic development through historic preservation. With the Main Street Model, it is possible to keep bustling sidewalks in downtown and local districts well into the evening hours through the implementation of theaters, restaurants, and other entertainment businesses which leads to economic growth for the local economy through what is known as Cultural Heritage Tourism.

The Natural Trust defines Cultural Heritage Tourism as traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present, including cultural, historic and natural resources. The main goals of cultural heritage tourism include improving the quality of life for residents as well as serving cultural heritage travelers who will most likely stay longer and spend more money than travelers who are not affiliated with local history and its cultural environment.

Although the main street program seems flawless, it is important to understand that these historic models must not become as large as to destroy the attractions that created cultural heritage tourism in the first place. Local infrastructure, which includes roads, airports, water supplies, public services, and historical and archaeological sites must be able to handle the increase of visitors and populations.

In my opinion, the Main Street model is culturally, economically and realistically a step in the right direction as a means to build local relationships and economies as our society begins to move away from giant retailers and industrial farming models. Local is in; just look at our food preferences (local farms) and clothing choices (local boutiques). Historic and archaeological sites fit perfectly within this model. Sites must make their way into these local economic models by gaining the interest of the public and making people aware of what the past has to offer.

GOLDEN ISLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY • MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL CENTERS

March 1st GIAS meeting: Visitor’s Club of the Brunswick Board of Trade in the late 1930s
Submitted by Kelly Woodard (kelly@thesga.org)

The Golden Isles Archaeological Society will hold their monthly meeting Tuesday, March 1, 2011, at St. Simons Elementary School-805 Ocean Blvd., St. Simons Island, GA 31522, in the cafeteria at 7:00pm. The GIAS meetings are always free and open to the public.

Dr. Kevin Kiernan, member of the board of directors for the Society for Georgia Archaeology is lecturer for the March meeting. Dr. Kiernan is a resident on St. Simons Island. His topic is Archaeology and the Visitor’s Club of the Brunswick Board of Trade in the
Late 1930s.

The Visitor’s Club is the handsome tabby building, worthy and in need of historic preservation, at the entrance to the St. Simons Island causeway. It was designed in 1930 by the noted architect, Francis Louis Abreu, for the Brunswick Board of Trade and the Sea Island Company. In addition to greeting visitors to the Island and the Lower Coast of Georgia, the building was used to display exhibitions of artifacts, as they were excavated from the Airport and other prehistoric Indian sites on the Island and its vicinity.

Kiernan’s presentation discusses the building’s significance and some archaeological exhibits it housed from excavations conducted during the Great Depression.

Note: The GIAS April meeting will be held Tuesday, April 12, 2011, due to school holiday.

ON THE LEVEL

Dr. Zachary Hruby: Life at Georgia State University
Submitted by Zachary Hruby (Georgia State University)

I have been loving my time at Georgia State University, I think it is a great place for giving power to the people through education. We have such a diverse student body that it seems to inspire me. As a product of a middle-class family, I appreciate an institution that does not discriminate.

Before coming to Atlanta, I read a news article about Atlanta being the second most dangerous city in the country. It is crazy; I was mugged two weeks ago, so I understand the anger and desperation that can occur on the streets. I think education is the best way to get past our differences and become aware of social inequality, especially in anthropology, which teaches that racial prejudice is a social ill, and that through education about ethnic origin comes personal power; the power to make life better.

I personally teach about archaeology of the Western US and Mesoamerica, in particular the Maya. I do archaeological research in the Maya area (Guatemala) with one of my goals as educating the local Maya living in my study area. The Maya today still practice their religion in much the same way as they did 2000 years ago. I hope to show through archaeology that the Maya are still here, that they still practice indigenous rituals, and that recognizing these historical and cultural factors will empower them to protect their cultural patrimony.

I love the GSU faculty in the Anthropology Department, they are collegial and among the best practicing anthropologists I have met. Everyone gets along and it is a real familial vibe. It is exciting for me to work in a department that wants to expand, and create a PhD degree program. With Dr. Jeffrey Glover, we have the chance of bringing one of the top Maya archaeological programs in the nation to Atlanta, Georgia.

Editor’s note: Dr. Zachary Hruby is a visiting lecturer in the Anthropology department at Georgia State University. His research foci are lithic technology, epigraphy, and iconography of the Ancient Maya and Mesoamerica in general. He has conducted field work and lithic analysis at the sites of Piedras Negras, Kaminaljuyu, El Zotz, Salama, Quirigua, and Eastern Guatemala, and Holmul. Dr. Hruby also works on hunters and gatherers and complex hunters and gatherers from the western United States and the Pacific Northwest.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO VISIT

Track Rock Gap site: a new vision of petroglyphs
Submitted by James Wettstaed (Heritage Program Manager/Forest Archaeologist Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests)

Track Rock Gap (9UN3) is the location of a series of rock carvings, or petroglyphs, made by Native Americans in Union County, Georgia on soapstone boulders. A collection of boulders at this location contain over a hundred carvings of a wide range of figures. It is one of the most significant rock art sites in the Southeastern United States and one of the few such sites located on public land in Georgia. Track Rock is located on the Blue Ridge Ranger District of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests.

The earliest evidence for carvings at Track Rock date back at least 3600 years. These carvings were the result of Native Americans removing pieces of soapstone to make bowls. Most of the carvings visible at Track Rock are more recent. Our best understanding of the site is that the carvings were made by Native Americans during repeated visits over several hundred years beginning around AD 1000. The Cherokee have a number of accounts relating to Track Rock and the area appears to have been important to them. It is likely that they created at least some of the carvings.

