

**DIG IT! 1993 FIELD EXPERIENCE:
SURVEY / TESTING AT SITE 9DA354**

**BY
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Acknowledgments

A number of organizations and individuals made the excavation at Site 9DA354 and the workshop sessions possible. The administration of the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology at Emory University is to be lauded for encouraging the education of children in the field of archaeology. The museum's workshops annually expose hundreds of children and teenagers to the importance of archaeology and our threatened buried heritage. It provides an early grass-roots movement (beginning at five year olds!) towards site preservation and the appreciation for archaeology and those things ancient.

As with all institutions, the museum workshops work because the people behind them work. The personnel in the museum education department put in countless hours toward organizing the summer workshop and ensuring its continued smooth operation. Ms. Elizabeth Horner, Coordinator of Educational Programs, is thanked for ensuring that the Dig It! program is sponsored annually. Her efficient handling of workshop affairs practically guarantees success. Ms. Michele Griffin, former Assistant for Youth and Family Programs at the museum has handled all the unusual problems associated with such a workshop, from providing hundreds of pounds of various soils for workshop activities to helping locate a suitable site to excavate in the middle of an urban oasis. She is thanked for her efforts, which are always accompanied by an even-going, good-natured attitude. Appreciation goes to Ms. Shenika Sanders, employed within the Educational Programs Office of the museum, for trudging daily with us to and from the site, accompanied by numerous young charges.

Ms. Gay Arnieri is thanked for providing needed energy both during the fieldwork operations and during preparation for classroom activities. Her ideas concerning the pottery activity will be incorporated in all future, similar workshops. Ms. Julie Green and Mr. Charles Spencer, both of the Educational Programs Office provided assistance when needed. The student museum attendants are also thanked for their patience in dealing with our somewhat boisterous, daily museum detective search. Ms. Lori Iliff, Registrar/Associate Curator of Near Eastern Art at the Michael C. Carlos Museum, graciously accepted our little collection of artifacts recovered from 9DA354 and provided them with a safe and permanent home at the museum. Thanks are extended to Mr. David Turner, Director of Groundkeeping Services at Emory University for taking the time to show the author several potential areas for excavation on campus. A final thank you is given to all 173 participants of the workshop. It is truly rewarding to have a group of students enter the classroom in the morning thinking archaeologists dig up dinosaurs and

have them leave the workshop in the afternoon thinking about culture and artifacts, patterns and meanings, features and stratigraphy, and preservation. Their universal enthusiasm is a pleasant reminder of why we do archaeology.

This report is dedicated to all those who participated in the 1993 Dig It! workshop, with particular distinction to the four who provided a focus of attention for the vicious yellow jackets.

Chapter 1. Introduction and Site Background

Introduction

Limited archaeological survey and testing was conducted on Site 9DA354 during June, 1993. Excavation was sponsored by the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Emory University in conjunction with the 1993 Dig It! summer workshops for children and teenagers. Site excavation was only a portion of the entire archaeology workshop, which focused on archaeology, site preservation, and the importance of professionally supervised archaeological excavation when necessary. The workshop consisted of a variety of hands-on activities. These activities included limited site excavation by participants in the 10-14 and 15-18 year old age groups. Children in the 5-6 and 7-9 year age groups excavated a mock archaeological site, complete with aboriginal features and stratigraphic levels, on the museum grounds.

The older students worked for approximately 1.5 hours each on the site. They used archaeological techniques to: excavate shovel tests; excavate test units; and make site maps under the supervision of the author. The site is a multicomponent site consisting of a very sparse aboriginal lithic scatter and a very low density of historic house site artifacts.

This manuscript briefly details the site background, archaeological field and laboratory methods, results and interpretations of fieldwork, and recommendations.

Site Environment

The site is on Emory University Campus, approximately one mile northwest of the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology. It occupies a fairly level ridge toe having an elevation of 900 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) and is in the Piedmont physiographic province. The site lies within an immature stand of hardwoods approximately 400 ft south and 600 ft east of the South Fork of Peachtree Creek. It is 650 ft northeast of the junction of Peavine Creek and Peachtree Creek (Figure 1).

The general area of the site is bordered on the east by the Seaboard Coastline Railroad tracks and Clifton Road. It is bounded on the north by Old Briarcliff Way and on the west by Old Briarcliff Road. The southern edge of the woods is bordered by Candler Lower Baseball Field.

Recent site disturbance includes a gravel road circling north and northwest of the site

leading to the knoll of the ridge (Figure 2). This area is currently used for spoil pile storage and as a dump truck loading deck for the soil. It occupies the area of greatest potential for site locations. A short, 43 ft (13 meter [m]) segment of dirt road/skidder trail leads from this gravel road into the site. Historic artifacts, mostly recent bottle glass, were visible in its surface. The site may also be impacted by the impending placement of underground optic fiber cables.

Site soils consist entirely of Chestatee stony sandy loam usually found on 15 to 45 percent slopes on short Southern Piedmont hillsides (USDA 1982:18). The Chestatee series contains a five inch layer of dark grayish brown stony sandy loam followed by a 35 inch subsoil layer. The upper zone of this subsoil is a yellowish red stony clay loam with 15 percent of its volume made of pebbles, cobbles, and stone. The lower portion of subsoil is made up of 25-35 percent by volume, of this lithic material surrounded by a red clay (USDA 1982:19). This subsoil overlies extremely weathered rock. Chestatee stony sandy loam contains little organic material and therefore, low natural fertility. Limited topsoil, large stones, and geographic sloping make this soil type incompatible with most modern day land uses.

