President’s Message

Spring has arrived—can Archaeology Month be far behind? This year marks the tenth anniversary of an archaeology awareness promotion in Georgia! From its inception as a weeklong celebration in 1994, the observance has grown to an entire month of special public events, exhibits, and demonstrations in communities across the state. The theme for Archaeology Month 2003 is Archaeology of Georgia—Discover the 13th Colony. An exciting development for this year will be the video and accompanying lesson plan highlighting the recent archaeological investigation of the circa 1780s Grange Plantation Site that the Georgia Ports Authority is producing for our promotion. The Grange Plantation Site, located in Chatham County on Ports Authority property, is also believed to be the site of Mary Musgrove’s 1730s trading post. Please plan to attend the spring meeting May 16 and 17 at Jekyll Island to hear more about this and other recently investigated Colonial-era coastal sites. Presentations such as “Horton Hears a Who: Archaeology at the Colonial Tabby Horton House and DuBignon Plantation, Jekyll Island,” “Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms,” “Taverns, Town Houses, and Tory Trash: A Review of a Decade of Archaeology at Colonial New Ebenezer;” and “Five Forts in One? Recent Research on Sunbury’s Forts, Liberty County” promise an intriguing glimpse of the 13th Colony.

As in past years, Archaeology Month materials will be distributed across the state to middle schools, regional libraries, legislators, and local, state, and federal parks and historic sites. Thanks to our co-sponsors for helping us once again bring this promotion to the public. They include the Office of the State Archaeologist, Brockington and Associates, Council on American Indian Concerns, Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, Georgia Ports Authority, Jekyll Island Authority, LAMAR Institute, New South Associates, Southeastern Archaeological Services, Southern Research, and TRC Garrow Associates. Also, thanks to the organizations sponsoring events during the month (see pages 14–16 in this issue). Each activity is an opportunity for the public to learn about and appreciate our rich and varied archaeological resources.

Not to be eclipsed is the news of another exciting event taking place this spring. SGA will achieve a major long-term goal when the Carl Vinson Institute of Government in partnership with SGA reprints “Frontiers in the Soil: The Archaeology of Georgia” by Roy Dickens and James McKinley. Long before SGA acquired the copyright to this publication in 2000, attempts to reprint this timeless classic were in motion. This accelerated over the past few years with past and present Board members exploring myriad funding sources, from foundation grants to auctions held, updating the companion Teaching Handbook to incorporate advances in technology, and more behind

Information Needed for Historic Archaeology Context

Submitted by J. W. (Joe) Joseph

New South Associates will be developing a context for historic archaeology in Georgia with funding and support provided by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division and the Georgia Department of Transportation. This context will review the historical archaeology that has been conducted in the state and provide guidelines for future work.

Work on the context is just beginning, but we need your help. We are asking that all Universities, Museums, firms, and avocational archaeologists working in the state assist us in identifying historic archaeological projects that have been conducted in Georgia. If you’ve worked on a historic archaeology testing or data recovery project, a site survey that involved historic settlement systems and analyses, or historic archaeological studies in Georgia, please provide us with a copy of the bibliographic reference as well as the abstract, if possible. If you’ve come across an older and not well known historic archaeological study in your research, please provide us with those leads as well. Bibliographic materials should be sent to Catherine Shumpert, Research Associate, New South Associates, 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083. Materials can also be emailed to Catherine at cshumpert@newsouthassoc.com. We thank you in advance for all of your help.

Continued on page 2
President’s Message  (continued from page 1)

this achievement. See the announcement in this issue and stay tuned for details.

Also newsworthy is the creation of a new SGA chapter. It has been almost four years since we have added a chapter and this is our first-ever underwater archaeology one! This group of amateur divers has participated already in a pilot program in West Point with the Department of Natural Resources to map a submerged bridge built in 1836 by freed slave Horace King. Welcome to our newest chapter, the West Georgia Underwater Archaeological Society!

February was a very busy month for SGA Board members and officers. We attended a two-day planning session at Smithgall Woods, and the organizational assessment prepared by Connie Huddleston proved valuable in this endeavor. Members who were surveyed for this project expressed a desire to see SGA increase advocacy for Georgia archaeology. In response to our members’ wishes, we have made advocacy a priority for the next two years. A review of the list of SGA’s accomplishments for the past two years (see page 12) will reveal that we already have made a good beginning in this program area. During the legislative session, we had several opportunities to educate lawmakers about issues critical to archaeology. We were asked to prepare a fact sheet on HB26, legislation which proposes to weaken current law by allowing the taking of artifacts, part of our underwater archaeological heritage, from publicly owned river corridors. Representatives of SGA and the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists also attended the legislative session hosted annually by Georgians for Preservation Action. Even in a crowd of more than 100 people, the archaeology contingency was a recognizable force.

On a final note, we look forward to our involvement in the archaeological investigation of Fort Hawkins in Bibb County. The proposal for this project, prepared by LAMAR Institute, included the participation of the SGA at the request of Robert Cramer, Chairman of the Fort Hawkins Commission and Ocute chapter member. Fort Hawkins functioned as the primary post of the United States military in the interior southeast from 1806 until 1819. The property containing the Fort Hawkins site was recently purchased for the City of Macon with the assistance of the Fort Hawkins Commission and the site has been designated a public greenspace. One goal of this ongoing public development project is a reconstruction of the historic fort and grounds, which will serve as an interpretive history park. Another primary component of the project will be educating the public about the history and archaeology at Fort Hawkins. SGA’s involvement in this project would allow members, many of whom are participating already in fieldwork sponsored by other organizations such as Friends of Scull Shoals, Coosawattee Foundation and Chieftain’s Museum, an opportunity to be a part of this research.

See you at Jekyll in May!
-Betsy

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Meet The Board—Betsy Shirk
Submitted by Rita Elliott

Editor’s Note: In this and future issues, we will profile a different SGA Board member so that our members can learn more about those who are helping guide our organization.

Name—Elizabeth (Betsy) Shirk

SGA Title—President and Chairman of the Board of Directors

Personal Statistics—Married: husband, Michael; son Robert (27), American Eagle pilot and his wife Mary An live in Dallas; Stephen (21), a student at Baylor University in Waco.

Two dogs: Ginger and Heidi

Occupation and Place of Employment—Transportation Projects Coordinator; Historic Preservation Division

Where do you live? Alpharetta

Hobbies and Interests—Reading, snow skiing, opera (productions with supertitles!), travel

Continued on page 4
The Older I Get
By Jim D’Angelo

The older I get, the more I find myself recording “antiquities” from my own childhood… nay, even young adulthood. And sometimes irony is part of the mix. Such was the case recently with a structure I encountered that was located within an archaeological site. In 1961, when Gainesville resident Walter Ladd was installing his prefabricated steel fallout shelter to protect his family from the nuclear war that the Soviet Union was almost certain to start, my future Russian wife was six years old and her family knew where to take her and her sister in Leningrad’s (St. Petersburg’s) deeply buried subway system to be sheltered from the nuclear war that the Americans were almost certain to start. I was in college, and I remember Kennedy’s warning that there should be “a fallout shelter for everyone as rapidly as possible,” (which I think he said in connection with the Cuban Missile crisis in the Fall of ’62, but we had been hearing such even during the happy-go-lucky 1950s).

The “good old days” came rushing back to me as I opened the hatch and climbed down into what may be Georgia’s best preserved—and so far, only recorded—mass-produced, steel family fallout shelter. The shelter is located in Hall County, north of Gainesville. It only took me 41 years to actually see one in person, not just a picture of one in a Sears catalogue or in Look magazine. The mostly buried structure is constructed of prefabricated, welded steel components. A low mound with two air pipes extending upwards, each about 5.5 feet in length and 10.5 feet apart, and the enclosed top portion of a square shaft at one end of the mound are visible on the surface. Entrance is gained by means of a steel ladder within the shaft. The shaft measures approximately 2.5 feet square. It looks like a Jules Verne submarine surfacing in the woods.

At the bottom of the shaft is a steel door that opens into the north end of the shelter. The shaft’s hatch door can be secured from within. I had a vision of a family who, having wisely heeded the warnings and prepared for the Russian attack, are now safe and secure from marauding bands of nuclear holocaust survivors, or worse, communist invaders. The vision was in black and white and narrated by Jack Webb.

The interior of the shelter measures 8 feet wide by 12 feet long and 7.3 feet high as measured from the center of the barrel ceiling, which is 3 feet below the surface of the earthen mound. (Why 3 feet? Well, back then practically every school child knew that 3 feet of earth provided a protection factor of 1,000 or, 99.9 percent blocking of gamma rays.) The shelter features four bunks, electrical wiring, a water faucet, and provisions for waste disposal. A rotting privacy curtain still hangs in that corner. A light bulb is still in the overhead fixture.

Before my fortuitous contact with Mr. Ladd I was prepared to date this structure at around 1960, based on the shelter’s polyvinylchloride wrapped Romex wiring, which I remembered from personal experience, had replaced the older asphaltic permeated cloth wrapped Romex in the late 1950s, early 1960s. I just hate to document my assertions about the age of artifacts by saying, “I had one of these when I was 20,” or “my mom bought me one of these when I was 6.” (Maybe the Tennessee SHPO has the right idea—if its not from before 1930, its not old.)