Beginning in 2009, the Forest Service began a series of projects to better manage and interpret this significant site. Although it is one of the best known rock art sites in the region, it was never completely recorded or studied. One of the first tasks involved hiring Johannes Loubser to conduct a complete baseline recording of the site. The site had previously been protected by four metal grates.
installed over the boulders to keep people from removing or vandalizing the boulders (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Previous site protection strategy**

Although this worked, it also made it hard to see the carvings. A single interpretive sign was located at the site. We totally redesigned the public access to the site, removed the grates, and installed several interpretive panels, and this work was completed in January 2011 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Current site protection strategy**

As part of the new interpretation, a summary of Loubser’s research can be found on the newly updated [Forest website](http://thesga.org). The website is designed to be viewed by visitors while they are actually at the site. We invite anyone interested to visit Track Rock Gap or the...
Please join us on Tuesday, March 8th at 7 PM for the regular monthly meeting of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society. The meeting will be at Fernbank Museum of Natural History, 767 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, 30307.

Dr. Zachary Hruby is a visiting lecturer in the Anthropology Department at Georgia State University. His research foci are lithic technology, epigraphy, and iconography of the Ancient Maya and Mesoamerica in general. He has conducted field work and lithic analysis at the sites of Piedras Negras (for the Ph.D.), Kaminaljuyu, El Zotz, Salama, Quirigua and Eastern Guatemala, and Holmul. Dr. Hruby also works on hunters and gatherers and complex hunters and gatherers from the western United States and the Pacific Northwest. His most recent research includes lithic analysis at the Classic Maya site of El Zotz, and an analysis of giant obsidian bifaces from Tuluwat Island in Humboldt County California.

For decades Maya archaeologists have explained the inclusion of flint and obsidian in royal tomb deposits as an elaborate means of waste disposal or in vague symbolic terms. These interpretations have never benefitted from a detailed technological analysis of the debitage itself. This presentation compares three royal tombs from El Peru-Waka, Piedras Negras, and El Zotz dating to the Early and Late Classic periods. In addition to a first ever technological analysis of tomb lithics, interpretations based on iconography, tomb goods, and the configuration of the debitage itself are made to reconstruct ancient Maya burial ritual in a social context.

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Henry County Chamber of Commerce; image from Google Maps street view.

Join us on Saturday, May 14th for the Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology. The theme for Archaeology Month is Gone But Not Forgotten: Rediscovering the Civil War through Archaeology.

Papers that focus on archaeological research in Georgia or the bordering states will be considered for the program. Each presenter should plan for a presentation of 20 minutes or less (including time for questions at the end). Please contact Catherine Long to submit your title by March 15 (in time to include presentation titles in The Profile) and please send your title and abstract (100 words) to her. First come, first served, the number of slots being limited to 9-10. For questions, please call 770.904.3503.

The conference will take place in the beautiful Hudgins Room at the Chamber of Commerce (1709 Highway 20 West, McDonough, Georgia 30253; map below). Coffee will be provided.

A tentative schedule is outlined below:

- **8:30am**—Registration and Coffee
- **9:00am**—Welcome
- **9:30am-11:00am**—General Presentations
- **11:00am**—Business Meeting
- **11:30am-1:00pm**—Lunch (on your own)
- **1:00pm-4:00pm**—Civil War Themed Presentations

The program will also feature a silent auction that benefits SGA's Endowment Fund.

All technology will be provided on site, please do not forget to bring your presentation on a memory stick. To learn more about the exciting, Spring Meeting, including hotel information and a group tour of Nash Farm and the Historical Military Museum and Veterans Wall of Honor at Heritage Park on Sunday, May 15th please review these stories on this website.

[Click here](#) to download a PDF of this story suitable for printing.

[Click here](#) to download a PDF about the Spring Meeting, including a map.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO VISIT

Sapelo Island lightkeeper’s house rediscovered

Submitted by Sammy Smith (sammy@thesga.org)

SGA leadership touring Sapelo Lighthouse area.

Remember back in February 2010 when the SGA leadership held the winter retreat near Darien? We even had this photo lead the story of our next-day visit to Sapelo Island. However, this photo better shows the lighthouse area.

Recently, archaeologists have discovered the buried remains of the original lightkeeper’s house, which the SGA group may have walked over during their visit. According to a February 2011 press release from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources’ Historic Preservation Division:

A team of volunteer and professional archaeologists have discovered the site of the original lightkeeper’s house on Sapelo Island, Georgia. The structure housed generations of lightkeepers and their families starting in 1820 until its collapse in a hurricane in 1898. Since the collapse of the ruins, probably in the early 1900s, its location had been lost.

Twelve volunteers shoveled, screened, and trowelled through hurricane-deposited sand under the guidance of archaeologists from the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, West Florida University, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Several inches into the sand, they discovered the foundations of the house, as well as a scatter of artifacts including glass from the lighthouse windows, which were blown out by the storm. Built in 1820, the lighthouse was in service until 1905 when it was deactivated. Following its 1998 restoration, it once again became a working aid to navigation.

State archaeologist and Historic Preservation Division Director Dr. Dave Crass said, “This is a great example of how volunteer archaeologists working hand-in-hand with professionals can contribute to the preservation of Georgia’s unique heritage.”

For more on Sapelo Island’s history and visiting the island, click here. For a link to the press release on the DNR website, click here.
Undergraduate research projects presented to GAAS

Submitted by Sammy Smith (sammy@thesga.org)

After the presentations, Dennis awarded each speaker with a GAAS t-shirt and a one-year free membership in the society, which is the customary recognition by GAAS for its speakers. Left to right: Dennis Blanton, Chris Glover, Kelly Woodard, Andrew Carlin, and Wes Patterson.

Undergraduate archaeology students affiliated with Georgia State University and Kennesaw State University, and interning at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History have been busy.