The physiography of DeKalb County is characterized by gently sloping soils on narrow to broad ridgetops and steep soils on short to long hillsides usually located near small drainages ubiquitous to the area (USDA 1982:2). Smooth, convex hillsides are juxtaposed by irregular hillsides. Numerous creeks and tributaries with their adjacent narrow floodplains, transect the county. The major waterways include Nancy Creek, Peachtree Creek, South River, and Yellow River. In the northern portion of the county, Nancy and Peachtree Creeks are fed by numerous tributaries (the latter including Peavine Creek), that form a "well defined trellis pattern" throughout the county (USDA 1982:2). The South River's tributaries include Pole Bridge, Snapfinger, Shoal, and Entrenchment Creeks, and drain the southern section of the county. The southeastern portion of DeKalb County is drained by the Yellow River and its tributaries: Stone Mountain; Swift; and Crooked Creeks (USDA 1982:2).

The geography of DeKalb County ranges from well-drained uplands to frequently flooded river bottom lands. Stone Mountain claims the highest elevation in the county and measures 1,683 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Other prominent ridges in the county have elevations of over 1,000 ft amsl. The lowest elevation in the county is 640 feet amsl at the junction of the South River and the county line (USDA 1982:2).

The climate of DeKalb County is typical of the Southeastern United States. Long, hot summers averaging a maximum high temperature of 87 F degrees annually in July and

August are punctuated by afternoon thundershowers. DeKalb County residents experience thunderstorms 50 days of the year. A total of 48 inches of precipitation falls annually, of which two inches are in the form of snow. The average growing season is from April through September. Winters in DeKalb County are mild and short with an average daily minimum temperature of 34 F degrees in January (USDA 1982:1-2). Winds prevail from the northwest, particularly in February when windspeed reaches 11 miles per hour.

Area Prehistory

Native Americans have lived in the area that is now Georgia for the past 10,000-12,000 years. Tens of thousands of prehistoric sites are recorded across the state and represent all of the periods of prehistory including Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Contact. The dates of the various periods and the changing technologies represented by each are recounted in numerous publications and virtually all cultural resource management reports. They are not, therefore, repeated again in this manuscript. If further information about prehistoric cultural periods is desired, see *Beneath These Waters: Archeological and Historical Studies of 11,500 Years Along the Savannah River* (Kane and Keeton 1993).

Area History

The site is located in the northwest portion of Georgia, in the Southern Piedmont. It lies entirely within DeKalb County, which forms a portion of the Atlanta metropolitan area. DeKalb County's 171,968 acres measures approximately 22 miles north-south by 18 miles east-west (USDA 1982:1). Decatur is the county seat and is located in the western portion of the county.

DeKalb County was established in 1822 as a composite of land from Fayette, Gwinnett, and Henry counties. The city of Decatur was founded only one year later. While DeKalb County was named for the German Baron Johann DeKalb, a colonial benefactor, Decatur's namesake was an American naval officer, Stephen Decatur (USDA 1982:2).

Non-aboriginal settlers of DeKalb County emigrated from North and South Carolina, Virginia, and other areas of Georgia. The land lottery enticed many of these small farmers to relocate and establish farms in DeKalb County, growing cotton, corn, grain, and crops that could be trucked into the city markets for sale. Livestock production and dairying were additional sources of income for these small farmers (USDA 1982:2). Farming began to decline in the 1950s. A total of 115 farms averaging 78 acres each, were operating in 1969. Five years later only 98 farms of 71 acres each were in existence in the county. The

year 1979 saw only 3 percent of the county in agriculture while 57 percent was urban, 35 percent woodland, and 5 percent idle (USDA 1982:2). Undoubtedly the percentage of urban areas is much higher today. County population in 1924 was 3,569 and increased to 415,387 in 1970. The city of Decatur had a population of 21,943 in 1970 (USDA 1982:2).

Both Decatur, and DeKalb County in general, saw intensive military activity during the Civil War as the struggle escalated between Union and Confederate troops intent on claiming Atlanta and the surroundings. An 1864 map (Figure 3) depicts union encampments consisting of several brigades located west of the junction of Peavine Creek and the South Fork of Peachtree Creek (Cowles 1977:LXII, 4). One brigade of Newton's Division camped immediately across Peachtree Creek from Site 9DA354. A brigade of Wood's Division camped next to Peachtree Creek, across Old Briarcliff Road, opposite Newton's Brigade. Other portions of Newton's Division encamped further down Peavine Creek on both sides of Old Briarcliff Road (Cowles 1977:LXII, 4). While no troops were camped in the exact location of the site, it is reasonable to assume that camp activities such as drills, sanitation arrangements, and military watches extended throughout the area surrounding the encampment.

Previous Archaeological Work in the Area

Two sites near the project area have been recorded previously in the State Site Files at the University of Georgia, in Athens. At the time the sites were recorded none of them were located on the campus of Emory University, although land purchases over the last twenty years may have changed the ownership since then. Site 9DA242 is nearest to the current site and lies only 600 ft southwest of the project area. It is located along a ridge top and ridgeslope immediately south of Peachtree Creek and southwest of Peavine Creek. Site 9DA242 was recorded as a village and mound (?) [sic] containing Cartersville, Deptford, Mossy Oak, and Lamar diagnostic artifacts. It is mapped as an oval oriented 500 ft east-west by 400 ft north-south. Very little information is recorded about this site. The form appears to have been completed prior to 1978, with the assistance of Ted Thomas.