According to Mr. Ladd, a hand pump was connected to the rear vent pipe via a length of hose, and brackets at the back of the shelter were for a no longer extant folding seat and shelf for groceries—provisions he claims were never laid in. That may not have been prudent, as a two-week stay was recommended. (Why two weeks? Well, back then practically every school child knew about the “seven-ten

Figure 1. Plan drawing of the fallout shelter.
The Older I Get (Continued from page 3)

rule:’’ for every seven times older, the fallout has decayed to 1/10th of its previous strength. Thus, assuming a 1-megaton bomb, in two weeks or less it would be safe to come out. A 1-megaton bomb was big back then.)

Thankfully the Cold War and its artifacts are now a matter of history (and according to the principle of cross-dating, so am I).

![Diagram of fallout shelter](image)

Figure 2. Side and end views of the fallout shelter.

Meet the Board (Continued from page 2)

How and when did you first become interested in archaeology?
I was fascinated by Classical archaeology, but didn’t consider it as a major until my sophomore year at Agnes Scott. I had an Anthropology course that year and that did it for me. At the time Agnes Scott didn’t offer an Anthro major so at the suggestion of my professor, I transferred out west to the University of New Mexico where I finished my undergraduate degree. Graduate school at UGA during the Wallace Reservoir days focused my interest on the archaeology of the Southeast.

Why have you become involved in SGA?
When I moved back to Georgia about 10 years ago after living in many different states as well as several countries, I found it difficult to pursue my interest in archaeology on a volunteer basis. I asked Dave Hally at UGA for suggestions, and he mentioned that the spring SGA meeting would be in Athens. I attended that meeting, joined SGA and one thing led to another. I was soon working for GDOT as an archaeologist, but continued to find great satisfaction in my volunteer “jobs.”

The board development committee personally invited you to the selection process to become an officer/board member because of your skills, talents, experiences, and background. Please share with us some of these that enhance your contributions to SGA.
I tend to say yes when asked to take on challenging projects that interest me.  

Continued on page 5
Dibble Points found at Scull Shoals

By Jack T. Wynn

What’s round, wooden, pointed, and found in an old barn? That what the Passport In Time archaeology volunteers asked themselves at Scull Shoals last Spring. Five such items have appeared in an early twentieth-century barn they are testing. They and the non-profit Friends of Scull Shoals, Inc. are working at the nineteenth-century mill town of Scull Shoals on the Oconee River in Greene County.

Three of the strange items turned up near the back wall of a 55-foot long barn on the north side of the old town last spring. This month, two more appeared on the north end of the same building. Field observations showed the most recent ones to be 12–14 cm long, about the diameter of a good shovel handle, in this case approximately 4 cm, sharply pointed by a knife, and having a hole pierced through the upper shaft. Neither one appears to be complete, as they are broken on the upper ends. Figure 1 shows them in the field, before cleaning.

While visiting the Home Place Historic Farm Museum at Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area in northern Tennessee last Spring, I described the hand-pointed sticks we had found, and asked one of the docents if he had seen anything like them. He said, “Sure, we have some dibbles right here,” and pulled a couple out from the barn storage room. Figure 2 shows two dibbles from the Home Place. The one of the left is 23 cm long, with a groove and knob on the upper end.

These simple tools are planting dibbles, to make holes in the field for setting out young tobacco plants after they have been germinated in frames. The Home Place staff maintains a garden with nineteenth-century plant species, and the animals there are also nineteenth-century species. The farm work is done with nineteenth-century equipment, using techniques of the time period, including these dibbles. The wear patterns—and a little attached dirt—are visible on these specimens.

We visited Pimouth Plantation, a 50-year old living history museum in Massachusetts near the original (and modern) town of Plymouth last summer. There I noticed “English Style Planting Dibbles” displayed for sale in the shop store. Presumably they were made in the Plimouth Workshop on the spring-pole lathe. The whole vil-

Figure 1. Dibble Points from Scull Shoals Structure GA08-1750.
Dibble Points at Scull Shoals (Continued from page 5)

Figure 2: Dibbles from The Home Place, Land Between the Lakes, Tennessee.

The barn at Scull Shoals that held the dibbles definitely dates to the twentieth century, both by its construction entirely with large wire nails, and by the fact that it appears in good condition in 1942 aerial photographs. Thus it probably does not actually relate to the nineteenth-century mill village of Scull Shoals, but was instead a shelter for Mr. Barnett’s farm animals in the 1930s (the soil inside is extremely black and rich near the back wall). He might be expected to store planting tools there as well. Dibbles were used in transplanting seedlings from cold frames to the field at the Land Between the Lakes, and probably used in the similar ways at Scull Shoals.

Our continuing research initiative, Georgia Pre-Civil War Forts Survey, has made good progress in the past two years. The goal of the initiative is to inventory, locate, and assess military sites in Georgia built prior to 1861. The LAMAR Institute’s inventory of potential military sites in Georgia, dating prior to 1861, presently stands at 328 and growing. Can you name them all? We submitted a draft report to the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), National Park Service, on our research into the Revolutionary War history and archaeology of New Ebenezer, Georgia. That work, which was conducted from January 2002 to December 2002, resulted in detailed topographic mapping of the town and associated earthworks, ground penetrating radar survey of selected parts of town, and extensive historical research. The product is a greatly enriched understanding of Revolutionary War history in Georgia that should provide great research context for this period of Georgia history. Once this ABPP report is finalized, a version of it will be posted on our website.

In February 2003, researchers with the LAMAR Institute conducted a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of Sansavilla Bluff on the Altamaha River in Wayne County, Georgia. This property, which is currently owned by the Plum Creek Timber Company, contains a concentration of early historic and prehistoric sites that have been too long neglected. Three new archaeological sites were recorded and several previously recorded sites were revisited. The finds include the village of Williamsburg (ca. 1790–1810) and the probable site of Fort Mount Venture (Mary and John Musgrove’s 1730s trading post). Fort Mount Venture was attacked, burned, and its inhabitants nearly all killed by Spanish-allied Yamasee Indians in 1742. This site, which was allegedly located in the 1960s by University of Georgia archaeologists (but not officially re-

Continued on page 7
ported or recorded), promises to be one of the most significant sites in colonial Georgia. On March 16, 2003, the LAMAR Institute will conduct a reconnaissance survey of a 4-acre tract at Hudson’s Ferry in Screven County, Georgia. Hudson’s Ferry was a major British post in 1779 and is a place rich in history.

Another research focus, the Skeletons in the Closet Initiative, also reports significant progress. The goal of this initiative is to root out the history of early Georgia archaeology and its archaeologists and introduce them to the people of the 3rd Millenium. Dr. Mark Williams has made significant strides by creating a biographical file on Georgia archaeologists. Dr. Williams also has been ferreting out the facts on the Irene Mound excavations of the 1930s. Mr. Elliott conducted a reconnaissance inspection of the nineteenth-century Georgian Roland A. Steiner collection at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, in April 1999 and in February 2002 he examined the files pertaining to Georgia collections at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), New York. The Field Museum collection contains about 2,000 artifacts from Georgia. The full extent of the AMNH collection is yet to be seen but it includes major collections by C. C. Jones, Jr., Roland Steiner, George Foster Peabody, and others. Also, recent advances in the digital records and holdings in the Smithsonian Institution Research Information Search (SIRIS) database at the Smithsonian Institution have alerted us to many new avenues for research on Georgia’s early archaeology. Ultimately, we hope to make the Skeletons in the Closet speak.

Our webpage now hosts about 50 archaeological research reports, which are available free to the public electronically in Adobe pdf format. They are located at this Internet address: http://shapiro.anthro.uga.edu/Lamar/reports/htm. We encourage interested folks to visit the site, download to your heart’s content and learn what our organization has been doing for the past 20 years. The LAMAR Institute has a new business address. It is: The LAMAR Institute, Inc., P.O. Box 317, Box Springs, GA 31801-0317.

News from the Office of the State Archaeologist, Historic Preservation Division

By Dave Crass

Underwater archaeology has been in the news quite a bit recently with stories on the Hunley, legal wrangles over the Titanic’s contents, and various European nations claims to ships that sank off our shores during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Georgia’s underwater archaeological heritage has been in the news as well, and I would like to take this opportunity to update the SGA membership on several important recent developments.

As many of you may know, Georgia has no underwater archaeology program. However, starting several years ago, this office began investing considerable staff time and money in preparing various planning documents on underwater archaeology in our state. These include:

♦ Rita Elliott’s 2000 report Stemming the Tide: A Survey of Submerged Cultural Resources Programs in the United States with a View Toward Georgia (available at www.gashpo.org);
♦ A U.S. Navy Legacy grant to develop management plans for Navy-owned wrecks (in progress);
♦ A GIS-based historic context of Georgia’s coastal waters (in progress); and
♦ A historic context for Georgia’s inland waters (in draft, by Rita Elliott).

These studies are critical pieces of an effort to come to grips with underwater archaeology in Georgia, and by late summer, most of them should be completed. As they are finished, we will post portions of them on the DNR-HPD website.

A second important development was creation of the Georgia Underwater Archaeology Council, chaired by Jim Langford at the behest of Commissioner Lonice Barrett. The Council was formed last spring to develop recommendations on an overall underwater program. It was also intended to defuse some of the confrontation that has taken place between artifact hunters and DNR in river stretches over which the state has jurisdiction.

