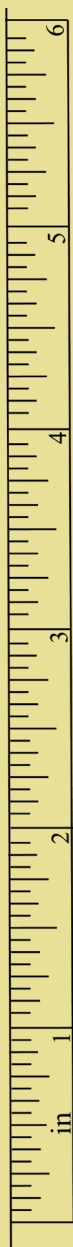


Write it
down!



Archaeology Day Field Book



METRIC CONVERSION CARD

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

Symbol When You Know Multiply by To Find Symbol

LENGTH

in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km

AREA

in ²	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.09	square meters	m ²
yd ²	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
mi ²	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km ²
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha

MASS (weight)

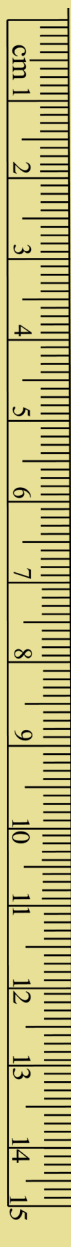
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	metric ton	t

VOLUME

tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	mL
Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	mL
in ³	cubic inches	16	milliliters	mL
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	mL
c	cups	0.24	liters	L
pt	pints	0.47	liters	L
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	L
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	L
ft ³	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m ³
yd ³	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m ³

TEMPERATURE (exact)

°F	degrees Fahrenheit	subtract 32, multiply by 5/9	degrees Celsius	°C
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Welcome Message

Introduction to Archaeology

Cultural Periods of Georgia

Exhibit #1: Excavation & Mapping

Exhibit #2: Archaeologist's Toolkit

Exhibit #3: Storytelling

Exhibit #4: Stone Tools

Exhibit #5: Atlatl Alley

Exhibit #6: Pottery Manufacture & Design Matching Application

Exhibit #7: Basket Weaving

Exhibit #8: Rock Art

Exhibit #9: Mortuary Archaeology

Exhibit #10: Subsistence Studies: Zooarchaeology & Ethnobotany

Exhibit #11: Abby the Archaeobus

Exhibit #12: Stewardship & Preservation

Partners in Preservation

Welcome Message

Ever wonder what archaeologists really do? Want to get involved in preserving Georgia's past? To celebrate Archaeology Month, we are taking you and your family on a journey to the past! All month long we will offer new and exciting ways for you to dig deep into the real work that archaeologists do.

Our exhibits include:

- ☒ Excavation and Mapping
- ☒ Stone Tool Making
- ☒ Pottery Making
- ☒ Basket Weaving
- ☒ Rock Art Painting
- ☒ Atlatl Spear Throwing

You can learn about Georgia's history with Abby the ArchaeoBus, learn how to get involved with local archaeological societies, explore specializations in archaeology such as zooarchaeology, ethnobotany, and mortuary studies, and listen to exciting stories! We'll also have information on volunteering, the business of archaeology, and how you can get involved in the preservation of Georgia's historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Use your fieldbook to keep track of everything that you've learned along the way!

Navigating the Portal to the Past

By visiting each numbered exhibit on the interactive map featured on our website, you will embark on an unforgettable virtual adventure! Each week in May we will release new, exciting exhibits for you to explore. By the end of the month you will be an expert in archaeology and join the ranks of **#protectorsofthepast!**

<http://portaltothepast.newsouthassoc.com/extras/>

Introduction to Archaeology

What is archaeology and what do archaeologists do? Archaeology is the study of the human past. Archaeologists study the human past by analyzing the artifacts and features they find at archaeological sites to learn about the people who left them behind so long ago.

People have been around for nearly 200,000 years, but we have only been using written language for the last 5,000 years or so. By studying the things that people left behind (artifacts and features), archaeologists can learn about the people who lived before and shortly after people started writing things down. How do we divide the time before and after people started writing things down? The time before writing was widely practiced is known as prehistory, while the time after writing began is history.

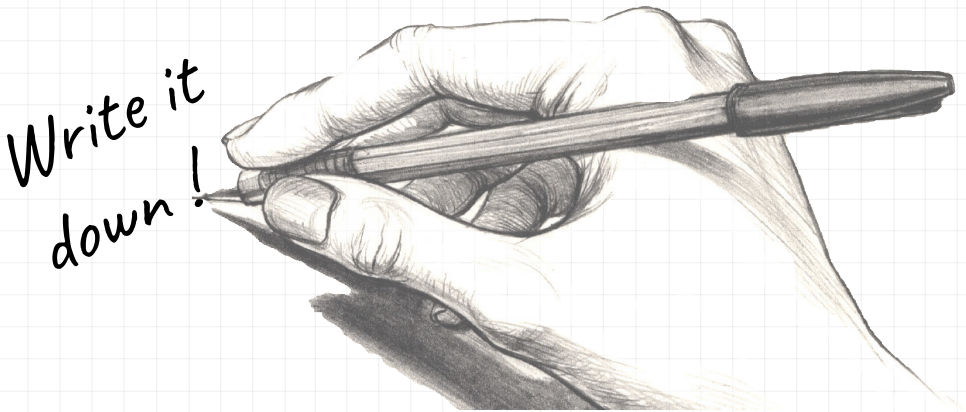
Do archaeologists only study artifacts and features? No! They also study human skeletons, animal and plant remains found with artifacts or features, and anything else that might offer a clue about the human past. Archaeologists are like detectives, using the clues they find to answer questions about people who lived long ago.

A few key terms that you should know:

- ☒ **Artifact:** An artifact is anything made, changed, or used by people. Artifacts include things like pottery, weapons, building materials, tools, toys, and clothing.
- ☒ **Feature:** A feature is something made, changed, or used by people that cannot be moved from a site. Features include things like storage pits, post holes, and cooking hearths.
- ☒ **Site:** a site is an area where archaeologists have found the remains of a past human presence.

How do archaeologists find sites and what do they do once they find one?