A second site previously recorded by Charles Babb, lies near the project area. Site 9DA42 lies approximately 2,000 ft west-southwest of the project area. Site boundaries recorded on the topographic map indicate its size to be 600 ft north-south by 500 ft east-west. The site lies on both sides of the South Fork of Peachtree Creek, at an elevation of 880 ft amsl. In 1974 observers and collectors indicated that artifacts were discovered in the creek bed and included a broken atlatl weight and two pieces of grist mills [sic] (millstones?).

Three other previously recorded sites lie within several miles of the project area radius. Site 9DA52 is one such site in the vicinity. This is an historic mill site located on Lullwater Creek, which feeds into Peavine Creek. The site has an elevation of 900 ft amsl. While no standing structure of mill remnants remain, alteration of the creek bed to form a drop in the water elevation necessary to power a mill was still visible in the landform. The site form completed in 1974 by Phillip Condrey and Charles Babb recorded no artifacts.

In 1974 Charles Babb and Becky Carnes recorded Site 9DA55. Observers recorded a two acre stretch of old agricultural terraces associated with the Bird Plantation. The site is located off Bouldercrest Road, and is several miles from the project area. It is on a small rise opposite a small creek.

Site 9DA41 is located several miles from the project area. The one acre site is near Clairmont Road, north of I-85, at an elevation of 800 ft amsl. It is recorded as an aboriginal village containing check stamped pottery, tetrapodal sherds, and undisclosed point types. The village is purported to be illustrated on a map in a 1934 county history book. It was officially recorded in 1973 by Joan Rupp and Charles Babb.

General archaeological work in the DeKalb County area includes several survey, testing, and data recovery projects. Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Compliance investigations constitute a great deal of DeKalb County's archaeology. A broad survey of Clayton, DeKalb, and Gwinnett Counties was conducted by Dickens and Barber (1976). Special analysis of non-soapstone artifacts from the Fork Creek Mountain Site (9DA18) was detailed in a report produced by Thomas R. Whyte. A few examples of CRM projects in the county include testing and data recovery excavations at Soapstone Ridge (Elliott 1986; Bloom 1991); and a survey of selected areas of Stone Mountain (Britt 1993). A limited amount of non-CRM related archaeology has been conducted in the county, including testing at Miners Creek and test excavations at the base of Stone Mountain (personal communication, David Chase 1992). The 1993 Dig It! project appears to be the first recorded archaeological work to be conducted on property while owned by Emory University.

Chapter 2. Methodology

Classroom and Field Work

Students in the 10-14 and 15-18 year old groups participating in the 1993 Dig It! summer archaeology workshops were allowed to excavate on the site. They attended a three hour morning class prior to excavation. This class provided a general archaeology background for the students through hands-on activities. Exercises emphasized responsible, ethical archaeological investigations, the results of unscientific digging at a site, and the importance of site preservation. Instruction and demonstration of concepts such as stratigraphy and features were also provided for the students. Participants were versed in the proper method of excavation and the purposes behind various techniques. Classroom activities educated participants about all phases of archaeological investigations, particularly post-fieldwork duties. Students learned what happened to artifacts following excavation, including artifact washing and analysis, report writing, and the permanent curation of artifacts at a museum or university.

Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of one professional archaeologist and two to three additional adult supervisors. The "crew" each day numbered between 8-16 members. Students participated in a variety of field activities including: excavation and soil screening of test units by natural stratigraphic levels; trowelling of subsoil to search for features; establishment of a site grid system, laying out test units by geometric formula; and creating a scaled drawing of a site plan map.

A total of eight shovel tests and four test units were excavated on the site. These were concentrated in an area bounded by extreme slope to the south, railroad tracks and vertical drop to the east and northeast, and a gravel road to the west and northwest. The only area not exhibiting extreme slope or disturbance that was not investigated with subsurface tests, lies north-northwest of the site, in the woods across the gravel road. Due to the time constraints of the Dig It! program, this area was not investigated archaeologically.

The area with the greatest potential for site location, the knoll west of the site, has been severely disturbed by ground altering activities (Figure 2). These activities include a trench approximately 4 ft deep and 60 ft long, and the movement of soil piles by heavy machinery. A visual inspection of the ground surface prior to commencement of the Dig It! program revealed evidence of a few quartz lithics shatter. Another visual inspection at this time, of the trail at the edge of the woods and paralleling the railroad bed, revealed a quartz flake fragment and a quartz thinning flake east of the wooded portion of the site. These

were noted but not collected. Visual inspection of the woods north of the site and adjacent to the railroad track trail revealed a possible historic feature. The circular depression may be a filled-in well or privy. The surrounding topography exhibits slope and also some disturbance related to maintenance and construction of the nearby gravel road.

All test units were excavated by natural stratigraphy. Soils from all shovel tests and test units were screened through one-quarter inch hardware mesh. Artifacts were placed in appropriately labelled bags. They were taken to LAMAR Institute laboratory facilities in Vanna, Georgia, where they were washed and analyzed. Artifacts will be permanently curated at the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology, Emory University, in Atlanta.

