ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HAMMOND TRACT OCONEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.

ATHENS, GEORGIA

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HAMMOND TRACT OCONEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

Prepared for

Raymond Associates
1741 Hog Mountain Road
Watkinsville, Georgia 30677

by

R. Jerald Ledbetter
Principal Investigator

April 8, 1997

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.

P.O. Drawer 8086
Athens, Georgia 30603

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. conducted an intensive archeological survey of a 91.7 ha (240 ac) tract in northwestern Oconee County, Georgia. The tract is part of the Hammond farm, which is an amalgamation of several smaller farms acquired by Irby and Cassie Hammond from the mid-1930s through the 1950s. The tract is to be leased by the Oconee County government for use as a wastewater spray irrigation facility. Proposed development includes construction of ponds and spraying of treated wastewater over fields and woodlands.

The project tract was surveyed by a crew of four from March 18-21, 1997 under the supervision of R. Jerald Ledbetter. The project area consisted primarily of pasture which afforded generally poor surface exposure. In areas where surface exposure was not good (less than 25 percent) shovel tests were placed at 30 m intervals across landforms that had the potential for containing archeological sites. The survey recorded twelve sites (Table 1) and five isolated occurrences. Occurrences are defined as isolated artifacts found on the surface or in a shovel test. The Harper Cemetery, which adjoins the tract, was inspected during our survey but was not recorded as a site since it lies outside of the project area. Also, numerous rock piles are scattered throughout the tract. They appeared to be of historic origin, and this was confirmed by owner Cecil Hammond, who recalls constructing most of them.

Table 1. Hammond Tract Site Summary Information.

State Site No.	Field Site No.	Site Type	Identified Components	Size (meters)	Eligibility Recommendation
9OC240	FS 1	lithic scatter	Archaic	30x40	ineligible
9OC241	FS 2	lithic scatter	Lithic scatter/Miss. pottery	15x30	ineligible
9OC242	FS 3	quarry/workshop site	Archaic	30x40	potentially eligible
9OC243	FS 4	house site	late 19th/early 20th century	20x40	ineligible
9OC244	FS 5	quarry/workshop	Archaic	30x35	ineligible
9OC245	FS 6	lithic scatter	Archaic	20x20	ineligible
9OC246	FS 7	house site	late 19th to mid 20th century	30x55	ineligible
9OC247	FS 8	house site	late 19th/mid 20th century	30x45	ineligible
9OC248	FS 9	house site	20th century	45x100	ineligible
9OC249	FS 10	house site	late 19th/early twentieth century	30x30	ineligible
9OC250	FS 11	house site	20th century	20x20	ineligible
9OC251	A 12	lithic scatter	Early Archaic	30x30	ineligible

The identified sites are equally divided between historic and prehistoric. Six represent the remains of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century houses or farmsteads that can be correlated to house locations shown on postal and soil maps dating from 1905 to 1919 and aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 1995. Most of the houses have been nearly obliterated by land clearing and plowing, and in some cases consist of nothing more than an artifact scatter in a plowed field. Others retain remnants of house foundations and vegetation such as flowering plants or ornamental trees that are typically associated with house sites. The six prehistoric sites are primarily quartz lithic scatters. Only one site (9OC241) produced aboriginal pottery.

We recommend eleven of the twelve sites as not eligible for listing in the National Register because they lack the research potential that would qualify them under criterion d. They are too disturbed or contain deposits that are too sparse to warrant further study. One site, prehistoric quartz scatter 9OC242, appears to have relatively intact deposits in moderately dense concentrations. It may have further research potential, and thus meet criterion d, but this can not be conclusively demonstrated at this level of survey. Therefore, we recommend 9OC242 as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The site should be avoided by any construction/grading activity. If avoidance is not a practical option, the site should be archeologically tested to firmly establish its eligibility status. The site is a relatively small Archaic period quartz quarry/workshop site. It has recently been logged, but prior to that it was protected within mature woodlands throughout the twentieth century. The recent logging appears to have had minimal impact on the site and the area has been left fallow since that time. During the survey, a grid of shovel tests at 9OC242 indicated a well defined area of high artifact density approximately 30 by 40 m in horizontal extent. Artifacts were consistently found at depths of 5 to 25 cm below surface. Artifact counts within the core area of the site ranged from 26 to 34 per shovel test. The artifact zone, which lay below a well-defined humus zone composed of a dark, organic rich loam, was a light brown sandy loam that gradually merged with a more compact loamy clay subsoil. There is the possibility that 9OC242 has not been plowed and thus retains much of its original site patterning.

9OC242 produced manufacturing debris and a few tools that are typical of quarry/workshop sites found in the Georgia Piedmont. Similar sites have been recorded in the region but most have been highly disturbed and minimal excavation has been conducted. Unlike other sites in the project area, 9OC242 appears to have escaped two centuries of intensive agriculture. The significance of the site lies in the examination of fundamental techniques of raw material reduction, tool production and site patterning.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an intensive archeological survey of the 97.1 ha (240 acre) Hammond Tract located in northwestern Oconee County, Georgia (Figure 1). Oconee County wishes to use the tract for its Rocky Branch Road Land Application System, a spray irrigation wastewater treatment facility. The project area is located on the north side of Rocky Branch Road approximately 1 km west of the small community of Eastville. Proposed development includes construction of pumping stations and settling ponds and pipelines to spray treated wastewater on pasture and woodlands. The survey was conducted for Oconee County by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., during the latter part of March, 1997. The Phase I Survey involved surface inspection and shovel testing, and identified 12 archeological sites and five isolated artifact occurrences (Figure 2).

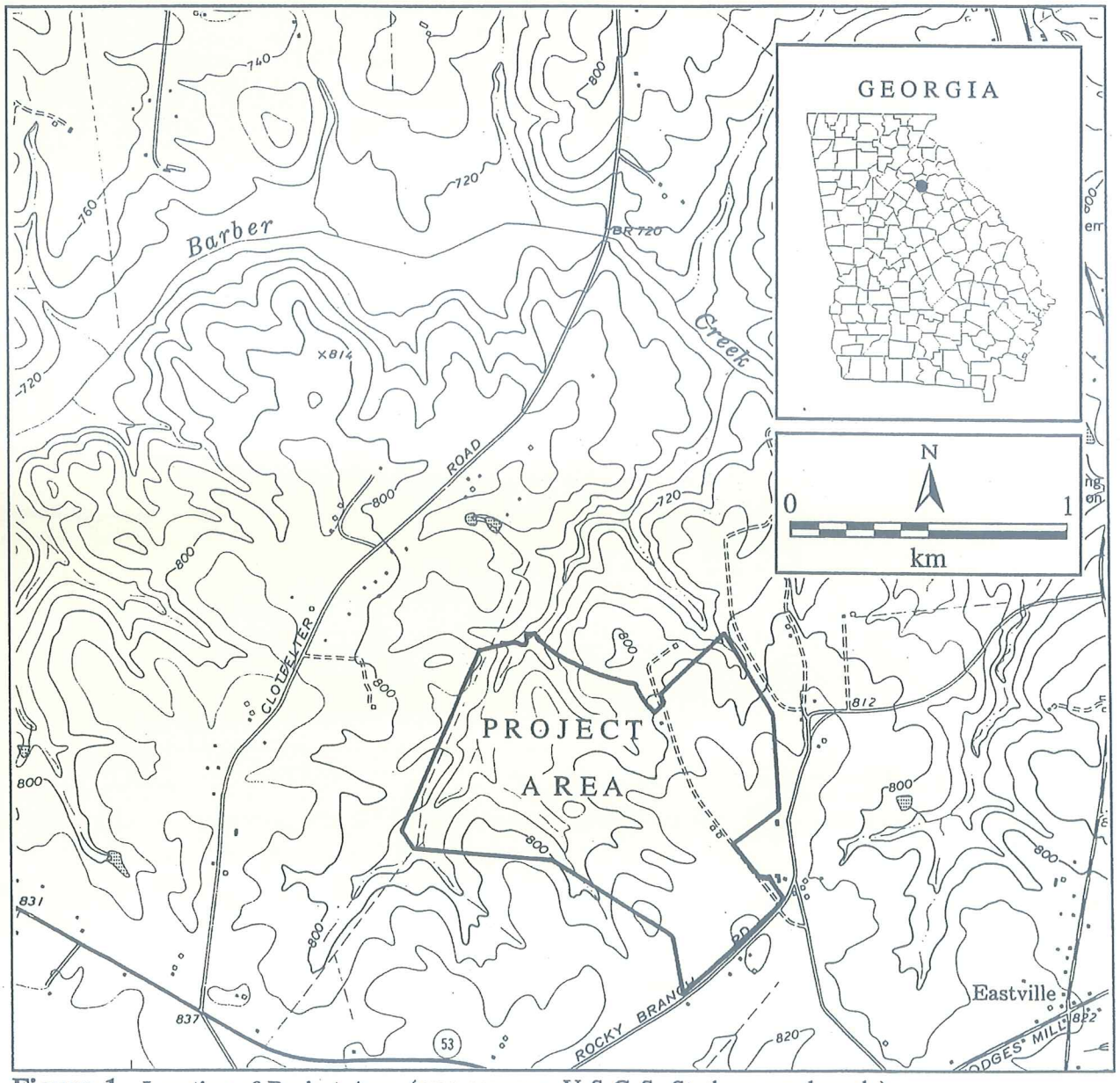


Figure 1. Location of Project Area (map sources: U.S.G.S. Statham quadrangle).

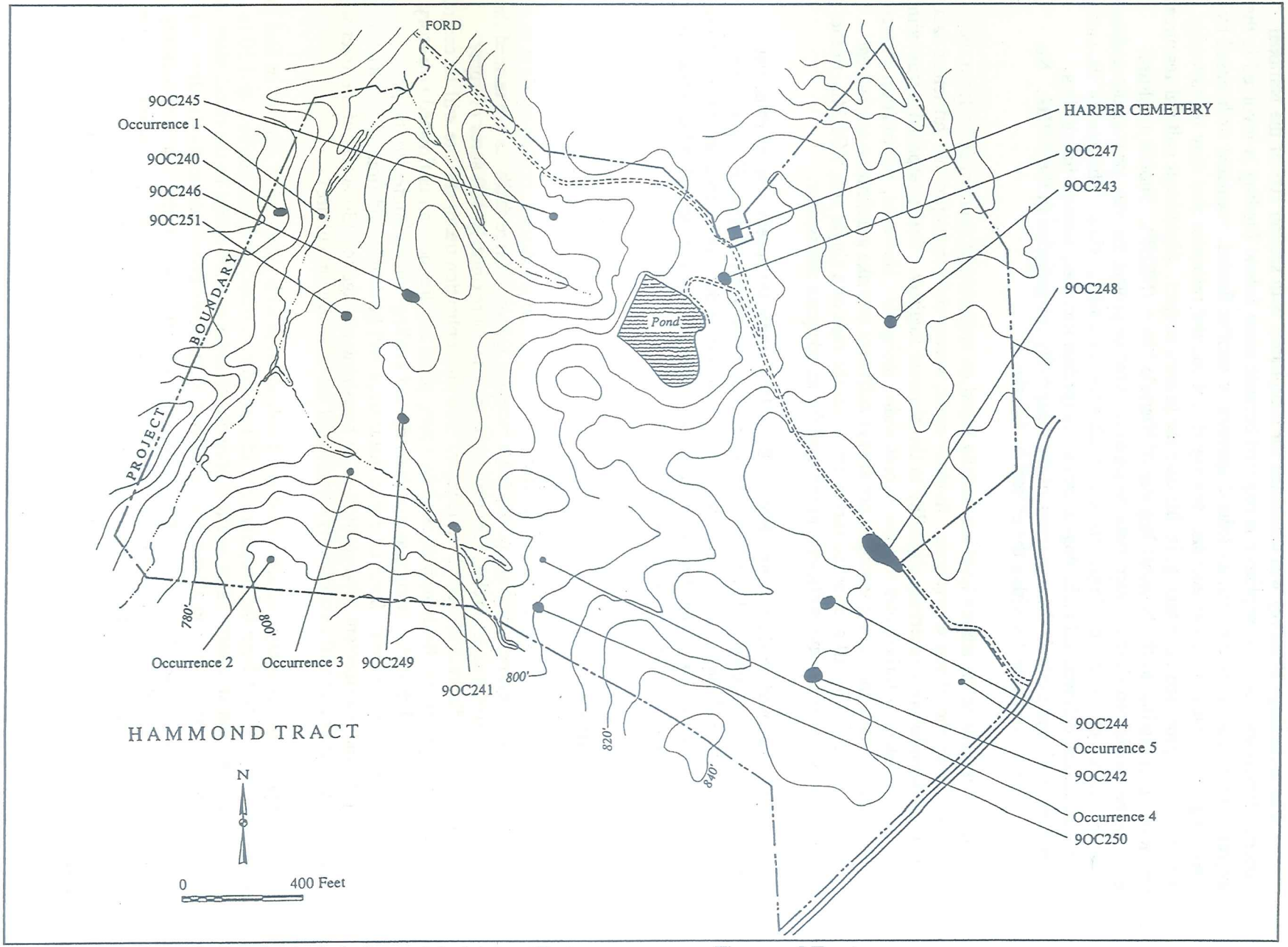


Figure 2. Locations of all archeological sites and isolated artifact occurrences on Hammond Tract.

The archeological survey was conducted for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Compliance is required because some federal funding is involved in the project. According to section 106, all federal agencies or entities funded, regulated or licensed by federal agencies, must "take into account" any significant cultural resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking, in this case the present project. Significant cultural resources are those on or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Should a cultural resource be considered eligible, steps must be taken to avoid or protect the site, or a memorandum of agreement must be reached to mitigate the unavoidable loss of a site or sites. The goal of the survey was to locate and delineate all archeological resources (prehistoric sites, historic house sites, cemeteries, etc.) and evaluate them in terms of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. No standing historic structures lie within the project boundaries.

Site evaluations at the survey level are initially based on artifacts and data collected from the surface and from shovel test excavations. In many cases, survey techniques provide sufficient data to allow recommendations concerning eligibility to the National Register. This is especially true with regard to obviously disturbed sites that are recommended ineligible. However, information collected by surface inspection and shovel testing is not always sufficient to make a definitive assessment concerning eligibility for all sites at the survey level. In the case of a single site, 9OC242, further testing is necessary to retrieve sufficient information for an adequate assessment.

The survey was conducted from March 18-21, 1997 under the supervision of Principal Investigator R. Jerald Ledbetter by field archeologists Ron Schoettmer, Maggie Wyman, John Brightbill, and Dave Rauppius. A brief follow-up examination of the project area and further shovel testing of site 9OC242 was conducted by the principal investigator during the following week. A total of 14 person days were expended for the survey.

Project Description

The Rocky Branch Road Land Application System preliminary design consists of eight to ten acres of wastewater treatment /storage ponds and a pumping station. These facilities are termed the pre-application treatment site. Preliminary plans also include approximately 100 acres of spray irrigation fields for disposal of treated wastewater. The pre-application treatment site will be centrally located on old agricultural fields now covered by young pines and lies near an unfinished two-story house. Concentrated disturbance such as earthmoving and grading will be limited to the pre-application treatment site area. Sprayfield area disturbance will be diffuse and limited to burial of irrigation pipe and management of vegetation. The remaining acreage (ca 130 acres) of the tract will be utilized as buffer and will remain in its current land use (forestry/agriculture).

Areas slated for sprayfield are well drained upland areas with slopes of 15 percent or less that are greater than 150 feet from the property line, 25 feet from intermittent drainageways, and 50 to 100 feet from perennial waters. This in effect excludes all areas that are steep, in the flood plain, or near waterways or wetlands, and all that area northwest of the creek that flows northerly along the western edge of the project area. This creek is unnamed on most modern maps, but is historically known as Murder Creek. Most of the area to be used for sprayfield is currently in pasture or pine plantation on old row crop lands. Disturbance of the sprayfield areas is to be minimized as part of the project design in order to maintain soil infiltration capacity for assimilation of irrigated waste-water.

For irrigation construction, a conventional system would consist of buried PVC pipe (2 to 6 inch diameter) located 80 to 100 feet apart feeding aboveground sprayheads located at 60-80 foot intervals along the pipelines. Outside of the pipeline trench, no other disturbance will be required other than routine vegetation management. Vegetation management activities include plowing, seeding, fertilizing, harvesting (timber and hay), and replanting. Several types of irrigation equipment will be considered in the final design. The conventional system described above would create the most disturbance of any of the alternatives considered to date.

Description of Project Area

The project area consists primarily of cultivated fields now utilized as pasture for cattle and lesser amounts of woodlands (Figures 3-10). Approximately two-thirds of the project tract consists of pasture (Figure 3). The survey was conducted as spring growth was just beginning and for that reason, some surface exposure was available. At the time of the survey, most of the pastureland in the western part of the tract retained a low-cut or closely grazed grass cover with patchy areas of surface exposure (Figures 4-5). By contrast, much of the eastern portion of the tract contained dense grass cover or had been planted in young pines (Figure 6).

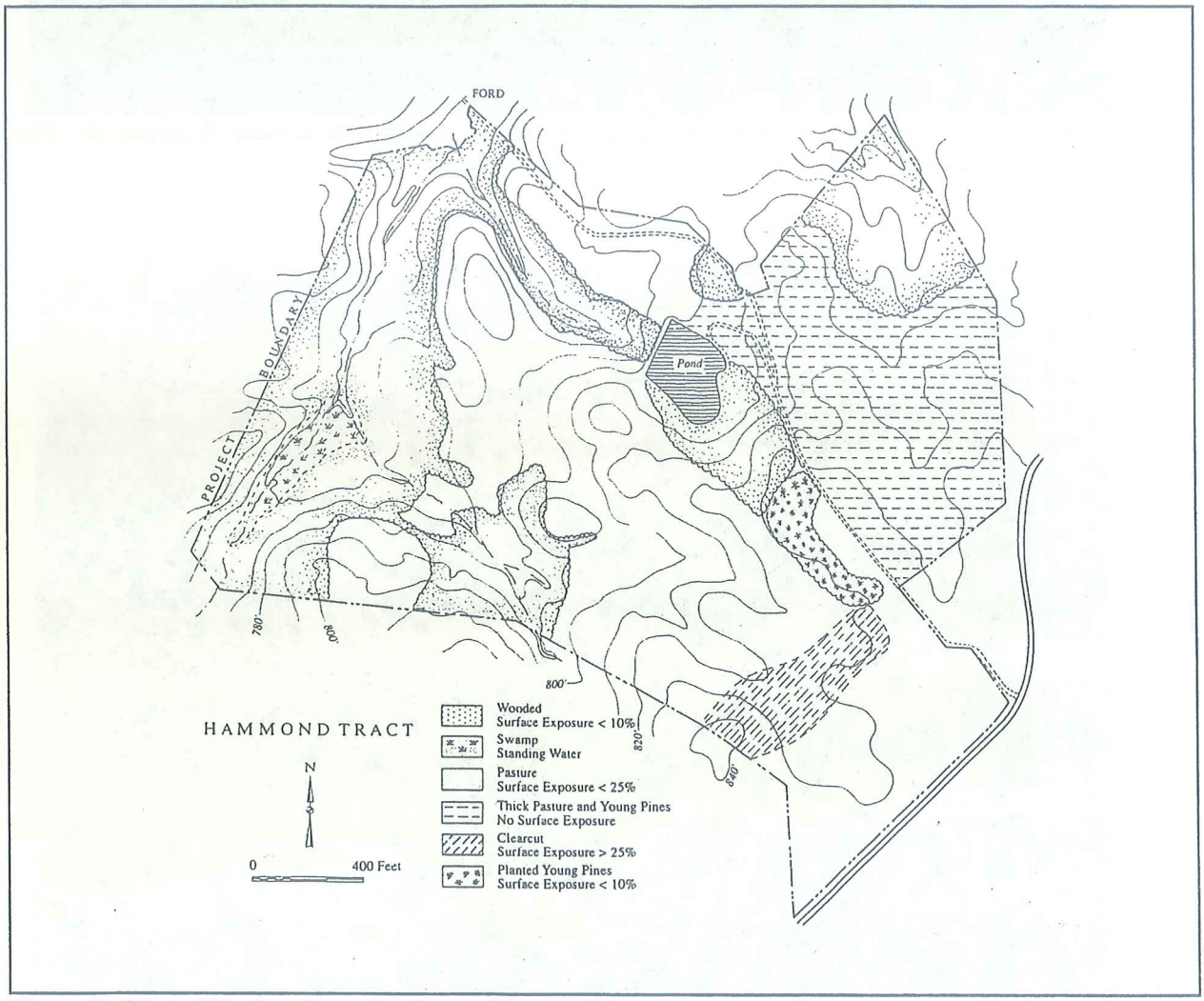


Figure 3. Map of Project Area showing surface conditions at the time of survey (map source: project base map prepared by LandTec).

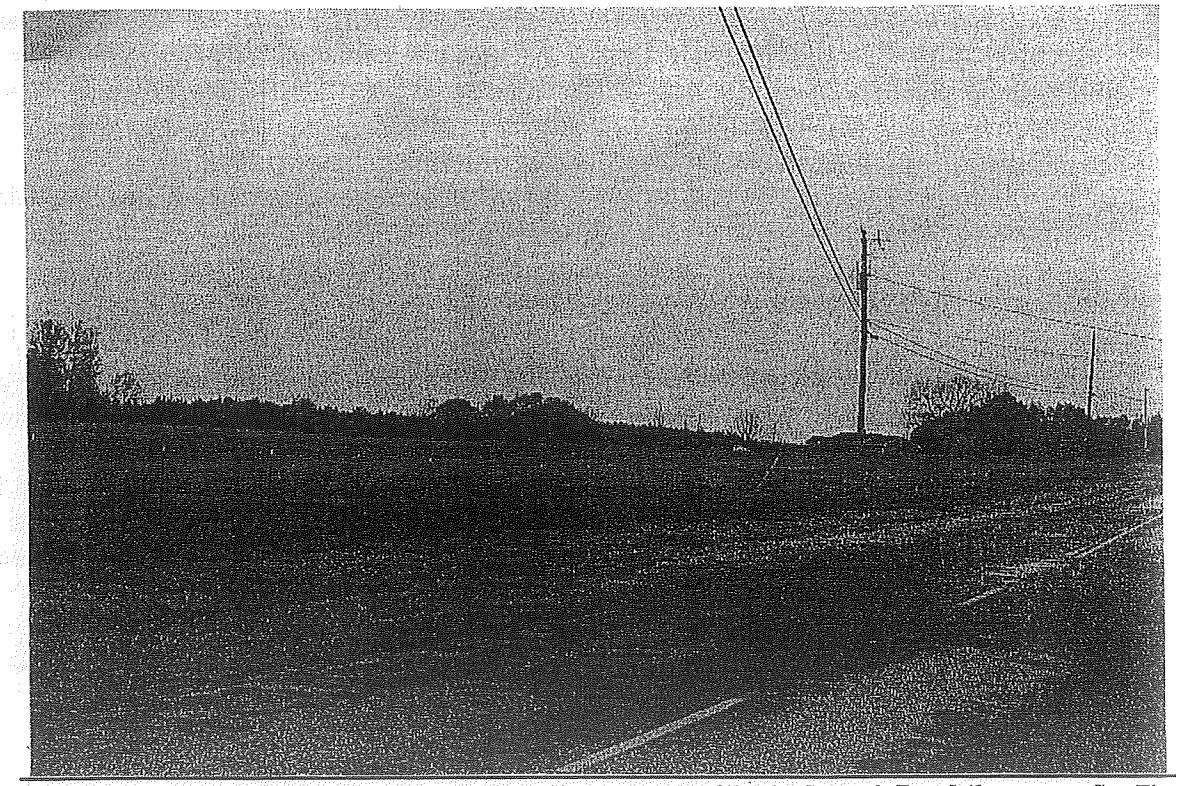


Figure 4. View of project tract pasture immediately north of Rocky Branch Road (foreground). The modern Hammond house is visible in the background near the road.

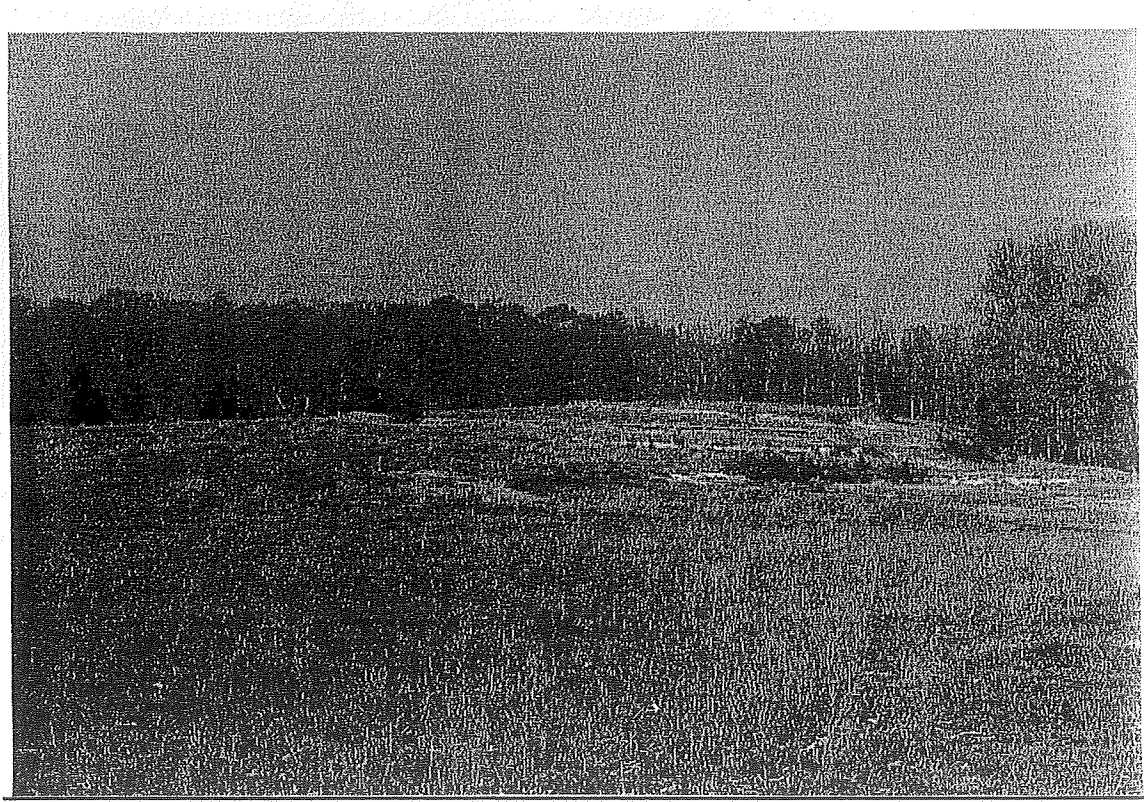


Figure 5. View of low-cut pasture cover in the northwestern part of the project tract. Agricultural terraces are visible in the photograph.

Figure 6. View of thick pasture grass and young pines in eastern portion of project tract. The photograph is taken from Site 9OC248, view to the east.

Figure 7. View of wooded bottomland of Murder Creek in western part of project area.

Figure 8. View of wooded hedgerow at the edge of an old plantation road that led to one of the sites identified during the survey (Site 9OC2467, the Bud Crow House).

Figure 9. View of woodlands along a narrow stream. The large spring that originates in the upper portion of the photograph lies near Site 9OC250.

Figure 10. View of tree cover along drainages near the modern pond in the project area. Dense pasture grass extends to the edge of the pond.

Some areas of woodlands are present in the project tract. Today, most wooded areas are restricted to steep slopes and bottomlands (Figure 7). Much of the bottomlands consists of hardwood regrowth with dense patches of thickets. Wooded areas also occur as hedgerows (Figure 8) and along narrow stream drainages (Figures 9 and 10). A few small wooded areas are also associated with abandoned structures. Regrowth around structures includes hardwoods, pines, and ornamental trees. Approximately one quarter of the survey area is wooded uplands and approximately 10 percent is wooded bottomlands. Many of the old trees on the Hammond Farm have been logged during the past decade. Logging removed a number of large pines and hardwoods, many of which were a century old. Included in the logging was a wooded lot known to family members as the "Cross Woods" (Novene Landers, personal communication 1997). The Cross Woods, which contains site 9OC242, is shown as mature woodlands on aerial photographs dating from 1938. Bottomland areas within the tract contain free-flowing streams with few areas of standing water (swampland). The few small areas with standing water found in the Murder Creek floodplain were of no consequence to the survey. Murder Creek is a tributary of Barber Creek. Minor drainages in the tract, that often originate as springs, are unnamed.

Much of the project area contains rocky soil and other areas contain granite outcrops. Shoals occur on Murder Creek and bedrock streambeds were exposed in areas of spring-fed tributaries. According to Mr. Cecil Hammond, rock hauling was an ongoing task of farming. Rocks were removed from fields and placed in out-of-the way places such as terraces, hedgerows or steep slopes. Modern-appearing rockpiles made by the Hammonds, and older wagon-load piles were frequently encountered (Figures 11 and 12). A story attributed to Julian Hammond relates that 200 truck loads of rock were removed from the farm by the county to construct High Shoals bridge (Cecil Hammond, personal communication, 1997).

Figure 11. Photograph of modern rockpile attributed to the Hammond family (view to the east).

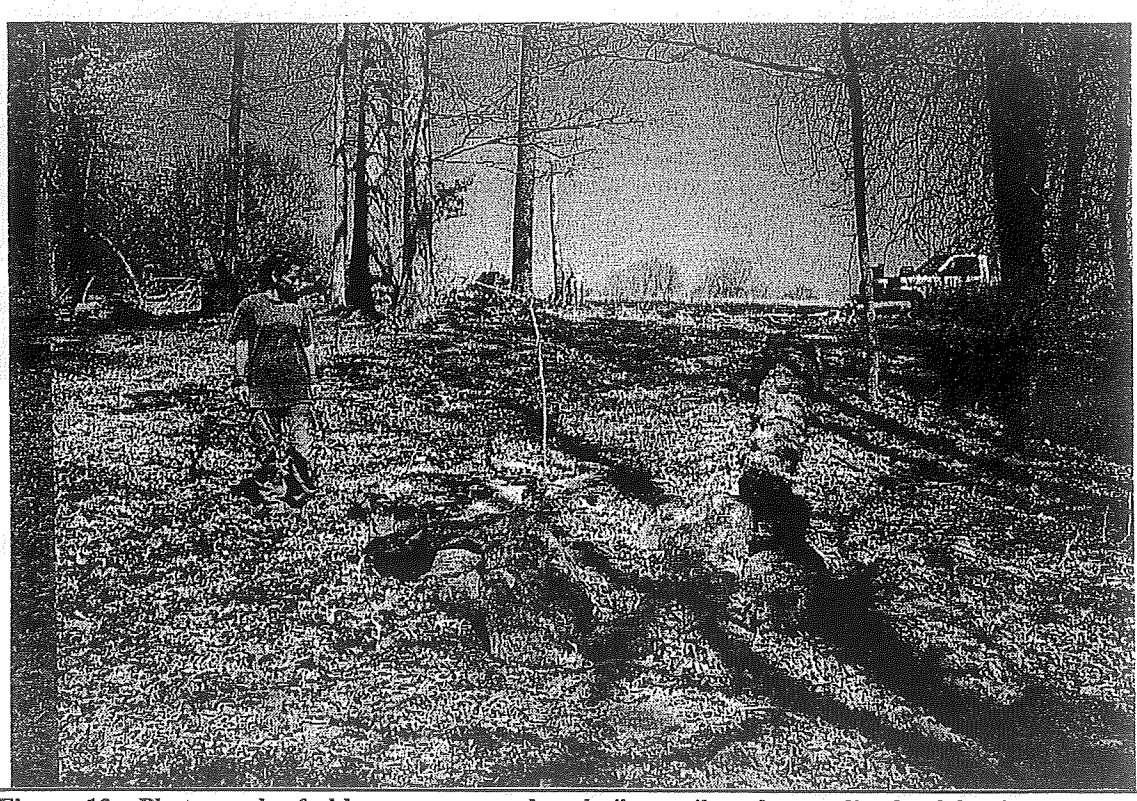


Figure 12. Photograph of older moss-covered rockpile attributed to earlier landclearing.

As previously noted, most of the farmland within the tract contained no surface exposure or limited surface exposure of less than 25 percent. Approximately 20 percent of the project area contained surface exposure sufficient for visual identification of archeological sites. In some areas, eroded agricultural terraces provided the only surface exposure. Patches of bare ground were often present in logged areas. The few dirt roads that crossed the project area often contained good surface exposure. In all areas with limited surface exposure, shovel tests were utilized to find sites. The criteria used for excavation of shovel tests is explained more completely in the methods section.

Environmental Setting

Oconee County is located in the north-central portion of Georgia's Piedmont Plateau. More specifically, the county is located in the Winder Slope District of the Southern Piedmont Section of the Piedmont Physiographic province (Clark and Zisa 1976). The region contains a gently rolling topography dissected by streams flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. The area contains narrow, often deep, valleys that lie 20-60 m below ancient eroded stream divides.

The county lies within the Oconee River watershed. Major tributaries near the project area include Barber and McNutt Creeks to the north, and Frazer Creek, Lane Creek and the Apalachee River to the south. The project tract lies on the northern side of the divide that separates the watersheds of Barber Creek and the Appalachee River. Murder Creek, a minor tributary of Barber Creek, flows through the project area. Small streams such as Murder Creek are generally contained within narrow rocky banks and seldom develop wide floodplains suitable for human occupation. Floodplains which do develop are generally modern and result from upland soils washing downward as a result of poor farming practices.

Upland soils in the project area consist primarily of Cecil sandy loams. Pacelot sandy loams occur along the edges of tributary valleys. Cecil soils are well-drained and are formed from weathering of underlying gneiss and granite. Quartzites and other basic rocks sometimes occur with Cecil soils (Robertson 1968:8). Cecil and Pacelot soils are strongly acidic and subject to erosion. These soils are well suited for agricultural purposes and from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries cotton, corn and small grains were major crops. Some crops are still grown today, but much of the acreage in the county has been converted into pasture or into pine plantations.

Relatively small areas of true bottomland occur in the project area. The soils are identified with the Congaree-Chewacla-Alluvial land association. These alluvial soils are deep, acidic, and subject to flooding. When drained properly, areas containing the soils may be satisfactory for cultivation (Robertson 1968:2).

At the time of initial Euro-American settlement, the vegetation of the local piedmond was characterized as oak-hickory climax forest. The upper canopy consisted of hardwoods such as oak, hickory, some chestnut, and poplar. Understory vegetation included dogwood, paw paw and rhododendron (Wharton 1978). Most of the original vegetation was cleared for farming and with abandonment of certain areas woodlands of mixed pines and hardwoods have returned.

The native fauna of the Piedmont is diverse. A variety of species important to prehistoric groups including fish and turtles, snakes, wild turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, opossums, and white-tailed deer have survived for the past 10,000 years. With the continued growth of the county's population, the rural nature of the area is changing and small subdivisions are rapidly being developed, often encroaching on the native species as well as earlier prehistoric and historic sites.

Previous Research

Oconee County lies in a region of significant archeological research. Much of that research relates to the Late Prehistoric period and has developed as a result of extensive work conducted by University of Georgia archeologists at Lake Oconee. A number of archeological sites have been identified in Oconee County. A total of 239 sites had been recorded prior to the present survey. Many sites have been recorded as a result of federally mandated cultural resource management surveys like the present project, but many others have been recorded by other researchers. Most of the recorded sites lie near the Oconee River to the east and southeast of the Hammond Tract.

The manuscript files at the University of Georgia contain eight reports detailing Oconee County archeological projects. Only three of the reports relate to projects near the Hammond Tract Project Area. Nearby projects include surveys relating to the Watkinsville Wastewater Treatment Plant (Gresham 1980), the Watkinsville Bypass (Richardson 1992), and a transmission line from East Watkinsville to Mars Hill (Ledbetter and Braley 1987). Three reports relate to the Oconee National Forest in the southern part of the county, one to a pipeline survey in the northern part of the county, and two to the Georgia Power Plant landholdings at Barnett Shoals. Of these, the report of the Barnett Shoals property provides the best comparative information (O'Steen and Reed 1986).

