Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract

Chatham County, Georgia



July 2021

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CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

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Management Summary

On May 24 and 25, 2021, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey of the proposed redevelopment at the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. The proposed project consists of redeveloping the project tract into a transitional and emergency use shelter by the Salvation Army that will include the construction of several buildings, paved driving and parking areas, and paved sidewalks. The project tract is located near the vicinity of the historic Ten Broeck Race Course where the largest sale of enslaved Africans in Georgia, known as the Weeping Time, occurred on March 2 and 3, 1859. The investigation consisted of an archaeological survey of the 11-acre project tract and detailed archival research regarding the project tract history. The goals of our investigation included identification of all archaeological resources located within the project tract, providing definitive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations for each resource, and determining if the Weeping Time event took place within the project tract. This investigation was carried out for the City of Savannah by personnel qualified under the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (36 CFR Part 61) and in accordance with the City of Savannah Archaeology Resource Protection Ordinance (Sec. 8-13001-8-13009) and standards set forth by the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists [GCPA] 2019).

Background research conducted on Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) along with previous reports identified no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Portions of two previous investigations (Baughman 2013; Erickson 2006) are located just within, or adjacent to, the project tract; neither of these investigations recorded any archaeological sites. In addition, one previously recorded archaeological site (9CH1374) is located within a 500-foot buffer of the project tract. Three additional previously recorded sites (9CH688, 9CH1191, and 9CH1373) and nine additional previous cultural resources investigations are located within a 1.0-kilometer (0.6-mile) radius of the project tract. All four of these nearby previously recorded archaeological sites are located outside of the project's APE. Therefore, no previously recorded cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed project.

One specific goal of the project was to conduct archival research to determine whether the project tract property was associated with the 1859 Weeping Time. **Our chain of title and historical research indicated that the project tract was not associated with the Weeping Time.** The project tract was a legally separate piece of property in March 1859 and historical records do not indicate a functional linkage between the project tract property and the adjacent racecourse (the documented location of the Weeping Time) until at least 1864, but more definitively after 1871.

Brockington's archaeological field survey included systematic visual examination and 30-meter-interval shovel test excavations within the project tract, as well as closer 10-meter-interval shovel test excavations in an area identified on the 1891 Blandford map as possibly containing structures related to the circa 1871 fairgrounds redevelopment. Our investigation identified one archaeological site (9CH1550), which is the remnants of the mid- to late twentieth-century Francis Bartow Homes housing project. Site 9CH1550 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and additional management considerations of this resource are not necessary. In addition, no archaeological remnants were identified within the project tract's APE that are associated with the Weeping Time event at the Ten Broeck Race Course or with the circa 1871 fairgrounds redevelopment auxiliary structures depicted on the 1891 Blandford map. **Therefore, the proposed redevelopment of the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract will not impact any NRHP-eligible archaeological resources, and archaeological resource clearance is recommended.**

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 Introduction

On May 24 and 25, 2021, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), conducted an intensive Phase I archaeological resources survey of the proposed development at the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. This investigation was carried out for the City of Savannah by personnel qualified under the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (36 CFR Part 61) and in accordance with the City of Savannah Archaeology Resource Protection Ordinance and standards set forth by the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists [GCPA] 2019). This survey complies with local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and ordinances concerning the management of historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) affected by development activities. These laws, regulations, and ordinances include:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470), as amended;
- 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties; and
- City of Savannah Archaeology Resource Protection Ordinance (Section 8-13001-8-13009).

The 11-acre project tract is located on the west side of Savannah immediately south of Augusta Avenue, west of U.S. Interstate 16, and north and east of West Old Lathrop Avenue. The entire project tract has previously been impacted by residential development during the mid- to late twentieth century. The project tract is also located in the vicinity of the historic Ten Broeck Race Course, where the largest sale of enslaved Africans in Georgia occurred over two days in March 1859, an event that has been referred to as the Weeping Time. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 show the location of the project tract.

The proposed project consists of redevelopment of the project tract into a transitional and emergency use shelter by the Salvation Army. This proposed redevelopment would include the construction of several buildings, paved driving and parking areas, and paved sidewalks. The area of potential effect (APE) for the proposed project is the entire 11-acre project tract.

Our project goals included the identification of all archaeological resources located within the project tract boundaries, providing a definitive NRHP evaluation for each resource, and determining if the project tract was part of the property historically known as the Ten Broeck Race Course, where the Weeping Time event occurred. This investigation consisted of background archival research to trace the project tract ownership and use over time, to locate previously identified cultural resources, and to assess the potential for new sites, as well as the completion of associated fieldwork and report production. Chapter 2 describes the methods of investigation. The environmental and cultural background of the project area is discussed in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 presents the results of the archaeological resources survey.

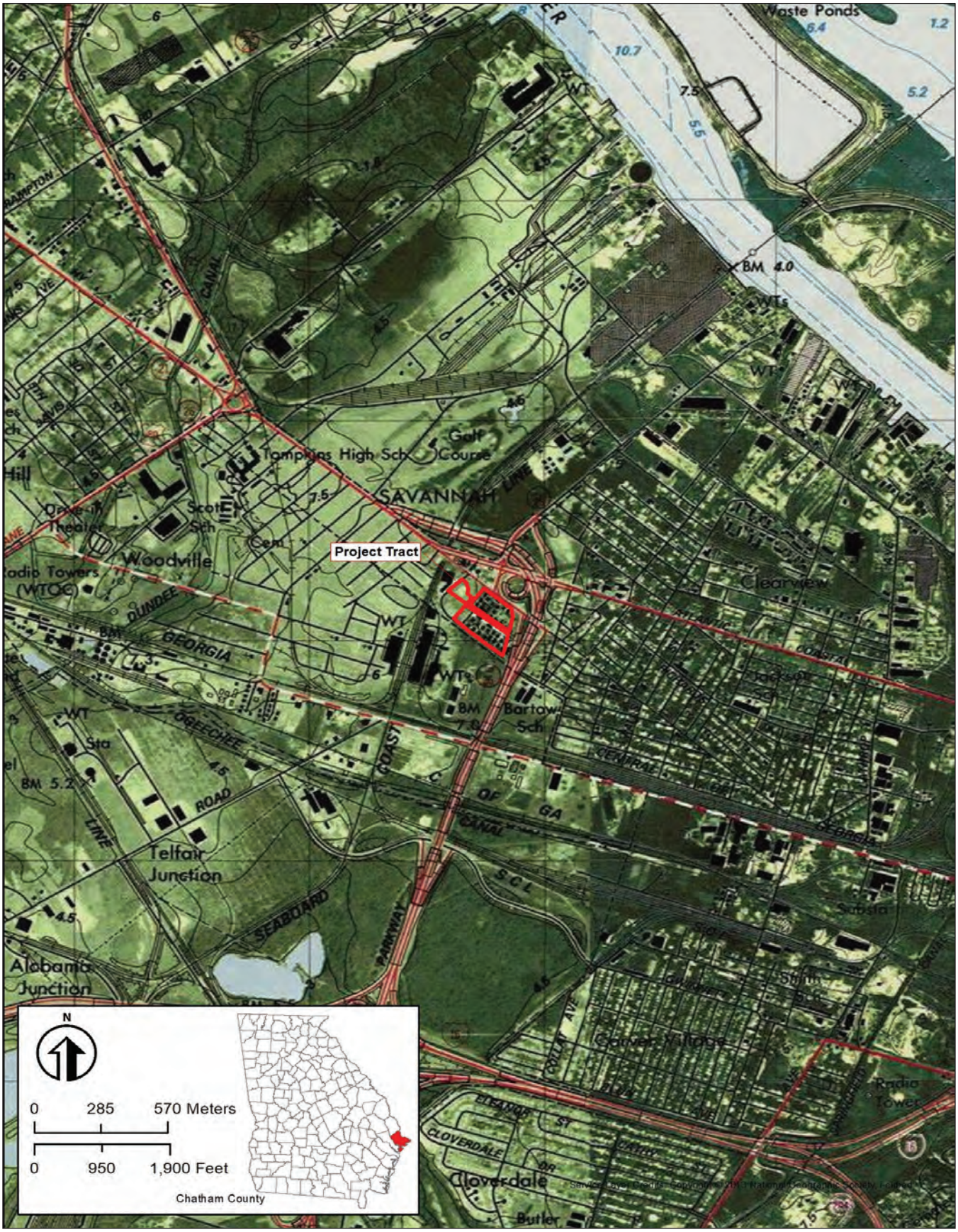

Figure 1.1 Project tract location (1980 *Garden City, GA* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey [USGS] topographic quadrangle).

Figure 1.2 Aerial view of the project tract.

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2.0 Methods of Investigation

The primary goal of this cultural resources survey is to document all archaeological resources within the project's APE, provide adequate information for a definitive evaluation of their NRHP eligibility, and determine if the project tract was part of the property historically known as the Ten Broeck Race Course, where the Weeping Time event occurred. In order to fulfill these goals, archival research and archaeological fieldwork were completed for the project tract.

2.1 Background Research Methods

Background research focused on documenting previously recorded cultural resources, their locations, and developing prehistoric and historic contexts. Background research was initiated with a search of Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) database maintained by the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Historic Preservation Division (HPD). We examined previously recorded archaeological and historic resources within 1.0 kilometer (km) (0.6 mile) of the archaeological APE. Digital data obtained from GNAHRGIS were georeferenced to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system. Maps were produced using ArcMap 10.7 GIS software (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. [ESRI] 2016) to plot the project location on appropriate USGS topographic quadrangles relative to any previously recorded sites.

In addition, archival research focused on numerous primary and secondary resources to provide information regarding past use of the project tract and, more specifically, to identify any relationship with the Weeping Time of March 1859. Sources included historic plats, maps, aerial photographs, tax records, local histories, technical reports, probate records, newspaper articles, and other similar data found locally or online. In addition, the project historians conducted a title history of both the project tract and the adjacent Ten Broeck Race Course. This involved deeds both at the Chatham County Courthouse as well as unrecorded deeds and records in the Chamlee-Sipple Collection at the Georgia Historical Society (GHS). Records at the City of Savannah Municipal Archives were reviewed and included historic maps, vertical files, and other historical information about the West Savannah area. The City of Savannah also provided previous historical information submitted with or in response to project redevelopment plans. While a complete search and review of GHS materials is currently limited due to renovation closures, Ms. Luciana Spracher, archivist with the City of Savannah, was particularly helpful in facilitating access to specific records (the Chamlee-Sipple Collection). Brockington also reviewed in-house collections from previous projects in the vicinity, which yielded two GHS-owned Central of Georgia Railroad (COGRR) maps covering the project tract. We also reviewed a variety of the most relevant secondary sources (Bailey 2017; DeGraft-Hanson 2010; Keber 2007). Finally, we also reviewed the most detailed contemporary source of the Weeping Time event (Thomson 1863).

2.2 Archaeological Field Methods

Archaeological fieldwork for this investigation consisted of systematic survey conducted in accordance with *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (GCPA 2019). Brockington carried out fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological resources survey on May 24 and 25, 2021. The archaeological field survey included systematic pedestrian and subsurface survey to determine the presence (or absence) of archaeological sites and other cultural resources in the project area.

2.2.1 Shovel Test Excavations

The property was inspected through pedestrian walkover and transects spaced at 30-meter (m) intervals along the entire project tract (Figure 2.1). Shovel tests were excavated at 30-m intervals along each transect except in areas of standing water, steeply sloped terrain (>15-degree slopes), or highly disturbed soils. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters (cm) (12 inches) in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through 0.64-cm (0.25-inch) wire mesh. Detailed notes were recorded on the condition of soils, stratigraphy, Munsell color, and number of artifacts. All shovel tests were back-

Figure 2.1 Approximate location of shovel tests excavated within the project tract.

filled on completion. All exposed ground surfaces within the project tract were visually inspected for artifacts and features. Project maps, field notes, and photographs are presently stored at Brockington's Savannah facilities.

Archaeologists and cultural resource managers utilize a variety of definitions for sites and isolated finds. For this project, a site was defined using the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (GCPA 2019). A site is an area containing three or more artifacts of a possible single occupation in a 30-m (100-foot) or less diameter of surface exposure; or where at least two artifacts from the same broad cultural period were recovered from the subsurface of an excavated shovel test; or where at least two shovel tests within 30 m (100 feet) were positive (contained one or more artifacts); or where surface or subsurface cultural features are present. A relatively small number of obviously redeposited artifacts, even if greater than three in number, would typically not be defined as a site without a compelling research or other reason. Similarly, artifacts of recent age (less than 50 years) would typically not be defined as a site without a compelling research or management reason.

Isolated finds are those locations with two or fewer artifacts that do not contain features or ruins. As noted above, an isolated find may be represented by more than two artifacts if the location has no utility of meaning for a research or other purpose. Isolated finds are not eligible for the NRHP; however, recordings of these finds include location and environmental data similar to that recorded for archaeological sites.

2.3 Curation

Project maps, field notes, and photographs have been prepared for storage at a federally approved repository for curation, based on standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections; Final Rule). Following completion of the final report of investigations, these materials will be transferred to the City of Savannah Municipal Archives for curation.

2.4 Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility

Cultural resources (i.e., districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects) are evaluated based on the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP as specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for Evaluation), sites can be defined as significant (i.e., eligible for the NRHP) if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association", and if they:

A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
C. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Technical information and guidelines for evaluating NRHP eligibility are provided by the National Park Service in several published bulletins (e.g., Savage and Pope 1998; Sherfy and Luce 1998; Townsend et al. 1993). The process for evaluating cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP includes categorizing the resource as a district, a site, a building, a structure, or an object; determining the appropriate context (prehistoric or historic) for the resource; determining whether the resource is significant under the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation; and determining whether the resource retains integrity (Savage and Pope 1998:3).

After a cultural resource has been assigned to a category (district, site, building, structure, or object), the historic context represented by the resource must be identified. According to the National Park Service, "the significance of a historic [resource] can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context" (Savage and

Pope 1998:7). Evaluating a resource within its historical context involves several steps. These include identifying the themes, geographical limits, and chronological period that the resource represents; determining how these themes are significant in the history of the area, state, or nation; determining whether the particular resource type is important in illustrating these themes through historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential; and determining the features that the resource must have in order to reflect these themes (Savage and Pope 1998:7-8).

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

3.0 Natural and Cultural Overview

Human adaptation in what we now know as Georgia has changed through time, as the natural and cultural settings have changed. While the physical environment provides humans with the materials necessary for maintaining life, the combination of physical and cultural events and processes presents limitations and/or opportunities for exploitation and adaptation to any given region (Wharton 1989). This chapter presents a brief overview of the natural and cultural setting in the project area.

3.1 Natural Setting

Chatham County is located within the Southern Coastal Plain Geophysical Province in the southeastern portion of Georgia. Hodler and Schretter (1986:16-17) indicate this area was formed as part of the Barrier Island Sequence, a process whereby:

> The advance and retreat of former sea levels have left six shoreline deposit complexes parallel to the present coastline in a step-like progression of decreasing elevations. Slight to moderate dissection of these former levels has allowed marshes to exist in poorly drained low areas.

These Pleistocene deposits formed at sea level fluctuated during periods of continental glaciation. They are considered to represent specific geologic terraces, based roughly on ranges of elevation above mean sea level (amsl) (i.e., Holocene deposits). In ascending order (from coastline inland) these complexes are: Silver Bluff (1.5 to 4.6 m amsl), Princess Anne (4.6 to 7.6 m amsl), Pamlico (7.6 to 13.7 m amsl), Talbot (13.7 to 22.9 m amsl), Penholoway (22.9 to 30.5 m amsl), and Wicomico (30.5 to 48.8 m amsl). Topographically, these former shorelines are represented by parallel sequences of ridges (former barrier islands), pine flatwoods (former sea marshes), and stream swamps (old tidal waterways) (Hodler and Schretter 1986:27). The project tract is located within the Pamlico shoreline complex. This terrace formed more than 100,000 years ago, making it available to the full range of human occupation in the region (DePratter 1979a).

The Coastal Marine Flatlands represent the youngest geologic deposits of Georgia's Coastal Plain. These interbedded sands overlay sandy clay dating to the Miocene and Pliocene epochs (Herrick 1965). Formation of these deposits was primarily sedimentary, with erosion of crystalline rocks from the Piedmont province as the predominant source. Herrick (1965) suggests that pre-existing Coastal Plain sediments (Miocene, Pliocene, and early Pleistocene) may have contributed to these deposits through erosion and redeposition.

3.1.1 Topography

Chatham County ranges in elevation from 0 to 17 m (approximately 0 to 56 feet) amsl. The topography consists principally of low marshes and river terraces between the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers. Terrain slope is steep only along the riverbanks and creek drainages. The region is drained by a series of small creeks feeding the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers. Much of Chatham County is urbanized as part of the City of Savannah, and it incorporates several barrier islands (Tybee and Skidaway being the largest) (Wilkes et al. 1974).

3.1.2 Climate

Chatham County averages approximately 127 cm (50 inches) of precipitation annually. The average summer temperature lies near 32°C (90°F), while the winter temperatures average near 16°C (60°F). Winter low temperatures occasionally fall to near 3°C (37°F), but infrequently below freezing. Fewer than 30 days per year result in temperatures of less than 0°C (32°F). The long growing season and lack of frost contributed to the development of a long history of intensive agriculture. During Euro-American occupation, the mild climate created the ability to harvest rice crops twice per year (Wilkes et al. 1974).

Summer and late fall humidity is high, usually fluctuating between 70 and 80 percent in the afternoon. Winter and early spring humidity is overall much lower. Frequency of rainfall is consistent throughout the year but increases slightly during the spring and summer months with regular strong thundershowers. During the late summer, hurricanes become fairly common. Although coastal

Georgia has, historically, been less frequently assailed by these storms than South Carolina and Florida, they have contributed to the success or failure of entire seasons of the rice crop (details about the devastating hurricane of 1854 are presented in Sullivan 1998:164-166). In sharp contrast, heavy rains in the absence of an incursion of saltwater into the rice fields can be extremely beneficial for rice production (Wilkes et al. 1974).

3.1.3 Soils

Soils are derived through the weathering, decomposition, and redeposition of Piedmont geological deposits. Hurst et al. (1981) indicate an overall distribution of alluvial unconsolidated sands, clays, and minor marls throughout the Coastal Plain. Hodler and Schretter (1986:36-37) describe "Atlantic Coast Flatwood" (same as Wharton's [1989] Coastal Marine Flatlands) soils as, "poorly drained... mostly sandy loam to sandy topsoils underlain by marine sands, loams, or clays. Soils generally have a high water table and are used mainly for timber production and pastures."

Soils in Chatham County consist predominantly of sand or sandy loams overlying loamy or clayey subsoil. The parent materials consist entirely of Quaternary sediments. The soils belong to the Kershaw, Chipley, Pelham, Ellabelle, Ocilla, Fuquay, Stilson, Albany, Ogeechee, Pooler, and Cape Fear Associations. All are poorly to somewhat poorly drained, excluding the excessively well-drained sands of the former and current barrier islands. All the associations are widespread throughout the Southern Coastal Plain (Wilkes et al. 1974).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey for Chatham County, two detailed soil types are found within the project tract (Table 3.1; Figure 3.1) (USDA 2021). Ocilla-Urban land complex, described as a somewhat poorly drained soil typically situated on interfluves, covers approximately 95.8 percent of the project tract. The remaining 4.2 percent of the project tract contains Ogeechee-Urban land complex (Okc), which is a poorly drained soil that is typically found in depressions, drainageways, and flats (USDA 2021). Past settlement and agricultural use tend to favor anhydric (dry) soils over hydric (wet) soils. Most archaeological sites tend to be situated on drier, anhydric soils. Therefore, the entire project tract has a soil type that is not favorable for containing an archaeological site.

3.1.4 Modern Fauna and Vegetation

Modern fauna of the Coastal Marine Flatlands are summarized by Wharton (1989), and include diverse species of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians. It is expected that a much wider variety of the extant fauna were available for exploitation during Pre-Contact and early Historic period habitation of this area. In addition to the more common species (e.g., white-tail deer, Virginia opossum, pine voles, field mice, short-tailed shrews, gray and fox squirrels, raccoon), less common mammals include the cotton mouse, cottontail rabbit, and nine-banded armadillo (Laerm et al. 1981). Birds of possible food value include dove, quail, turkey, and a variety of ducks, wading, and shore birds. Fishes found in nearby creeks and rivers include bluegill, black crappie, largemouth bass, catfish, yellow sucker, gar, eel, and minnows. A wide variety of snakes, including the kingsnake, rat snake, corn snake, southern hognose, coachwhip, pine snake, copperhead, and the pygmy and diamondback rattlesnakes, are in evidence. Amphibians are the striped and central newt, and several varieties of frogs.

Table 3.1 Soil associations encountered in the project tract.

Symbol	Soil Type	Drainage Class	Landform	Typical Profile	Probability	Acres	Percent in Tract
Ojc	Ocilla-Urban land complex	Somewhat poorly drained	Interfluves	Loamy fine sand over sandy clay loam	Low	10.5	95.8
Okc	Ogeechee-Urban land complex	Poorly drained	Depressions, drainageways, flats	Loamy fine sand over sandy clay loam	Low	0.5	4.2

Figure 3.1 Distribution of USDA soils within the project tract.

3.1.5 Paleoenvironment

During the last 10,000 years, a modern, somewhat xeric, forest probably covered much of the southeastern United States (Kuchler 1964; Sheehan et al. 1985; Wharton 1989). As the climate continued to warm, increased moisture augmented the northward advance of the oak-hickory forest (Sheehan et al. 1985). In a study by Sheehan et al. (1985) for the Richard B. Russell Multiple Use Area (Savannah River), palynological evidence suggests that spruce, pine, fir, and hemlock rapidly decreased in importance between 9,000 and 4,000 years before present (BP). By the mid-Holocene, the oak-hickory forest was gradually being replaced by pine-dominated woodland (Wharton 1989:12).

From 4,000 years BP to the present, slight cooling temperatures and limited increases in precipitation may have been responsible for subtle changes in lowland vegetation. The oak-hickory forests appear to have decreased in area and density and were slowly invaded or replaced by several conifer varieties. Early European explorers reported large pure stands of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) in the Coastal Plain. These stands have recently been replaced by slash pines (*Pinus elliottii*), particularly in low-lying areas where planted slash pine is said to dominate nearly 90 percent of the Pleistocene pine flatwoods (Wharton 1989:195).

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Overview of the Pre-Contact Era

The Pre-Contact occupation of the southeastern United States is best described in terms of changes in fundamental social systemics. During much of the past, Pre-Contact cultures maintained a lifestyle focused on the acquisition of locally available wild resources (hunting and gathering). The extant food and other basic resource procurement technology of the earliest eras favored small, mobile social groups that practiced migratory, or nomadic lifestyles. During times of economic stress, reliance on secondary resources, along with increased mobilization and trade with neighboring groups, supplemented the diet.

The cultural periods most associated with an intensive hunter-gatherer lifestyle are the Paleoindian (9500 to 8500 BC) and the Archaic (8500 to 1000 BC). These periods are further subdivided into categories based on resource procurement strategies, their inter-group relations, and the projectile point typologies developed through the years. The following discussions summarize findings of previous archaeological research in the region. The discussions focus on the Georgia Coastal Plain, and emphasize technological change, settlement patterns, and site choice throughout the Pre-Contact era.

Paleoindian Period (9500 to 8500 BC)

Definite human occupation of the southeastern United States began during the Paleoindian period. The beginning of the period occurred during the late Pleistocene, which featured low sea levels and extended shorelines (Anderson et al. 1990). The glacial conditions of the late Pleistocene epoch characterize the early portions of the Paleoindian period, but the more temperate conditions of the early Holocene prevail by the end of the period. Based on data from several sites in western North America, Paleoindians are seen primarily as nomadic hunters. The association of Paleoindian artifacts with the remains of extinct fauna led early researchers to believe Paleoindian subsistence focused on Ice Age megafauna; however, more recently this view has changed. Although megafauna were certainly exploited, wild plant foods and smaller game were probably a significant part of the Paleoindian subsistence strategy.

Native Americans responded to this environment by living in central camps or villages and periodically visiting temporary camps to gather resources (Anderson et al. 1990). This adaptation, referred to as a "collector" or "logistical" strategy, warranted tool assemblages tailored for extended resource procurement (Anderson et al. 1990). Over most of North America, the remnants of the Paleoindian period include a distinctive tool assemblage. Isolated finds of fluted lanceolate projectile points and associated hearths or ephemeral features characterize the Paleoindian period in the Southeast. The fluted lanceolate projectile points average 7.6 cm in length and exhibit parallel or slightly convex sides, concave bases, and a distinctive narrow, vertical flake (a flute) removed from each face of the blade. Other, somewhat less distinctive features of Paleoindian lithic assemblages include bifacially flaked knives,

endscrapers, burins, and gravers (Griffin 1967; Kelly 1938; O'Steen et al. 1986).

Perhaps the greatest source of information regarding the Paleoindian period in the Southeast, specifically Georgia, has come from the distribution and variety of projectile points dating to this time. The wide range of projectile point forms allows the Paleoindian period to be divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late or Transitional. The Early Paleoindian subperiod features large fluted Clovis-like projectile points (Anderson et al. 1990). Smaller variant forms of this basic design can be placed in either the Early or Middle Paleoindian subperiod. The Middle Paleoindian subperiod is characterized by unfluted lanceolate and fluted or unfluted broad blade forms. These include the Cumberland, Suwannee, and Simpson projectile point types (Anderson et al. 1990). The Late Paleoindian subperiod features Dalton, Quad, and Beaver Lake point types, which are smaller than previous forms. They feature ears, concave bases, and basal thinning. Evidence of tool sharpening, often to the point of exhaustion, is present in the serrated edges of Dalton projectile points (Anderson et al. 1990). Such evidence is not found during the earlier Paleoindian subperiods, suggesting this activity is linked to the climatic changes that occurred at the end of the Paleoindian period.

The distribution of Paleoindian projectile points in the Southeast suggests Native Americans occupied smaller areas during this period (Anderson et al. 1990). Portions of the Georgia Coastal Plain show no evidence of settlement until the end of the Paleoindian period and the beginning of the Archaic period. Large numbers of Dalton projectile points located in the lower Southeast and in southern Georgia support this argument (Anderson et al. 1990). There are several theories for the lack of Early and Middle Paleoindian sites along the Georgia coast: avoidance or minimal use, lack of quality lithic materials, and unfavorable environmental conditions (Anderson et al. 1990).

Very little substantial data concerning Paleoindian lifeways are known from the region. What is postulated tends to be adopted from the interpretations of more substantial remains and remnants from the Plains and western North America, assuming nomadic Pleistocene hunter-gatherers maintained a similar pattern of behavior regardless of region. Populations were sparse across most of Georgia. There are, however, some areas with concentrations of Late Paleoindian sites indicating a denser population or repeated seasonal re-use of local habitats. This may be especially true for the Oconee River region (Williams 1994:54, 2000:22-23). Other examples include the Theriault Site, a quarry in the Coastal Plain (Brockington 1971), and the Taylor Hill Site, a stratified deposit near Augusta (Elliott and Doyon 1981). The Taylor Hill site produced a high number of various stratified stone tools and points, leading archaeologists to interpret the location as a Paleoindian and Archaic residential or logistical camp (Anderson et al. 1990).

During the transition from sparse Paleoindian colonization to higher Archaic population densities, developments in technology mirrored the rise in populations. Smaller corner or side-notched projectile points gradually replaced large, heavy lanceolate types (Anderson et al. 1990; Bullen 1975; Coe 1964; Whatley 1984, 2001). This reflected not only a change in technological innovation but a shift in focus to smaller prey species (as opposed to now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna). It was during the later stages of the Archaic period that fiber-tempered ceramics (e.g., Stallings) developed, indicating a push toward a more sedentary settlement strategy (Fairbanks 1942; Sassaman 1993; Williams and Thompson 1999:120-121).

Access to some necessary resource determined the selection of site localities during periods of intensive hunting and gathering. These resources were mostly prey species, wild plants, and lithics. Natural barriers to movement prevented colonization in some instances. Groups were aggregated according to complex territorial arrangements that evolved early on and probably shrank considerably as populations increased or seasonal rounds developed based on smaller prey species (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

One settlement strategy, initially posited by Anderson and Hanson (1988), suggests a seasonal round wherein migration occurred across the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Provinces. The pattern may have involved winter/spring use of the Coastal Plain, and fall/summer use of the Piedmont. The agglomeration of sites near the fall line indicates a

propensity for fording rivers where they are most shallow (north of the fall line) while maintaining such a seasonal round.