On Tuesday, February 8th, 2011, the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society (GAAS) met in the “big” auditorium at Fernbank Museum of Natural History for its monthly meeting, and four students made informative presentations about their recent investigations at the Glass Site, in south Georgia, to the group.

GAAS President Dennis Blanton introduced the evening’s presentations, saying he began the overall Glass Site project for Fernbank with a goal of public outreach, and that these students have made real research contributions as part of the project’s team. Dennis worked with Terry Powis at Kennesaw State University and Jeffrey Glover at Georgia State University to guide the students.

The fieldwork sought to locate a Spanish mission in south Georgia, but instead have been researching an unexpected, earlier Spanish component that surprised researchers in their first field season. The earlier materials may well be related to the trek of Hernando de Soto and his soldiers and camp-followers northeast from the Tallahassee area through south Georgia in the spring of 1540. Dennis believes that the de Soto group stopped at the Glass Site on the first of April.

The speakers were...

Comparative Study of Lamar Folded Rim Sherds—Chris Glover, Georgia State University

A previous study of Lamar folded rim sherds from the upper Oconee Valley showed that the width of the folded rim increased over time. Lamar is the name given to Native American pottery styles from this late Mississippian era. Chris looked at folded rim widths—and other distinctive features—for over 200 sherds from two sites in the area of the Glass Site, and the Glass Site itself. Chris thinks the upper Oconee pattern also held in south Georgia, but that’s a tentative assessment.

Re-Calibration of the Soto Route Across Southern Georgia using GIS—Wes Patterson, Georgia State University and Fernbank Museum of Natural History

Wes used 19th-century land survey maps showing overland foot trails and compared them to the route of the de Soto expedition proposed by Charles Hudson and colleagues in 1984. Based on archaeological finds and topographical information (especially stream locations) Wes united in geographic information system (GIS) computer software, Wes proposes a somewhat different route that the
Hudson team did for the expedition through south Georgia. His route through this part of south Georgia, in general, goes east then north whereas the 1984 Hudson route is more northeasterly.

**Imagining the Natural Landscape of Mid-Sixteenth Century Southern Georgia**—Kelly Woodard, Georgia State University

Kelly also used a GIS program; she complied soil data and information from the 1805–1833 land survey plats that show the species of trees near the corners of platted areas to fine-tune and develop an understanding of the landscape and natural environment that de Soto wandered into and the native peoples exploited. Kelly’s results indicate that the Native American villages that de Soto’s group visited were located amidst the best agricultural lands and soils in the area.

**Estimating the Archaeological Signature of a Soto Entrada Encampment from Documentary Sources**—Andrew Carlin, Kennesaw State University

Andrew researched what a de Soto encampment might have looked like and therefore what its archaeological footprint might look like. Andrew hypothesizes that there were three types of camps, and each would have left a different footprint, both in scale and organization. The types were: one-night, extended stay, and winter encampments. In particular, the de Soto group traveled with precious horses (for mounted cavalry) and pigs (which they rarely ate, even if hungry), which would have complicated the layout of the camps, as they would have been kept in protected locations.

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**UGA hosting presentation about Camp Lawton**

Submitted by Jared Wood (woody@uga.edu)

The UGA Student Association for Archaeological Sciences (SAAS) is sponsoring an exciting, free event on Friday, February 18. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. Along this theme, noted archaeologist Dr. Sue Moore of Georgia Southern University will give a lecture, entitled “Sacred Ground: Archeology at Camp Lawton,” discussing recent investigations and new findings at Camp Lawton, a relatively unknown and recently re-discovered Confederate prison camp that operated in 1864 near Millen, Georgia. This is an important site for both Georgia history and national history. The ongoing excavations have been covered by local and national media during the past year. We are excited and fortunate to be hosting Dr. Moore here at UGA.

The lecture will be held on Friday, February 18, 2011, at 6:00 pm in the UGA Zell Miller Learning Center, Room 171. The lecture is free and open to the public.

For more information on Camp Lawton, please see Georgia Southern University’s Camp Lawton materials online here. Read more about Camp Lawton on this website by clicking here. For a longer, more detailed history of Camp Lawton, click here.

Also, we have downloadable flyers announcing the lecture (variation 1 and variation 2). Graphics were supplied by Georgia Southern University.

Please feel free to email me with any questions.

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**New volume on excavations at Major Ridge home**

Submitted by Pat Garrow (garrow@mindspring.com)


This book reports excavations conducted by the author on the Chieftains site from 1969 to 1971. Chieftains was the home of Major Ridge, who was the leader of the Removal faction among the Cherokees. Ridge's home is still standing, and is located in Rome, Georgia. The excavations were undertaken first as a testing effort in 1969, and then as full-scale excavations during the summers of 1970 and 1971. A major goal of the investigations was to locate George Lavender's Store, which was known to have been present on Ridge's property. Excavations were undertaken in what was the original northern side yard of Ridge's home, and in a field across from his home. Oral history from a former resident led to the excavations in the field, as the oral informant recalled that a building had stood there that was believed to have been the store. The excavations in the field yielded sparse evidence of a residence, while a rich midden, a stone-lined cellar, and numerous features were found in the side yard.

The funds for the excavation from 1969 to 1971 covered the field phases, but no funding was available at that time for analysis and
reporting. The ceramics from the site were analyzed by Garrow in 1974 and a partial report was prepared, but no further work on the collections was conducted. The collections were originally stored in a secure location within the house museum that included Ridge's home, but in time those collections were moved to the attic of a garage on the property. The roof of the garage eventually failed, and the majority of the excavation paperwork and much of the artifact provenience data were lost.