Members of the study council included:
♦ Rep. Hugh Broome
♦ Sgt. Mike Commander, DNR LE Region V
♦ Rep. Sharon Cooper
♦ Rep. Bill Cummings
♦ Mr. Kevin Dowdy, Tri-States Archaeological Society
♦ Ms. Rita Elliott, The Society for Georgia Archaeology
♦ Rep. Newt Hudson
♦ Mr. Charles Kelly, hobby diver
♦ Mr. Nealie McCormick, Chairman, GA Council on American Indian Concerns
♦ Rep. Lynn Smith
♦ Mr. Scott Smith, Executive Director, Coastal Heritage Society

Continued on page 10
The Society for Georgia Archaeology Endowment Fund Kick-Off

The Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) is embarking on a quest that marks a milestone in its maturity as an organization. It is a quest that will result in innumerable possibilities for the long-term growth of SGA and the expansion of its projects throughout the state of Georgia: SGA has established an Endowment Fund. The one-year goal of this first Endowment Campaign is $50,000. Contributions are being sought from individuals, corporations, and foundations. Endowment committee members are currently researching corporate giving and applying for a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) endowment grant. If bestowed, the grant will match, dollar for dollar, all contributions to the fund. This match will be retroactive from January 2003. As this campaign officially kicks off, the SGA Endowment Fund contains $9,794. This total stems wholly from the contributions of the past board and their spouses. Interest generated from the fund will be used annually for projects of the organization, including research, public education, and preservation related activities. SGA now challenges its membership to enter the campaign.

“How can an SGA Endowment Fund make a difference?” Income from member dues covers the printing and mailing of four issues of the newsletter and two issues of the journal to members, rather than local and statewide projects. Adequately funded SGA projects can help stem the destruction to Georgia’s prehistoric and historic sites and the information they contain by:
- Conducting a comprehensive survey of artifact collectors across the state and recording their site information;
- Creating education projects that enlighten all Georgians about the fragility of our archaeological resources and how they can be protected;
- Advocating for the protection of sites when possible, and the scientific recovery of the maximum amount of information when protection is not an option;
- Encouraging and assisting in the completion of archaeological reports for unreported, excavated sites;
- Devising innovative ways in which Georgians can participate in discovering and understanding their heritage; and
- Developing a variety of archaeologically related projects as tools for promoting eco-tourism, heritage education, and K-12 education.

“How Can I Contribute?” There are many ways to make financial contributions, including:
- Writing a lump sum check;
- Pledging a contribution paid in monthly or quarterly installments;
- Making a contribution in the honor of someone’s birthday, anniversary, or other celebration;
- Making a memorial contribution in someone’s name as a way of honoring their life; and
- Remembering SGA in your estate planning.

“What Do I Get For My Contribution?” There are many rewards to being a stakeholder, such as:
- Immense satisfaction in helping to preserve Georgia’s historic and prehistoric sites;
- Knowledge that future generations of children will be able to share in the excitement of learning about Georgia’s past;
- Realization that one person can indeed make a difference;
- Making an impact on Georgia’s future beyond your own lifetime;
- Participating in the search and acquisition of new scientific information about the past;
- Earn a tax deduction to a 501(c)3 non-profit as fully allowable by law.

Please see the separate form included in this issue of The Profile. If you are interested in discussing the SGA Endowment, please contact Rita Elliott: (706) 569-7233, ext. 14 (w); (706) 269-2857 (h); ritaelliot@aol.com. Thank you!

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The Endowment will fund projects throughout Georgia:

- Comprehensive survey of artifact collectors across the state
- Innovative projects in which Georgians can participate to discover their archaeological heritage
- Public education projects that enlighten Georgians about the fragility of our archaeological sites
- Advocacy for protection of sites and scientific recovery of information
- Assistance in the completion of archaeological reports for unreported, excavated sites
- Archaeologically-related projects to promote eco-tourism and education

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Yes, I would like to save Georgia’s past!

Enclosed is my check, payable to The Society for Georgia Archaeology, and noted “Endowment Fund”. This is a tax deductible 501(c)3 non-profit contribution, as allowable by law. Mail to: SGA Treasurer, P.O. Box 693, Athens, GA 30603.

___ $100
___ $500
___ $1,000
___ other
___ Please contact me to discuss the SGA Endowment.

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
Telephone: ____________________________________________
Email: ________________________________________________

This contribution is given in (circle one) honor of/as a memorial for ____________________________________________.

Thank you for making a difference!
News from the Office of the State Archaeologist (Continued from page 7)

Jim did an outstanding job in organizing the Council meetings. Dr. Gordon Watts kindly gave a presentation to the group to acquaint everyone with the basic tenets of underwater archaeology at the first meeting. Dr. Watts started the North Carolina state underwater archaeology program and was the first diver on the USS Monitor. He is currently diving the CSS Alabama off the coast of France. One of the most enlightening meetings involved telephone interviews with underwater program managers about the weaknesses and strengths of their own programs. The Council had a chance to question Roger Smith (Florida), Chris Amer (South Carolina), Richard Lawrence (North Carolina), and Susan Langley (Maryland). Many of the Council members worked very hard to develop a set of carefully thought out recommendations that were adopted by a strong majority of the members (one member abstained from voting; the other voted against the majority recommendations). Synopses of the meetings are available upon request from DNR-HPD.

The extent to which artifact hunters should or should not be able to recover artifacts from publicly owned river bottoms is currently a topic of debate in the Georgia General Assembly. It is important to note that DNR works with many folks throughout the state who are not themselves professional archaeologists, but who have a deep interest in exploring and conserving the resource base. Many organizations support DNR’s conservation-oriented position, including the Society for Georgia Archaeology, the Georgia African American Heritage Preservation Network, the Georgia Council on American Indian Concerns, the Georgia Coastal Heritage Society, the Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, the International Institute for Maritime Research, the Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries, the Georgia Coastal Heritage Society, the Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, the International Institute for Maritime Research, the National Park Service, and the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society.

Perhaps the most important development of all in Georgia underwater archaeology this year has been the initiation of our first model underwater archaeology project in West Point. Begun by LaGrange divers Charles Kelly and Paul Barnes, the West Point project now involves over 30 individuals who volunteer their time and expertise to survey the Chattahoochee River where it passes through the town. Submerged cultural resources identified to date include several bridges, including a covered bridge built in the 1830s by freedman Horace King that was burned during the Civil War, an 1880s steamship wreck, and a wide range of other resources. The effort began with a workshop on field methods that was taught by Lynn Harris of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and our own Ronnie Rogers last fall. The initial survey dive was the subject of a very good article in the Atlanta Journal Constitution by Pulitzer-Prize winning writer Mike Toner. DNR is currently working with the local divers to establish a friends group that will focus on exploration and conservation of the resources. Efforts are also well underway to enlist assistance from the Professional Association of Dive Instructors (170,000 individual members in the US and Canada alone) and other global or national organizations for their support of this and other upcoming efforts. Perhaps most impressive of all, the local divers assumed stewardship of the site, working with DNR Law Enforcement as well as local police to insure that publicly-owned archaeological resources are not thoughtlessly consumed, but are documented and preserved for future generations. Future plans include completion of a systematic survey, establishment of an underwater trail, and limited recovery for museum displays. This project represents exactly the exploration and learning experience DNR supports as it entails a partnership between local stakeholders and the agency. Charles and Paul have set a high standard, and we look forward to developing similar projects with conservation-minded divers across the state as resources permit, using the West Point model.

DNR in common with all state agencies faces a challenging budget environment over the next several years. But that has an upside as well as the obvious downside. The Archaeology Protection and Education Program is making new friends and allies, both within the agency itself and around the state, as all of us work to find innovative ways to carry out our mission. Working with people like Charles Kelly and Paul Barnes, SGA members like Rita Elliott, and other folks who are dedicated to resource conservation keeps those of us on the staff enthused, and we look forward to expanding our program in new ways. As we do, we’ll be including two new staff members, Bob Entorf and Joey Charles. Bob, who many of you know from his stint at GDOT, has joined our staff and has already made a significant difference in the way we review Section 106 documents. He replaces Betsy Shirk, who moved into a new Transportation Projects Coordinator position in our office. Joey will be joining us this month, taking over Richard Warner’s old position. Richard has gone on to a great job at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: we wish him all the best!

Finally, I would be very remiss in not mentioning Chip Morgan’s impending retirement. Chip is a good personal friend, and throughout his career he has put the publicly owned resources of this state first and foremost. We’ll miss him around the office, but look forward to working with him (for free!!!) on volunteer projects here in the north Georgia region.

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Southeastern Archeological Services Celebrates 20th Anniversary
Submitted by Michelle Walker

February 2, 2003 marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of Southeastern Archeological Services. It was a little over 20 years ago that Dean Wood, Chad Braley, and Tom Gresham sat around a Shoney's breakfast table in Columbus and hatched the idea to break off from Southeastern Wildlife Services and start their own company. With a handful of tools, four-thousand dollars, Dean’s old Jeep and some key support people, the company was launched with the goal of keeping engaged in archeology for a few years without moving out of the Athens area. We waited three months for our first job to roll in, which was a two-day survey for a wastewater spray system outside of Vienna, Georgia. Data management and report production was handled on an Apple IIe computer. In that first year, Jerald Ledbetter, Ron Schoettmer, and Kay Wood joined to form the nucleus of the company that has remained mostly intact since. In our first year, the total payroll was $32,500, split five or six ways. (You can tell we were making the big bucks.) In the mid-1980s, accountant Michele Martin and archeologist Rob Benson joined the company, and are still with us. In 1991, Dean and Kay Wood departed for opportunities at Fort Benning, and then later formed their own company. In the past five years Tom Pluckhahn, Joel Jones, and Rob Patton have joined Tom, Chad, Jerald, and Rob Benson to form the current core of the company.