Laboratory Methods

Contents of all shovel test and test unit bags were washed. Non-cultural material such as sticks and unaltered rocks were discarded. Aboriginal lithic material was sorted into the following categories: early stage reduction flake; late stage reduction flake, bifacial thinning flake; flake fragment; and shatter. No bifaces, tools, or flake tools were excavated. Lithics were also identified by raw material such as quartz or ridge and valley chert. Historic artifacts were identified by material such as brick, glass, or ceramic. Glass was further identified as bottle or window glass and noted for its color. Ceramics were identified by paste and glaze. The limited number and variety of prehistoric and historic artifacts precluded any type of intensive analysis. Artifacts were placed in clean, clearly labelled bags for curation.

Chapter 3. Results and Interpretations

Site 9DA354 measures 22 m east-west by 14 m north-south (Figure 2). A limited number of shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals. A total of two of the eight were positive. The soil stratigraphy of each test and the recovery of cultural material were recorded and are detailed below.

Shovel Test 1 - 0- 8 centimeters below surface (cmbs): Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 8-20 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. Sterile.

Shovel Test 2 - 0-6 cmbs: Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 6-20 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. Sterile.

Shovel Test 3 - 0-10 cmbs: Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 10-16 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. Sterile.

Shovel Test 4 - 0-10 cmbs: Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 10-14 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. Sterile.

Shovel Test 5 - 0-17 cmbs: Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 17-23 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. Sterile.

Shovel Test 6 - 0-20 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. This shovel test lies in the skidder trail and the test fill is extremely disturbed. Artifacts recovered include 1 residual white ware fragment and 1 clear bottle or table glass fragment. Recent debris in the area included numerous glass fragments from soft drink bottles.

Shovel Test 7 - 0-20 cmbs: Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 20-35 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. This shovel test was in a small, fairly undisturbed portion of the woods. One quartz bifacial thinning flake was recovered from this shovel test.

Shovel Test 8 - 0-9 cmbs: Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam; 9-15 cmbs: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay. Sterile.

A total of four 1 by 2 m units were excavated during the program and are described below.

Test Unit 1

This unit was placed at the lowest, flat elevation in the immediate area of the site. It was excavated on a small, level ridge toe extending perpendicular to the railroad tracks, with an elevation of 880 ft amsl. The Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam topsoil was removed as one level to a depth of 5 cmbs, at which time the Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay subsoil was encountered. No artifacts were located in the unit fill. Subsoil was trowelled but revealed no features.

Test Unit 2

This was the only test unit that produced artifacts. It was located slightly uphill and northwest of Test Unit 1, on a separate toe of the same ridge with an elevation of 890 ft amsl. The Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam topsoil was excavated to a depth of 5-6 cmbs. Artifacts within this level included the following:

- 2 ridge and valley chert bifacial thinning flakes
- 1 ridge and valley chert flake fragment
- 1 quartz flake fragment
- 3 quartz shatter
- 1 brick fragment (large tempering material)
- 1 clear window glass (not recovered)
- 3 slag/cinder fragments

The base of Level 1 terminated at the top of a Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay subsoil. The top of this subsoil was trowelled, but revealed no features.

Test Unit 3

This unit was located at 890 ft amsl, northwest of Test Unit 2. No artifacts were recovered from this unit. Level 1 consisted of 5 cm of Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam overlying a Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay subsoil. The top of the subsoil was trowelled and no features were visible.

Test Unit 4

This unit was established 4 m due west of Test Unit 2, on a relatively side, flat portion of the ridge toe. Elevation of the unit was 890 ft amsl. Excavation of 5 cm of Dark Brown (10YR3/3) loam revealed no artifacts. The top of the Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) rocky clay subsoil was trowelled, but no features were present.

Interpretations

The extreme low density of prehistoric artifacts indicates that this site was not occupied

for a very long period. Quartz raw material outnumbered ridge and valley chert by a 5:3 ratio, although the number of lithics only totalled eight. A total of 3 quartz shatter, 1 quartz bifacial thinning flake, and 1 quartz flake fragment were recovered compared to 2 ridge and valley chert bifacial thinning flakes and 1 ridge and valley chert flake fragment. Discounting raw material, the lithics represented 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 flake fragments, and 3 quartz shatter. The lithics recovered and the lack of features and pottery suggest the site may have been used as a short term camp. The prehistoric period represented by the lithic scatter cannot be determined due to the lack of diagnostic pottery or lithics.

Two of the historic artifacts, a brick fragment and a window glass fragment, suggest the former presence of an historic house. The lack of numerous historic artifacts or features indicate that the actual location of the house may have been on the ridge knoll and not the ridge toe. Such prominent, well-drained knolls have proved to be favored locations of historic settlement. It is quite likely that the historic artifacts washed downhill during past episodes of erosion. (Any site on the knoll, whether historic or prehistoric, would have been severely disturbed by current land use operations.) The house may be associated with the possible historic feature (well or privy) located on the slope north of the site. While the age of the house site can not be determined conclusively, the presence of whiteware and fairly clear window glass, indicates a late nineteenth-early twentieth century date. There is also a possibility that the structure may have been associated with the nearby railroad.