The records of the Georgia Site Files in Athens show that the quadrangle map that encompasses the present project (Statham) contains 40 previously recorded archeological sites. The recorded sites are predominantly prehistoric and are distributed over a four county area. The majority of the sites (N = 35) are recorded in a relatively small area associated with the Bear Creek Reservoir Project in Jackson County (Pluckhahn 1995). While no archeological work had been conducted in the immediate project area prior to the present survey, the large number of surveys and excavations conducted in Oconee County and many of the surrounding counties provide a basis for sites types expected to occur in the project area.

The earliest archeological information for the region comes from C.C. Jones (1873) and Cyrus Thomas (1891). Both describe Indian sites in north Georgia including the Nacoochee mound in White County, and other mound sites in Dawson, Forsyth and Hall Counties. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and the Bureau of American Ethnology conducted excavations at the Nacoochee site in 1915 (Heye et al. 1918) and recovered numerous burials and information about the mound's stratigraphy. Robert Wauchope conducted a survey of northern Georgia in 1939, as part of the Works Progress Administration (Wauchope 1966). Wauchope provided information on several sites in the area although many were unconfirmed reports.

The most intensive investigations of the Oconee River drainage are associated with the construction of Lake Oconee (Fish and Hally 1983:1-18; Fish and Gresham 1990:147-172; Gresham 1987a) and the ongoing survey of the Oconee National Forest (Wynn 1982). Both areas lie south of the project area but information from those sources applies directly to identified sites of the Hammond Tract. Other investigations outside the Oconee drainage provide important comparative information. In the upper Chattahoochee River area to the west of the project area, there have been a number of investigations associated with the construction of the Buford Reservoir (Caldwell 1953, 1954, 1958; Caldwell et al. 1952; Fairbanks 1954; De Baillou 1954). Recent surveys involving developments associated with Lake Lanier were conducted by Rudolph (1980) and Gresham (1987b). To the northeast of the project area, important work has centered around Mississippian development along the upper Savannah River drainage (summarized in Anderson et al. 1987:32-51) as well as the extensive investigations in Russell Reservoir (Anderson and Joseph 1988).

In the late 1970s several surveys were conducted of watershed areas and proposed stream bank modifications of the upper Oconee River, including portions of Walnut and Allen Creeks (Crusoe 1976; Jefferies et al. 1978; Ganzer and Meier 1977; Wood and Hally 1976). More recent survey projects include Pluckhahn's (1994a) surface reconnaissance of 1211 acres of timber clearcuts in Jackson County, an intensive survey of 740 acres along Allen Creek in Hall County (Pluckhahn 1995b), Price's (1989) survey of a 75 acre tract at the headwaters of the Middle Oconee River, and a survey of 340 acres on Cedar Creek in Barrow County (Price 1988). Some of the most relevant research has been conducted north of the project area, relating to a proposed reservoir in the North Oconee River watershed in Jackson County (Midgette 1968, Ledbetter and Braley 1990, Pluckhahn 1995).

Cultural Background

The Piedmont has been occupied for approximately 12,000 years. The prehistoric record of the region is generally divided into four broad culture-historic periods. The periods are defined as Paleoindian (10,000 to 8000 B.C.), Archaic (9000 to 800 B.C.), Woodland (800 B.C. to A.D. 900), and Mississippian (A.D. 900 to 1540). A brief summary will broadly outline a cultural chronology extrapolated from major archeological projects and overviews that include Anderson and Joseph (1988), Anderson et al. (1990), Elliott and Sassaman (1995), Hally and Rudolph (1986). The local prehistoric sequence is summarized in Table 2.

Paleoindian Period ca 12,000-7800 B.C. The first inhabitants of the Southeast lived in an environment that was strikingly different from that of today. Temperatures were cooler and precipitation greater on average. Seasonal changes in climate were much less distinct; so much so that tropical and boreal species coexisted (Holman 1985). The Paleoindian period is recognized by the occurrence of fluted and unfluted lanceolate projectile points such as Clovis, Folsom, Cumberland, Suwanee, Beaver Lake, Simpson, and Quad. Dalton points occur at the end of this period and represent the transition into the following Early Archaic period. Hafted end scrapers and plano-convex scraper-tools also are thought to be diagnostic of the Paleoindian period. Traditionally, Paleoindian subsistence patterns have been portrayed as highly mobile bands of hunter-gatherers following the seasonal cycles of ripening wild foods and migrating herds of animals. Occupation areas appear to be on well elevated ground above rivers, major stream drainages, and swamps. A few Paleoindian points have been recorded in Oconee County (Anderson et al. 1990).

Early Archaic 7800-5800 B.C. Warmer, moister conditions developed as the influence of Pleistocene glaciation faded. Sea levels began to rise and, according to fossil pollen records, temperate oak hardwood forests dominated the region (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987), which led to changes in human adaptations visible in the archeological record. Projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period include side and corner notched varieties, such as Bolen, Palmer, Big Sandy, and Kirk, and bifurcated points, such as St. Albans, and LeCroy. Formal unifacial tools, essentially unchanged from the Paleoindian period, persist into Early Archaic lithic assemblages.

The distribution and general pattern of Early Archaic sites suggests that the subsistence pattern of Early Archaic hunter-gatherers appears to be highly mobile, small groups of people utilizing both uplands and lowlands for food resources. Larger Early Archaic sites along larger creeks may represent periodic meeting points of several small groups perhaps on a seasonal basis. Anderson and Hanson (1988) have suggested a seasonal movement of bands up and down river drainages in the Southeast.

Table 2. Cultural Chronology of the Central Piedmont of Georgia.

Period	Beginning Date	Horizon/Phase
Paleoindian	10,000 B.C.	Clovis Simpson Dalton
Early Archaic	7800 B.C.	Big Sandy/Taylor Kirk Corner Notched/Palmer LeCroy/St. Albans Kanawha
Middle Archaic	5800 B.C.	Stanly Morrow Mountain Halifax variants Guilford
Late Archaic	3500 B.C.	Benton Savannah River (Variants)
Terminal Archaic		(Stallings Island)
Early Woodland	800 B.C.	Kellogg
Middle Woodland	200 A.D.	Cartersville Swift Creek
Late Woodland	600 A.D.	Napier
Mississippian	900 A.D.	Woodstock Etowah
	1225 A.D.	Late Etowah/Savannah Savannah/(Scull Shoals Phase)
	1350 A.D.	Lamar (various phases)
Protohistoric	1540 A.D.	Lamar (Wolfskin Phase)
Historic Creek/Cherokee	1650 A.D.	Phase Undefined

Early Archaic sites are common in the region (O'Steen 11983, 1996). Projectile points found on Oconee County sites are made from locally available Piedmont varieties of chert and quartz and nonlocal cherts. The diversity in raw materials is significant since it infers that Early Archaic people had access to extensive resources outside the boundaries of the Oconee River drainage. In terms of currently used models, Early Archaic sites in the area appear to represent small foraging camps and seasonal base camps (Anderson and Hanson 1988, O'Steen 1996).

Middle Archaic 5800-3000 B.C. This period corresponds to a climatic episode known as the Hypsithermal or Altithermal Interval; a period of drier, warmer conditions, in which pine forests expanded as areas previously dominated by oak-hickory hardwoods were pushed further north, into the piedmont and blue ridge regions. Possibly in response to these environmental changes as well as external population dynamics, there were distinct cultural changes in the Southeast that characterize the Middle Archaic (Coe 1964; Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Sassaman and Anderson 1994).

In contrast to Early Archaic land use, cultural material evidence of Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers suggests a constriction of settlement mobility range. Local lithic raw materials were used more frequently. Middle Archaic lithic assemblages in the Piedmont show a preference for local lithic raw materials, specifically quartz. Middle Archaic sites are likely to be represented by well made projectile points in association with expedient flake stone tools and debris, crude bifaces, bifacial cores, with minimal amounts of extralocal lithic resources present, such as chert or metavolcanic material. In the Piedmont, Middle Archaic sites are found most frequently in upland settings.

In much of the southeast, the Middle Archaic is identified by the stemmed point types Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Halifax, and Guilford (Coe 1964). Hunting and gathering remains the primary subsistence mode throughout the Archaic period with a gradual shift toward a reduction in mobility range, a broadening of the subsistence base, and the probable introduction of some cultigens by the transition to the Late Archaic period.

Late Archaic 3000-800 B.C. Warmer, drier conditions of the Hypsithermal interval gave way to temperate, moist conditions similar to those we experience today during the Late Archaic period (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). The Late Archaic period is characterized by the earliest evidence of horticulture and sedentism, and the intensive exploitation of shellfish and aquatic resources. Late Archaic sites are typically identified by Savannah River, Otarre, Abbey, Elora, and Gary projectile point types, and by the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery and soapstone vessels. In eastern Georgia, Stallings Island fiber-tempered pottery occurs as early as 2550 B.C. (Stoltman 1972) and grit-tempered Thoms Creek pottery appears by 2050 B.C. (Trinkley 1980). Fiber tempered pottery occurs less frequently above the Fall Line in areas such as Oconee County.

There is evidence of widespread use of tributary valleys during the Late Archaic period. Both habitation sites and specialized sites are recorded from interior tributary settings while occupation of the uplands appears more specialized. Late Archaic projectile points are frequently found on sites in Oconee County on small to medium sized sites. The scarcity of larger Late Archaic sites may relate to limited areas of broad floodplains.

Woodland Period 800 B.C. to A.D. 900. The Woodland period in the Southeast has been characterized by extensive use of ceramics, increased reliance on agriculture, increased ceremonialism, as shown by the construction of burial mounds, and the development of permanently occupied villages. The Woodland period is divided into three subperiods: the Early Woodland (800 to 200 B.C.), the Middle Woodland (200 B.C. to A.D. 600), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 600 to 900).

A general shift toward more permanent settlements of larger villages along larger creek and river floodplains occurred as the Woodland period progressed. A variety of environments were also exploited in the inter-riverine regions, which are represented by smaller, and presumably temporary camps for special extraction purposes, such as hunting, collecting and storage of plants, and procurement of lithic raw material. Hunting and gathering of wild foods continued but horticulture became increasingly important with cultigens such as beans, corn and squash. Long distance trading networks become more firmly established and ritual mortuary behavior is evident archeologically for the first time. During the Middle and Late Woodland period sociopolitical centers emerge, symbolized by the presence of mound sites and population density continues to increase. Socio-political organization became more complex, culminating in the Hopewellian Ceremonial Interaction Sphere.

The earliest Woodland occupation in the Piedmont is identified by sand tempered fabric marked pottery. Stone tools are comparable to Late Archaic tool kits, with a stemmed point tradition continuing, but in gradually decreasing point size. Triangular projectile points appear by the Middle Woodland and generally decrease in size through time. Small stemmed points and expanded stemmed points are also associated with the Middle Woodland period. Early to Middle Woodland pottery in the region is characterized by check stamping of the Deptford series. Later Middle to Late Woodland pottery includes complicated stamping.

Woodland period sites in the Oconee County area are relatively common. Sites appear primarily as low density pottery scatters in floodplain settings. Sites appear to be small habitation sites or temporary camps. Relatively few large Woodland sites have been identified in Oconee County and no confirmed Woodland mounds are known.

Mississippian Period A.D. 900-1540. The Mississippian period represents the height of Native American cultural complexity. It follows the Late Woodland period and continues until European contact. Mississippian culture is characterized by increased political and ceremonial sophistication, reflecting a ranked or hierarchical society and the emergence of an elite class, as evidenced by preferential treatment of the dead. Agricultural production intensified and it is thought that a dependence on corn production as a primary food source developed.

The Mississippian Period is generally separated as Early, Middle, and Late. Early Mississippian sites are characterized by Woodstock and Etowah complicated stamped pottery. Middle Mississippian sites are characterized by later variations of Etowah pottery designs termed Wilbanks and Savannah. Near the project area, mound construction at sites such as Scull Shoals appear linked to the Middle Mississippian (Williams 1987). The Late Mississippian is characterized by distinctive stamped and incised pottery termed Lamar. The Lamar period has been intensively studied especially as related to sites in the Lake Oconee area (Rudolph and Blanton 1981). While early Lamar sites appear rare in the project area portion of Oconee County, later Lamar farmstead sites are abundant in and have been reported near the Hammond Tract (Ledbetter and Braley 1987). There is the possibility that many of late Lamar sites previously identified in the area are actually protohistoric.

Protohistoric Period (1540-1650). European expeditions made first contact with native populations along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The DeSoto expedition of 1540 traveled up the Oconee Valley but crossed the river well to the southeast (Hudson et al. 1986:65). Little is known about the Indians of the region for the next 250 years. Archeological evidence indicates that the large mound centers were depopulated because of disease and breakdown of political authority. Substantial population movements occurred and areas that may have been buffer zones earlier were filled-in by settlements of farmers. Large areas now identified as Oconee, Clarke and Jackson County appear to have been intensively occupied during this period.

In the area, protohistoric pottery is characterized by high proportions of complicated stamping in addition to fine and bold width, multiple line, incising. The period has been named the Wolfskin Phase (Ledbetter and O'Steen 1986, Williams 1988). Sites of the phase have been identified in Hall, Jackson, Clarke, Oconee, and Oglethorpe Counties (Ledbetter and Braley 1987, 1990; Ledbetter and O'Steen 1986; Pluckhahn 1994b).

Historic Period (A.D. 1650 to present). The territory including Oconee County was originally part of Franklin County that was created after the Revolutionary War. In 1784 Jackson County was formed, including what is now Oconee County, then Clarke County was established in 1801 (Figure 13). Oconee County split off from Clarke in 1875. From the start, the economy of the area was based on the plantation system, with most plantations growing upland cotton. At the turn of the twentieth century, black sharecroppers or tenant farmers formed a majority of the population, and 90,000 bales of cotton, worth $3,500,000 were being marketed in Athens (Straham 1893). The economy was devastated in the early part of the twentieth century due to a combination of poor agricultural practices and the invasion of the cotton boll weevil. A significant out-migration of farm laborers occurred, and landowners were forced to abandon cotton in favor of other cash crops or convert the farmland over to pasture.

Prior to the establishment of Oconee County during the centuries following initial Spanish exploration of the region, as the Spanish, French, and English began colonizing the Southeast, Creek Indians inhabited much of central Georgia. Before 1715, the date of the Yamassee War, the region of the upper Oconee, Savannah and Chattahoochee drainages were occupied by Indian groups who would later became part of the Creek Confederation. Williams (1988) notes that the Lower Cherokee, Westo, Yuchi and Shawnee are historically documented groups during this time. The southern Creek tribes spoke languages of the Muskogean language family and the tribes were autonomous and under no central authority. However, after the Yamasee War of 1715, the Muskogean tribes banded together in the Creek Confederacy for mutual defense against and trade with the European powers. Also, after the Yamasee War, the eastern tribes migrated west, first settling west of the Ocmulgee River and finally moving on to settle along the Chattahoochee and Coosa Rivers in western Georgia and Alabama. This area soon became the center of the Creek Confederacy. The Lower Creeks' towns were situated on the Lower Chattahoochee River. At times the Confederacy acted in concert, as in the French and Indian War of the 1760s, although usually the tribes acted independently. At one point, during the Red Stick War of 1813, they were decidedly against each other. The Red Stick War was actually a civil war with the Upper Creeks acting against the Americans and the Lower Creeks supporting the Americans. Both the Creeks and Cherokee claimed parts of the region at the time of European colonization. After several battles, the Creeks left north Georgia to the Cherokees. Following land sessions of 1817 and 1818, the Cherokee Indians were confined to areas of north-western Georgia. This became known as Cherokee Georgia in 1827. The period of earliest European-American settlement in the Georgia Piedmont is largely undocumented. Many early inhabitants were probably traders, hunters, cattle farmers, and squatters whose transient nature left little for the archaeological or historical record. Most had moved on by the time the county was officially created in the late eighteenth century (Cadle 1991; Price and Wood 1989:15).

After the American Revolution, Colonel Elijah Clarke led a military campaign up the Oconee River into lands claimed by the Cherokee Nation. Farris Cadle (1991:75) writes that, as a result of this expedition, the Cherokee Nation was forced to sign a treaty at Augusta on May 31, 1783, ceding a tract of land between the Tugaloo and the upper Oconee Rivers which would have included the project area. However, because the Creeks also claimed that land, a title was not relinquished until 1790 (Cadle 1991:75-76). The state of Georgia began distributing the new lands in 1784. Petitions for land were accepted, and in April of that year warrants were issued in a drawing in Augusta.

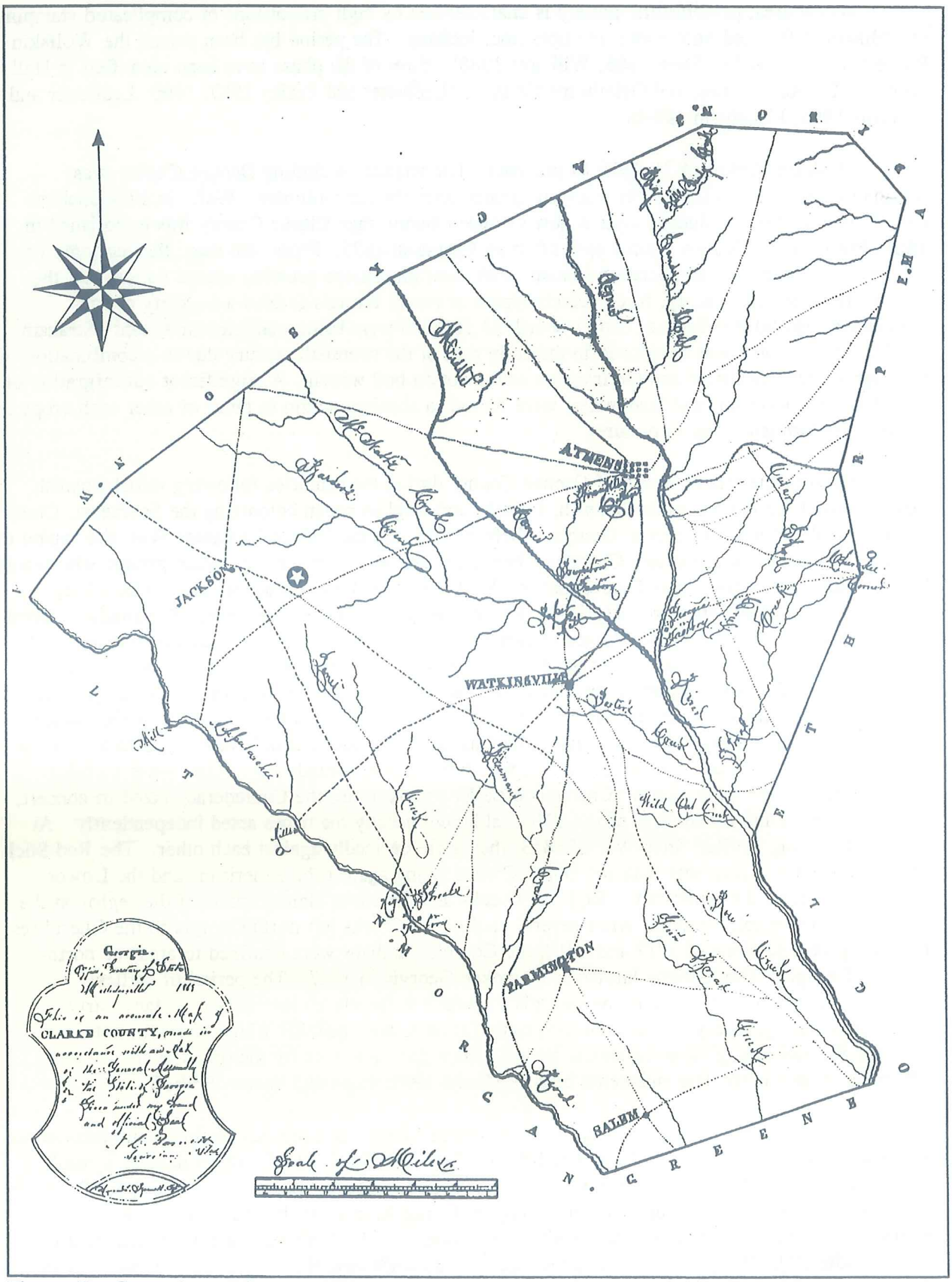


Figure 13. Copy of an 1868 map of Clarke County, the approximate location of the project area is shown by the star.

According to one historian, "the small river town on what was then Georgia's northwestern frontier had become overrun with recently discharged soldiers, expectant settlers, hopeful immigrants from other states, speculators, rough backwoodsmen, and an intermingling of Indians, all bent on grabbing up warrants for as much land as possible (Cadle 1991:77-78). Many grants were given to Revolutionary War veterans. The area near the project area was probably settled late in the eighteenth century. The land was settled as small farms and larger plantations. Small grist mills and saw mills were established soon after initial settlement. There are indications from early maps that the best "mill seats" were operating prior to the actual granting of the land.

The development of agriculture in the area is reviewed in a recent report of archeological investigations in the uplands and the Bear Creek Reservoir in adjacent Jackson County (Pluckhahn 1994a, 1995a). Most of those agricultural developments apply to the project area. Agricultural geographer Roland Harper (1922) places the project area with the counties of the upper Piedmont and notes the differences in settlement and land use between the region and other parts of northern Georgia. Harper's data clearly indicate that the upper Piedmont continued to be less densely settled than the lower Piedmont well into the nineteenth century. Moreover, it documents significant differences in land use between the two regions. The Upper Piedmont had half as much improved land, far fewer slaves, and smaller and less productive farms during the mid-nineteenth century.

The differences in farm value and productivity were related to physiographic differences between the two regions. Bonner (1964:55) noted that transportation was still a serious limitation to the agricultural development of the Upper Piedmont. Lands lying along navigable streams sold at a premium for use in growing cotton, while those in the interior were devoted largely to subsistence crops. The slow development of agriculture and settlement during the nineteenth century was largely a product of geographic impediments. The closest market for agricultural products was Athens, while the closest large market was Augusta, which required two weeks travel round trip (Tabor 1974). There were also disparities in soil fertility between the two regions that contributed to slow development. White (1849), in his survey of the state, noted that in Clarke County "much of the land is hilly. One third of the land is worn out; but, in the opinion of many, may be restored with proper care. The richest lands are on the different forks of the Oconee, of a gray colour, adapted to cotton and grain, value $6 per acre. The other lands, not embracing those that are worn out, may be worth $2 to $4 per acre" (White 1849:180). White noted the higher fertility and productivity of the soils in lower Piedmont counties just south of the project area, such as Oglethorpe and Morgan.

By the 1830s, soils in many portions of the lower Piedmont had become exhausted from just a few decades of cotton farming (Bonner 1964:62; White 1849). In addition, wood had become scarce in the region as all the available land was cleared and cultivated (Bonner 1964:62). It has been estimated that 87 percent of the Piedmont was cleared, with the remaining 13 percent in bottom lands (Savisky 1993:14). Owing to their slower development, smaller landholdings, and less intensive agriculture, upper Piedmont areas probably spared some of this soil depletion and deforestation until slightly later in the nineteenth century.

As transportation improved during the second half of the nineteenth century, the upper Piedmont began to develop more rapidly, and it soon reached population densities equal to or greater than those of the lower Piedmont. Harper (1922:23) notes that by 1870, the Upper Piedmont had 29.9 inhabitants per square mile, whereas there were 28.6 people per square mile on the lower Piedmont. As railroads were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s, new small towns such as Bogart and Eastville began to develop near the project area. The widespread use of commercial fertilizers following the Civil War made previously unproductive upland tracts more amenable to farming (Tabor 1964:46).

With better transportation and new technologies, the upper Piedmont witnessed a continuous increase in cotton yields from 1870 to 1920 (Harper 1922). Similar improvements were made in the harvest of corn, which remained an important crop on the upper Piedmont. In addition, poultry emerged as an upper Piedmont industry during the late nineteenth century (Harper 1922). After a long period of growth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, population levels in area counties began to decline in the 1920s. Much of this decline was the result of the degeneration of the agricultural base. Harper reports that the cost of fertilizer per improved acre of land on the upper Piedmont remained relatively steady from 1870 until 1900. Between 1900 and 1910, however, the cost doubled, and in the ten years to follow it would increase four-fold. Meanwhile, cotton prices were falling due to competition from other regions, and in the 1920s the boll weevil invaded this portion of Georgia. In addition, despite the initiation of limited soil conservation measures like terracing as early as the 1870s, erosion and over-use were taking their toll on farm productivity (Tabor 1974:43-48). By the time the Hammond family purchased their Oconee County farm in the 1930s most modern farm practices had been instituted. Conservation techniques were required to maintain the soil's productivity. During the mid-twentieth century much of the Hammond Tract was intensively cultivated with some fields plowed twice a year. In spite of that intensive farming, Irby Hammond, like many farmers of his day, insisted upon strict conservation practices (Cecil Hammond, personal communication 1997).

Late-Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century Development of the Project Tract. The project area is known as the Hammond Farm. Irby and Cassie Hammond began accumulating the land in the 1930s. The archeological survey of the Hammond Tract identified several small rural houses that may be interpreted as farmstead houses or tenant houses dating to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. A small family or community cemetery lies at the edge of the survey tract. The tract also contains a portion of a secondary road connecting Hog Mountain Road with the road to Bogart. Bogart developed as a railroad town after 1890 and became increasingly important. The nearby community of Eastville incorporated just after the turn of the century and was also important to the development of more rural areas such as the project area. The late nineteenth/early twentieth century development of the project area may be traced through a series of maps and aerial photographs. The earliest maps showing the location of houses is the 1896 USGS Monroe Quadrangle Map (Figure 14). The 1896 map does not show Rocky Branch Road nor houses within the project tract. Houses are shown along an old plantation-like road probably associated with the 1830s Malcolm House (Stupich 1976) that lies outside the project area. A 1905 postal map also illustrates the locations of houses and shows some differences (Figure 15). The 1905 map exhibits greater detail and does show houses within the project tract. A soil map of Oconee County dated 1919 (not illustrated) shows essentially the same configuration as the 1905 map. The earliest aerial photograph of the area, made in 1938 (Figure 16), shows that many of the structures marked on the late nineteenth/early twentieth century maps remain while others have been abandoned. Later aerials show continued changes and loss of old structures (Figure 17). A plat of the landholdings of William A. Harper, dated 1917, is particularly important because it shows property lines (many of which still exist) and structures located on the property at the time (Figure 18). The 1917 plat contains the most accurate information available for interpreting changes on the landscape that was to become the Hammond Tract project area.

The history of the Hammond farm has been researched by family members. A number of deeds were procured from Judy Hammond and have been used throughout this report for interpretation of structures encountered as archeological sites. The late-nineteenth and twentieth century settlement history of the project tract is summarized based upon available maps, court house records, and information supplied by the Hammond family.

Figure 14. Portion of the 1896 USGS Monroe Quadrangle Map (scale 1:125,000) showing structures near the project area (outlined and marked with a star).

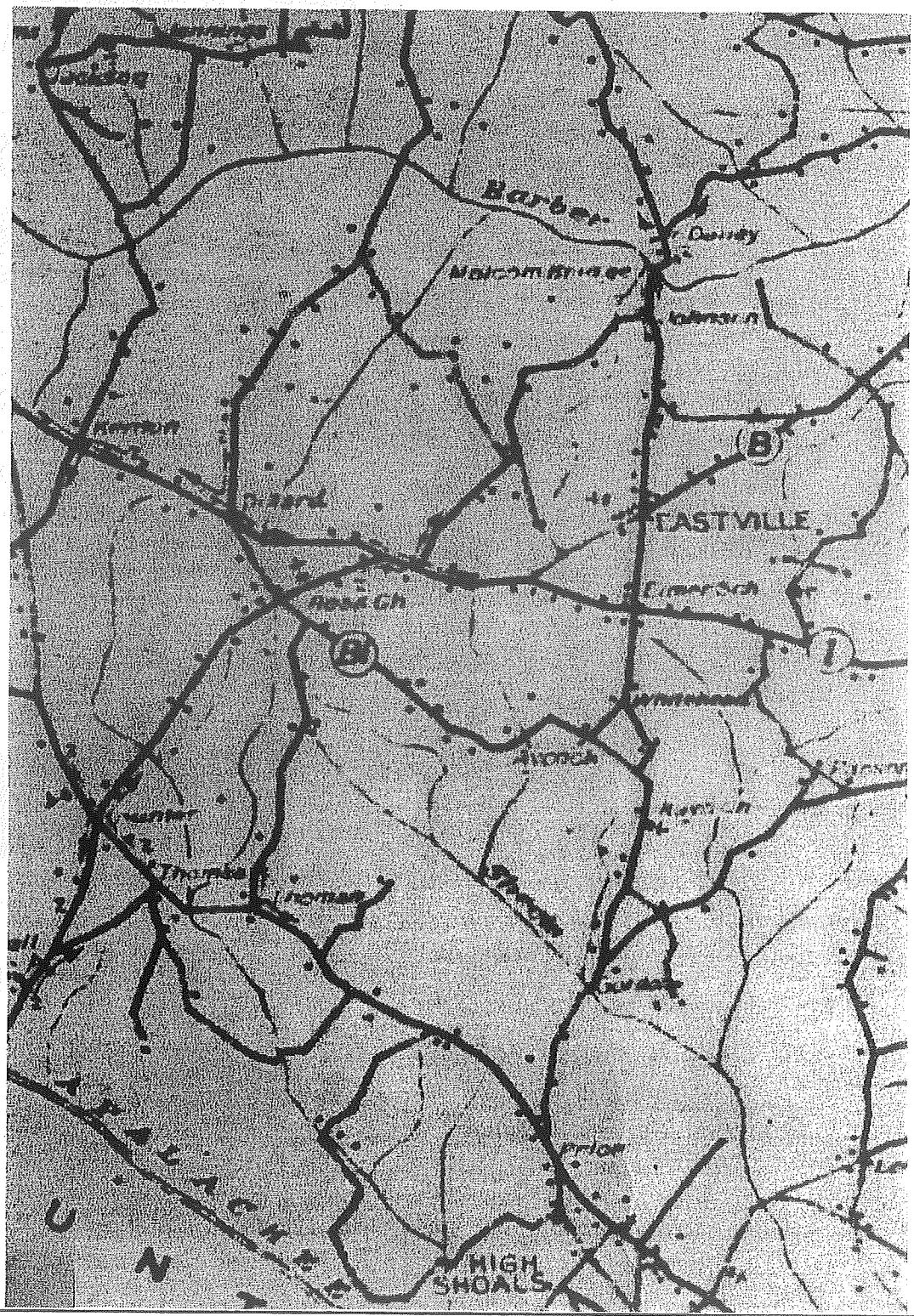


Figure 15. Portion of a 1905 postal map showing structures and landmarks of the project area.

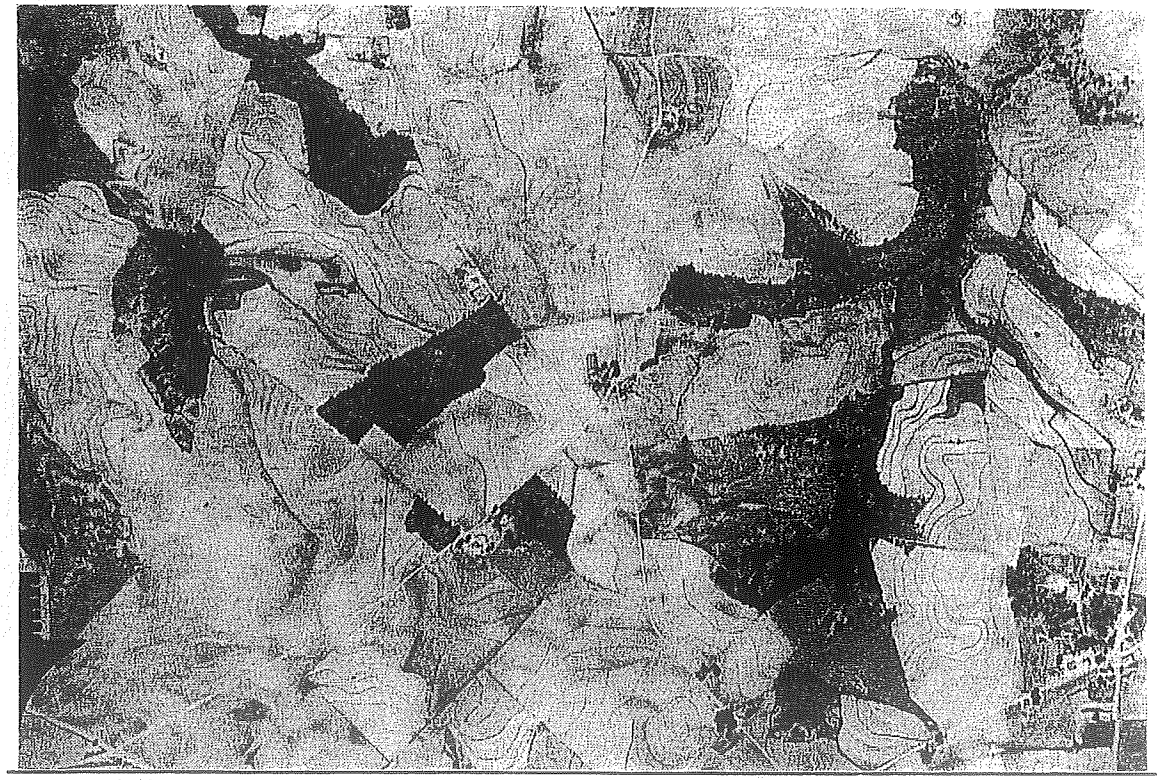


Figure 16. Portion of 1938 aerial photograph showing project area.

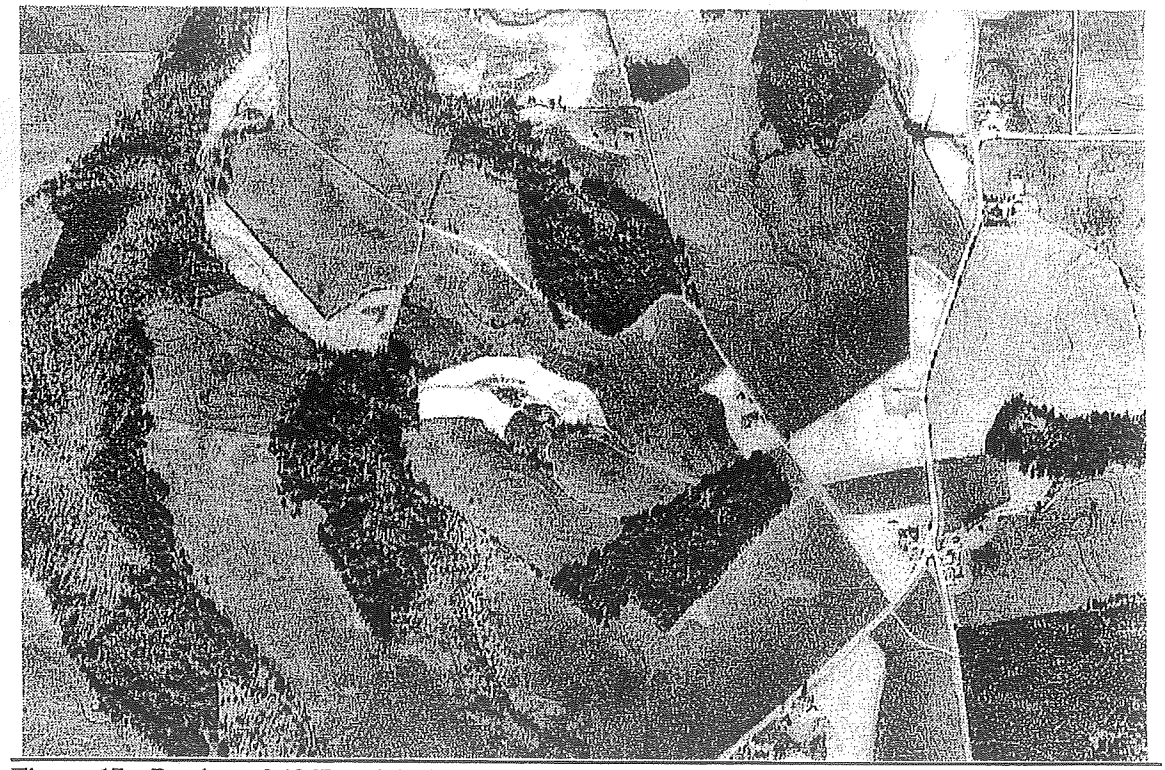


Figure 17. Portion of 1967 aerial photograph showing project area.