Since February 1983 the company has conducted just over 800 named, distinct projects, in addition to over 400 borrow pit surveys, 160 bridge replacement surveys, and numerous highway intersection surveys. While we have conducted projects in seven of the southeastern states (true to our name), the bulk of our work has been in Georgia, and to a lesser degree, the Carolinas. We have completed projects in 158 of Georgia’s 159 counties (if anyone would like to sub out a small job to us in Schley County, we would be grateful). According to the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, SAS has recorded over 7,400(!) sites, or almost 20 percent of the 38,600 sites recorded in Georgia. A couple of thousand additional sites have been recorded on SAS projects in neighboring states.

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Lodging for Spring Meeting at Jekyll Island
Hotels with Room Blocks for May 16-17, 2003:

Jekyll Island Club Hotel, (912) 635-2600
371 Riverside Drive (www.jekyllclub.com)
Keyword: Society for Georgia Archaeology
Rooms available: 15 each night
Rates: $159 (double); $179 (King or Twin); $229-$289 (Suites)
Cut-off date for availability: April 16, 2003
Description: Host Hotel; on river

Jekyll Inn, (800) 736-1046
975 North Beachview Drive (www.jekyllinn.com)
Keyword: Society for Georgia Archaeology
Rooms available: 30 each night
Rates: $89 - $109 (double); $129 - $149 (villas)
Cut-off date for availability: May 1, 2003
Description: On ocean; Islandside rooms may be available at time of booking for $69 + tax

Other Lodging (No Room Blocks):

Days Inn & Suites, 1-888-635-3003 (toll-free)
Villas By The Sea, (800) 841-6262
Comfort Inn, (800) 204-0202
Campground, (866) 658-3021 (toll-free)

**Please see the meeting schedule on page 13.**

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Go Forward, Retreat

By Betsy Shirk

At the February 2003 planning retreat at Smithgall Woods, board members and officers once again committed their time, a total of 132 person hours, to attend a multi-day work session critical to our organization’s continued viability. And what’s more, they (as did the past board), and not SGA, picked up the bill. As Board Chair, I realize how very fortunate we are to have such a dedicated group moving SGA forward.

In the first session, we took stock of the progress we’ve made since our last last retreat, held in February 2001. While a few short-term goals set in 2001 have not yet been achieved, we were impressed with the list of accomplishments of the past two years. The list below is not comprehensive, but it does give you an idea of achievements by mission or program areas.

Plans are to continue to expand existing programs and add new ones as resources permit in 2003 and 2004. You can help by supporting the endowment campaign, contacting the board member listed below by program area to offer to serve on a committee, becoming more involved in your community as an advocate for Georgia’s archaeological sites, and sending in articles to the The Profile and Early Georgia. After all, when someone says SGA does this or that, it is not the board members and officers but the members who ultimately make our organization what it is. Our purpose as an organization is to unite all persons interested in the archaeology of Georgia and to work actively to preserve, study, and interpret Georgia’s historic and prehistoric remains. To find out more about specific for involvement, contact:

Betsy Shirk (bshirk@attbi.com)–Advocacy
Carolyn Rock (cjrock@tds.net)–Education
Lucy Banks (lucy.banks@tpl.org)–Chapter Relations
Diane Wynocker (dwynocker@hotmail.com)–Publicity
Rita Elliott (ritaelliott@aol.com)–Fundraising

List of SGA Accomplishments 2001–2002

Advocating Archaeological Site Preservation
♦ Archaeology and the Greenspace Program brochure
♦ Anti-looting clause in timber lands hunting leases
♦ Protect Submerged Sites theme of Archaeology Month 2001
♦ Letters of support: Vann House (Chatsworth); Ocmulgee; Cheney-Bloodworth House (Marietta)
♦ Letters of concern: HB1198; Ocmulgee bisected by road project (Macon)
♦ Representation on Governor’s Commission for History and Historical Tourism, Underwater Archaeology Council, and Georgians for Preservation Action steering committee
♦ Special issue of Early Georgia, Resources At Risk:

Defending Georgia’s Hidden Heritage

Encouraging scientific investigation, study and interpretation of those remains under professional guidance
♦ Historic Preservation Funds for SW Georgia survey
♦ Special Archaeology Awards at Georgia Science and Social Science fairs
♦ Volunteers in Archaeology program at Fall 2002 meeting
♦ Fort Hawkins project (with Ocute chapter and Fort Hawkins Foundation)
♦ Assistance to Rock Eagle 4-H program on incorporating archaeology without digging sites
♦ Letters of support: reinstatement of M.A. in Anthropology at UGA; Battlefield grant for archaeological investigations at New Ebenezer, Fort Morris, and Sansavilla Bluff

Publishing and distributing the results of these investigations
♦ Biannual professionally edited journal (Early Georgia)
♦ Quarterly newsletter (Profile)
♦ Spring and Fall meetings (Savannah, Roswell, Kolomoki, and Augusta)

Educating the public about the archaeology of Georgia
♦ Copyright acquisition (2001) and publication (anticipated spring 2003) Frontiers in the Soil: The Archaeology of Georgia; companion publication Teaching Handbook updated to include technological advances and additional lesson plans
♦ Archaeology Month promotions (Diving Into Georgia’s Past; Discover the Prehistoric Southwest – Southwest Georgia)
♦ Contribution of educational materials on archaeology for Georgia Trust’s teacher workshops
♦ Exhibit displayed at: State Preservation Conference; Coast Fest; Chieftains’ Museum; Georgians for Preservation Action Legislator’s Reception; fall and spring meetings
♦ Newspaper articles resulting from meetings in Savannah and at Kolomoki
♦ Video library used by members in teaching classes, at Archaeology Month events

SGA Mission Strategy

SGA accomplishes its mission by:
Advocating archaeological site preservation
♦ Educating the public about the significance of our state’s archaeological sites (Archaeology Month)

Continued on page 13
Join us at Jekyll Island on May 16th and 17th for the SGA’s Spring Meeting/Archaeology Month Celebration. The weekend will begin with a keynote address on Public Archaeology by Dr. Judith Bense, Chairman of the Anthropology Department, University of West Florida. The presentation will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Ballroom of the Jekyll Island Club Hotel, which is located at 371 Riverview Drive. A reception sponsored by the Georgia Ports Authority will follow at the Stable, a short distance from the hotel, where the Jekyll Island Authority’s new exhibit, “Finest Property on the Seacoast: An Exploration of Jekyll Island’s Environment, History and Archaeology,” is housed. There will be an opportunity to view the exhibit, and enjoy socializing and a silent auction.

Saturday morning’s session entitled “Colonial Period Archaeology in Georgia: Discover the 13th Colony” will begin at 9 a.m. with Registration from 8–8:45 a.m. Recent archaeological investigations at Fort Morris in Liberty County, Ebenezer in Effingham County, Grange Plantation in Chatham County, and Horton House in Glynn County will be featured. Following a short business meeting and break for lunch, there will be a guided tour of Horton House. The finale will be a Low Country Boil sponsored by the Jekyll Island Authority.

A tentative schedule and lodging information are detailed below. All events will take place at the Jekyll Island Club Hotel unless otherwise noted. Advance registration is not necessary, but please note there is a registration fee payable at the door of $10 for SGA Members and $25 for non-members for Saturday’s session.

Tentative Schedule

**Friday, May 16**
- 12:30–1:30 p.m. GCPA Board Meeting
- 1:30–3:00 p.m. GCPA Meeting
- 3:30–5:30 p.m. SGA Board Meeting
- 5:30–7:00 p.m. Dinner on your own
- 7:30–9:00 p.m. **Keynote Address** by Dr. Judith Bense, University of West Florida (Ballroom)
- 9:00–10:00 p.m. **Reception** at The Stables (next door to the hotel). Sponsor: Georgia Ports Authority

**Saturday, May 17**
- 8:00–8:45 a.m. **Registration** (Lobby) $10 – SGA Members; $25 – Non-Members
- 9:00–12 noon **Program: Colonial Period Archaeology in Georgia – Discover the 13th Colony!** Discussant: Dr. Judith Bense (Ballroom)
- noon–12:30 p.m. SGA Business Meeting
- 12:30–2:00 p.m. Lunch on your own
- 2:00–4:00 p.m. **Guided Tour** of Horton House, Meet in front of Jekyll Island Club Hotel
- 6:00–10:00 p.m. **Low Country Boil** Jekyll Island Authority Beachfront Deck. Sponsor: Jekyll Island Authority

Get Your Rooms Now! See Page 11 for Lodging Information.