Recommendations

Many archaeologists justifiably cringe at the concept of children (or even adults, unschooled in archaeological techniques and ethics) excavating a "real" site. This is an understandable attitude in view of the fact that no workshop can replace years of academic study, training under the supervision of professional archaeologists, and experience working on a variety of sites. The time has come, nevertheless, when archaeologists can no longer remain in their ivory towers, enjoying the elite privileges of site excavations without offering some opportunity for participation by the general public.

It is recommended that excavation aimed at education be limited to either a mock site, developed in above-ground units, or a "real" site with the potential to offer extremely limited information when professionally excavated. The latter offers the public, briefly schooled in archaeological techniques, the opportunity to experience firsthand the thrill of discovery without sacrificing the destruction of an incredibly important, irreplaceable site. Even more importantly, it allows the public to realize the enormous amount of physical labor necessary when doing fieldwork, the tedious nature of archaeological procedures, and the need to endure all forms of site environments, from gruelling heat to poison ivy to vicious stinging insects. The realization that archaeology is time consuming and difficult, as well as fun, will inevitably lead to a better understanding and appreciation of archaeological projects by the public. This enlightened view can only serve to increase funding for archaeology from the public and private sectors, and to decrease the amount of site destruction from the well-meaning, but unknowledgeable public.

Site 9DA354 offered prime conditions for archaeological education without losing information about the past. The eroded nature of the site (only 5 cm of topsoil), not only made excavation easier for the students during their 1.5 hours of daily fieldwork, but almost guaranteed that little, if any data would be lost or misconstrued. The erosion also indicated that the likelihood of intact features would be low. The presence of a professional archaeologist and two to three adult supervisors throughout the fieldwork assured that participants followed standard archaeological procedure.

The sparse nature of the site allowed students to discover some artifacts, but not so many that record and note keeping could not be maintained. In short, a low density scatter site such as this allowed students to discover the amount of tedious, systematic hard work involved in archaeology punctuated by the thrill of a very occasional discovery. The end of the workshop found the majority of students with a new understanding of, and respect for, archaeological methods and the need for preservation of proper scientific excavation of

sites.

Further Work at Site 9DA354

The excavation of eight shovel tests and four 2 by 1 m test units virtually provided data recovery efforts for this small site. The only further work remotely necessary would be some shovel test excavations in the woods northeast of the site, across the gravel road. It is unlikely that much cultural remains will be located there, however, the negative or positive evidence resulting from these tests would provide a more definite northern boundary for the site. Any other excavations at the site will likely provide very limited new information. While the remainder of the site offers little potential for research, it may continue to provide an opportunity to educate children during future workshops.