- 1. Conduct background research to find out what other researchers have learned about the area they are studying.*
- 2. Survey the study area by strategically walking across the area and excavating at regular intervals (about 100 feet) to check the soil for artifacts and features.*
- 3. Excavate at sites found during the survey to learn more about the site (see the *Excavation and Mapping' page for details!).*
- 4. Analyze materials found during the excavation in a laboratory.*
- 5. Publish the results to share with other researchers.*



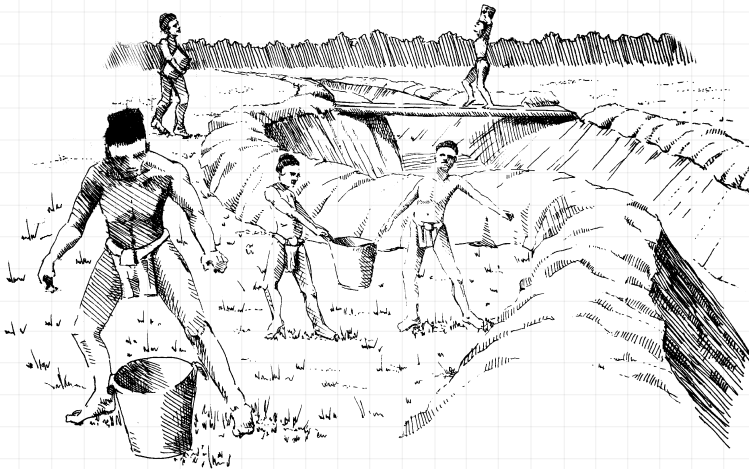
Cultural Periods of Georgia

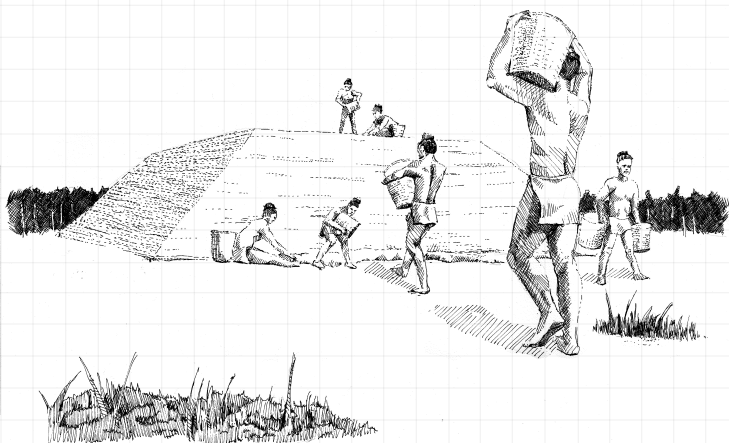
Paleoindian Period (>10,500-8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindians were the first people to live in Georgia. They lived during the end of the Pleistocene, a glacial period of cool and dry weather. These hunters and gatherers lived in highly mobile small groups that moved seasonally in response to different resources, especially the megafauna they hunted. Paleoindians used atlatls and spears with large fluted points to hunt.

Archaic Period (8000-1000 B.C.)

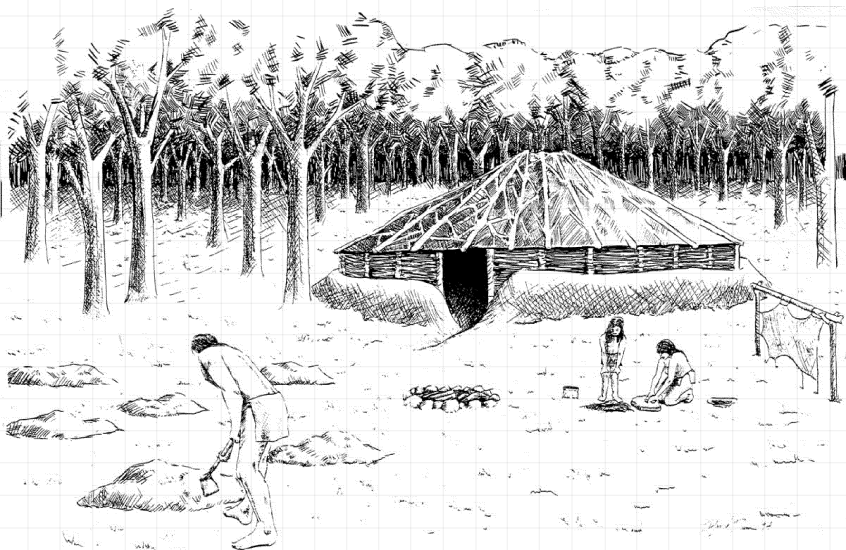
The Archaic period began with the onset of the Holocene, the warmer and wetter interglacial period we live in today. Populations increased and people expanded into new territories. The Archaic people moved seasonally to access resources. They ate a wider variety of foods and lived in larger, more permanent settlements than the Paleoindians.





Woodland Period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1150)

The Woodland period is known for large scale pottery production, an increase in semi-permanent settlements, and the introduction of farming. The construction of conical burial mounds, the development of vast trade networks, and the widespread adoption of the bow and arrow also occurred during this period.



Mississippian Period (A.D. 1150-1550)

The Mississippian peoples, known as the mound builders, reached the peak of prehistoric complexity in North America. Farming increased, with corn (AKA maize), being of great importance. Increased farming led to a surplus in goods, which led to stratified societies with classes like artisans, spiritual leaders, and farmers to form.

Historic Period (A.D. 1550-1970)

The arrival of Europeans in Georgia marks the beginning of the historic period in our state, which includes major events such as the American Revolution, the founding of Georgia, and both World Wars. Anything older than 50 years is considered historic by archaeologists.



Excavation and Mapping

[When archaeologists dig to collect data, it is called excavating. Excavating differs from digging because it is scientific and controlled. Archaeological excavation is a careful process that involves taking measurements, photographs, and lots of notes. The types of information that archaeologists write down include the type and amount of artifacts found, where the artifacts are found, and anything unusual that they encounter. Taking good notes ensures that an archaeologist can describe and interpret the site after it has been excavated. Because archaeology is a destructive science, archaeologists only get one chance to excavate a site. That's why they have to excavate carefully, take good notes about the site and its surroundings, and photograph artifacts in situ - or where they are found.]

I bet you're wondering how archaeologists know where to dig, right? Archaeologists review historic and modern maps to determine which parts of their project areas are most likely to contain archaeological sites. Once these high probability areas have been identified, archaeologists can complete a Phase I field survey to determine if archaeological sites do, in fact, exist in their project area. During this phase, archaeologists test by digging small holes called shovel tests in a grid pattern over their project area.

Some Key Terms:

- ☒ **Artifact:** An artifact is anything made, changed, or used by people.
- ☒ **Feature:** A feature is something made, changed, or used by people that cannot be moved from a site. Since a feature cannot be moved, it has to be carefully recorded and excavated so that archaeologists can interpret its purpose or function. For example, a circle of stones with pottery and charcoal could be interpreted as a hearth feature used for cooking food.
- ☒ **Context:** The place where an artifact or feature is found. Archaeologists study the context of artifacts and features to make inferences about the past.
- ☒ **Looting:** The unauthorized removal of artifacts or other cultural material from archaeological sites.