Early Archaic Period (8500 to 6000 BC)

The Early Archaic is generally perceived as an adaptive response to the changing post-Pleistocene (Holocene) environment. This period is characterized by a gradual shift in subsistence strategies, with an increasing reliance on hunting small game and the procurement of wild plant foods (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Relevant research by Chapman and Shea (1981) indicates that the exploitation of a broad range of local resources was achieved much earlier than previously thought. Chapman and Shea (1981) suggest that trends in settlement and subsistence practices throughout the Archaic can best be interpreted as the result of adaptive responses to a variety of cultural and environmental conditions. These factors influenced change within several distinct regional settings. While the general density of populations is thought to have increased during the Early Archaic period, there is evidence for the persistence of certain cultural traditions initiated during Paleoindian times. Specifically, the tendency toward the development of subregional technological traditions and the attachment of groups to particular places in the landscape are practices shared by Paleoindian and Early Archaic groups (Anderson 1990; Bridgman Sweeney 2013; Sassaman 2010).

The Early Archaic period is distinguished from the preceding Late Paleoindian period based on the technological change from large, fluted projectile points to simpler, smaller, and more diverse point types. Archaeological remains diagnostic of this period include ovate, stemmed, and beveled quartz bifaces; corner- and side-notched projectile points; hafted endscrapers; and flaked stone adzes. Chert remained a popular lithic raw material, and diagnostic projectile points of this period include Hardaway, Dalton, Palmer, and Kirk (Coe 1964). In Georgia, the Big Sandy, Palmer-Kirk, Kirk Corner Notched, and Kirk Stemmed are among some of the new projectile point forms being made during this period. Wear patterns observed on these tools suggest that Native Americans used them to kill, butcher, and skin animals as well as shape wood (Stanyard n.d.).

Very little is known about the Early Archaic period in the Georgia Coastal Plain. O'Steen's (1983) research in the Oconee River drainage in the Piedmont leads to general inferences concerning Early Archaic settlement and social organization that may be applicable to the project region. She suggests a multilocational settlement system for the Early Archaic, focused on seasonal exploitation of faunal and floral resources and proximity to lithic raw materials. Primary site types consist of seasonally utilized residential base camps, often located at tributary confluences, on high terraces, and at river shoal areas. Smaller, scattered, resource extraction loci often were situated in a variety of ecological zones.

A regional analysis of Early Archaic social group dynamics revealed evidence for interactions among macroband territories throughout the Coastal Plain (Bridgman Sweeney 2013). Social boundaries apparently were relatively permeable, such that large-scale social networks promoted the development of distinct subregional technological traditions (i.e., point "types" known as Taylor, Bolen, and Big Sandy) within the Early Side-Notched Horizon. Early Archaic groups in the Savannah and Ogeechee River drainages evidently interacted most frequently with their contemporaries to the northeast, in the Santee-Cooper River drainages. According to this study, Early Archaic groups regularly practiced cross-drainage movement well beyond their basic economic needs, aggregating with neighboring groups at places such as the Ocmulgee River social boundary area in central Georgia (Bridgman Sweeney 2013).

Middle Archaic Period (6000 to 4000 BC)

The climatic changes that occurred during the Middle Archaic period influenced settlement, subsistence strategy, and technology (Dragoo 1975:11). Between 6000 and 4000 BC, the post-glacial Altithermal brought a period of warmer and drier conditions. The temperate climate and abundant food resources provided optimal environmental zones suitable for exploitation by Middle Archaic populations (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). The Middle Archaic period shows an increase in more permanent settlement, particularly in the large river valleys. This is perhaps most indicative of the establishment of intra-regional territories by discrete tribal, ethnic,

or familial units. During this period, one begins to see the characteristics of seasonality and continual seasonal rounds within restricted territories. This is expanded in the Late Archaic period.

Three projectile point/knife types dominate the Middle Archaic period. These point types include Stanly (triangular blade point with narrow, straight-sided, vertical stem), Morrow Mountain (isosceles triangle blade with contracting stem), and Guilford (lanceolate point with the widest point near the center) (Coe 1964:35-43). While quartz was widely used throughout the rest of Georgia, usage of chert continued on the coast due to its local availability (Stanyard n.d.). Other artifact types characteristic of this period are ground and polished stone tools (e.g., atlatl hooks, nutting stones, grinding stones and pestles, net sinkers), a variety of bone tools, flaking tools, and scrapers (Ford and Willey 1941:333; Griffin 1967:178; Stoltman 1978:715; White 1988:53).

It is important to note that few Middle Archaic projectile points have been found in sites on the Georgia coast. The reason for their absence comes from the environmental conditions during this time. Dry intervals characterized the mid-Holocene, which may have limited the availability of water along the coast (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Native Americans, therefore, were less likely to utilize these areas during the Middle Archaic period (Elliott and Sassaman 1995).

Habitation sites during this period were located primarily on well-defined floodplains, while temporary activity areas were often situated on upland ridges (Ford and Willey 1941; Griffin 1967). These sites are described as lithic scatters/hunting camps and are composed of light to dense deposits of quartz and chert thinning flakes and tools. While the few recorded sites indicate little change in habitation location during the Early and Middle Archaic periods in southeastern Georgia, White (1988) suggests Native American groups utilized a broadening range of resources.

Late Archaic Period (4000 to 1000 BC)

The Late Archaic period is a time of considerable population growth, regional adaptation, and an inter-regional exchange of raw materials (Griffin 1967:178-179). A greater reliance on riverine resources and the varied hunting of large and small game may have pushed Late Archaic populations toward long-term settlement within specific environmental zones (Dragoo 1975:12-13; Elliott and Sassaman 1995; Griffin 1967:180).

The introduction of pottery is the primary development of the Late Archaic distinguishing it from the preceding periods. The Late Archaic is often further divided into preceramic and ceramic phases. In the coastal region of Georgia, fiber-tempered pottery is identified with the St. Simons Phase occupation (2200 to 1100 BC). St. Simons can be further divided into subphases (St. Simons I and St. Simons II), which equate to Stallings subphases II and III, respectively, for the interior and coastal regions of South Carolina. St. Simons I ceramics feature fiber tempers and plain surface decorations. St. Simons II ceramics feature surface decorations including incisions, punctations, and grooves (Stanyard n.d.). St. Simons pottery occurs as large flat-bottomed shallow bowls, with jars being a rare occurrence (Sassaman 1993:19). Construction technique is by pinched slabs, though coiling may have been added by the end of the period (Sassaman 1993:66-67). The Stallings ceramic sequence is similar to the St. Simons sequence, and is also divided into two subphases: Stallings II and Stallings III (Stanyard n.d.). Stallings II ceramics feature fiber tempers and plain surface decorations. Stallings III ceramics feature surface decorations including punctations, incisions, and grooves. Both Stallings ceramic subphases include simple bowls as the most common vessel form (Stanyard n.d.).

Late Archaic diagnostic lithic artifacts include Savannah River stemmed projectile points (a triangular blade with square shoulders and a vertical stem with straight or concave base; Coe 1964:44), grooved axes, net sinkers, steatite vessels, bone and antler tools, and a variety of shell ornaments (Coe 1964:113; Griffin 1967:180). A smaller variant of the Savannah River point, the Otarre (Keel 1976), is associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic period (Garrow 1984). Other projectile point types associated with this period include the Elora, Kiokee Creek, and Ledbetter, all of which exhibit the same general designs: triangular blades, straight or slightly contracting stems, and straight bases (Stanyard n.d.).

The subsistence systems remained static between periods, but it appears that settlement be-

comes increasingly sedentary. The development of fiber-tempered pottery may have been in response to the decrease in nomadic lifestyle, or the prolonged occupation of preferred sites. The majority of Late Archaic sites on the Georgia coast are comprised of shell middens or shell rings, with few having non-shell contexts (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). The shell middens and shell rings are often located adjacent to major river or stream channels in the seaward areas of estuaries. It is theorized that shell midden sites represent strategically located base camps that provided access to marine and terrestrial resources (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). In observing these coastal sites, it is clear shellfish were an important resource to Native Americans living in the region. The level of their significance, however, remains somewhat unclear. Some archaeologists believe shellfish were a central part of the economy, while others believe shellfish merely supplemented an already diverse marine diet enjoyed by Native American groups (Elliott and Sassaman 1995).

Determining the nature of the relationship between shell middens and shell rings resulted in several different ideas. Jim Michie postulates each shell midden site is associated with one or more shell rings that served as ceremonial centers or were the locations for other social activities (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Michael Trinkley, on the other hand, believes shell rings, like shell middens, represent intensive occupation locations, and served the same purpose as a base camp (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Chester DePratter argues that the shell middens and rings represent separate, permanent settlements occupied by a small number of families (Elliott and Sassaman 1995).

It is accepted that shell rings were created through the accumulation and merging of individual household middens over time (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). The shell rings and middens along the Georgia coast contain a variety of animal remains including fish, turtles, deer, raccoons, turkeys, rabbits, squirrels, and opossums. The most common plants found in shell middens and shell rings are hickory nutshells and acorns (Elliott and Sassaman 1995).

At the end of the Late Archaic period, shell midden locations shifted further inland. At the same time, they became smaller and more dispersed (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). This change is linked not only with a rise in sea level and estuary expansion, but also with a sociopolitical collapse that occurred throughout the region during the Late Archaic period (Elliott and Sassaman 1995).

It is inaccurate to consider changes in faunal procurement strategies or territorial boundaries between and within the Paleoindian and Archaic periods as a result from a single factor (such as climate change). Rather, a complex web of individual yet interdependent factors influenced the path taken in the evolutionary development of hunter-gatherers in the Southeast. The empirical study of Savannah River chiefdoms by Anderson (1994) is a detailed example of the ways in which very complex political and economic forces interact to manifest themselves in different ways. These later period manifestations clearly have their roots in earlier hunter-gatherer societies.

Settlement density in the Georgia Coastal Plain increased during the Late Archaic, while settlement location continues to be somewhat variable. Fish (1976:24) found patterns similar to those of the Middle Archaic period. Garrow (1984) recorded 17 Late Archaic sites: six in the Coastal Marine Flatlands and 11 in the adjacent Vidalia Uplands. Five of six Ceramic Late Archaic sites recorded on the Fort Howard Paper Company Tract in Effingham County were located within the Dasher Creek drainage, while the sixth site was found on the Mill Creek bluff (Smith and Elliott 1985a:138). Survey of the 1,000-hectare Savannah Quarters Tract resulted in the identification of no definite Late Archaic sites (Bailey et al. 1997). Survey of the 2,040-hectare Godley Tract resulted in the identification of one Ceramic Late Archaic site (9CH872) (Bailey and Poplin 1997; Hicks 1997; McMakin and Bailey 1997). Surveyors of the 520-hectare Morgan Tract identified no definite Late Archaic sites (Fletcher et al. 2003).

Early Woodland Period (1000 to 300 BC)

The transition from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland period was marked by a gradual increase in population and sedentism, and by the acquisition of several distinctive material and cultural traits. Early Woodland is correlated with increasing intra- and extra-regional trade (exemplified by more exotic items), developing social hierarchies, technological innovations in ceramics, and a presumed increase in political superstructures. Dwellings became more

permanent, situated in denser concentrations, and extended as part of more continuous settlements. The trend increased throughout the Middle and Late Woodland with the addition of mound building and greater emphasis on sedentary agriculture. Technological advances in pottery manufacture became widespread during this period, resulting in increased efficiency and productivity of food processing and storage. Horticultural activities during the Early Woodland period focused on domestication of different plants, such as chenopodium, sunflower, and amaranth (Dragoo 1975:17; Griffin 1967:180; Steinen 1995; Stoltman 1978:715).

A distinct break between Archaic and Woodland lithic artifact types is not always evident. Early Woodland artifact assemblages often contain stemmed (e.g., Swannanoa, Little Bear Creek) and triangular (Yadkin) projectile points (Coe 1964; Justice 1987). Early Woodland artifacts include ground stone manos and mortars, nutting stones, polished slate or copper spearheads, tubular stone pipes, and trade goods, such as red ocher, mica, and shell (Ford and Willey 1941:337; Griffin 1967:183; Stoltman 1978:718).

In addition to lithic artifacts, increasing amounts of pottery appear on Early Woodland sites. Wares are characteristically thick and low fired. Predominant vessel forms have flaring sidewalls, wide mouths, and flat to rounded bases (Griffin 1967:180; Stoltman 1978:717). In the coastal areas of Georgia, the Early Woodland period is represented by Refuge (sand-tempered ceramics exhibiting punctate, incised, dentate-stamped, and simple-stamped designs) and Deptford (coil-built vessels with simple, linear, and check stamping) ceramics. Refuge ceramics are usually tempered with grit, although some may be tempered with grog (Stanyard n.d.). Smith et al. (1981:86) observe stylistic affinities between many Refuge motifs and those of the Late Archaic St. Simons and Stallings ceramics, suggesting a developmental connection. Deptford ceramics appear to represent a long period of settlement stability, beginning at approximately 500 BC and often coinciding with St. Simons wares (Smith et al. 1981:86).

Early Woodland settlement in the Coastal Plain focused on utilization of floodplain areas and stream-based resources. Smith and Elliott (1985a:138) indicate increases in overall site size and suggest a preference for site locations along Dasher Creek and the bluff overlooking Mill Creek throughout the Woodland period. Fish's (1976:24) results concur with these locational preferences, based on mapped Early and Middle Woodland sites. Garrow (1984:49) recorded nine Early Woodland sites along a transmission corridor, predominantly in the Vidalia Uplands section. Numerous Early to Middle Woodland sites were recorded on the upland areas adjacent to small drainages on the Delta Plantation Tract in Jasper County, South Carolina (Poplin et al. 1990), northeast of the project area. Survey of the 1,000-hectare Savannah Quarters Tract resulted in the identification of no definite Early Woodland sites (Bailey et al. 1997). Investigators of the 2,040-hectare Godley Tract identified two Early Woodland sites (9CH872 and 9CH873) (Bailey and Poplin 1997; Hicks 1997; McMakin and Bailey 1997). Surveyors of the 520-hectare Morgan Tract identified no definite Early Woodland sites (Fletcher et al. 2003).

Middle Woodland Period (300 BC to AD 600)

The Middle Woodland period represents a time of population growth and increased cultural complexity. Increased site size and density, the appearance of large earthen mounds containing elaborately furnished graves, the emergence of agriculture, the development of ceremonialism, and a complex inter-regional trade network characterize the Middle Woodland period (Dragoo 1975:18-19; Griffin 1967:183; Steinen 1995; Stoltman 1978:717). Native Americans living on the Georgia coast and Coastal Plain during this period usually lived in large permanent villages. Nearby locations along the marsh edges and in interior lands were used for specific activities such as resource gathering and extraction (Stanyard n.d.). The similarities in settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and ceramic decorations suggest that coastal and inland sites regularly communicated and exchanged ideas and resources (Stanyard n.d.).

The artifact assemblages of the Middle Woodland period remain virtually unchanged from the Early Woodland. In the Coastal Plain, medium to large stemmed projectile points are still present (i.e., Baker's Creek and Stemmed Copena), as are larger triangular arrow points such as Copena and Yadkin

(Cambron and Hulse 1975; Justice 1987). Stone artifacts include stemmed knives, ground stone celts, and rough slate or shale hoes (Caldwell 1958:46; Ford and Willey 1941:337).

Specialized tools, utilized during this period in trade or as grave goods, included copper implements, deer bone awls, beaver and bear teeth, and exotic lithic material (Griffin 1967:183-186; Stoltman 1978:717-718). While Hopewell-influenced artifacts, such as copper panpipes, earspools, cut mica, and platform pipes, have been found in Middle Woodland components in northwest Georgia (Jefferies 1976), Smith and Elliott (1985a:11) cast doubt on the influence of this trade network on cultures of the Georgia Coastal Plain.

Middle Woodland period ceramics in the Coastal Plain exhibit a continuation and refinement of previous forms and motifs. Deptford ceramics feature a variety of decorations including plain, linear check stamped, check stamped, simple stamped, cord marked, and bone incised (Stanyard n.d.). Deptford Simple Stamped and Check Stamped vessels are the material culture markers for this period. However, Garrow (1984:50) notes the presence of cord-marked sherds (designated Deptford Cord Marked by DePratter [1979b]) at a number of Middle Woodland sites. Deptford ceramics have a fine to medium sand temper and are primarily fashioned into cylindrical jar shapes (Stanyard n.d.). Smith et al. (1981:88) and Fish (1976) suggest the introduction of Wilmington wares (grog tempered and cord marked) near the end of this period.

Surveys in the Georgia Coastal Plain suggest overall population increases and variability in site selection for Middle Woodland settlement. As noted above, Fish (1976) and Smith and Elliott (1985a) agree preferences were shown for settlement in areas with easy access to floodplain and stream resources. Garrow (1984:51) documented 16 sites with Middle Woodland components; three were found in the Coastal Marine Flatlands and 13 were recorded in the Vidalia Uplands. As noted above, Poplin et al. (1990) recorded Early to Middle Woodland sites on the Delta Plantation Tract, on the opposite bank of the Savannah River in South Carolina. Investigators of the 1,000-hectare Savannah Quarters Tract identified no definite Middle Woodland sites (Bailey et al. 1997). Investigators of the 2,040-hectare Godley Tract identified two Middle Woodland sites (9CH872 and 9CH873) (Bailey and Poplin 1997; Hicks 1997; McMakin and Bailey 1997). Surveyors of the 520-hectare Morgan Tract identified one Middle Woodland site (9CH1027) (Fletcher et al. 2003).

Late Woodland Period (AD 600 to 900)

The Late Woodland period within the Georgia Coastal Plain has not been documented as extensively as preceding cultural periods. Described as a transitional phase, the Late Woodland represents a continuation and an expansion of previous lifeways (e.g., agriculture, village occupation, ceremonialism; Dragoo 1975:19-20; Steinen 1995; White 1988:87). Despite the relative rarity of habitation sites directly attributable to the Late Woodland period (Caldwell 1958; Garrow 1975; Wauchope 1966), several sites (e.g., Kolomoki, Early County, Georgia) provide data on material culture, architecture, community planning, and subsistence (Sears 1956).

Due to similarities between Late Woodland and Mississippian cultures, several authors (e.g., Fish 1976; Hanson et al. 1981) group these two periods (as they occur in the Coastal Plain) together. At the end of the Woodland period, the scattered populations living along the coast began to be colonized and acculturated by the chiefdom societies living further north and west in the Etowah and Oconee River valleys (Stanyard n.d.). The subsequent social and economic changes mark the beginning of the Mississippian period in the Georgia coastal zone.

The Late Woodland artifact assemblage, although poorly represented, is reasonably well-documented. Medium stemmed projectile points, similar to those associated with the Swift Creek site near Macon, Georgia (Wood et al. 1986) are typical, and small, straight-sided triangular points make their initial appearance (Justice 1987:224-225). Ground stone tools are more common than chipped tools, supporting the continued importance of plant food processing. Shell and bone were used to make a variety of tools including awls, picks, chisels, adzes, abraders, toggles, and ornaments (Stanyard n.d.).

The ceramic type most associated with the Late Woodland period in the Coastal Plain is Wilmington Cord Marked. This grog (ground sherd) tempered ware developed late in the Middle Woodland but

became dominant during the Late Woodland. Other typical Wilmington styles include fabric impression and simple stamping.

Sites with definitive Late Woodland components are not expected to be as common in the Coastal Plain relative to materials from other periods. Garrow (1984:51) recorded four such sites (two in the Coastal Marine Flatlands and two in the Vidalia Uplands) during a transmission line survey in Burke, Screven, Effingham, Chatham, Bryan, Long, Liberty, McIntosh, and Glynn Counties. Smith and Elliott (1985a) recorded two sites with Wilmington ceramics. Smith and Elliott (1985b), in their survey near Skidaway Island, identified eight sites, four of which contained Late Woodland components. Bailey et al. (1997) identified no Late Woodland sites during their survey of the 1,000-hectare Savannah Quarters Tract. Survey of the 2,040-hectare Godley Tract resulted in the identification of one Late Woodland site (9CH872) (Bailey and Poplin 1997; Hicks 1997; McMakin and Bailey 1997). Surveyors of the 520-hectare Morgan Tract identified no definite Late Woodland sites (Fletcher et al. 2003).

Mississippian Period (AD 900 to 1700)

The Mississippian period is a time of permanent settlements, increased religious and social complexity, and greater dependency on agricultural practices. An elaborate and complex iconography became widespread throughout the Midwest and Southeast during this time (Dragoo 1975:20-21; Griffin 1967:189-190; Smith 1978; Stoltman 1978:727). Throughout the Southeast, the most dramatic characteristics of this period were the construction of large, fortified villages and flat-topped earthen mounds utilized in political and religious functions. The structures publicly enhanced the social status of political leaders. A vast number of sources focus on the development and collapse of regional polities (e.g., Anderson 1994; Barker and Pauketat 1992; Blitz 1993; Braley 1996; Byrd 1991; DePratter 1991; Hudson et al. 1985; Marshall 1987; Muller 1997; Rogers and Smith 1995; Schnell and Wright 1993; Smith 1990; Thomas 1993), primarily from a processual perspective, but with a heavy emphasis on social stratification and regional spatial organization. The conclusion of the Mississippian period encompasses the tremendous changes that occurred within Native American culture after European contact.

Mississippian settlements were located primarily along major streams or rivers on large alluvial floodplains that provided easily accessible fertile soils suitable for agricultural activities. Griffin (1967:189) suggests, "it was the gradual shift to a substantial dependence on agriculture that tied the societies to specific localities, emphasized territoriality and ownership of land."

The study of most importance to the area is done by Anderson (1994) reflecting the nearby Savannah River Valley. He focuses on the "cycling" of political power in the region, postulating that changes in the organizational development of particular chiefdoms resulted from a number of primary motivating factors, including regional physiographic structures, climate, resource structure, agricultural/subsistence production, storage technology, tribute mobilization, prestige goods exchange, alliance networking, information flow, territorial boundary maintenance, population change, population movement, ritual institutions, authority structures, factional competition, and the nature of succession. Anderson (1994) addresses the development of chiefdoms in the region from the perspective of materialism and economic motivation, suffused with a strong socio-religious ideal and perpetuated by the exchange of exotic prestige goods.

Artifact assemblages during this period became more complex. Pottery is more diversified than that of previous cultural periods; there are clear functional differences in form and quality. Cooking bowls and storage containers are the most common form, but polished and decorated vessels also are prevalent. Trade goods include Coastal Plain shell, used in the manufacture of beads, drinking vessels, and elaborately decorated gorgets, as well as flint, copper, wood, and salt (Griffin 1967:189-191; Stoltman 1978:725-728). Fish (1976:19) lists a variety of small triangular (Caraway, Clements, Uwharrie) and pentagonal (Pee Dee) projectile points found on Mississippian sites in the Coastal Plain.

Mississippian ceramics common in southeastern Georgia are unique in their retention and refinement of several previously utilized decorative motifs and in their reintroduction of earlier designs. General agreement has been reached on a Mississippian ceramic sequence for the Georgia coast (Braley 1990; DePratter and Howard 1980; Smith et al. 1981). De-

pending upon the source, the St. Catherine's Phase (AD 1000 to 1150) is considered either transitional (Smith et al. 1981:89; Williams and Shapiro 1990), contemporaneous with the Savannah Phase (Crook 1984), or the earliest Mississippian manifestation on the Georgia coast (White 1988:108). Differentiated by clay (or fine grog) temper, St. Catherine's vessels generally are cord marked or net impressed; however, plain and burnished plain types have been defined (Stanyard n.d.).

Currently, the Savannah Phase (AD 1150 to 1300) is accepted as the initial period of Mississippian occupation in the Georgia Coastal Plain and usually is divided into two sub-phases. According to DePratter and Howard (1980:24), Savannah I (AD 1150 to 1200) includes fine cord-marked, plain, and burnished plain surface treatments. While DePratter and Howard (1980) consider check stamping a marker for Savannah II (their sequence consists of three phases), Braley (1990:71) includes check stamping (on large jars) within Savannah I and suggests plain carinated bowls were also produced. Savannah II (AD 1200 to 1300) is defined by the continuation of certain decorative motifs and the addition of complicated stamping (figure eights, figure nines, and bull's eyes; Caldwell and Waring 1939), particularly on large jars (Braley 1990:71).

The Irene Phase (AD 1300 to 1450) follows Savannah II and was defined at the type site (9CH1) near Savannah during excavations in the late 1930s (Caldwell and McCann 1941). This period is thought to represent the initial manifestation of the Lamar Culture on the Georgia coast, and is called "Climax Mississippian" by Garrow (1984:52). The Irene Phase represents the first clear archaeological manifestation of historically known tribal units (i.e., the Guale). As an outgrowth of the traditional settlement pattern, many of the Irene sites located in coastal Georgia correspond to Spanish and French accounts of Guale Indian villages. Irene I (AD 1300 to 1350) ceramics are coarse sand/grit-tempered exhibiting plain, burnished plain, and complicated stamped (variations on the filfot cross) surface treatments (DePratter and Howard 1980:24, 31). Braley (1990:71) lists large plain jars and reed punctate or noded rims as defining ceramic attributes. During Irene II (AD 1350 to 1450), incising is added as a surface treatment (bold on carinated bowls, scroll motifs on small jars), and appliqued or segmented rim strips are seen on large jars.

Based on several recent analyses, Braley (1990:99-100) follows Larson (1958) in suggesting the use of the designation "Pine Harbor Phase" (AD 1450 to 1575) to represent the last Mississippian/Lamar culture manifestation on the upper Georgia coast prior to European contact. Smith et al. (1981:91) describe Pine Harbor as "the temporal equivalent of Irene on the lower Georgia coast [except for] the presence of an additional ceramic type, McIntosh Incised." Other ceramic attributes of this phase are (Braley 1990:72):

> large jars with reed-punctated applique rim strips ... small jars with intricate incised motifs ... bold incising ... punctation ... carinated bowls with multiple-line incising.

In differentiating between early and late Mississippian periods, Garrow (1984:52) recorded six Mississippian sites (equally divided between the Vidalia Upland and the Coastal Marine Flatlands) and one Climax Mississippian site (in the Coastal Marine Flatlands). Studies by Fish (1976) and Smith and Elliott (1985a) were inconclusive regarding the presence of Mississippian sites in the Ebenezer Creek watershed and on the Fort Howard tract, respectively. Investigators of the 1,000-hectare Savannah Quarters Tract identified no definite Mississippian sites (Bailey et al. 1997). Survey of the 2,040-hectare Godley Tract resulted in the identification of one Mississippian site (9CH872) (Bailey and Poplin 1997; Hicks 1997; McMakin and Bailey 1997). Surveyors of the 520-hectare Morgan Tract identified no definite Mississippian sites (Fletcher et al. 2003).

3.2.2 Overview of the Protohistoric Era

This period encompasses the time after initial contact with Europeans, but before the loss of Native American political control over the region (AD 1540 to 1733). The beginning of this period is signaled by the DeSoto entrada; the period ends with the signing of the Treaty of Yamacraw Bluff (Savannah).

By the mid-1600s, historically known Native American groups such as the Cherokee, Coosa, Creek, Ocute, Calusa, and Apalachee inhabited Georgia. Unlike earlier Mississippian peoples, these groups

did not normally construct mounds, and it appears that there was a trend away from increasing social stratification (the formation of true social classes). There were well-established trade routes that linked individual regions with each other and areas outside the Southeast, but the regional political dominance of specific population centers had changed.

Spanish explorers arrived in Georgia during the second half of the sixteenth century, setting up forts (e.g., Castillo de San Marcos and Santa Elena) and Jesuit missions (e.g., San Diego de Satuache, San Phelipe, and Santa Catalina) along the coast (Worth 1995). The explorers traded items such as glass beads, clothing, metal tools, firearms, and rum extensively with the Native American groups they encountered, and regularly investigated interior lands. Among the first groups the Spanish encountered were the Guale. The Guale inhabited lagoon and marsh sections of the coast and lived in dispersed settlements along major rivers (Thomas 1993).

Larson (1958) posited the Irene/Pine Harbor phase as representative of the culture of the Guale Indians at the time of initial contact with Spanish explorers and missionaries (approximately AD 1540 to 1600). As contact and settlement intensified, this group became more dependent upon Spanish trade goods, such as metal tools, firearms, and alcohol, and began associating more closely with the expanding Spanish mission system. Increasing assimilation of European lifeways and decimation by European disease led to profound changes in aboriginal lifeways and material culture (Smith 1987). It is likely that disease introduced by the Spanish, and later the English, was responsible for the elimination of a very large percentage of the population (Wood 1989) and perhaps the role of regional polities as it transformed the elaborate political structure of the region. Ongoing warfare between Native American ethnic groups served to further weaken Native American populations already reduced by the effects of warfare with Europeans in the area. The introduction of new European material goods such as firearms and iron provided new tools of war to the Native American groups of the area. By the early seventeenth century, much of the population of coastal Georgia was transferred to mission sites located on barrier islands.