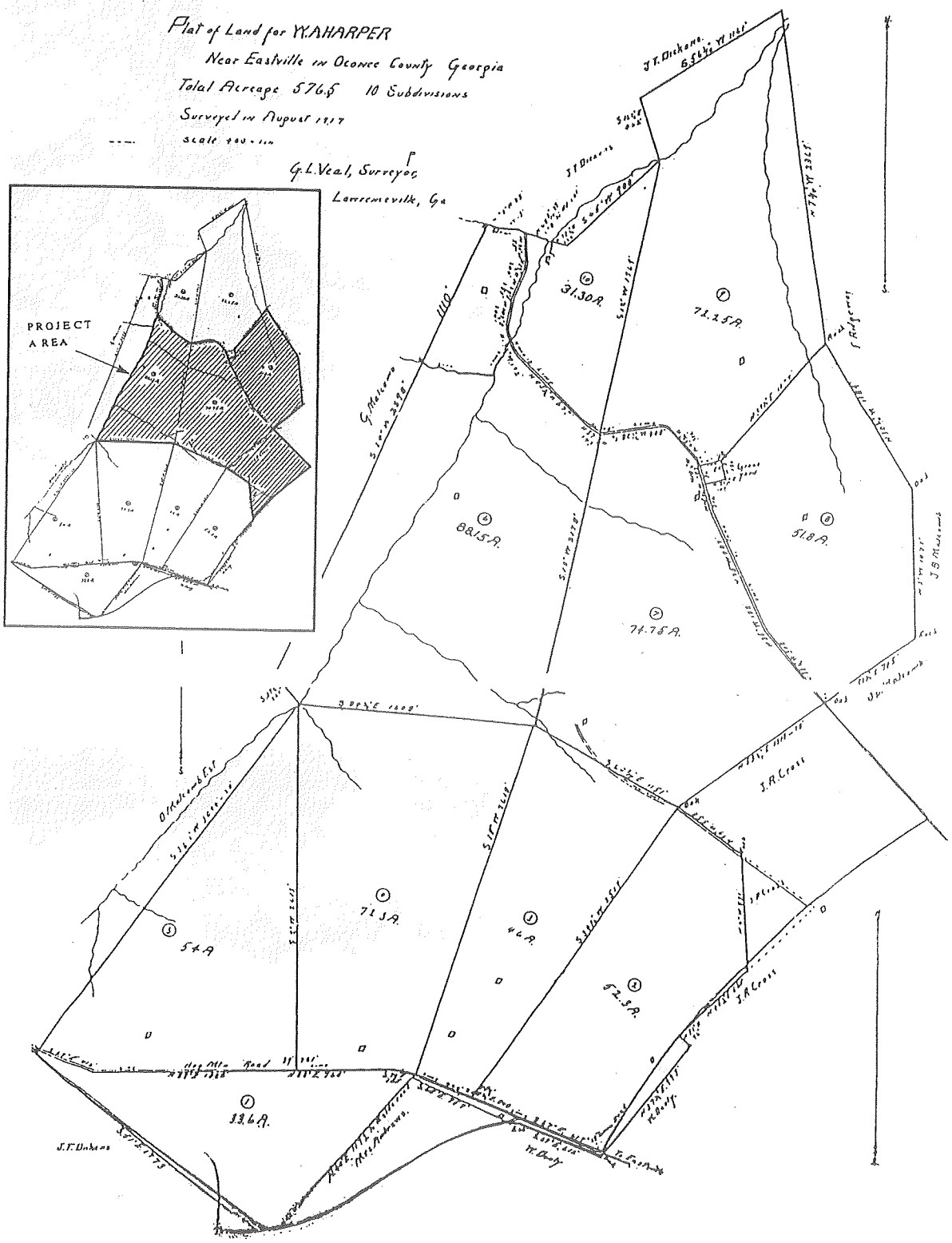


Figure 18. Copy of 1917 plat of landholdings of W.A. Harper (the boundaries of the project area are shown on the insert).

A deed dated 1877 indicates that W.A. Harper owned the project area tract prior to that time (Oconee County Deed Book A:115). Harper sold the tract in 1877 to adjoining property owner D.H. Malcom, but purchased the land back five years later (Deed Book A:459-460). A plat of that 247 acre transaction (Figure 19) provides information critical to interpretation of boundaries of later deeds. Of particular interest are two small tracts purchased by Jonathan Harper from D.H. Malcom in 1877. Local tradition holds that one of the houses in the project area is the Jonathan Harper house. Figure 20 shows the older plats superimposed against the 1917 plat.

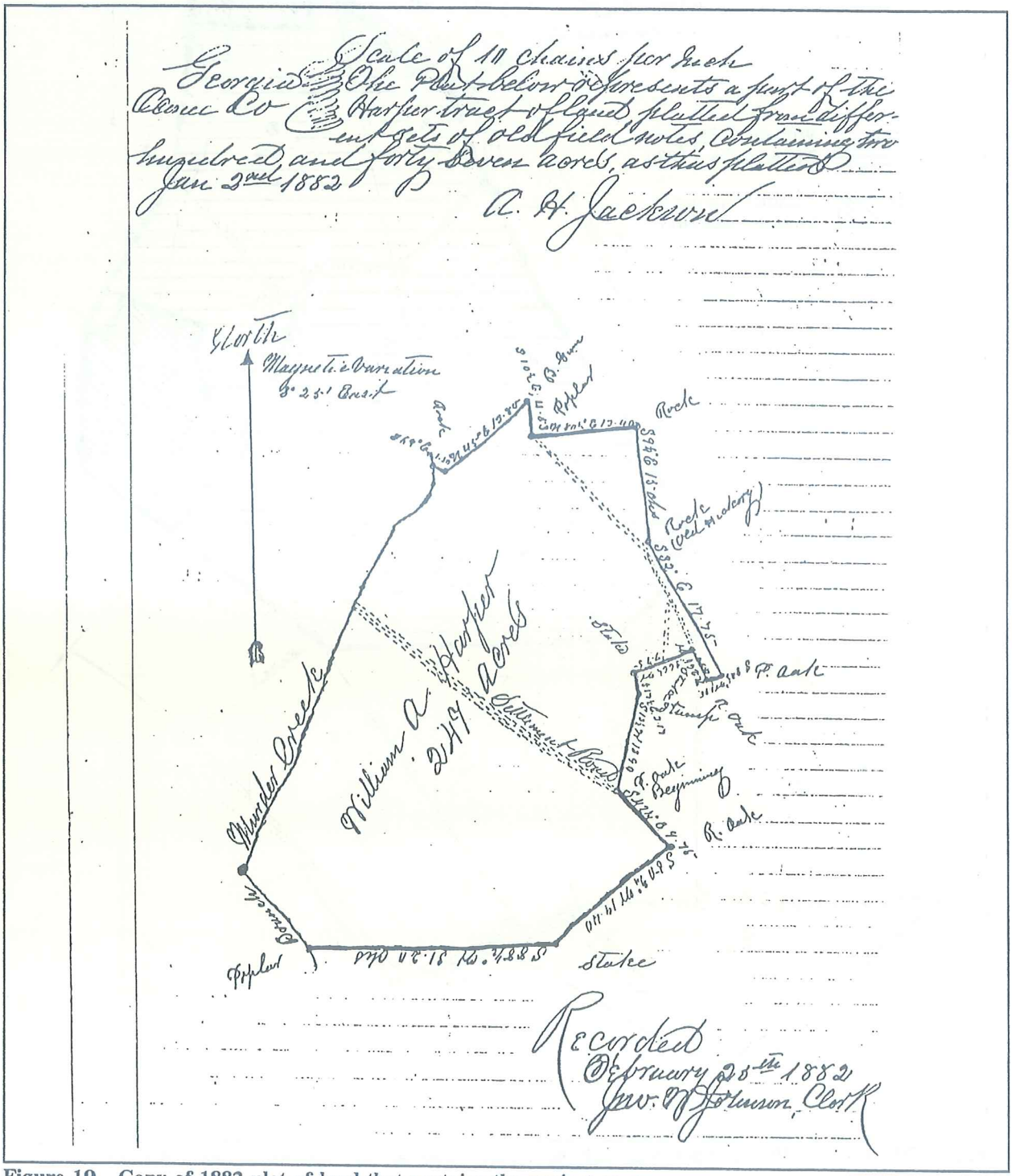


Figure 19. Copy of 1882 plat of land that contains the project area.

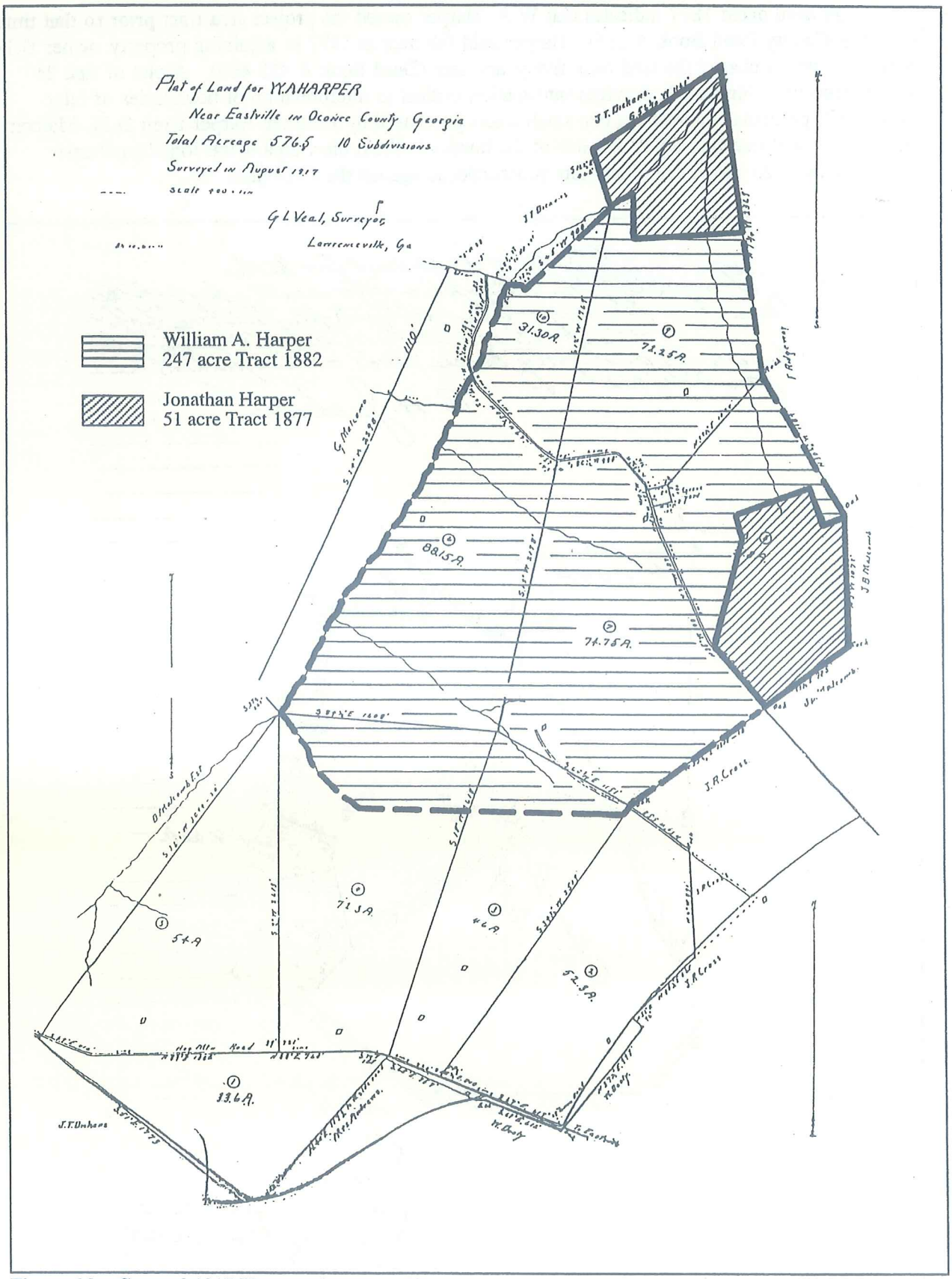


Figure 20. Copy of 1917 Harper plat with older plats superimposed (shown as heavy dashed lines).

Following Jonathan Harper's death the "homeplace" tract was sold to William A. Harper in 1904 (Deed Book H:455). Other tracts were added between 1882 and 1917 to extend the W.A. Harper landholdings to Hog Mountain Road as shown in the 1917 plat (see Figure 18).

Beginning in 1917, William Harper's landholdings were sold off as smaller tracts shown as numbers 1-10 on the 1917 plat. The 1917 plat and tract numbers are referred to in subsequent transactions. Transactions relating to tracts pertinent to the project area include the unnumbered tract marked J.R. Cross, tracts 7 and 8 purchased by W.H. Hinton in 1917 (Deed Book P:205), and tract 6 that became the property of Bud Crow prior to 1935 (Deed Books R:266, U:62, and Y:460). Prior to their purchase by the Hammond family, the tracts were known as the Cross Farm, the Hinton Farm, and the Crow farm. The Cross family maintained a home on the south side of Rocky Branch Road and outside the project area. The Hinton family did not live on the tract but did rent out one or more tenant houses. The Crow farm contained the house of Bud Crow and a second house of his son, J.B. Crow.

Other structures within the project area include a house that stood until recently near the Harper Cemetery (also called the Jonathan Harper house) and a long demolished structure to the east called the Carter house. Both were identified as archeological sites during the survey. The Harper house was constructed around the turn of the century. The Carter House, which lies in a tract once owned by Jonathan Harper was built at an earlier date. According to Cassie Hammond, Irby Hammond's mother and grandfather resided in the Carter House for a time prior to 1900. Figure 21 shows photographs of the two individuals provided by the Hammond family.

The old Hammond house lies on a tract that will be excluded from the project area. The house was purchased from E.A. Malcom by Irby Hammond in transactions dated 1933 and 1934 (Deed Book T pages 275 and 452). The old house was built shortly after the turn of the century by E.A. Malcom. Several ca 1940s photographs exist that show the house, outbuildings and surrounding landscape (Figure 22).

The project area was acquired as several smaller farm tracts by Irby Hammond between 1933 and 1951. With the exception of one house under construction, the Hammond's built no new houses on the project area tract. Most, if not all, of the houses now identified as archeological sites were apparently built at the time of the Harper family ownership. After 1917, some of the houses were resided in by owners of small farms, while others were occupied by both black and white tenants. The old houses were demolished through time to allow more land for cultivation.

The Harper Cemetery lies near the edge of the project area. The names inscribed on the marked stones are listed in the results chapter of this report. Marked graves include the family names of Harper, Cross, Cobb, Foster, and Ridgeway. Apparently all were related in some manner (Novene Landers, personal communication 1997). A 1917 deed refers to the cemetery as a one acre tract at the edge of the Hinton farm (Deed Book P:205).

The farm road that crosses the project area requires some mention. The road is listed as a landmark on several deeds. The 1882 Harper plat labels the road as the "Settlement Road." Later deeds describe the road as "the new road that connects Hog Mountain road and the Bogart road" (Deed Book M:364). The old roadbed is still visible in many areas, as is the ford on Murder Creek, which lies just outside the project area (Figure 23).

Records from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries combined with archeological evidence provide the means for recreating a part of the history of the project tract. The archeological sites may now be examined with some knowledge concerning past residents.

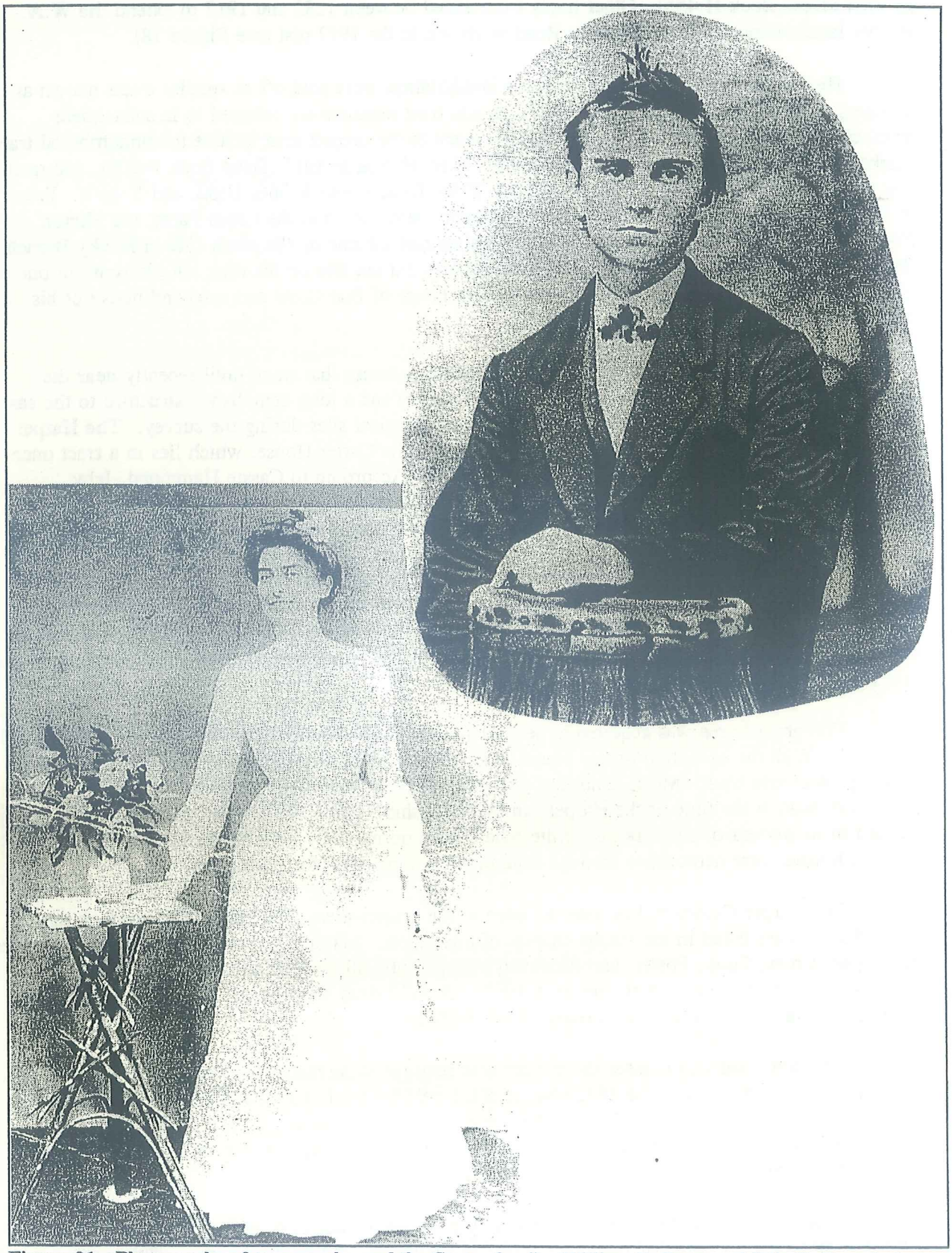
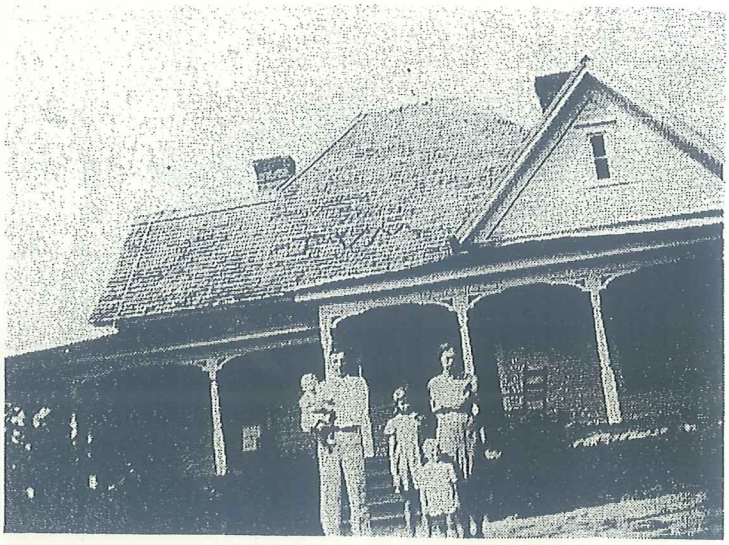


Figure 21. Photographs of two members of the Carter family (William C. Carter and Julia F. Carter), former residents of the house site 9OC243 .



Irby, Cecil, Novene, Julian, and Cassie Hammond (Malcom/Hammond House)

Chigger

Cecil Hammond (Malcom/Hammond House)

Novene Landers (barn in background)

Figure 22. Ca. 1940s photographs of the Hammond farmhouse and surroundings.

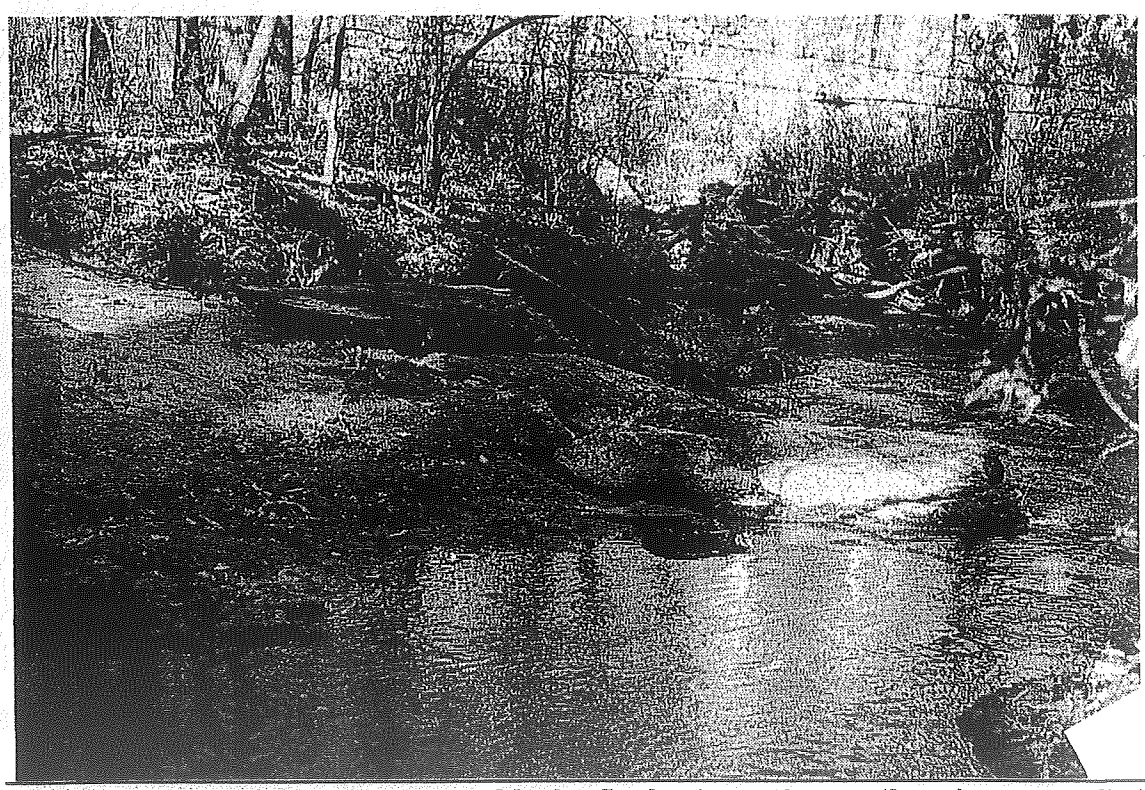


Figure 23. Photograph of the ford across Murder Creek, view to the west (fence in property line).

METHODS

Literature Review

Prior to fieldwork, the state site files at the University of Georgia and various cartographic sources were examined to locate known sites and develop a general prehistoric and historic context for the area. As discussed in the previous research section of this report, a substantial amount of archeological work has been conducted in the surrounding counties and that work has established a firm base for the types of sites that might be expected to occur in the project area. Prior to this project 239 archeological sites had been recorded in Oconee County. Ten archeological reports and manuscripts specifically apply to Oconee County. Important information was found on site forms for which no report was prepared. Many of the sites in the county have been recorded for cultural resource management projects. Reports of a recent archeological survey conducted in Oconee County (Gresham 1980, Ledbetter and Braley 1987) and nearby in Jackson County (Ledbetter and Braley 1990; Pluckhahn 1995) provided basic comparative information for the types of sites that should be encountered during the survey.

Because our review of previous projects cited above led us to believe that both historic house sites and prehistoric sites would be encountered, our background research included a variety of sources. Primary sources relating to early twentieth century house sites included the 1896 USGS quadrangle map, a 1905 postal map, and a 1919 soil survey map of Oconee County (see background section for illustrations) and aerial photographs dating to 1938 and 1967 that were originally prepared by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Both sources are available at the University of Georgia Libraries map room.

All locations of houses and structures shown on these two sources were correlated with the project blue-line maps to determine if the sites were identified. An examination of these sources suggested that as many as six farmsteads, structure clusters or isolated houses that were standing between 1896 and 1967 lay within the project corridor. During the course of the survey evidence of all potential historic sites were recorded as archeological sites.

General historic background information was found in the University of Georgia libraries in Athens. Several county histories have been published which provide basic information for the project area and specific information on several families known to have resided in the project area (Peifer, 1980, Sommer 1993, Sharp 1996). A compilation of Oconee County cemetery records also proved valuable (Clarke-Oconee County Genealogical Society 1994). Oconee County courthouse records were also consulted. Many of the deeds relating to the project area were procured earlier by Judy Hammond. Informant interviews were an important source of information. Several members of the Hammond family provided important information. Information concerning the architecture of old houses and many of the families that resided in those houses was acquired from Mrs. Cassie Hammond (widow of Irby Hammond), Novene Landers, Cecil Hammond, and Judy Hammond.

Survey Methods

The survey of the Hammond Tract was conducted by two teams of two archeologists examining exposed surface areas and excavating shovel tests on 30 m intervals in areas with little or no surface visibility. This level of investigation was adequate to address the prime goal of the project, which was to locate, delineate and, to an extent, evaluate the research potential of sites in the project area. Additional shovel tests were often excavated on sites to determine site boundaries. All portions of the project area were surveyed systematically, requiring 14 person-days. Equipped with copies of the detailed project-specific contour maps (2 foot intervals), aerial photographs and USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps surveyors traversed the terrain on foot. The location of all shovel tests, current vegetation and land use conditions, and sites, occurrences and cultural features were plotted on the project contour maps.

In areas with good surface exposure (greater than 25 percent) careful surface inspection supplanted shovel testing. In woods and pastures with poor or no ground surface exposure, one transect of shovel tests was excavated at 30 m intervals following the natural contours of landforms such as ridges. On broader landforms, shovel tests were excavated on an approximate 30 m grid. Shovel tests were not excavated where there was standing water or in highly disturbed areas. Shovel tests consisted of 30 cm diameter holes excavated to subsoil, with all excavated fill screened through ¼ inch wire mesh. Surveyors excavated a total of 548 shovel tests for this project (Figure 24). This represents an intensive level of shovel testing, but is a result of much of the project area lacking good surface exposure.

All artifacts were bagged separately by provenience with the project name, site number, shovel test number or surface collection, soil profile descriptions, and the date written on each bag. Positive shovel tests were marked in the field with surveyor's flagging bearing the field site number and shovel test number. Project specific site forms were filled out for each site in the field. These forms were modeled after the Georgia site form but included additional variables such as land form, distance, name and rank of the nearest water source, elevation above water, and soil characteristics. A sketch map was drawn and a photograph taken of each site.

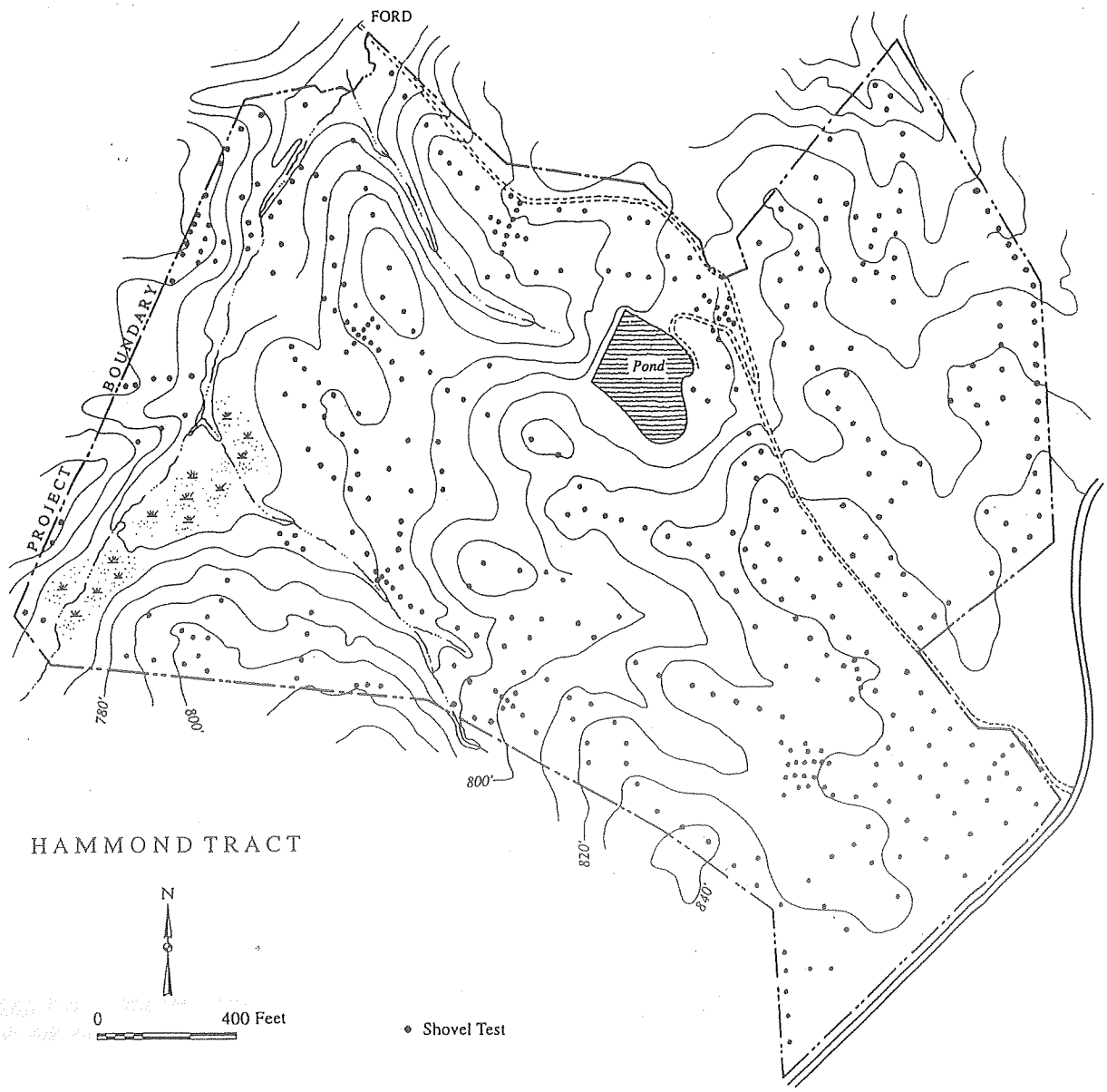


Figure 24. Locations of all shovel tests in Project Area.

An archeological site is defined as any location that once contained structures and features older than 50 years, regardless of the current preservation status of existing structures. The project area contains no standing structures older than 50 years. For this project, a site is defined as two artifacts of one broad cultural period recovered from shovel tests; and/or any surface collection of five or more artifacts where the surface has good exposure (greater than 25 percent) and is not fill or in secondary context; and/or a location that once contained structures and features older than 50 years, regardless of the current preservation status of existing structures. Anything less than this is considered an artifact occurrence. For this project, all occurrences consisted of isolated artifacts. Any positive shovel test was surrounded by additional tests, within the project boundaries, until sterile shovel tests surrounded it. When the boundaries of a site were found to extend beyond the project limits, an attempt to estimate the site dimensions was made by examining the surface or through additional limited shovel tests.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts were transported to our Athens office for processing and analysis by the author. Historic period artifacts were analyzed and described using standard terminology. Ceramics were quantified by ware-groups (refined earthenwares, stonewares, porcelain, etc.) and by temporally sensitive differences in the manufacturing technique (slipwares, creamwares, pearlwares, whitewares, ironstones, etc.) and decoration (transfer print, hand painting). Bottle glass was described by color, and if possible by manufacturing technique and functional criteria. Nails were categorized by manufacturing technique (wrought, machine cut, and wire nail). Artifacts were tabulated by provenience (shovel test or surface collection).

Prehistoric lithic artifacts, which formed the bulk of the artifacts recovered during the project, were examined using the same criteria previously used for data recovery projects (Gresham et al. 1989:29-32). Artifacts were identified by raw material, which generally consisted of locally available quartz, and sorted by functional criteria relating to reduction or tool use (Collins 1975). Definitions of the categories follow:

Debitage: Unmodified waste flake produced during the reduction process or tool maintenance

Flake - defined by the presence of a striking platform and a bulb of percussion. If broken, it must be at least 50 percent complete.

Flake fragment - defined by the absence of a striking platform and bulb of percussion (generally the distal edge of a broken flake of the following categories)

Primary flake - a percussion flake with cortex on 95-100 percent of the dorsal surface and few or no flake scars; usually has a prominent bulb of percussion with few or no facets on the striking platform.

Secondary flake - a percussion flake with cortex on 5-95 percent of the dorsal surface.

Tertiary flake - a percussion flake with less than 5 percent cortex on the dorsal surface.

Core trimming flake - contains the remnants of a striking platform on the dorsal surface; must have at least three flake scars and signs of battering on the old platform; cannot have any cortex on the dorsal surface. This type of flake occurs when a resistant or weakened section of the striking platform is removed; it facilitates the removal of additional flakes from the core.

Bifacial thinning flake - generally small, thin flake with no cortex and a multifaceted, acute, and often lipped striking platform. This type of flake is associated with biface production.

Shatter - broken flakes or angular pieces less than 2 cm in maximum dimension.

Chunk - angular piece greater than 2 cm in maximum dimension.

Core - a thick artifact with three or more relatively large flake removal scars and evidence of one or more striking platforms. Five core types were recognized: (1) single platform--exhibiting one platform; (2) double platform--exhibiting two platforms, either opposed or at right angles; (3) bifacial--with acute angled platform and flakes struck from two different planes; (4) fragment--exhibiting a portion of the platform; (5) amorphous--a blocky, multifaceted piece with two or more platforms, also known as informal, multiplatform, unspecialized, random, and polyhedral cores.

Chipped stone tools: any piece possibly exhibiting retouch and not associated with a core was sorted into the tool category for later reappraisal and typing.

Diagnostic projectile point/knife - whole or fragmentary thin biface that retains enough characteristics to be identified to published type descriptions. Type descriptions used are Bullen (1975) and Cambron and Hulse (1975).

Projectile point/knife fragment - thin biface fragment too small to be diagnostic.

Biface - bifacially worked piece lacking culturally diagnostic shape.

Preform - bifacially retouched artifact that has few and large flake scars on the margin of the piece. These are generally thicker than bifaces, but not as thick as bifacial cores. They are interpreted to be early stages of biface manufacture and are sometimes referred to as blanks.