When archaeological sites are found, the research team uses their field notes and the recovered artifacts to determine if the site needs to be partially or fully excavated. These additional excavations (known as Phase II or Phase III excavations) are much less common, but they allow archaeologists to look closer at a site by excavating more of it with specific goals in mind.

One very important step in the investigation of an archaeological site is mapping. Maps help us remember what a place looked like at a certain time. In archaeology, they are a valuable data collection tool. Archaeologists draw detailed sketch maps of every excavation. They draw both plan (horizontal, or from above) maps and profile (vertical, or from the side) maps.

Now What?

Be sure to check out Exhibit #1 on the Portal to the Past interactive map for videos all about the identification, excavation, and mapping of archaeological sites. After you finish watching the videos, see if you can answer some of the questions below:

1) How is an excavation different from a survey?

2) Why do archaeologists draw maps of what they find?

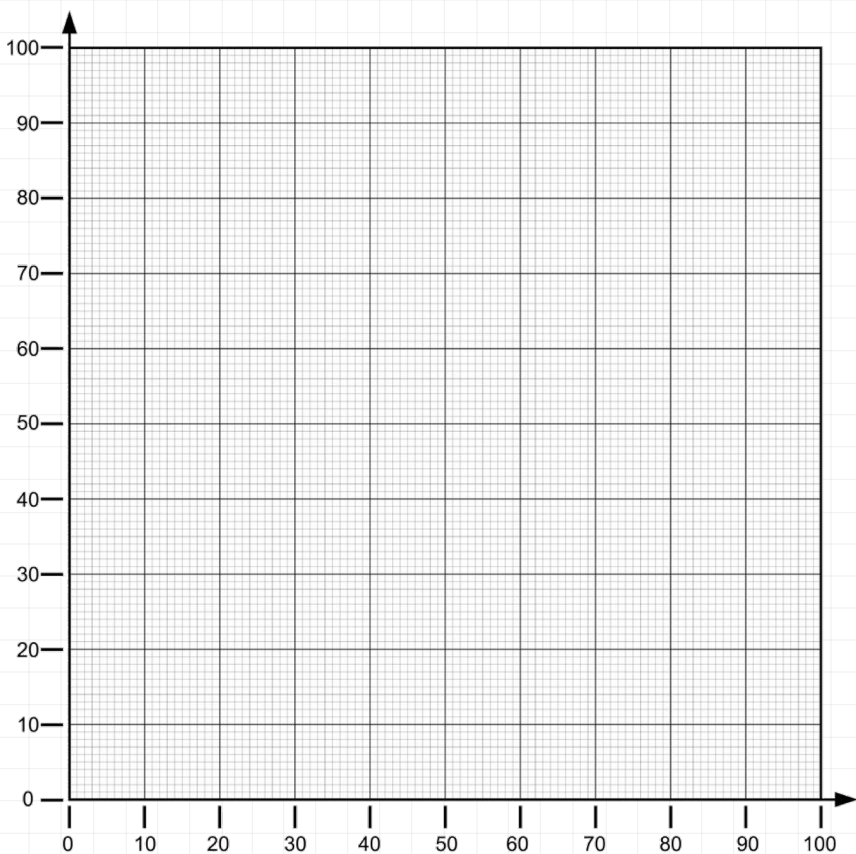
ACTIVITY: Are you ready to practice your mapping skills? Using the grid paper on the next page, draw your best plan view map of your favorite space in or around your house. You can map your bedroom, your living room, your favorite outdoor space, or even a space that you wish existed in your house. Have fun and don't forget to make a map key with symbols!

Create Your Own Sketch Map and Key

Follow the instructions below to create an accurate map just like a professional archaeologist! Steps 3 through 6 are more advanced, optional mapping techniques

that will result in a more spatially accurate map.

1. Come up with a title for your map (i.e. My Bedroom, My Backyard) and write it in the top-center of the page.
2. Draw a compass rose in the top right corner of your map (and make sure that your map is oriented north!)
3. *Advanced* Establish a datum for your map. If you are inside, create an X with tape on the floor in the southwest (bottom left) corner of the area that you are mapping. If you are outside, use a stake or a large nail.
4. *Advanced* Create a grid to help make an accurate map. If you are inside, use painter's tape or something similar. If you are outside, use string and nails (an adult must help with this step). Pull north (up) from the datum, marking every meter numerically (1, 2, 3...). Pull east (right) from the datum, marking every meter alphabetically (A, B, C...).
5. *Advanced* Now you have a grid system in which each 1 by 1-meter square has a unique identifier (1A, 1B, 1C...)
6. *Advanced* Draw this grid on your graph paper and use it to guide you in drawing in all the items in the room or outdoor space.
7. Create a map legend under the compass rose in the top right corner of the map. Use symbols (images) on your map for things like your bed or desk, then draw those symbols in the legend with the item description next to it. This tells the map reader what your symbols mean.
8. Don't forget your scale! This should go next to your compass rose and map legend. The scale tells the map reader how many graph paper squares equal a meter, so they can tell how small or large the items on your map are in reality.



Map Key

Archaeology Toolkit

Archaeologists use many different tools to investigate archaeological sites. Simple tools like shovels and buckets are used at excavations, as well as high-tech tools like drones. Many of the tools we use are shown below. Have you ever used any of these tools?

Trowel : main tool for excavating soil

Shovel : tool for excavating and moving soil

Root Clippers : used to remove roots from an excavation

Dust Pan : used to move excavated soil

Bucket : used to carry excavated soil

Wheelbarrow : used to move large amounts of soil

Folding ruler : used to take measurements for mapping

Gloves : worn on hands for protection while using tools

Screen : used for sifting soil to find artifacts

Artifact Bags : used for storing artifacts

Compass : used for navigating and mapping

North Arrow Scale : used for scale and orientation in photographs

Reflection Question

Can you think of any tools that could be used for archaeology that aren't described here?

Draw your favorite Tool Below:

Now What?

Be sure to check out Exhibit #2 on the Portal to the Past interactive map to view a video of some of these tools in action!

Storytelling

Storytelling, also known as oral tradition, is an important aspect of Native American cultures. Rather than using written language to document their history, they relied on oral tradition to pass knowledge of their history, customs, rituals, and legends from generation to generation.