Chieftains Museum received a grant from the Trail of Tears Commission of the National Park Service and the long delayed analyses of the collections were begun in 2009. The analyses were conducted by museum staff under the direction of Garrow, and the current volume was produced as a result of that work.

The analyses clearly indicated that George Lavender's Store had been located in the north side yard of Major Ridge's home, and had stood over the stone lined cellar found during the excavations. Additional historical research conducted during preparation of the project report indicated that Lavender's Store operated from 1817 to 1837, dates that were substantiated by the archaeological evidence. Lavender took in skins, venison, hams, small slugs of silver, and medicinal plants in exchange for manufactured goods he acquired from the Augusta factors. Most of the goods he sold at the store were apparently perishable and were not reflected in the archaeological record, but the analyses documented large quantities of English ceramics that were broken in transit to his store and discarded mainly in the backyard of the store.

This volume provides interesting insights into trade within the Cherokee Nation during the two decades prior to Removal. It also illustrates the level of information that can be recovered from old collections where documentation of the excavations is incomplete or absent.

Click here to download a printable PDF of this story.

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**2011 ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH • 2011 SPRING • SGA NOTICES ONLINE**

**Register NOW for Spring Meeting, 2011**

Submitted by Tammy Herron (tfherron@gmail.com)

**Gone But Not Forgotten:**

**Rediscovering the Civil War through Archaeology**

Now's the time to mark your calendars and register for The Society for Georgia Archaeology's Spring Meeting, which will be held May 13–15, 2011 in McDonough, Georgia. Seating for Saturday’s meeting is limited, so be sure to get your registration form in early. This year, the theme for Georgia Archaeology Month was chosen to coincide with the beginning of the Sesquicentennial Commemoration of the Civil War. The theme we have chosen is **Gone But Not Forgotten: Rediscovering the Civil War through Archaeology**.

**FRIDAY, MAY 13TH**

- The **Executive Board of the Society for Georgia Archaeology** will meet in the Georgia Room at the Comfort Suites on Friday, May 13th from 1:00 to 3:30 p.m.

- The **Executive Board of the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists** will meet in the Georgia Room following the SGA Board meeting from 3:45 to 4:30 p.m.

- The **GCPA membership** will meet from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m.

**Note:** All Friday meetings will be held in the Georgia Room at the McDonough Comfort Suites.

For those of you arriving on Friday, there are plenty of great places to eat in and around McDonough, so I don't think hunger will be an issue. To view just a sample of the dining options, check out [Dining in Henry County](http://clicking here) on the website for the Henry County Chamber of Commerce.

**SATURDAY, MAY 14TH**

On Saturday morning, we will convene in the Hudgins Room at the Henry County Chamber of Commerce approximately one mile southwest of I-75 at Exit 218 in McDonough. A detailed map is shown below. At present, Saturday’s meeting will consist of a general paper session in the morning and papers regarding Civil War Archaeology in Georgia in the afternoon. Please continue to monitor the website for a detailed agenda. There will also be a silent auction with many interesting items to bid on! The money raised from the auction will benefit the Endowment Fund, so remember to bring your wallets. **Seating is limited, so please get your registration forms in early.** Click here to download a copy of the meeting registration form.
You can also register at the door, but in case we don’t have enough seats, those who pre-registered will be seated first.

SUNDAY, MAY 15TH

On Sunday, we are planning a tour of Nash Farm Battlefield and Museum and the Veterans Wall of Honor and Historical Military Museum at Heritage Park. Heritage Park is also home to the Heritage Museum and Historic Village featuring a log cabin, detached cookhouse, schoolhouse, blacksmith shop, library, and 1934 steam engine locomotive. The tour is tentatively scheduled from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Please continue to monitor SGA’s website for updates regarding the tour itinerary.

HOTEL INFORMATION

The SGA has reserved a block of rooms at the Comfort Suites, one of McDonough’s newest hotels. Traveling I-75, the hotel is conveniently located just a short drive southwest off the interstate at Exit 218. The address for the hotel is 64 Highway 81 West, McDonough, Georgia 30253. The phone number at the Comfort Suites is 678.216.1900. The toll free number for Comfort Suites is 1.800.4CHOICE. As this is our conference hotel, book your stay here so that you can see old friends and make some new ones along the way! Click here to go to the website of our conference hotel.

The block of rooms consists of 5 King and 10 Queen. The rate for each room is $79.00 + 12% tax, for a total of $88.48/night. This rate is valid for up to 2 adults per room. Please note that there will be a $10.00 charge for each additional adult. These rooms will be available at the group rate only until Wednesday, April 20th. Please use either “Archaeology” or “Society for Georgia Archaeology” when making your reservations. Check-in time for all rooms is 2:00 p.m., and check-out time is 11:00 a.m.

PLEASE JOIN US IN MCDONOUGH!

We look forward to seeing you all in McDonough for a memorable Spring meeting. If you have any questions, please email me by clicking here.

Sincerely, Tammy Herron, Chair, Spring 2011 Meeting

A downloadable version of this story suitable for printing, including the map immediately below, is available by clicking here.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

SGA President’s message: January 2011

Submitted by Catherine Long (diggergirl77@gmail.com)

Welcome to the year 2011—one filled with many plans to celebrate and educate about Georgia Archaeology. It is my pleasure to report good news at SGA.

In January, a group of dedicated Board Members and Officers met at the Gwinnett Environmental & Heritage Center for a Winter Board Meeting and introduced new exciting ideas. Drum roll please—SGA now has its own Facebook page! For those of you who communicate this way please check us out. Matt Newberry, Inger Wood and Kelly Woodard are working on this initiative together to bring a younger generation into contact with Georgia archaeology.