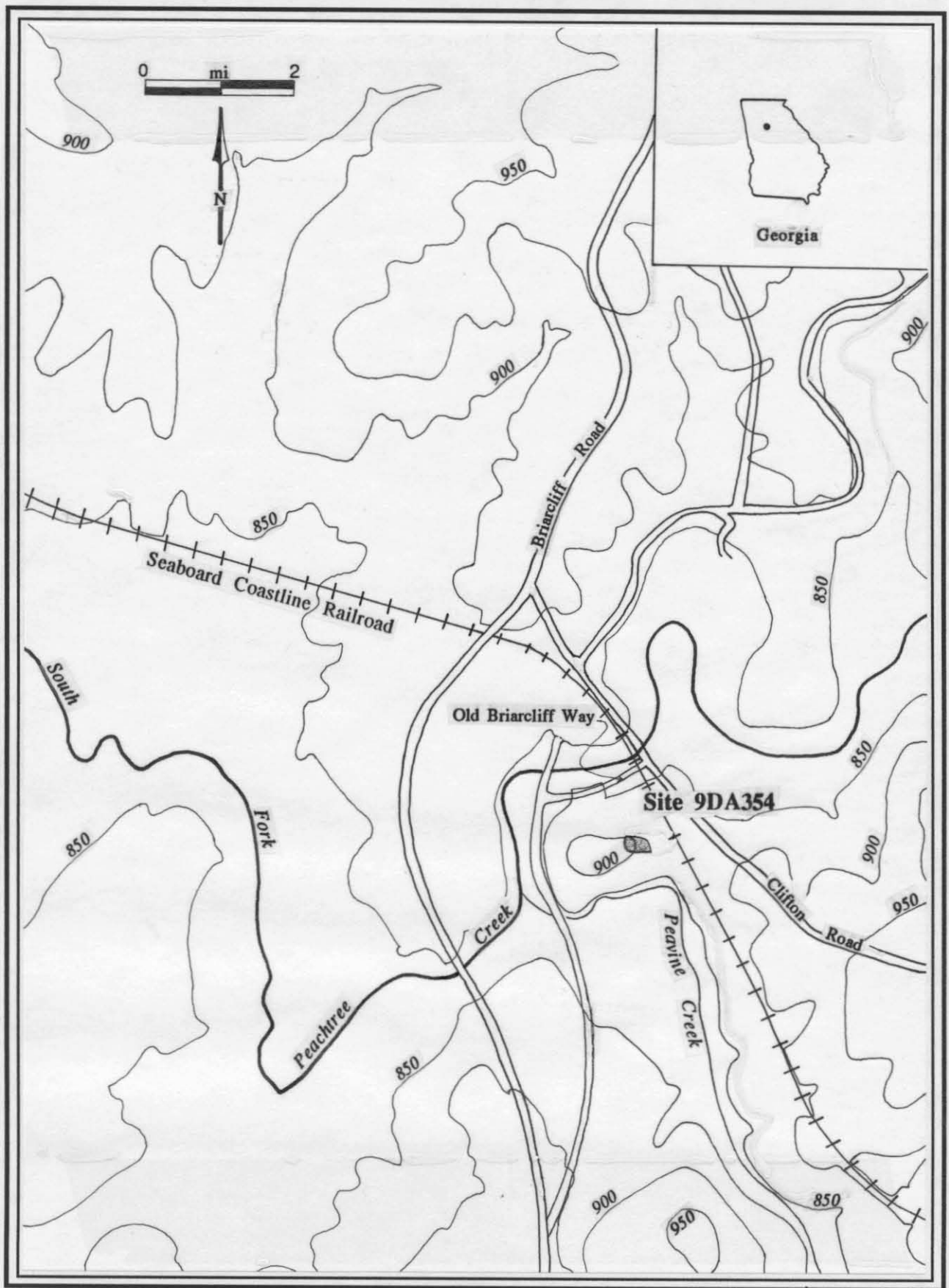


Figure 1. Location of Site.

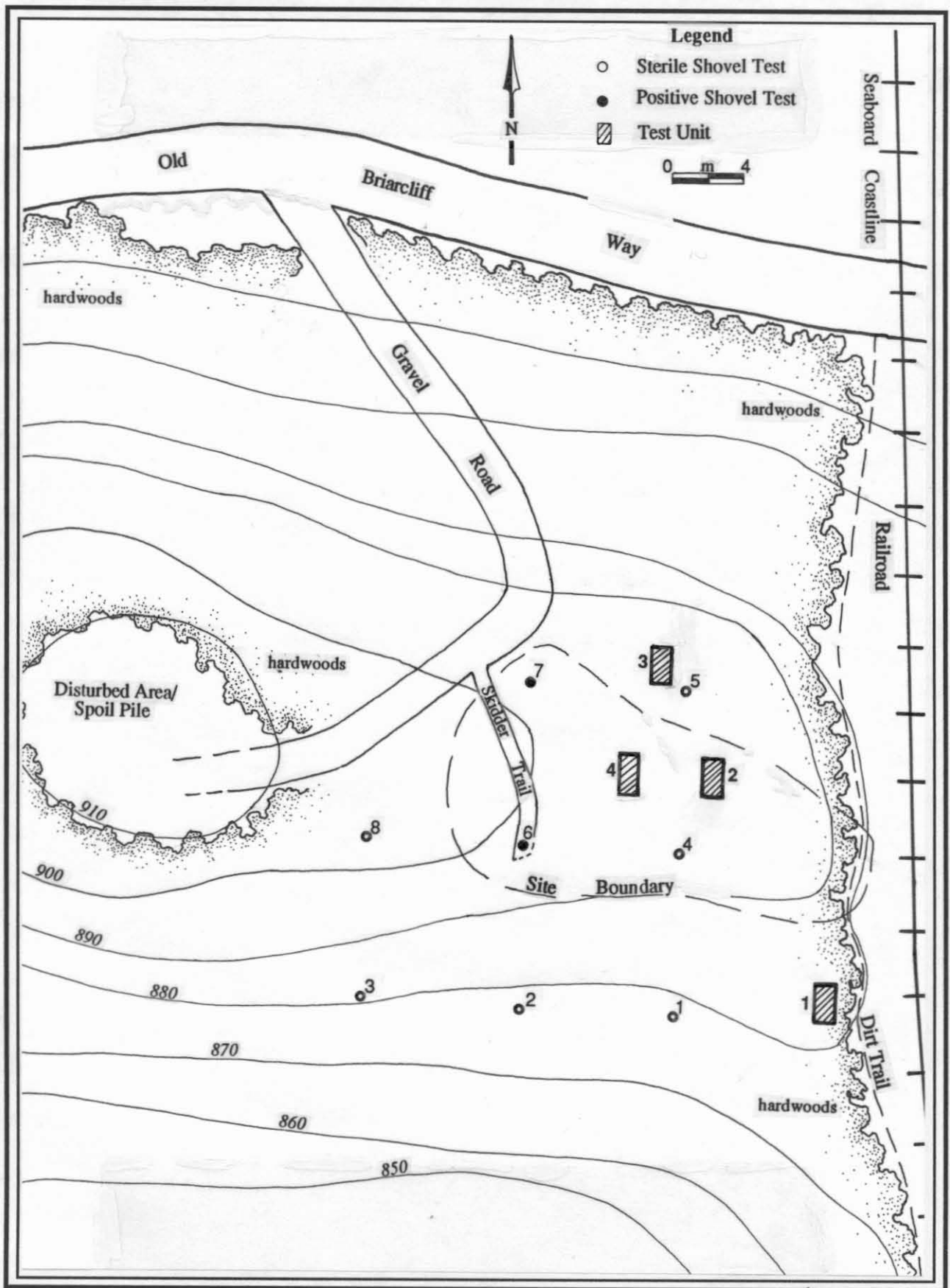


Figure 2. Plan View of Site Excavations.