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**Go Forward, Retreat** (Continued from page 12)

- Aligning with state organizations/agencies to promote preservation of archaeological sites (Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, Department of Natural Resources)
- Encouraging members and the public to observe and report looting or vandalism of archaeological sites to proper authorities

**Encouraging scientific investigation, study and interpretation of those remains under professional guidance**
- Maintaining a close relationship with Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists
- Exploring, advocating, and publicizing opportunities for funding archaeological investigations
- Promoting scientific study of archaeological topics by middle and high school students (Science Fair award)

**Publishing and distributing the results of these investigations**
- Publishing biannually a professionally edited journal (*Early Georgia*)
- Publishing quarterly a newsletter (*Profile*)
- Publishing special publications as finances and materials permit.

**Educating the public about the archaeology of Georgia**
- Sponsoring a month long promotion of Georgia’s archaeological sites (Archaeology Month)
- Sponsoring biannual meetings, activities, presentations, tours, and educational demonstrations for members and the public
- Supporting local SGA chapters and related activities across the state
- Providing resources (speakers, video library) for chapter level educational programs
Georgia Archaeology Month 2003 Events (April 26 – June 7)

Georgia Archaeology Month is nearly here, and there are a number of exciting events taking place across the state. All events are free, unless otherwise noted, and open to the public.

Athens

Open House
Wed., May 7, 4–6 p.m.
Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
565 N. Milledge Ave.
Description: Tour of archaeological firm’s lab and display of latest artifacts recovered.
Contact: Tom Gresham (706) 546-1850

Atlanta Area

Exhibit: James Dunwoody Bulloch and the C.S.S. Alabama
Mon – Sat, 10–3 p.m.; Sun, 1–3 p.m.
Bulloch Hall, Roswell
Description: Display explores the life of Capt. James Dunwoody Bulloch, Confederate Agent, who commissioned the commercial raider, CSS Alabama. Photographs and panels show the Liverpool connection with the Southern States during the Civil War.
Sponsor: Bulloch Hall
Contact: (770) 992-1731
Fee: Adults $6, children (6–12) $4

Stone Mountain Quarry Tour: Georgia’s Industrial Archaeological Heritage
Sat, May 24, 9–11 a.m.
Stone Mountain Park
Grist Mill Parking Lot
Directions: Tour will begin and end at the open air Stone Mountain Quarry exhibit on east side of mountain opposite the grist mill
Description: Guided walking tour of open air quarry exhibit, historic quarries, and historic buildings and sites associated with the Stone Mountain granite industry.
Sponsors: Stone Mountain Memorial Association and New South Associates
Contact: Mary Beth Reed (770) 498-4155
Fee: $7.00 parking fee/park entry fee; free with annual pass
Limit: 25 (call to reserve space)
Comments: Wear comfortable shoes and bring water.

Guided Walks: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Nancy Old Town & Indian Rock Shelter Hike-East Palisades Unit
Sun, May 11 & 18, 1 p.m.
Mysteries of the Mills Historic Walk-Sope Creek Unit
Mon., May 12 & 19, 6 p.m.
Historic River Trail Walk-Island Ford Unit
Sat., May 24, 2:30 p.m.
Description: 2 hour guided walks include facts and stories about Native Americans and early settlers.
Contact: Reservations required, call (770) 399-8074 x243
Fee: Parking $2 daily or $25 annual
Limit: 30

Exhibit: First Georgians
10 a.m.–5 p.m., Mon–Sat; noon–5 p.m., Sun
Fernbank Museum of Natural History
767 Clifton Rd, Atlanta
Contact: Bobbi Hohmann, (404) 929-6300
Fee: $12, adults; $11, student and seniors; $10, children

New South Associates’ Open House & Artifact Identification Days
Fri., May 9 and May 23
6150 E. Ponce de Leon Ave
Stone Mountain
Directions: From US 78 E, Memorial Dr exit to Ponce de Leon Ave exit; turn left. Office is 2nd building on the left. Park in front.
Description: Curious about the business of archaeology? Come learn about archaeological research done by private firms. Bring historic and prehistoric artifacts you would like identified. Tour the historic Tuggle House, a 1911 Craftsman Bungalow in the village of Stone Mountain.
Contact: J.W. (Joe) Joseph, (770) 498-4155

Program: Treasures from the Sea: Pearl and Shell Ornaments in Classic Maya Society
Tues, May 6, 7 p.m.
Fernbank Museum of Natural History
767 Clifton Rd, Atlanta
Description: Presentation by Bobbi Hohmann, Curator
Contact: For reservations, call (404) 929-6300
Fee: Free to public, but reservations required.

Lecture: Archaeology Using Ground Penetrating Radar
Tues., May 13, 7:30 p.m.
Fernbank Science Center, Room # 2
156 Heaton Park Dr., Atlanta
Directions: see http://communitylink.accessatlanta.com/groups/ GAAS
Description: Presentation of applications by Kent Schneider, Manager, Heritage Program, USDA Forest Service
Sponsor: Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society
Contact: (770) 242-2249
Fee: None
Limit: 30 (visiting groups can be accommodated on advance notice).

Continued on page 15
Georgia Archaeology Month 2003 Events (Continued from page 14)

**Augusta**

**Artifact Identification Day**  
Sat., June 7, 9 a.m.–4 p.m.  
Augusta Museum of History, 560 Reynolds St  
Description: Identification and dating of American Indian artifacts.  
Sponsor: Augusta Archaeological Society  
Contact: John Whatley (706) 595-6852

**Columbus**

**Exhibit: Fifty Years of Archaeological Discovery by the Columbus Museum**  
10–5 Tues-Sat.; 1–5 p.m., Sun; open Thurs until 9 p.m.  
1251 Wynnton Rd  
Directions: I-185, Exit 5; Macon Rd becomes Wynnton Rd  
Description: Special exhibit in honor of the Museum’s 50th Anniversary highlights museum-sponsored investigations from the 1950s to the present; focus on early work at Bull Creek by Isabelle Garrard Patterson.  
Contact: Jeanne-Marie Warzeski, (706) 649-0713  
Comments: Teacher packets and video available.

**Middle Georgia**

**Lamar Mounds and Village Field Trip**  
Sun., May 11, 2 p.m. (Weather permitting)  
Ocmulgee National Monument  
1207 Emery Highway, Macon  
Description: Guided tour to Lamar Mounds and Village  
Sponsor: National Park Service  
Contact: (478) 752-8257  
Fee: none  
Comments: Meet at Museum/Visitor Center. Wear casual shoes and clothing (may encounter mud and water).

**Artifact Identification Day**  
Sat., May 17, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. and 2–4 p.m.  
Ocmulgee National Monument  
1207 Emery Highway, Macon  
Description: Identification and dating of American Indian artifacts  
Sponsor: National Park Service  
Contact: (478) 752-8257

**Scull Shoals Extinct Town Walking Tour**  
Sat., May 10, 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.  
Scull Shoals Mill Village,  
Oconee National Forest, Greene County  
Directions: I-20 to Greensboro; N on GA 15 (12 miles); turn right on Macedonia Church Rd (CR 1226); Go 2 miles, turn left on Forest Rd 1234; 3 miles to Scull Shoals  
Description: Guided tours of early Georgia mill town site and opportunity to see archaeological fieldwork at the site.

**Comment:** Dress for hiking.  
Sponsor: The Friends of Scull Shoals, Inc.  
Contact: Jack Wynn (770) 536-2564  
Fee: $8.00 per person; Children under 10, free

**Northwest Georgia**

**Program and Tours: Hills of Iron**  
Sat. and Sun., April 26–27  
Red Top Mountain State Park  
50 Lodge Rd, Cartersville  
Directions: 1.5 miles E of I-75, Exit 285  
Description: Experience the roar of a blast furnace and enjoy tour of iron mines that put Bartow County on the map; watch as iron ore is smelted on site.  
Contact: Roy Queen, (770) 975-4226  
Fee: $2 per car ParkPass

**Program: Archeology: What It Does for You**  
Sat., May 3, 2–4 p.m.  
The Funk Heritage Center  
Reinhardt College, Waleska  
Directions: 7 miles west of Canton & I-575, at SR108 & SR140  
Description: Archaeologist Russell Cutts discusses current findings in archaeology and interprets the role of archaeology in today’s society.  
Contact Jenny Goldemund, 770-720-5969  
Fee: $6 for adults and $4 for children

**Artifact Identification Day**  
Sat., May 24, 11 a.m.–4 p.m.  
New Echota State Historic Site  
Highway 225, Calhoun  
Directions: Off I-75, Exit #288  
Description: A professional archaeologist will identify and date American Indian artifacts  
Contact: (706) 624-1321  
Fee: $2.50–$3.50

**Archaeology Awareness Day**  
Sat., May 24, 1–4 p.m.  
Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site  
813 Indian Mounds Rd, Cartersville  
Directions: 5 miles SW of I-75 Exit #288  
Description: An afternoon of artifact identification and lectures on local archaeological sites with Coosawattee Foundation archaeologist Julie Markin.  
Contact: Steve McCarty or Libby Bell, (770) 387-3747

**Savannah**

**Archaeology at Fort Pulaski—1829 Construction Village**  
Sat., May 3, 10, 17 & 24, 11 a.m.  
Fort Pulaski National Monument  
Continued on page 16
Georgia Archaeology Month 2003 Events  (Continued from page 15)