During the meeting we were pleased to have Allison Duncan of the Atlanta Regional Commission provide an overview of the Plan 2040 and the Regional Resource Plan. Plan 2040 is Metro Atlanta area’s plan to accommodate economic and population growth over the next 30 years. The Regional Resource Plan consists of three components that are required by the Department of Community Affairs: 1) Regionally Important Resources Map, 2) Guidance for Appropriate Development Practices, and 3) General Policies and Protection Measures.

These two plans will be used to provide planning for how archaeological resources will be impacted by development, enhance the focus of protection of these historic and cultural resources and how to coordinate planning and coordination among local, regional, and state organizations and groups to manage these important resources. The Board is collaborating with the Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists to develop recommendations for submission to the ARC.

Early Georgia is also experiencing a transitional period. SGA has been pleased to have Tom Pluckhahn as Editor over the past few years and is excited to announce that he has been chosen as Editor of Southeastern Archaeology in 2012. Congratulations on your new position Tom and thank you for providing leadership for a scholarly journal! The Editor-Elect is Jared Wood, who proposes the inclusion of a Student Paper (with oversight of a professional mentor) to encourage student participation and assist in the development of the next generation of professional archaeologists. We look forward to learning more.

Plans are in the final stages for the Spring Meeting scheduled for May 13–15 in McDonough to celebrate the Sesquicentennial of the
Civil War. This year’s theme is Gone But Not Forgotten: Rediscovering the Civil War through Archaeology and Tammy Herron, SGA Vice President and Chair of Archaeology Month, has put together an engaging and fun weekend. We do hope you will join us for great research papers and field trips to Nash Farm and Heritage Park. Please click here for hotel and meeting registration information.

On behalf of SGA we thank you for the generous donations to the Endowment Fund at the close of last year—we truly appreciate your financial contribution to support SGA’s mission to promote archaeological preservation, research and public education. We also invite you to renew your annual membership and we look forward to seeing you in 2011!

ARCHAEOLOGY 101 • WEEKLY PONDER

Historic preservation is good for Georgia’s economy

Submitted by Sammy Smith (sammy@thesga.org)

On 28 January 2011, the Georgia DNR’s Historic Preservation Division released Good News in Tough Times: Historic Preservation and the Georgia Economy, a report dated September 2010 on the impact of historic preservation on the state’s economy.

The press release notes:

Report findings show that historic preservation in Georgia spurs investment, attracts visitors, revitalizes downtowns, and effectively leverages scarce resources. Examples include the following:

• Through federal and state tax incentive programs that encourage the rehabilitation of historic buildings, DNR’s Historic Preservation Division has helped contribute to the generation of 10,168 jobs and $420,046,800 in income to Georgia workers.

• Heritage tourism in Georgia sustains 117,000 jobs, generating nearly $204,000,000 in wages and $210,000,000 in local tax revenues.

• Nationally for every business that closes, 1.1–1.2 businesses open. National data available from 2004 to 2008 shows that Georgia’s historic downtowns generated 2.8–4.6 business openings for every business that closed.

Economics are all about scarce resources. Our historical—and archaeological—past certainly must be considered scarce resources. The report also says that individual property owners have invested $560,000,000 in historic buildings over the decade beginning in 2000.

Please login and tell us about more benefits of historic preservation. Consider, for example, the reduction in landfill materials by renovating a standing building, rather than destroying that building and adding to the waste stream—although, admittedly, this is more an ecological than an economic benefit.

Read the complete press release here. The link for downloading the report (1.4 MB) is at the top of the story. For comparison, the press release also has a link to a 1990 study on a similar topic.

CRM RESEARCH NOTES • ONLINE NEWS AND RESEARCH

Archaeological excavations in Augusta reveal material culture of racial segregation

Submitted by Brad Botwick (New South Associates, inc.)

Official and institutionalized racial segregation was a significant aspect of urban life in the southern United States during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While laws institutionalized the systems of separating people of African and European descent, land use, housing developments, and residential patterns supported these divisions in explicit ways. These practices not only physically separated the races, but also manipulated the built environment to reinforce racial stereotypes and to demonstrate, from the white perspective, the inferior position of African Americans. Archaeological investigations for a new roadway in Augusta provided historical and archaeological evidence of the way a particular residential neighborhood was developed at the turn of the twentieth century to accomplish racial separation and reinforce unequal racial relationships.

The study area lay in the 1400 blocks of Broad, Jones, and Reynolds Streets in Augusta. The neighborhood west of Fourteenth Street, including the study area, never developed in any systematic way before the 1880s. Throughout this period it remained at the city’s western periphery. Much of the land remained in the hands of speculators and the inhabitants tended to be renters rather than owners.
The piecemeal development of the area changed after 1892, when a large parcel within the 1400 blocks of Broad and Jones streets came into the hands of Timothy White and then his son James Bryce White. Unlike the prior speculation efforts for this area, which consisted mainly of buying and reselling land but rarely making improvements, White’s planned a large residential development that would be constructed all at once, contain modern conveniences, and include properties marketed to different income levels, and less explicitly to different races.

Section of the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Augusta showing contrasting house and lot sizes on Broad Street (top) and Jones Street.

Construction commenced in 1898 with houses facing Broad Street to the south and Jones Street to the north. The types and sizes of the houses and associated properties reflected the two different social and economic levels of prospective occupants. Facing Broad Street, White put up 20 “handsome dwellings, equipped with every modern luxury and convenience.” Behind these on Jones Street were 20 four-room “cottages.” The larger houses on Broad Street were marketed for between $1,800 and $2,000 dollars, and in 1904 some of these were advertised for rent at $22.50 per month (Augusta Chronicle, August 14, 1904). These more expensive houses were occupied by white families. The Jones Street houses cost $600 dollars to buy and rented at $6–$8 per month, about a third as the Broad Street properties, and were intended mainly for working class, and probably African-American, families. In addition to separating classes and races, the new development incorporated features that formalized these traditional patterns with strong visible and symbolic cues.

