

SGA Fall Meeting

October 17, 2009

Gwinnett Environmental & Heritage Center

- 8:30am Registration
- 9:30am **Welcome**
SGA President Dennis Blanton
- 9:45am **Interpreting Site Layout, Community Structure, and Domestic Activities at the Long Swamp Site (9CK1), a Mississippi Period Settlement in the Etowah River Valley**
Tom Lewis Edwards – Pitman Environmental, Inc.
- 10:05am **Update on Fernbank's Investigation of Early Contact along the Lower Ocmulgee**
Dennis Blanton Fernbank Museum of Natural History
- 10:25am Coffee Break
- 10:45am **Autossee: An Image of Conflict**
Terry Jackson Georgia Department of Community Affairs
- 11:30am **SGA Business Meeting**
- 12:00pm – 1:15pm Lunch
- 1:30pm **Current Research in the Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign**
Garrett Silliman Edwards – Pitman Environmental, Inc.
- 1:50pm **A Silent Choir Sings: Formal, Informal Cemeteries and the Old School Cemetery**
Hugh Matternes and Staci Richey New South Associates, Inc.
- 2:10pm **Class Struggle in the Dining Room: Ceramic Consumption of a Planter Household at the Margins of Elite Respectability**
John McCarthy ECA – History, Inc.
- 2:30pm **Alkaline – Glazed Pottery from Georgia: A Guide for Archaeologists**
J.W. Joseph New South Associates, Inc.
- 2:50pm **The Asbury Manual Training School (1822-1830) and Schooling in the Creek Nation Prior to Removal**
Jack Tyler
- 3:15pm **Walking Tour of the Shadrack Bogan/Woodward Mill Site**
Led by Tom Gresham

Student Poster Presentations

Patterson, Wes and Farley, Caitlin **Site Formation Processes at 9TF145**

Presentation Abstracts

Class Struggle in the Dining Room: Ceramic Consumption of a Planter Household at the Margins of Elite Respectability

John McCarthy ECA – History, Inc.

This paper presents an analysis of the ceramic assemblage recovered at a ca. 1760 – 90 planter house site in the South Carolina Lowcountry. The site is believed to be associated with a minor branch of an elite planter family. The consumption and investment choices of this household are considered in the contexts of their apparent social and economic status at the margins of their social class, where social status would have been most keenly felt as the family struggled to maintain their respectability and membership in the colonial elite.

Current Research in the Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign

Garrett Silliman Edwards – Pitman Environmental, Inc.

The Civil War was a defining event in our state's history, and has had an enormous impact on how we define ourselves as Georgians. The war has been and continues to be a memorial force at the heart of our struggles with issues of race, class and identity. Civil War archaeology has the potential to offer a unique perspective on this defining event. This paper draws from the author's research concerning recent investigations into the archaeology of the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. The core of this study provides insight into the role of archaeology in battlefield research of the Atlanta Campaign as well as the role of CRM in the preservation of Civil War-related sites in the Atlanta Metro area.

A Silent Choir Sings: Formal, Informal Cemeteries and the Old School Cemetery

Hugh B. Matternes, Ph.D. (New South Associates Stone Mountain, Georgia) and Staci Richey, M.A.
(New South Associates Columbia, South Carolina)

Some African-American community members recognized the dead could be buried in institutionally controlled ("Formal") cemeteries or where families or presentation teams controlled mortuary expression ("Informal Cemeteries"). The Old School Cemetery of Washington, Georgia developed as an alternative to more formal church and community facilities. Historical, survey and interview data demonstrate a general lack of institutional oversight in the cemetery's representation. Material expressions emphasize the value of family, community, religion and individualism. The informal cemetery is proposed as avenue for material and symbolic expression for community members whose values or beliefs may not correspond with those regulating more formal burial areas.

Alkaline – Glazed Pottery from Georgia: A Guide for Archaeologists

J.W. Joseph, Ph.D New South Associates

Alkaline-glazed stoneware sherds are common artifacts found on historic sites in Georgia, yet these sherds are difficult to identify beyond the fact that they are alkaline glazed. Alkaline-glazed stoneware was used to fulfill a variety of functions on southern farms and plantations and in southern homes. This paper looks at alkaline-glazed pottery as it developed in the South; the major alkaline-glaze pottery centers of Georgia; and forms, decorations, and markings that can be used in identifying alkaline-glazed pottery sherds from historic archaeological sites.

Autosee: An Image of Conflict

Terry Jackson Georgia Department of Community Affairs

During Archaeology Month in 2007 the Society for Georgia Archaeology focused on the theme Conflict: Georgia's Expanding Boundaries, 1733-1833. The educational poster for this event featured a rare, hand-colored, engraved print of the Georgia Militia attack on the Upper Creek town of Atasi on November 29, 1813. Unfortunately, this evocative image is inaccurate in many details which should have been explained on the poster. The poster caption does note that "its accuracy in details such as costume may be subject to debate," and that it is "an artifact worthy of study." Since it is the earliest known and a nearly contemporaneous depiction of the Georgia Militia, the SGA poster has further popularized this otherwise obscure image on the eve of the bicentennial anniversary of this battle and the Creek War. Therefore, it is imperative that we 'study' and document the implications of the image for our understanding of the archaeology and history of this epochal period in the southeast.

Interpreting Site Layout, Community Structure, and Domestic Activities at the Long Swamp Site (9CK1), a Mississipi Period Settlement in the Etowah River Valley

Tom Lewis Edwards – Pitman Environmental, Inc.

The Long Swamp Site (9CK1) is a well known prehistoric and protohistoric site situated on the north bank of the Etowah River, approximately two miles southeast of Ball Ground, GA. In 2007 and 2008, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. completed excavations of that part of the site immediately west of State Road 372 in advance of a bridge replacement and roadway re-alignment. These excavations revealed the presence of two Lamar Culture structures and an Etowah Culture palisaded village on the floodplain adjacent to the Etowah River. The vast majority of what was excavated is associated with the Etowah phase village. Accordingly, the focus of this paper is on the Etowah component. In this paper I describe the remains of architectural features and artifacts encountered at the site and discuss several ideas about community organization and domestic activities at Long Swamp.