Utilized flake - flakes exhibiting marginal retouch that does not significantly alter the shape or edge angle of the flake.

Other tools - include drill perforator, unifacial scraper, chopper, notched adze, flake adze, graver, wedge, denticulate, spokeshave, awl, backed flake, notched flake.

Fire-cracked rock: angular, often fire-reddened fragments of quartzite and poor-grade chert. The distinction of the chert material between fire-cracked rock and shatter was based on the quality of material. Fire-cracked rock was porous, less dense material that appeared to be of unsuitable quality for chipped stone tool manufacture. However, it cannot be ruled out that fire-cracked rock made of chert is related to lithic reduction. At least some could represent early stages of core preparation. Fire-cracked rock was counted but not weighed.

Ground stone tools: stone shaped by pecking and grinding. This category may include several tool types identified by use. Tool types include soapstone fragments, pitted cobbles, hammerstones, axes, and minimally shaped abrading stones. Many of these tools may have been fashioned from river cobbles or locally available sandstone and have been minimally shaped by man, if at all. Others such as soapstone artifacts were brought into the area from Piedmont sources.

Evaluation Methods

All sites were evaluated using established criteria for inclusion of sites in the National Register of Historic Places, primarily criterion d. No architectural evaluations (criterion c) were made, as there were no standing structures. Criterion d specifically addresses archeological sites and states that significant sites "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history". At the survey level sites are generally recommended potentially eligible or ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A definitive evaluation of eligibility was possible for all but one site. While the range of "important information" is wide and diverse, it can be simply defined to allow site evaluations at a survey and/or testing level. Important information may consist of data that provides new, non-redundant, non-trivial information beyond which can be gathered by survey or archival methods. This essentially equates to sites with well preserved artifact distributions and features, which can yield insights into lifeways, subsistence, and absolute chronology.

The recent series of research design papers for the Coastal Plain of Georgia was consulted to help define current research themes, gaps in knowledge, and the types of sites and data bases needed to address current research issues. Anderson et al. (1990), Hally and Rudolph (1986) and Elliott and Sassaman (1995) overviews were most helpful in this endeavor. For the purpose of this survey, a site is considered eligible if:

1) it appears relatively undisturbed; and

2) there are sufficient quantities of cultural material present for meaningful analysis or to suggest the presence of intact features, or

3) the types and diversity of artifacts suggest an unusual or rare type of site.

The primary reasons for recommending a site ineligible are:

1) the site has been disturbed to the extent that there is little potential for identifying meaningful artifact distribution patterns or locating features; or

2) the site is relatively undisturbed but so little cultural material is present that there is little potential for conducting further meaningful research.

3) the site is relatively undisturbed and material is not sparse, but the archeologically recoverable data is not considered important, relative to data that can be gathered by other means.

Reason 3 applied to most sites in this survey and warrants some amplification. As National Park Service Bulletin 15 states, the information contained in a property must be considered important if the site is to meet criterion d. It must be important to either current theories or gaps in knowledge or to priority areas identified by State or Federal management plans. Sites recommended ineligible for the National Register are still important for settlement system studies and cultural history reconstructions, but the data necessary for these studies has already been collected by our survey.

Curation

All artifacts, notes, photographs, analysis forms and other information generated by this survey will be curated at the University of Georgia's Department of Anthropology.

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey of the 240 acre Hammond Tract project area recorded twelve sites and five isolated artifact occurrences (see Figure 2). All are recorded for the first time as archeological sites; however, one site (9OC247), also known as the Harper House, was previously recorded during the architectural survey of Oconee County (Stupich 1976). Both prehistoric and historic sites were encountered in the survey tract. Five of the sites were lithic sites that produced Archaic bifaces or projectile points. Only one small pottery site was identified. The remaining six sites represent late nineteenth and twentieth century house sites. All occurrences consist of isolated chipped stone artifacts. All but one of the sites have been disturbed by agricultural cultivation or landclearing. One prehistoric site, 9OC242, appears to have escaped much of that disturbance and potentially still retains important research information. Site descriptions will be presented in numerical order. Site descriptions are accompanied by summary data and a site map showing locations of all excavations.

Sites

Site 9OC240 is located near the end of a sloping ridge overlooking the floodplain of Murder Creek, a tributary stream that flows into Barber Creek. The site is located approximately 1.4 km north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road with Georgia Highway 53. Because the surrounding area lacked surface exposure, the site was identified entirely by shovel testing. Three positive shovel tests each produced a single lithic artifact. Of interest, all artifacts were tools (Figure 25). The recovered tools consist of two projectile points and one flake tool (utilized flake). A list of recovered artifacts follows.

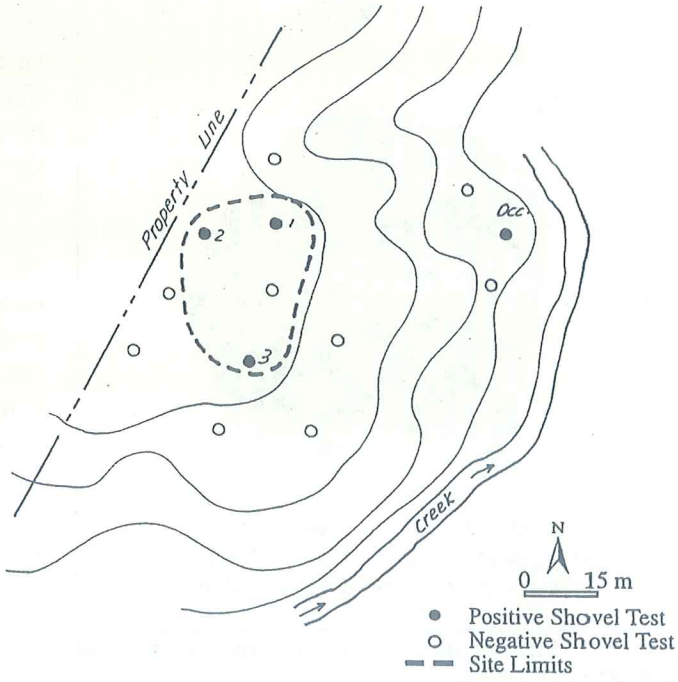
Site 9OC240

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 1
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Upland slope/ridge nose
Elevation: 235 m
Length: 40 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Upland mixed wooded
Site Nature: Lithic scatter

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 0%
Surface Collected: No
Positive ST: 3
Negative ST: 8
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



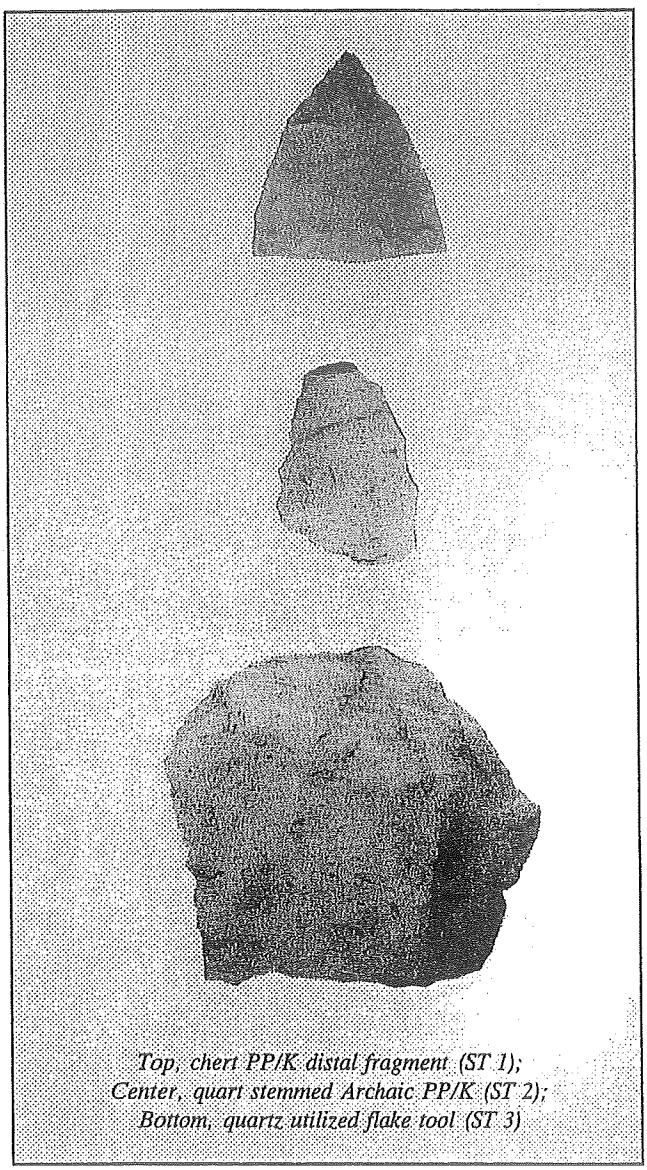
Artifact list: 9OC240.

Shovel Test 1 (1 artifact)
1 Coastal Plain chert PP/K fragment

Shovel Test 2 (1 artifact)
1 quartz ovate biface fragment

Shovel Test 3 (1 artifact)
1 quartz flake tool

Total Collection (3 lithic artifacts)



Top, chert PP/K distal fragment (ST 1); Center, quart stemmed Archaic PP/K (ST 2); Bottom, quartz utilized flake tool (ST 3)

Figure 25. Photographs of chipped stone tools from Site 9OC240 (full size).

The site stratigraphy of 9OC240 is characterized as plowzone above subsoil. The plowzone was a brown loamy clay. The topsoil ranged in depth from only eight cm on the north side of the site to 22 cm on the south side.

Artifacts collected from the site date to the Archaic period. The two projectile points differ in size and raw material. The well-made chert distal fragment is part of a medium-sized, finely serrated, projectile point. The smaller quartz point is heavily worn and difficult to interpret. Remaining portions of the point suggest a tapered stem or ovate base biface. Possibly more than one Archaic component is represented by the two bifaces.

A large field extends beyond the boundaries of the project area and may contain more evidence of the site. There was no surface exposure in the field and no shovel tests were excavated outside the project area. Artifacts recovered from the site appear displaced to some degree as the result of plowing-related erosion. Because of that disturbance site 9OC240 is recommended ineligible to the National Register because it is unlikely to yield additional important information.

Site 9OC242 was identified as a very low density aboriginal site located on an extremely narrow finger ridge above the confluence of two springhead tributaries (Figure 26). The site is located approximately 900 m north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53. Because the site area lacked surface exposure, shovel testing was required to define the boundaries of the site. The area was extensively shovel tested but only two tests produced artifacts. Shovel Test 1 produced two weathered grit tempered sherds that probably date to the Mississippian period (Figure 27). One sherd appears to be decorated by complicated stamping. The second small sherd is not decorated. Shovel Test 2 was placed 20 m uphill from the first positive shovel test. Shovel Test 2 produced a single quartz flake that is tentatively identified as cultural. The flake appears to be a rather poor quality raw material.

Site 9OC241

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 2
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Upland stream confluence
Elevation: 235 m
Length: 30 m Width: 15 m
Vegetation: Bottomland mixed wooded
Site Nature: Prehistoric artifact scatter

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 0%
Surface Collected: No
Positive ST: 2
Negative ST: 5
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%

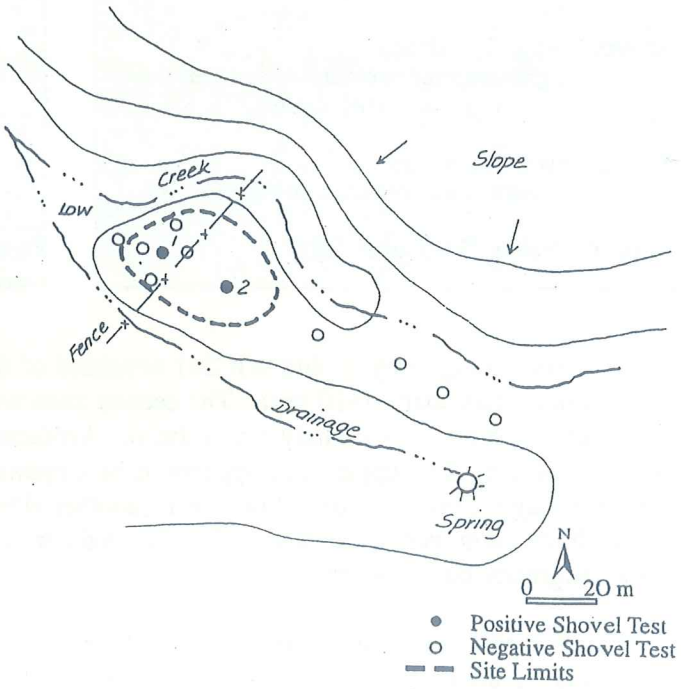


Figure 26. Photograph of Site 9OC241, view to the southwest.

Artifact list: 9OC241.

Shovel Test 1 (2 artifacts)
1 grit tempered complicated stamped sherd
1 plain grit tempered sherd

Shovel Test 2 (1 artifact)
1 quartz (possible utilized flake)

Total Collection (3 lithic artifacts)

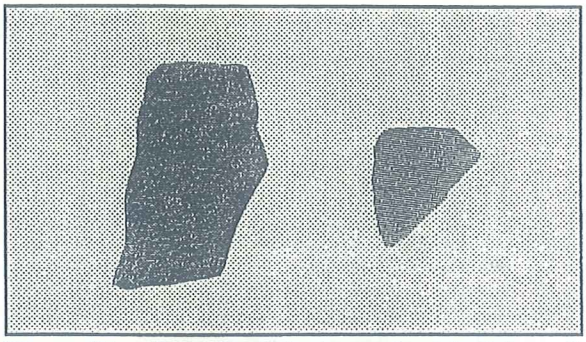


Figure 27. Complicated stamped and plain grit tempered sherds from Site 9OC241 (full size).

The soil stratigraphy of Site 9OC241 consisted of three soil deposits. The first zone was a dark grey-brown clay loam (0-10 cm). The second zone was a yellow-brown sandy clay (10-30 cm). The third zone was an orange sandy clay subsoil. Artifacts were recovered from the second zone at depths of 10-30 cm. The upper zone appears to be slopewash which has covered the old topsoil. The second zone may represent an old plowzone or another slopewash zone. In an effort to interpret the site, four shovel tests were excavated at 5 m intervals around Shovel Test 1. Each test produced a similar stratigraphy but all were sterile.

The two weathered sherds are most similar to types produced during the Late Mississippian Lamar period. Lamar sites are commonplace to the south and southeast of the project area but less common to the north. The two sherds may represent the sparse remains of a small specialized site. Alternatively, the artifacts may have been displaced by erosion from the broader landform upslope from the defined site area. Site 9OC241 is recommended ineligible to the National Register because it is unlikely to yield additional important information.

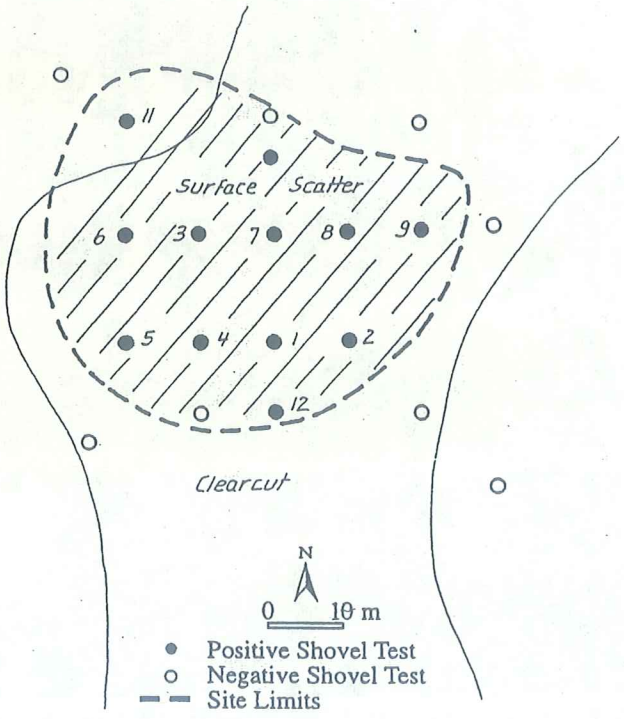
Site 9OC242

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 3
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Upland slope
Elevation: 253 m
Length: 40 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Clearcut regrowth
Site Nature: Quartz quarry/workshop

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 10%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 12
Negative ST: 9
Disturbance Type: Logged
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC242 represents one of two quartz quarry/workshop sites found in the project area. The second quarry site (9OC244) is located only 100 m away to the northeast (see Figure 2). The site is located approximately 900 m northeast of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Highway 53. Based upon examination of aerial photographs, the site has been protected by mature woodlands (mixed pine and hardwood) throughout the twentieth century. As previously noted, the wood lot containing the site was locally known as "Cross Woods" (Novene Landers, personal communication, 1997). The large trees of the lot were harvested during the present decade. At present the site area is covered by secondary growth, briers, and large decaying tree stumps (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Two views of Site 9OC242. Top view northeast, bottom view east.

Site 9OC242 is located on gently sloping ground. A small collection of quartz artifacts was recovered from the bases of tree stumps and was sufficient to determine the site's limits. A number of "bull quartz" cobbles, some measuring 15 to 20 cm across, protruded from the surface in the same area. The presence of quartz cobbles is an indication that the area has not been intensively cultivated. Elsewhere on the farm, essentially all larger cobbles have been removed from the fields and placed along fence rows or terraces. According to the present land owner, Mrs. Cassie Hammond, even larger quartz cobbles have been removed by rock collectors from the site area. Figure 29 shows one particularly prized example in the possession of Mrs. Hammond.

Because the area contained limited surface exposure, shovel testing was required to define site boundaries as well as to examine site stratigraphy and artifact density. The area around the site was extensively shovel tested and positive shovel tests indicated a well defined area of moderate to high artifact density measuring approximately 30 by 40 m (Figure 30). Positive shovel tests produced both modified and unmodified quartz indicating a workshop at the same location as the quartz outcrop. Quartz artifacts were recovered from soil deposits that extended as much as 25 cm below surface. Shovel Test 1, placed in a more disturbed area, contained a topsoil deposit less than 10 cm thick. The disturbance noted on the site relates primarily to the recent logging but is not extensive. The most productive shovel tests produced 31 to 34 quartz artifacts.

The general stratigraphy of the site consisted of a dark brown loamy humus zone ranging from 3-5 cm in depth. The soil below the humus zone was a lighter brown sandy loam with some naturally occurring quartz. The second zone, which represented the cultural zone, extended to a maximum depth of 25 cm below surface. The soils of the second zone appeared to gradually change to a reddish-brown subsoil that lacked artifacts. There was no sharp transition between the second zone and the subsoil that would be typical of the modern plowzones noted elsewhere in the project area. A list of artifacts recovered from the surface and all shovel tests follows. Examples of quartz artifacts found on the site are shown in Figure 31.

Figure 29. Photograph of a particularly large quartz specimen displayed by Mrs. Cassie Hammond.

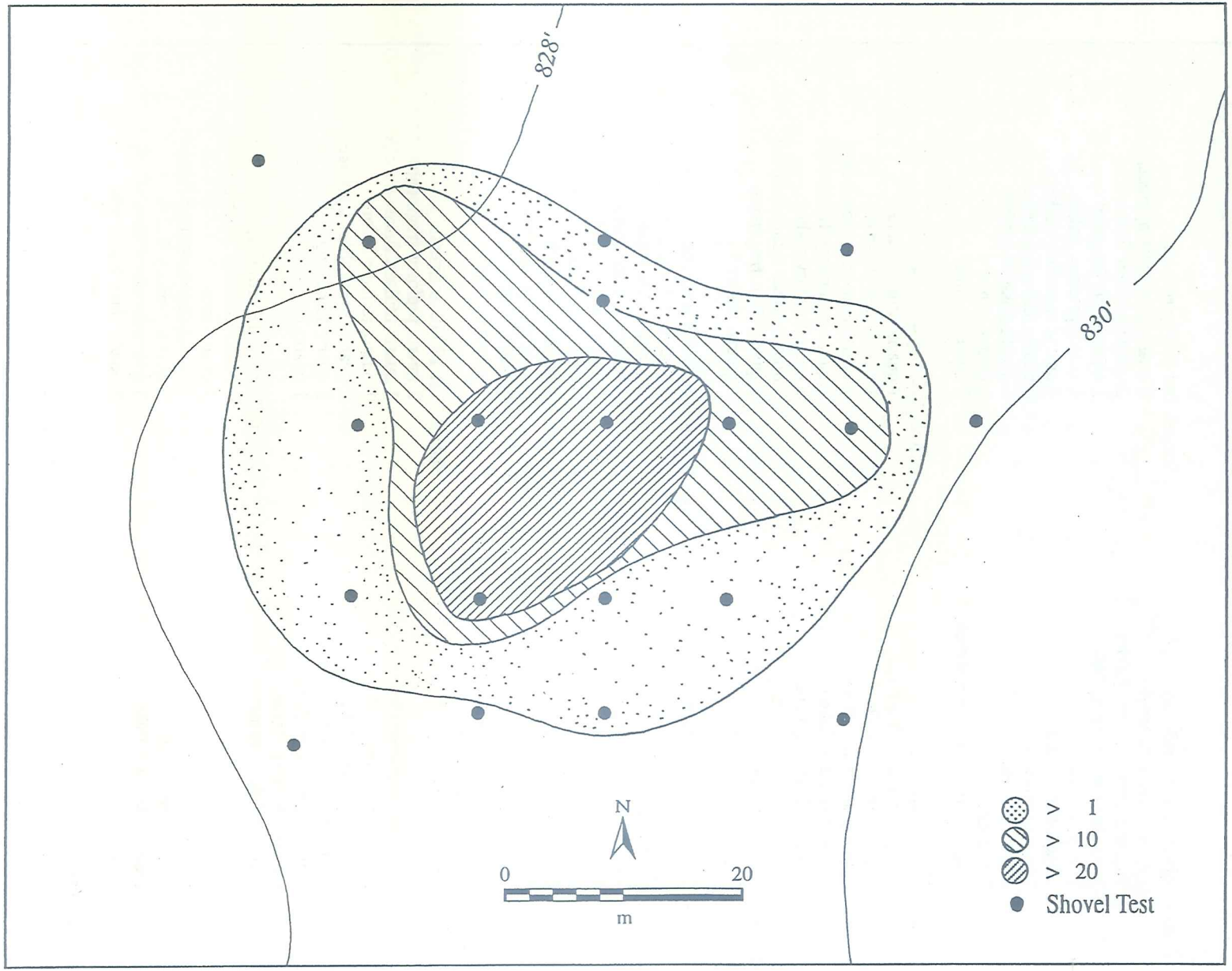


Figure 30. Map showing variation of shovel test artifact density on Site 9OC242.

Artifact list: 9OC242.

Surface collection (19 artifacts)
- 1 quartz ovate biface
- 1 quartz core (random flaking)
- 3 quartz core-trimming flake
- 1 primary flake
- 2 secondary flakes
- 1 tertiary flake
- 6 flake fragments
- 2 shatter
- 2 chunks (possibly unmodified)

Shovel Test 1 (7 artifacts)
- 1 quartz preform fragment
- 1 quartz utilized flake
- 1 quartz secondary flake
- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 3 quartz flake fragments

Shovel Test 2 (4 artifacts)
- 1 quartz secondary flake
- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 2 quartz flake fragments

Shovel Test 3 (26 artifacts)
- 1 quartz preform fragment
- 2 quartz utilized flakes
- 1 quartz core fragment
- 2 quartz core-trimming flakes
- 4 quartz primary flakes
- 3 quartz secondary flakes
- 6 quartz tertiary flakes
- 4 quartz flake fragments
- 3 quartz chunks

Shovel Test 4 (34 artifacts)
- 1 quartz preform
- 1 quartz utilized flake
- 2 quartz core trimming flakes
- 2 quartz secondary flakes
- 6 quartz tertiary flakes
- 9 quartz flake fragments
- 9 quartz shatter
- 4 quartz chunks

Shovel Test 5 (2 artifacts)
- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 1 quartz shatter

Shovel Test 6 (2 artifacts)
- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 1 quartz biface thinning flake

Shovel Test 7 (31 artifacts)
- 2 quartz preform fragments
- 2 quartz utilized flakes
- 1 quartz core fragment
- 4 quartz primary flakes
- 4 quartz secondary flakes
- 8 quartz tertiary flakes
- 6 quartz flake fragments
- 2 quartz shatter
- 2 quartz chunks

Shovel Test 8 (14 artifacts)
- 1 quartz utilized flakes
- 1 quartz core fragment
- 2 quartz core trimming flakes
- 2 quartz secondary flakes
- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 3 quartz biface thinning flakes
- 2 quartz flake fragments
- 2 quartz shatter

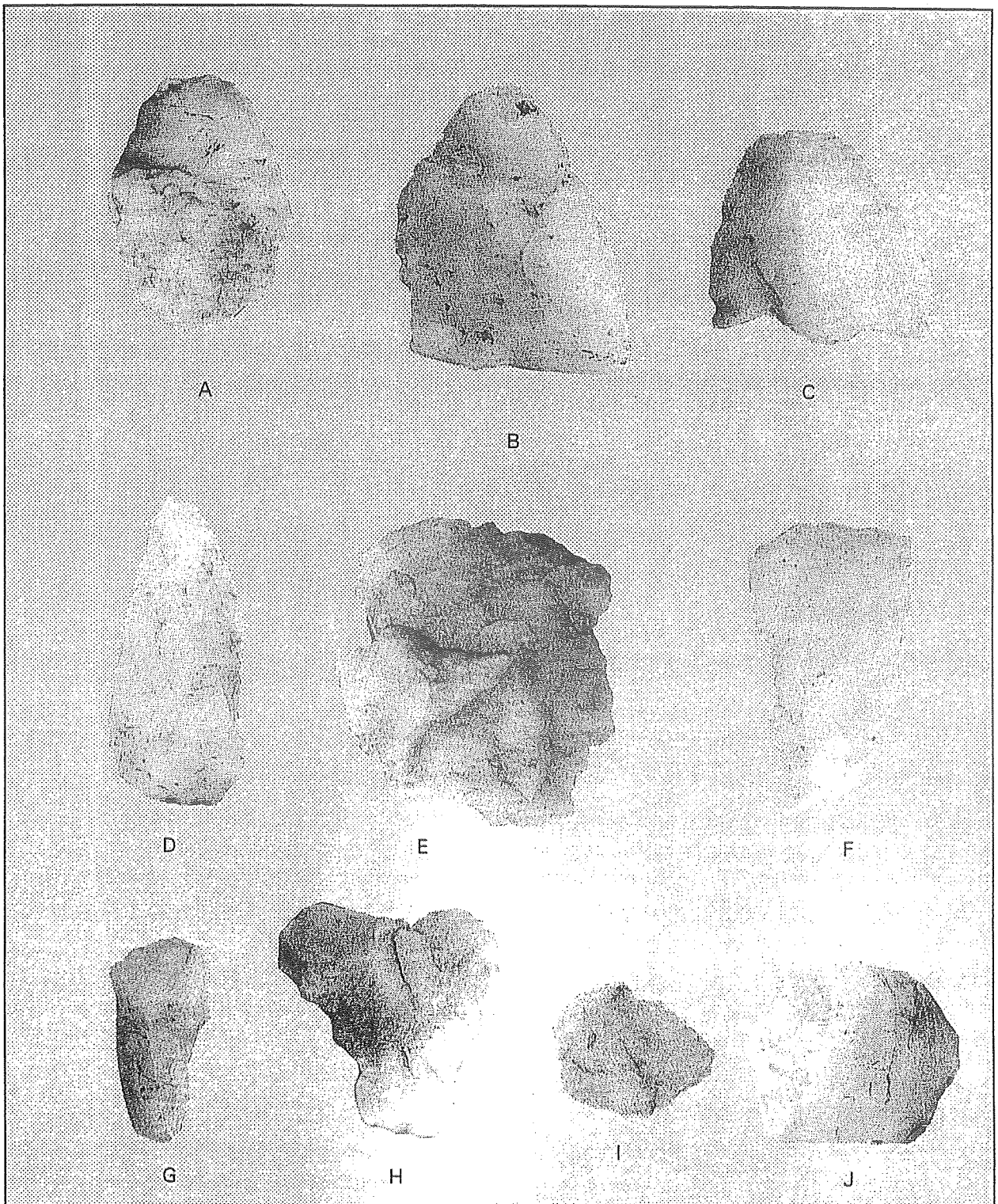
Shovel Test 9 (18 artifacts)
- 3 quartz preform fragments
- 2 quartz utilized flakes
- 2 quartz core trimming flakes
- 1 quartz primary flake
- 1 quartz secondary flake
- 3 quartz tertiary flakes
- 2 quartz flake fragments
- 2 quartz shatter
- 2 quartz chunks

Shovel Test 10 (10 artifacts)
- 2 quartz preform fragments
- 1 quartz utilized flake
- 1 quartz tertiary flake
- 2 quartz biface thinning flake
- 3 quartz flake fragments
- 1 quartz chunk

Shovel Test 11 (18 artifacts)
- 3 quartz preform fragments
- 1 quartz core
- 1 quartz core trimming flake
- 3 quartz primary flakes
- 3 quartz tertiary flakes
- 5 quartz flake fragments
- 2 quartz shatter

Shovel Test 12 (1 artifact)
- 1 quartz tertiary flake

Total Collection: 186 quartz artifacts



A, Ovate biface/late stage preform (surface); B, early stage preform fragment (surface); C, late stage preform fragment (ST 3); D, late stage preform (ST 10); E, large utilized flake (ST 3); F, utilized elongated flake (ST 1); G-H, utilized (possibly hafted) flakes (ST 3 & 7);

Figure 31. Examples of quartz artifacts recovered from surface and shovel tests (ST) of Site 9OC242 (full size).

Based upon visual inspection of the site area and shovel test data, Site 9OC242 appears to be a well preserved example of an Archaic quarry/workshop site. Similar site types have been recorded in Oconee County and surrounding counties of the Piedmont but few of those sites were well preserved. Apparently, many of the small outcrops originally quarried by aboriginal people were exposed on the surfaces of ancient landforms. Through time those quarry sites may have been covered by shallow soil deposits but soil depth would not have been sufficient to protect the sites from plowing. As a result most small quarry sites similar to 9OC242 have been severely disturbed by plowing and landclearing. Site 9OC242 may represent a rare example of a well-preserved quarry site. Further testing will be required in order to confirm or refute that preliminary assessment.

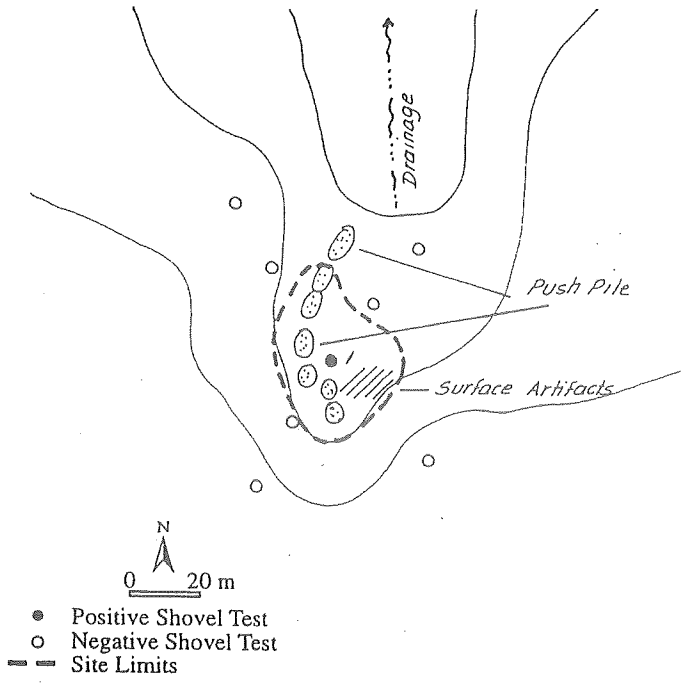
Site 9OC243

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 4
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Upland slope
Elevation: 224 m
Length: 40 m Width: 20 m
Vegetation: Pasture/fruit trees
Site Nature: Historic house site

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 5%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 1
Negative ST: 8
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC243 represents one of three house sites shown in the project area on the ca. 1905 postal map of Oconee County. The site is located approximately 1.5 km northeast of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Highway 53. The area around the site lay in pasture and fruit trees with minimal surface exposure (Figure 32). While a few artifacts were recovered from an eroded terrace-like bank, shovel testing was required to define site boundaries. The site area was extensively shovel tested but only one test produced artifacts. The positive shovel test recovered cultural material from a 20 cm thick topsoil deposit consisting of a brown sandy loam. All indications were that the old house site was severely disturbed.

Artifact list: 9OC243.

Surface collection (2 artifacts)
1 Albany slip stoneware sherd
1 aqua bottle glass (canning jar)

Shovel Test 1 (1 artifact)
1 alkaline glazed stoneware sherd

Total Collection (3 lithic artifacts)

Figure 32. Photograph showing ground cover around Site 9OC243, view to the northwest.

As defined during the survey, most of the site was confined within a small grove of fruit trees. Obvious signs of disturbance were noted as push piles at the edge of the orchard (see site map). No obvious architectural features remain on the house site. According to Cecil Hammond, the terrace-like feature at the edge of the defined site area formerly contained a stacked stone retaining wall that was associated with the house. Mr. Hammond dismantled the wall a number of years ago. (Cecil Hammond, personal communication, 1997).

According to Mrs. Cassie Hammond, the house was occupied for a period of time prior to 1900 by Irby Hammond's grandmother Julia Carter and great grandfather William C. Carter. Mrs. Hammond recalls that in the 1930s only a chimney remained on the site (Cassie Hammond, personal communication 1997). Based upon an examination of nineteenth century plats, there is some possibility that the site relates to the Jonathan Harper "homeplace" referenced in deeds dating from 1877 to 1904 (Oconee County Deed Book A page 116 and Book H page 455). Overlays of plats and maps show the 9OC243 structure within a 26 acre tract purchased by Jonathan Harper from D.H. Malcom in 1877 (Oconee County Deed Book A:116). Copies of those plats are illustrated in the background section of this report.

Site 9OC243 represents the poorly preserved remains of a late nineteenth century house site. A house is shown at the location on maps dating from 1905 to 1919 but is not recognizable as a standing structure on aerial photographs dating from 1938. The few artifacts recovered are typical of material found on early twentieth century house sites in the project area. While the site has some local historical importance, the poor state of preservation limits further archeological research. For that reason, the site is recommended ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

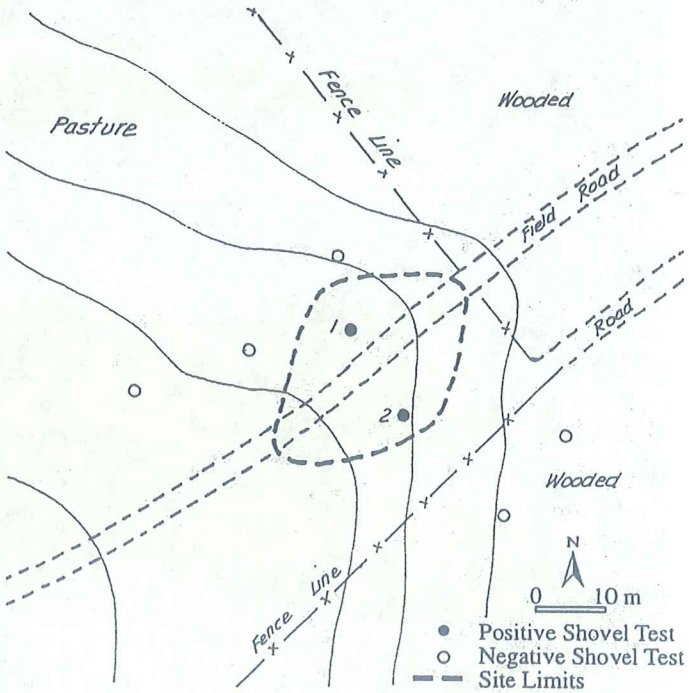
Site 9OC244

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 5
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Upland slope
Elevation: 252 m
Length: 35 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Pasture/field road
Site Nature: Quartz quarry/workshop

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 5-90%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 2
Negative ST: 5
Disturbance Type: Plowed
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC244 represents the second quartz quarry/workshop sites found in the project area (Figure 33). The other quarry/workshop site (9OC242) is located approximately 100 m to the southwest. The site is located approximately one km northeast of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53.