The 1904 Sanborn map (above) illustrates the material and spatial differences that were designed into the real estate development project. The inferior status of the cottages on Jones Street was reflected in their size, style, and lot arrangement. The houses consisted of one-story buildings containing about 900 square feet. Their exterior appearance is not known, but they probably consisted of simple and unadorned structures. All that can be said for certain is that they had identical plans. The map shows 10 houses on a single long lot beginning near 14th Street. Also, this lot measured only about 55 feet deep, most of which was taken up by the houses.
Even today, the remaining houses on Broad Street retain stylish Queen Anne details (photo by Staci Riche).

In contrast, the houses on Broad Street were larger and came in four separate plans that were repeated in sequence. The houses also had multiple stories and stylish Queen Anne details, which is evident from extant examples. This arrangement created greater visual diversity and demonstrated that the builders had put more attention and expense toward appearances here. These houses also occupied large lots, which at 125 feet deep measured nearly two-and-a-half times as long as those on Jones Street. The lots were further divided into individual properties separated from one another with explicit property lines, whereas the houses on Jones Street were all on a single property. The spatial arrangement thus separated races and economic groups, keeping the African-American residents of Jones Street at arm’s length and shoving them into a small, crowded, communal space.

Archaeological study revealed additional ways that space was created and manipulated in service to the racial and class ideologies of the time. Excavations indicated that fill deposits were laid down across the entire site, with more placed at Broad Street to create higher ground. Although this presumably yielded greater protection from Savannah River floods, the developers neglected to provide the same protection to the lower class lots on Jones Street. The result of this difference became evident in 1912 when spring floods hit the area. On March 19, the Augusta Chronicle noted that after two days, water still stood in the 1400 blocks of Jones and Reynolds streets (Reynolds is the next street closer to the river). The grading and filling thus created additional physical distinctions between the residents of Broad and Jones streets. The design of the new housing development specifically incorporated racial and class separation and in doing so expressed prevailing ideologies of the nineteenth century.

The organization of space on the block also demonstrated and formalized prevailing economic and social realities by placing everyone where they belonged, according to the dominant ideologies. In addition, the differences in land fill helped to symbolize the higher and lower statuses of the block residents. The distinctions were further expressed with different architectural styles, the larger and more ornate houses on Broad Street proving visual cues as the higher and more genteel status of the residents compared to the rougher occupants of Jones Street in their small and relatively plain cottages.

An additional way that the development reinforced social ideologies was to put the smaller Jones Street houses into a single large lot without fences. The lack of clear separations between individual properties could have provided a form of coercion and control. The intention might have been to inform these residents that they had no right to private space and that they were susceptible to monitoring.

To summarize, Augusta followed some of the broader trends of urbanization experienced throughout the United States in the nineteenth century. As the city spread from its original core area, it took on many characteristics of a modern city, including residential neighborhoods that were divided up on the basis of class, race, or other attributes. In this example, a planned residential development specifically incorporated prevailing social ideologies at the turn of the century. The development was designed and built in a way that separated residents on the basis of race and class and which helped to reinforce ideologies of the appropriate racial and economic social positions and roles.

Editor’s Note: This article is presented in conjunction with Black History Month, celebrated in the USA since 1976 each year in February.
CHAPTER NEWS • COASTAL GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY • EVENTS INFORMATION

CGAS sponsors talk in February

Chica Arndt of the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society writes:

Just a note to let you know that the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society is sponsoring a speaker on Super Museum Sunday, February 6, 2011, at 2:00 pm at the Savannah-Ogeechee Canal Museum, 681 Fort Argyle Road (Route 204), Savannah. The program will be given by P.T. Ashlock and the title is "Archaeology of Ebenezer: How the Method of Ground Penetrating Radar Helped Reveal a Fort from the American Revolution". Most of the museums in Savannah are open to the public completely free on that day. We hope to have a good crowd.....

SGA NOTICES ONLINE

Winter 2011 Planning Meeting a huge success

Submitted by Sammy Smith (sammy@thesga.org)

SGA President Catherine Long lead a productive Planning Meeting all day on Saturday, 22 January 2011, attended by the SGA leadership. The SGA thanks Catherine for organizing and the Gwinnett Environmental & Heritage Center for hosting the meeting.

Our first major agenda item was a stimulating and thought-provoking presentation by Ms. Allison Duncan of the Atlanta Regional Commission. She introduced the SGA leadership to the ARC’s Plan 2040 for the metro Atlanta area. The goal of this plan is to look forward toward sustainability in the face of anticipated population growth through 2040 and beyond. Read more about Plan 2040 online here.

The leadership moved forward with using the cloud for collaboration, especially Google Documents, etc. Matt Newberry helped the SGA establish an online presence on Facebook (story here).

Vice-President and President-Elect Tammy Herron discussed hotel and other planning options for the upcoming Spring Meeting. The date is tentatively May 13–15. Start thinking about establishing or hosting 2011 Archaeology Month events for your area. Look for more information on this website soon.

Early Georgia Editor-Elect M. Jared Wood (Athens) met with the SGA leadership for the first time, and discussed introducing undergraduate student papers as a distinct section into our Society’s journal.

SGA NOTICES ONLINE

The SGA debuts on Facebook
At the Winter 2011 Planning Meeting on 22 January, the SGA Board voted to initiate a presence for the Society on Facebook. Board Member Matt Newberry (above) established the page, and is one of a committee of three who is maintaining the SGA’s presence on FB. The other two members of the new FB Committee are Board Member Inger Wood and Profile Editor Kelly Woodard.