Directions: Highway 80 E., 6 miles from Tybee Island
Description: Park Ranger/Archaeologist will talk about future plans and archaeological evidence of the construction village of 1829.
Contact: David Underwood, (912) 786-5787
Fee: $3.00 park entrance adults 17 years & older
Limit: 80

Archaeology at Fort Pulaski—The Immortal 600
Sun., May 4, 11, 18 & 25, 11 a.m.
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah
Directions: Highway 80 E., 6 miles from Tybee Island
Description: Park Ranger/Archaeologist will present a slide show or walking tour to illustrate how archaeology was used to tell the story of Confederate POWs at Fort Pulaski.
Contact: David Underwood, (912) 786-5787
Fee: $3.00 park entrance adults 17 years & older
Limit: 80

Program: Archaeology at Early Indian Sites in SE Georgia
Sat., May 3, 2 p.m.
Skidaway Island State Park Museum
52 Diamond Causeway, Savannah
Description: Presentation by Dr. Erv Garrison of UGA who has conducted an annual dig on Skidaway Island. He has done extensive work throughout the SE, including pioneering work at Grays Reef off the Georgia coast.
Contact: Eda Kenney, (912) 598-2301
Fee: $2.00 per car ParkPass

Exhibit: Civil War Artifacts
9 a.m.–5 p.m., Daily
Fort Pulaski National Monument
Directions: Hwy 80 East, 6 mi from Tybee Island
Description: Civil War artifacts found in the fort displayed.
Contact: David Underwood, (912) 786-5787
Fee: $3.00 park entrance adults 17 years & older

Behind the Fence Tours of Wormsloe Ruins
Sat., May 3, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.
Wormsloe Historic Site
7601 Skidaway Rd, Savannah
Directions: I-95, exit 94; Go East (towards Savannah)
Description: Walk inside the fort walls and see the well, cellar, house foundations and fireplace, as well as firing platform.
Contact: Chica Arndt, (912) 353-3023
Limit: 15 per tour
Fee: $2.50 (adult); $2 (seniors); $1.50 (ages 6–18)

Southeast Georgia

Exhibit: Finest Property on the Seacoast: An Exploration of Jekyll Island’s Environment, History and Archaeology
9 a.m.–5 p.m., Daily
Island History Center, Jekyll Island, Georgia

Sponsor: Jekyll Island Authority
Contact: History Center Staff, (912) 635-4036

Program: Coastal Georgia Archaeology
Sat, May 3, call for time
Laura S. Walker State Park
5653 Laura Walker Rd, Waycross
Directions: 9 mi SE of Waycross on SR 177
Description: Presentation by State Archaeologist Dave Crass on recent investigations at Fort McAllister and other coastal projects.
Contact: Bob Boyne, (912) 287-4900
Fee: $2 per car ParkPass

Artifact Identification and Slide Presentation
Sat., May 10, 10 a.m.–2 p.m.
Crooked River State Park
6222 Charlie Smith Sr. Highway, St. Mary’s
Directions: 7 miles north of St. Mary’s on Ga. Spur 40 or 8 miles east of I-95 exit 3
Description: Artifact identification 10 a.m. – 12 noon; slide presentation at noon.
Contact: Dan Butterworth, (912) 882-8531

Program: Public Archaeology
Fri, May 16, 7:30 p.m.
Jekyll Island Club Hotel Ballroom
Description: Presentation by Dr. Judith Bense, Univ. of West Florida.
Sponsor: The Society for Georgia Archaeology and Georgia Ports Authority
Contact: Tom Gresham at searcheo@aol.com

Program: Archaeology of Georgia – Discover the 13th Colony!
Sat., May 17, 8:30 a.m.–3 p.m.
Jekyll Island Club, Jekyll Island
Description: Society for Georgia Archaeology Spring Meeting; presentations on recent archaeological investigations at Colonial-era sites on Georgia coast; tour of historic district site.
Co-Sponsors: Office of the State Archaeologist and Jekyll Island Authority
Contact: Betsy Shirk at bshirk@attbi.com or 404-463-6687
Fee: Registration $10 (SGA members) and $25 (non-SGA members)

★★★★★
The Men Who Stole the Stars
By George F. Bass (reprinted with the permission of the author)

[In 1979, Peter Stanford, editor of Sea History asked George Bass if he would write an article on the difference between archaeology and treasure hunting. Bass began a letter of response, and in the middle began to turn the letter into a short story to make his point. Since Sea History, that part of his letter has now been published in several other American and Dutch magazines as ‘The Men Who Stole the Stars.’ Except for substituting the word ‘stars’ for ‘shipwrecks,’ everything in the story is based on fact.]

When I looked into the sky that night, I thought at first that a cloud covered part of the Big Dipper. But the crisp night air had not a trace of moisture. After cleaning my glasses and looking again, I realized that Mizar simply was not there any longer. I called the observatory of the university nearest me.

“There’s a star missing,” I said. “Mizar isn’t there any more.”

“We have no comment at this time,” was the reply.

The next issue of Tempus, our leading news magazine, provided an explanation. Under the “Science” heading was a brief news item:

Astronomer Claude Blakely, after years of research and experimentation, has of last developed a method of capturing stars. For an undisclosed price, he has sold Mizar to an anonymous dealer in Geneva. The dealer, through a Near York spokesman, assures the public that the star will be put on display in a private planetarium within the next two years, and that hundreds of citizens will be able to see it there.

I began a flood of outraged letters to magazines, syndicated editorial writers, and politicians. The stars, I said, belong to everybody. Astronomers were supposed to map the stars, measure them, and study them in the most minute detail. But, I added, astronomers were supposed to be after knowledge. They were not supposed to own the stars. I didn’t believe that Mr. Blakely should really be called an astronomer.

“Your attitude strikes me as hoity-toity,” replied one of the best known of the columnists. “Claude Blakely knows more about astronomy than any Ph. D. or he couldn’t have gone out and netted that star. And anyway, why should professional astronomers have all the stars? There are enough to go around. You’re just jealous that you didn’t make a buck out of it.”

My response that the public as well as astronomers had a right to the stars, and that future generations had a right to see them, went unanswered.

Some of the public did write to their congressmen, but since most lived in smoggy cities and never saw the stars anyway, few letters were sent. A young congressman from one of the states with an exceptionally clear sky did, eventually, introduce legislation to ban star catching. By then, however, Blakely had sold rights to his star-stealing device to a number of partners.

“The clammy hands of big brother government are trying to take away the hard-won spoils of the last of the great inventors,” thundered the columnist. “Claude Blakely and his partners represent the last frontier of free enterprise.”

The night that I noticed Sirius was no longer in the sky, I opened the Newsletter of Private Star Lovers that had arrived in the afternoon mail. It had as a logo a bald eagle holding a star in its talons, flanked by waving American flags.

“Fellow citizens. Write to your congressmen about the communist-inspired plot to take away our rights to catch and sell stars. There are millions of stars in the heaven, as any schoolboy knows. You can’t even see some of them they are so dim. There cannot be any rational reason to keep them all up there. Especially when there are billions of dollars to be made by private investors. Stand up for your rights as Americans. Stand up for free enterprise.”

By then the night sky was beginning to look a bit faded. Investors were after the really bright, sparkling stars first, so the first-magnitude stars were disappearing at an alarming rate.

Astronomers made joint and private outcries about what was happening. “Precious knowledge about the creation of the universe is being lost forever. It doesn’t do me any good to see Betelgeuse in the cavern of some Austrian duke,” one wrote. “It’s being taken out of context.”

A senator from a rather foggy state submitted a piece to a family weekly:

At last astronomy’s making money, not simply spending. Millions of dollars of National Science Foundation grants will now be saved that would otherwise have been wasted on larger telescopes and more radio telescopes. Have all the astronomers, spending all that money for centuries, ever made a dime for the public? They talk about knowledge. Claude Blakely is the first one ever to show common sense!

When Polaris was snatched, I was sure that the tide would turn in favor of amateur star gazers and professional astronomers. But, except for a few yachtsmen, most people were watching their TV screens and couldn’t be bothered about it.

“Why didn’t he use Loran to navigate?” my sister asked when she read the article about the sailor who lost his way because of the disappearing stars and ended on the rocks. That’s what all those satellites are for, anyway, isn’t it?”

“They’ll be snatching satellites next,” I answered. I let the sharp photographs of the starry night drop one at a time in a pile on the floor between my feet. “That’s the way it used to be,” I mumbled.
FRONTIERS IN THE SOIL
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GEORGIA

Roy S. Dickens Jr and James I. McKinley
in collaboration with
James H. Chapman and Leland G. Ferguson

Great news for professional and avocational archaeologists, educators and students of our state and region's history and prehistory, and all members of the public interested in Georgia's archaeological heritage!

Frontiers in the Soil, a classic in archaeological literature, will be available for sale this spring. The Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) in cooperation with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government is reprinting the over 100 page book first published in 1979. Through text and creative cartoon-like color illustrations, Dickens and McKinley interpret Georgia's past with humor and intelligence and describe scientific archaeological investigations and the ethics that guide the discipline. Help SGA promote the sale of this landmark book on Georgia's archaeological heritage by spreading the news.