Surface exposure ranged from less than five percent in the pasture to near total visibility in the dirt road that crossed the central part of the site. Shovel testing was required to define the northern site boundary. A thorough surface collection was made from the dirt road. Collections produced both modified and unmodified quartz indicating a workshop at the same location as the quartz outcrop. Figure 34 shows the range of quartz artifacts found on the site.

Shovel Test 1, placed in the central portion of the site produced moderate artifact counts within a rocky reddish-brown sandy loam plowzone. Quartz artifacts were recovered from shallow topsoil deposits only 10 cm thick. A list of artifacts found on the site follows.

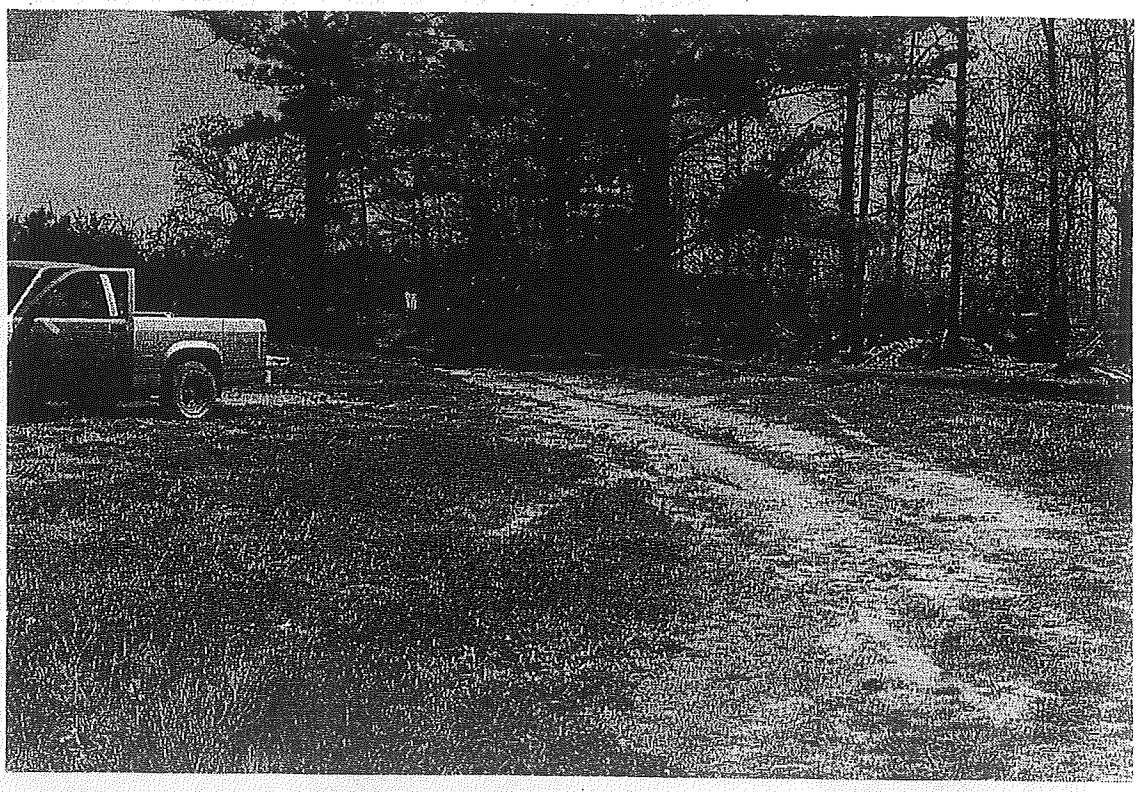
Artifact list: 9OC244.

Surface collection (61 artifacts)
- 1 quartz hammerstone/quarry tool
- 8 quartz preform fragments
- 3 quartz utilized flakes
- 2 quartz core fragments
- 3 quartz core-trimming flakes
- 10 quartz primary flakes
- 4 quartz secondary flakes
- 7 quartz tertiary flakes
- 9 quartz flake fragments
- 6 quartz shatter
- 8 quartz chunks (possibly unmodified)

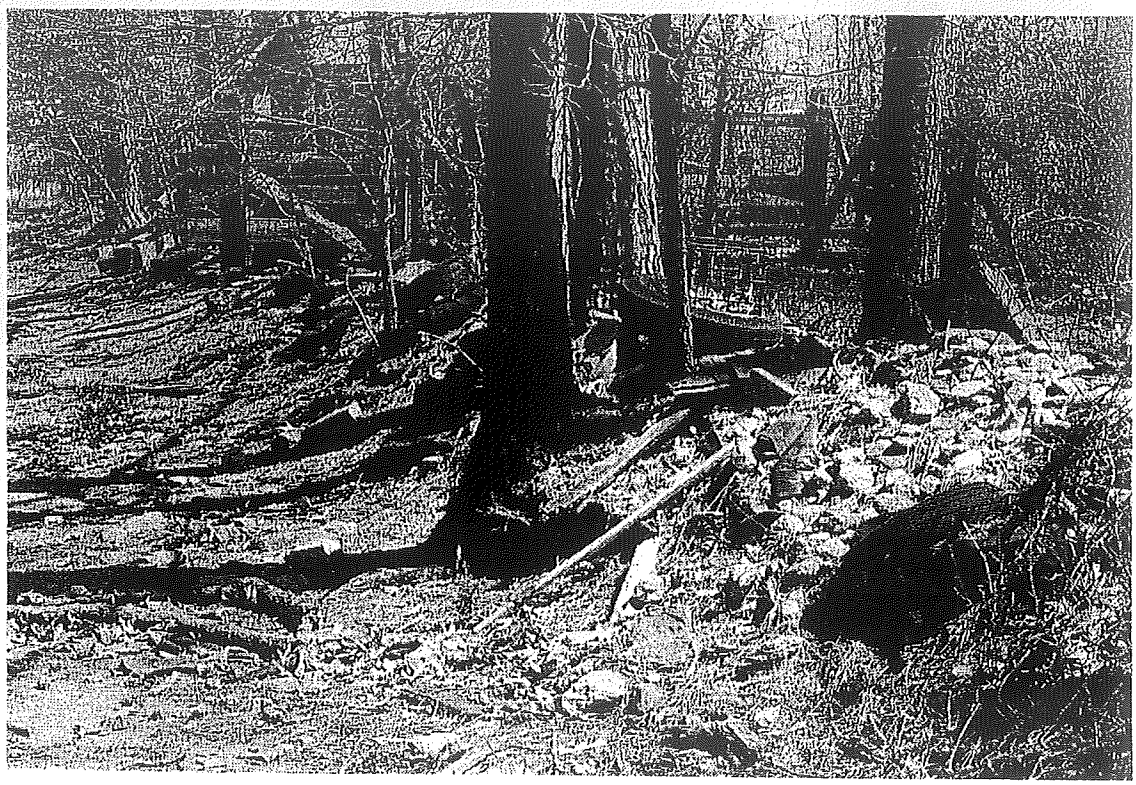
Shovel Test 1 (15 artifact)
- 1 quartz preform fragment
- 1 quartz utilized flake
- 1 quartz primary flake
- 1 quartz secondary flake
- 3 quartz tertiary flakes
- 2 quartz flake fragments
- 3 quartz shatter
- 3 quartz chunks

Shovel Test 2 (2 artifacts)
- 2 quartz unmodified cobbles

Total Collection (78 quartz artifacts)

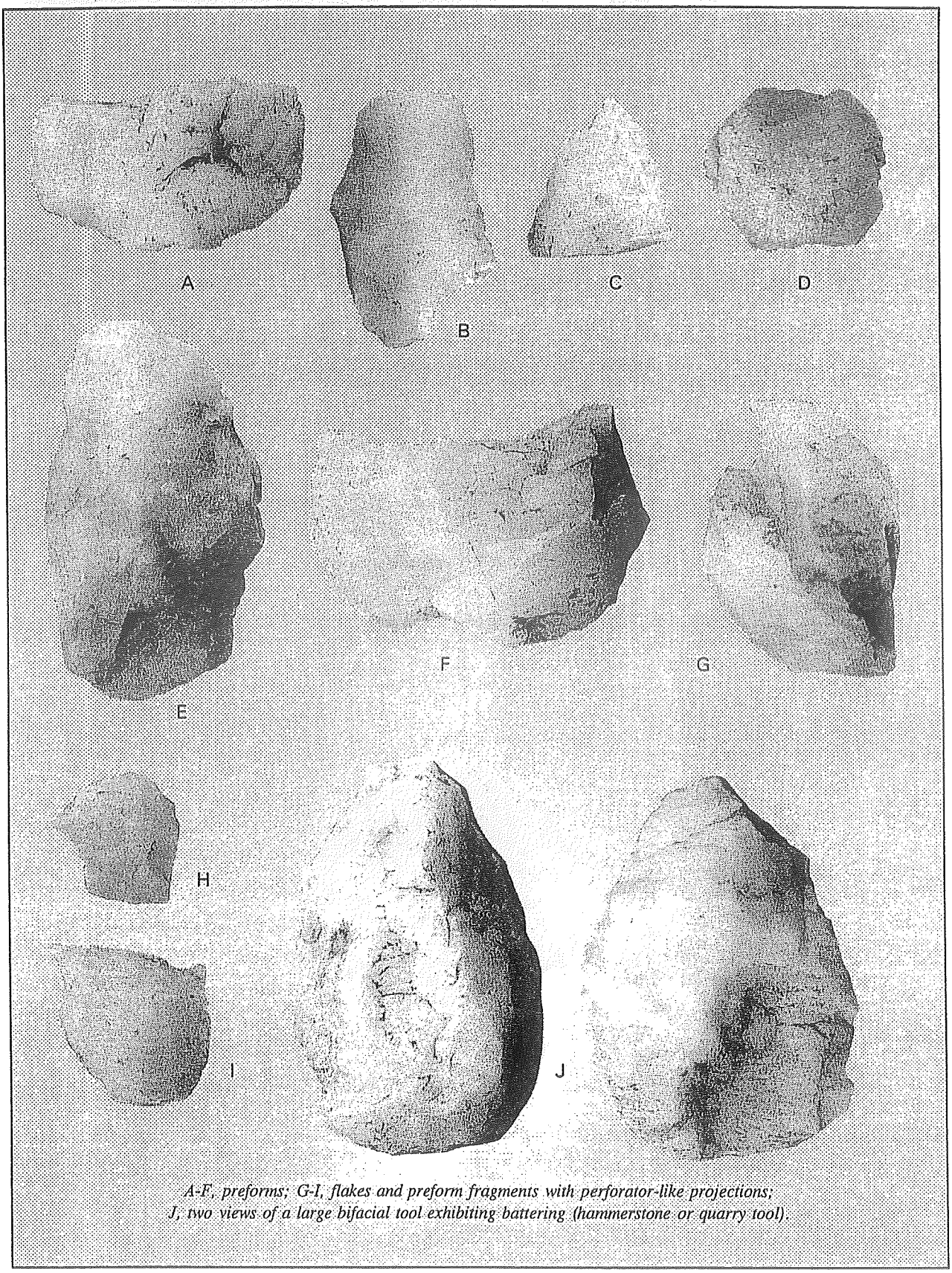


View of central portion of site and dirt road, view to the east.



View of pile quartz cobbles on road bank immediately adjacent to site, view to the east.

Figure 33. Photographs of Site 9OC244 and vicinity.



A-F, preforms; G-I, flakes and preform fragments with perforator-like projections; J, two views of a large bifacial tool exhibiting battering (hammerstone or quarry tool).

Figure 34. Examples of quartz preforms and tools recovered from the surface of Site 9OC244 (full size).

The roadbed within the site boundaries contained relatively small unmodified quartz cobbles and small to medium sized quartz artifacts. The site collections produced the full range of debris and rejected preforms expected of a quarry/workshop site. Several of the biface rejects were large blade bifaces suggestive of the Archaic period. The collections also contained flake tools which indicate that other tasks were conducted near the outcrop.

An examination of the surrounding area produced evidence that a substantial amount of unmodified quartz had been removed from the site as farming practice of the past two centuries. Quartz cobbles, most of which were probably of poor quality for tool production, were piled along the terrace roadcuts near the site (see Figure 33). The predominance of poor quality quartz cobbles would appear to suggest that relatively small amounts of good quality raw material was procured from the quarried area. However, according to Mrs. Cassie Hammond, the rock piles formerly contained substantially more cobbles of white quartz that had been removed over the years by rock collectors (personal communication, 1997).

Site 9OC244 represents a poorly preserved example of a relatively common site type found in the Piedmont of Georgia. Moderate amounts of worked quartz were recovered from a the surface and shallow plowzone deposits. There are no indications of buried deposits. Because of extensive disturbance, 9OC244 is recommended ineligible to the National Register because it is unlikely to yield additional important information.

Site 9OC245 is located on high ground approximately 1.3 km north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Highway 53 (Figure 35). The site represents a small, low density, lithic scatter located on a small knoll of a finger ridge. A list of quartz and chert artifacts recovered from the site follows. Figure 36 shows a quartz projectile point fragment from the site.

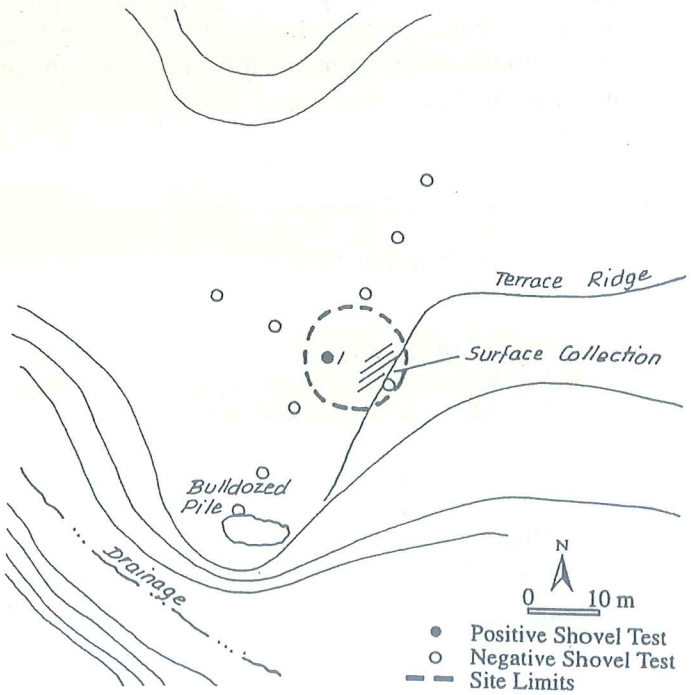
Site 9OC245

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 6
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Finger ridge knoll
Elevation: 260 m
Length: 20 m Width: 20 m
Vegetation: Pasture
Site Nature: Prehistoric lithic scatter

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 0-5%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 1
Negative ST: 9
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



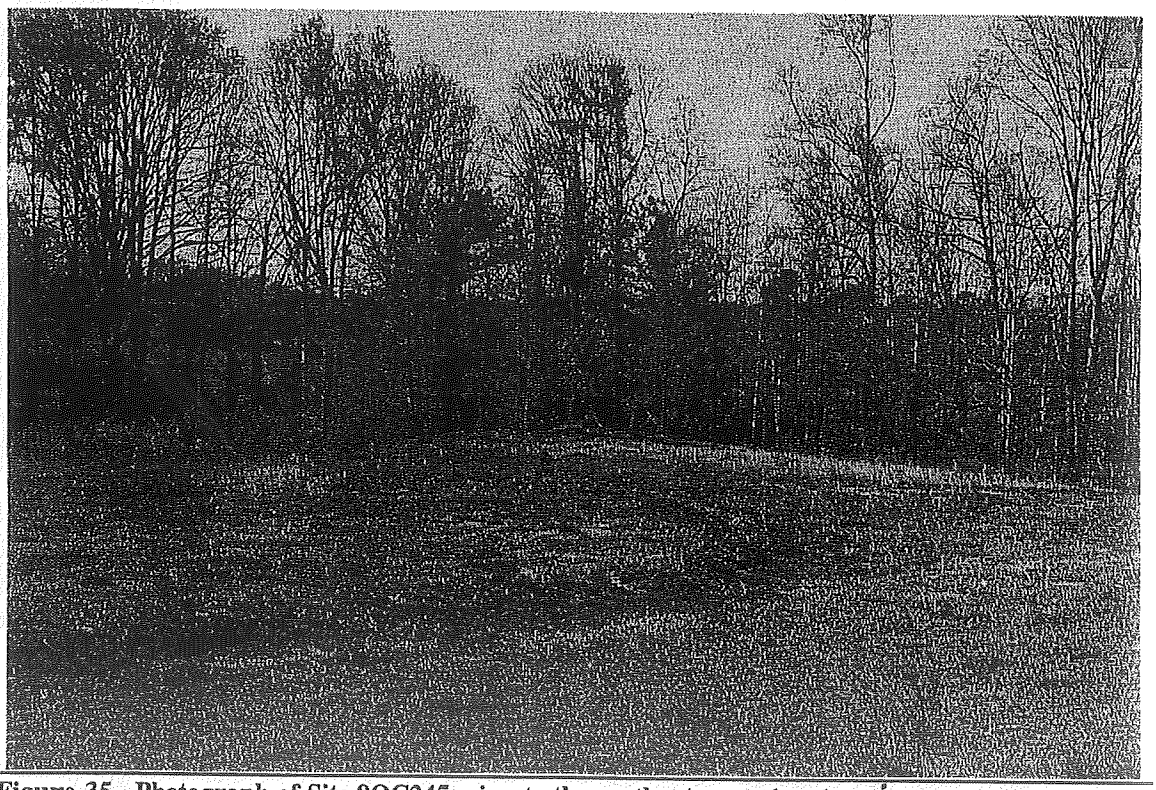


Figure 35. Photograph of Site 9OC245, view to the south. A natural rock outcrop appears as a mound-like landform in the background.

Site 9OC245 is located on an agriculturally terraced ridge spur. A conspicuous terrace lies just east of the site (see site map). Shovel Test 1, which was the only positive shovel test on the site, shows the effects of terracing. Rather than showing eroded upland soils, the excavation of Shovel Test 1 indicates soil deposition. The stratigraphy of the test consisted of reddish-brown sandy loam (0-15 cm), yellow-brown sandy loam (15-28 cm) and reddish brown sandy clay (28-36 cm). A single quartz flake was found in the second soil zone. Negative shovel tests produced variable soil depths and became progressively more shallow away from the terrace edge. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate an Archaic component. The quartz projectile point appears to be a portion of a tapered stemmed point.

Artifact list: 9OC245

Surface collection (3 artifacts)
- 1 quartz ovate biface
- 1 Coastal Plain chert utilized biface thinning flake
- 1 quartz core fragment

Shovel Test 1 (1 artifact)
- 1 quartz tertiary flake

Total Collection (4 lithic artifacts)

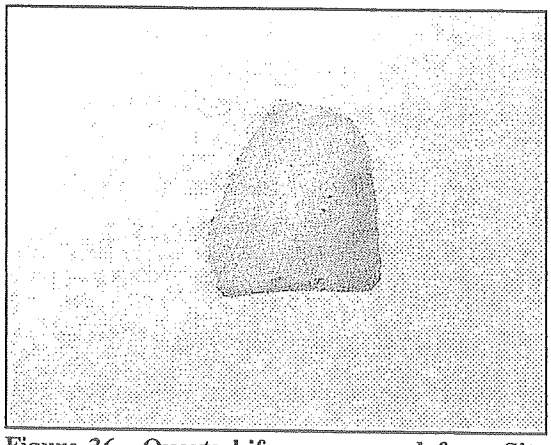


Figure 36. Quartz biface recovered from Site 9OC245 (full size).

A rock pile exhibiting bulldozer disturbance is located just south of the site (see site map). The rock pile represents land clearing rocks placed on top of a natural rock outcrop. Soil has eroded from around the outcrop producing a mound-like knoll (Figure 37). According to local tradition the rock pile is considered by some to be an "Indian Mound" (Cecil Hammond, personal communication, 1997). During the course of the survey, the portion of the rock pile disturbed by a bulldozer cut was carefully examined but no artifacts were noted. The rock cluster was further examined with a shovel test. No artifacts were recovered. The soil of the shovel test consisted of a rocky brown clay loam approximately 10 cm thick above subsoil. The rock pile showed no indications of aboriginal construction.

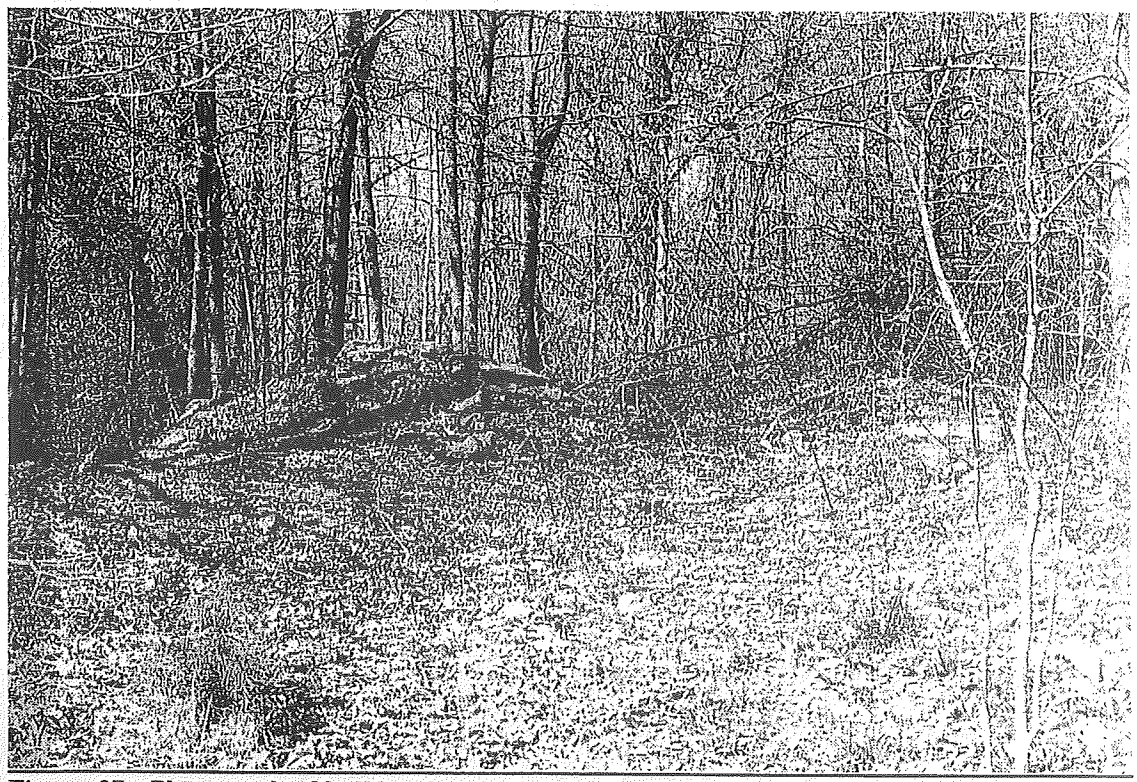


Figure 37. Photograph of bulldozed rocky knoll adjacent to Site 9OC245, view to the west.

Site 9OC245 represents a small and poorly preserved example of a common Piedmont site type. Relatively small amounts of worked quartz were recovered from a thin plowzone deposit and there are no indications of buried deposits. The site is recommended ineligible to the National Register because it is unlikely to yield additional important information.

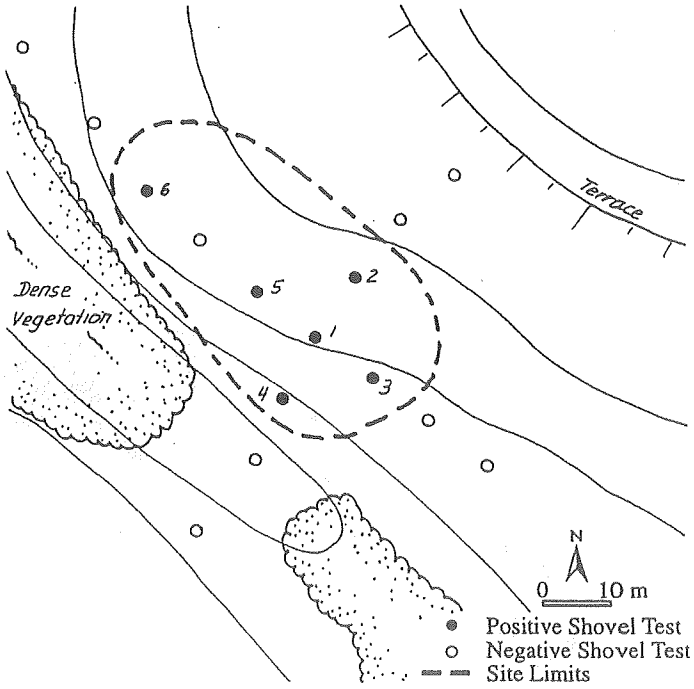
Site 9OC246

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 7
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Hollow/ridge slope
Elevation: 235 m
Length: 55 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Pasture
Site Nature: Historic house site

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 10%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 6
Negative ST: 9
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC246 was identified by a scatter of historic artifacts and ornamental vegetation in a low pasture (Figure 38). The site is located approximately 1370 m north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53.

Figure 38. Photograph of Site 9OC246 showing ornamental plants, view to the northwest.

Site 9OC246 was easily identified at a distance by the presence of flowering daffodils that have appeared each spring since the old house was demolished approximately four decades ago (Cecil Hammond, personal communication 1997). Historic artifacts were recovered from eroding terraces and cow paths over the length of the site. Artifacts were recovered from reddish-brown sandy loam plowzone deposits at depths of 12 to 18 cm below surface. The plowzone overlay a rocky reddish-brown loamy clay subsoil. There were no indications of sub-plowzone cultural deposits. A list of artifacts recovered from the surface and all shovel tests follows.

Artifacts recovered from the site date from the early to mid-twentieth century. A house appears at the location on maps and aerial photographs dating from 1905 to 1951. Aerial photographs show a small L-shaped structure and possibly a small barn or outbuilding.

Hammond family members identify the house as the Bud Crow homeplace. The house was a simple, unpainted house with about three rooms. Apparently, water was taken from the nearby spring (Novene Landers, personal communication, 1997).

An 88 acre lot (Number 6) containing the Bud Crow house was sold by William A. Harper to E.E. Gordon in 1917 (Deed Book R:266-267). Gordon sold the northern 18 acres of the lot to Irby Hammond in 1935. That deed references the southern landowner as Mrs. Bud Crow (Deed Book U:62-63). Hammond purchased the remaining lot that included the Crow house in 1946 from Mrs. Nancy E. Crow (Deed Book Y:460). The house was demolished at some point afterwards.

The site represents the poorly preserved remains of a typical "tenant house" structure. All structural remains have been removed and the site has been repeatedly plowed for approximately 40 years. Because of that extensive disturbance, Site 9OC246 is recommended ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Artifact list: 9OC246.

Surface collection (33 artifacts)
- 14 undecorated whiteware sherds
- 2 Albany slip stoneware sherds
- 1 Bristol glazed stoneware sherd
- 1 banded yellowware sherd
- 1 plain porcelain sherd
- 1 clear flat glass (6.5 mm thick)
- 1 aqua flat glass (7.5 mm thick)
- 4 aqua bottle glass
- 5 clear bottle glass
- 1 amber bottle glass
- 1 cobalt blue bottle glass
- 1 glass jar liner

Shovel Test 1 (8 artifacts)
- 4 clear bottle glass
- 1 amber bottle glass (snuff)
- 1 wire nail
- 1 cut nail
- 1 slate pencil fragment

Shovel Test 2 (4 artifacts)
- 1 Albany slip stoneware sherd
- 1 clear bottle glass
- 1 amber bottle glass
- 1 olive green bottle glass

Shovel Test 3 (4 artifacts)
- 1 plain whiteware sherd
- 1 flat glass (2.0 mm)
- 1 clear bottle glass
- 1 amber bottle glass

Shovel Test 4 (3 artifacts)
- 1 Bristol glaze stoneware
- 2 clear bottle glass
- 1 brick fragment

Shovel Test 5 (2 artifacts)
- 1 amber bottle glass
- 1 thin cast iron fragment

Shovel Test 6 (5 artifacts)
- 1 Bristol glaze stoneware
- 1 amber snuff bottle lid
- 3 clear bottle glass

Total Collection (59 historic artifacts)

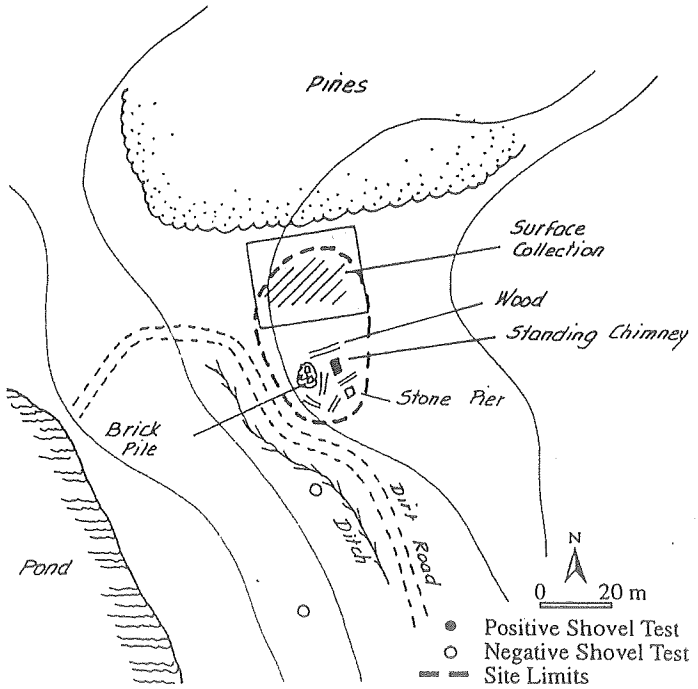
Site 9OC247

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 8
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Ridge slope
Elevation: 244 m
Length: 45 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Pasture/garden plot
Site Nature: Historic house site

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 0-80%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 0
Negative ST: 3
Disturbance Type: Bulldozed/Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC247 was identified by a standing chimney, other above-ground remains, and ornamental vegetation associated with a partially demolished structure (Figures 39 and 40). Artifacts were collected from a small garden plot adjacent to the structure.

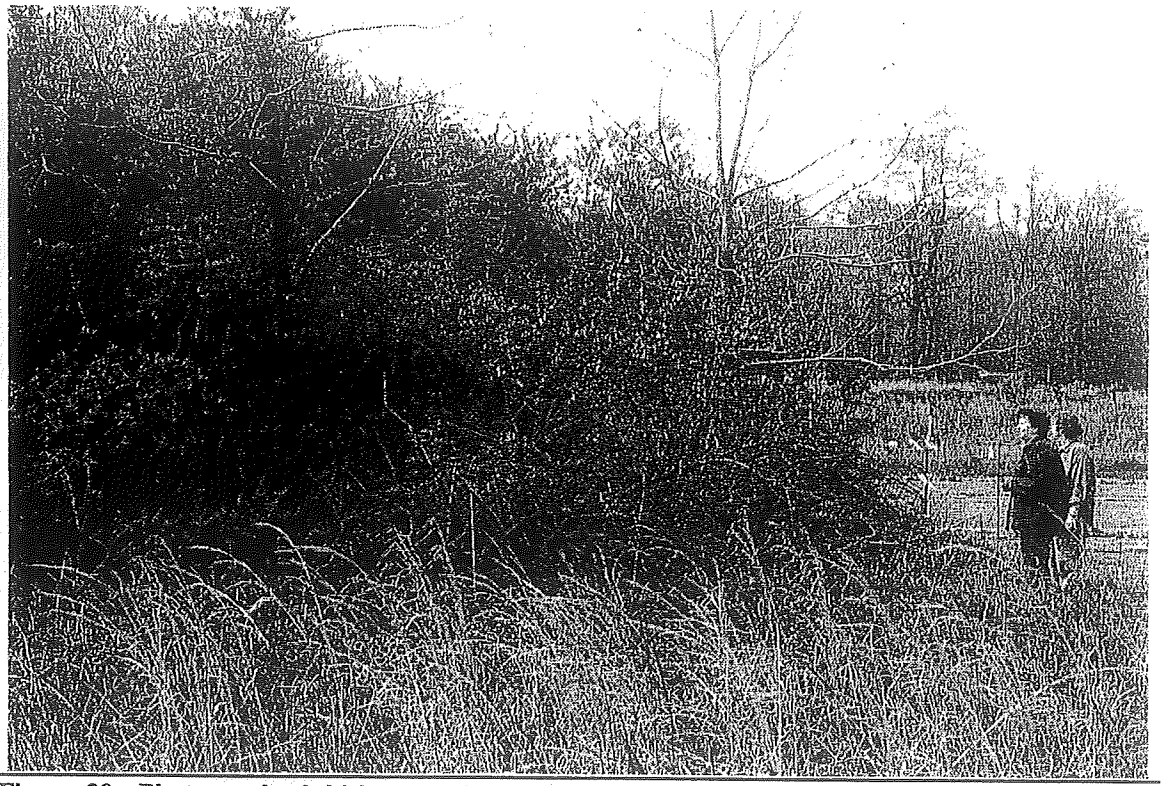


Figure 39. Photograph of thick vegetation surrounding house remains of Site 9OC247, view to the northeast.

Site 9OC247 is located adjacent to the farm road and approximately 1400 m north-northeast of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53. The house appears on all available twentieth century maps and aerial photographs. Aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 1967 show a small rectangular house with side addition and a small barn to the west. A description of the house was found on a survey form prepared during a 1976 historic building survey of Oconee County (Stupich 1976). The structure survey includes a brief architectural description and a photographic record. The photograph of the house, which is maintained in the files of the Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in Atlanta, was not procured for this report. The house was assigned Oconee County survey number 192.

Figure 40. Photograph of standing chimney on Site 9OC247, view to the north.

The survey form describes the house as single story frame construction (ca. 1890-1900) with weatherboard facade. A minimal wing was added ca. 1900. The building is further described as a simple farmhouse with 1/1 sash windows, and original shutters. The structure contains an interior chimney and underpinning is open. The earliest gable has a sunburst and the second is plain. The shed porch which had the original wooden floor had spindle columns. Outbuildings were noted as present but not described (Stupich 1976).

The house was described by Cecil Hammond, who helped demolish the house, as a single story building with a steep roof with gables, three big rooms and a kitchen, and a fancy front porch (Cecil Hammond, personal communication 1997). According to the Hammond family, the house has always been known as the Johnathan Harper house (Cassie Hammond, Novene Landers, personal communication 1997). That designation appears to contradict deed records that show Johnathan Harper's property located to the east of the Site 9OC247 house (see Site 9OC243 description and background chapter).

The survey of 9OC247 included a surface collection of a small garden plot adjacent to the structure remains and excavation of shovel tests outside the structure. A list of artifacts follows.