The Mississippian/Lamar culture recognized for the Georgia coastal area is the Altamaha/Sutherland Bluff Phase (AD 1575 to 1700; Braley 1990). Larson (1958) also associates this phase with the Guale during "the period of intensive contact after the establishment of the mission system and prior to its destruction by British raiders from the Carolinas" (Smith et al. 1981:91). Large bell-shaped jars and plates were produced, and red filming was applied, probably in imitation of European forms and decoration (i.e., Altamaha/San Marcos Pottery). Loop and strap handles were introduced for the first time to the coastal area. Vessel decorations are primarily simple, line block, check stamped, plain, or incised with bold or narrow lines. A minority are decorated with rectilinear complicated stamping (Braley 1990:72; DePratter and Howard 1980:31).

A number of Native American groups may have occupied the coastal region during the early protohistoric era. According to Lanning (1971:9-10), the Timucuans (from the southern Georgia coast) replaced the Guale on the northern coast during the seventeenth century. Swanton (1922) indicates the Lower Creek and the Yuchi settled along the Lower Savannah River during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Across the Savannah River in South Carolina, the Yamasee, Coosaw, Cusabo, Westo, and Savannah Indian groups held territory not yet claimed by the English or Spanish (Smith and Elliott 1985a:12). Most of what is now Georgia was inhabited during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries by members of what became known as the Creek Confederacy (Swanton 1922).

During the early 1700s, major European and Native American powers in the Southeast continually shifted alliances, conspiring and warring against each other to further their short- and long-term economic positions (Braley 1996; Thomas 1993). In an apparent bid to take advantage of the power struggle between the English and the Spanish, the Creek sided with the Yamassee against the English at Charleston in the Yamassee War (1715 to 1717). Although the war went well for the Native Americans initially, English reinforcements, along with superior weapons, allowed the South Carolinians to counterattack successfully, forcing the Yamassee and their allies to retreat to Florida and the West (Fretwell 1980:118). Consequently, the Yuchi moved

into the area and took over the lucrative deer skin trade for a time.

Apparently, other Native American groups achieved standing in the project region during the early eighteenth century. Soon after James Oglethorpe and his shipload of pioneer settlers landed at Yamacraw Bluff in February 1733, they were met by Chief Tomochichi of the Yamacraw Indians (Spalding 1977:19). This chief was instrumental in laying the groundwork for a treaty with the Lower Creek (Treaty of Yamacraw Bluff signed in May 1733), ceding the portion of Georgia containing the project area to the English settlers, despite continued trading visits and the presence of several smaller Native American groups to the north as late as 1750 (e.g., the Yuchi remained in villages along Ebenezer and Brier Creeks until 1763). This agreement ended Native American political control over the project region.

3.2.3 Overview of the Historic Era

Colonial Georgia (1733 to 1783)

Georgia became a Trustee colony in 1733 under the direction of James Oglethorpe, one of several London philanthropists interested in settling a portion of the American colonies with the poor and disadvantaged of England. The Trustees chose the location of this settlement to accomplish a number of goals. A settlement in this area (i.e., between Charleston and St. Augustine) would serve as a buffer between English and Spanish interests. Additionally, the Trustees hoped to produce a variety of semi-tropical exports, including silk, wine, and spices, to bolster the sagging economy. Finally, supporters of the colony urged development of strong trading ties with the natives in hopes of taking over this enterprise from the Spanish and French (Coleman 1982:2-4).

Oglethorpe and the Trustees encouraged groups from across Europe and of other faiths (the charter excluded only Roman Catholics) to settle in the colony of Georgia. A group of Jewish families was allowed to settle in Savannah soon after its initial founding (Spalding 1977:22). German Protestants settled at Bethany, and Quakers established a community at Wrightsborough, south of Augusta (Stokes 1982:124-125). Particularly noteworthy among those taking advantage of these offers was a group of German Lutherans who fled Salzburg to escape religious persecution. In 1736, after abandoning their original inland grant called Ebenezer, the Salzburgers settled the town of New Ebenezer, located north of Savannah on the Savannah River (Elliott 1988). According to Smith and Elliott (1985a:145), by 1740 these settlers had moved south along the Savannah River and Mill Creek and were farming the upland areas above the bluff.

While transportation throughout the area focused on the Savannah River and its tributaries, early attempts were made to link settlements over land. In 1735, Oglethorpe ordered construction of a road linking Savannah and Augusta, previously completed to Ebenezer. Despite providing a more direct route between these cities (140 miles [225.3 km] by land as opposed to 210 miles [337.96 km] on the meandering Savannah River), use of the river continued its dominance until after 1800 (Cooper 1960:30).

The Georgia colony developed and grew slowly. Although several grants were issued for lands near the Savannah River, few grantees attempted to settle the holdings. The three-year-long Yamassee Indian War had only just ended across the river in Beaufort District, and the area was still vulnerable to Native American and Spanish attack (Rowland 1987). Furthermore, initial limitations placed on land ownership, labor, production, and trade by the Trustees further retarded growth (Boorstin 1958:88-95). The 50-acre tracts originally granted to each family, and the prohibition against selling land or passing it on to any but the first male offspring, made continued survival on the inland pine barrens difficult, if not impossible. Life in the new colony of Georgia was extremely difficult; the unfamiliar and inhospitable climate resulted in disease, failed crops, and early death for many (Elliott 1990).

By 1750, the Trustees had repealed many of these restrictions and allowed industrious colonists to accumulate larger tracts of land. This paved the way for the establishment of plantations and the expansion of agricultural production. While slavery initially was prohibited, expansion of landholdings and the need for additional labor forced the Trustees to allow the enslavement of people in the colony after 1750. Failure to develop the silk industry led to diversification of crop production, introduction of

rice agriculture, and the growth of timber exports. In 1752, due to financial difficulties and pressure from the King, the Trustees relinquished their charter, and Georgia became a royal colony (Coleman 1982:11).

Establishment of a royal colony necessitated changes in political organization. The Georgia colony had been divided into two administrative districts or counties in 1741; the southern district had its governing center at Frederica, while the northern district was administered from Savannah (Spalding 1977:27). In 1758, Savannah County, the area encompassing the lower basin of the Savannah River, was divided into four parishes: St. Paul, St. George, St. Matthew, and Christ Church. Christ Church Parish was designated the area between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, including the project tract (Hemperley 1974:vii). With the onset of the Revolutionary War, Georgia became a state and Chatham County was established, including Little and Ogeechee Necks; Bryan County, which took Ogeechee Neck but not Little Neck, was created from parts of Chatham, Liberty, and Effingham Counties in 1793 (Gregory et al. 1953:14).

By the 1770s, Georgia was a major agricultural colony. Although the silk industry failed, rice became an exportable cash crop for the coastal regions and cotton was growing in importance on inland uplands. Indigo was grown south of the project region along the Ogeechee River and on some of the Sea Islands. Georgians began growing their own corn, potatoes, and peas instead of importing their food crops from South Carolina. Other exported products included lumber (in the form of shingles, boards, and barrel staves) and naval stores (Coleman 1982).

Between 1778 and 1781, the British occupied many of the towns along the lower Savannah River. Savannah was occupied immediately upon the initiation of hostilities and was used by the British as a base of operations in the southern colonies through 1782. Two expeditions to capture Charleston were initiated from Savannah in 1778 and 1780. British troops moved into Ebenezer at the request of resident Tories and destroyed several mill dams, allowing British ships access upriver (Campbell 1981:71). After Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army at Yorktown, the British occupation of Georgia ended with the evacuation of Savannah in July 1782. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 signaled the end of hostilities and of British colonial rule.

Frontier Statehood (1783 to 1830)

As previously stated, unlike commonly accepted visions of the colonial agrarian society, rice planters were not small-scale farmers who slowly amassed land; they were an elite planter aristocracy, most of whom inherited their wealth and landholdings from previous generations. The planters developed a system of local absenteeism, preferring to live in Savannah or Charleston, yet visiting frequently to direct overseers and drivers. Absenteeism by planters created a different culture than that of inland cotton, emphasized by the task system of labor as opposed to the gang system. The enslaved living on coastal rice plantations generally received better treatment, clothing, and housing than the enslaved living inland, who were worked in gangs. The enslaved working the coastal rice plantations often received some education, though it was illegal at the time (Smith 1985).

Rice plantations had a great impact on the cultural development of coastal Georgia, mainly the large numbers of enslaved African Americans who provided the massive amounts of labor necessary to produce the crop. Rice planting required systematic irrigation; a large labor force for cultivation, harvesting, processing, and marketing; and a location where freshwater rivers had tidal influence (Smith 1985). Rice plantations fell into disrepair during the Revolution, mostly because the enslaved were freed by the British or escaped, but the plantations were re-established afterwards.

The early history of the state of Georgia generally is marked by population increases and westward expansion. At the time George Washington became president, Georgia had an estimated population of 82,000, primarily concentrated along the coast and northward along the Savannah River (The Slave Rebellion Website 2010). Over the next 40 years, the state's population increased by over 500 percent to 516,823 as more settlers moved in and the resident Native Americans were forced out (The Slave Rebellion Website 2010). An increase in population was evidenced in the region during this period; however, the increase was not nearly as dramatic as it was over the entire state.

In a comparison of population statistics from 1790 to 1830 for the five coastal counties (Bryan, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty, and McIntosh) and three inland counties (Burke, Effingham, and Screven), white population decreased while black population (i.e., enslaved Africans and African Americans) increased; throughout this period, whites were in the minority. For two of the three inland counties, whites remained the majority, but populations remained relatively stable (Garrow 1984). Garrow (1984) attributes these differences to variability in agricultural economy. Coastal plantation residents who focused on Sea Island cotton and rice found it necessary to maintain large, enslaved, labor pools, while inland farms with short staple cotton as a primary crop tended to be smaller, family-run operations with small, enslaved, labor pools.

Population statistics and period maps for the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries reflect shifts in agricultural methods that had a profound effect on settlement patterns across Georgia. Agricultural production prior to 1780 focused on coastal areas, where rice, Sea Island cotton, and indigo were the major cash crops, and the plantation system became firmly established. Rice production was developed as a profitable enterprise by the Salzburgers, who utilized the swampy floodplains along the lower Savannah River. Expansion of existing coastal plantations, development of upland cotton varieties, and the invention of the cotton gin in the late eighteenth century all made movement into inland areas practical and necessary. Upland cotton farms initially were relatively small, needing little if any enslaved labor. Over time, these holdings increased in size, with a parallel increase in slavery (Cooper 1960; DePratter and Howard 1980:44). Sixty percent of the upland plantations produced the more profitable, short staple cotton by 1820; in 1825, Georgia led the world in cotton production, with 150,000 bales annually (Coleman 1982:39).

The Antebellum Period (1830 to 1861)

Observations by White (1849) indicate a continuation of agricultural trends from the previous period and suggest the beginnings of industrial development in southeast Georgia. Lower coastal counties continued to produce rice and Sea Island cotton but began to substitute sugar cane for indigo as a cash crop. Subsistence crops included corn, potatoes, apricots, and figs. Inland production of short staple cotton continued; rice and sugar cane were grown along the Savannah River; and subsistence crops included corn, peas, potatoes, various fruits, and grain (e.g., rye and oats) (White 1849).

The Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, the first transportation canal constructed in Georgia from 1826 to 1830, provided a transportation route between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers. This 16.5-mile (26.6-km) long waterway allowed for the transportation of lumber, cotton, and rice from the interior of Georgia to the port of Savannah, and the movement of manufactured goods from Savannah to the interior (Hendricks 1997). In 1830, local plantation owners Isaac Young and Thomas Gibbons deepened and straightened a one-mile segment of Pipemakers Creek to create the 18-foot-wide Pipemakers Canal. This canal was initially created for drainage control for nearby rice fields (Harris 2009).

Textile, rice, saw, and grist mills were concentrated around Savannah; by 1850, Chatham County had two iron foundries (McAlpin's Foundry and another that would eventually become Kehoe Iron Works [Trustee's Garden 2008]) and a brickyard located at Hermitage Plantation (GHS 2012). Construction of the COGRR, linking the expanding cotton belt with Georgia's major seaport, began at Savannah in 1836. The railroad was completed to Macon in 1843, after many delays (Boney 1977:158).

In 1854, a hurricane coupled with a yellow fever epidemic devastated the area. The hurricane of 1854 struck the Georgia coast on September 7 through 8, coming ashore near Ossabaw Island. Overnight, the barometer fell to 28.737 millibars, and sustained winds in excess of 90 miles per hour were recorded (*Savannah Daily Morning News* 1854; Sullivan 1998:164). Tidal flooding and levee collapse caused a near total loss of the unharvested rice crop. The portion of the crop already harvested was severely affected by heavy winds and equipment damage. Similarly damaging storms occurred in 1804 and again in 1824, each with major impacts on the rice crop (*Savannah Daily Morning News* 1854; Sullivan 1998:164-166). The yellow fever epidemic of 1854 began in August and extended through October. In all, 560 people died in the outbreak (Farley 1969:72-75; Sullivan 1998:164).

On March 2 and 3, 1859, the largest sale of enslaved people in Georgia, known as the Weeping Time, occurred at the Ten Broeck Race Course in west Savannah and in the vicinity of the project tract. Additional details regarding the Weeping Time event are provided below in Section 3.3.1.

The Civil War (1861 to 1865)

As in most areas of the South, the Civil War and its aftermath brought many hardships to Chatham County. Early in the war, when military action took place in states to the north and west of Georgia, the negative economic effects could already be seen in the area. Farmers became soldiers and crops were left in the fields unharvested. Disruption of markets left cash in short supply.

Many prominent Savannah residents led the fight, seizing federal property before Georgia seceded. Colonel Alexander R. Lawton seized Fort Pulaski in the early days of the conflict, only to have it taken back by Union forces in 1862. Confederate Colonel Olmsted, in command of Fort Pulaski, was forced to surrender to Union Major General David Hunter. After the Union captured Atlanta in September 1864, General William T. Sherman began his famous March to the Sea. The Union forces took or destroyed all commercial and production facilities in their path. After liberating the abandoned state capitol at Milledgeville, Sherman's army moved toward the City of Savannah.

The Confederates hurriedly dug trenches and abatis around the city for defense. The Union Army, upon encountering the rebel lines, set up their own batteries and trenches. Savannah was liberated by Union forces on December 21, 1864, as Confederates had started their retreat into South Carolina across the Savannah River a few days earlier. The war ended nearly six months later. The defeat of Confederate forces led to occupation by Federal troops and Reconstruction. In the areas where large plantations had dominated, emancipation meant an exodus of African Americans from the region, diminishing the available labor force.

Postbellum Georgia (1870 to 1930)

During Reconstruction, the destroyed railroads were rebuilt and refurbished, and exportation of agricultural products again became an important part of the local economy. Specifically, cotton regained its position as the major cash crop and remained as such until the 1920s, when the boll weevil reached the area. Industrial growth centered on textiles followed at a slower rate and was focused around Savannah.

Other industries that exhibited growth and were often seen in more rural areas included various grain milling operations, tanneries, distilleries, brick manufacture, and fertilizer manufacture. The continuation of cotton monoculture generally worked to the exclusion of developments in food production or industry, resulting in increased severity of the economic depressions that occurred in late 1870s, the middle 1890s, and the 1930s.

Analysis of farm size and occupancy data conducted by Garrow (1984:71-75) illustrates changes occurring in the local agricultural economy during the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. These data suggest that Chatham County differed somewhat from the norm. Compared to eight other counties (Bryan, Burke, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, and Screven), Chatham County had higher frequencies of smaller farms (less than 100 acres), with over 40 percent of its farms containing 3 to 10 acres. In general, farms in Chatham County appeared to have been under tenant occupancy more often than in any other county studied (Garrow 1984).

The production of naval stores was a major industry in the area throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Postbellum Southerners used the turpentine industry as a quick way to recoup capital lost during the Civil War. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, factors in Savannah and the Gulf ports controlled the turpentine trade. Savannah controlled the world price for naval stores from 1880 to 1950. Ceramic pots, replacing boxes cut into trees, were introduced to the turpentine trade around 1908, and several other technical improvements lessened some of the exhaustive effects of the practice. These improvements notwithstanding, an estimated 130,000 acres of pine forest were consumed between 1810 and 1930 (Wilson and Ferris 1989:40, 752-753, 1428-1429).

Following a severe yellow fever epidemic in 1876, the Chatham County Drainage Commission was established by an Act of the Georgia State Legislature (Chatham County 1877:2). In the 1880s, the

Drainage Commission in Chatham County built three major canals in an effort to reduce the risk of future yellow fever outbreaks. These canals include the Cuyler (later named Casey), the Placentia, and the Springfield Canals. The Springfield Canal was built to drain Musgrove Creek, and intersects with the Savannah-Ogeechee Canal (DePratter and Doyon 1984).

Mid-Twentieth Century Recovery (1930 to present)

The decade of the 1930s represented a time of hardship brought about by the worldwide economic depression. Jobs and cash were scarce, and many of the small farmers lost their property. Finally, the increased demand for food and manufactured products brought about by World War II ended the Depression and led to a further diversification of agricultural crops. New industry also brought changes in the business and industrial community as a whole.

During World War II, Chatham County was home to two airfields and a quartermaster depot later operated by the Army Ordnance Corps for ammunition storage. Hunter Field, located south of the project tract, first operated as a local airfield in 1929 and was later used by the U.S. Army during World War II. After the war, the Georgia Ports Authority (GPA) was established by the 1945 States Ports Act #422. The Port of Savannah, established in Garden City, became the largest flagship port for the GPA. This port, also referred to as the Garden City Terminal, was acquired by GPA in 1948 through the purchase of the former U.S. Quartermaster Depot.

Into the mid-twentieth century, agriculture remained an important part of the economy of Chatham County. Paved roads enabled famers to get their products to market easier, and electricity became available in all the rural areas. Some acreage remained in cotton after the boll weevil was on the way to eradication. Many farmers, however, turned to vegetable production or raising beef and dairy cattle. By the 1950s, the number of farm laborers dramatically decreased as agriculture became increasingly mechanized. In 1974, about 65 percent of Chatham County and adjoining Effingham County were woodland, held in large tracts by wood and paper companies such as International Paper and Kerr-McGee (Wilkes et al. 1974:1). The warm climate and high water table allow for rapid tree growth, making the area ideally suited for the production of timber and its products (Wilkes et al. 1974:1). According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Chatham County is home to approximately 266,000 residents.

3.3 History of the Project Tract

A specific goal for this project included determining if the current project tract was part of a property historically known as the Ten Broeck Race Course, where the Weeping Time event occurred. Previous landscape analyses (DeGraft-Hanson 2010) have inferred that at the time of the March 1859 Weeping Time event, the Ten Broeck Race Course reflected the configuration depicted on the late nineteenth-century Blandford (1890) and Platen (1875) maps, with the legal boundaries essentially extending from Louisville Road to Augusta Road. However, this thesis is based on a consolidated sale of two separate properties in 1872 that did not include a chain of title into the origins of the racecourse or the adjacent tract, which includes the current project area. **Based on chain of title research, the project tract and adjacent racecourse (established c. 1840) were separate parcels that were consolidated under one owner until 1821. Separated from 1821 until 1850, they were reunited briefly from 1850 to 1855 under a single owner. They were divided again in 1855 and remained under separate owners until 1864. From 1864 through the turn of the twentieth century, the two parcels were joined under individual owners. Historical records do not specifically indicate a joint use of the project tract and the racecourse property until 1871, at which time numerous buildings were constructed for a fairgrounds. Based on this research, the racecourse itself largely appears, and is described in legal records, as an individual entity, separate from the project tract during the Weeping Time in 1859.**

Historical deeds offer certain reference points, and while the Blandford (1890) map (Figure 3.2) shows a later iteration of the racecourse property, it is provided below to illustrate those static points. For clarity, the map also illustrates the three primary owners referenced in the nineteenth-century deeds.

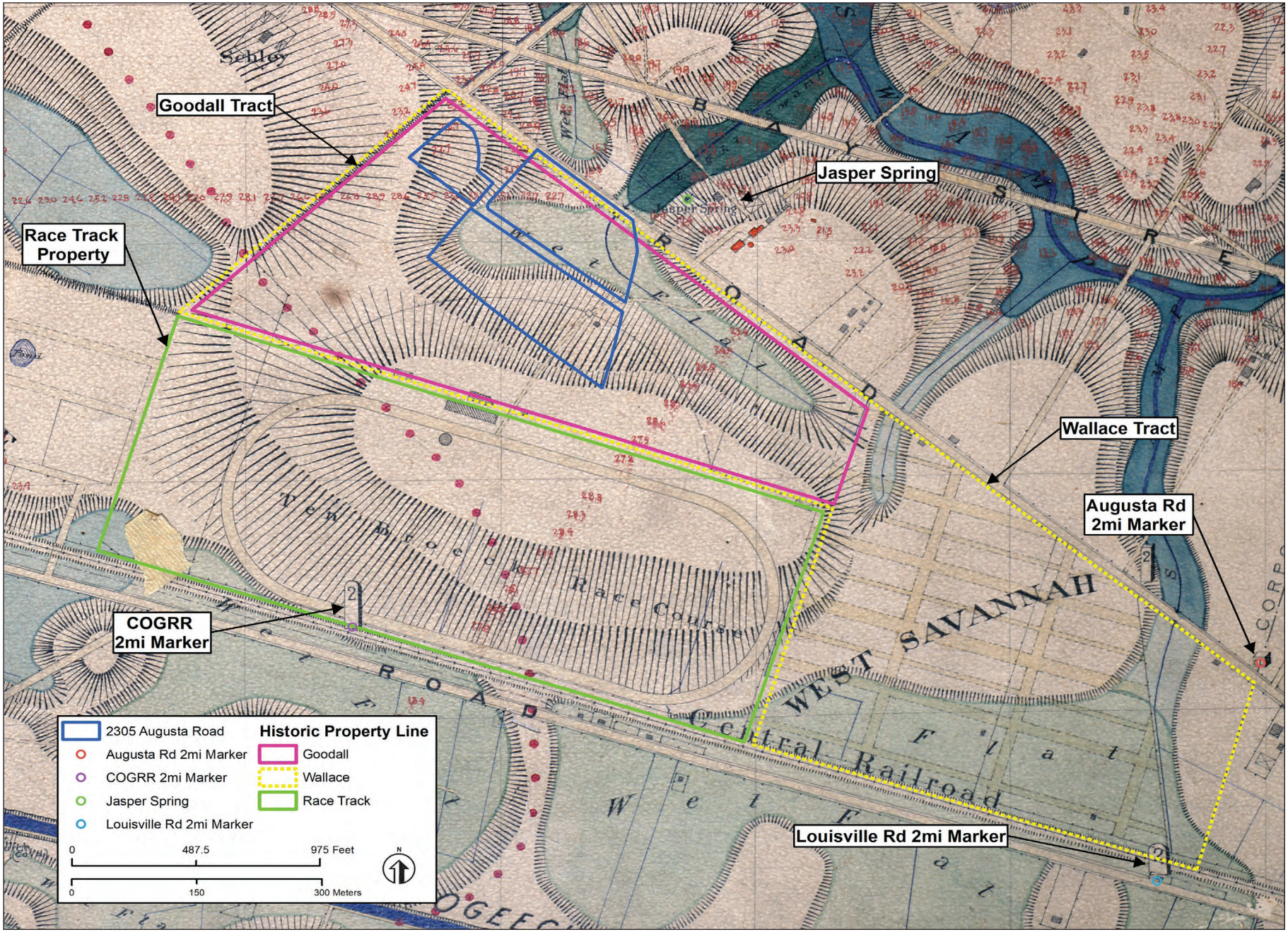

Figure 3.2 1890 Blandford map, showing property reference points (not a depiction of 1859 landscape) (Original in Chatham County, County Engineer's Office).

The project tract and racecourse appear to have originally been part of the Royal Vale Plantation owned by Joseph Clay. According to Granger (1947:460), whose Works Progress Administration (WPA) team conducted land studies of the Savannah River Plantations, Clay purchased an "85-acre triangular tract" adjacent to the western side of Royal Vale Plantation about 1785. The tract "lay between the Louisville and old Augusta roads and extended to the western boundary line of Vale Royal." This description suggests the vicinity of the project tract, but Granger cites no specific deeds or dates for the original purchase or later transfer. Granger notes that the Ten Broeck horse racecourse was established in the triangle tract but provides no information on whether its founder was Clay or a subsequent owner (Granger 1947:460). Over time, the racecourse would be called "Oglethorpe Race Track", "Jencks [sic] Old Tract", and more popularly in the nineteenth century as "Ten Broeck Race Course" (Granger 1947:460; Chatham County Deed Book [CCDB] 3O:477, 3Q:100, Originals in the Chatham County, Georgia, Deeds Office).

The Royal Vale Plantation (and adjacent Springfield) passed into the ownership of Clay's son-in-law Joseph Stiles in 1804. Stiles appears to have sold at least a portion of the future racecourse tract in 1821 to Ebenezer Jenckes, a local entrepreneur and promoter of the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal (CCDB 2K: 542). The deed describes a 24-acre tract two miles from Savannah between the Louisville and Augusta Roads, bounded on the north and east by Stiles' lands (part of Springfield Plantation) and to the south by Jenckes' lands. A plat is referenced but it is not recorded in the deed books. However, an 1837-1843 right-of-way map completed for the Central of Georgia Railroad (COGRR) shows Jenckes owning land and improvements on either side of the right-of-way at the railroad 2-mile marker (Figure 3.3). The map only provides an outline of buildings, not a traditionally defined racecourse (Reynolds 1843). In 1837, Jenckes sold the right-of-way through his property to the COGRR (CCDB 2V:205) and the deed references only property owners to the west (Williamson) and east (Stiles). An 1883 COGRR map of the same area showed no update.

In 1840, Ebenezer Jenckes gave a 10-year, long-term lease to Young M. Pickard and Lewis Lovell, two race promoters, to develop a racecourse. According to the lease, the land (no acreage specified) was "north of Ebenezer Jenckes' dwelling" and included "a sufficient space or quantity of land to make and erect a Race and training Course, and space for stables, and other outbuildings with the appurtenances thereon" (CCDB 2Y:278). Additionally, Pickard and Lovell were permitted to clear the land and use the timber for the improvements with the understanding that "all improvements made on said land or grounds shall at the end said lease shall revert and become with the land the property of said Ebenezer Jenckes" (CCDB 2Y:278). Further, Jenckes reserved the "right of said race and training course for a pasturage for his stock" and he agreed to remove the stock when the course was in use for racing or training (CCDB 2Y:278). A subsequent deed in December 1840 confirmed that the racecourse had been "recently erected" and revoked Jenckes' right of pasturage (CCDB 2Y:575). Neither deed indicates the presence of a racecourse prior to the lease; regardless, Pickard and Lovell built (or expanded) a new course with stands and stables. These may have been the same structures used during the Weeping Time two decades later, but no other leases, maps, or historical documents have been identified to confirm the course's layout at the time of construction in 1840.

The new "Oglethorpe Course" was advertised in the newspapers. An early advertisement identifies the course as being 1.5 miles from the city with races commencing on January 19, 1841: "The proprietors have spared no pains nor expense to make the track equal to any, the soil and locality being well adapted in that purpose" (*Savannah Daily Republican* December 9, 1840). The Pickard and Lovell lease was to expire in February 1850, but advertisements drop their names as proprietors about 1844. Thereafter through the 1850s, papers continued to advertise racing at the "Oglethorpe Course," with many events sponsored by the Savannah Jockey Club. By this time, Ebenezer Jenckes had died and his only son, Ebenezer Jenckes, Jr., owned and leased the land for other temporary purposes, such as annual county fairs sponsored by the Agricultural Club of Chatham and Effingham Counties (*Savannah Daily Morning News* November 11, 1856; January 8, 1857; October 22, 1857; April 25, 1859).