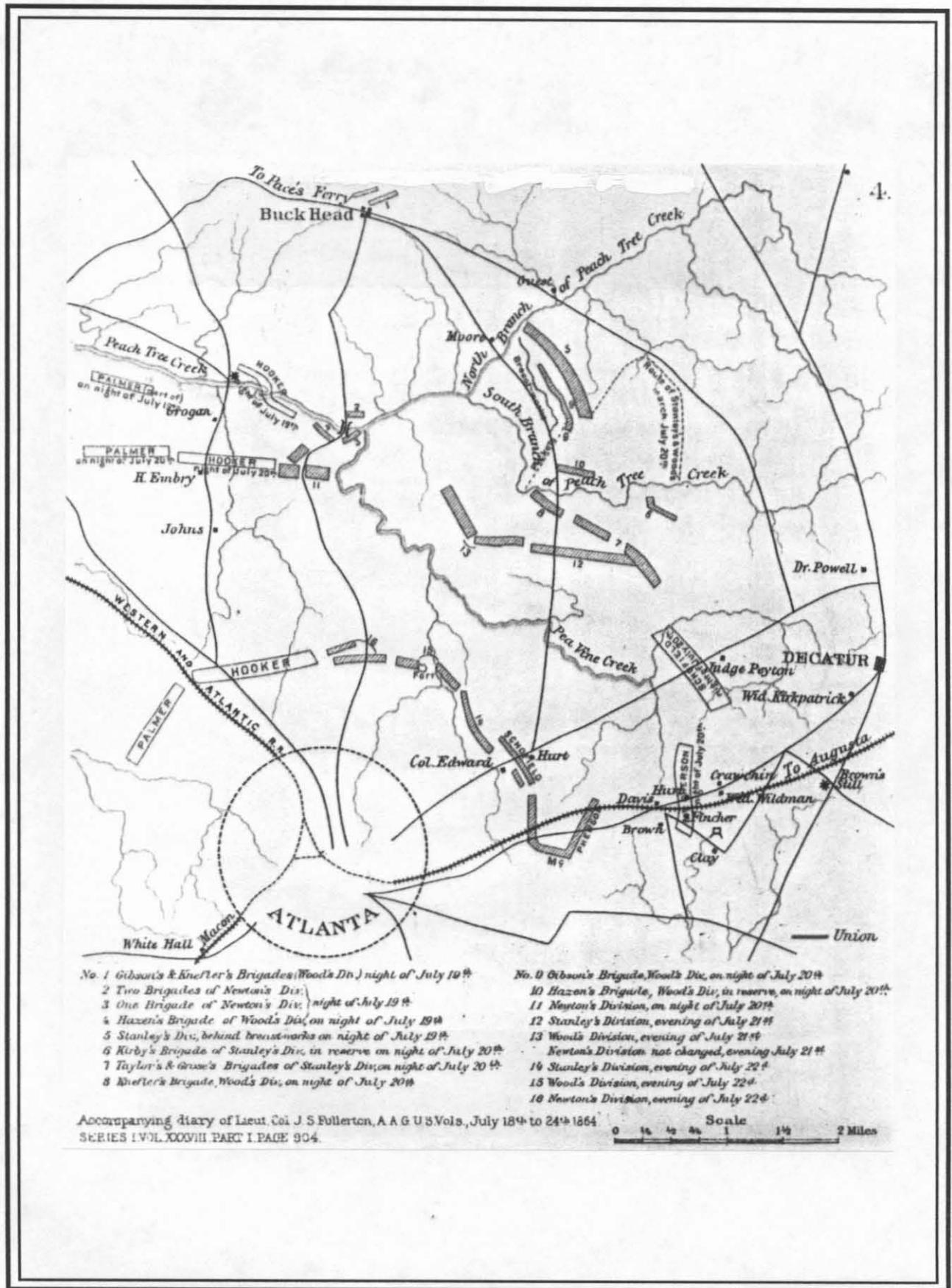


Figure 3. Civil War Activity in the Project Area (Cowles 1983:LXII:4).

Abstract

During June, 1993 site 9DA354 on the campus of Emory University was surveyed and tested archaeologically. Limited excavations were only one part of the Dig It! Archaeology Workshop for children sponsored by the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology. Hands-on activities and classroom exercises prepared participants for archaeological excavation. Fieldwork was conducted by participants in the older workshop sessions, encompassing the 10-14 and 15-18 year old age groups. Fieldwork was conducted under the supervision of a professional archaeologist and other adult supervisors. Archaeological standards were maintained throughout the fieldwork on the site.

The site is a sparse lithic scatter measuring 22 m by 14 m, on a ridge toe near the confluence of Peavine Creek and the South Fork of Peachtree Creek. The site also contains a small number of historic artifacts presumably from a former house uphill from the site. A total of eight shovel test and four 2 by 1 meter test units were excavated. Fieldwork recovered eight quartz and ridge and valley lithics and three historic artifacts. This manuscript details the investigations at Site 9DA354.