In addition to Frontiers, Dickens and McKinley also wrote A Teachers Handbook for Frontiers in the Soil for use by middle school and high school educators to complement Frontiers. The guide contains companion literature on topics in each book chapter, lesson plans, suggestions for grade appropriate archaeological class projects for group and individuals, points of discussion, and a glossary. Both Frontiers and the Teachers Handbook provide an excellent introduction to students in social studies classes devoted to Georgia and the region. The SGA is printing an updated version of the Teachers Handbook in cooperation with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government along with Frontiers. Contact your children's school to see if they know about Frontiers and the Teachers Handbook and help SGA promote the sales and distribution of both volumes.

Watch the SGA website for final details on the release, cost, and availability.
This feature briefly presents the recent activities in the realm of cultural resource management, including the private firms as well as state and federal agencies. Due to confidentiality reasons, not all projects can be mentioned, and some details of location, client and project name must be omitted or generalized. The intent of the column is to inform the SGA readership of recent ongoing work in the state, and to maintain an ongoing profile of companies and agencies that conduct this work.

**Georgia Department of Transportation**

With winter slowly easing its grip and spring just around the corner, things have been heating up around GDOT. Field projects have kept the crews busy, and many new initiatives are being rolled out internally, particularly with respect to public outreach and education.

Paul McIntosh has been conducting background research for a bridge project on US 29 over the Alcovy River in Gwinnett County. Preliminary results have revealed the location of Brandon’s Mill, one of the earliest water powered mills in the area. Although little appears to be known of the mill today, it is mentioned in county records as far back as the early 1830s. Visible architectural elements at the site include wall foundations and a dam, with the possibility for additional archaeological deposits and features. The current design calls for an off-site detour, although more detailed field investigations are anticipated as the project develops.

Jim Pomfret has just completed a survey of site 9MC372 in McIntosh County, with plans to conduct more intensive testing in the near future. Located on both sides of I-95, on a bluff overlooking Cat Head Creek, this multi-component site was first investigated by Armstrong College in the early 1990s as part of a salvage effort prior to construction of the Darien Outlet Mall. Armstrong College identified the historic components as Sidon Plantation, a rice plantation in operation from the late eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries, with numerous features including slave quarters, an overseer’s house, and a planter’s house. The prehistoric components also were fairly substantial, with abundant artifacts and features dating to the Woodland and Mississippian periods.

The current GDOT project is located outside the area investigated by Armstrong College, thus offering the opportunity to study additional areas of the site. Initial shovel testing within the APE has been very productive, with both prehistoric and historic artifacts occurring in abundance. One of the more interesting features identified from the survey are house remains located on the opposite side of I-95 from Sidon Plantation. Based on the material recovered to date, Pomfret hypothesizes that the house may have belonged to an overseer or planter, a question which should be answered during the next round of investigations. Perhaps the most interesting development at this stage comes from documentary and archival research. Specifically, it now appears that the remains on the east side of I-95 may in fact be related to Ceylon Plantation, and not Sidon. This project has turned out to be fairly exciting, with the potential to add substantially to our current understanding of both the rice plantation(s) and the prehistoric occupations.

On a different note, the Department is pleased to announce that the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding the Etowah Valley Historic District has been signed by Bartow County, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma. The agreement stipulates that “any development (as defined by the Bartow Zoning Ordinance) which occurs within the Etowah Valley Historic District (EVHD) must contain an archaeological study prior to the issuance of any permits allowing land disturbing activities.”

Completed as part of the environmental commitments related to the proposed widening and reconstruction of Old Alabama Road in Bartow County, the MOA developed out of concerns over potential secondary impacts, and included extensive consultations between the Department, Bartow County, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma. The spirit and intent of the MOA are directed at ensuring that adequate consideration is given to archaeological resources falling within the EVHD. The Bartow County Zoning Ordinance (Section 6.19.1-12) that implements the procedures noted in the MOA was signed by the Commissioner of Bartow County, Mr. Clarence Brown, on February 7, 2003. Successful completion of the MOA, and ultimate passage of the county ordinance, is due in large part to the productive consultations between all concerned parties. The Department is particularly pleased with Bartow County for its recognition of the historic significance and sensitivity of the Etowah Valley Historic District and its commitment to promote preservation at the county level. Bartow County’s “good corporate citizen” pledge to the CRM community is best stated from the ordinance itself:

“The identification and protection of such artifacts and locations is of great benefit to the public welfare, in that it preserves and promotes understanding of the County’s and the nation’s history, enhances the aesthetic environment, encourages proper economic development, provides tourism opportunities, and benefits all citizens.”

*Continued on page 20*
Thanks Bartow County.

In February, Terri Lotti gave a presentation to an Historic Preservation class at Kennesaw State University concerning GDOT procedures for archaeological work within a regulatory framework. A resounding success, Lotti represented GDOT extremely well, fielding a wide range of questions and deftly demonstrating her understanding of the process. A copy of her presentation is available in Microsoft PowerPoint format for those of you who are interested.

Finally, many of you may have noticed that the Department is now requesting copies of all final reports in Adobe’s PDF format. We see this as a positive development, and hope it will increase the availability and ease of access for many of our reports. This effort has already proven to be of tremendous value internally, and over the long term we expect even bigger returns, with reduced numbers of paper reports, digital copies archived on CDs, and, most importantly, the availability of these reports on a GDOT archaeology web site that is scheduled for launch in the coming months.

New South Associates
(770) 498-4155

New South Associates’ archaeological projects over the winter have largely consisted of survey investigations for a variety of highway and development projects. Mills have been a recurring theme: Theresa Hamby documented a mill site for a park survey in Hall County; mills featured prominently in background research conducted for two upcoming flood control surveys in the Augusta area; and as historian Karen Serio has been researching the Alcovy River Grist Mill as part of a Gwinnett County park project. Elsewhere, New South Associates’ archaeologists have directed data recovery projects in Florida and North Carolina, a multi-site testing project in Virginia, as well as survey and testing projects in Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Jannie Loubser spent December conducting rock art research in Hawaii and California and headed for south Florida on a data recovery project in February, earning all our ire.

Southeastern Archaeological Services
(706) 546-1855

In January Rob Benson began directing mitigative data recovery at four multicomponent prehistoric sites on DNR lands in the Ocmulgee Wildlife Management area in Pulaski County, on the flank of the Ocmulgee River. The largest site, 9PU57 (about 35 acres), is almost completely restricted to a sandy ridge slope overlooking a small creek. Above the sandy slope, the level ridge crest has far less cultural material. While virtually every component is present, most of the approximately 50 cultural features that cluster in a 40-m diameter area appear to be Swift Creek. An elevated winter water table probably will force a month or two delay in excavations of the two sites located on the opposite side of the creek from 9PU57.

While few new GDOT bridge replacement surveys are being initiated, many previously surveyed crossings are undergoing final revisions, redesigns, or Phase II evaluations. Projects have encountered several NRHP-eligible sites, either newly or previously known. Among these sites are the Long Swamp Site (9CK1), Site 9GO231 on Salacoa Creek, and possibly a portion of the Coosa Mound site (a.k.a. “Plant Hammond Site,” 9FL3). At present, SAS has investigated 164 proposed bridge replacements since 1999. Rob Patton is working on a summary of results from these investigations.

Chad Brailey reports that laboratory analysis is progressing on the ton of artifacts from the Grange/Cowpens plantation site, once occupied by Mary Musgrove in the early 1700s. This appears to be the largest collection of Colonial period artifacts from Georgia, except for those excavated at Fort Frederica National Monument on St. Simons Island. For the latest newspaper coverage, check out “Savannahnow.com” for February 5, 2003. The title of the article is “Trading in History.”

Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants
(706) 569-0180

In September 2002, archaeologists with Southern Research conducted an investigation of the Fort Morris State Historic Site, an American and British Revolutionary War fort on the Medway River in Liberty County, Georgia. This work, which was performed for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, included a synthesis of previous work at the site, new historical research, and archaeological survey and test excavations. The fieldwork included a Ground Penetrating Radar survey, systematic shovel testing, backhoe trenching, and four small hand-excavated blocks. The project also included a strong Public Archaeology/interpretive element. Historical research and archaeological investigation revealed many new facets of life in the fort, particularly concerning the Loyalists from New Jersey and New York who garrisoned the post. The excavations yielded the largest assemblage of Revolutionary War artifacts ever obtained archaeologically in Georgia. The final report of the investigations is expected by March 2003. This work was conducted by Daniel T. Elliott and crew. Debra J. Wells undertook conservation of the numerous brass and iron artifacts that were recovered.
Archaeologists with Southern Research returned to downtown Jacksonville, Florida, in November 2002 to conduct data recovery excavations at three sites: the “Cistern Site” (8DU14337), the “Negro School Site” (8DU14338), and the “Block 35 Site” (8DU14662). Preliminary background research and archaeological survey conducted in 2001 and early 2002 by Southern Research documented and evaluated the presence of intact and significant archaeological deposits within two city blocks. The noteworthy features documented and investigated at the “Cistern Site” (8DU14337) include a circular brickwork feature (a possible patio or garden feature) and a well. Significant features from the “Negro School Site” (8DU14338) include the cellar of the schoolhouse, or later structure on the same footprint; a possible privy; and a series of artifact rich refuse pits in the backyard of the schoolhouse. At the “Block 35 Site” (8DU14662), five privy shafts, one cellar, and several artifact rich refuse pits were documented. The artifact analysis is currently underway and because the artifacts from these three sites have the potential to yield detailed information, we are anticipating excellent results concerning the use of the urban landscape, diet, and consumer choices, as well as social relations within this diverse neighborhood at the turn of the twentieth century. Rita Folse Elliott and Kristopher Beadenkopf are overseeing the work on this project.