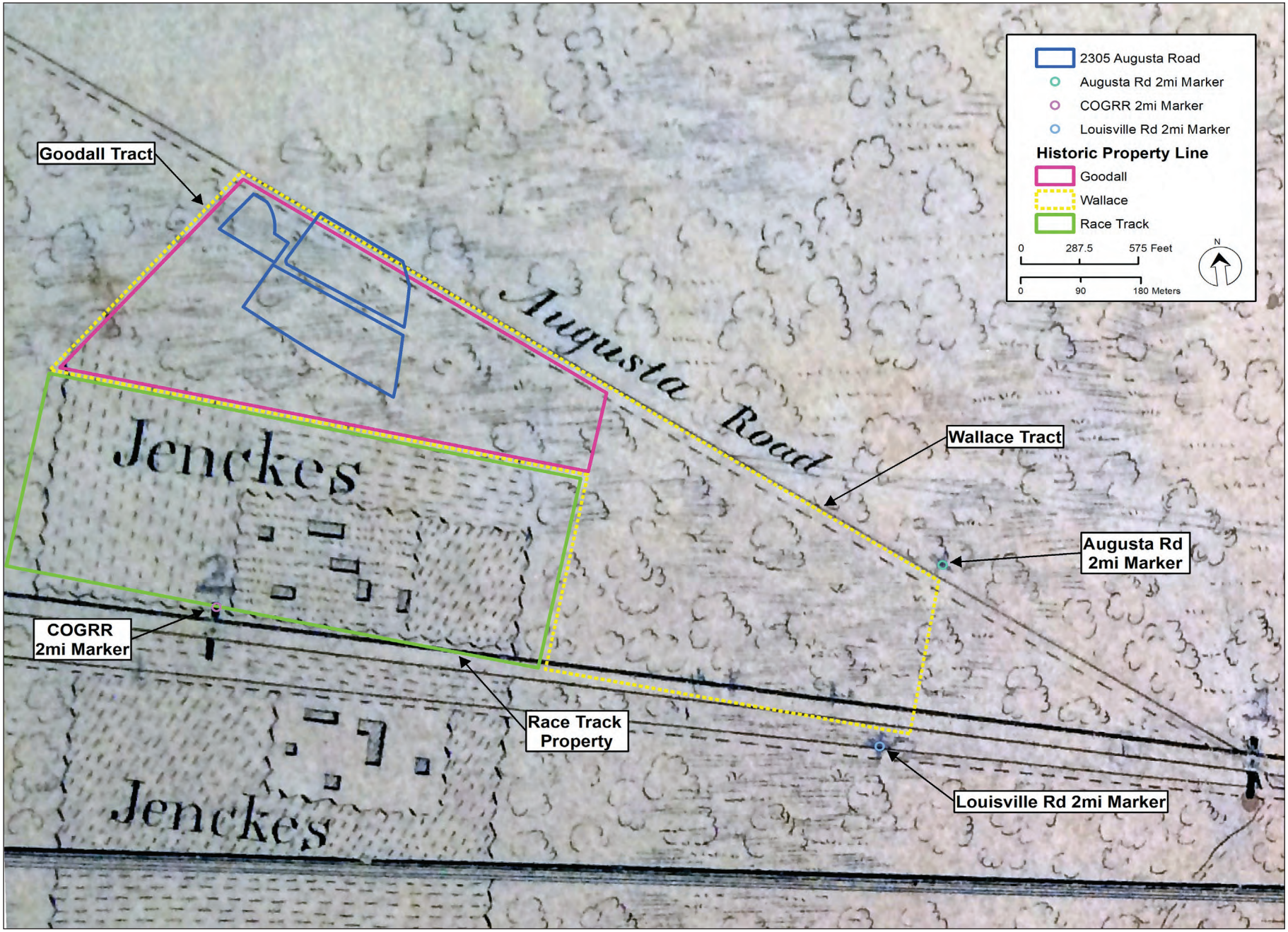

Figure 3.3 Jenckes property on an 1837-1843 COGRR Right of Way Map (Reynolds 1843), showing georeferenced project tract and nineteenth-century property references. As this is a right of way map, it likely illustrates Jenckes' property as it appeared in 1837, prior to the documented construction of the racecourse in 1840 (COGRR, map of line from Macon to Savannah, 1837-1843. Courtesy of the GHS Call # 1362FA-SO).

Meanwhile, the project tract, located north of the racecourse, remained in the Stiles family until 1844. On June 27, 1844, Samuel C. House, as Trustee for Anna Mayer Wallace, purchased 85 acres of land between the Louisville and Augusta Roads from the executors of the estate of Joseph Stiles. Based on the property's description, the land wrapped around Jenckes' racecourse parcel and bounded it on the north and east sides. The tract is described as (CCDB 3D:38):

> bounded on the North by the Augusta Road, on the West by lands of Peter Wiltburger, on the South by the Race Course and Louisville Road, and on the east by a line drawn from the two mile stone on the Augusta Road and running across to the Louisville Road embracing all the lands in the above boundaries, except such lands as is used by the Central [Rail] Road Company for its track.

The reference points in the property's description are depicted on Figure 3.2, the 1890 Blandford map.

By 1850, Anna Mayer Wallace and her husband, Robert G. Wallace, had died. The Wallace estate trustee sold "eighty-five acres more or less" to Ebenezer Jenckes, Jr., on March 4, 1850 (CCDB 3G:267). The deed described the tract as (CCDB 3G:267):

> near the City of Savannah…bounded on the North by the Augusta Road on the west by the lands of Hiram Roberts on the South by the Race Course and Louisville Road and on the East by a line drawn from the two mile stone on the Augusta Road and running across to the Louisville Road.

Given that Ebenezer Jenckes, Jr., already owned the racecourse, this purchase consolidated his property from the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal up to the Augusta Road, and included both the racecourse and the project tract. His use of the project tract parcel under his brief ownership between 1850 until he sold it in 1855 is unclear.

On December 21, 1855, Jenckes sold 45 acres from the northeastern part of the consolidated tract to Solomon Goodall. This sale included the current project tract. No deed is recorded, but a mortgage references the property. Goodall gave a mortgage to Ebenezer Jenckes for $4,000 to be made in payments to end in 1860. The mortgage describes the tract as (CCDB 3O:477):

> forty five (45) acres more or less…bounded west by a ditch (the east boundary of the Oglethorpe Race Course lots), north by Dr. Turner's land, East by the road from Savannah to Augusta, and South by Raiford Street; being a part of the Robert G. Wallace Tract, West of Jasper Spring.

The reference points in the property's description are depicted on Figure 3.2, the 1890 Blandford map.

On January 31, 1857, Jenckes sold the "Tenbroeck Race Track" to the south to Charles Augustus Lafayette Lamar for $12,000 (CCDB 3Q:100). A copy of the property survey is shown in Figure 3.4. The deed describes the land as (CCDB 3Q:100-101):

> all that tract or parcel…containing 62 and 6/10ths acres… part and parcel thereof lying on the Louisville Road known as the Race Track, and encompassing all the land on the north side of said road, which is known as Jenckes Old Track, bounded by Hiram Roberts property on the west, the Wallaces on the East, on the south by the Rail Road, and on the north by Goodalls formerly Wallaces.

The plat shows a rectangular tract; of note, the northern boundary with Goodall is labeled as "line on dam," as is the boundary with Hiram Roberts to the west. The corners of the property were marked with stones, as labeled on the plat. Two of these marked stones appear to match stones noted at the northeast and southwest corners of a 1907 plat (Figures 3.5 and 3.6), along with a dam on what would have marked the division with the Roberts property. The plat notes, but does not illustrate, that "52 5/10 acres of the above are enclosed by a board fence" (CCDB 3Q:100-101).

As early as August 1856, newspapers identify the track as the "Ten Broeck Race Track" (*Savannah Daily Republican* August 29, 1856). Most likely, it was named for Richard Ten Broeck, a mid-nineteenth-century race promoter (DeGraft-Hanson 2010). Lamar, one of the organizers of the 1855

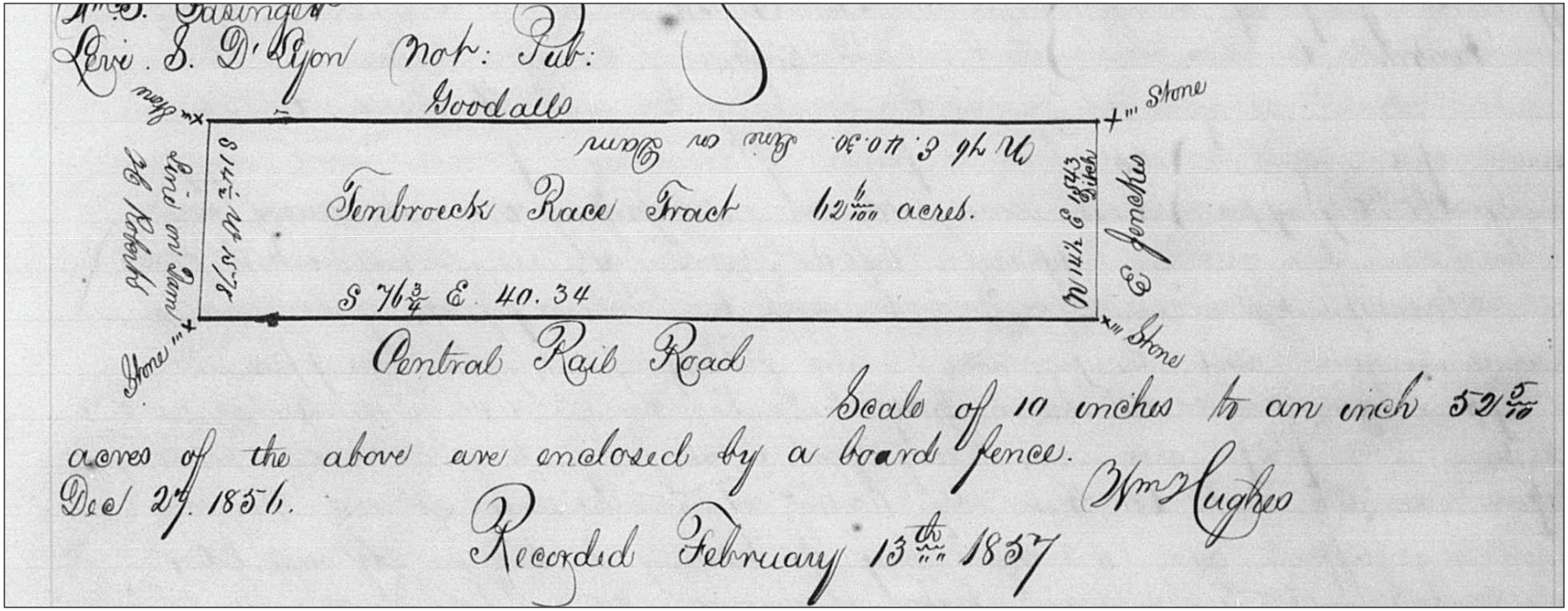

Figure 3.4 1857 plat accompanying the Jenckes-Lamar deed for the racecourse (CCDB 3Q:100-101).

Chatham and Effingham Counties Agricultural Fair and a member of the Savannah Jockey Club, continued to use the racecourse for horse racing, fairs, and other purposes (DeGraft-Hanson 2010; Jordan 2009:259, 263). An 1859 advertisement for a fair at the Ten Broeck Race Track notes "the grounds are securely enclosed. Stalls and Stables are ample" (*Savannah Daily Morning News* April 25, 1859). The enclosure likely corresponds to the fence noted on the 1857 plat.

Lamar displayed poor financial management (Jordan 2009; Wells 1963), evidenced by his almost immediate mortgage of the 62-acre racecourse (along with several other properties) on January 1, 1858, to the Planters and Merchants Bank (CCDB 3R:126-129). However, the mortgage sets aside and reserves interest in the property of three men: John W. Owens, George S. Owens, and Thomas E. Lloyd. A Declaration of Trust in the amount of $3000 is mentioned; this may represent a lease on the racecourse property. No interest in the adjacent Goodall property (containing the project tract) is mentioned.

Therefore, based on the chain of title, during the Weeping Time event in March 1859, the racecourse (62 and 6/10 acres) was owned by Charles A. L. Lamar. The land to the east, the former Wallace tract, remained in the hands of Ebenezer Jenckes, Jr. The 45-acre parcel containing the project tract remained under the ownership of Solomon Goodall until 1864. Figure 3.7 shows the property owners of each parcel, including the tract containing the project area, during the Weeping Time in March 1859.

Goodall's use of the project tract between 1855-1864 is unknown. A review of historic newspapers identified one possible linkage to either the Goodall tract or the adjacent Wallace/Jenckes tract to the east, both of which bordered the Augusta Road. A January 1861 advertisement for races specified that public (and special train) access was available "upon the Louisville Road," and went on to say that "members [of the club] with their families and invited guests alone will be admitted at the members Gate on the Augusta Road," suggesting ease of access to amenities by carriage (*Savannah Daily Morning News* January 8, 1861). However, no leases or agreements between Lamar and Goodall or others could be located to prove a joint use.

3.3.1 The Weeping Time

Held on the eve of the American Civil War, the Weeping Time of early March 1859 has been analyzed by historians for both its scope and human tragedy. The enslaved individuals sold at the Weeping Time event had been owned by the Butler family, which held vast estates in coastal Georgia. Absentee owner Major Pierce Butler established plantations in the Altamaha Delta in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. His foremost plantations were Hampton on St. Simons Island, which produced Sea Island cotton, and the rice fields of Butler Island. While living in Philadelphia, Butler charged Roswell King, and later King's son, as overseer. Butler died in 1822, leaving his Georgia estates to his daughter Frances. Pierce Butler further stipulated that after her death, the properties would pass to her sister's sons provided they adopt the Butler surname. The youngest, Pierce Butler Mease, changed his name to Pierce Mease Butler, and along with his brother John, assumed ownership after his aunt's death in 1836 (Bailey 2017; Bell 1987).

Like his grandfather, the younger Butler served as an absentee owner, but proved far less competent in managing his finances. In 1834, he married famed English actress Frances "Fanny" Kemble, who opposed slavery. Even biographer Malcolm Bell wrote, "I cannot fathom how these two opposites came together" (Bell 1987:267). In 1838, the Butlers made a rare visit to the Georgia plantations that inspired Kemble's now famous diary, *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation*. Kemble's eyewitness account of slavery only reinforced her contempt of the institution and her husband's profit from it. Pierce Butler's sexual indiscretions and gambling did not help matters. Kemble returned to England in 1845 and her husband soon filed for a divorce. Kemble's account, postponed over fear that her husband would alienate their daughters, was published in 1863 during the Civil War (Bell 1987). Mortimer Thomson's account of the 1859 Weeping Time was republished the same year and was advertised as "A Sequel to Mrs. Kemble's Diary."

Despite the profitability of his Georgia lands, by 1859, Pierce Butler's gambling and speculatory investments left his finances in ruin. The sale of various properties outside of Georgia fell short of satis-

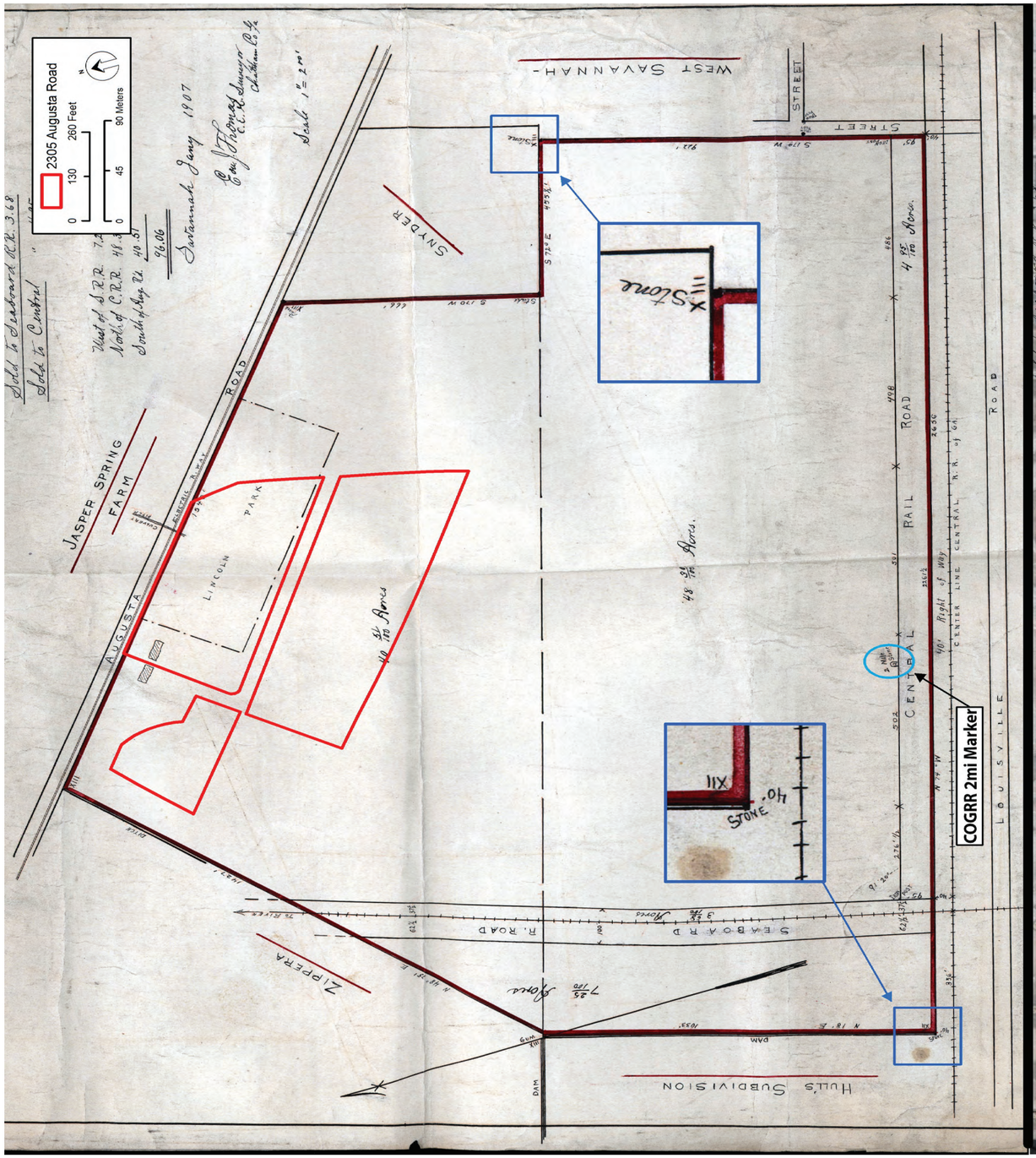

Figure 3.5 1907 plat, from when the racecourse and the northern property tract (containing the project area) were collectively sold. The lower half of the platted area largely corresponds (minus interceding sales) to the 1857 plat (Plat of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association lands, Thomas Porcher Ravenel Papers Courtesy of the GHS Call No. 649-19-45-01).

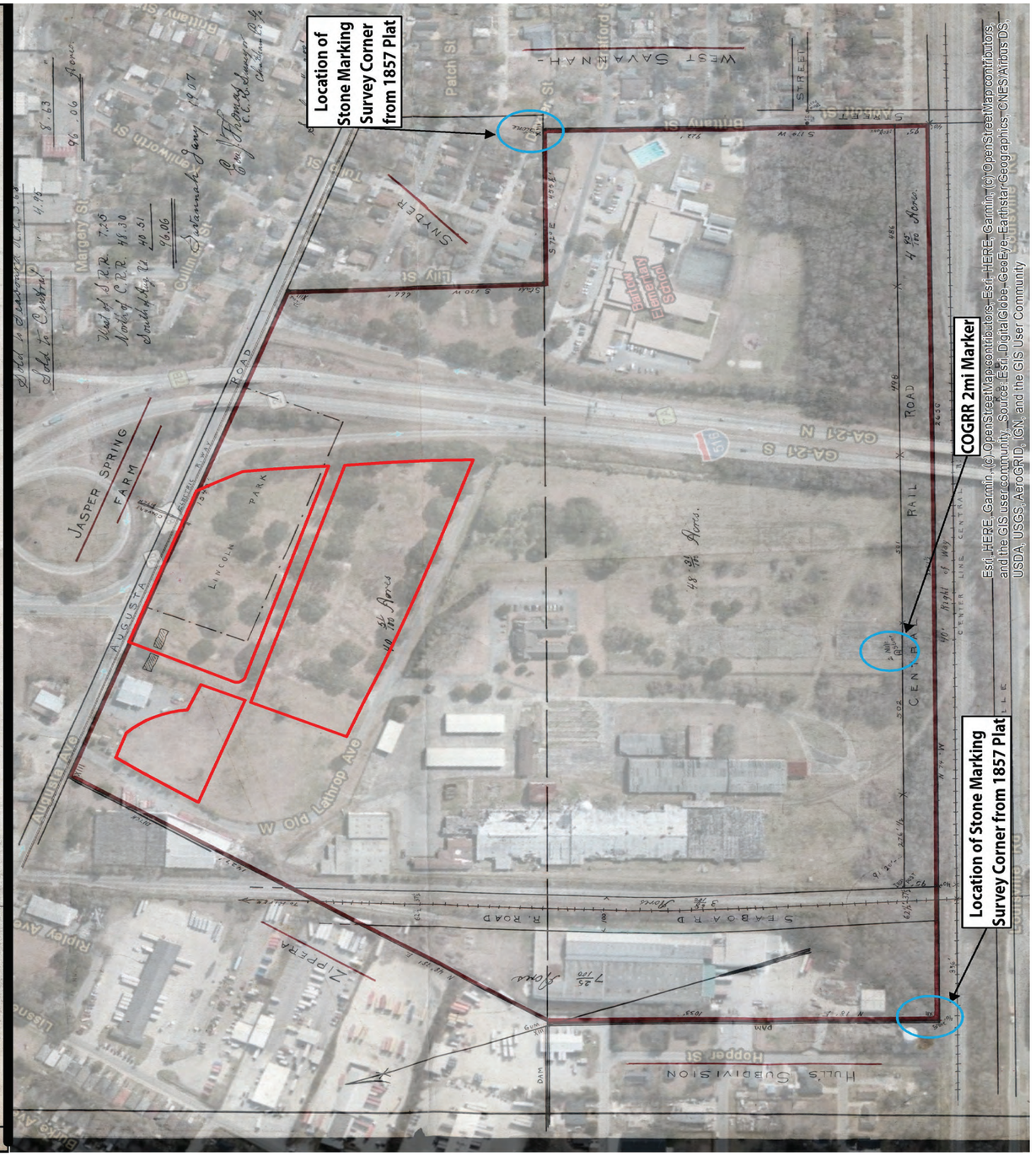

Figure 3.6 1907 plat overlay on a current aerial, showing the project tract.

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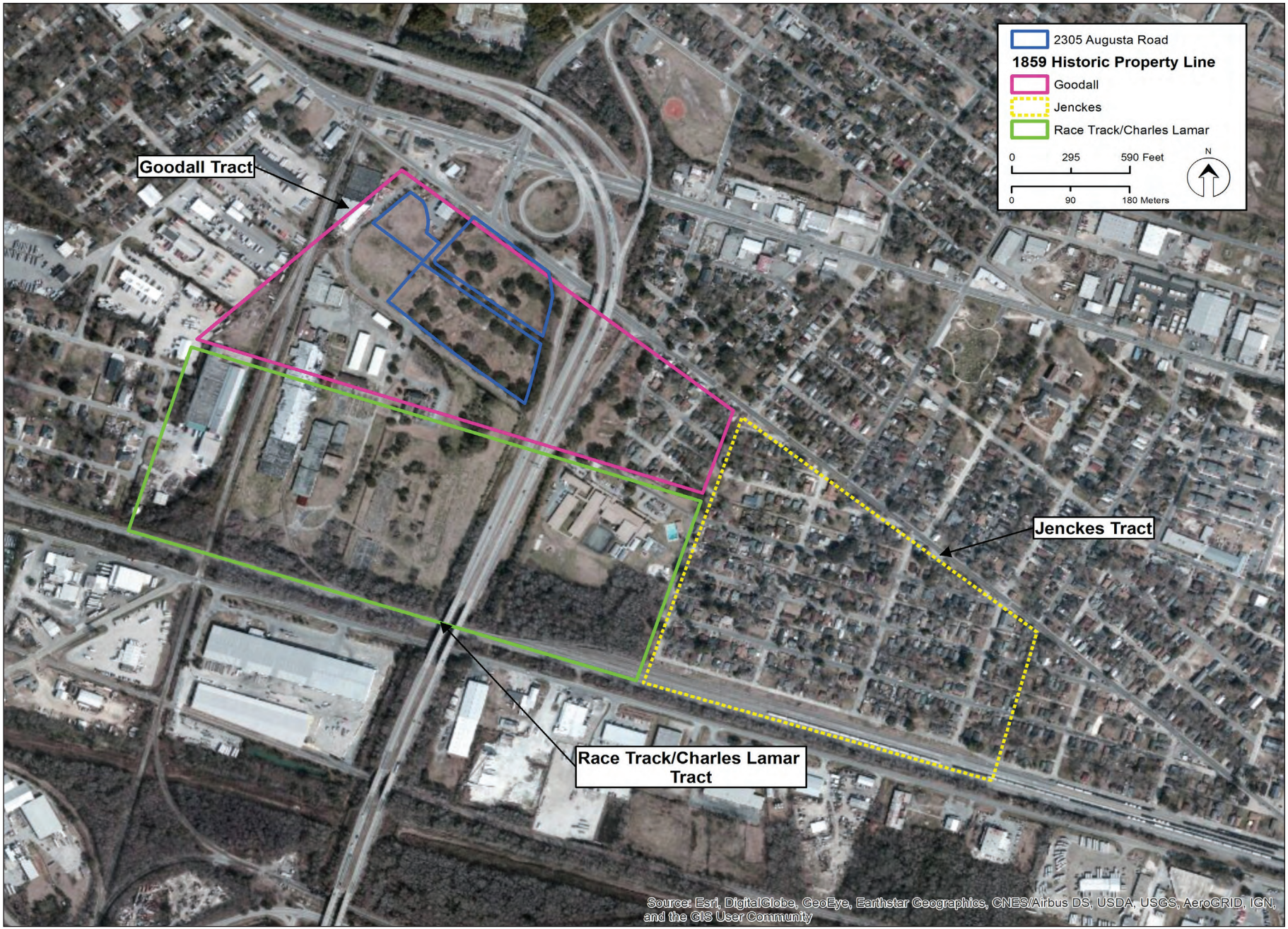

Figure 3.7 Current aerial showing the location of the Race Track owned by Charles Lamar, the Goodall Tract owned by Solomon Goodall, and the Jenckes land owned by Ebenezer Jenckes, Jr. during the Weeping Time in March 1859.

fying his debts. Advisors recommended he look to his plantations for liquidity, specifically half (450) of the 900 enslaved people at Hampton Plantation and Butler Island. In February 1859, the enslaved people were divided between Pierce Butler and the estate of his brother John, whose widow arrived in time to protect her interest (Bell 1987).

The sale was arranged by dealer Joseph Bryan. The first advertisements noted a total number of 460 individuals to be sold at Bryan's "slave pen" at Johnson Square in Savannah. Subsequent advertisements dropped the number to 440 due to private sales or the exclusion of the elderly. Bryan also arranged a new location for the sale, the Ten Broeck Race Course (Bell 1987:311-328). As noted above, at the time of the sale, the racecourse was owned by Charles A.L. Lamar, who promoted reopening the international slave trade (Bell 1987:533; Wells 1963). Lamar had also recently masterminded the last illegal importation of enslaved individuals on the ship *Wanderer*, which had offloaded its human cargo on Jekyll Island in 1858 (Jordan 2009).

The primary contemporary account of the Butler sale, remembered as the Weeping Time, was prepared by *New York Tribune* reporter Mortimer Thomson under the pseudonym of "Philander Doesticks" (DeGraft-Hanson 2010; *New York Tribune* March 9, 1959:5). Disguised as a buyer, Thomson's account provides little in the way of a physical description of the landscape, other than the "race course near the City of Savannah," although other newspapers identify the location as being the Ten Broeck Race Course. It is likely that Charles A.L. Lamar rented the track and buildings to Joseph Bryan.

Pierce Butler's enslaved workers were "brought to Savannah in small lots," with the last individuals arriving the Friday before the sale (Thomson 1863:6). They were placed into the charge of Bryan and (Thomson 1863:6-7):

> …taken to the Race-course, and there quartered in the sheds erected for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of gentlemen attending the races. Into these sheds they were huddled pell-mell, without any more attention to their comfort than was necessary to prevent their becoming ill or unsaleable. Each "family" had one or more boxes or bundles, in which were stowed such scanty articles of their clothing as were not brought into immediate requisition, and their tin dishes and gourds for their food or drink.