The Society’s FB page is under our group’s full name, The Society for Georgia Archaeology, or click here. If you’re already on FB, you can now “like” the SGA!

At least initially, comments are not available on the FB page, and commenters are encouraged to login and comment on this website. For now, the SGA is keeping the focus of its online presence on this website.

EVENTS INFORMATION

Leake site talk at Tellus Museum

Submitted by Scot Keith (New South Associates, inc.)

Scot Keith, Archaeologist and Principal Investigator with New South Associates (in photo at right, on the Leake site during excavations), will be giving a talk about the Leake site at the Tellus Science Museum near Cartersville, Thursday, February 3, 2011.

The lecture, The Leake Site: History and Future of a Prehistoric Ceremonial Center, will discuss a period of nearly 1,000 years. This includes a local Native American village that was developed into a large ceremonial center and considered a gateway between the Southeast and Midwest. The Leake site complex contains remnants of mounds, a moat, and a hilltop stone wall. Keith’s discussion will give insight into the lives of these fascinating prehistoric peoples. Click here to read or download a flyer about the talk.

The Tellus Science Museum was originally known as the Weinman Mineral Museum. They have expanded their displays and exhibits, which include: astronomical/planetary displays, dinosaurs, and minerals. The talk is at 7pm, but get there early and enjoy the museum. If you are not a member of this museum, there is a $12 admission fee. Hope to see you there.

EVENTS INFORMATION

The Chattahoochee Valley Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration

Submitted by Mike Bunn (The Columbus Museum)

The Chattahoochee Valley Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration is a series of collaborative events staged by a wide variety of cultural institutions in the lower Chattahoochee River Valley area of Alabama and Georgia which will investigate the enduring legacy of the Civil War. Featuring programming addressing the impact of the conflict on “Soldiers, Sailors, Slaves, and Citizens,” the commemoration will include events such as lectures by such noted authors as Jeff Shaara and Winston Groom, living history performances, exhibits, and special tours taking place in the spring and early summer of 2011.

The Commemoration—a cooperative effort between the region’s libraries, museums, historical sites, cultural institutions, educational institutions and government agencies—exists to develop and implement events, celebrations, activities and projects it considers most fitting and proper to honor the 150th Commemoration of the American Civil War.

Please check their website for detailed information: www.algacivilwar150.com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS • EVENTS INFORMATION • NORTHWEST GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Archaeology meeting and pottery washing—January 13th at New Echota

Submitted by Jim Langford (jlangford@fc-solutions.com)

Greetings to Friends of Archaeology in Georgia!!

On Thursday, January 13, 2011, we will have our annual “pottery washing” event and workshop at New Echota Historic Site located near Calhoun. This is part of our regularly scheduled meetings of the Northwest Georgia Archaeology Society meeting. The meeting will start at 7:00pm. The public is enthusiastically encouraged to attend.

Everyone seems to really enjoy this hands-on experience. We will be washing pottery and other artifacts excavated from the Thompson site – located on the Coosawattee River in Gordon County. Everyone will get to chance to get their hands wet. Since we
will be working indoors, weather will NOT be a factor.

The Thompson site includes occupations from at least two time periods: one at about 900 AD, and the other at about 1400-1600 AD. The ceramics at this site include late Woodland or “Woodstock” designed pottery, and a wide range of pottery types from the late Mississippian period.

The workshop will describe the entire range of Native American ceramic assemblages found in Georgia from 1500 BC until the early 1800’s AD.

The meeting will be held in the museum at New Echota – located about one mile east of I-75 off of Exit 318 near Calhoun. Follow the brown signs to the site.

All the best to you.

Jim Langford, President, The Coosawattee Foundation

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS • CHAPTER NEWS • EVENTS INFORMATION • GREATER ATLANTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**GAAS January meeting rescheduled for Tuesday, the 25th, 2011**

Submitted by Allen Vegotsky (vegotsky@earthlink.net)

The January meeting is rescheduled for Tuesday, January 25, 2011. Everything else is as follows:

Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society member Allen Vegotsky sent thesga.org the following notice…. GAAS is a Chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology.

I am pleased to report that the next meeting of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society (GAAS) will feature a talk by Rachel Hensley, Archaeology Lab Manager, Fernbank Museum of Natural History, on *Deciphering Lamar Incised Ceramics on the Lower Ocmulgee River*. For those of you who may have missed the announcement in the Online newsletter, *Atlanta Antiquity*, here is the introduction provided by Dennis Blanton.

“Lamar incised ceramics are a common type present on late prehistoric sites across Georgia and there is often an expectation that attributes of the incised motifs may be unique to particular times and places. Rachel has put that idea to the test by looking at samples from several sites on the Ocmulgee and, notably, they are sites that have produced sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spanish artifacts. Please join us to discover how Rachel’s analysis is clarifying the picture of Native occupation in an understudied area of the state.”

The talk will begin at 7:30 PM and “social time” will begin at 7:00 PM. The Museum is located at 767 Clifton Road just north of Ponce de Leon. If you are interested in attending a pre-meeting dinner with Ms. Hensler and others, please let me know for a head count. The dinner will be at Athens Pizza (Greek and Italian food mainly) at 5:30 PM. The restaurant is located on Clairmont Road a short distance north of the intersection with N. Decatur Road.

Happy New Year, everybody!

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**GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCES**

**Primitive technology in a modern world: The art of Brian Floyd**

Submitted by Kelly Woodard (kelly@thesga.org)
Lamar Cazuela Punctate Incised Bowl created by Brian Floyd. Notice the color variation in the piece as a result of the firing process.