These powerful stories preserve the history and culture of Native Americans. Oral traditions, expressed in an entertaining and lively manner, make history come alive and teach life lessons. Common themes include leadership, love, loyalty, honor, cosmology, world creation, and their relationship with the natural world. Native American storytelling often incorporates dancing, singing, spoken word, and music. Oral tradition is not widely practiced today, but many Native Americans are committed to sharing stories of their ancestors with younger generations.

Activity:

In the space below, draw a picture of your favorite story character.

Now What?

Be sure to check out Exhibit #8 on the Portal to the Past interactive map for links to Native American storytelling videos. Answer the questions below after watching the three short videos. (Videos and questions courtesy of PBS Learning Media)

- 1. Who is Raven?*
- 2. What does he do?*
- 3. How would you describe Raven?*
- 4. Raven is sometimes described as a "trickster." What might this mean?*
- 5. Who is Maui*
- 6. What does he do?*
- 7. Raven brings stars, moon, and sun to the world; Maui pulls the islands out of the ocean. Stories about creation, or how things came to be, are among the oldest stories people tell. Why are stories of this kind important? Why do people like to tell them over and over?*

Stone Tools

Stone tools, also known as lithic tools, are commonly found on prehistoric sites. In order to make a lithic tool, a craftsman chips flakes, or small stone fragments, from a larger piece of stone to shape it and form its razor-sharp edges, point, and base. This process is known as flint knapping.

Lithic tools are used for all kinds of tasks like hunting, chopping, cutting, or hoeing the ground for agricultural needs. Over the thousands of years of North American prehistory, tools changed in size and shape. Below you can see popular lithic tools from each major cultural time period in Georgia.

Reflection Question

Why do you think lithic tools changed over time?

Now What?

Visit Exhibit #4 on the interactive Portal to the Past map to watch and learn how stone tools are made!

Atlatl Alley

The atlatl, pronounced at-lat-l, is a spear-throwing tool traditionally composed of a shaft of wood with a stone weight. Sometimes the atlatl also had a leather loop for the fingers. The atlatl allows a hunter to throw a spear harder, farther, and faster - up to 90 miles per hour!

Archaeological evidence suggests the atlatl was brought to the Americas with people from Asia over 15,000 years ago. It was used to hunt large and small game alike and continued to be a favorite tool even after the introduction of the bow and arrow. Insert a hunting scene line drawing as coloring activity.

Now What?

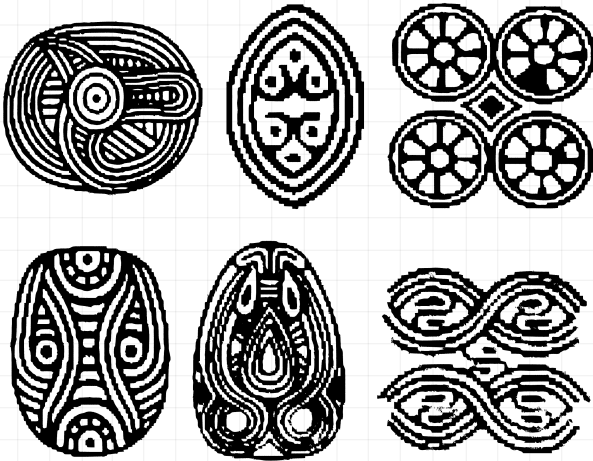
Visit the Atlatl Alley, Exhibit #5 on the interactive Portal to the Past map, to see a video of atlatl throwing!

Pottery Manufacture

Pottery was used by prehistoric peoples for cooking food and storage. Prehistoric pottery is the pottery that Native Americans were making and using before European colonizers arrived in North America. The oldest known pottery in the Americas was recovered by archaeologists on Georgia's coast and is 4,500 years old.

While archaeologists find pottery all over the world, there are countless ways to form pots, fire them, and decorate them. In Georgia, prehistoric pottery might be decorated with incising or stamping. Incising means that a pointed tool is used to draw on wet clay and stamping means that a carved wooden paddle is used to press designs on wet clay. These decorations can tell archaeologists how long ago a piece of pottery was made and by whom.

See examples of pottery designs below and use the blank pottery outline on the next page to draw your favorite incised/stamped design, or create your own!

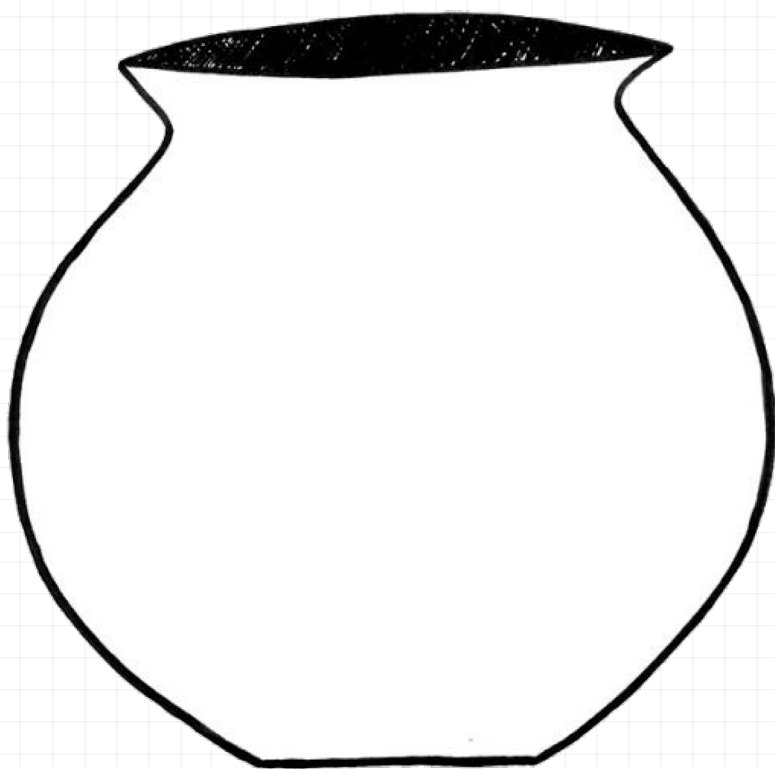


Etowah (Northwest Georgia) Complicated Stamped Pottery, Image Retrieved from an entry written by Mark Williams of the University of Georgia in the New Georgia Encyclopedia

Now What?

Visit Exhibit #6 on the interactive Portal to the Past map to see examples of decorated pots and learn more about prehistoric pottery in Georgia!

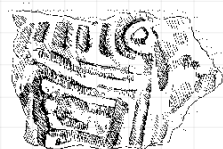
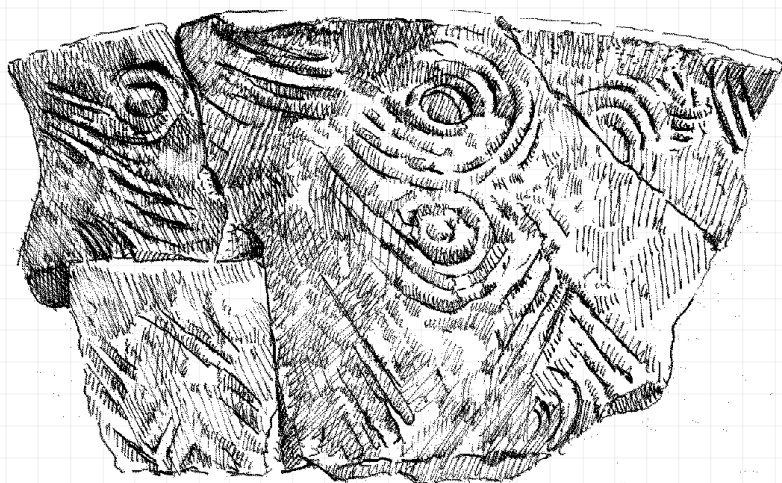
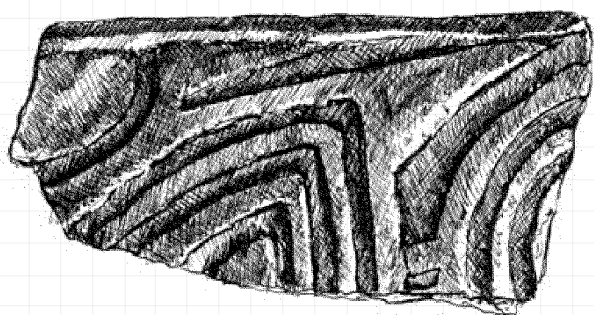
Practice drawing your favorite pottery designs, or create your own, here!



Pottery Design Matching Application

Pottery made during the Middle Woodland period, circa A.D. 50 – 700, was often stamped with intricate designs that were carved into wooden paddles. While archaeologists do not know exactly how many unique “complicated stamped” designs were created, nearly 1,000 have been identified so far.

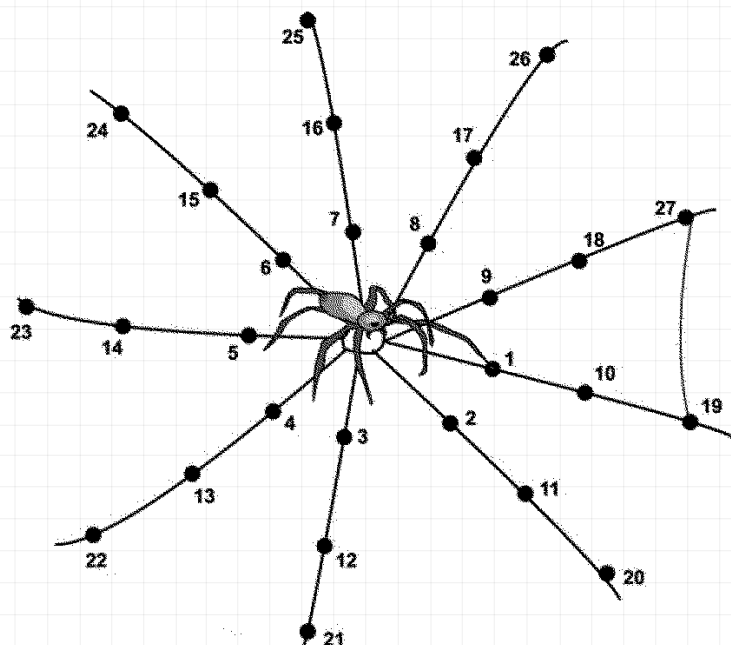
Occasionally, archaeologists find sherds that have the identical stamped design at different sites. Identifying these design matches across different sites provides archaeologists with information on the cultural interactions and movements of the people who lived at or visited the different places where this pottery is found, helping to build a map of the social network of the makers and users of this pottery. Traditionally, archaeologists have had to rely on the naked eye to identify design matches, with design analysis pioneers Frankie Snow and Bettye Broyles leading the way in design reconstruction beginning in the 1960s. Because pottery collections are housed at many different curation facilities across the Southeast, archaeologists doing this work often need to travel long distances and spend a lot of time searching through many boxes to look at sherds, create hand-drawings and rubbings of the designs for comparative purposes, and try to reconstruct complete designs from the sherds. In recent years, these archaeologists recognized the potential of computer-aided design matching, such as is used in law enforcement to search for fingerprint matches, and so are now developing a computer application to identify matches in complicated stamped pottery designs. Named Snowvision after Frankie Snow, archaeologists upload 3D scans of sherds into the application, which then searches a database of reconstructed pottery designs to identify possible matches. While the application currently searches for matches using an existing design database, future development will also allow it to identify new designs that have not yet been recognized. Once development of Snowvision is complete, the application will be available as a free online tool for archaeologists and other researchers that will make the process of design matching much faster, more efficient, less costly, and less prone to error. Examples of Middle Woodland complicated stamped designs:



Basket Weaving

While numerous cultures across America practiced basketry, the Cherokee double-walled method is particularly relevant to the history of Native Americans in Georgia. The importance of Cherokee basket weaving is illustrated by the story of the first fire:

Before the world had fire, it was cold and dark. One day, lightning struck from the sky and set fire to the hollow of a sycamore tree. The tree was on an island, surrounded by water. All the animals saw the fire and gathered to hold council on how to bring fire back to the mainland. After many of the animals tried and failed to bring the fire back, the water spider wove a tiny basket from her web. She glided across the water and carried back in her delicate basket a single coal from the sycamore tree. Thanks to the water spider and her skilled weaving, we have fire.



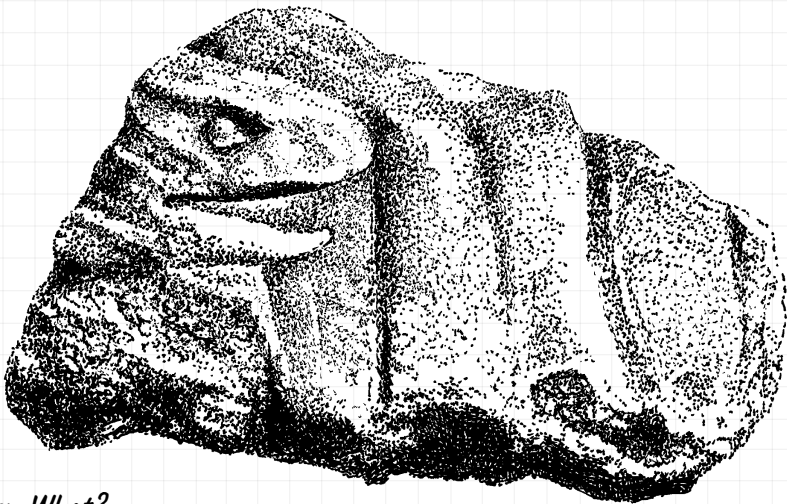
Now What?

Be sure to check out Exhibit #7 on the Portal to the Past interactive map to learn more about the history of the Cherokee and their basket tradition.

Rock Art

Rock art is one of the oldest forms of human expression. People have been drawing and carving on mountainsides, cliff faces, and caves for at least 28,000 years and they still do today. Rock art that is painted on stone is called a **pictograph**. A **petroglyph** is a stone carving. Rock art can be symbolic in nature, a means of record keeping, a method of storytelling, or it can be a sign that says, "Hey, I was here!"

Want to see some local rock art? Take a hike! Stone Mountain's walk-up trail has over 600 petroglyphs that date from the 1860s to present. You can visit Track Rock Gap Archaeological Area near Brasstown, Georgia to view pre-historic petroglyphs. Use this space to practice known rock art designs or to create your own!



Now What?

Visit Exhibit #8 on the interactive Portal to the Past map to learn more about historic and prehistoric rock art!

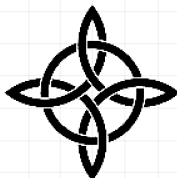
Mortuary Archaeology

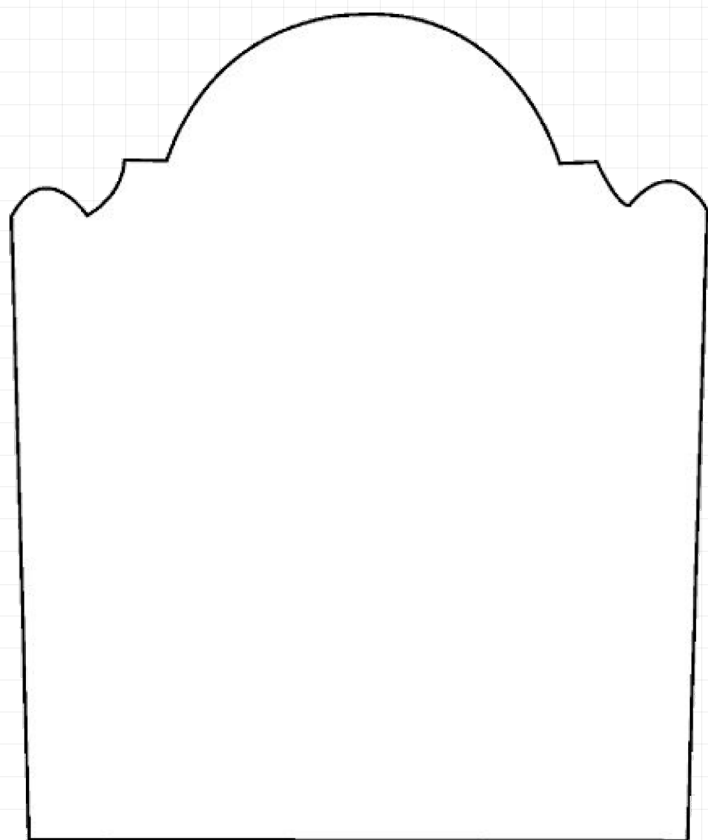
9

When you look at a gravestone, what do you see? You often find inscriptions with a person's name, when they were born, when they died, and sometimes words of sentiment from their loved ones. These words tell you not only who is in the grave, but their age, their gender, how old they were, when in time they lived, and what their community thought was important to know about them. Add more words and you learn even more about them!! Look at how their grave is decorated, who they are buried with, where the cemetery is located and suddenly you know about their family, their community, their religion, and how they saw their place in the world. Things they are buried with, the skeleton, and the way they were buried provide even more knowledge of their world. In fact, cemeteries probably tell you more about the past than any other archaeological site!

Two specialists look at cemeteries. Mortuary Archaeologists look at graves to learn about communities and how people cared for one another. They study markers, grave sites, coffins, and other things on top or in the grave. Some of these things are illustrated in this display. Physical Anthropologists study skeletons to learn how people lived, what they did, and how their lifestyle impacted their bodies. When they work together, Physical Anthropologists and Mortuary Archaeologists can reconstruct many aspects of life in the past that never were recorded in history books.

See examples of grave marker imagery on the next page and use the blank grave marker outline to draw images that you think are meaningful.





Now What?

*Visit Exhibit #10 on the interactive Portal to the Past map to watch the Avon-
dale Burial Place video and learn more about Mortuary Archaeology!*

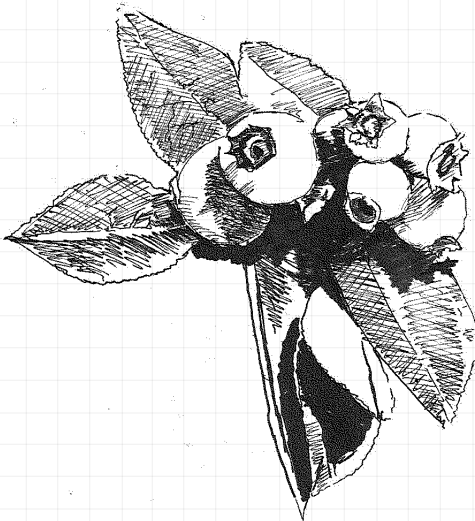
Subsistence Studies:

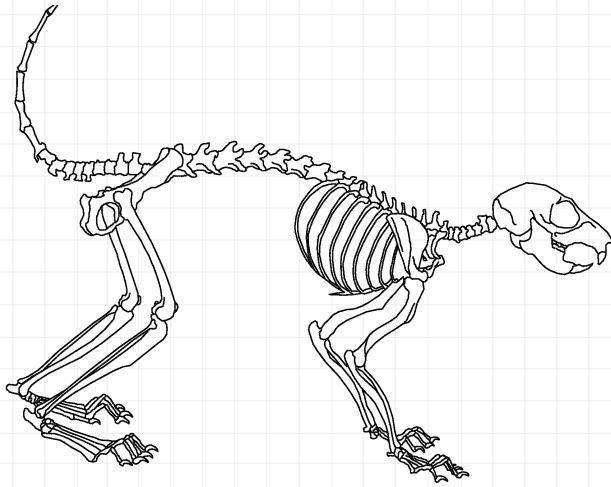
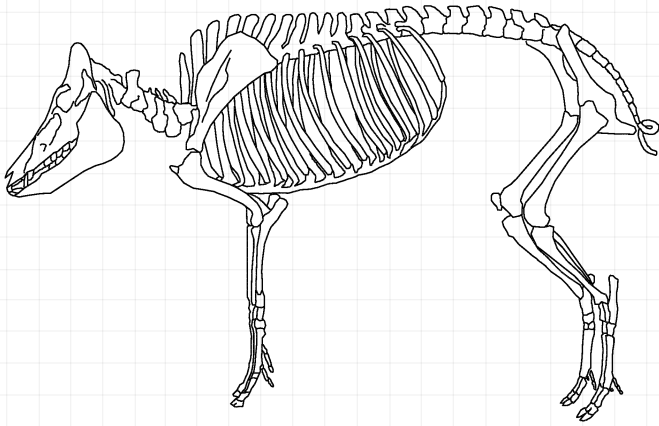
Zooarchaeology & Ethnobotany

Subsistence studies are those that address the relationship between peoples of the past and the plants and animals that they rely on for food, medicine, companionship, and more. Subsistence studies can be split into two specialties: Zooarchaeology and Ethnobotany.

Zooarchaeologists study the presence of animals in the archaeological record. To do this, zooarchaeologists combined their research with the analysis of animal bones that are recovered during archaeological excavations. Animal bones can answer questions about what people were eating when they occupied the site, what the environment looked like at the time, how they got access to food, and whether domesticated animals were part of the community.

In both prehistoric and historic communities, people have used plants as food, medicine, and to decorate personal spaces. Ethnobotanists study bits of plant material that remain in the soil long after a site is no longer occupied. By identifying the plant types that are present in an archaeological assemblage, ethnobotanists can address questions regarding food, medicine, and environment. What types of plants and animals can you identify below?





Now What?

Visit Exhibit #10 on the interactive Portal to the Past map learn more about zooarchaeology and ethnobotany!



Abby the Archaeobus

Abby the ArchaeoBus has been Georgia's Mobile Archaeology Classroom since 2008. It has been a traveling representative for the Society for Georgia Archaeology bringing dynamic educational programs to students and people around the state. Abby can no longer travel and has retired; however, a plan for Abby 2.0 is in the works. The SGA sees the ArchaeoBus as a major tool in our educational outreach as well as to reach its mission to unite all persons interested in the archaeology of Georgia, but also to work actively to preserve, study, and interpret Georgia's human past. With Abby you can refit pieces of pottery back together, make pottery designs the same way prehistoric peoples did, analyze plant specimens, and more!

ArchaeoBus

Be sure to check out Exhibit #11 on the Portal to the Past interactive map for a guided virtual tour of Abby and her exhibits.

Stewardship and Preservation

Archaeological sites are being destroyed every year. Major threats include urban development, natural processes, and vandalism. While the construction of new buildings and roads brings progress, it also contributes to the loss of our history through the destruction of sites. Natural processes such as rising sea levels, storm events, and erosion also destroy sites at an alarming rate. Looting and vandalism, which includes spray painting graffiti, digging, and removing artifacts, damage archaeological sites as well. A movement known as archaeological stewardship has emerged to protect sites from these threats and to educate the public about why archaeological sites are important.

Archaeology Stewardship : to promote and advocate for the preservation of archaeological sites for future generations.

Archaeology Preservation : the protection of archaeological sites from urban development, natural processes, or other destructive threats such as looting and vandalism. It includes the conservation, protection, and management of sites and artifacts to protect the past.

Now What?

Visit Stop #12 on the interactive Portal to the Past map to learn more about threats to archaeological sites and how you can help protect them!

Reflection Questions

1. What do you think is the biggest threat to archaeological sites in Georgia?

2. What can you do to help protect archaeological sites in Georgia?

Partners in Preservation

New South Associates, Inc.

New South is in good company when it comes to historic preservation. Organizations, universities, and archaeological firms work together to promote the conservation of cultural resources in our community and beyond. Are you interested in volunteering at an archaeological excavation, attending a lecture, or starting a career in archaeology? Read below to find out how you can get involved in the #protectorsofthepast community



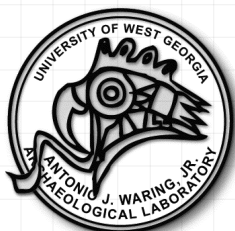
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

University of West Georgia

Antonio J. Waring Archaeological Laboratory

UWG can help you on your journey to becoming an archaeologist by earning a degree in Anthropology! Archaeology is one of four subfields of American Anthropology. All subfields analyze the three "Bs" of Homo sapiens (biology, behavior, and belief). UWG also has an incredible archaeological laboratory! Primarily a research facility, the Waring lab is dedicated to the scholarly pursuit of knowledge about past cultures in Georgia and the greater Southeast region. Thousands of prehistoric and historic archaeological collections are held in trust by the Waring lab, which exceeds federally required curation standards.



University of Georgia

Established in the fall of 1947, the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Georgia (UGA) is one of the largest archaeological research and collections facilities in Georgia. Their mission includes preserving and curating qualified archaeological collections and records, facilitating research for professionals and training students in archaeology, and providing service to the state of Georgia. The Laboratory employs UGA students and interns throughout the semester providing them with hands-on training in archaeological curation.

The Department of Anthropology at UGA emphasizes an environmental and ecological approach to all anthropological studies, including archaeology. A number of archaeology courses at the undergraduate and graduate-level courses are offered in the department and include a wide range of topics, such as the archaeology of warfare, Cultural Resource Management, and archaeological theory. The Laboratory of Archaeology also provides a classroom setting for practicums concerning material culture and curation management. You can visit the UGA Department of Anthropology website at <http://anthropology.uga.edu>.

The Laboratory of Archaeology is a resource to UGA as well as to the state and provides an exceptional environment to conduct archaeological research. Behind-the-scene tours and school group visits are available but must be scheduled in advance. Follow them on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram for upcoming volunteer opportunities, research and Laboratory updates, and more. You can visit the UGA Laboratory website at <https://archaeology.uga.edu/archlab/home>.