The sheds are further described as having bare board floors with no benches or tables, and the author notes that some of the enslaved remained at the racecourse for more than a week, and "all of them for four days before the sale" for the purpose of inspection by prospective buyers. Thomson describes the livery stables (although it is unclear if these were the same as the aforementioned sheds), "the owners of which had sufficient Yankeeism to charge double and treble prices" (Thomson 1863:9). On the day of the sale, the enslaved were (Thomson 1863:9):

> gathered into the long room of the building erected as the 'Grand Stand' of the Race-course, that they might be immediately under the eye of the prospective buyers. The room was about a hundred feet long by twenty wide, and herein were crowded the poor creatures....

Thomson provides no other physical description of the landscape, but details the suffering and callous treatment of the enslaved individuals forced through the sale, which occurred over two rainy days. While instructions were to keep families together, this only applied to immediate relations, and "family" certainly reflected the interpretation of the seller. When the sale ended, champagne was shared by the white observers and participants. Pierce Butler, whose failures triggered the event, offered a dollar to each of his former slaves. "A paltry pittance," wrote Thomson, for those "sold from their firesides and their homes" (Thomson 1863:20).

Regional tensions were already high by 1859 and Thomson's article in the *New York Tribune* only served to redouble the opinion of northern abolitionists (Bell 1987; DeGraft-Hanson 2010). As noted, the article was republished in 1863 to accompany Fanny Kemble's journal. For descendants of the enslaved sold by Butler and other African Americans of the Georgia Lowcountry, memories of the Weeping Time persisted and became part of oral tradition (DeGraft-Hanson 2010). Other historians have tried to reconnect the genealogy and explain cultural memory and tradition (Bailey 2017). The local community, too, has commemorated the

Weeping Time through events and historical markers (see Section 3.3.3).

3.3.2 Property Consolidation and Redevelopment

Newspaper articles continued to advertise races at Ten Broeck during 1860 and 1861. However, by January 1862, the races were suspended due to the Civil War. In a June 10, 1864 deed (unrecorded until 1911), Solomon Goodall, now a resident of Mobile, Alabama, sold his 45-acre parcel (containing the project tract) to Charles A.L. Lamar (Chamblee-Sipple Deed Collection, GHS #MS1176, Folder 2:8). Lamar thus reunited the two parcels that had been divided for nine years. The property was described as:

> containing 45 acres…bounded on the north by the Augusta Road, south by a ditch being the northern boundary of the Oglethorpe Race Track, and west by lands of Doctor Turner and east by Raiford Street being part of the Robert G. Wallace tract west of Jasper Spring.

The ditch serving as a boundary between the Goodall tract and the racecourse property suggests continued independence of the two parcels.

Charles A.L. Lamar died intestate in November 1865 (Chatham County Probate Court, Administration Bonds Book 1865-1875, Vol. D:11). A property appraisal dated March 1866 identifies the 62 and 6/10-acre "race course tract", a 57-acre tract on the "south side of the race course," and a 59-acre "Goodall tract" on the "north side of the race course" (Chatham County Inventories and Appraisals 1862-1868:320-321). Estate accounts during the late 1860s show his wife, Caroline A. Lamar, as renting the racecourse and former Goodall property together in one record and separately in others. The racecourse was rented quarterly in one year (Chatham County Estate Accounts [CCEA] 2B:342; 2C:70; 2E:129; *Savannah Daily Herald* October 3, 1865). The records do not specify the renter or use of either property.

However, news articles document that in 1871, the two tracts were used collectively as a fairground. A November 1871 promotion for the new Savannah Fair and Exposition, sponsored by the Industrial Association of Georgia, details a complete and collective redevelopment of the racecourse and Goodall tracts (*Savannah Daily Morning News* November 1, 1871). This is the first historical record describing both the Goodall tract (containing the project area) and the Ten Broeck racecourse as a collective property.

> The Fair Ground is located about two and a half miles from the city on the right (as you go out) of the Central Railroad and of the Louisville common road, and on the left of the Augusta Road. It contains 110 acres, and was recently purchased by the Association for $10,000, or nearly $100 per acre. Portions of it are slightly undulating, but most of it is nearly level. It is part of an old plantation, and includes the old race track.
>
> **The Buildings were commenced about two months ago** [emphasis added], but work on them has been interrupted by storms and difficulty of procuring lumber. The buildings are up and as rapidly approaching completion as one hundred and eighty workmen of various kinds can accomplish it. Miles away up the railroad, and off in the forests are still growing some of the trees destined to furnish lumber, which is being sent daily from the sawmills as required.
>
> The Main Entrance is on the Augusta Road, opposite the celebrated Jasper Spring and Brown's Gardens and about midway of the field. The buildings at the gateway contain business rooms for the various officers of the Association.
>
> The Main Exhibition Hall is two hundred feet long by sixty wide, and two stories high. From the cupola a view of the city can be had and the country for miles around. The top of the spire is one hundred and sixty feet from the ground.
>
> The Machinery Hall stands on the left of the main hall as you enter the main gateway. It is two hundred feet long by fifty in width and one story (eighteen feet) high. This will contain the steam engine for the supply of power to the exhibitors of machinery.
>
> The Grand Stand is two hundred feet by thirty-six feet, near which will be a gentlemen's refreshment saloon one hundred feet by fifty. The

> ladies' saloons are to be in the main exhibition building, cottage stables for first-class horses and varieties of stock. The Fair Ground is surrounded by a high board fence. The improvements now being erected will cost fifty thousand dollars; the work is under the management of M.C. Murphy, Esq., contractor. The exhibition will open on the 21st of next month, and continue till the 30th.

However, it appears the Association fell into financial arrears and was forced to reorganize. A March 1872 newspaper advertises for sale "The Buildings, etc., on the land known as the 'Race Track' and the 'Goodall Tracts,' about two miles from Savannah, between the Augusta and Louisville Roads, being the property of the Industrial Association of Georgia," and an interest of the Industrial Association in both pieces of land, with bonds for the titles amounting to $4000 unpaid (*Savannah Daily Morning News* March 21, 1872). By early April, the property had been sold: "Yesterday the property of the Industrial Association of Georgia, consisting of the exhibition and other buildings on the land known as the 'Race Track' and 'Goodall Tracts'…was sold at public sale for $16,000" subject to a $4000 mortgage (*Daily Constitutionalist* April 4, 1872). The buyers were Joseph Lippman and Gottschalk Brown, who proposed raising stock for a reorganized entity, the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Georgia (AMAG) (Chamlee-Sipple Collection, GHS).

By this time, Caroline Lamar petitioned the court for permission to sell both the Goodall tract and the Jenckes tract (the racecourse), because her husband's estate was "seriously involved in debt" (Chamlee-Sipple Collection, GHS; Jordan 2009:289). On July 22, 1872, Caroline Lamar sold the racecourse and the 45-acre Goodall parcel on the northeast (which contains the current project tract) to the AMAG (CCDB 4N:365). The deed describes the property as "all that tract or parcel of land…containing sixty two and six tenths acres more or less, according to a plat of the same annexed to the deed from Ebenezer Jenckes, Jr. to the said Charles A. L. Lamar" and cites the same boundaries as previous deeds (CCDB N4:365; 3Q:100). The deed also included "all that other tract or parcel of land…containing forty-five (45) acres more or less" and provides the same description as the Goodall mortgage and deed (Chamlee-Sipple Collection, GHS; CCDB 3O:477).

This formally deeded both the former Goodall property (containing the project tract) and the racecourse to the AMAG. The entire purchased property totaled 107 and 6/10 acres. The AMAG continued using the combined tract to hold annual fairs each November beginning in 1872. Figures 3.5 and 3.6 show a later 1907 plat with the basic boundaries of both parcels sold by Lamar to the AMAG.

In 1875, Charles G. Platen produced a Chatham County map that shows the location of the Ten Broeck Race Course (Figure 3.8). In 1889, Savannah City Engineer Robert A. Blandford also surveyed the county, providing more detail of the Ten Broeck Race Course (Figure 3.9). The Platen and Blandford maps show various configurations of buildings and both have been used as a basis to infer the landscape present during the 1859 Weeping Time (DeGraft-Hanson 2010).

However, the 2010 landscape study by DeGraft-Hanson (2010) does not account for two facts: 1) the separate Goodall Tract (including the current project tract), which was under separate ownership from 1855-1864, and 2) the 1871 collective redevelopment of both the racecourse and Goodall Tract. As both Platen and Blandford post-date the substantial 1871 re-development and consolidated property purchase, the buildings and landscape features on these maps would represent the description provided in the November 1, 1871 *Savannah Daily Morning News* article. For example, Blandford shows the racecourse with rectangular buildings to the north and an access road, flanked by a small shed, curving north to Augusta Road. This access road likely corresponds to the "members gate" described in the 1871 article.

In addition, a map of the AMAG lands dated 1907 offers various corresponding fixed points, such as a line dam and stone markers at the northeast and southwest corners of the southern tract. With this overlain on a current aerial showing the project tract (see Figure 3.6), the map's property lines and fixed points correlate strongly to the 1857 plat, verifying that the current project tract lay outside of what we know the racecourse encompassed in 1859.

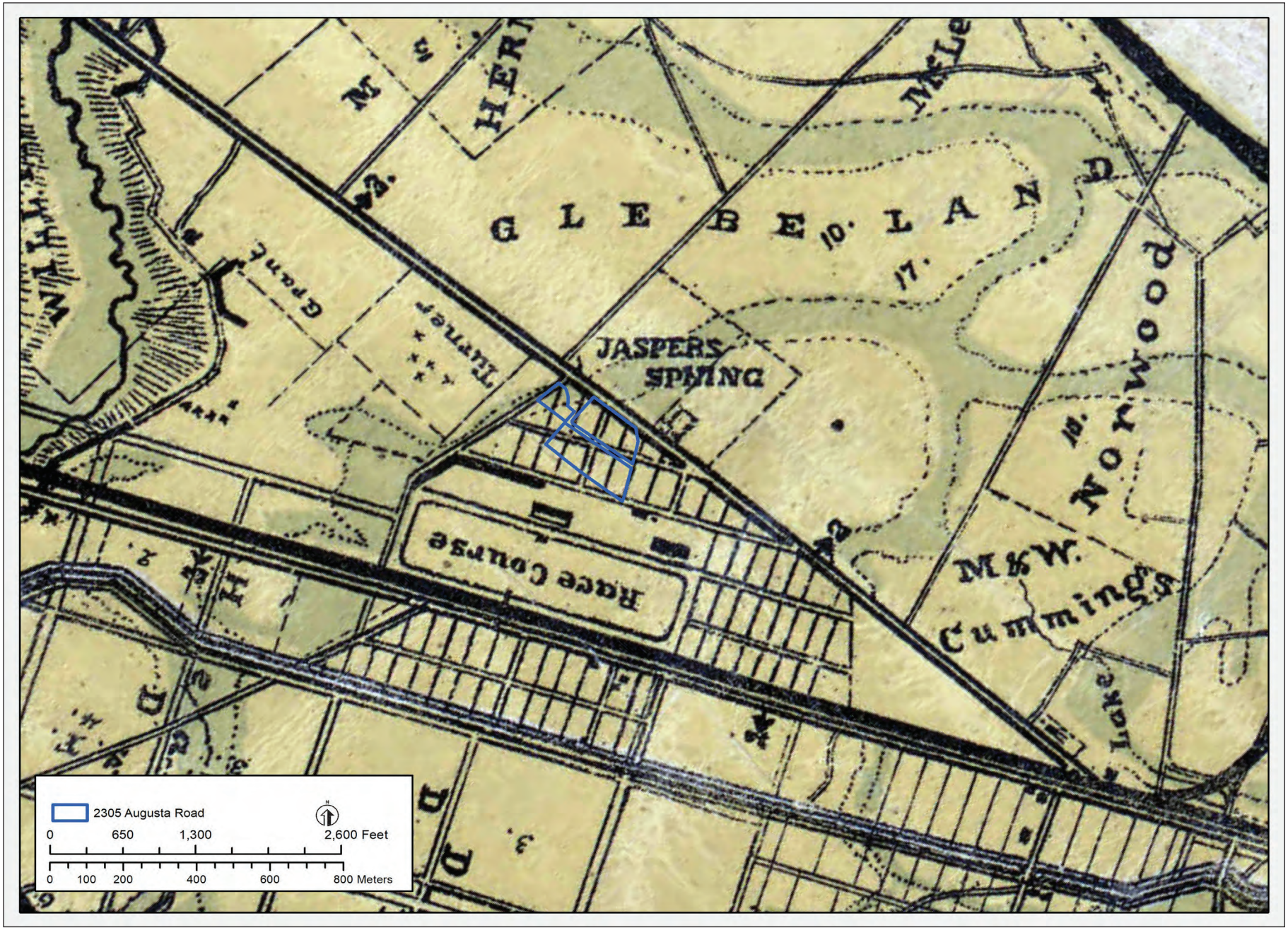

Figure 3.8 Charles G. Platen (1875) map, showing layout of the Augusta Road-Louisville Road area including the project area (Original copy is in the Chatham County Register of Deeds Office, Savannah).

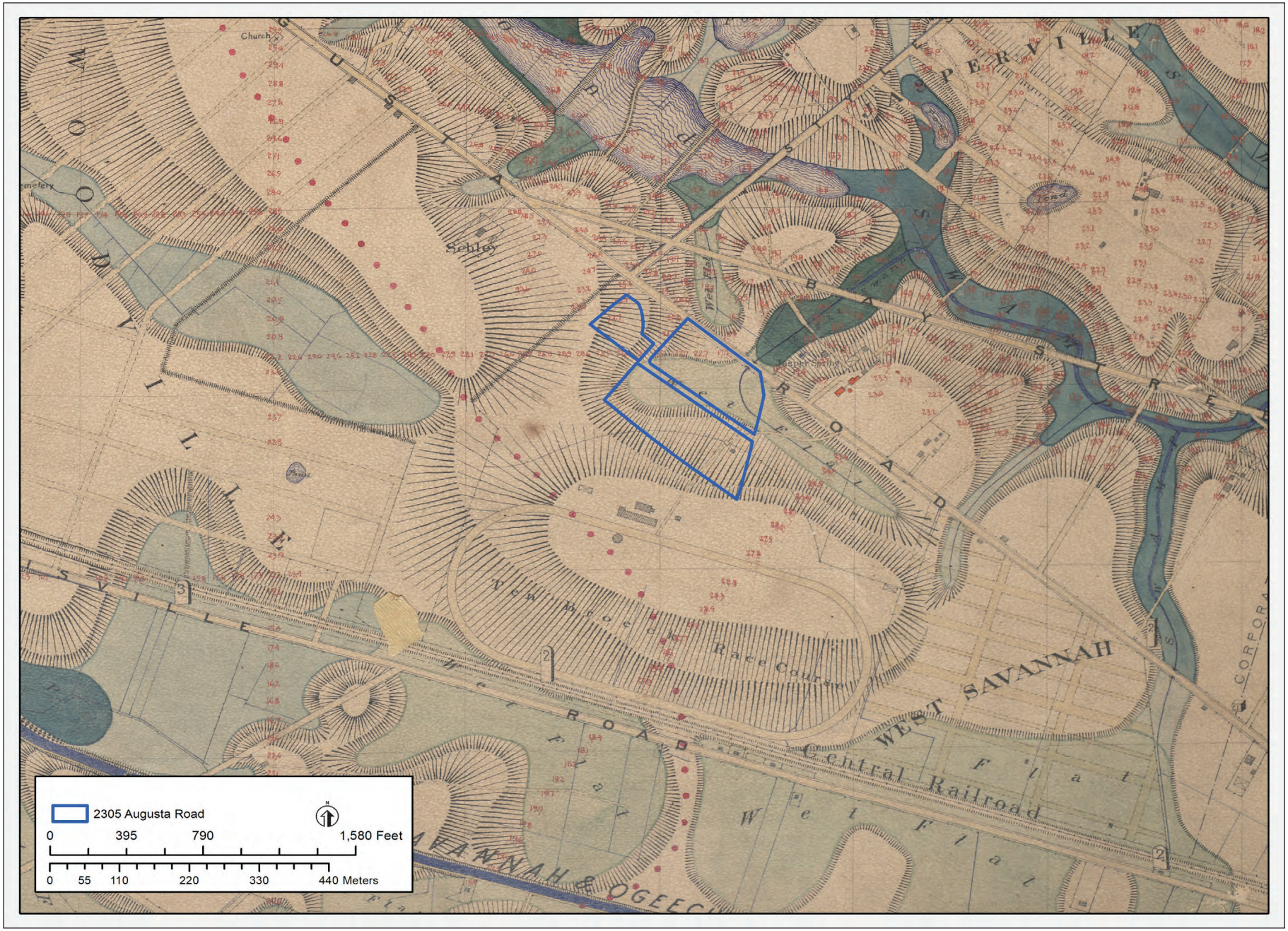

Figure 3.9 Robert Blandford's map of Chatham County published in 1890 (surveyed in 1889) showing the project area. The map depicts buildings constructed in 1871 (Original is in Chatham County, County Engineer's Office).

We also considered a final calculation by DeGraft-Hanson (2010) in confirming the original racecourse boundaries. DeGraft-Hanson (2010) uses the 1857 plat (see Figure 3.4) to identify dimensions of the rectangular racecourse parcel's four boundaries as having lengths of 4034, 1543, 4030, and 1576 feet. However, the author mistakenly uses 100 feet for a surveyor's chain. A surveyor's chain was 66 feet (100 links), which would mean the correct dimensions of the former racecourse are 2662, 1018, 2659, and 1041 feet. Using the correct chain measurements, the dimensions of the southern parcel depicted on the 1907 plat, shown in Figure 3.5, very closely correlate to those on the 1857 plat.

3.3.3 Twentieth Century Development

Beginning in 1899, the AMAG began to subdivide their land, which included the racecourse. Apparently by this time, horse racing had moved to Daffin Park within the City of Savannah corporate limits. The AMAG subdivided the property into lots and streets and conveyed portions of the land to various entities between 1899 and 1920. This included a right-of-way to the Seaboard Airline Railroad (SAL) for construction of its rail line to Hutchinson Island, which removed approximately 7 acres from the western portion of the parcel. The COGRR also purchased an additional 4.65-acre strip parallel to its line on the south. Figures 3.10 through 3.12 show various parcels sold from the larger tracts.

In 1941, the U.S. Government acquired the northern 24 acres, including the project tract, by eminent domain from AMAG. They erected the Francis Bartow Homes housing project for U.S. defense workers during World War II (CCDB 37C:396). In 1953, the Federal Housing Administration quit-claimed the Bartow Homes tract to the Savannah Housing Authority (SHA), the current owner of record of the project tract (CCDB 62H:65). A 1951 aerial map shows an approximate overlay of the racecourse property; one curved tree line on the southeast corner of the racetrack property may represent a last visible remnant of the racecourse as projected by the Blandford Map (Figures 3.13 and 3.14). Bartow Homes was demolished in 2005 and the property has remained vacant. A large portion of the original racecourse property became the location of the Savannah Oil Mill and later a plywood plant, currently in private ownership. The eastern portion of the racecourse is the location of the Otis J. Brock Elementary School.

The local community has commemorated the Weeping Time site. In 2008, a historical marker sponsored by the City of Savannah was installed by the Georgia Historical Society at a publicly accessible area near Augusta Avenue and Dunn Street. Later commemorations have included annual memorial events involving wreath layings and the reading of names of those sold in March 1859 (*Savannah Daily Morning News* 2008, 2016, 2018).

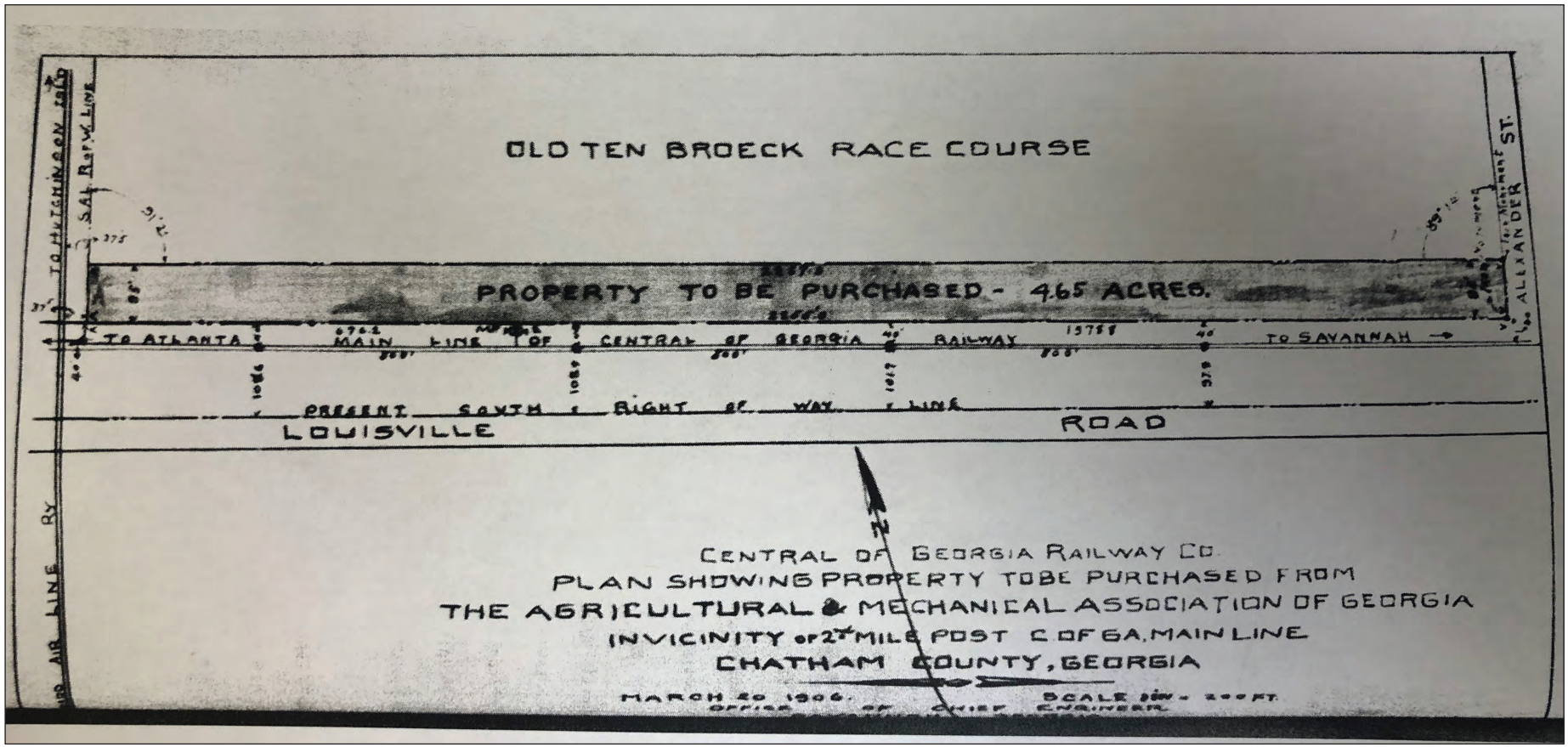

Figure 3.10 Additional right-of-way acquired by the COGRR along the southern edge of the racecourse parcel in 1906 (CCDB 9E:394).

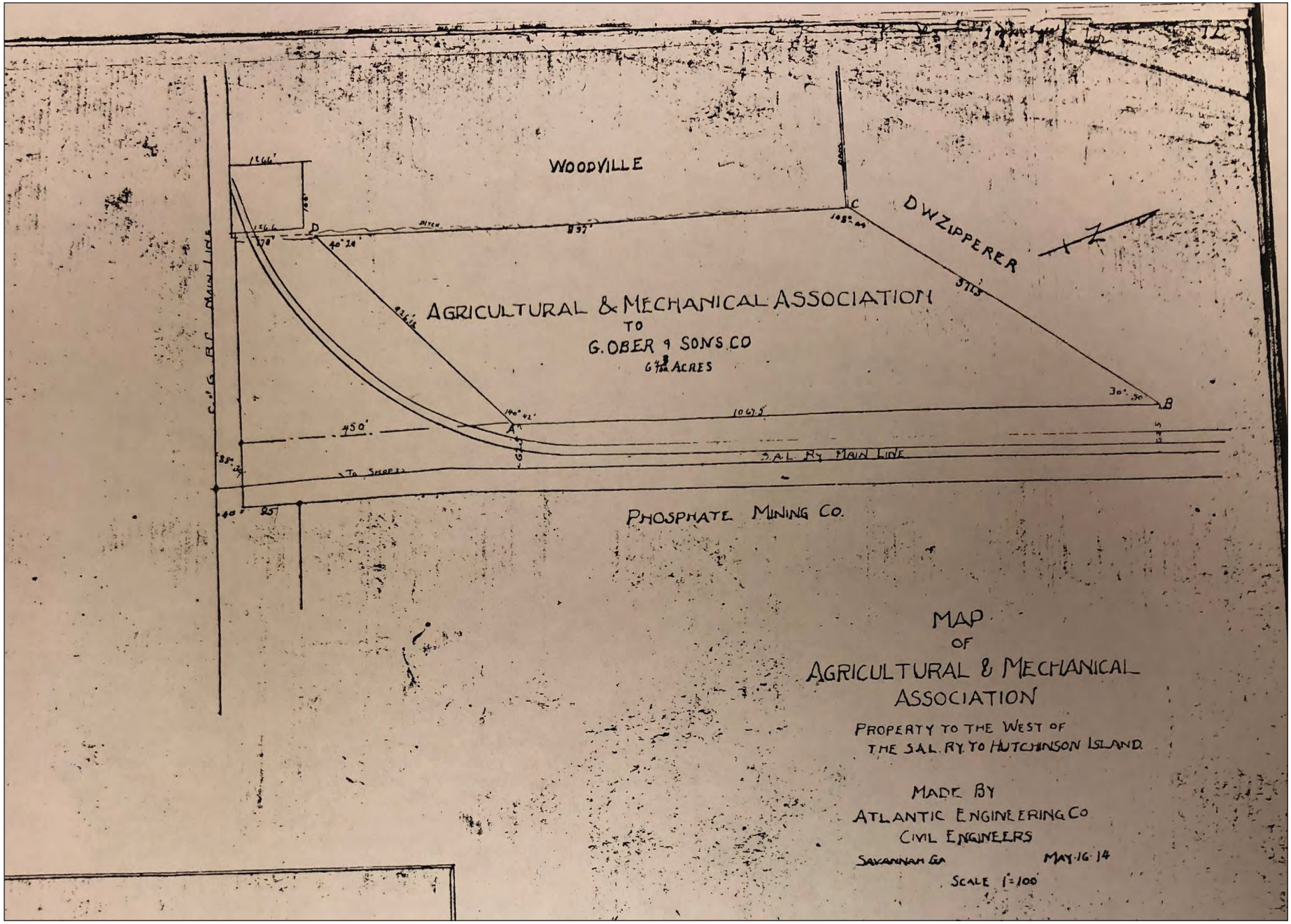

Figure 3.11 Western-most portion of the AMAG lands (west of the new SAL spur), formerly a portion of the racecourse parcel, as sold in 1914 (CCDB 1M:12).

