

9:30 PLEISTOCENE VERTEBRATES FROM THE ISLE OF HOPE, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA, Richard M. Petkewich, Department of Geology and Geography, Ann E. Pratt, Department of Biology, Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, Ga 30460. Surface collecting and preliminary screen-washing has produced an assemblage of vertebrate fossils from the banks and channel of the Herb River on the west side of the Isle of Hope, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. The fossil remains are apparently washing out of a shell-rich gravelly sand that underlies about a meter of Recent marsh mud and is exposed only during low spring tides. The assemblage is largely terrestrial and fresh-water aquatic and includes box turtles, tortoises, pond turtles, colubrid snakes, alligators, armadillos, giant ground sloths, mammoths, camels, bison, and raccoons. Screen-washing has thus far yielded three species of microtine rodent and marsh rabbit. Although the potential of mixing of fossils of different ages is possible, several elements of this assemblage are indicative of a late Pleistocene age.

9:45 STRATIGRAPHY AND ORIGIN OF THE PELHAM ESCARPMENT, Rod A. Willard (Faculty Advisor: Dr. Burt D. Carter), Department of Geology and Physics, Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, GA 31709. Recently obtained stratigraphic data partially supports the hypothesis of the Pelham Escarpment being depositional in origin. Four stratigraphic sections from Rockhouse Cave, Bridgeboro Quarry, Waterfall Cave, and Climax Cave provide the stratigraphic data base. These four sections allow construction of a longitudinal cross-section approximately 125km along the southern part of the escarpment. The strata of interest are the lower Oligocene Bridgeboro limestone, the upper Oligocene Suwannee Limestone, and the Miocene Chattahoochee and Parachucla Formations. No locality exposes a complete section of the Bridgeboro, but all extend up to the Miocene Parachucla or Chattahoochee. Two pertinent observations are evident from these sections: the Bridgeboro thickens to the south and the Suwannee to the north. These changes in thickness suggest greater original buildup of the Bridgeboro near the Suwannee Strait, perhaps as a biohermal slope.

10:30 HISTORICAL FAULTING AND TRAVERTINE DEPOSITION AT HIERAPOLIS, TURKEY, Howard Ross Cramer, Department of Geology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. Hierapolis, not known in 401 BC, was founded on an old-travertine bench in the Meander River valley about 190 BC. By 20 BC it was a city with what was then called a plutonium (a carbon-dioxide-rich fissure). Many earthquakes are known, that of 60 AD being such that Nero had the city rebuilt. Roman walls and structures were built with shaped, old-travertine stone upon the bench. Later, Byzantine walls built to repel Arab intruders (7th to 10th centuries) were constructed from direct deposition of younger-travertine which came from springs which were a result of younger faulting; this covers the old-travertine walls and ruins. The