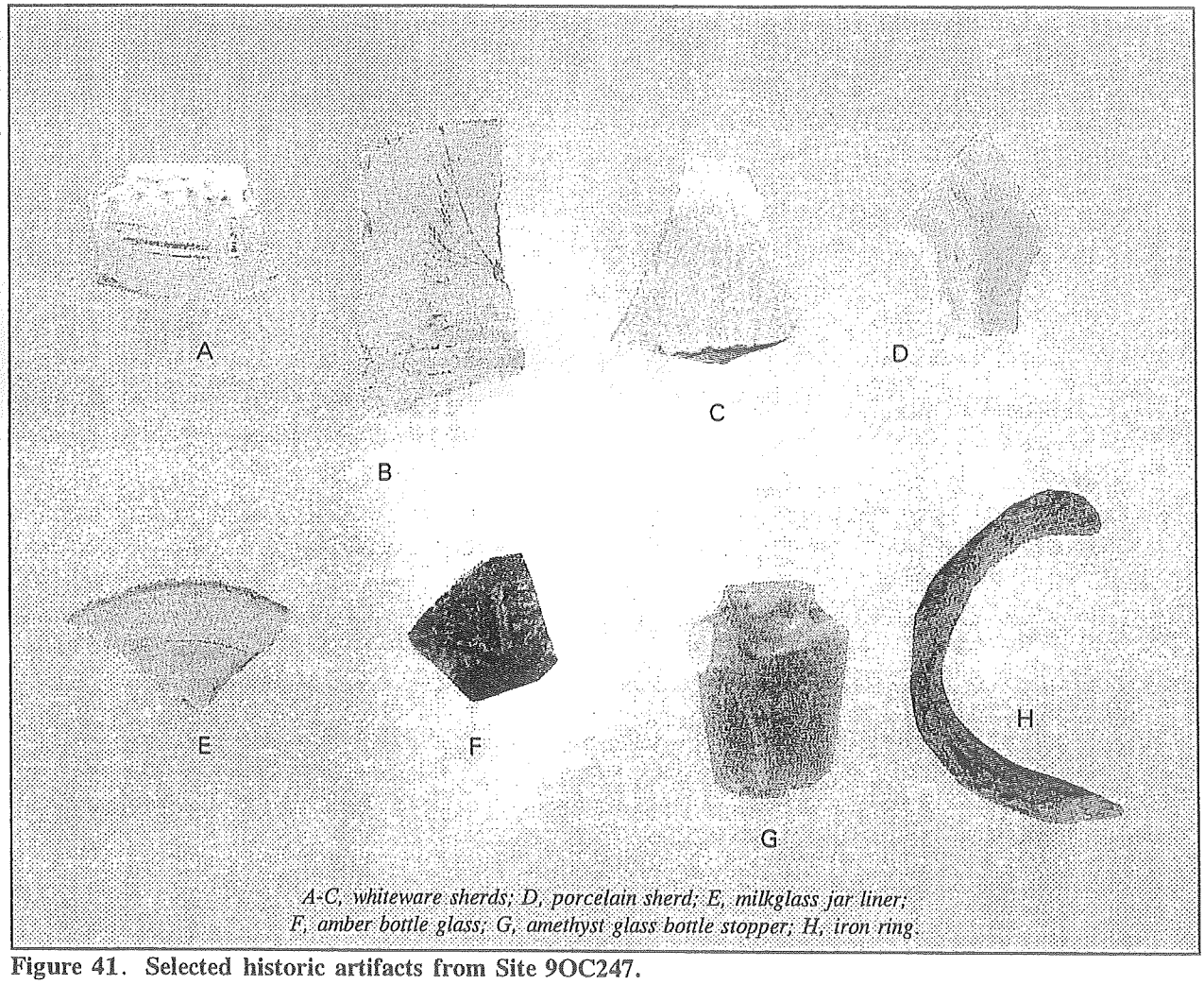
Artifact list: 9OC247.

Surface collection (34 artifacts)
- 7 Albany slip stoneware sherds
- 14 plain whiteware sherds
- 1 molded rim whiteware sherd
- 4 plain porcelain sherds
- 1 amber bottle fragment
- 1 amethyst glass bottle stopper
- 5 clear bottle glass
- 1 iron harness ring

Total Collection (34 historic artifacts)

The soil around the razed structure consisted of a typical plowzone 15 to 20 cm thick above subsoil. Artifacts recovered from the recently plowed garden area included predominantly ceramics and glass dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (Figure 41). Because no mid-nineteenth century artifacts were found, the occupation of the house site would appear consistent with the 1890-1900 construction date suggested by Stupich.

Site 9OC247 appears to represent a typical farm house of the area which stood until approximately twenty years ago when it was essentially demolished. Today the house site survives as a standing chimney surrounded by the collapsed walls and roof of the old house. Site 9OC247 is recommended ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places because it is unlikely to provide additional important information relating to the history of the area.



A-C, whiteware sherds; D, porcelain sherd; E, milkglass jar liner; F, amber bottle glass; G, amethyst glass bottle stopper; H, iron ring.

Figure 41. Selected historic artifacts from Site 9OC247.

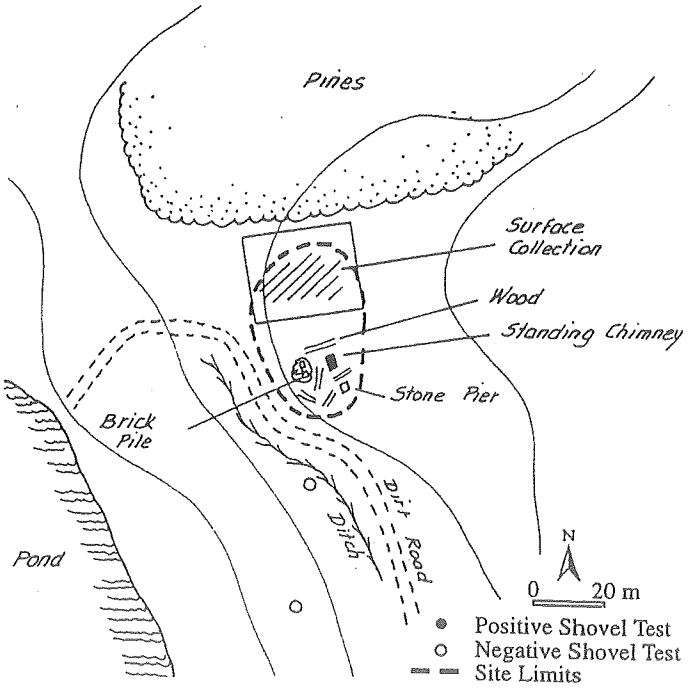
Site 9OC248

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 9
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Ridge slope
Elevation: 254 m
Length: 100 m Width: 45 m
Vegetation: Pasture/domestic vegetation
Site Nature: Historic house site

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 20-90%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 1
Negative ST: 4
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC248 was identified by a standing outbuilding, ornamental vegetation, and artifacts recovered from the farm road that crosses the site (Figure 42). Artifacts were collected from the road and bare patches of ground across the site. Much of the site lies within a small tract of land with a new, partially constructed, house that will be excluded from the project area.

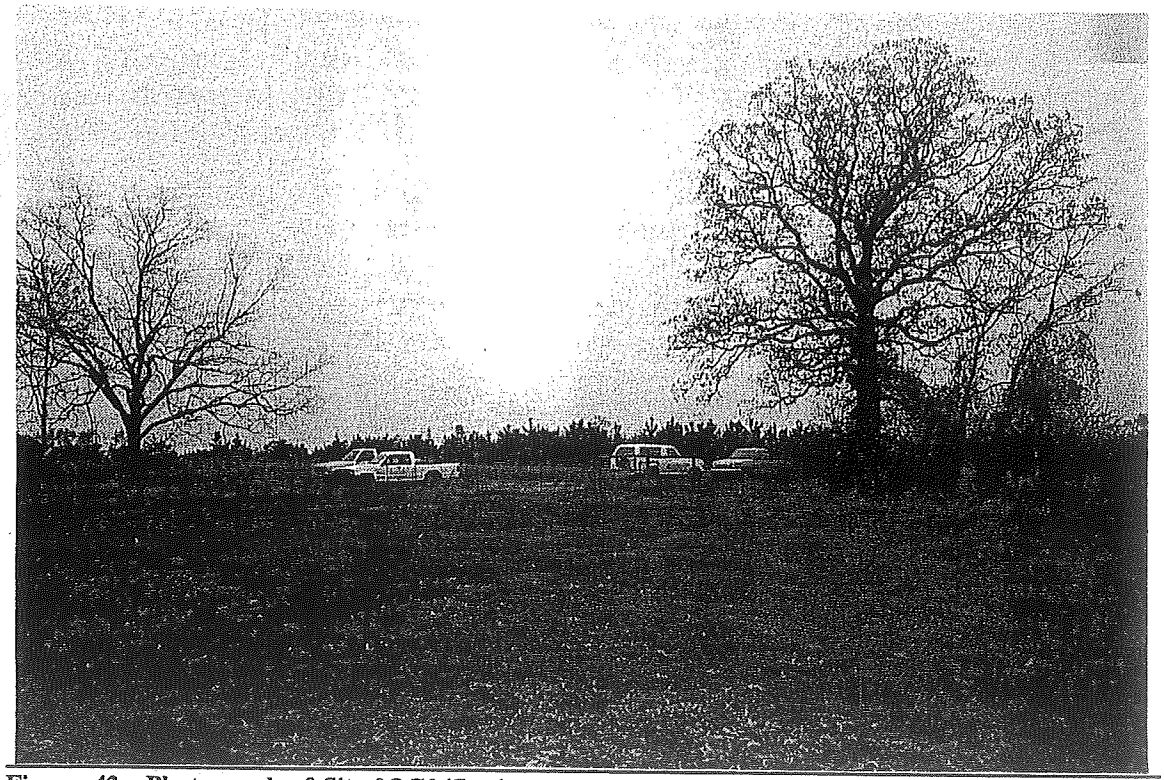


Figure 42. Photograph of Site 9OC247, view to the northeast.

Site 9OC248 represents the remains of a twentieth century house site. The site is located adjacent to the Hammond farm field road approximately 1200 m northeast of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53. The house does not appear on the early twentieth century maps but does appear on the 1938 aerial photograph. Aerial photographs dating from 1938 to 1967 show a rectangular house and three outbuildings including a large barn.

Site 9OC248 was defined primarily by the distribution of surface artifacts. Shovel tests were excavated to examine site stratigraphy. Cultural material was recovered from a reddish-brown sandy loam topsoil deposit (0-13 cm deep) in only one shovel test. Artifacts recovered from the site appear to date entirely to the twentieth century.

Artifact list: 9OC248.

Surface collection (10 artifacts)
- 4 plain whiteware sherds
- 1 blue transfer printed sherd
- 1 banded yellowware sherd
- 2 amber bottle fragment
- 1 carnival glass fragment
- 1 green/white sandwich glass (lamp shade fragment)

Shovel Test 1 (6 artifacts)
- 1 plain porcelain
- 4 clear bottle glass
- 1 piece of coal

Total Collection (16 historic artifacts)

The house that formerly existed on 9OC248 was known to the Hammond family as the Hinton's tenant house. The W.H. Hinton family owned the tract containing the house from 1917 until purchased by the Hammond family in 1951 (Oconee County Deed Books P page 205 and BB page 369). The Hinton family did not live on the property (Novene Landers, personal communication 1997). The house is described as a central chimney, single story structure with four small rooms and front and back porch. The farmstead included a large and small barn (Novene Landers, personal communication 1997).

Site 9OC248 represents the remains of a typical twentieth century tenant house. The house has been razed and the site area has been disturbed by cultivation and most recently by new house construction. 9OC248 is recommended ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

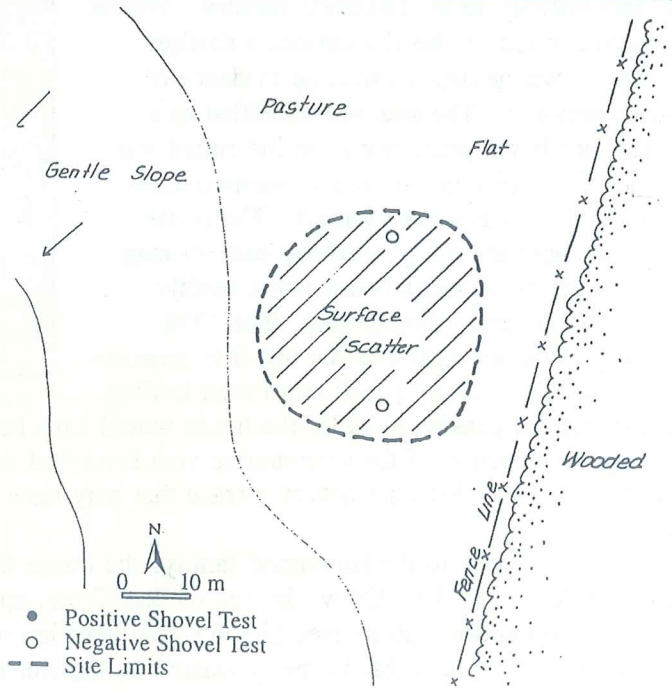
Site 9OC249

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 10
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Ridge slope
Elevation: 238 m
Length: 30 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Pasture
Site Nature: Historic house site

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 25%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 0
Negative ST: 2
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC249 was identified by a sparse scatter of historic artifacts on the surface of low cut pasture ground (Figure 43). The site represents the remains of a twentieth century house site. Surface exposure was sufficient to determine site limits. The site is located approximately 1100 m north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53.

Figure 43. Photograph of Site 9OC249 and members of the Hammond family, view to the east.

Site 9OC249 was recognized as an historic artifact scatter based upon surface artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the site appear to date entirely to the twentieth century. Shovel tests excavated on the site defined a shallow rocky plowzone deposit with no evidence of intact deposits. The site was identified as a house site based primarily upon informant information from Hammond family members Cassie Hammond and Novene Landers. The house does not appear on any twentieth century map or plat examined and a house is not readily apparent on aerial photographs. The 1938 aerial photograph indicates the possible presence of a structure only by a well worn road leading to the site. If present in 1938, the house would have been hidden by tree cover at the edge of the pasture. Inspection of the surrounding area identified the location of an entrenched road and a few large flat rocks piled on a nearby terrace that may have been foundation stones.

Artifact list: 9OC249.

Surface collection (19 artifacts)
- 2 plain whiteware sherd
- 1 banded yellowware sherd
- 1 amber bottle fragment
- 9 clear bottle glass
- 2 cobalt blue bottle glass
- 1 carnival glass fragment
- 3 milkglass jar liners

Total Collection (19 historic artifacts)

According to the Hammond family, the house was built during the twentieth century by J.B. and Adelle Crow. J.B. Crow, the son of Bud Crow, apparently received lands of the Crow family holdings to build the house (see Site 9OC246 description for transactions relating to the Crow property). The house that formerly existed on the site was a simple, interior chimney, frame farmhouse that was moved by Irby Hammond following purchase of the property in 1941 (Novene Landers, personal communication 1997). According to Mrs. Landers, the house was moved to the Hammond farm complex and used as a barn. The building was used as a barn for nearly 50 years and survived until recently. Figure 44 shows the collapsed structure as it appeared at the time of the survey. The foundation of the collapsed structure is approximately 32 by 32 feet (shape undetermined). Aerial photographs dating to 1951 and 1967 show the structure as an L-shaped building.

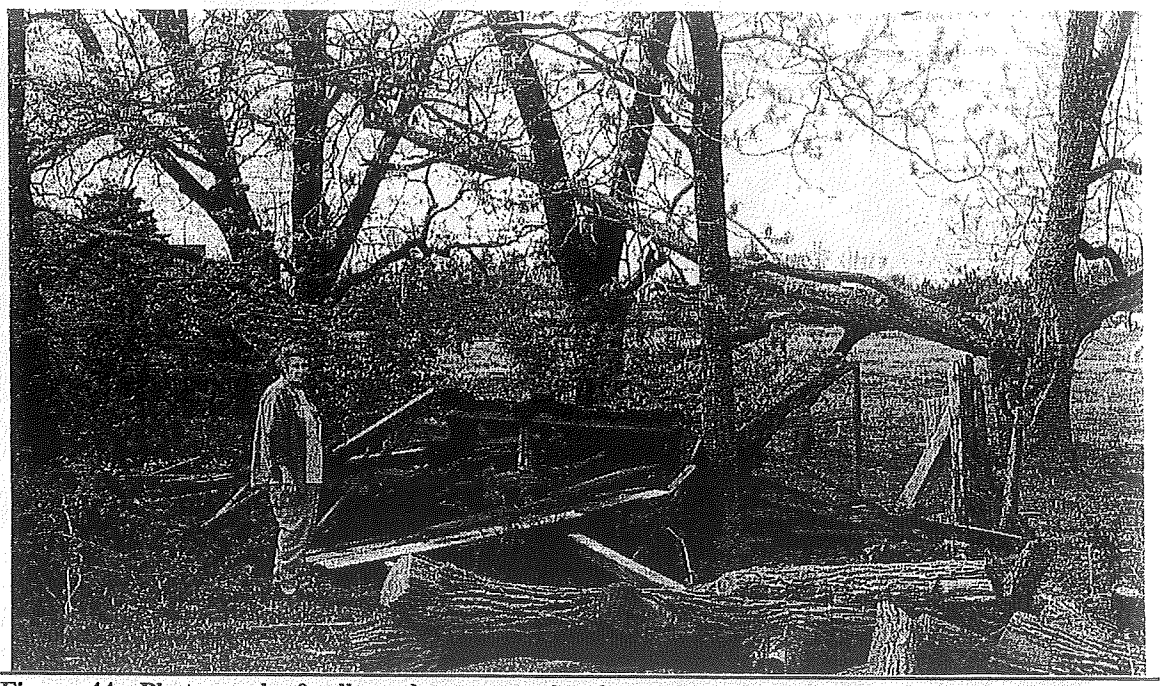


Figure 44. Photograph of collapsed structure that formerly rested on Site 9OC249. The remains of the structure now lie in a complex of farm buildings near the Hammond house.

Site 9OC249 represents the remains of a twentieth century farm house. Apparently the structure remained on the site for only a few years before being moved. That fact would be consistent with the sparseness of artifacts on the site. Site 9OC249 is recommended ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

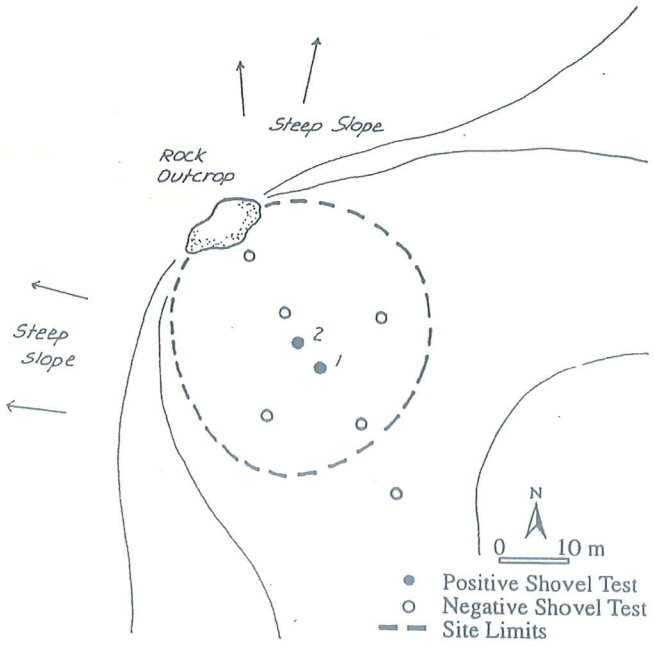
Site 9OC250

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 11
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Ridge slope
Elevation: 245 m
Length: 30 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Pasture
Site Nature: Historic house site

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 0%
Surface Collected: No
Positive ST: 2
Negative ST: 7
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC250 was identified by a sparse scatter of historic artifacts found in two adjacent shovel tests. The site area, which was pasture, contained no surface exposure. The site contains a large rock outcrop that may have been utilized as part of the house foundation (Figure 45).

Figure 45. Photograph of Site 9OC250, view to the northwest toward a large spring.

Site 9OC250 represents the remains of a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site. The site is located approximately 900 m north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road and Georgia Highway 53. The site is located near a large permanently flowing spring. The few artifacts recovered from the site may be crudely dated to the late nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Shovel tests excavated on the site defined a brown sandy loam plowzone deposit 12 to 15 cm thick with extremely sparse numbers of historic artifacts in the upper 10 cm.

Artifact list: 9OC250.

Shovel Test 1 (2 artifacts)
1 amber bottle glass
1 flat glass (2.2 mm thick)

Shovel Test 2 (1 artifact)
1 clear bottle glass

Total Collection (3 historic artifacts)

Like 9OC249, the site would have been recognized only as an historic artifact scatter based upon field data. However, information provided by the Hammond family indicated that a house formerly existed on the site. Cassie Hammond recalled that a chimney stood on the site in the 1930s. Cecil Hammond recalls dismantling the structural remains some years later. The site does appear in the approximate location of a "tenant house" shown on the 1917 Harper plat (see Figure 18). No house appears on the 1905 or 1919 Oconee County maps but that could be an omission. The only evidence of a possible house site on the 1938 aerial photograph is a small dark "dot" in the pasture that could represent either the chimney or trees standing beside the chimney.

Site 9OC250 represents the poorly preserved remains of a probable late nineteenth to twentieth century tenant house. Because of extensive disturbance and sparseness of cultural remains, site 9OC250 is recommended ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

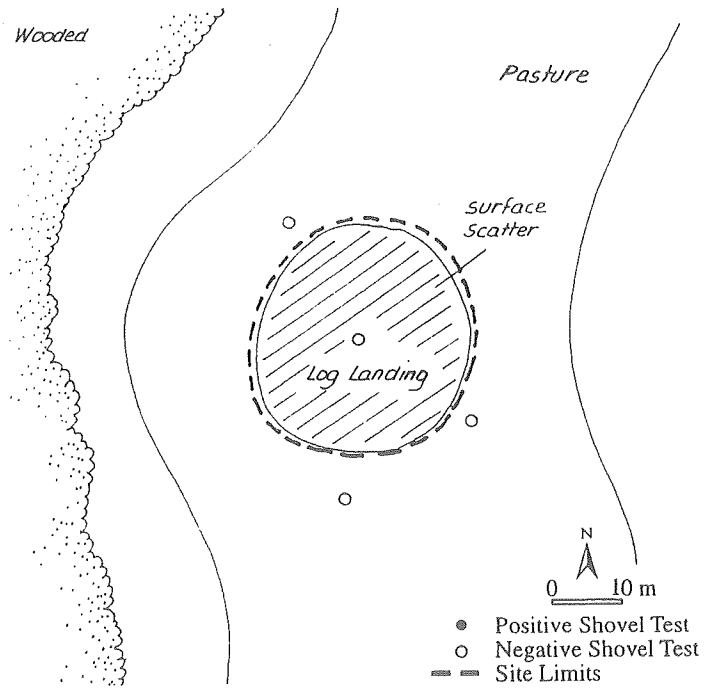
Site 9OC251

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 12
County: Oconee
USGS Quad: Statham
Topography: Ridge knoll
Elevation: 234 m
Length: 30 m Width: 30 m
Vegetation: Pasture/log landing
Site Nature: Prehistoric lithic scatter

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 70%
Surface Collected: Yes
Positive ST: 0
Negative ST: 4
Disturbance Type: Cultivated
Percent Disturbance: >50%



Site 9OC251 is located on a low knoll at the end of a sloping ridge overlooking the floodplain of Murder Creek (Figure 46). The site is located approximately 1.2 km north of the intersection of Rocky Branch Road with Georgia Highway 53. Because the site area had been cleared as a log landing, surface exposure was sufficient to determine site boundaries. Shovel tests placed on the site indicated that most of the topsoil had been graded away from the site. Maximum topsoil depths were approximately five cm.

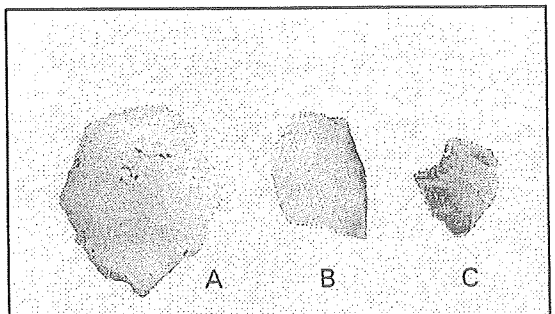
Figure 46. Photograph of Site 9OC251, view to the west.

A total collection was made from the exposed surface of the site. The resulting collection indicates a very sparse scatter of lithics consisting of small tools and debris made from quartz. The quartz represents high grade material and the tools include formal unifacial tools typical of the Early Archaic period. The small size of the artifacts found on the site is illustrated by tools recovered from the site (Figure 47).

Artifact list: 9OC251.

Surface collection (14 artifacts)
- 2 quartz unifacial scrapers
- 1 crystal quartz utilized flake
- 4 quartz tertiary flakes
- 1 quartz biface thinning flake
- 2 quartz flake fragments
- 4 quartz shatter

Total Collection (14 quartz artifacts)



A-B, unifacial scrapers; C, utilized fake.

Figure 47. Artifacts from Site 9OC251.

Site 9OC251 represents a short term Archaic site. The occupation resulted in the discard of a few broken tools and flake fragments associated with tool production or tool maintenance. Long term cultivation and recent logging have disturbed the site to a point that only surface artifacts remain. There are no indications that any intact deposits remain. Site 9OC251 is recommended ineligible to the National Register because further investigation is unlikely to provide additional important information.

Artifact Occurrences

Five isolated artifacts were recorded as artifact occurrences (Figure 2). All occurrences consist of prehistoric artifacts. Table 3 provides locational data for each artifact occurrence. Some occurrences may represent displaced artifacts found in disturbed or redeposited contexts. Others probably represent actual locations of prehistoric activity. An isolated projectile point or flake tool may represent the only surviving evidence of a task performed at a specific location. Given the low density of artifacts on prehistoric sites found elsewhere in the project area (exclusive of quartz quarry/workshops), the latter interpretation seems quite reasonable. A brief account of each occurrence follows.

Table 3. Artifact occurrence data.

Number	UTM's		Elevation	Landform	Category
Occ. 1	E 266230	N 3752360	227 m	Bench/terrace	Quartz projectile point
Occ. 2	E 266200	N 3752030	246 m	Ridge crest	Chert projectile point
Occ. 3	E 266280	N 3751980	233 m	Toe slope	Chert flake
Occ. 4	E 266580	N 3751900	242 m	Springhead bench	Quartz flake
Occ. 5	E 267100	N 3751640	254 m	Ridge slope	Quartz flake

Occurrence 1 consisted of a quartz projectile point (Figure 48) found in a shovel test. Occurrence 1 was located on a low, wooded, terrace-like, bench on the west side of the floodplain of the unnamed tributary of Barber Creek. The bench lay only a meter above the level of the active floodplain. The artifact was found in the upper soil zone which extended to 30 cm below surface. The underlying subsoil was a red-orange loamy clay. Shovel tests placed 10 m to either side of the positive shovel test produced no cultural material.

The small (40 mm long) projectile point is made from vein quartz typical of material that outcrops in the project area. The point exhibits a lightly ground base and serrations along the blade edges. The point is tentatively attributed to the Middle Archaic period.

Occurrence 2 consisted of the basal portion of an Archaic projectile point (Figure 48). The point was recovered from the upper zone of a shovel test on an eroded ridge top. The surface of the landform was covered by thick pasture grass which provided no surface exposure. The seven cm thick topsoil containing the point was a rocky reddish-brown sandy clay. The area was surrounded by agricultural terraces but appears to represent a favorable site location. Five shovel tests were excavated on the landform around the positive shovel test but no additional artifacts were found. The projectile point is made from material similar to Piedmont chert. The stem and distal portion of the point are snapped. The projectile point is similar to types found on Late Archaic sites in the area.

Occurrence 3 consisted of a Ridge and Valley chert tertiary flake. The flake was found at a depth of 25 - 35 cm in a shovel test of a terraced toe slope. The soil stratigraphy consisted of reddish-brown sandy loam (0-30 cm), grey sandy loam (30-40 cm), reddish-brown sandy loam (40-60 cm), and red sandy clay (60-65 cm). The stratigraphy is consistent with an agricultural terrace. The unmodified flake represents the only example of Ridge and Valley chert found in the project area.

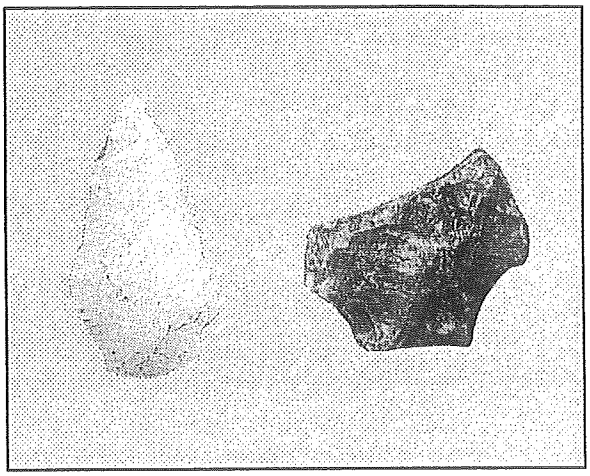


Figure 48. Photographs of Archaic projectile point associated with Occurrences 1 (left) and 2 (right).

Occurrence 4 consisted of a small quartz tertiary flake found in the upper soil zone (20 cm thick) of a shovel test. The occurrence was located on low, gently sloping land, above an actively flowing spring. Three additional shovel tests were sterile. A search of exposed ground on nearby terraces and cow paths produced no additional material. A photograph of the springhead is shown in Figure 9 in the Introduction Chapter of this report.

The present owner of the property, Mr. Cecil Hammond, related that fieldstone structure foundations had been removed from a location in the general area several years ago. No indication of a structure was found and no structure is identified on maps or aerial photographs. The foundations may represent some type of outbuilding.

Occurrence 5 consisted of a small quartz tertiary flake found in the upper 20 cm zone of a shovel test. The shovel test was located in the large pasture near the modern brick house in the southeastern corner of the project area. Extensive shovel testing of the surrounding area produced no additional material. The quartz flake represents a poor quality raw material and is possibly non-cultural.

Harper Cemetery

This small cemetery lies just outside the project area. The cemetery has been excluded from the project tract but was inspected during the survey to confirm that the boundaries of the cemetery were adequately defined. Harper Cemetery is recorded in a cemetery book of Oconee County (Clarke-Oconee County Genealogical Society 1994:258). The cemetery contains 16 graves with marked headstones, an estimated 10 graves with unmarked fieldstones, and two graves with small metal markers that have now deteriorated. The cemetery lies within a fenced area lined with large cedars measuring approximately 70 by 70 feet, or one tenth of an acre. The 1917 plat of the Harper property (Figure 18) shows the cemetery as being one acre. Apparently, one acre was set aside and not farmed, but only a small portion of it was ever used as a cemetery. The wooded area that extends outward from the cemetery fence was visually inspected and found to contain no indications of additional graves. According to the present landowners, no graves are known to exist outside the fenced area. Figure 48 shows the cemetery as it appeared at the time of the survey. A list of marked stones follows. The list, which is taken from the cemetery book, contains one minor correction noted in the field.

Figure 49. Photograph of Harper Cemetery, view to the north.

Harper Cemetery Inscriptions

Cobb, born 25 July 1890, died 12 October 1890; infant son of S.S. and S.L. Cobb

Cross, Ance Lee, born 17 August 1860, died 4 January 1923

Cross, George F., born 5 December 1852, died 22 June 1894

Cross, J.A., born 15 December 1822, died 26 May 1888

Cross, James R., born 20 June 1869, died 16 May 1917

Cross, Martha J., born 1 March 1881

Cross, Rosa Lee, born 6 March 1884, died 19 October 1925

Foster, Jane D., born 2 July 1824, died 17 September 1869; wife of G.W. Foster

Harper, Anselm L., SGT CO L 3 GA INF CSA

Harper, Emma L., born 14 April 1867, died 3 July 1868

Harper George P., born 3 June 1861, died 1 June 1863

Harper, Jonathan, born 18 April 1829, died 18 October 1901

Harper, Margaret A., born 9 February 1839

Harper, Nannie Pauline, born 4 May, 1894, died 3 January 1896

Ridgeway, Martha J., born 6 April 1858, died 7 March 1864; daughter of J.N. and S.A. Ridgeway

Ridgeway, William S., born 22 November 1875, died 7 June 1876; son of J.N and S.A. Ridgeway

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The intensive archeological survey of the 240 acre (97.1 hectare) Hammond Tract in northwestern Oconee County, Georgia resulted in the recording of 12 archeological sites and five isolated artifact occurrences. The Hammond Tract consists primarily of agricultural fields that have been intensely cultivated for nearly two centuries. For that reason site preservation is generally quite poor. The identified sites include six historic house sites and six prehistoric sites. All artifact occurrences are prehistoric (chipped stone tools or debitage). The historic sites represent the remains of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century tenant houses and farmsteads that were correlated with early to mid-twentieth century maps and aerial photographs. Most of the houses have been nearly obliterated by land clearing and plowing, and in some cases consist of nothing more than an artifact scatter in a plowed field. Others retain remnants of house foundations and vegetation such as flowering plants or ornamental trees that are typically associated with house sites. Because of extensive disturbance, none of the historic house sites are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The six prehistoric sites are primarily quartz lithic scatters. Only one site (9OC241) produced aboriginal pottery. The pottery site represents an extremely sparse probable Mississippian Period specialized activity site. It could represent a single "pot break." The remaining prehistoric sites represent Archaic lithic scatters. Most are extremely sparse quartz scatters suggestive of specialized activity sites with occupations ranging from Early to Late Archaic. Two sites (9OC242 and 9OC244) are nearly adjacent quartz quarry/workshop sites of moderate artifact density. With the exception of site 9OC242 the prehistoric sites are highly disturbed and recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Prehistoric site 9OC242 is located in an area that has escaped much of the past agricultural disturbance. Based upon examination of aerial photographs and interviews with the Hammond family, the site area has remained wooded during the present century. There is the possibility that the 9OC242 has not been plowed and thus retains much of its original site patterning. Because the prehistoric quartz quarry/workshop appears to have relatively intact deposits in moderately dense concentrations it may have further research potential, and thus meets criterion d, but this can not be conclusively demonstrated at this level of survey. Therefore, we recommend 9OC242 as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The site should be avoided by any construction/grading activity. If avoidance is not a practical option, the site should be archeologically tested to firmly establish its eligibility status.

9OC242 produced manufacturing debris and a few tools that are typical of quarry/workshops sites found in the Georgia Piedmont. Similar sites have been recorded in the region but most have been highly disturbed and minimal excavation has been conducted. Unlike other sites in the project area, 9OC242 appears to have escaped two centuries of intensive agriculture. The significance of the site lies in the examination of fundamental techniques of raw material reduction, tool production and site patterning.

In summary, we recommend eleven of the twelve sites as not eligible for listing in the National Register because they lack the research potential that would qualify them under criterion d. They are too disturbed or contain deposits that are too sparse to warrant further study.

REFERENCES

Anderson, D.G., D.J. Hally and J.L. Rudolph
1987 The Mississippian Occupation of the Savannah River Valley. *Southeastern Archaeology* 5 (1):32-51.

Anderson, D.G. and G.T. Hanson
1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley. *American Antiquity* 53 (2):262-286.

Anderson, D.G., and J.W. Joseph
1988 *Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Reservoir*. Report on File, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia.

Anderson, D.G., R.J. Ledbetter, and L. O'Steen
1990 *Paleoindian Period Archaeology of Georgia*, University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Number 28. University of Georgia, Athens.

Blanton, D.B. and K. Sassaman
1985 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by A.C. Goodyear, Anthropological Studies. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Bonner, J.C.
1964 *A History of Georgia Agriculture 1732-1860*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Bullen, R.P.
1975 *A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points*. Kendall Books, Gainesville, Florida.

Cadle, F.W.
1991 *Georgia Land Surveying History and Law*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Caldwell, J.R.
1953 *Appraisal of the Archeological Resources, Buford Reservoir in Hall, Forsyth, Dawson and Gwinnett Counties, Northern Georgia*. Report submitted to the River Basin Survey, Smithsonian Institution.

1954 The Old Quartz Industry of Georgia and South Carolina. *Southern Indian Studies* 6:37-39.

1958 Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States. *American Anthropologist* 60 (6) Part 2.

Caldwell, J.R., C.E. Thompson, and S.K. Caldwell
1952 The Booger Bottom Mound: A Forsyth Period Site in Hall County, Georgia. *American Antiquity* 17(4):319-329.

Cambron, J.W. and D.C. Hulse
1975 *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology: Part I, Point Types*. The Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., Moundville.