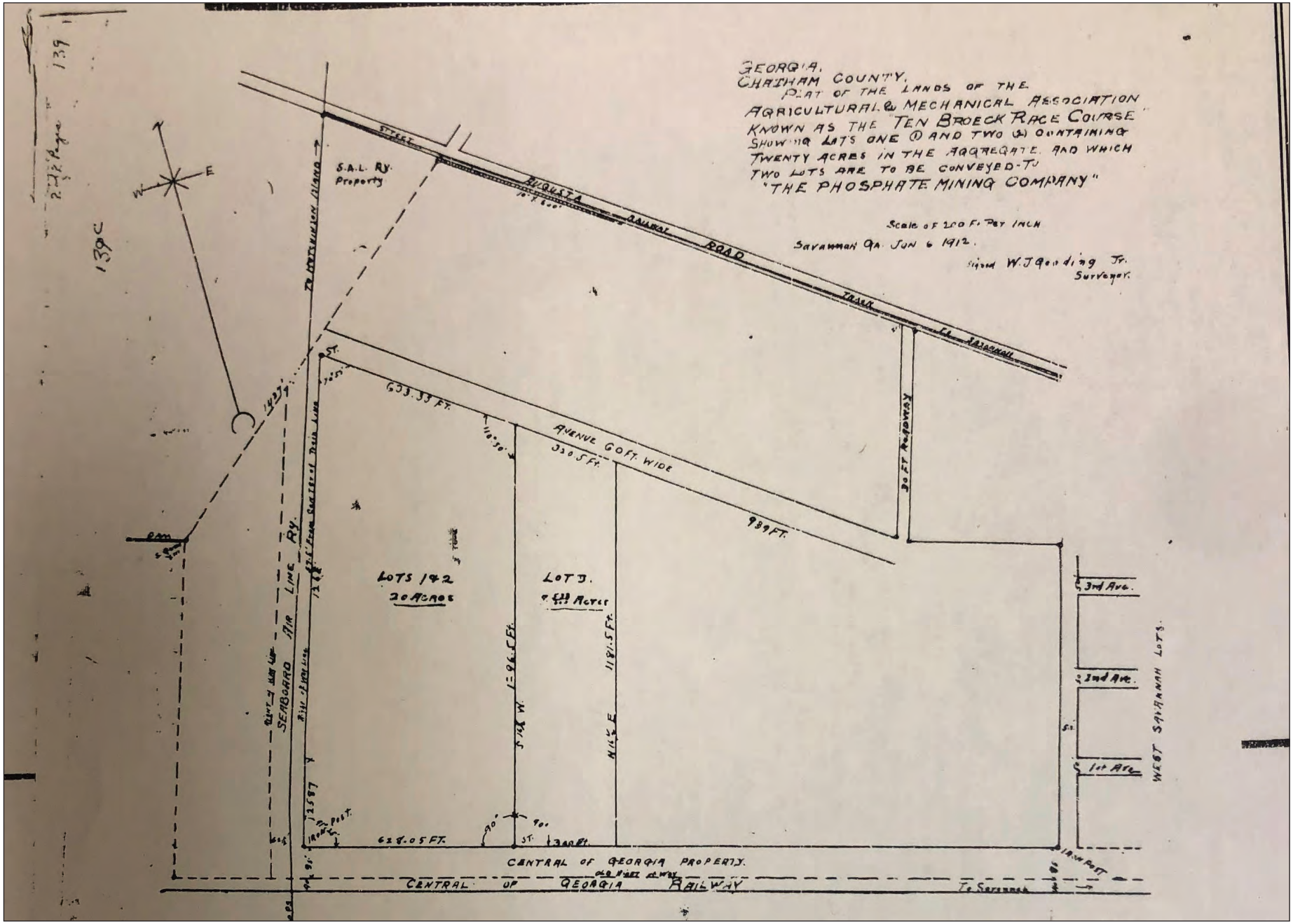

Figure 3.12 A 1912 subdivision of the AMAG lands (with the former racecourse on the south); the project area is located north of the new 60-foot avenue shown on the plat (Chatham County Plat Book 1M:139; Originals in the Chatham County, Georgia, Deeds Office).

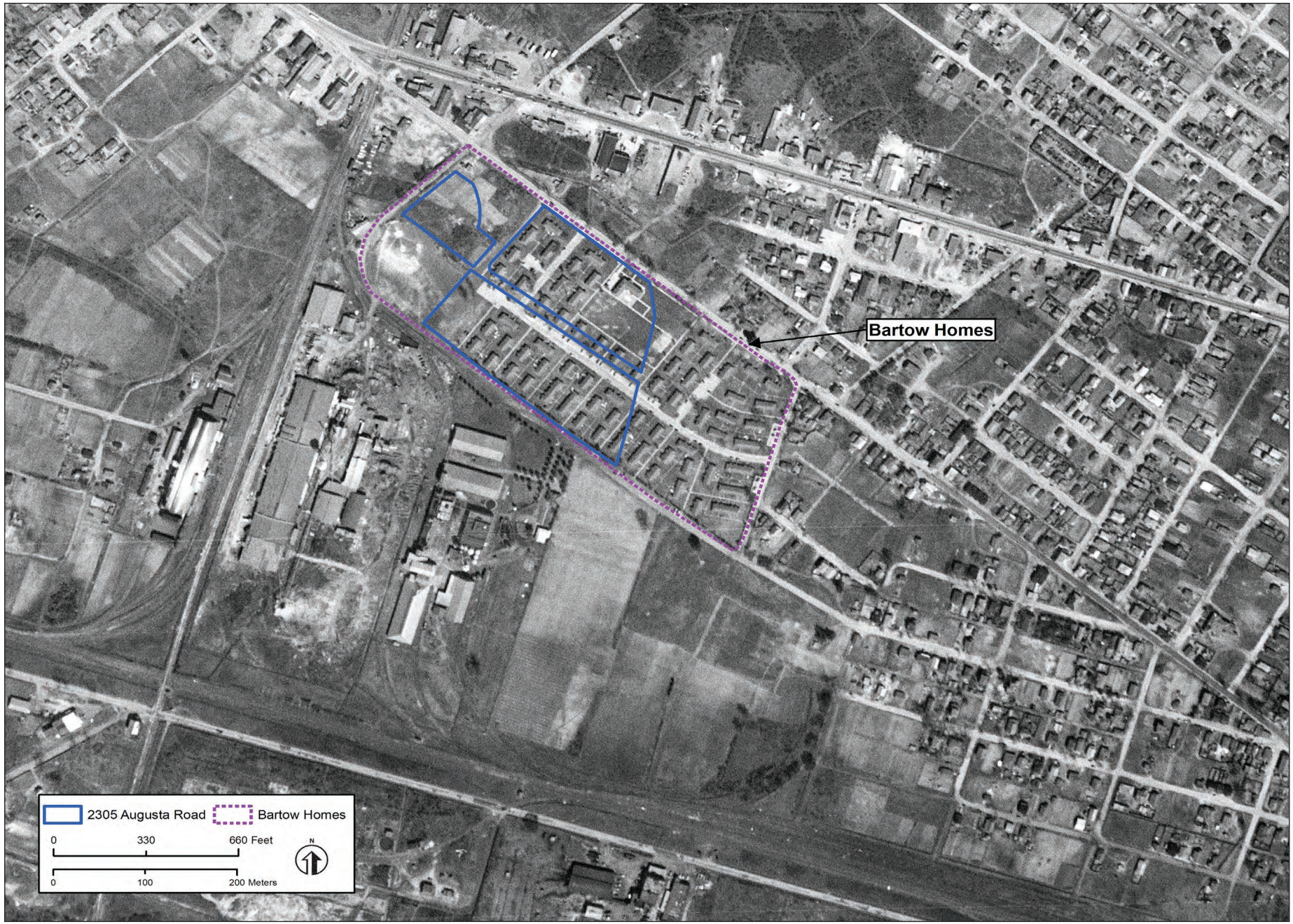

Figure 3.13 1951 aerial map showing the project area overlay and Bartow Homes (USDA Aerial photographs of Chatham County, Georgia. Courtesy of USGS, available online at earthexplorer.com).

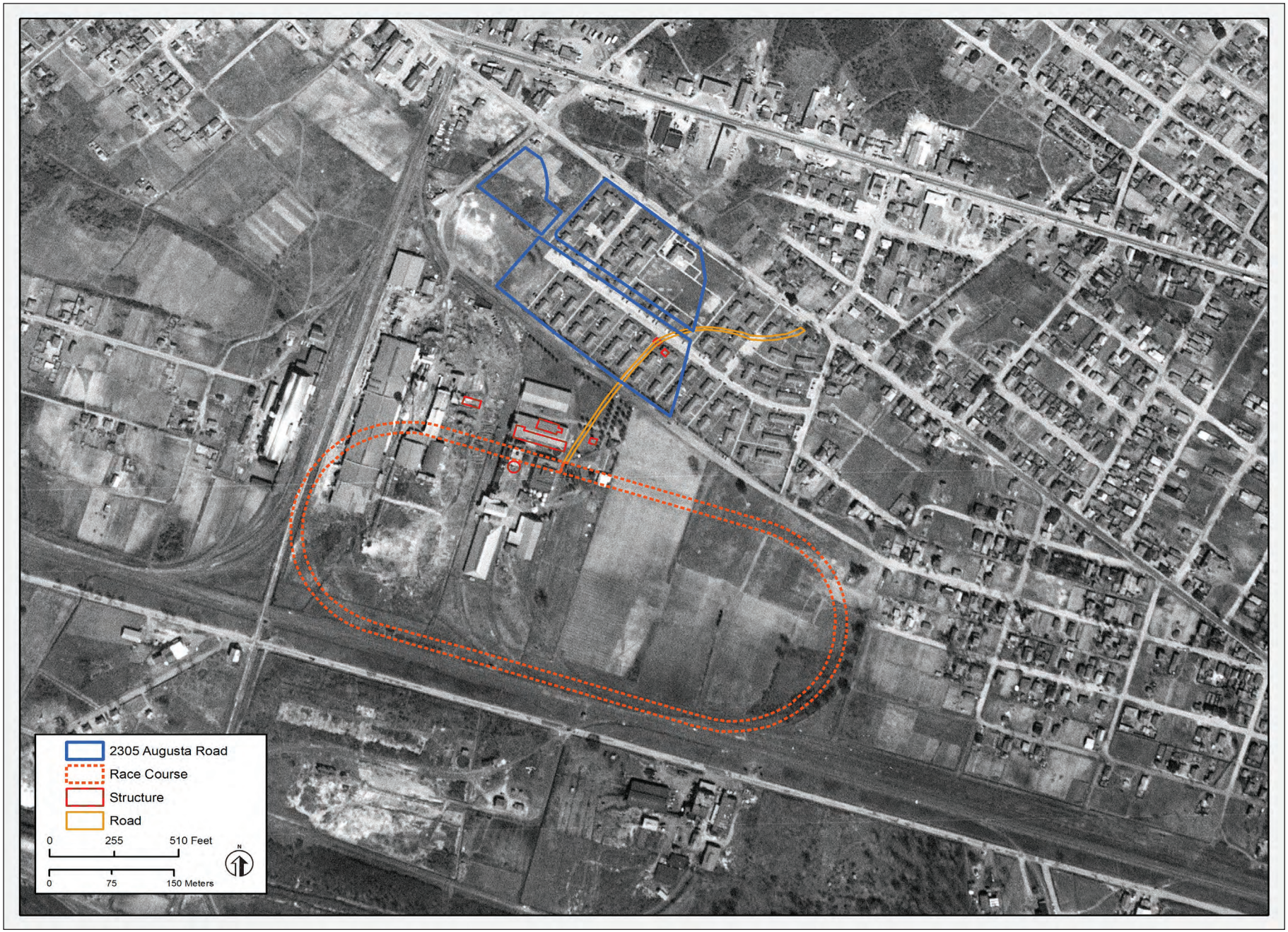

Figure 3.14 1951 aerial map superimposed with the racecourse and the c. 1871 buildings depicted on the 1890 Blandford map (USDA Aerial photographs of Chatham County, Georgia. Courtesy of USGS, available online at earthexplorer.com).

4.0 Archaeological Survey Results

4.1 Background Research Results

Background research conducted on GNAHRGIS identified no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project tract. However, portions of two previous investigations (Baughman 2013; Erickson 2006) are located just within, or adjacent to, the project tract. In addition, one previously recorded archaeological site (9CH1374) is located within a 500-foot buffer of the project tract. Three additional previously recorded sites (9CH688, 9CH1191, and 9CH1373) and nine additional previous cultural resources investigations are located within a 1.0-km (0.6-mile) radius of the project tract. Figure 4.1 shows the locations of these previously recorded archaeological resources and previous investigations. Table 4.1 briefly summarizes the previously recorded archaeological sites; Table 4.2 summarizes the nearby previous investigations.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site 9CH1374 is a historic artifact scatter with an unknown historic component located approximately 100 m south of the project tract. This site was recorded by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., during a cultural resources survey for a proposed transmission line. As the site extended outside of their APE, it was not fully delineated and has an unknown NRHP recommendation. As noted above, three additional previously recorded sites are located within a 1.0-km radius of the project tract. Site 9CH688 is the archaeological site designation for the Savannah-Ogeechee Canal, which was constructed in the early nineteenth century. Site 9CH688, which is located approximately 715 m to the south of the project tract, has been listed on the NRHP. Site 9CH1191, which is the Civil War Battlefield associated with the Battle at Brampton Plantation during the Siege of Savannah, is located approximately 685 m to the west of the project tract. Site 9CH1191 has been recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 9CH1373, which is a late nineteenth-century artifact scatter, is located approximately 830 m southwest from the project tract. No formal southern boundary of 9CH1373 could be established, and the NRHP recommendation for this site is currently unknown. None of the four previously recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project tract are located within an area of direct or indirect effect for the currently proposed project. Therefore, no previously recorded archaeological resources will be affected by the proposed project.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Investigations

Two previous cultural resources investigations were conducted just within, or adjacent to, the project tract. Both of these investigations (Baughman 2013; Erickson 2006) are in-house Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) archaeological assessments; neither of these two projects identified any archaeological resources within the vicinity of the project tract. Nine additional previous investigations (see Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2) are located within a 1.0-km radius of the project tract. Of these, three were conducted for GDOT (Pietak 2005, 2015; Stillman 2010) for improvements along West Bay Street. Another of these previous investigations (Carlock 2013) was an in-house GDOT assessment for improvements to SR 21. Newell's (2007) archaeological testing at 9CH688 is the only previous investigation that recorded an archaeological resource within the vicinity of the project tract.

Of note among the previous investigations is an archaeological survey of the Fellwood Homes and a proposed Fellwood Homes Annex by Stanyard and Holland (2005), located approximately 960 m to the east. The Stanyard and Holland (2005) investigation, similar to the current investigation, surveyed a public housing project that was constructed in 1940 for the Housing Authority of Savannah. No archaeological resources were documented by Stanyard and Holland (2005:15); a light scatter of modern and recent debris was identified within many of their shovel tests, and "[n]one of the identified material is unequivocally more than 50 years old."

4.1.3 Ten Broeck Race Course and the Weeping Time Event

A specific goal of this investigation was to conduct archival research to objectively determine if the current project tract was part of the property where the Weeping Time event occurred at the Ten Broeck

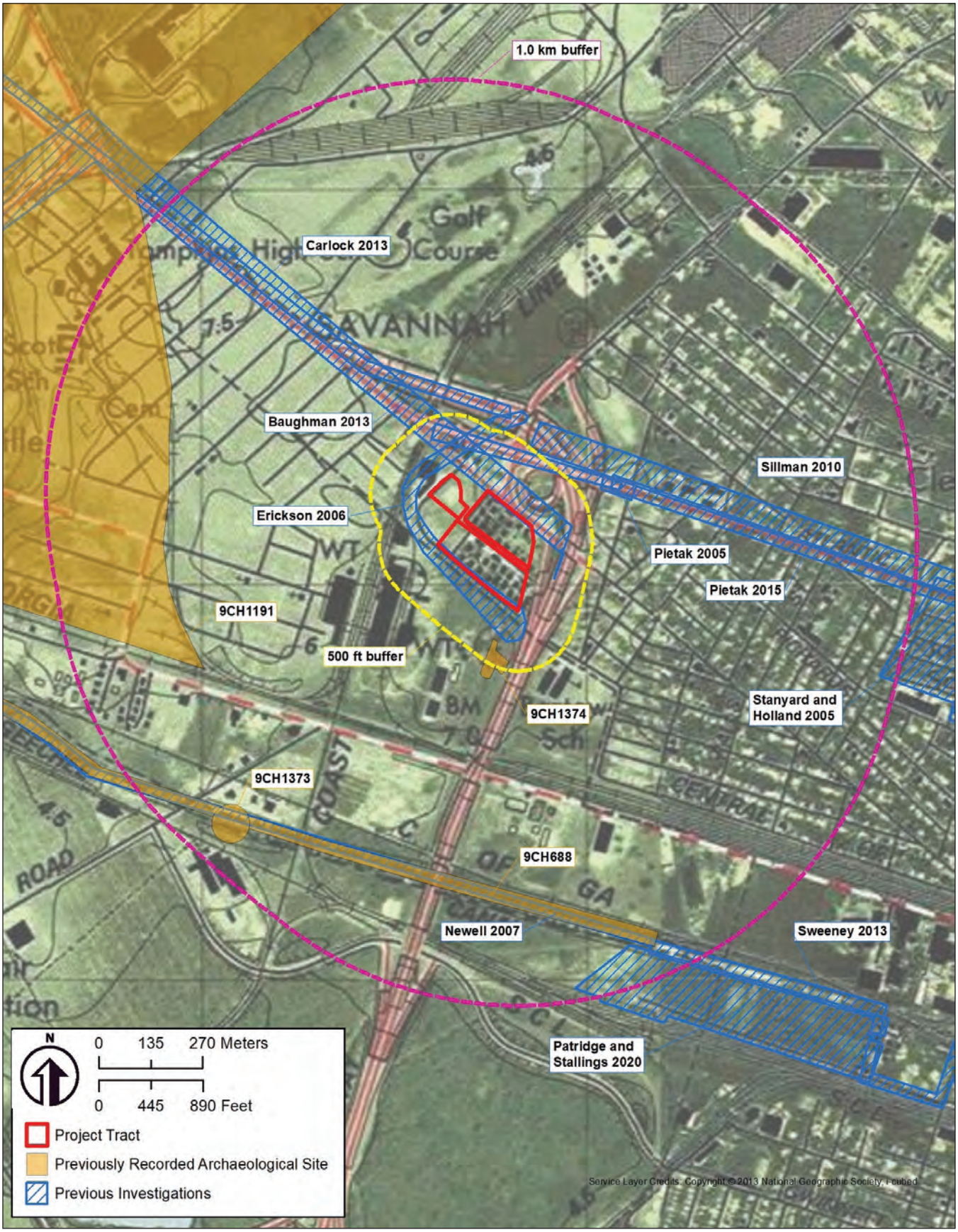

Figure 4.1 Location of previously recorded cultural resources within the vicinity of the project tract (USGS 1980 *Garden City, GA* topographic quadrangle).

Table 4.1 Previously recorded archaeological resources within the vicinity of the project tract.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Temporal Association	NRHP Recommendation	Situation
9CH688	Savannah-Ogeechee Canal	Canal	Nineteenth Century	Listed	Within 1.0 km of APE
9CH1191	Battle at Brampton Plantation	Battlefield	Civil War	Eligible	Within 1.0 km of APE
9CH1373	N/A	Historic aritfact scatter	Late Nineteenth Century	Unknown	Within 1.0 km of APE
9CH1374	N/A	Historic aritfact scatter	Unknown	Unknown	Within 500 feet of APE

Table 4.2 List of previous cultural resources surveys within the vicinity of the project tract.

GNAHRGIS ID	Citation	Investigation Type	Situation	Resources Identified Within 1.0 km
2986	Pietak 2005	GDOT archaeological survey for widening along West Bay Street	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None
N/A	Sweeney 2013	Archaeological survey for the Heritage Trail project	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None
8110	Baughman 2013	GDOT in-house archaeological assessment of SR 26	Within a portion of the project tract	None
8273	Pietak 2015	GDOT archaeological survey for widening along West Bay Street	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None
8349	Stanyard and Holland 2005	Archaeological survey of Fellwood Homes and Fellwood Homes Annex	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None
8959	Carlock 2013	GDOT in-house archaeological assessment of SR 21	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None
9162	Sillman 2010	GDOT archaeological survey for widening along West Bay Street	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None
9375	Newell 2007	Phase II archaeological testing of the Savannah-Ogeechee Canal	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	9CH688
10798	Erickson 2006	GDOT in-house archaeological assessment of SR 26	Within a portion of the project tract	None
N/A	Partridge and Stallings 2020	Cultural resources survey of the Feeley Avenue Tract	Within 1.0 km of the project tract	None

Race Course in March 1859. Chapter 3 provides a title history and deed/plat analysis of the project tract. Research shows that the project tract and the Ten Broeck Race Course were legally separate pieces of property from 1855 to 1864, which would include the 1859 Weeping Time event. In addition, no historical documentation could be found proving a functional linkage between the two pieces of property until at least 1864, when the Goodall tract (containing the project area) was purchased by Charles A.L. Lamar, giving him ownership of both tracts of land. While previous landscape analyses (DeGraft-Hanson 2010) have inferred that certain racecourse buildings may have been present near or within the project tract, those analyses do not account for the collective redevelopment of the properties in 1871 (detailed in *Savannah Daily Morning News* 1871). The physical aspects presented by both Platen (1875) and Blandford (1890), and later overlayed by DeGraft-Hanson (2010), would represent components of 1871 redevelopment. **Therefore, based on the archival research and analysis presented in Chapter 3, the current project tract was not part of the Ten Broeck Race Course during the Weeping Time event in March 1859.**

4.2 Environmental Profile of the Tract

The 11-acre project tract is located in the Barrier Island Sequence section of the Coastal Plain Province. Within this sequence, the project tract falls within the pine flatwoods, which were former sea marshes (Hodler and Schretter 1986:16-17, 27). The current landscape is situated on a slight upland terrace with a relatively flat topography. Vegetation within the majority of project tract consists of manicured lawn and several planted hardwoods. The western portion of the project tract is wooded with mixed young to moderate hardwood overstory and a moderate to dense understory with wild grasses and brush. Recently discarded trash and debris associated with a homeless encampment were found scattered on the surface in the northern portion of the project tract. A few recently excavated shallow looters' pits were also observed within the project tract. Other observed disturbances include a former roadbed, several buried utility corridors for water and sewer, and power poles for electricity. Figures 4.2 to 4.9 show typical views of the project tract.

4.3 Archaeological Survey Results

A pedestrian archaeological survey including systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the entire archaeological APE. A total of 62 shovel tests were excavated at 30-m (100-foot) intervals across the project tract (see Figure 2.1). An additional eight shovel tests were excavated at 10-m (33-foot) intervals in an area containing structures associated with the c. 1871 fairgrounds redevelopment depicted on the 1890 Blandford map (see Figure 3.9).

Soils varied within the project tract based on location. Shovel tests located in the eastern and western portions of the project tract typically consisted of dark grayish-brown sand from 0 to 30 cm below surface (cmbs), underlain by a pale brown sandy loam subsoil that extended to 50 cmbs. Pale brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish-red sandy clay was encountered below 50 cmbs. In the central portion of the project tract within some of the manicured lawn areas, some excavated shovel tests consisted of dark grayish-brown sandy sand from 0 to 20 cmbs, underlain by a pale brown sandy clay mottled with a reddish-brown sandy clay that extended to 30 cmbs.

Remnants of the former roadbed is visible within the central and east-central areas of the project tract within a portion of the manicured lawn area. Shovel tests excavated within this area revealed deflated soils, as a brown sand was identified from 0 to 10 cmbs, underlain by a dense, deflated, light reddish-brown sterile sandy clay subsoil.

Modern debris, and possibly historic materials, were identified within 47 of the 70 excavated shovel tests; these shovel tests were located within the open area of the manicured lawn. All the excavated shovel tests situated within the wooded areas in the eastern portion of the project tract were negative and sterile. The archaeological field survey resulted in the identification of one mid- to late twentieth-century archaeological site (9CH1550) within the project tract. A detailed discussion of this site is provided below, and Figure 4.10 shows its location. No archaeological remains associated with the Weeping Time event at the Ten Broeck Race Course or with the c. 1871 fairgrounds redevelopment auxiliary structures (depicted on the 1891 Blandford map) were identified within the project tract's APE.

Figure 4.2 Typical view of the manicured lawn area in the project tract, facing east.

Figure 4.3 Typical view of the manicured lawn area in the project tract, facing northwest.

Figure 4.4 View of old roadbed within the project tract, facing northeast.

Figure 4.5 View of wooded area in the western portion of the project tract, facing north.

Figure 4.6 View of modern trash and homeless camp in the northern portion of the tract, facing west.

Figure 4.7 View of possible shallow looters' pits within the project tract, facing northeast.

Figure 4.8 View of project tract and sewer line access within the project tract, facing south.

Figure 4.9 View of storm drain at intersection of two former roadbeds, facing north.

Figure 4.10 Aerial map showing the location of newly recorded Site 9CH1550 within the project tract.

4.3.1 Site 9CH1550

UTM (NAD27): *Zone 17, E487787 N3550108*
Site Type: *Historic Village*
Cultural Affiliation: *Mid- to late twentieth century*
Elevation: *7.0 m (23 feet) amsl*
Nearest Water Source: *Savannah River*
Dimensions: *270-by-205 m*
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

General Site Description

Site 9CH1550 is the remnants of the Francis Bartow Homes housing project and covers the majority of the project tract (see Figure 4.10). Vegetation at the site includes a manicured lawn with a few medium-sized hardwoods. Ground surface visibility at the time of survey was relatively low and ranged from 0 to 20 percent. Figures 4.11 and 4.12 show typical views of the site, and Figure 4.13 presents a plan map of Site 9CH1550.

The Francis Bartow Homes housing project was constructed during World War II for housing U.S. defense workers with the Savannah Machine & Foundry Company's shipbuilding division and the Armed Forces Services Depot. In 1951, 34 housing structures were located on the property (see Figure 4.13). The SHA acquired the tract from the U.S. Government in 1953; later in 1960, the housing project was converted to a public housing neighborhood for low-income families. By 1968, a portion of the housing project to the east of the project tract had been demolished for the construction of Interstate 516. In 2005, the public housing neighborhood was demolished; the site has been vacant since (City of Savannah 2012:10)

Fieldwork Results

The site was identified by the observation of modern debris and artifacts potentially 50+ years in age from 47 excavated shovel tests. Modern trash and dumped debris were also identified along the surface of the site in the northern area where a recent homeless camp was identified. Portions of the former roadbed are visible from the surface in the eastern and central portions of the site. Excavated shovel tests within the site consisted of dark greyish-brown sand that typically extended from 0 to 20 cmbs, underlain by a pale brown sandy loam to sandy clay mottled with a yellowish-red sandy clay that extended to somewhere between 30 and 50 cmbs. A yellowish-red sandy clay subsoil was encountered below 50 cmbs. The modern debris and possible 50+ year-old material was identified at shallow depths within the first strata of soil; no cultural materials were identified below the plowzone. As previously discussed, shovel tests excavated within the former roadbed identified deflated soils, as a brown sand was identified from 0 to 10 cmbs, underlain by a dense light reddish-brown sterile sandy clay subsoil.

Materials identified within the excavated shovel tests include concrete, mortar, asphalt, lumber, common wire nails, screws, roofing nails, roofing shingles, insulation, bottle glass, window glass, pull tabs, aluminum and plastic container twist caps, coal slag, plastic buttons, plastic and glass beads, tile, ceramics, fence staples, copper tubing, rubber hose fragments, metal wire, plastic wrappers, plastic utensils, unidentifiable metal fragments, and unidentifiable plastic fragments/objects. The majority of the identified remains were very small and highly fragmented, which indicates severe crushing and pulverizing activities occurred within the upper soil layer of the site during the demolition of the public housing neighborhood. It is not possible to unequivocally distinguish some of the modern debris with definitive materials that are at least 50 years in age. No materials were collected from the site, as all were returned to their excavated shovel test location.

NRHP Eligibility

Site 9CH1550 was assessed for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60. This site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, nor is it associated with significant persons or designs. Therefore, we recommend it ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. The site lacks severe clarity and integrity. The identified remains at the site consisted of a mix of modern debris and possibly 50+ year-old material in shallow depths within the plowzone. As noted above, it is not possible to unequivocally differentiate the modern material from recently deposited materials. As previously discussed, Stanyard and Holland's (2005) investigation at nearby Fellwood Homes public housing project encountered similar conditions and were unable to distinguish

Figure 4.11 General view of Site 9CH1550, facing south.

Figure 4.12 General view of Site 9CH1550 and former roadbed, facing west.