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Artifact Inventory
1993 Dig It! Excavations at Site 9DA354
Emory Campus

| Accession # | Provenience | Artifacts |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Bag 1 | Shovel Test 6 0-20 cmbs* | 1 residual white ware fragment, 1 clear bottle glass/table glass fragments |
| Bag 2 | Shovel Test 7 0-20 cmbs | 1 quartz bifacial thinning flake |
| Bag 3 | Test Unit 2 Level 1 0-5 cmbs | 2 ridge and valley chert bifacial thinning flakes, 1 ridge and valley chert flake fragment 1 quartz flake fragment 3 quartz shatter 1 brick fragment (large tempering material) 3 slag/cinder fragments |

Submitted for curation at the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology, Emory
University: July 1993
To Lori Iliff
By Rita Elliott

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

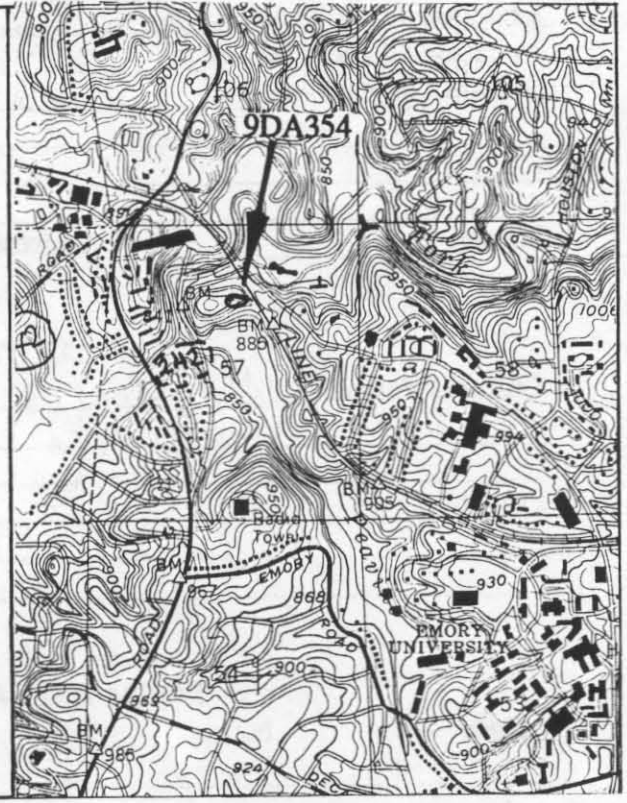
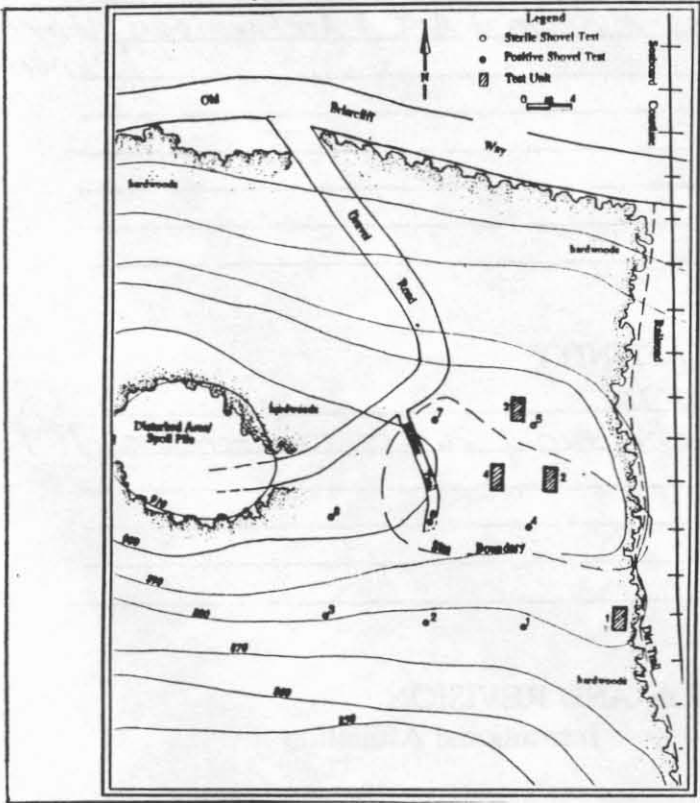
1990

Official Site Number: 9DA354

Institutional Site Number: Dig It 1993-1 Site Name: 1993 Dig It!
 County: DeKalb Map Name: Northeast Atlanta USGS or USNOAA
 UTM Zone: _____ UTM East: _____ UTM North: _____
 Owner: Emory University Address: Decatur, Ga.
 Site Length: 22 meters Width: 14 meters Elevation: \oplus - 264 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S (2.) E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
 Kind of Investigation: (1.) Survey (2.) Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present (2.) Absent
 Site Nature: (1.) Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
 Midden: 1. Present (2.) Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present (2.) Absent 3. Unknown
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 (3.) Less than 50 4. Unknown
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Undiagnostic lithic scatter
(sparse) and historic house site
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge toe

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Immature hardwoods

Additional Information: Limited survey and testing was conducted in 1993 (June) during childrens' summer archaeology workshops at Emory University, sponsored by the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology. Historic artifacts may represent a house site on the Knoll of the ridge.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9 DA 354 Institutional Site Number: Dig It! 1993-1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible (2.) Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated (3.) Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: _____
(3.) Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Rita Elliott Affiliation: LAMAR Institute Date: 7-23-93
Report Title: Dig It! 1993 Field Experience: Survey/Testing at
Site 9DA354

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 2 chert & 1 qtz. bifacial thinning flakes; 1 chert and
1 qtz. flake frag.; 3 qtz. shatter; 1 residual white ware; 1 brick
frag.; 1 clear bottle glass/tableware

Location of Collections: Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art & Archaeology, Emory
Location of Field Notes: _____ University
Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Aboriginal & Historic
(undiagnostic) (probably early 20th century - or late 19th)

Phases: _____

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

| Date | Name | Institutional Affiliation |
|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |