Research into the organization of militia in Georgia during the Creek Indian War has made it clear that there were other frontier forts in Jackson County besides Fort Daniel. One source for this information is a muster-roll entitled “Musterole of a Company of Militia under the Command of Captain Joseph Whorton…Stationed on the frontier of Jackson County.” The roll names a fort with which each militiaman is associated or, if no fort, “do.” The three forts cited are: Fort Daniel, Fort Floyd, and Fort Harrison.

Several appearing on this roll, who are associated with Forts Floyd or Harrison, are also listed on Whorton’s Fort Daniel muster roll for January to March 1814. Because the Fort Daniel muster roll shows him as Commander, we have assumed that Whorton was in residence at the Fort for the entire time from January to March, but this is likely not the case. As commander of the men at all three forts, Whorton would have moved around a bit, and apparently that is the case for the several men mentioned above. However, in addition to these, Whorton also was commander of other forts: Fort Early, Fort Washington, and Fort Madison!

Where were these other forts—especially the two cited with Fort Daniel—Floyd and Harris? No maps or documents have been found that specify where the two forts were. Their names have so far been found only on the muster role and on several 1814 notices (pictured left) in the Georgia Journal. As recounted...
Archaeology Lab Day will be on March 18 from 1–3PM. This month’s topic is about above-ground archaeology techniques. Ultimately, archaeology is the study of cultural remains left from human occupations in the past. It’s not always practical to completely excavate every archaeological site, and sometimes we aren’t quite sure where a site may even be below the surface. In these instances, and many more, archaeologists can use remote sensing technologies like ground penetrating radar to peak below the surface without disturbing the soil. Join us to learn about these methods and how they can be used. For more information about upcoming Lab Days check out the GARS Events Facebook page.

The next GARS meeting will be on Tuesday, March 21 at Fort Daniel beginning at 7PM. The guest speaker will be Sarah Love, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division. She will be speaking about the archaeological investigation of the Fairview School in Cave Springs, Georgia—one of the 5,000 Rosenwald structures built in the 20th century in the Southeast. It was constructed to provide an educational facility for the local African-American community. Following the site’s rediscovery, the community of Cave Springs spearheaded efforts to preserve and interpret the Fairview site. By incorporating archaeological research into these community-led efforts, this project helps in understanding Fairview’s individual identity within the broader scope of Rosenwald school sites.

Recently, GARS members and the Wynne-Russell Historic House Board of Trustees met to begin planning for a public archaeology event (pictured left). The Public Archaeology Day will be on Saturday, April 8 from 10AM to 2PM. It will include a Phase I archaeological survey of the property immediately around and under the house. This will include gridding of the site, a metal detection survey, and the opening of two units. There will also be a field lab on site along with the ArchaeoBus. If you are interested in helping, please email Jim D’Angelo.

Each year during the month of March the Atlanta Preservation Center hosts its annual Phoenix Flies, which provides an opportunity to learn about, celebrate, and strengthen Atlanta’s historic buildings, landscapes, and neighborhoods. Additionally, Fort Daniel Foundation partners with the Historic Atlanta Upper Westside to help focus on learning more about Fort Peachtree. On Saturday, March 25 Wayne Waldrip along with those representing the Historic Atlanta’s Upper Westside will have a presentation at Standing Peachtree Park (2630 Ridgewood Road NW, Atlanta) beginning at 11:30AM. For more information visit the Atlanta Preservation Center’s Web site.

Membership Fees:
If you would like to join or renew your GARS membership, please contact John Hopkins; and for FDF membership please contact Betty Warbington.
**More Diggin’s**

- **Gwinnett Historical Society’s (GHS) meeting will be on Monday, March 20 beginning at 7PM.** Guest speaker Rachel Bronnum will be presenting on the history of Lawrenceville Campground. For more information visit the [GHS Web site](#).

- **Let Freedom Ring! Button Gwinnett Living History Festival will be on Sunday, March 26 at the Gwinnett Environmental and Heritage Center beginning at 1PM.** Join the celebration of recognizing Gwinnett’s namesake—Button Gwinnett (*pictured right*). Discover his role in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Engage with costumed reenactors and enjoy a musket firing demonstration. Play 18th century games like Jacob’s Ladder and the Game of Graces and enjoy hands-on activities. Participants may wear living history clothing to bring this fascinating period in American history alive! For more information visit the [EHC Web site](#).

- **Sheep to Shawl at Atlanta History Center will be on Saturday, April 8 from 10:30AM to 4:30PM.** Get a unique view into the process of cloth making through demonstrations and activities ranging from sheep shearing and dyeing to spinning and weaving. Gather for a full day of fun that also includes open hearth cooking, blacksmithing, candle making, and much more at Smith Family Farm. *This is included in the cost of general admission.* For more information visit the [Atlanta History Center Web site](#).

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**Saving Dixville**

*Excerpts of article by Kayla Morris that was featured in the Preservation Posts February 2017 issue.*

In the years immediately following the Civil War, a neighborhood that would come to be known as Dixville was established in Brunswick, Georgia, catering to planters from St. Simons Island displaced by the war. The planters—many of whom were supporters of the Confederacy—named their community “Dixville” and named the streets for Confederate leaders: Stonewall, Lee, Gordon, Johnston, Bartow, Cleburne, and Davis. Quite ironically, this neighborhood built on the premise of the revitalization of the South would eventually transition into an African-American neighborhood. By 1889 the name of the community was referred to as “Dixville” rather than “Dixieville.” In the late 1880s many of the residents of Dixville had migrated to other cities, and African Americans began to move into the neighborhood. According to information gathered from censuses of the time, most residents were of the working class. Many residents held positions such as housemaid, laborer, and carpenter. In the early stages of Dixville, there were residents who were both black and white (mostly immigrants) living in the area.

Currently, the City of Brunswick is working to make Dixville a historic district on the basis of its diverse past. The Dixville Coalition (a community organization) has pushed for a National Register Historic District nomination since Quatrefoil Consulting completed a Historic Resources Survey Report of the area in October 2008. The hope of the Dixville Coalition is that designating Dixville as a historic district would create opportunities to utilize tax credits that encourage property owners to rehabilitate their properties. ■ GHPD
in a previous article, Hugh Montgomery (brother of James) had written to Governor Early about the importance of forts “established on the west and northwest side of…Franklin and Jackson.” He pointed out that “the one at Hog Mountain is Essential, the one at the Federal Road about fifteen meters north of it…not so much.”6 What was this fort on the Federal Road?

According to the sketch map (pictured below left) entitled “Jackson County—1796,” a Fort Early is depicted near the northern boundary of the county on the north side of the “Middle Oconee River.” The map is erroneously titled; while it depicts Fort Yargo (c.1792), Fort Strong (c.1793–96), and other early place-names (e.g.; Thomocoggan which later became Jefferson), it also depicts Fort Daniel (1813–14) and Fort Early (c.1813–14). Other forts remain unidentified.

As contemporary of Fort Daniel, Fort Early7 is mentioned once on Whorton’s muster role as well as the paymaster notice (pictured on Page 1). When the Ellrod sketch map is compared to an 1823 map of Jackson County (pictured above right), the fort would be on the north side of Walnut Creek (a source of the Middle Oconee) and would be just south of the Federal Road. Fort Early must be “the one at the Federal Road about fifteen meters north of it.”8

Fort Washington is no doubt the Washington Barracks on the Broad River from where Lieutenant Gilmer began his march with 22 Regulars for Fort Peachtree.9 Fort Madison was built c.179710 and was presumably also in Jackson County, but its exact location is not clear, nor whether it is one of those depicted on the Ellrod sketch map. This accounts for all but Forts Floyd and Harrison! To be continued… ■ JJD

2. See GAB 2016 Vol V:8, “Major Tandy Key at Fort Daniel,” where this muster roll is reproduced.
3. According to the 1820 Census Record he was resident of Jackson County with family and slaves.
4. See next endnote. If he was traveling between these six forts, in absence from Fort Daniel, his Sergeant, Daniel Busson (Burson), would likely be in command. Busson, it must be noted, is also associated with Fort Floyd on the Jackson County muster role!
5. These notices read as follows: “Notice is hereby Given, That I will attend at the place and on the days hereinafter mentioned, for purpose of paying off the troop hereafter described, to wit:…At Jefferson, n Jackson county, on Saturday the 17th of September for the troop who served at Fort Floyd, Daniel, and Harrison under the command of Capt. Whorton… At Carnesville [Franklin County] on Wednesday the 21st Sept. for those who served at Forts Early, Washington and Madison under Captain Whorton.”
6. My gratitude to Eli Stancel for pointing these out.
7. File II, Reference Services, RG 4-2-46, Georgia Archives.
8. Not to be confused with Fort Early, “Blackshear’s Old Breastworks” on the Flint River near Cordele. It is curious that in his travels between Jefferson, Vann’s Ferry, and Fort Daniel Bourke never mentioned this Fort. It is also curious that the Georgia Journal notice, by its association with Carnesville, seems to place Fort Early in Franklin County. It was in Jackson County.
9. See GAB VI:2 page 5.
10. Fort Madison certificate, MS 263, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.
Spurred by a building boom, archaeologists are plumbing the deep past of one of Europe’s oldest capitals. In a brightly lit laboratory above the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA), conservator Luisa Duarte is gently cleaning a large first-century fresco that had been brought into the museum a few days earlier from a construction site on Lime Street, in the heart of the city’s financial district. Workers digging out the foundation for a new 38-story office block had come upon the ruins of an early Roman building. The museum’s experts dated it to around 60 B.C.—making this one of the earliest Roman frescoes yet found in London. At nearly ten feet long and more than six feet high, it’s also one of the biggest and most complete.

“Whoever commissioned this was seriously rich,” says Duarte, palette knife in hand, gently prying away clumps of moist earth still clinging to the fresco’s surface. “A wealthy merchant, perhaps, or a banker. Somebody with taste and money and style. This bit of red, for example, appears to be cinnabar, an expensive and rarely used pigment. We come across it occasionally but only on the very finest work.”

Archaeologists believe the fresco adorned a building that was demolished at the turn of the second century A.D. to make way for a grandiose new basilica and forum, the largest the Romans would ever build north of the Alps (larger than St. Paul’s Cathedral is today). Entire neighborhoods were leveled, the rubble used as landfill, and the next generation’s vision built on top. It was the first of many urban renewal projects over the next 1,900 years.

Peel back the pavement of a grand old city like London, and you can find just about anything from a first-century Roman fresco to a pair of medieval ice skates—even an elephant’s tooth. As one of Europe’s oldest capitals, London has been continuously lived in and built over by a succession of Romans, Saxons, Normans, Tudors, Georgians, Regency rakes, and Victorians—each of whom added to the pile. As a result the modern city sits atop a rich archaeological layer that’s as much as 30 feet high.

The challenge for archaeologists is that London is also a bustling megalopolis of more than eight million inhabitants, chock-full of busy streets and skyscrapers and monumental architecture. Opportunities to lift the concrete veil and poke around in the artifact-rich soil tend to be few and brief. However, a perfect storm of landmark engineering projects and a building boom in the archaeological heart of London has provided a chance to peek beneath the surface and explore the city’s deep past.

The resulting haul of archaeological goodies has been almost overwhelming. One find consisted of the bones of thousands of rank-and-file Londoners who died and were buried in graveyards that were built over and forgotten centuries ago. Several other discoveries included millions of artifacts covering the vast sweep of human history along the River Thames—from the early Mesolithic, some 11,000 years ago, to the late Victorian, at the end of the 19th century. ■ National Geographic
Some of you would remember last year (about this time) the SB 346 bill receiving attention from the archaeology world here in Georgia. It was a new proposed legislation that would seek to bypass Georgia laws in place to locate, study, and protect archaeological and other natural resources. A compromise was reached between the professional archaeologists in Georgia and the Georgia Assembly; however, it was still a weak compromise. Resulting from this, the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) formed a Public Policy Committee that would monitor proposed legislation in the Georgia Assembly. At the recent GARS meeting, Sara Gale, Program Manager at New South Associates, spoke about archaeology advocacy in Georgia. She gave an update about the GCPA Public Policy Committee and a list of new proposed legislation that professional archaeologists and avocational archaeologists might want to keep an eye on. There are currently 13 bills or resolutions that either will or have the potential to relate to cultural resources. Below are some of the proposed bills:

- SB 191: Petroleum Pipelines Regulations (monitor)
- SR 180: Pratt-Pulman Yard (monitor)
- HB 59: Historic Preservation Tax Credit (support)
- HB 73: Rural Downtown Revitalization (monitor)

If you are interested in receiving weekly legislative updates, please email Sara Gale. Regular updates during the legislative session will be provided, and an increase in frequencies of these updates might occur if there is legislation of particular interest. ■