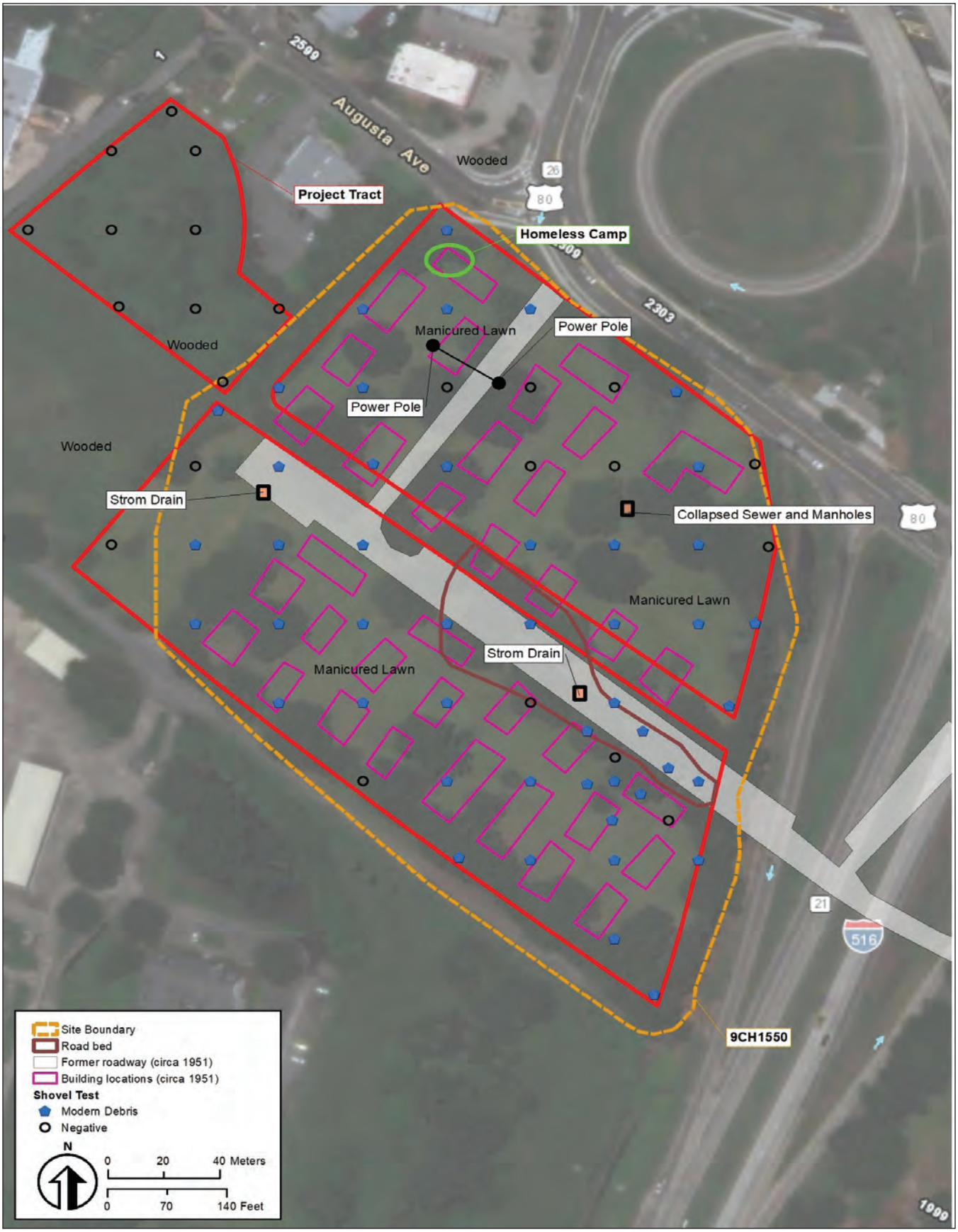

Figure 4.13 Plan map of Site 9CH1550.

modern and 50-year-old material. Stanyard and Holland (2005) did not document any archaeological resources due to this lack of clarity. In addition, the identified materials were highly fragmented and small due to the severe disturbances at the site resulting from the demolition of the buildings. Therefore, this site does not contain any significant data as defined under Criterion D of the NRHP. We recommend 9CH1550 not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and no further management considerations of this site are necessary.

4.4 Summary and Conclusions

On May 24 and 25, 2021, Brockington conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey of the proposed redevelopment at the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. The proposed project consists of redeveloping the project tract into a transitional and emergency use shelter by the Salvation Army that will include the construction of several buildings, paved driving and parking areas, and paved sidewalks. The project tract is located near the vicinity of the historic Ten Broeck Race Course where the largest sale of enslaved Africans in Georgia, known as the Weeping Time, occurred on March 2 and 3, 1859. The investigation consisted of an archaeological survey of the 11-acre project tract and detailed archival research regarding the project tract history. Goals of the investigation included identification of all archaeological resources located within the project tract, providing definitive NRHP evaluations for each resource, and determining if the project tract was the location of where the Weeping Time event took place. This investigation follows current GCPA (2019) standards and guidelines for archaeological surveys by personnel qualified under 36 CFR 61 for the City of Savannah.

Our background research conducted on GNAHRGIS and examination of previous reports revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project's APE. Portions of two previous investigations (Baughman 2013; Erickson 2006) are located just within, or adjacent to, the project tract; neither of these investigations recorded any archaeological sites. In addition, one previously recorded archaeological site (9CH1374) is located within a 500-foot buffer of the project tract. Three additional previously recorded sites (9CH688, 9CH1191, and 9CH1373) and nine additional previous cultural resources investigations are located within a 1.0-km (0.6-mile) radius of the project tract. All four of these nearby previously recorded archaeological sites are located outside of the project APE. Therefore, no previously recorded cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed project.

One specific goal of the project was to conduct archival research to determine whether the project tract property was associated with the 1859 Weeping Time. Our chain of title and historical research indicated that the project tract was not associated with the Weeping Time. The project tract was a legally separate piece of property in March 1859 and historical records do not indicate a functional linkage between the project tract property and the adjacent racecourse (the documented location of the Weeping Time) until at least 1864, but more definitively after 1871.

Brockington's archaeological field survey included systematic visual examination and 30-m-interval shovel test excavations within the project tract, as well as closer 10-m-interval shovel test excavations in an area identified on the 1890 Blandford map as possibly containing structures related to the c. 1871 fairgrounds redevelopment. Our investigation identified one archaeological site (9CH1550), which is the remnants of the mid- to late twentieth-century Francis Bartow Homes housing project. Site 9CH1550 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and additional management considerations of this resource are not necessary. In addition, no archaeological remains were identified within the project tract's APE that are associated with the Weeping Time event at the Ten Broeck Race Course or with the c. 1871 fairgrounds redevelopment auxiliary structures depicted on the 1890 Blandford map. **Therefore, the proposed redevelopment of the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract will not impact any NRHP-eligible archaeological resources, and archaeological resources clearance is recommended.**

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1977 Part One: Colonial Period. *A History of Georgia*, edited by Kenneth Coleman, pp. 9-70. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

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2005 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Fellwood Homes and Fellwood Homes Annex for the Hope VI Project in Savannah, Georgia*. Report prepared for the Housing Authority of Savannah by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia (GNAHRGIS AR 8349).

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1982 *The Savannah*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

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Sweeney, Alex
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1988 *Georgia's Indian Heritage: The Prehistoric Peoples and Historic Tribes of Georgia*. W.H. Wolfe Associates, Roswell, Georgia.

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1974 *Soil Survey of Bryan and Chatham Counties, Georgia*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

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1994 Archaeological Site Distributions in Georgia: 1994. *Early Georgia* 22(1):35-76.

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1990 *Lamar Archaeology: Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Deep South*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Williams, Mark and Victor Thompson
1999 A Guide to Georgia Indian Pottery Types. *Early Georgia* Volume 27, Number 1.

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1989 *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

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Wood, W. Dean, Karen Ramey Burns and Steve R. Lee
1986 *The Mt. Gilead Cemetery Study: An Example of Biocultural Analysis from Western Georgia.* Prepared for the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers, by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.

Worth, John E.
1995 *Struggle for the Georgia Coast*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

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Appendix A
Georgia Archaeological Site Form

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9CH1550

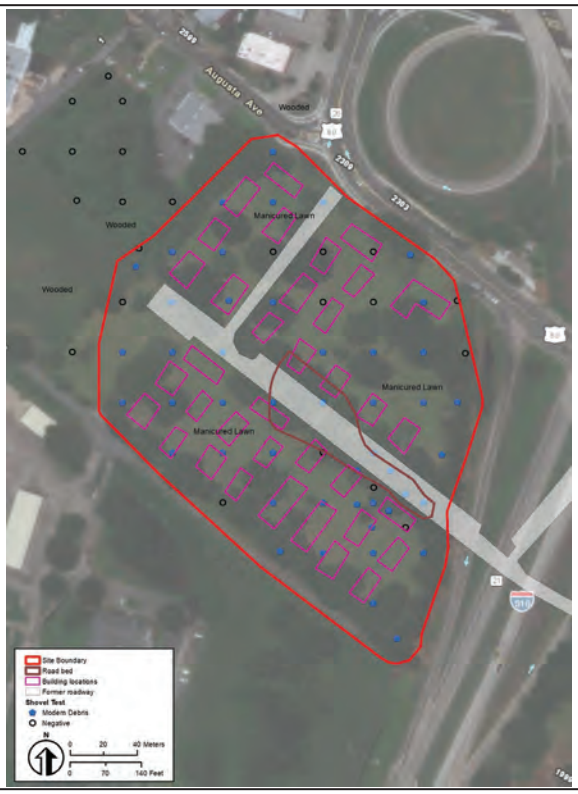
Institutional/Field Number: FS1 **Site Name:** _____
County: Chatham **Location Accuracy:** Medium **Map Name:** Garden City (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 487787 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3550108 (NAD27)

Owner Name: N/A **Address:** N/A **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 270 (meters) **Width:** 205 (meters) **Elevation:** 7 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS Low Accuracy **Orientation:** NW-SE **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other _____
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 0
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Historic Village
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

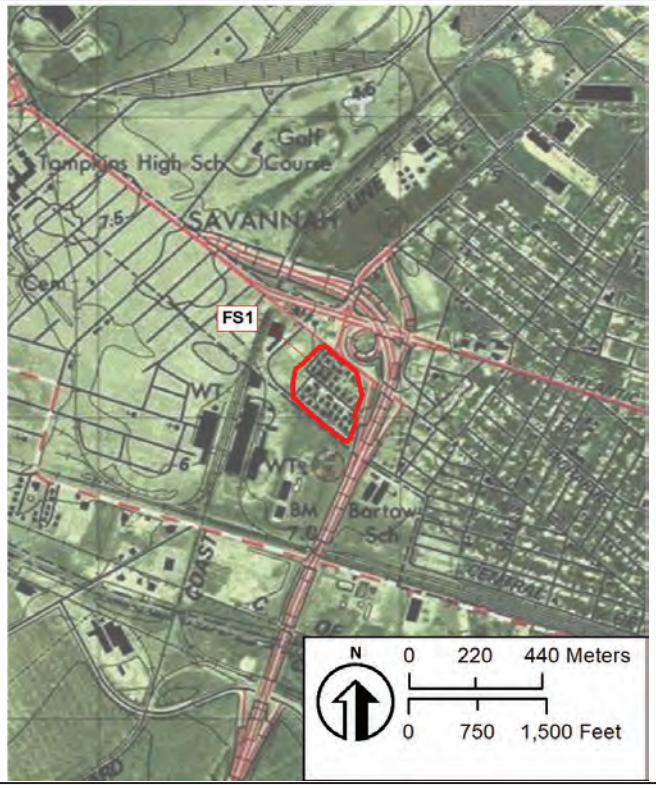
Has the site been excavated? Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** _____
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Manicured lawn
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Savannah River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Savannah River d. Minor Drainage (name): N/A
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 1,800 NE (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical _____ (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

Site consists of the remnants of Francis Bartow Homes housing project that was constructed for US defense workers during WWII. In 1953, Savannah Housing Authority acquire the tract and converted it to public housing neighborhood for low income families in 1960. The public housing neighborhood was demolished in 2005. Site is heavily disturbed and plowzone contains a mix of modern debris, rubble, and possibly artifacts that are 50+years. It is not possible to unequivocally distinguish some modern debris with definitively materials 50+ years in age. All materials are highly fragmented and small in size due to past razing, grading, and filling activities that crushed materials. Remnants of former road is visible on the surface in the east-central portion of the site.



Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CH1550 **Institutional/Field Number:** FS1

Public Status: Select... **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Select...

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Destroyed 2. Graded
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Construction 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

Manicured lawn - area is currently vacant. Small homeless campsite found in northern portion of the site.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Alex Sweeney **Affiliation:** Brockington and Associates
Date of Fieldwork: 5/22/2021 **Date of Report:** 6/2021
Report Title:

Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the 2305 Augusta Avenue Tract, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☐ Lithic Tools ☐ FCR ☐ Precontact Ceramic ☐ Historic Ceramic ☐ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☐ Nails ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ Midden ☐ Other ☐
Artifact Details:

Materials identified within the plowzone fill include: asphalt, concrete, gravel, glass, aluminum can pull tabs, coal slag, nails, screws, fence staple, copper pipe, lumber, roof shingles, plastics. Modern materials and possible 50+ year old materials cannot be unequivocally distinguished at the site.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: City of Savannah Municipal Archives **Location of Field Notes:** Brockington Savannah Office
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Twentieth Century 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 05/28/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** Brockington and Associates
Name: Alex Sweeney **Phone:** 912-233-2550 **Email:** alexsweeney@brockingtoncrm.co
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Appendix B
Resumes of Key Personnel

PATRICIA STALLINGS

SENIOR HISTORIAN

Ms. Stallings (M.A., University of Georgia) has been employed with Brockington since 2002 and currently serves as the company's Chief Historian. In this position, she provides guidance, oversight, and scheduling for work conducted by staff historians and assures quality control on history documents and architectural studies. She currently serves as the company program manager for the U.S. Army Reserve 81st and 88th Readiness Divisions (RDs); our Master Services Agreement with the Mississippi Department of Transportation; our work with Georgia Power and Duke Energy; and our Section 106 support for hydroelectric projects. She has worked with the Missouri, Georgia, and Florida National Guards, the Anniston Army Depot, Fort Rucker, the now closed Forts Gillem and McPherson, and MacDill Air Force Base. At both Fort Rucker and MacDill Air Force Base, she completed Cold War architectural inventories and used her experience with DOD/ACHP Program Comments to identify streamlined compliance procedures for each installation. She has developed installation-specific and state-wide ICRMPs for the USAR, and has provided oversight for multi-state Section 110 compliance surveys, architectural inventories, mitigation efforts, and curation assessments. Her most recent project includes an Architectural Protection Plan for buildings at Fleet Activities Sasebo, Japan, for NAVFAC Far East and evaluation of the John Day Project for the USACE, Portland District. She is currently finalizing 29 individual Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans for the US Army Reserve for states in the southeast, Midwest, and northwest. She is also serving as Brockington's Program Manager for a new cultural task order for the Air National Guard.

EDUCATION/WORKSHOPS

B.A. in History (1997), North Georgia College
M.A. in History & Preservation Studies Certificate (2002), University of Georgia
Advanced Section 106 Seminar (2008)
Mid-Twentieth Century Architecture Seminar (2009)
Applying the NEPA Process (2009)
Institute for Georgia Environmental Leadership (2009)
Renewable Energy Development: Impacts to Cultural Resources (2012)

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Archival Research and Narrative History Preparation

NRHP Documentation and Evaluation

Hydropower History

Military History

Environmental History

Southern U.S. Agricultural History

RECENT PROJECTS AND EXPERIENCE

2020 Senior Historian, *Historic American Engineering Record (Level II): New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam, Richmond County Georgia.* Prepared under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

2020 Principal Investigator/Author, Ten State-Specific Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans in the Midwest (Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio). Prepared for the US Army Reserve, 88th Readiness Division, under contract with the USACE Louisville District and Advanced Environmental Management, Inc.

2020 Principal Investigator/Author, Ten State-Specific Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans in the Southeast (Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana) and Puerto Rico. Prepared for the US Army Reserve, 81st Readiness Division, under contract with the USACE Mobile District and the Vernadero Group, Inc.

2019 Author, *Historic Properties Management Plan for the Bartlett's Ferry Hydroelectric Project*. Prepared for the Georgia Power Company, Atlanta.

2019 Author, *Historic Properties Management Plan for the North Georgia Hydroelectric Project*. Prepared for the Georgia Power Company, Atlanta.

2019 Author, *Architectural Preservation Plan for 57 Buildings, Fleet Activities Sasebo, Japan*. Prepared for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Far East under contract with Environmental Science Corporation.

2019 Author, *National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility* and *Manual For Built Resources*, John Day Lock and Dam on the Columbia River, Klikitat County Washington and Sherman County, Oregon. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

2019 Principal Investigator, *NRHP Evaluation of the Wilbur Hydroelectric Project, Carter County, Tennessee*. Prepared under contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee.

2019 Project Historian, *Phase I Architectural Survey of Champney Island, McIntosh County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

2019 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Management Plan of the Vogtle-Thalman Transmission Line*. Conducted on behalf of Georgia Power for Nuclear Regulatory Commission submittal.

2018 Program Manager, Archaeological Surveys of US Army Reserve Facilities in Five States: Colorado, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Utah. Prepared for the 88th Readiness Division and Louisville District, USACE under contract with Advanced Environmental Management, Inc.

2018 Senior Historian, *Historic American Engineering Record (Level II): Bartletts Ferry Hydroelectric Project Gantry Cranes, Harris County Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Power Company.

2018 Program Manager, Section 106 Consultation for Implementation of Public Interpretation Components at three Duke Energy hydroelectric projects (Keowee-Toxaway, Catawba-Wateree, and Yadkin-Pee Dee), North and South Carolina.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Cold War Inventory II of Fort Rucker, Alabama*. Prepared for the US Army Aviation Center of Excellence, and the USACE Mobile District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Aerial Monitoring of Archaeological Sites Along the Vogtle-Thalman Transmission Line*. Conducted on behalf of Georgia Power for Nuclear Regulatory Commission submittal.

2018 Principal Investigator, *NRHP Evaluation of the Joe L. Evins Federal Building, Oak Ridge, Tennessee*. Prepared for CEMS Engineering and the General Services Administration.

2018 Senior Historian, *Historic Context for the Altamaha Waterfowl Management Area, McIntosh County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Georgia Army National Guard*. Prepared for the Georgia National Guard under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2018 Project Historian, *NRHP Evaluation of Five US Army Reserve Centers in Georgia*. Prepared for the US Army Reserve, 81st Regional Support Command under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, and Tetra Tech, Inc.

2017 Principal Investigator, *Historic Properties Management Plan for the Ninety-Nine Islands Hydroelectric Development, Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

2017 Senior Historian, *Historic Preservation Study (State-Level Mitigation) for the Paul A. Doble USARC, Rockingham, New Hampshire*. Prepared for the 99th RSC under contract with PARS Environmental.

2017 Program Manager and Historian, *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at 22SH677, 22SH678, and 22IS618, Sharkey and Issaquena Counties, Mississippi*. Prepared for the Mississippi Department of Transportation.

2017 Project Director, *NRHP Nomination of the Dearborn Armory Site*, Chester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC. Also presented for the Utilities Roundtable on Cultural Resources 2017 Conference, Boise, Idaho.

2013-17 Program Manager, Cultural Resources Support for the U.S. Army Reserve, 81st Regional Support Command, including: Section 110 Archaeological and Architectural Inventories at more than 70 USAR Centers throughout the Southeastern US and Puerto Rico; Phase II Archaeological Testing at three installations; Nine Statewide Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (authored three); and Curation Needs Assessments. Projects conducted over multiple task orders for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, under contracts with Tetra Tech, Inc., Atkins Global, and the Vernadero Group.

2014-16 Project Historian and Photographer, Evaluation of U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Iowa and Minnesota and Minnesota Historic Property Record (MHPR) Documentation of the MN047/Henry H. Sibley U.S. Army Reserve Center, Winthrop, Sibley County, Minnesota. Support tasks prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command under contracts through GSA and Atkins Global, Inc.

2016 Principal Investigator/Senior Historian, *Cold War Inventory of MacDill Air Force Base*, Hillsborough County, Florida. Prepared for the 6th Civil Engineer Service, MacDill Air Force Base.

2016 Principal Investigator/Senior Historian, *NRHP Evaluation of the Cowans Ford Hydroelectric Development, Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

2016 Principal Investigator, *Historic Properties Management Plan for the Yadkin-Pee Dee Hydroelectric Project, Anson, Montgomery, Richmond and Stanly Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

2014-16 Program Manager, Cultural Resources Support, including *Architectural Assessment of Effects, Historic Properties Management Plan Development, and Phase II Archaeological Testing at Site 36DA100 for the Proposed Nature-Like Fishway at the York Haven Hydroelectric Project, York, Dauphin, and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania*. Prepared for HDR, Inc. and the York Haven Power Company, LLC.

2016 Senior Historian, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of MI020/Livonia U.S. Army Reserve Center/Area Maintenance Support Activity #134 and NRHP Evaluation of Site 20OK519 at the MI029/Southfield U.S. Army Reserve Center Oakland and Wayne Counties, Michigan*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command under contract to AEM, Inc.

2015-16 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Properties Management Plan Development for the Proposed Kentucky River Lock and Dam No. 11 Hydroelectric Project, Madison County, Kentucky*. Prepared for Gomez and Sullivan and Rye Development.

2015 Principal Investigator, *Aerial Monitoring of Archaeological Sites for the Plant Scherrer-Vogtle-Thalmann Transmission Line for Triennial Reporting to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission*. Conducted on behalf of Georgia Power.

2014 Principal Investigator/Senior Historian, *Architectural Inventory of Fort Rucker*, *Alabama*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Center of Aviation Excellence and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc.

2013 Senior Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam Fish Passage Tract, Aiken County, South Carolina and Richmond County, Georgia*. Prepared under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

2013 Senior Historian, *Archaeological Data Recovery at Mitchelville (38BU2301), Hilton Head Island Airport Improvements Study Area, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbert, Bright and Ellington, Inc. and Beaufort County, South Carolina.

2013 Co-Author, *The US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Captured Enemy Ammunition and Coalition Munitions Clearance Mission, 2003-2008*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville.

2012 Author, *History of the Southeastern Power Administration, 1990-2010*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy and the Southeastern Power Administration.

2012 Principal Investigator, *Historic Building Management Plan for the New Century USARC/ASF #37 Building 21, Operations Hangar and Control Tower*, *Johnson County, Kansas*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2012-13 Principal Investigator/Senior Historian, *NRHP Evaluation of the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Development* and Technical Review of *Historic Properties Management Plan*, Oconee and Pickens County, South Carolina. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

2012 Principal Investigator, *Mitigation for the Closure of Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem*, Prepared with Parsons Corporation for the U.S. Department of the Army and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2012 Co-Author, *History of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division, 1945-2012*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division and Mobile District.

2012 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Assessment Update of the Phillip H. Sheridan Reserve Center (IL131/17887), Lake County, Illinois*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command, Ft. McCoy, Wisconsin.

CHARLES F. PHILIPS, JR.

SENIOR HISTORIAN/ORAL HISTORIAN/PROJECT AND PROGRAM MANAGER

EDUCATION

M.A, Joint Program.in History (2002), The Citadel/University of Charleston
B.A., History, Mercer University (1975), Atlanta, Georgia

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Colonial American History
Oral History
Spanish-British borderlands
World War II and Twentieth Century
Rice and indigo agriculture
Lowcountry South Carolina settlement patterns

AWARDS

2011 Florida Planning and Zoning Association, Outstanding Public participation Award, First Coast Chapter, William Bartram Trail Scenic & Historic Highway Oral History Project and Video.
2015 SC Historic Preservation Award-Stewardship – Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation. Brockington wrote award for client, awarded for The Ponds Conservancy-Schulz-Lotz house and grounds
2017 Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, Meritorious Performance Award for the West Augustine Oral History Project
2020 South Carolina Archival Association Award, Friends of the Archives Award for promotion, advocation, and defense of the archives of South Carolina

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Florida Historical Society (1992-present)
St. Augustine Historical Society (1993-present)
South Carolina Historical Society (1992-present)
Oral Historian Association (2009-present), Education Committee member

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Brockington and Associates, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, SC: Senior Historian/Project Manager (2003-present)
Southern Wesleyan University, North Charleston, SC campus, Adjunct Professor, American History (2003-2004)
Charles Towne Landing State Historical Site, Historian (2000-2003)
Independent Research Historian for various projects in SC and Florida, including research projects listed below (1992-2003)
Robert Bosch Corporation, North Charleston, SC: Buyer (1989-2003)
Southeastern Prestress Concrete, Inc., West Palm Beach, FL: Production Control-Pole Operation (1988-1989)
Firstart LLP, Charleston, SC: Sales and Rental Manager (1984-1987)
Currey Copy Center, North Charleston, SC: Outside Sales Representative (1983-1984)
Ashley Printing Company, Charleston, SC: Outside Sales Representative (1979-1982)
SCS Preparatory School, Savannah, GA: Secondary School Teacher (1975-1978)

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE (PROJECT MANAGER/HISTORIAN)

2020 Gadsden's Wharf Historic Research and Assessment. Did research on location of International African American Museum to be located in Charleston, SC. Researh involved study of Colonial Era use of large wharf very involved in the African Slave Trade and later uses of the wharf including slave run East Point Rice Mill.
2020 *Ashley Hall Plantation Data Recovery.* A report prepared for Carolina Holdings Group, Charleston. Work involved extensive research on NRHP property from Colonial Era to present including research on 18th century Lower South kitchens, dairies, and laundries and identifying 20th century owner descendants.
2020 Cowpens Battle Research. Reserarched and prepared biographies for African American, Native American and Women participants in the Revolutionary War battle at Cowpens, SC. Work involved preparing 12 detailed studies of under represteted groups in the historical narrative.

2020 *Town of Bluffton Historic Resources Update.* An architectural and historical studies report prepared for the Town of Bluffton, South Carolina. Work involved in identifying several local African American communities in the area and conducting oral history interviews to engage community to identify overlooked historic resources.

2019 *Cultural Resources Survey Cain Hoy Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* A report prepared for Cain Hoy Land and Timber Company, Charlston, SC. Served as Senior Historian for overview and initial histories on 9,500-acre development plan near Daniel Island, SC. Project involved overview studies and histories of more than a dozen different 18th century plantations.

2019 Cotton Hope Crown/State Grant Research Project. Did exhaustive research in local, state, and national archives to establish ownership to Royal grants. Project involved more than 60 transactions over 275 year period.

2019 Hutchinson Island King's Grant Research Project. Did exhaustive research in state and local archives to confirm ownership to Royal Grant for landowners. Project involved more than 32 transactions over 300-year period.

2018 Fernandina Beach Historic Resources Survey Update. The project involved resurveying and updating the Fernandina Beach National Historic District and that involved more than 500 historic resources in the City.

2018 Cheraw Historical Resources Survey Update. Served as Project Historian for research and history of town and surrounding areas that included African American sections previously omitted.

2018 Watson Hill Survey, Testing, and Report. Survey included 6,600-acre tract with more than 70 architectural and archaeological sites, that included plantation main houses, settlement sites, mining, and forestry landscape features.

2017 *Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at the Colonel's Island Slave Settlement (9GN173), Glenn County, Georgia* (for Georgia Ports Authority, Brunswick, Georgia).

2017 *City of Greer Historic Resources Survey, City of Greer, Greenville and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina* (for the City of Greer Planning and Zoning division of the Building and Development Standards Department, Greer, South Carolina).

2017 *Data Recovery Investigations at Bermuda Plantation (38CH314), Charleston County, South Carolina* (for South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina).

2016 *Data Recovery Investigations at Edwards Plantation (38BU1), Lot 9, Old Boathouse Lane, Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina* (for Susan and Ronald Morrow, Santa Barbara, California).

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey of Ashley Hall Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for Carolina Holdings Group, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina).

2016 County Line Research Project, coastal South Carolina counties (for South Carolina Geodetic Survey).

2015 *Rhoden's Island Data Recovery, Berkeley County, South Carolina* (for Daniel Island Company, Charleston, South Carolina).

2015 *LG2 Fort Stewart RFPs 1&2: Phase I Survey, Liberty County, South Carolina* (for LG2 Environmental Solutions, Savannah, Georgia).

2015 *A History of Sandy Hill Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2014 *A History of Battlefield Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2013 *A History of the South Gruber Tract, Colleton County, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2012 *Gateway National Recreation Area Administrative History 1962-2010, New York City, New York* (for the Gateway National Recreation Area, a unit of the National Park Service in New York and New Jersey).

2012 *Poplar Grove Wetland Mitigation Bank, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for Blanchard & Calhoun Commercial, Charleston, South Carolina).

2012 *Fort Stewart Phase I Survey and Testing of 10 Sites, Bryan County, Georgia* (for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia).

2010 *Traditions in Rice and Clay: Understanding an eighteenth-nineteenth century rice plantation. Dean Hall Plantation (38BK2132)* (for Dupont Corporation, Moncks Corner, South Carolina).

2010 *Santee Indian Tribe History, Orangeburg County, South Carolina* (for GT Industrial, Ladson, South Carolina).

2010 *Walworth Tract History, Orangeburg, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2009 *Reid Street Cemetery Relocation, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for the City of Charleston Housing Authority, Charleston, South Carolina).

2009 *A History of the Slater Tract, Colleton County, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2009 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Kerr Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for the Kerr family, Charleston, South Carolina).

2008 *Historical Overview and Strategic Plan for East Edisto, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2008 *The History of the Bluff Tract, Colleton County, South Carolina* (for WestRock Company, Summerville, South Carolina).