In addition, we have conducted several small-scale surveys in east Georgia, including one in Madison County and one in Jefferson County. The Madison Count survey documented two prehistoric lithic scatters of unknown age and one isolate under direction of Principal Investigator Dean Wood. Both sites were recommended ineligible for NRHP listing. Under direction of Principal Investigator Scot Keith, the survey in Jefferson County recorded a Middle to Late Archaic lithic scatter and a Middle Woodland to Late Mississippian lithic and ceramic scatter. Both sites were severely disturbed and recommended ineligible for NRHP listing.

In late 2001 Southern Research hired Kristopher Beadenkopf as Staff Archaeologist. Kris received a B.A. in Anthropology from Monmouth University (West Long Branch, NJ) with a focus on Historical Archaeology and an M.A. in Historical Archaeology from the University of Maryland, College Park, with an emphasis on urban archaeology and public outreach. Welcome Kris!

TRC Garrow Associates
(770) 270-1192

In Georgia, TRC has conducted archaeological investigations in Butts, Clayton, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Houston, and Walton counties over the last three months. TRC’s Atlanta office also has been involved in a number of archaeological projects outside of the state, in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Virginia.

TRC recently completed some follow-on investigations for a project reported in the last issue of The Profile. In advance of establishment of a passive-use park along Gwinnett County’s border with DeKalb, TRC had been asked to conduct an archaeological survey. Because the tract contains an intact soapstone quarry site adjacent to the Hightower Trail, TRC recommended that limited archaeological excavations be conducted at the quarry site to retrieve information that might be valuable for the development of interpretive signage within the park. TRC also recommended that clearing of vegetation be carried out so that additional sections of the Hightower Trail could be located and mapped. Gwinnett County did indeed seek these services, and TRC conducted the investigations in February.

Unfortunately, no additional segments of the Hightower Trail were located; they have likely been erased by farming practices and erosion. However, excavations at the Graves Soapstone site, led by James D’Angelo, produced exciting results. TRC found that soapstone debris was confined mainly to a 10 m² area immediately around the main outcrop. The test units contained diabase, quartzite and amphibolite tools for working soapstone, as well as soapstone bowl preforms, and large amounts of debris. The preforms reflect early stage bowl manufacture, and it appears that multiple techniques for fashioning bowls are represented at this site. Strangely, the number of scars on the outcrops does not seem sufficient to account for the amount of debris at the site, leading TRC to speculate that detached boulders were also worked at the site. The most interesting discovery was a cache of eight tools that had been placed under a soapstone ledge. One of the tools resembles a hoe, and may have been used to excavate around the boulders (down about 1 m) to expose additional surfaces on the soapstone outcrop for quarrying. Scars were found on the boulders well below the present ground surface. TRC hopes that the results of the investigations at the Graves Soapstone site, when presented in the new park, will serve to educate the public about Georgia’s prehistory and the ability of archaeology to shed light on the past.
Augusta Chapter

The following is a summary of the recent activities of the Augusta Archaeological Society.

Tammy Forehand’s volunteer fieldwork at the George Galphin site near Jackson, South Carolina, was canceled in February and March due to satellite imagery and aerial flight activities. Work may resume the second Saturday in April. Contact Tammy Forehand at 803-725-5259.

Jill Trefz continued her weekly volunteer work at the SRS archaeology laboratory.

Al Goodyear was the featured speaker at the February 14th chapter meeting. He showed slides and spoke on the Clovis and pre-Clovis components at the Topper site. Collectors brought in Paleo projectile points from Georgia and Florida that were examined by Dr. Goodyear and photographed by Darryl Miller.

The next chapter meeting will be held at Augusta Tech on Friday April 25th at 8 p.m. Tom Pluckhahn will speak on the Kolomoki site.

Danny Greenway, Frankie Snow, and John Whatley continued work with the Georgia Antebellum Capitol museum display in Milledgeville.

The annual artifact identification day is scheduled for Saturday June 7th at the Augusta Museum of History. Contact John Whatley at 706-595-6852.

John Whatley attended the South Carolina Annual Conference in Columbia February 22nd.

The Augusta Archaeological Society may be contacted, and a list of chapter events may be seen on our website at www.augustaarchaeology.com.

Bulloch Hall Archaeological Society

Roswell Mill District grant. The City of Roswell acquired another portion of the historic Roswell Mill district that includes the machine shop, the only standing structure. As the city has no qualified personnel on staff to plan the preservation of these significant industrial ruins, the BHAS offered help. Urged by the BHAS, the city applied for a Historic Preservation Fund CLG Predevelopment Project grant.

On April 1st, 2002 Governor Roy Barnes announced that the City of Roswell was awarded $18,000 “to document the resources found in the Roswell Mill district and to produce a preservation plan for the district.” The BHAS membership committed to donating time, labor, and knowledge as part of the grant’s required in-kind match valued at $10,800. The city also will supply an in-kind match valued at $2,000.

The grant has two objectives. The first is a report of the findings of a reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the city-owned property in the mill district. The second, based on survey findings, is a preliminary plan to guide the city in developing the next steps to preserve, research, interpret, and develop the archaeologically important mill district.

In January 2003, BHAS members and other volunteers, under the leadership of president Chip Morgan, began preparing the mill district for an archaeological survey. Undergrowth, limbs, and trash were removed in order to expedite the upcoming grant survey. Marty Goldsmith, Joe McDonald, Sherron Lawson, Rosanne Ontridge, Diana Popeck, Dave Crass, Betty Wilkinson, Connie Huddleston, Betsy Shirk, Susan Cenzalli, Andy Kalifeh, Keri Stevens and others have worked very hard to prepare the site for a survey. Collectively they have donated more than 230 Saturday hours to this project since early January.

On March 8, Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga toured the mill district with Chip Morgan. He made a number of suggestions regarding research potential and priorities for the proposed grant survey of the mill district. For the next step, BHAS will advise the City of Roswell in obtaining an archaeological consultant to undertake the grant survey.

New Officers BHAS members elected new officers in December: Joe McDonald as treasurer; Dave Crass as secretary; Betty Wilkinson as vice president; Chip Morgan as president.

The Bulloch Hall Archaeological Society meets on the third Thursday of each month, excluding June, July, & August, at 7:30 p.m. in the cottage on the grounds of Roswell’s Bulloch Hall. For information or directions, phone Chip Morgan at 770-475-7915 (home).

Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society

In what has become a tradition for this chapter, the meeting for the month of December consisted of members offering a review of one or more of their experiences of the past year that had an archaeological connection. Between show-and-tells or brief talks, members munched on holiday treats brought in by the group.

The New Year has started with a continuation of monthly programs featuring fine speakers. In January, Dr. Max Miller of Fernbank Museum of Natural History presented a fantastic

Continued on page 23
Overview of archaeological work and discovery on the Kerak Plateau area of Transjordan. The February meeting featured Dr. Jannie Loubser of New South Associates, who lent his expertise to a treatment of rock art on two continents.

During the previous year, members supported several archaeology projects through active participation in lab work and site digs. Among these, were Coosawattee Foundation’s Thompson site digs, the Avondale paleo project in South Carolina, and the USFS PIT programs in Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest and Mississippi’s Desoto National Forest.

The recently updated chapter website can be found at http://communitylink.accessatlanta.com/groups/GAAS. Also, a chapter hotline has been reactivated. Call (770) 242-2249 for chapter activities and announcements.

Northwest Georgia Archaeological Society

The March meeting took place on March 13th at Etowah. Upcoming meetings are scheduled for: May 8th at New Echota, 7:30 p.m., and July 10th at Etowah, 7:30 p.m.

For information on field classes at the Thompson site, sponsored by The Coosawattie Foundation may, call 706-629-7959.

Use this form to join SGA!

Membership in the Society for Georgia Archaeology is open to those who have a sincere interest in the cultural heritage of Georgia, and who will dedicate themselves to the preservation and understanding of that heritage. This obligation is clearly stated in the Constitution and By-Laws of the SGA. As a member, you get:

- A subscription to The Profile, the professionally-produced quarterly newsletter that keeps you up to date with all the happenings in Georgia archaeology, with reports from regional chapters and information about endangered sites and research projects in which you can participate.
- Two issues per year of Early Georgia, the academic research journal of the SGA with articles written by professional and avocational archaeologists.
- Notices of semi-annual, statewide meetings of the SGA, in which you will enjoy varied programs and be in touch with Georgia’s best avocational and professional archaeologists.
- Member discounts on special publications, such as The Profile Papers.

Fill out this form (or use a separate sheet) and send with your check made out to “Society for Georgia Archaeology” to:

SGA Treasurer
P.O. Box 693
Athens, Georgia 30603

Thanks!

It’s Time to Renew!

In the near future, you’ll be receiving your renewal notice for SGA membership. But don’t feel like you need to wait!

Why not send in your dues now and beat the rush?

See the membership form below for the annual dues schedule. Remember to take $5.00 off the amount if you are a member of a chapter.

Dues should be mailed to:

SGA Treasurer
P.O. Box 693
Athens, Georgia 30603

Thanks!
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