Clark, W.Z. and A.C. Zisa
1976 Physiographic Map of Georgia. Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Atlanta

Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society
1994 Cemetery Inscriptions of Oconee County, Georgia. By the Clarke-Oconee County Genealogical Society, Inc., Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Georgia.

Coe, J.
1964 *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*. Transcriptions of the American Philosophical Society, New Series 54, Philadelphia.

Collins, M.B.
1975 Lithic Technology as a Means of Processual Inference. In *Lithic Technology: Making and Using Stone Tools*, edited by Earl Swanson, pp. 134. Mouton, the Hague.

Crusoe, D.L.
1976 *An Evaluation of the Known Cultural Resources in the Middle Oconee-Walnut Creek Watershed, Hall and Jackson Counties, Georgia.* Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

DeBaillou, C.
1954 *Preliminary Report on Vann Tavern Excavations, Sites 9Fo52, 53, 54, and 44.* Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Delcourt, P.A. and H.R. Delcourt
1987 Long Term Forest Dynamics of the Temperate Zone: A Case Study of Late Quaternary Forest in Eastern North America. *Ecological Studies, Analysis and Synthesis*. Vol. 63, Springer-Verlag, New York.

Elliott, D.T. and K.E. Sassaman
1995 *Archaic Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone.* Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report No. 35, University of Georgia, Athens.

Fairbanks, C.H.
1942 The Taxonomic Position of Stallings's Island, Georgia. *American Antiquity*, 46 (2):223-231).

1954 *Excavations of Site 9Hl 64, Buford Reservoir, Georgia.* Submitted to the National Park Service, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon.

Fish, P.R. and D.J. Hally
1983 The Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Project: An Overview. *Early Georgia* 11(2-3):1-18.

Fish, S., and T.H. Gresham
1990 Insights from Full-Coverage Survey in the Georgia Piedmont. In *The Archaeology of Regions: A Case for Full-Coverage Survey*, edited by Suzanne K. Fish and Stephen A. Kowalewski, pp. 147-172. Smithsonian Institution Press. Washington.

Ganzer, W.D. and L.W. Meier
1977 *Archaeological Investigations, Site 8, Upper Mulberry River Watershed, Hall County, Georgia*. Submitted to the USDA Soil Conservation Service, Washington.

Gresham, T.H.
1980 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Watkinsville, Georgia Wastewater Treatment Facility*. Prepared for Tribble and Richardson, Inc., by Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc.

1987a The Wallace Mitigation Survey: An Overview. *Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution Number 32*. University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Athens.

1987b *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lake Sidney Lanier Reregulation Dam and Lake Area, Forsyth and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia.* Prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District, Savannah.

Gresham, T.H., R.J. Ledbetter, R.F. Ethridge, and T.J. Price
1989 *Archeological Investigations of the Mill Creek Site Americus, Georgia*. Prepared for the City of Americus by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

Hally, D.J. and T. Rudolph
1986 *Mississippian Period Archaeology of the Georgia Piedmont*. Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report 2. University of Georgia, Athens.

Harper, R.
1922 *The Development of Agriculture in Upper Georgia from 1850 to 1920: A Series of Four Articles from the Georgia Historical Quarterly*. Reprinted by the University Printing Office, Alabama.

Heye, G.G., F.W. Hodge, and G.H. Pepper
1918 The Nacoochee Mound in Georgia. *Contributions from the Heye Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation* 2(1). New York.

Holman, J. A.
1985 Herpetofauna of Ladds Quarry. *National Geographic Research* 1(3):423-436.

Hudson, C., M. Smith and C. DePratter
1986 The Hernando de Soto Expedition: From Apalachee to Chiaha. *Southeastern Archaeology* 3 (1):65-77.

Jefferies, R.W., C.H. Lee and P.R. Fish
1978 *Results of an Archaeological Survey of Proposed USDA Soil Conservation Service Modification of Designated Stream Banks in Banks, Franklin, Hall, Jackson, Rabun, and Union Counties, Georgia.* On file, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Jones, C. C.
1873 *Antiquities of the Southern Indians*. Appleton and Co., New York.

Ledbetter, R.J., and C.O. Braley
1987 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed East Watkinsville-Mars Hill Transmission Line, Oconee County, Georgia.* Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens.

1990 *The Upper Oconee Reservoir Project: An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Four Alternative Configurations*. Report prepared by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., for Jordan, Jones, and Goulding, Inc.

Ledbetter, R.J., and L.D. O'Steen
1986 Late Mississippian Settlement North of the Oconee Province. *The Profile* 54:9-12.

Midgette, G.M.
1968 A Preliminary Appraisal of Archaeological, Historical, and Related Natural Science Resources in the Proposed Curry Creek Dam Reservoir Basin. Unpublished manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, the University of Georgia, Athens.

O'Steen, L.D.
1983 *Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in Wallace Reservoir: An Inner Piedmont Perspective.* Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1996 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement along the Oconee Drainage. In *The Paleo-indian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Lower Southeast*, pp 92-106, edited by D.G. Anderson and K.H. Sassaman. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa and London.

O'Steen, L.D. and M.B. Reed
1986 *CRM: Resource Inventory I and II Barnett Shoals Project.* Prepared for Georgia Power Company by Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

Pluckhahn, T.J.
1994a *The Evolution of Settlement and Land Use in Jackson and Madison Counties, Georgia.* Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1994b Mississippian Settlement in the Upper Oconee and Upper Broad River Valleys. *Early Georgia* 22(1):1-34.

1995 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bear Creek Reservoir, Jackson County, Georgia.* Prepared for Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens.

Peiffer, M.S.
1980 *Recipes and Reminiscence.* Compiled and Published by Oconee Center for Senior Citizens, Watkinsville, Georgia.

Price, T.J.
1988 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed City of Winder Wastewater Spray Irrigation Facility, Barrow County, Georgia.* Report submitted by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. to the City of Winder.

1989 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed City of Jefferson Wastewater Treatment Facility, Jefferson, Georgia.* Report submitted by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. to the City of Jefferson.

Price, T.J., and K.G. Wood
1989 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Oglethorpe Power Corporation's Proposed Combustion Turbine Facility Alternative GR3, Madison County, Georgia.* Report submitted by Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. to Black and Veatch, Engineers-Architects. Kansas City, Missouri.

Richardson, R.R.
1992 *An Archeological Survey of a Portion of USDA-ARS Southern Piedmont Conservation Research Center, Watkinsville, Transversed by Georiga Department of Transportation Project EDS-441(16), Oconee County, Georgia.* Georgia DOT, Atlanta. Report 1061 on file University of Georgia.

Robertson, S.M.
1968 *Soil Survey of Clarke and Oconee Counties, Georgia.* U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Rudolph, J.L.
1980 *Lake Sidney Lanier Cultural Resources Survey: Annual Report for 1979, Volume I.* Report submitted by Department of Anthropology, the University of Georgia, to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Rudolph, J.L. and D.B. Blanton
1981 A Discussion of Mississippian Settlement in the Georgia Piedmont. *Early Georgia* 9 (1-2):14-36.

Sassaman, K.E., and D.G. Anderson
1994 Middle and Late Archaeological Records of South Carolina. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Savisky, T.P.
1993 *An Analysis of Landscape Change of Madison County, Georgia.* Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Georgia, Athens.

Sharp, C.G.
1996 *Bishop, Georgia: The Ancient Roots, Rich History and Enduring Spirit of a Southern Crossroads Community.* Wolfe Publishing Company, Fernandina, Florida.

Sommer, M.F.
1993 *The History of Oconee County, Georgia.* Curtis Media, Dallas, Texas.

Stoltman, J.B.
1972 The Late Archaic in the Savannah River Region. *Florida Anthropologist* 25(2):37-62.

Stupich, M.
1976 *Historic Building Survey, Oconee County, Georgia.* Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section. On file Northeast Georgia Regional Planning Commission, Athens.

Tabor, P.
1974 *The History of Madison County Georgia.* No publisher.

Thomas, C.
1891 Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 12.

Trinkley, M.B.
1980 *Investigation of the Woodland Period Along the South Carolina Coast.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

United States Geological Survey
1896 *Monroe, Georgia.* 1:125000 Series.

1964 *Statham, Georgia.* 1:24000 Series.

Wauchope, R.L.
1966 *Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia.* Society for American Archaeology, Memoir 21, Salt Lake City.

Wharton, C.H.
1978 *The Natural Environments of Georgia.* Geologic and Water Resources Division and Resource Section, Office of Planning and Research and Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

White, G.
1849 *Statistics of the State of Georgia.* W. Thorne Williams, Savannah.

Williams, J.M.
1987 *Scull Shoals Revisited: 1985 Archaeological Excavations at 9Ge4.* Lamar Institute, Watkinsville, Georgia.

1988 Early History of Indians along the Savannah and Oconee Rivers. Unpublished paper, Lamar Institute.

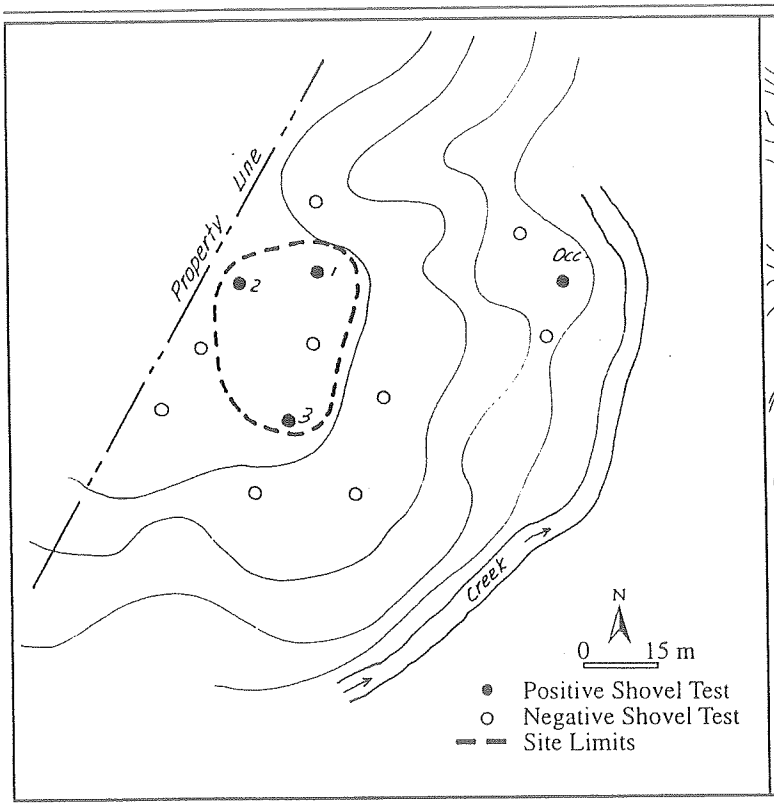
Wood, W.D., and D. Hally
1976 *An Archaeological Survey of Structures 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 16, 20 and 21, Middle Oconee-Walnut Creek Watershed, Hall and Jackson Counties, Georgia.* Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Wynn, J.T.
1982 *Cultural Resources Overview for the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests.* USDA/Forest Service. Gainesville.

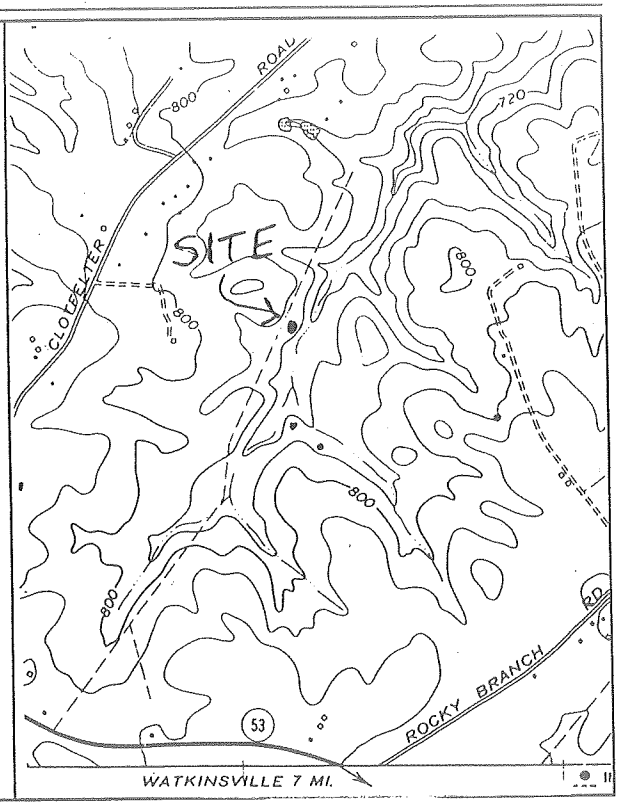
APPENDIX A
SITE FORMS

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC240

Institutional Site Number: FS1 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266200 **UTM North:** 3752330
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 40 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 235 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.): Lithic scatter
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose/upland slope
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Upland mixed
Additional Information: Sparse lithic scatter at end of ridge nose and down slope of ridge nose. ST1 and 2 each had only a tool fragment and no other lithics, ST3 had only a possible quartz flake. Site may continue outside of project area. Site is too sparse and confined to lithics in the plowzone, no further work recommended



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC240 **Institutional Site Number:** FS1

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/20/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: coastal plain chert PP/K fragment, quartz ovate biface fragment, quartz biface tool

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic

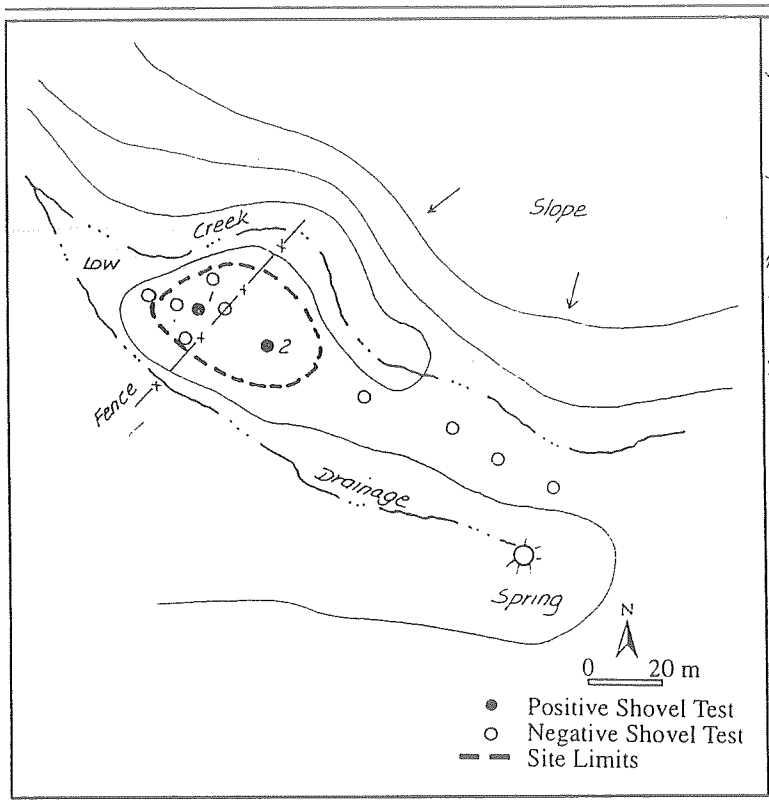
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

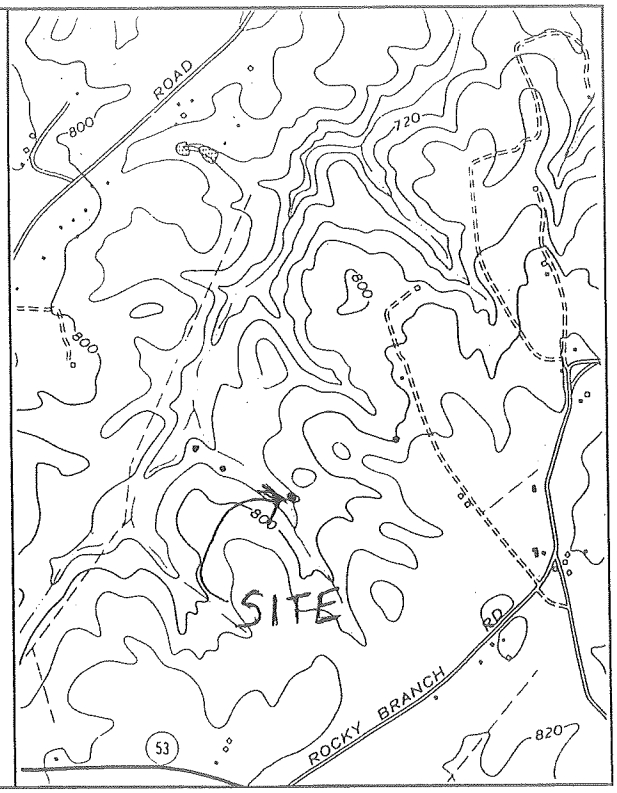
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC241

Institutional Site Number: FS2 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266540 **UTM North:** 3751880
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 30 meters **Width:** 15 meters **Elevation:** + - 235 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.): Artifact scatter/camp site
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose/stream confluence
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Bottomland mixed
Additional Information: This site has a few possible lithics and 2 pottery sherds. Site is at end of narrow ridge nose above the confluence of 2 spring-fed streams. Site seems to be a very temporary camp site.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC241 **Institutional Site Number:** FS2

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/20/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: grit tempered complicated stamped sherds, plain grit tempered sherd, quartz flake

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Mississippian

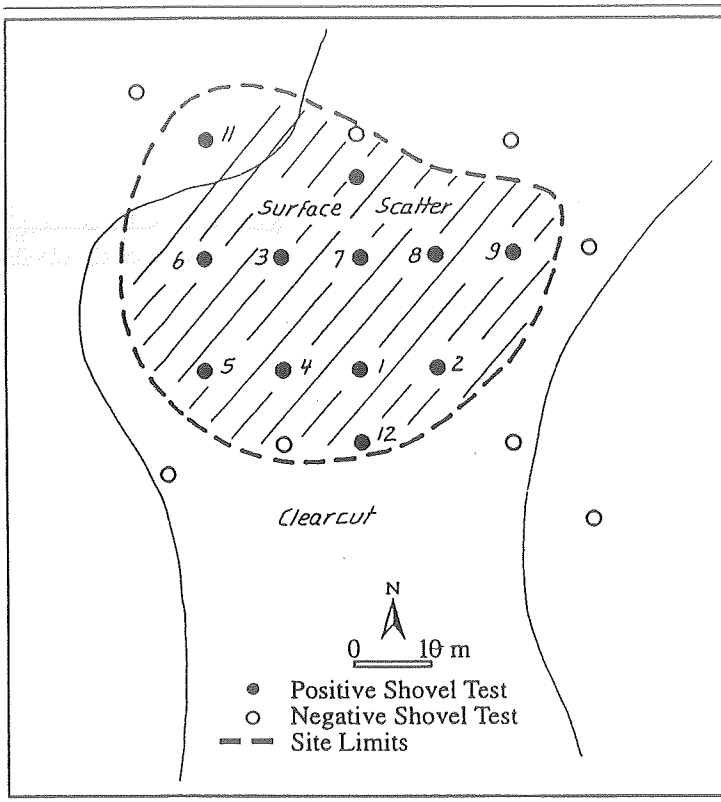
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

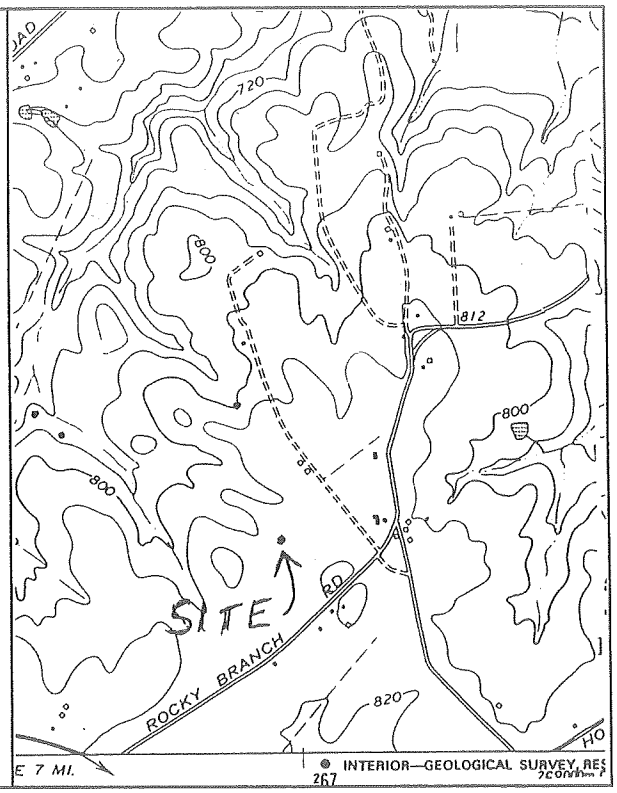
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC242

Institutional Site Number: FS3 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266980 **UTM North:** 3751660
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 40 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 253 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.): Lithic workshop
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Upland flat
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Clearcut
Additional Information: Small lithic workshop in recently bulldozed briar batch. Some areas seem heavily eroded. Recent historic trash lines the edge of the pasture. No further work recommended.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC242 **Institutional Site Number:** FS3

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/21/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: see attached

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic

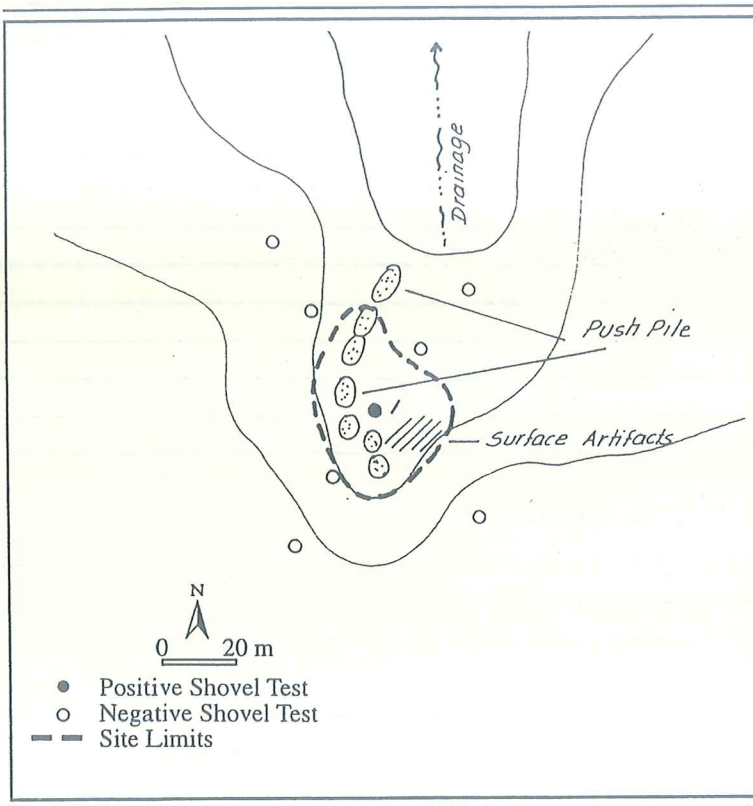
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

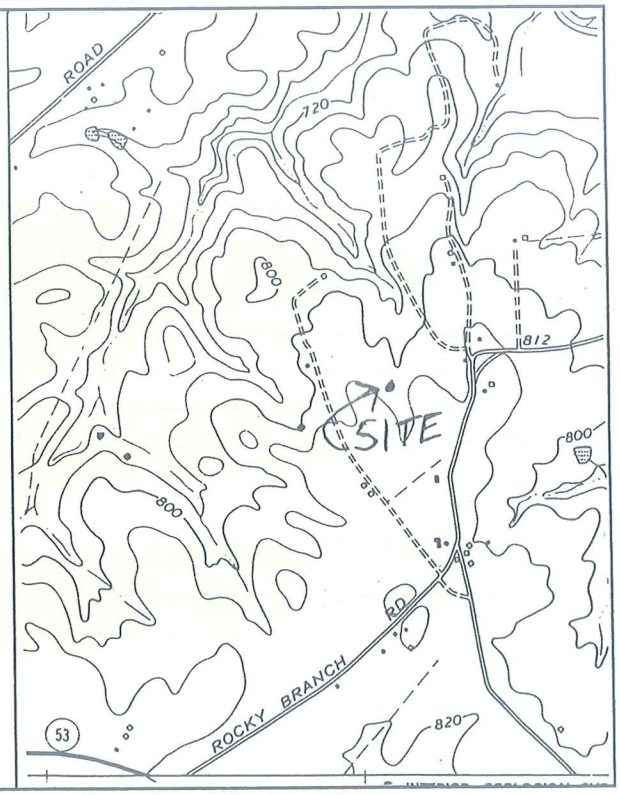
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC243

Institutional Site Number: FS4 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 267100 **UTM North:** 3752200
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 40 meters **Width:** 20 meters **Elevation:** + - 244 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.): Historic artifact scatter
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Drainage
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Briars and chinaberry trees
Additional Information: This is the remains of a house site which has been dozed into a drainage head. Site has been totally moved into drainage. No sign of house remains.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC243 **Institutional Site Number:** FS4

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/21/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: alkaline glazed stoneware fragment, Albany slipglazed stoneware fragment, aqua bottle glass sherd

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late 19th/20th century

Phases:

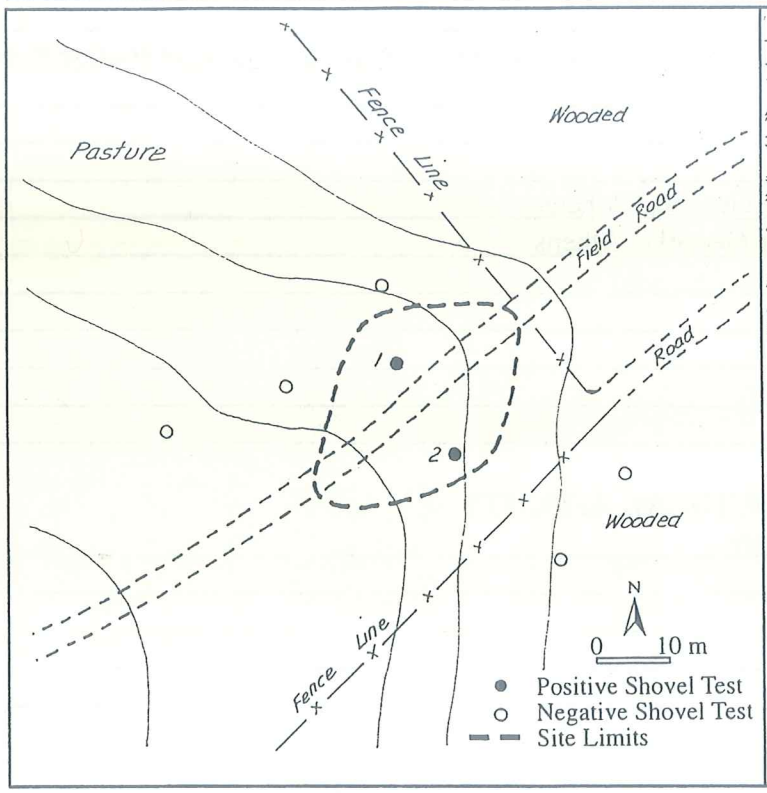
FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

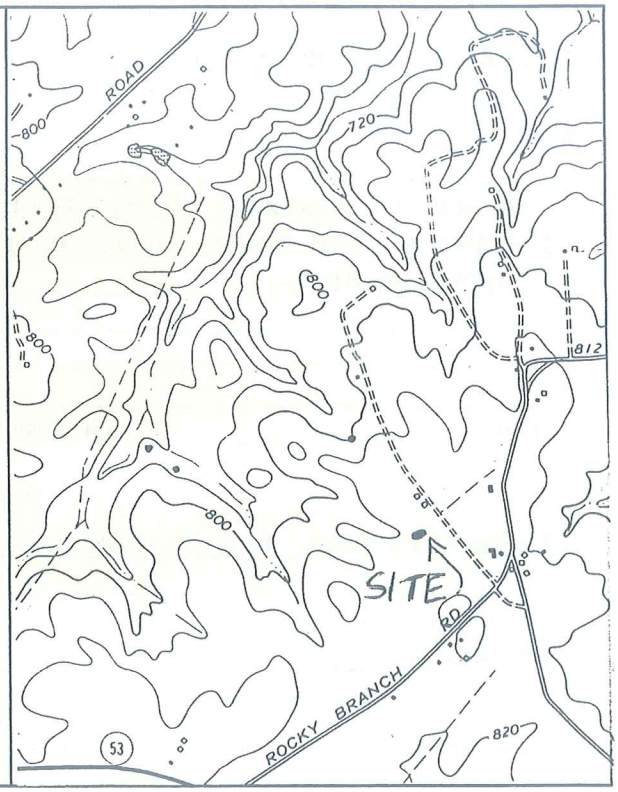
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990

Official Site Number: 9OC244

Institutional Site Number: FS5 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 267020 **UTM North:** 3751780
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 35 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 252 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.): Quarry
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Upland slope
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.):
Additional Information: Quartz outcrop in field road with good surface exposure. Most of large quartz cobbles have been removed to the fence line. Moderate evidence of quarry-workshop activity



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC244 **Institutional Site Number:** FS5

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/22/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: quartz hammerstone/quarry tool, quartz preform fragments, quartz utilized flakes, quartz core fragments, quartz core-trimming fakes, quartz primary flakes, quartz secondary flakes, quartz tertiary flakes, quartz flake fragments, quartz shatter, quartz chunks, quartz unmodified cobbles

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic

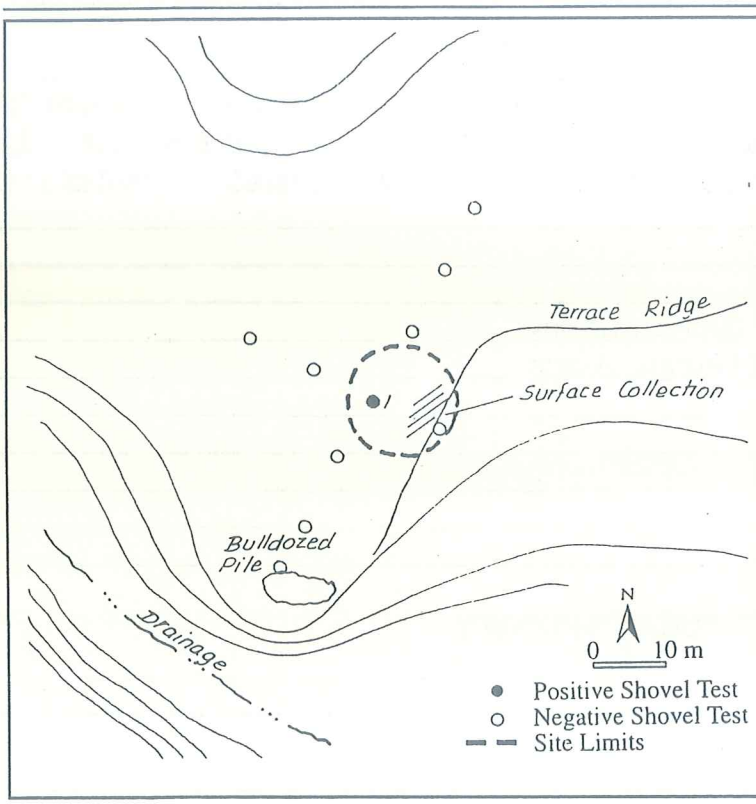
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

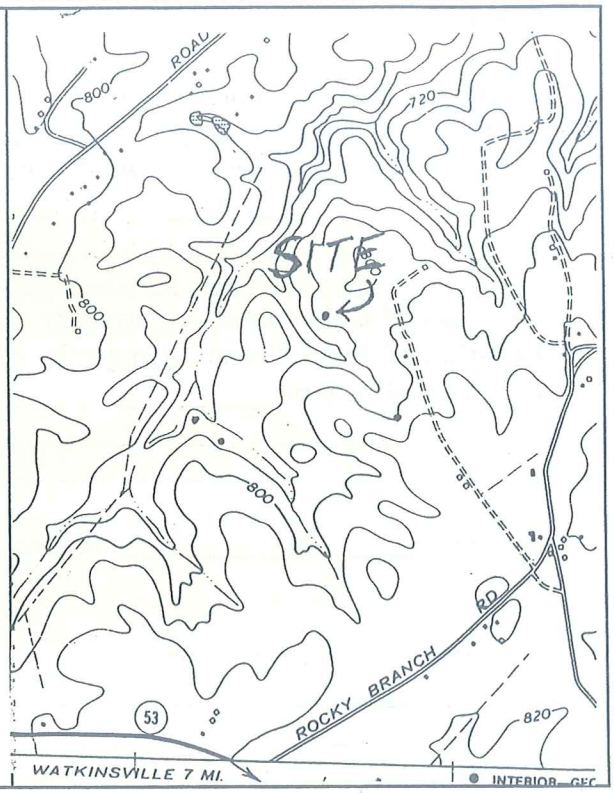
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC245

Institutional Site Number: FS6 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266600 **UTM North:** 3752380
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 20 meters **Width:** 20 meters **Elevation:** + - 260 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.): Lithic scatter
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture
Additional Information: Lithic scatter consisting of one positive ST and a surface collection. No further work required



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC245 **Institutional Site Number:** FS6

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/19/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: quartz ovate biface, CP chert utilized biface thinning flake, quartz core fragment, quartz tertiary flake

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic

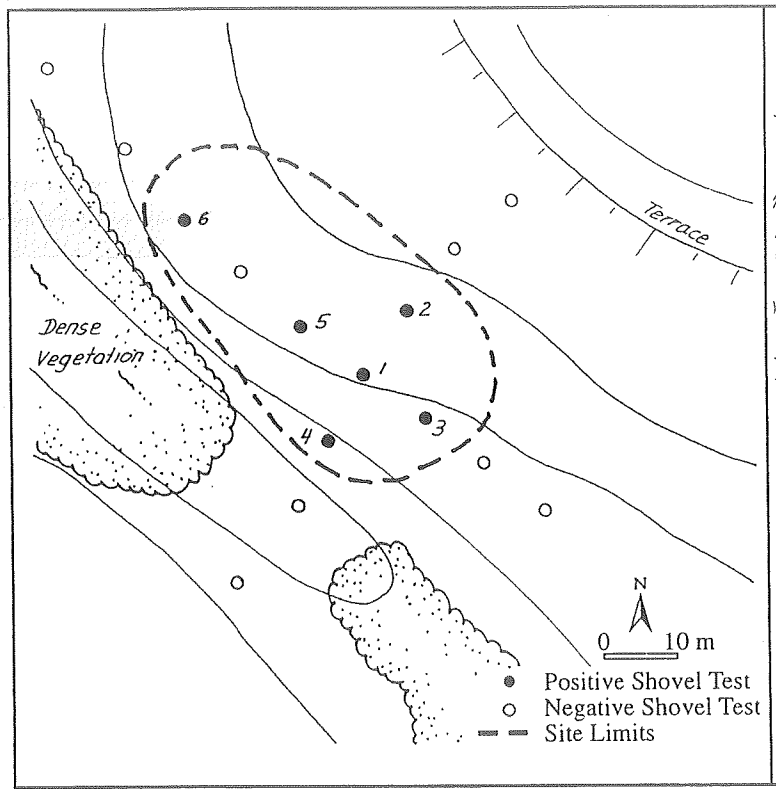
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