2007 *Culture Resources Survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Extension Project, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina).

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing of Selected Sites at Watson Hill Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina* (for the South Carolina Property Holding Company, LLC, Summerville, South Carolina).

2006 *A Brief History of Longfield Plantation, Hampton County, South Carolina* (for AWF, LLC.

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Anderson Tract, Jasper County, South Carolina* (for Thomas & Hutton Engineering, Savannah, Georgia).

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Shade Tree Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for Shade Tree, LLP, Charleston, South Carolina).

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Weber Research Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for Weber USA Corporation, Summerville, South Carolina).

2005 *Cultural Resources Assessment and Brief Background History of the 797.83 Acre Gippy Plantation Tract near the Town of Moncks Corner, Berkeley County, South Carolina* (for John R. Cumbie, Moncks Corner, South Carolina).

2005 *Archaeological Testing of 38CH2017 Beazer Bolton Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for Beezer Home Corporation, Charleston County, South Carolina).

2005 *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluative Testing of the Battery Gaillard Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for Eastern ENT, Lake Wylie, South Carolina).

2004 *Return to Mt. Pleasant, Lexington County, South Carolina* (for South Carolina Electric and Gas Corporation, Columbia, South Carolina).

2004 *Cultural Resources Overview of the Proposed Cooper River Sewer Tunnel, City of Charleston, South Carolina* (for City of Charleston Public Works Department, Charleston, South Carolina).

2004 Senior Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of Compartments 4,6,16, and 21 Woods Ferry Analysis Area, Enoree Ranger District, Sumter National Forest, South Carolina* (for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Forest Service, Washington DC.

2003 Senior Historian, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Johnson Road Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina* (for EYC Companies, Folly Beach, South Carolina.

ORAL HISTORY PROJECTS

2018 Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Oral History Project, Phase II. Managed oral historian who collected 17 interviews with former military personnel who served at the Minuteman Missile sites during the US-Soviet Cold War (1948-1989).

2018 Bluffton, SC Architectural Survey. Managed and conducted six oral histories with individuals and families associated with the African American communities to be included in the Bluffton Historic District

2016 West Augustine Oral History Project. Conducted 25 in person oral histories in West Augustine section of the City of St. Augustine, Florida. The project was completed in one year for St. Johns County as part of their West Augustine Community Redevelopment Area planning.

2012 *Gateway National Recreation Area History*. Conducted 17 oral histories in conjunction with writing the administrative history of Gateway National Recreation Area, a U.S. Park Service national park in New York City and New Jersey. The project included in person and phone interviews with previous superintendents, supervisors and personnel associated with the founding and management of the park since 1972.

2010 *Fort Campbell Mitigation.* Conducted 15 oral history interviews in conjunction with mitigation efforts at Clarksville Base, now a part of Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. Project included arranging and conducting audio interviews, transcription, project summary, and publishing both hard and digitalized copies of the interviews for Ft. Campbell. Interviewees included former military and civilians who served at Clarksville Base from 1948-1968.

2009 *William Bartram Trail* and *Historic A1A Oral History Projects.* Managed and conducted 53 oral history interviews for a Florida Scenic and Historic Highway and a National Scenic and Historic Byway. Interviews were conducted, transcribed, and edited and report summary prepared for each of the two projects.

2009-11 *East Edisto Oral History Project.* Conducted a series of 20 face-to-face interviews with older members of rural area of Charleston and Dorchester counties in South Carolina. Interviews were conducted, transcribed, and edited and several were video. Project is on going and a project report will be prepared when finished.

2007 *Task Force Restore Iraqi Oil (RIO).* A series of 17 oral history interviews conducted in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of History, Washington, DC. Interviews were conducted, transcribed and edited.

2008 *Ellis Square Project.* A series of Oral History Interviews with 15 members of the Savannah Georgia community conducted in conjunction with the City of Savannah's plan to restore Ellis Square. Interviews conducted in Savannah, Georgia. All interviews were videotaped but not transcribed or edited.

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey and Testing at the Ponds Plantation Development Tract Dorchester County, South Carolina.* This report included six oral history interviews with family members of former owners and others familiar with the land.

2006 *From Sunset Road to the Siegfried Line: The World War II Memories of Charles F. Philips.* An oral history memoir edited by Charles F. Philips, Jr., Brockington and Associates, Mount Pleasant, SC.

2006 *As Mobile Goes, So Goes the Corps: A Look at Change inside an Entrenched Government Agency.* A History of the Mobile Corps of Engineers, 1985-2003, prepared for the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama. Project included 51 oral history interviews with current or former officers and employees of the District. Interviews included nearly all the former District Engineers.

2005 *South Atlantic Division History Interviews.* A series of 20 face-to-face and on-phone interviews with officers and employees of the South Atlantic Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Interviews conducted in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Interviews were conducted and transcribed but not edited.

SELECT PUBLICATIONS

2013 *An Administrative History of Gateway National Recreation Area, New York and New Jersey.* Prepared for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Brockington and Associates, Charleston, SC.

2010 *Inland Swamp Rice Context, 1690-1783, Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina*, National Register of Historic Places Multi-Property Nomination Form, with Josh Fletcher and Andrew Agha.

2010 *Lord Ashley Site*, *Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Paper presented at the Society of Historic Archaeologists, Amelia Island, Florida.

2009 Landscapes of Cultivation: Inland Rice Fields as Landscapes and Archaeological Sites, Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina. *The African Diaspora Network*, an on-line newsletter published out of the University of Illinois.

2006 A History of the Phosphate Mining Industry in the South Carolina Lowcountry with a focus on Ashley Phosphate Company, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities 8(Nos. 1 and 2),* with Kristina Shuler and Ralph Bailey.

2005 *"As Mobile Goes, So Goes the Corps" A Look at Change inside a Government Agency. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District (1985-2003).* Prepared by Brockington and Associates, Charleston, SC, with Ralph Bailey, Jr..

COLIN PARTRIDGE, RPA 18105
ARCHAEOLOGIST/PROJECT MANAGER

EDUCATION/WORKSHOPS

B.A. in Anthropology and History (2012), University of South Carolina
M.A. in Social Sciences (2019), Georgia Southern University

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Historic Archaeology
Conflict Archaeology
Archaeology of the Southeastern United States
Cultural Resource Impact Analysis
Metal Detecting

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
Georgia Academy of Sciences
Society for Georgia Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Brockington and Associates, Inc.: Archaeologist, Project Manager (2019-present)
Georgia Southern University, R.M. Bogan Archaeological Repository/ Laboratory of Archaeology: Lab Manager (2018-2019)
Georgia Southern University Camp Lawton Archaeological Project: Graduate Research Assistant, Field Supervisor (2017)
Brockington and Associates, Inc.: Field Technician (2014-2017)

RELEVANT PROJECTS AND EXPERIENCE

2021 Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Riverwatch Parking Tract, Richmond County, Georgia.* Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Warren Hill Road Tract, Bryan County, Georgia.* Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager, *Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Kingsland Boone St., May Creek Dr., and Keith Dixon Way Transportation Alternatives Program Corridor, Camden County, Georgia.* GDOT Letter report prepared for Thomas and Hutton Engineering Company, Savannah, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager, *Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the City of Fitzgerald Urban Train, Ben Hill County, Georgia.* GDOT Letter report prepared for Croy Engineering Company, Marietta, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager, *Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the South Main Street/Ryon Avenue Transportation Alternatives Program Corridor, Liberty County, Georgia.* GDOT Letter report prepared for P.C. Simonton & Associates Engineering Company, Hinesville, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Jekyll Island Substation, Glynn County, Georgia.* Prepared for Georgia Power Company. In Draft

2021 Project Manager and Author, *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Blichton Timberlands Tract, Bryan County, Georgia.* Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager and Author, *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Phase II Testing of Two Archaeological Sites on the Odum Old River Road Tract, Effingham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Kelly Tract Access Road, Bryan County, Georgia*. Letter report prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah, Georgia. In Draft

2021 Project Manager and Author, *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Hendley Road Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Exports Company, Springfield, Georgia. In Draft

2020 Project Manager, *Phase II Archaeological Testing of 9CH917, 9CH918, and 9CH944, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Better Life Properties, Savannah, Georgia.

2020 Project Manager, *Archaeological Monitoring of a Power Portal Relocation for the NEON Observatory, Jones Ecological Center, Baker County, Georgia*. Prepared for the National Science Foundation.

2020 Project Manager, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Plant Scherer, North 500-acres, Monroe County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble, Inc., Statesboro, Georgia.

2020 Project Manager, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Plant Scherer, South 886 Acres, Monroe County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hodges, Harbin, Newberry & Tribble, Inc., Statesboro, Georgia.

2020 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Richmond Hill Highschool, Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for James W. Buckley & Associates, Swainsboro, Georgia.

2020 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of 26-acres along Bryan County Fisherman's Co-Op Road, Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Savannah, Georgia.

2019 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the GATX Waycross Yard Expansion, Ware County, Georgia*. Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah and GATX, Atlanta.

2019 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Marion County Airport, South Carolina*. Prepared for Talbert, Bright & Ellington, Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Project Manager, *Quacco Road Property Survey, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Konter Quality Homes, Savannah.

2019 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Raccoon Key, Camden County, Georgia*. Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, LLC, Savannah.

2019 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Resources Survey for the Toolebeck-Aiken 230 kV Tie and a Portion of the Graniteville #2-Toolebeck 230 kV and Toolebeck-South Augusta 230 kV Tie and Associated Facilities*. Prepared for Pike Engineering, LLC, Columbia, South Carolina, and Dominion Energy, Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Project Manager, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Effect of the Georgia Southern University South Campus Tract*. Prepared for Maxwell-Reddick and Associates, Inc., Alpharetta, and Georgia Southern University, Statesboro.

2019 Author, *Preserving the Memory of those Perilous Times: Archaeology of a Civil War Prison in Blackshear, Georgia*. Master's Thesis, Georgia Southern University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology

2019 Co-Author, Historic Site Documentation, *Roach Family Cemetery Delineation and Assessment, Bulloch County, Georgia*. Prepared for Hal Roach Jr., Pembroke, Georgia.

2018 Author, *A Camp of Necessity in a Time of Uncertainty: Archaeology of a Civil War Prison in Blackshear, Georgia*, Paper presented at the 75th annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Augusta, Georgia

2018 Author, *Archaeological Investigations of a Civil War Prison Camp Site (9PR26) at Blackshear, Georgia*, Paper presented at the 10th biannual Fields of Conflict Conference, Mashantucket, Connecticut

2017 Author, *A Qualitative Content Analysis of Civil War P.O.W. Diaries*, Paper presented at the Georgia Southern Research Symposium, Statesboro, Georgia

2016 Co-Author, *Analysis of an Unknown Component at 38CH2048, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*, Paper presented at the 73rd annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Athens, Georgia

ALEX Y. SWEENEY, RPA 989569
SAVANNAH OFFICE BRANCH MANAGER/PROJECT MANAGER/SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDUCATION

M.A. in Anthropology (2003), University of South Carolina
B.S. in Anthropology (1997), Radford University

APPOINTMENTS/OFFICES

Georgia National Register of Historic Places Review Board Member (2014-2018)

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Contact and Post-Contact Studies
Historical Documentation
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans
Prehistoric and Historic Ceramic Analysis
Archaeological Spatial Analysis
Cultural Resources Impact Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
Conference Society for Georgia Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Society of American Military Engineers
Society of American Archaeology
Society of Historical Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Brockington and Associates, Inc.: Branch Manager, Project Manager, Senior Archaeologist (1997-present)

SELECT PROJECTS

2021 Principal Investigator, *Selfridge ANGB Phase II Archaeological Testing, Macomb County, Michigan.* Prepared for Air National Guard Bureau, and USACE-TNTCX East – Albuquerque District.

2021 Project Manager, *Merritt Land Holdings Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Sligh Environmental and Kimley Horn, Savannah.

2021 Project Manager, *Hutchinson Island Port Expansion Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Effects, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Georgia Ports Authority, Savannah.

2021 Project Manager, *Old Augusta Road Access Road Cultural Resources Survey, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Resource Land Consultants and Old Augusta Land Company, Springfield, Georgia.

2020 Project Manager, *Streit Drop Zone Archaeological Survey, Chouteau County, Montana.* Prepared for Air National Guard Bureau, and USACE-TNTCX East – Albuquerque District.

2020 Project Manager, *UT Air National Guard Base Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update, , Salt Lake County, Utah.* Prepared for Air National Guard Bureau, and USACE-TNTCX East – Albuquerque District.

2020 Principal Investigator, *Savanna Army Depot LRA Parcel 20 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Carroll County, Illinois.* Prepared for USACE-Louisville District.

2020 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update 2020 – 2024, USAG Okinawa.* Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Japan Engineers District and US Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2020 Project Manager, *SeaPoint Industrial Complex Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Effect, Chatham County Georgia.* Prepared for Sligh Environmental and SeaPoint Industrial Complex, Savannah.

2020 Project Manager, *Norfolk Southern Tract Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Effect, Chatham County Georgia.* Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants and CenterPoint Properties, Oak Brook, Illinois.

2020 Principal Investigator, *Wiggins Tracts Phase II Archaeological Testing, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Better Life Properties, Savannah.

2019 Project Manager, *Gerry US Army Reserve Center (NY025) Phase 1B Archaeological Survey, Chautauqua County, New York*. Prepared for Army Reserve Installation Management Directorate, Fort Belvoir, 99th RD, and USACE-Louisville District.

2019 Project Manager, *William H. Seward US Army Reserve Center (NY039) Phase 1B Archaeological Survey, Onondaga County, New York*. Prepared for Army Reserve Installation Management Directorate, Fort Belvoir, 99th RD, and USACE-Louisville District.

2019 Project Manager, *Jecelin US Army Reserve Center (MD005) Determination of Eligibility/Testing Plan, Baltimore City, Maryland*. Prepared for Army Reserve Installation Management Directorate, Fort Belvoir, 99th RD, and USACE-Louisville District.

2019 Principal Investigator, *SGT George Lenkalis US Army Reserve Center (PA097) Phase 1A Archaeological Survey, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania*. Prepared for Army Reserve Installation Management Directorate, Fort Belvoir, 99th RD, and USACE-Louisville District.

2019 Project Manager, *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at 9GE1660and 9GE166: Two Archaic Sites, Greene County, Georgia*. Prepared for Reynolds Lake Oconee, Greensboro.

2019 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Effects of the Proposed Robins Solar Generation Project Tract, the Wellston Substation, and the Wellston-Robins AFP #4 115 kV Transmission Line Corridor, Bibb and Houston Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, and Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins.

2019 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of Champney Island, Altamaha Waterfowl Management Area, McIntosh County, Georgia*. Prepared for The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Fort Valley.

2019 Program Manager, *Architectural Protection Plan, Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo, Japan*. Prepared for NAVFAC Far East, Japan.

2019 Project Manager, *Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Truman Linear Park Phase IIB Trail, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta.

2019 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Benton Boulevard Extension Phase II Project Corridor, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental Consultants, Savannah.

2019 Project Manager, *Historic Context for the Altamaha Waterfowl Management Area, McIntosh County, Georgia*. Prepared for The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Fort Valley.

2019 Principal Investigator, *PFC Harry J. Fridley US Army Reserve Center (VA020) Phase 1B Archaeological Survey, Alleghany County, Virginia*. Prepared for Army Reserve Installation Management Directorate, Fort Belvoir, 99th RD, and USACE-Louisville District.

2019 Principal Investigator, *PFC Harry J. Fridley US Army Reserve Center (VA020) Architectural Survey and Assessment, Alleghany County, Virginia*. Prepared for Army Reserve Installation Management Directorate, Fort Belvoir, 99th RD, and USACE-Louisville District.

2019 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Update and Assessment of Effects for the Cross-Terminal Road Relocation Project, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Ports Authority, Savannah, Georgia.

2018 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Georgia International Rail Park, Effingham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, Savannah.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing for the 1,411.7-acre Bryan County OEM Site, Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Savannah Economic Development Authority, Savannah.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the 20.0-acre Love's Travel Stop and Country Store Project Tract, Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for Love's Hospitality, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Murray South Industrial Park, GRAD Certification, Murray County, Georgia*. Prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Savannah.

2018 Author, *Cultural Continuity and Change: Archaeological Research at Yamasee Primary Towns in South Carolina*. Book chapter-The Yamasee Indians: From Florida to South Carolina. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Charles J. Milbrandt (Aberdeen) AFRC, 88th Readiness Division, Brown County, South Dakota*. Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Antelope Flats (WY010/5660A) US Army Reserve Center, 88th Readiness Division, Natrona County, Wyoming*. Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lewis & Clark (Bismarck) US Army Reserve Center, 88th Readiness Division, Burleigh County, North Dakota*. Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of Select 88th Readiness Division, US Army Reserve Centers in Utah, Cache, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties, Utah*. Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of Select US Army Reserve Centers 88th RSC Facilities in Montana, Lewis and Clark and Yellowstone Counties, Montana.* Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Class III Archaeological Survey of 1,600 Acres at the Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana Army National Guard, Broadwater County, Montana.* Prepared for USACE-Omaha District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of Select 88th Readiness Division, U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Colorado, Adams and Jefferson Counties, Colorado*. Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2018 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of Select 88th Readiness Division, U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Missouri, Buchanan, Cass, Franklin, Jasper, and St. Francois Counties, Missouri.* Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2017 Project Manager, *Genuine Parts Expansion, Kent County, Michigan*. Prepared for Genuine Parts Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

2017 Program Manager, *Georgia Ports Authority Multimodal Connector, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Moffat & Nichol, Savannah, Georgia.

2017 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the 190-Acre Imerys Mine Expansion, Macon County Georgia.* Prepared for Imerys Primary Raw Material Sourcing, Andersonville, Georgia.

2017 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of over 6500 Acres, Phase II Testing of Six Archaeological Sites, and Delineation of 18 Archaeological Sites at U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Stewart, Georgia*. Prepared for FS/HAAF Cultural Resource Management Specialist and the USACE, Savannah.

2016 Author, *The Yamasee Indians of Early Carolina*. Book chapter-Archaeology in South Carolina, Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State.

2016 Author, *Chibaryio! Navigating Cultural Resources Compliance on U.S. Military Installations in Japan*. Presentation presented at the Society of American Archaeology Conference, Orlando Florida.

2016 Project Manager, *Vogtle Transmission Line Site Condition Assessments, Burke County, Georgia.* Prepared for Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

2016 Project Manager, *Cadley Road GRAD Investigation, Warren County, Georgia*. Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants, Savannah, Georgia.

2016 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of 6.34 Acres of the Savannah State University Italian Club Tract, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Savannah State University, Georgia.

2016 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of 2.5 Acres of the Savannah State University Expansion Tract, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Savannah State University, Georgia.

2016 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Data Recovery Excavations at Colonels Island, Glynn County, Georgia.* Prepared for the Georgia Ports Authority.

2015 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Red Bluff Plantation Tract, Jasper County, South Carolina.* Prepared for American Timberlands Company, Pawleys Island, South Carolina.

2015 Project Manager, *AREP Solar Farms Project, Tattnall County, Georgia.* Prepared for Scatek Solar North America.

2015 Author, *The Yamasee Capitals of South Carolina: Archaeological Research at Pocotaligo and Altamaha Town*. Presentation presented at the Yamasee Indians: From Florida to South Carolina Conference.

2015 Program Manager, *Bryan County Industrial Tract, Bryan County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Board of Economic Development.

2015 Project Manager, *Archaeological Inventory of the Kanna Watershed, Kin-cho, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan*. Prepared for the United States Marine Corps, Base Camp Smedley D. Butler.

2015 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Colorado U.S. Army Reserve Centers*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support.

2015 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for North Dakota U.S. Army Reserve Centers*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support.

2015 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for South Dakota U.S. Army Reserve Centers*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support.

2015 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Montana U.S. Army Reserve Centers*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support.

2015 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Utah U.S. Army Reserve Centers*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Support.

2015 Program Manager, *Phase I Archaeological Survey – Test Digs at Torii Station, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan*. Prepared for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2014 Project Manager, *Archaeological Testing for the 1st of the 1st / Special Forces Group Augmentation Facility, Yomitan-son, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan*. Prepared for the for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2014 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for USAG Okinawa Facilities*. Prepared for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2014 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of Four U.S. Army Reserve Centers, Grand Traverse, Jackson, Kent, and Marquette Counties, Michigan*. Prepared for the 88th RSC.

2014 Project Manager, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Michigan U.S. Army Reserve Centers*. Prepared for the 88th RSC.

2014 Research for the *Historical Architectural Documentation of Significant Buildings and Structures on Multiple USAG Japan Facilities, Hiroshima, Kanagawa, and Tokyo Prefectures, Japan*. Prepared for the for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Japan, Directorate of Public Works, Camp Zama, Japan.

2014 Co-author and Senior Archaeologist, *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for all USAG Japan DPW facilities, Kanagawa, Hiroshima, and Tokyo Prefectures*. Prepared for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Japan, Directorate of Public Works, Camp Zama, Japan.

2013 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Assessment and Archival Research of 184 Acres on Hutchinson Island, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Ports Authority.

2013 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the SR119 Road Widening, Liberty County, Georgia*. Prepared for Thomas & Hutton Engineering.

2013 Co-author, *Perspectives on Yamasee Life: Excavations at Altamaha Town*. With Dr. Eric C. Poplin. Presentation at the Society for Early Americanists, Savannah, Georgia.

2013 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey Assessment and Literature Review of the Savannah- Ogeechee Canal Pedestrian Trail, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Thomas and Hutton Engineering and Chatham County Department of Engineering.

2013 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Coastal Heritage Multi-Use Trail, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Coastal Heritage Society.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Griffin Park Phase II Residential Development, Liberty County, Georgia*. Prepared for Dryden Enterprises, Inc.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Boundary Street Improvements, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Prepared for the City of Beaufort, Beaufort County, and the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Assessment of 321 Acres within the Phinizy Swamp Phase II Mitigation Bank, Richmond County, Georgia.* Prepared for Georgia for Resource and Land Consultants.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Assessment of 300 Acres within the Coleman Tract, Laurens County, Georgia.* Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Truman Linear Park Trail, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for Thomas and Hutton Engineering and the Chatham County Board of Commissioners.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Asset Survey Data Recovery Excavations at One SATCOM Facility, Torii Station, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.* Prepared for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2012 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Assessment of 479 acres within the Lucinda Bay Mitigation Bank, Effingham, County, Georgia.* Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants.

2012 Program Manager, *Inventory of Historic Structures and Traditional Cultural Properties/Archaeological Inventory Survey Planning, Chatan-cho, Kadena-cho, Naha-shi, Uruma-shi, Yomitan-son, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.* Prepared for the for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2012 Project Manager, *Archaeological Survey of the 1st of the 1st /Special Forces Group Augmentation Facility, Yomitan-son, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.* Prepared for the for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2011 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of Chatham County Mitigation Bank.* Prepared for the Chatham County Department of Engineering.

2011 Program Manager, *Archaeological Testing for two SATCOM Facilities, Torii Station, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.* Prepared for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Okinawa, Directorate of Public Works, Torii Station, Japan.

2011 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey Located within the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, Bryan, Chatham, and Liberty Counties, Georgia.* Prepared for the FS/HAAF Cultural Resource Management Specialist and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

2011 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart, Bryan, Evans, Liberty, and Tattnall Counties, Georgia.* Prepared for the FS/HAAF Cultural Resource Management Specialist and the Army Environmental Command.

2011 Project Manager, *Section 110 Archaeological Survey of Selected Tracts Located at Lake Hartwell and Richard B. Russell Reservoirs, Multiple Counties in Georgia and South Carolina.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis and Savannah Districts.

2010 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of 414 Acres within the Fellsmere Farms Tract, Indian River County, Florida.* Prepared for the St. Johns River Water Management District in Palm Bay, Florida

2010 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of 1,500 Acres at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart, Bryan and Liberty Counties, Georgia.* Prepared for the FS/HAAF Cultural Resource Management Specialist and the Army Environmental Command.

2010 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of 78 Acres and Phase II Archaeological Testing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart, Bryan and Evans Counties, Georgia.* Prepared for the FS/HAAF Cultural Resource Management Specialist and the Army Environmental Command.

2010 Program Manager, *Archaeological Testing of Ten Sites at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart, Bryan and Liberty Counties, Georgia.* Prepared for the FS/HAAF CRMS and the Army Environmental Command.

2010 Program Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of over 4,000 Acres at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart, Bryan County, Georgia.* Prepared for the FS/HAAF CRMS and the Army Environmental Command.

2009 Project Manager, *Archaeological Testing of Site 9GN262 on the Jekyll Island Development Tract A, Glynn County, Georgia.* Prepared for the Jekyll Island Authority.

2009 Project Manager, *Archaeological Testing of Nine Sites at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Stewart, Bryan and Liberty Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for the FS/HAAF CRMS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

2009 Senior Archaeologist, *Inventory of Historic Structures and Traditional Cultural Properties/Archaeological Inventory Survey Planning at USAG-Japan Facilities, Kanagawa, Tokyo, and Hiroshima Prefectures, Japan*. Prepared for the Department of the Army, United States Army Garrison Japan, Directorate of Public Works, Camp Zama, Japan.

2009 Author, *Understanding the Yamasee Indians at Altamaha Town*. Presentation at the Society of American Archaeology Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

2009 Author, *The Archaeology of Indian Slavers and Colonial Allies: Excavations at the Yamasee Capital of Altamaha Town*. Presentation at the Society of Historic Archaeology, Toronto, Canada.

2008 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Concrete Sand Mine Tract, Evans County, Georgia*. Prepared for Sligh Environmental.

2008 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Jekyll Island Development Tracts A and B, Glynn County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Jekyll Island Authority.

2008 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Oak Grove Tract, Chatham County, Georgia*. Prepared for Resource and Land Consultants.

2008 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Military Utilities Consolidation Corridor, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the Beaufort-Jasper Water & Sewer Authority, Okatie, South Carolina.

2008 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Camak Prospect Tract, Warren County, Georgia*. Prepared for APAC Mid-South, Inc.

2007 Project Manager, *North Marco Sewer Monitoring and Testing, Marco Island, Florida*. Prepared for the City of Marco, Florida.

2007 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluating Testing of the Fellsmere Farms Tract, Indian River County, Florida*. Prepared for the St. Johns River Water Management District in Palm Bay, Florida

2007 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluative Testing of the West Point Economic Development Tract, Troup County, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Economic Development

2007 Project Manager, *Altamaha Town Data Recovery Excavations (38BU20/1206 and 38BU1605), Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Heyward Point, Okatie, South Carolina.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed U.S. Army Reserve Center, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota*. Report Prepared for USACE-Mobile District.

2006 Principal Investigator, *Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Charles J. Milbrandt (Aberdeen) AFRC, 88th Readiness Division, Brown County, South Dakota*. Report Prepared for USAR, 88th RD and USACE-Louisville District.

2006 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluative Testing of the Bridge Replacement along Road S-19 over the Little River, McCormick County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation

2006 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the I-85 and I-985 HOV and SOV Expansion, Gwinnett and Barrow Counties, Georgia*. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation

2006 Project Manager, *Evaluative Testing of Five Archaeological Sites at Heyward Point, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Heyward Point LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina

2006 Project Manager, *Archaeological Resources Survey at James J. O'Rourke Memorial U.S. Army Reserve Center, Bay County, Michigan*. Prepared for the 88th Regional Readiness Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2006 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of 23 Bridge Replacements in South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Camp Blanding Joint Training Facility, Starke, Florida*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Sandford-R.L. Evans Florida Army National Guard Armory, Seminole County, Florida*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Tampa-Ft. Homer W. Hesterly Florida Army National Guard Armory, Hillsborough County, Florida.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Eustis Florida Army National Guard Armory, Lake County, Florida.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Clearwater-James Fred Campbell Jr. Florida Army National Guard Armory, Pinellas County, Florida.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Leesburg Florida Army National Guard Armory, Lake County, Florida.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Crestview Florida Army National Guard Armory, Okaloosa County, Florida.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey at Winter Haven Florida Army National Guard Armory, Polk County, Florida.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2005 Author, *Identifying Pocataligo, an Upper Yamasee Town in Jasper County, South Carolina.* Presentation at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, South Carolina.

2004 Project Manager, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Expansion at the Mohawk Industrial Site, Gordon County, Georgia.* Prepared for the City of Calhoun, Georgia.

2003 Project Manager, *Palmetto Bluff Data Recovery (38BU1768), Bluffton, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Palmetto Bluff LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina.

2003 Author, *Investigating Yamasee Identity: Archaeological Research at Pocotaligo.* Masters Thesis, University of South Carolina, Department of Anthropology.