The idea of locality is continually gaining respect throughout our modern society. We value fruits and vegetables grown in our communities, and are beginning to dismiss the sameness found in large supermarkets. Nowadays, many like to decorate their homes with art found at festivals and neighborhood galleries. The greater knowledge and understanding we have behind how an object is created, the more appreciation is possible as to what it represents.

Georgia archaeologist and member of the Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA), Brian Floyd produces art which falls into its own category of local authenticity. His work is not designed through the lens of modern interpretation on past artifacts but rather creates a more accurate looking replica of the past based on intensive research. A major focus within his art is not only placed on the physical appearance, which is what a majority of artists do, but the construction method, material, and cultural context associated with each piece. Floyd acknowledges that sometimes a realistic replication may not be as attractive to a potential buyer as what are produced using modern technologies that do not coincide with the purity of past representation. He explains that there is a difference between modern interpretation and an authentic looking, thoroughly researched replica.
Screech Owl Effigy Pipe replica inspired by The Nacoochee Mound site located along the banks of the upper Chattahoochee River in northeast Georgia.

At the age of five, Floyd, who lived on a farm under parental restriction, could not use modern technologies such as a pocket knife to create objects, resulting in his fascination that ancient Native Americans used resources found within their environment. As a young boy, he kept the notion of the Natives in his mind as he began to rely on limited raw materials found within his local environment to create replica bows and arrows as well as basic pottery.

As a young adult, he was introduced to the Powwow at Chehaw Park in Albany, Georgia. There he met other craftspeople including Scott Jones, Ben Kirkland, and Michael Stuckey. After his newfound friendship and discovery, he immediately set forth in search of raw materials that were used by Native Americans to create artifacts.

After obtaining numerous bodily cuts associated with breaking the equivalent to a truckload of rock, his replica projectile points began to look less like amorphous lumps and more like what was used in Native American artifacts. He began reading books written by John and Geri McPherson, as well as publications produced by the Society of Primitive Technology, which gave a down-to-earth approach to Primitive Technology that he used to delve deeper into the art of bow making, brain tanning deerskins, cordage, fire by friction as well as many other primitive technological skills.

For Floyd, shaping the pottery is not a difficult process, but rather finding the right type of clay to hold together without cracking while forming the vessel is. Also, challenges arise during the firing process because methods not carried out in the correct manner can lead to object blow-ups. Although frustrating at times, Floyd continued to replicate primitive technology reminding himself this is not an impossible task, because primitive people were successful using their technologies without the use of modern tools or equipment.

In recent years, Dennis Blanton, Native American Curator at Fernbank Museum of Natural History, has given much encouragement to the success of Floyd’s work. Blanton has allowed the opportunity for Floyd to teach other archaeologists the importance of understanding primitive technology through his techniques using experimental archaeology.

I had the privilege to work under Brian Floyd several years ago and learn from his teachings in the field. My comrades and I were able to understand simple artifacts at an entirely new level as he would show us a chert flake and explain the process the object went through to get to its current form. More excitingly, he would show us a small pottery sherd unearthed from the site and explain the technology behind how it was made, the decorative motifs, down to the understanding that each individual potter was an artist and had their individualized characteristics which can be found through their work. At night we would all sit around a campfire as he made objects depicting what we found at the site earlier in the day.

Today’s art market is flooded with dream catchers, cheap arrowheads made from flakes ground with a tile saw, well fired and refined pottery, lacquered bows made with laminated wood, and extremely long, thin projectile points made from exotic materials
using modern tools and methods. Floyd’s edge in the art world is that he does not use modern technologies to increase the durability and longevity of his work; rather he strives to produce an object as accurate as possible to what was created in the past. Ethically speaking, he does not pass off replicas that have his own artistic twist as being authentic, but he rather markets them in a different manner.

Crystal Garner, Store Buyer and Manager of the Fernbank Museum of Natural History gift shop, is excited to bring Floyd’s artwork into the store. Like many others, she is interested in the fact that all the materials used for Floyd’s art are native to the southeast and are most likely the same materials the original makers used. What makes Floyd’s work unique is that he does not smooth over or improve upon the appearance of the replicas in any way; in other words he does not use varnish, stains, or other modern means to make the product look refined.

His work has been highly prized among Georgia archaeologists who understand the labor and intensity that Floyd puts into his pieces. At Fernbank, his replicas adorn the laboratory tables where Fernbank’s techs, archaeologists, and volunteers continually study their beauty in an effort to understand past technologies as they mend ancient pottery.

Fernbank Museum in Atlanta, Georgia, is moving into a new direction by bringing what has been used as a scholarly and educational tool into its store as a means for customers to take home a part of Georgia archaeology. The pottery produced by Floyd is made with 100% natural clay dug near rivers throughout Georgia. They are formed through a hand building and coiling process, then are fired outdoors using a wood fire. In the Fernbank Store, the pieces range from $35-120 depending on the size, time, and detail involved.

In Floyd’s own words:

There are a lot of artifact replicas in the market. By comparison my work may seem a little rough around the edges. The difference is that I am not strictly a potter, basket maker, bowyer, or sculptor, creating my own artwork, but I am a replicator. The work I create is not of my own design so I try to make it look like the original as closely as possible. I do not try to artificially age the objects I make. That would seem like I am trying to defraud the public with fake antiquities and is not my goal. Instead, my replicas look like the original artifacts did when they were freshly made. I also sign and date every piece I create in an inconspicuous spot to remove any doubt as to the age of the replica. I mark them in such a way that it doesn’t detract from the object when placed in a display.

Brian Floyd’s ceramic work is presently on display at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History gift shop and other replicas can be viewed here.