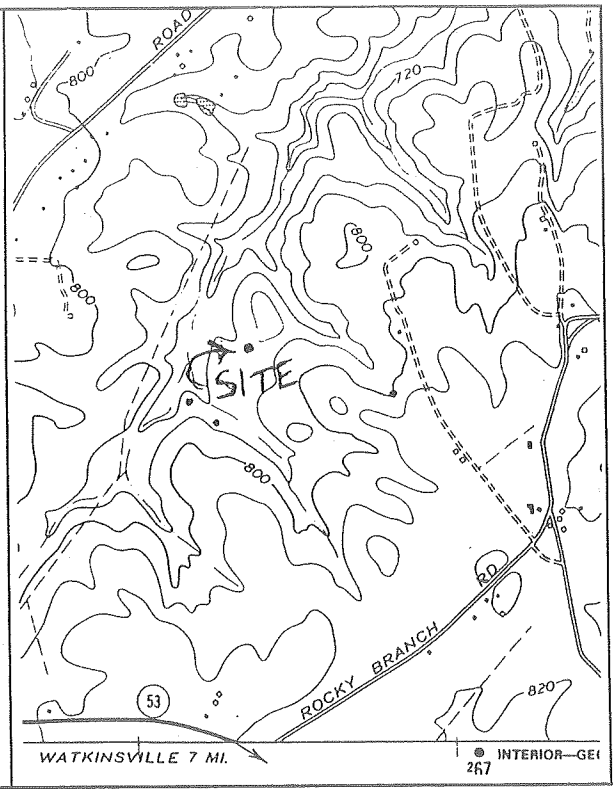
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC246

Institutional Site Number: FS7 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266420 **UTM North:** 3752240
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 55 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 235 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.): House/farmstead
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Slope off the side of a ridge
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture
Additional Information: This is a completely destroyed house site with some 19th/20th century artifacts. It was discovered by surface survey near some "hen & chick" daffodils. After shovel testing all dense vegetation in the drainage was checked but no building materials were located.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC246 **Institutional Site Number:** FS7

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/20/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: ud whiteware fragments, Albany slip glazed stoneware fragments, Bristol glazed stoneware fragment, banded yellowware fragment, plain porcelain sherd, clear flat glass, aqua flat glass, clear bottle glass, aqua bottle glass, amber bottle glass, cobalt blue bottle glass, glass jar liner, wire nail, cut nail, slate pencil fragment, olive green bottle glass, brick fragment, thin cast iron fragment, amber snuff bottle lid

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens

Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens

Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late 19th/20th century

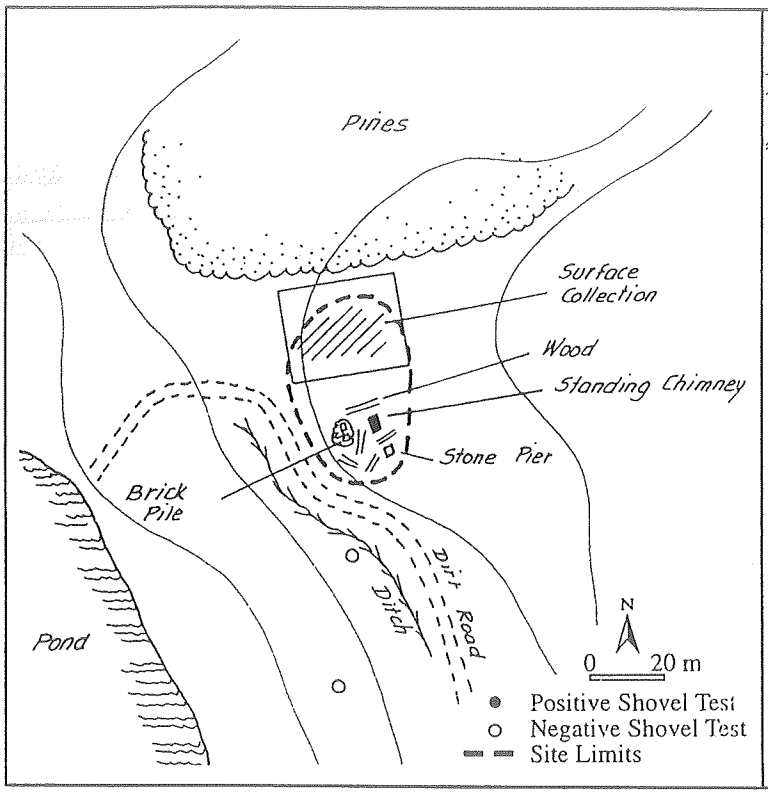
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

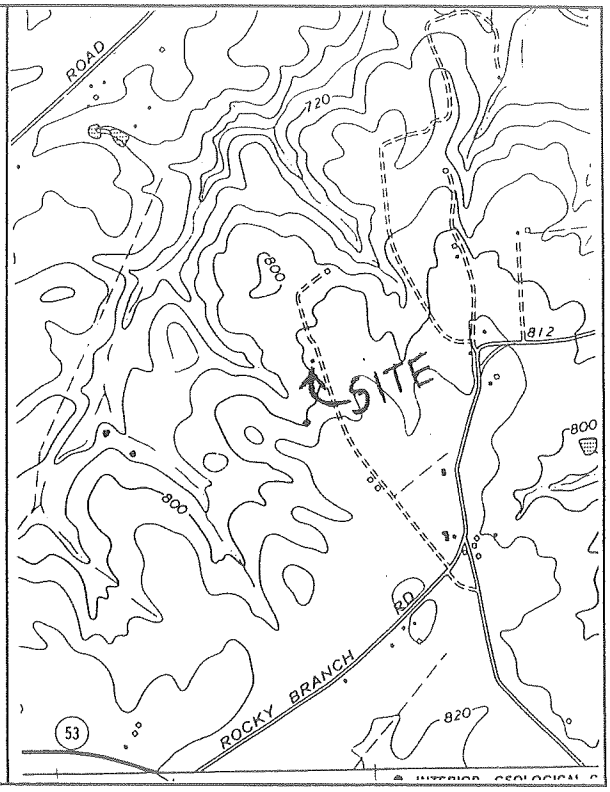
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC247

Institutional Site Number: FS8 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266860 **UTM North:** 3752250
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 45 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 244 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.): House/farmstead
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Cultivated
Additional Information: This is a fallen house site with a standing chimney and one visible pillar. There are house boards in piles with round nails in them. There is also roofing tin mingled with the boards. A brick pile lies in front of the chimney.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC247 **Institutional Site Number:** FS8

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/20/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: Albany slip glazed stoneware fragments, plain whiteware fragments, molded rim whiteware sherd, plain porcelain sherd, amber bottle glass fragment, amethyst glass bottle stopper, clear bottle glass fragments, iron harness ring

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late 19th/20th century

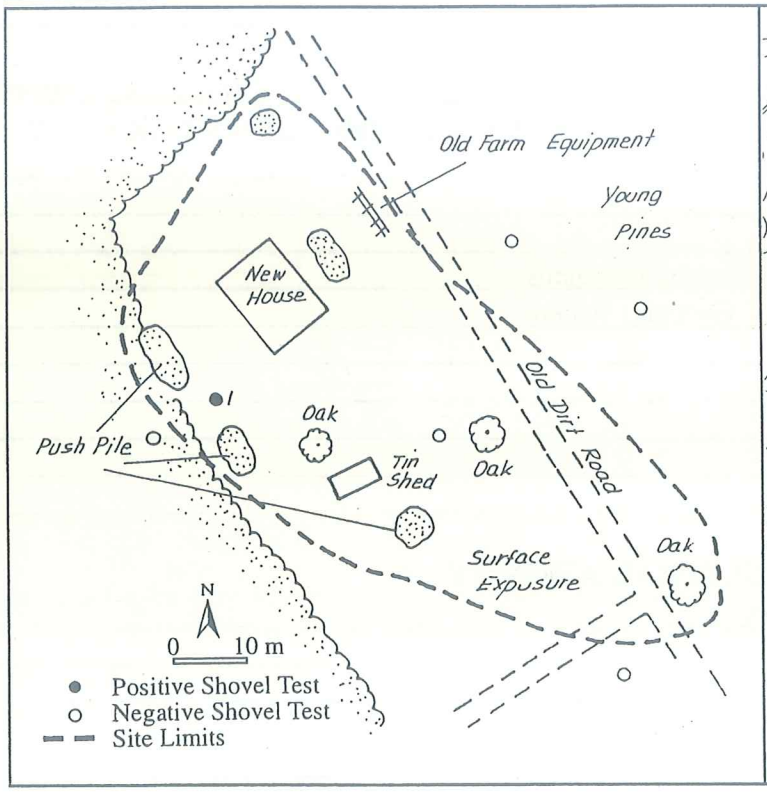
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

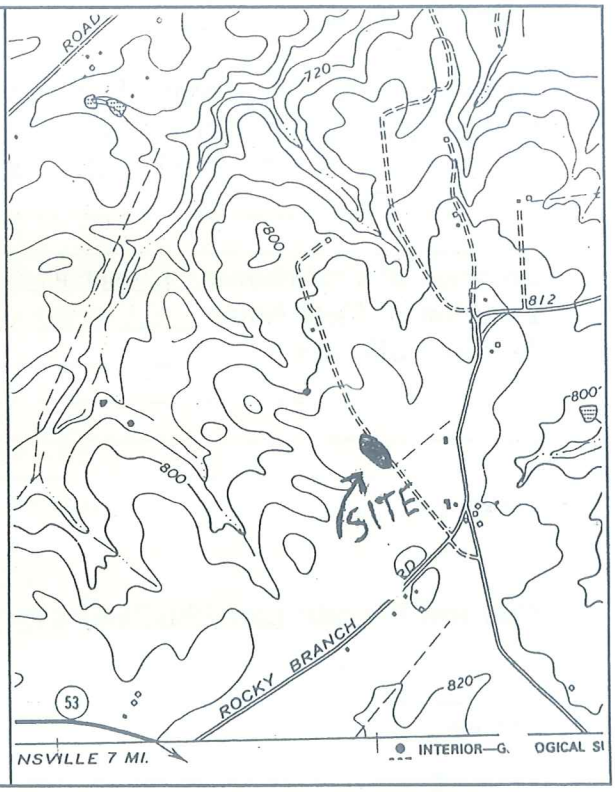
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC248

Institutional Site Number: FS9 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 267030 **UTM North:** 3751860
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 100 meters **Width:** 45 meters **Elevation:** + - 254 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.): House/farmstead
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Select timbered
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture
Additional Information: Remains of older farmhouse recently demolished. New home is being constructed on site - exposure only in road (90%), elsewhere 20%.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC248 **Institutional Site Number:** FS9

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/21/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: plain whiteware sherds, blue transfer print fragment, banded yellowware sherd, amber bottle glass fragment, carnival glass fragment, green/white sandwich glass fragment, plain porcelain fragment, clear bottle glass fragment, piece of coal

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 20th century

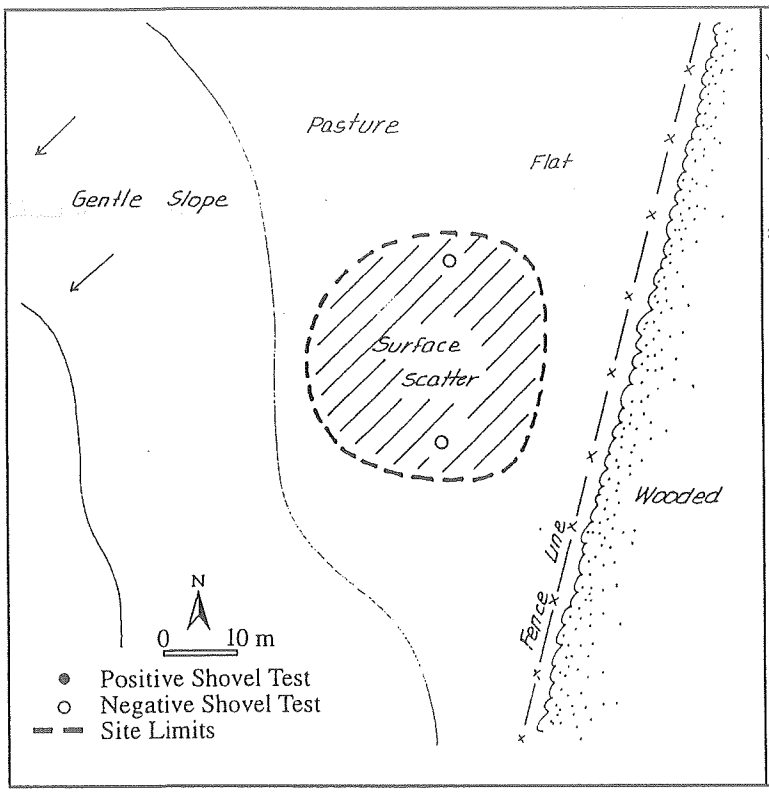
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

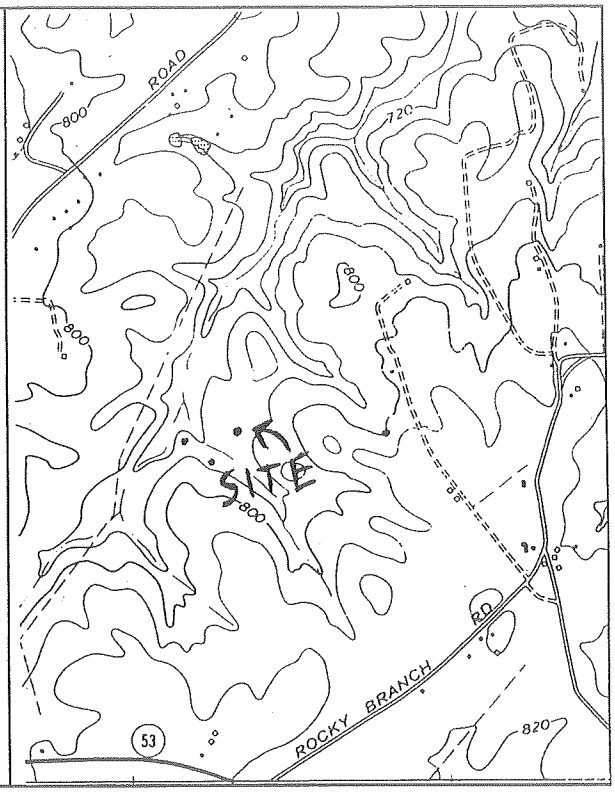
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 24, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC249

Institutional Site Number: FS10 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266380 **UTM North:** 3752070
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 30 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 236 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.): House/farmstead
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Upland flat
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture
Additional Information: Site location was given by owner of property Mrs. Cassie Hammond. House was moved in the 50s or 60s to farmstead of Hammonds for a barn - now fallen in. Size measured at 32x32 ft, probably 4 rooms



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC249 **Institutional Site Number:** FS10

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/25/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: plain whiteware fragment, banded yellowware fragment, amber bottle fragment, clear bottle glass fragment, cobalt blue bottle glass fragment, carnival glass fragment, milk glass jar liners

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 20th century

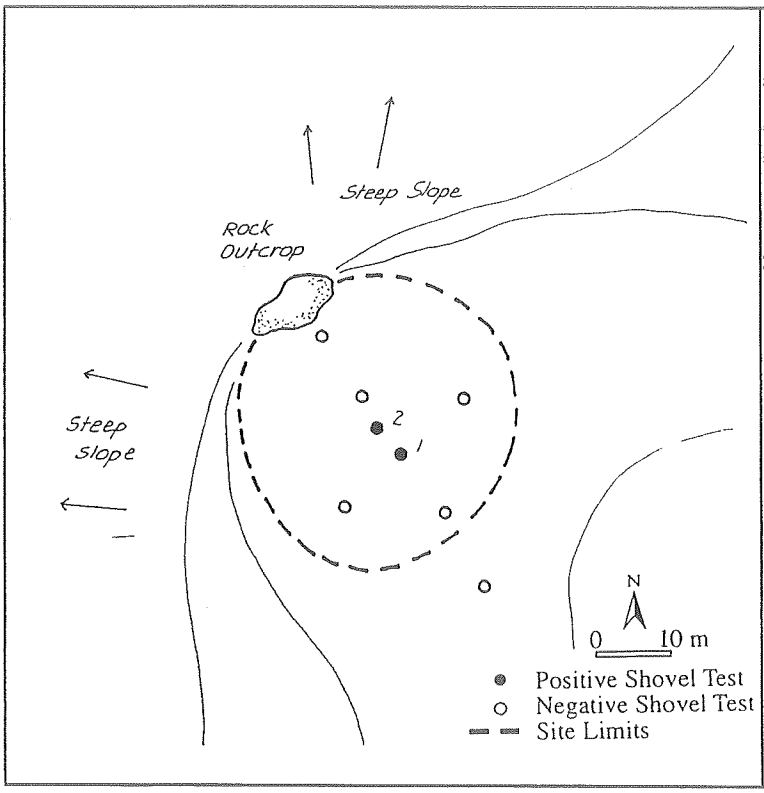
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

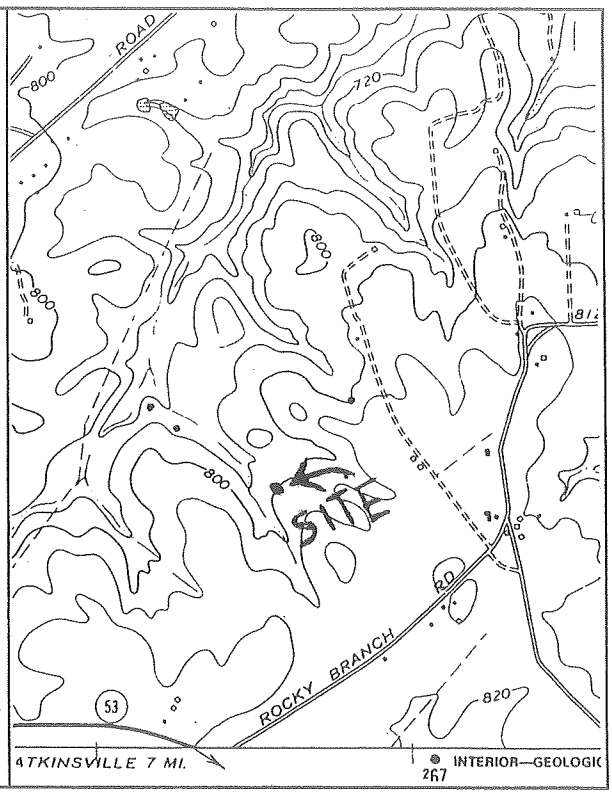
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 27, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC250

Institutional Site Number: FS11 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266580 **UTM North:** 3751800
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: meters **Width:** meters **Elevation:** + - 244 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.): House/farmstead
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Knoll on ridge nose
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture
Additional Information: Located by landowner Mrs. Hammond who remembers only a chimney at the location. Chimney dismantled by Cecil Hammond in the 50s or 60s. House predates Hammonds.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC250 **Institutional Site Number:** FS11

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/25/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: amber bottle glass fragment, flat glass fragment, clear bottle glass

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late 19th/early 20th century

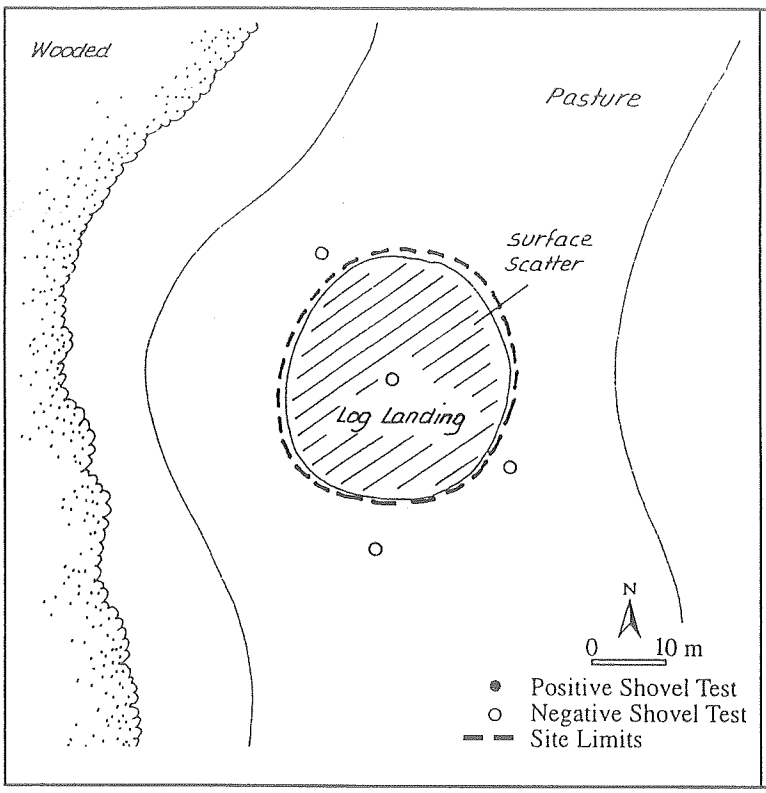
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

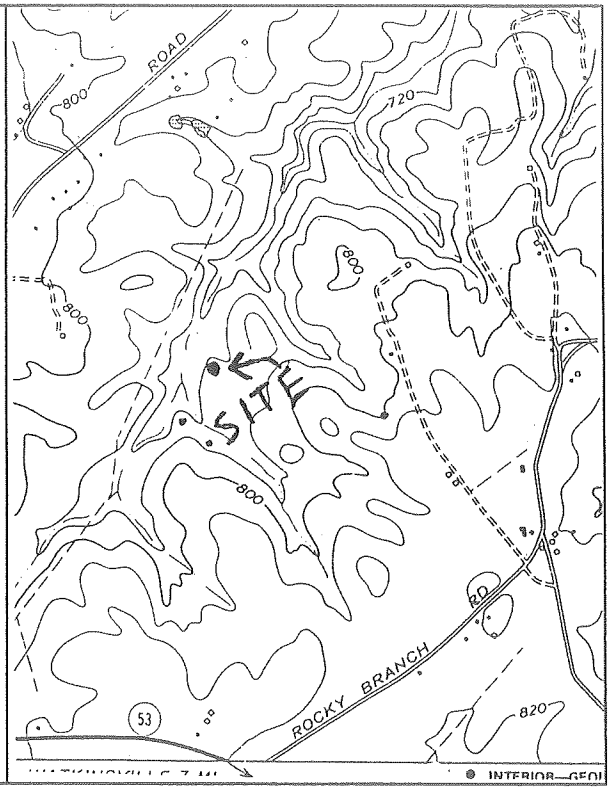
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 27, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9OC251

Institutional Site Number: FS12 **Site Name:**
County: Oconee **Map Name:** Statham **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17 **UTM East:** 266300 **UTM North:** 3752350
Owner: W. Cecil Hammond **Address:** Watkinsville, Georgia
Site Length: 30 meters **Width:** 30 meters **Elevation:** + - 233 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.): Lithic scatter
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Knoll on ridge nose
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Clearcut
Additional Information: Very high probability area - knoll overlooking floodplain. Site recently used as a log landing, excellent surface exposure. Sparse lithic scatter of high quality quartz consisting of all late stage debris and tools



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC251 **Institutional Site Number:** FS12

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: Spray irrigation facility construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: R. Jerald Ledbetter **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 3/25/97

Report Title: Archeological Survey of the Hammond Tract, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: quartz unifacial scrapers, crystalline quartz utilized flake, quartz tertiary flakes, quartz biface thinning flake, quartz flake fragments, quartz shatter

Location of Collections: University of Georgia, Athens
Location of Field Notes: University of Georgia, Athens
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Early Archaic

Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
March 27, 1997	R. Jerald Ledbetter	Southeastern Archeological Services

APPENDIX B
VITA OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

R. JERALD LEDBETTER

Education

B.S., 1971, Biology, Union University, Jackson Tennessee

Areas of Specialization

Artifact Illustration
Large Scale Excavations
Paleoindian-Archaic Lithic Analysis
Metal Conservation

Professional Experience

1983-present	Staff Archeologist, Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia
1982	Field Director, Testing of 40My78, Cypress Creek Watershed Project, Tennessee; Cultural Resource Consultants, Nashville
	Assistant Principal Investigator and Laboratory Director, Testing of Site 40Sw71, State Route 149 Relocation Project, Stewart County, Tennessee; Memphis State University
	Field Director, Survey Phase of the Caldwell Sewer Improvement Project, Laurens County, Georgia; Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens
	Backhoe Consultant, Deep Testing Phase of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project, Roane County, Tennessee; Building Conservation Technology, Nashville
1981	Field Assistant, Little Bear Creek Lake Survey, Franklin County, Alabama; Memphis State University
	Crew Member, Buffalo Island Testing Project, Mississippi County, Arkansas; Soil Systems, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas
	Field Director, Survey Phase of the Proposed Baldwin County Water Systems Improvements Project, Baldwin County, Georgia; Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens
1980-1981	Field Director, Mitigation of 40Tr35 and 40Tr36, Hartsville Nuclear Power Plant Project, Trousdale County, Tennessee; Memphis State University
1980	Field Director, Survey and Testing Phase of Butler Creek Pipeline Corridor, Richmond County, Georgia; Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens
1980	Crew Member, Testing Phase of Kings Bay Project, Camden County, Georgia; University of Florida

Professional Experience, continued

1979	Field and Laboratory Director, Phase Two Testing of Cedar Creek Watershed Project, Coweta County, Georgia; University of Georgia
	Field and Laboratory Director, Phase One Survey of Cedar Creek Watershed Project, Coweta County, Georgia; University of Georgia
	Crew Member, Testing of the Denney Site, 40Sm69, Smith County, Tennessee; Memphis State University
1977-1979	Field Director and Backhoe Operator, Subsurface Testing Phase of the Wallace Dam Project, Greene County, Georgia; University of Georgia
1977-1978	Field Assistant, Mitigation of 9Ge10, Wallace Dam Project, Greene County, Georgia; University of Georgia
1978	Crew Member, Survey of Proposed Franklin-Hartsville transmission line, Smith and Franklin Counties, Tennessee; Memphis State University
1977	Crew Member, Survey of the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico; Pennsylvania State University
	Field Assistant and Backhoe Operator, Mansker Creek Mitigation Project, Davidson County, Tennessee; Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashville
	Laboratory Assistant, Fort Loudon Project, Monroe County, Tennessee; Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashville
1976-1977	Crew Member, Fort Loudon Project, Monroe County, Tennessee; Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashville
1976	Crew Member, Pinson Mounds Project, Chester County, Tennessee; Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashville

Professional Affiliations

Society for Georgia Archeology
Georgia Council of Professional Archeologists

Publications

Dear Isabel: Archeological Correspondence A.R. Kelly and Isabel Patterson 1934-1953. 1995. R.J. Ledbetter, editor. Lamar Institute Publication 33.

Paleoindian and early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A View from Georgia. 1994. *Ocmulgee Archaeology 1936-1986.* Co-authored with David G. Anderson, Lisa D. O'Steen, Daniel T. Elliott, Dennis Blanton, Glen T. Hanson, and Frankie Snow.

The Grayson Site: Late Archaic and Late Woodland Occupations in the Little Sandy Drainage. 1993. Kentucky Heritage Council. Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen.

Publications, continued

Upland Mississippian Occupation in the Allatoona Area. 1992. *Early Georgia* Vol. 20(2). Co-authored with Adam King.

Late Archaic/Early Woodland Structures from the Mill Branch Sites, Warren County, Georgia. 1992. *Early Georgia.*

Paleoindian Period Archaeology of Georgia, 1990. Co-authored with David Anderson and Lisa O'Steen

A Comment on the Research Value of Upland Lamar "Plowzone" Sites. 1988. *The Profile* 60-61:5-6.

Recent Paleoindian Research in Georgia. 1987. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 4:47. Co-authored with David G. Anderson, Lisa O'Steen, Daniel T. Elliott, and Dennis Blanton.

Late Mississippian Settlement North of the Oconee Province. *The Profile* 54:9-12. Co-authored with Lisa O'Steen.

Paleoindian Sites of the Inner Piedmont of Georgia: Observations of Settlement in the Oconee Watershed. 1986. *Early Georgia.* Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen, Daniel T. Elliott, and William W. Barker.

Chert of Southern Oconee County, Georgia. 1981. *Early Georgia* 9:1-13. Co-authored with Stephen A. Kowalewski and Lisa O'Steen.

Papers Presented

Late Archaic/Early Woodland Structures from the Mill Branch Sites, Warren County, Georgia. 1991 Meeting of Society for Georgia Archeologists, Augusta.

Paleoindian Research in Georgia. 1991. Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast, A South Carolina Perspective. Co-authored with David G. Anderson and Lisa D. O'Steen.

Paleoindian and Early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A View from Georgia. 1986. Ocmulgee National Monument 50th Anniversary Conference, Macon. Co-authored with David G. Anderson, Dennis Blanton, Daniel T. Elliott, Lisa O'Steen and Glen T. Hanson.

Paleoindian Sites of the Inner Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. 1983. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, South Carolina. Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen and Daniel T. Elliott.

Settlement and Demography: the Wallace Survey. 1978. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta. Co-authored with Paul R. Fish and Greg Paulk.

Technical Reports and Manuscripts

Golf, Transportation, & the Archaic Period: Archeology for the Bobby Jones Expressway Extension Project. 1994. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Co-authored with Daniel T. Elliott and Elizabeth A. Gordon.

Technical Reports and Manuscripts, continued

Archeological Testing Of The Morehead Site, 8BY804, Bay County, Florida. 1994. Prepared for The United States Air Force, Tyndall Air Force Base. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Co-authored with Thomas H. Gresham, and Thomas W. Neumann.

Archeological Data Recovery at 9JO6, The Arthur Tarver Site, Jones County, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for Macon Water Authority, Macon. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Co-authored with Chad O. Braley, William Moffat, and T. Jeffrey Price.

Archeological Investigations At Mill Branch Sites 9wr4 And 9wr11 Warren County, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for J.M. Huber Corporation, Wrens, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Sinclair Hydro Project, Baldwin, Hancock, and Putnam Counties, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen and Karen G. Wood.

Archeological Survey of Riverwalk South, Rotary Park to Fort Benning, Columbus, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for Columbus Water Works, Columbus, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

Archeological Survey of the South Commons, Columbus, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for Columbus Water Works, Columbus, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

Archeological Survey and Site Testing of the Proposed Police Headquarters Complex, Columbus, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for City of Columbus, Georgia. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Co-authored with Thomas H. Gresham and John S. Lupold.

Archeological Investigations of the Vulcan Tract, Bartow County, Georgia. 1994. Prepared for Vulcan Materials Company, Inc. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Days Crossroads, Flood Prevention Project, Clay County, Georgia. 1992. Prepared for USDA Soil Conservation Service. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

An Inventory of Gordon Willey's WPA Era Collection from the Arthur Tarver Site, Jones County, Georgia. 1992. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

Archeological Investigations at the Pumpkin Pile Site (9Po27), Polk County, Georgia. 1992. Prepared for the Soil Conservation Service. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

An Archeological Testing of a Portion of 9FU4 at the Site of the Proposed Riverside Road Pump Station, Roswell, Georgia. 1991. Prepared for Jordan, Jones and Goulding, Inc. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Cool Branch Substation and Georgetown-Cool Branch Transmission Line, Quitman County, Georgia. 1991. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. With contributions by Dr. William R. Chapman.

An Inventory of Surface Material: Three Sites in the Theriault Locality, Burke County, Georgia. 1991. Prepared for Dr. Forest Kellogg. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

Technical Reports and Manuscripts, continued

A Cultural Resource Survey of Tracts in the Daniel Boone National Forest, McCreary, Leslie, Clay, Jackson, Menifee and Rowan Counties, Kentucky. 1990. Submitted to Daniel Boone National Forest, Stanton Ranger District, Stanton, Kentucky.

The Grayson Site Phase III Investigations of 15CR73, Carter County, Kentucky. 1991. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. in association with Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. Prepared for Mr. Keith Parsons, Superintendent, City of Grayson. Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen.

Archaeological Testing of Five Sites in the Big Sinking Creek Oil Field, Lee County, Kentucky. Draft report submitted to the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Stanton Ranger District, Stanton, Kentucky. Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen and Kristen Gremillion.

Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Timber Harvesting Areas on Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina. 1990. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Co-authored with Chad Braley.

The Upper Oconee Reservoir Project: An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Four Alternative Configurations. 1990. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Jordan Jones and Goulding, Inc. Co-authored with Chad Braley.

Archeological and Historical Investigations at Florence Marina State Park, Walter F. George Reservoir, Stewart County, Georgia. 1989. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Co-authored with Chad Braley.

Archeological Investigations of the Mill Creek Site. 1989. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for City of Americus. Co-authored with Thomas Gresham, Robbie Ethridge, and Jeffrey Price.

The Paleoindian Occupation of Georgia. 1989. Georgia Archaeological Research Design Papers. Co-authored with David G. Anderson and Lisa D. O'Steen.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Mill Branch Impoundment, Warren County, Georgia. 1988. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for J.M. Huber Corporation, Wrens, Georgia. Co-authored with Thomas Gresham.

Rush: An Early Woodland Site in Northwest Georgia. Draft. 1988. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta. Co-authored with W. Dean Wood.

Scared Corn and Rich Mountain: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Oglethorpe Power Corporation's Proposed Hydroelectric Facility, Pickens County, Georgia. Draft. 1988. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Tucker, Georgia.

The Pig Pen Site: Archeological Investigations at 9Ri58, Richmond County, Georgia. Draft. 1988. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta.

An Archeological Assessment of Allatoona Lake Area. 1987. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Co-authored with W. Dean Wood, Karen G. Wood, Robbie F. Ethridge, and Chad O. Braley.

Technical Reports and Manuscripts, continued

Cultural Resources Survey of Allatoona Lake Area. 1987. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Co-authored with W. Dean Wood, Karen G. Wood, Robbie F. Ethridge, and Chad O. Braley.

Archeological Testing at 1Mn30, Eureka Landing, Monroe County, Alabama. 1987. Draft Report. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for U.S. Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Co-authored with Thomas H. Gresham, Karen G. Wood, Chad O. Braley, and Paul S. Gardner.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed East Watkinsville-Mars Hill Transmission Line, Oconee County, Georgia. 1987. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation. Co-authored with Chad O. Braley.

Laffingal Clearcut Survey. 1986. University of Georgia Manuscript No. 350, Athens. Co-authored with Charlotte A. Smith.

A Cultural Resources Survey of the Mt. Zion Substation, Carroll County, Georgia. 1986. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Tucker, Georgia.

Cultural Resources Review of the Fort Benning, Georgia, Master Plan. 1986. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Co-authored with Jean L. Spencer.

Archeological Investigations at Mistletoe State Park, Columbia County, Georgia. 1985. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. Co-authored with Karen G. Wood and Cynthia Miller.

Archeological Investigations at 9Sw113, St. James, Georgia. 1985. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Tucker, Georgia. Co-authored with Cynthia A. Miller and Chad O. Braley.

A Cultural Resources Survey of Lock and Dam Park, Floyd County, Georgia. 1985. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the Rome-Floyd County Recreation Authority, Rome, Georgia.

A Cultural Resources Survey on a Portion of Mistletoe State Park, Columbia County, Georgia. 1985. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lumpkin to Louvale Transmission Line, Stewart County, Georgia. 1985. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Tucker, Georgia. Co-authored with Lisa D. O'Steen.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lumpkin Substation and Transmission Line, Stewart and Randolph Counties, Georgia. 1984. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Tucker, Georgia.

A Cultural Resource Survey of the Harbor Widening, Savannah, Georgia. 1984. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. Prepared for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Co-authored with Roy R. Doyon.

Preliminary Report, Archaeological Testing on a Portion of Site 40Sw71 impacted by State Route 149 Relocation, Cumberland City, Stewart County, Tennessee. 1982. Memphis State University. Prepared for

Technical Reports and Manuscripts, continued

the Tennessee Department of Transportation, Nashville. Co-authored with David R. Stevenson and David H. Dye.

An Archaeological Survey of the Caldwell, Georgia, Sewer Improvements. 1982. Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Water System Improvements, Baldwin County, Georgia. 1981. Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

A determination of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Eastern Portion of 40Tr27, Duncan Tract, Off-site Borrow Area I, Hartsville Nuclear Power Plant, Hartsville, Tennessee. 1980. TVA Division of Land and Forest Resources, Norris, Tennessee.

A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Butler Creek Sewage Pipeline Corridor. 1980. Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia. Co-authored with Roy Doyon and W. Dean Wood.

Phase Two Archaeological Investigations in the Cedar Creek Watershed, Coweta County, Georgia. 1979. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

An Archaeological Survey of Structure 9 M, Cedar Creek Watershed, Coweta County, Georgia. 1979. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Wallace Dam Project, Backhoe Testing Program. 1978. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.