Kennesaw State University

At KSU, you can study to become an archaeologist by earning a degree in Anthropology! They offer a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Anthropology to provide students with a solid foundation of disciplinary knowledge that prepares them for diverse professional employment opportunities and graduate school. The Anthropology major encompasses a broad education about human biological, behavioral, and cultural stability and change and the comparative study of contemporary societies and cultures around the planet. Majors will take courses in cultural theory and practice, physical anthropology, and archaeology, in addition to foundational courses in the field of anthropology.

Georgia State University

At GSU, you can study to become an archaeologist! The Department of Anthropology at GSU offers a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology. You will have the opportunity to take a wide range of courses in archaeology, biological anthropology, and cultural anthropology. You can explore their amazing archaeological laboratory at this link: anthropology.gsu.edu/phoenix-lab/.

Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)

While the primary goal of GDOT is to provide a "safe, efficient and sustainable transportation system," its mission statement commits the agency to "environmental sensitivity." The consideration of historic and archaeological resources during routine project development is part of this environmental sensitivity. Historic and archaeological resources, often referred to as cultural resources, also factor into special GDOT activities through the Transportation Enhancement Activity program and the Scenic Byways program. The GDOT Archaeology Unit provides the public with educational opportunities that promote cultural awareness and respect for Georgia's shared cultural heritage. GDOT Archaeologists are architects of progressive Public Education/Outreach initiatives that reach Georgians of all ages and interests. Through partnership with the Georgia Department of Education (GDOE), GDOT archaeologists have created educational products and programs that effectively engage children in archaeology and Georgia's prehistory.

Fort Benning

Fort Benning straddles the southern portion of the Georgia/Alabama state lines and is nestled between Phenix City, AL and Columbus, GA. Dubbed the US Army Maneuver Center of Excellence, Fort Benning is home to Basic Training, Airborne, and Ranger School. Cultural Resources Management (CRM) at Fort Benning supports Federal requirements for the conservation of archeological sites and historic structures on the Fort Benning Reservation. This is consistent with and in support of the training mission of the U.S. Army Maneuver Center of Excellence. Proposed activities on Fort Benning, such as training and construction, are reviewed through completion of the Fort Benning Form 144-R, Record of Environmental Consideration which is submitted to the Environmental Programs Management Branch of the Environmental Management Division of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).



GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

Historic Preservation Division (HPD)

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is Georgia's state historic preservation office, or SHPO. Every state has a SHPO, as established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. HPD has several key functions as part of the national historic preservation program. First, through the Section 106 compliance program (named for the section of the federal implementing regulations of the NHPA), HPD functions as a watchdog over federal agencies doing business in the state, helping to insure that they respect our most important historic resources. Second, we administer various economic development programs that leverage private capital to encourage business growth, especially in our many smaller towns and communities. Finally, through programs like the National Register of Historic Places, Certified Local Governments, and others, we work with partners both inside and outside state government to encourage regional and local planning, neighborhood conservation, downtown revitalization, heritage tourism and archaeological site protection.



Historic Atlanta

Historic Atlanta is a non-profit organization dedicated to supporting and advocating for the thoughtful reuse of Atlanta's historic resources. We help communities save and thoughtfully reuse Atlanta's historically significant places through advocacy, education, and technical assistance. Historic Atlanta emerged from a network of preservation professionals and passionate lay-people, united in the belief that for Atlanta to become a truly world-class city, it needs to respect its history, not destroy it, that spurred the organization of Historic Atlanta.

The Society for Georgia Archaeology

The Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists is an organization which was established in 1990 to provide an opportunity for professional archaeologists working in Georgia to share their efforts, knowledge, and information to improve and coordinate their professional activities for the benefit and advancement of archaeology, especially in Georgia. The GCPA cooperates with other organizations working in related and allied fields, encourages the dissemination of information concerning archaeology in Georgia and maintenance of the highest professional standards in archaeology. The GCPA develops proposals for State archaeological programs and work to get those programs implemented, as well as monitors state legislation to ensure the protection of cultural resources in Georgia.

Gwinnett Archaeology Research Society (GARS)

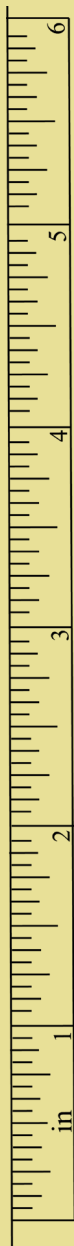
Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society (GARS), a local chapter of the Society of Georgia Archaeology, promotes research into and protection of archaeological sites and artifacts - primarily in Gwinnett County; encourages interest in and activities consistent with these goals; and documents Gwinnett history as it relates to historic and prehistoric sites. The GARS mission is to educate the public about local archaeological resources and advocate for the preservation of those resources. Visit the GARS website at home.thegars.org and follow us on Instagram @gwinnettarchaeology!

Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society (GAAS)

The Greater Atlanta Archaeology Society (GAAS) is one of many chapters around the state that belong to the Society of Georgia Archaeology. Each month we meet at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History to listen to speakers, and for students, amateurs, Professionals, and those interested in history to mix and mingle. In the summertime, there are opportunities for members to participate in ongoing archaeological excavations. Meetings are open to the public. An individual membership is \$20, a family is \$25, and students are \$10.

[Visit our Facebook page for more information.](#)

Visit the [Portal to the Past webpage](#) to learn about more local organizations and universities, and how you can get involved to join the [#protectorsofthepast!](#)



METRIC CONVERSION CARD

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

Symbol When You Know Multiply by To Find Symbol

LENGTH

in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km

AREA

in ²	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.09	square meters	m ²
yd ²	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
mi ²	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km ²
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha

MASS (weight)

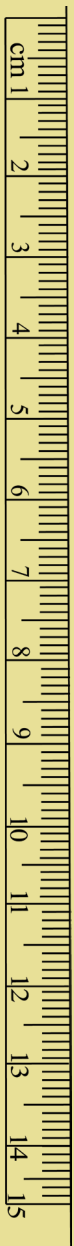
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	metric ton	t

VOLUME

tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	mL
Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	mL
in ³	cubic inches	16	milliliters	mL
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	mL
c	cups	0.24	liters	L
pt	pints	0.47	liters	L
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	L
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	L
ft ³	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m ³
yd ³	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m ³

TEMPERATURE (exact)

°F	degrees Fahrenheit	subtract 32, multiply by 5/9	degrees Celsius	°C
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