

Site File

An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

GDOT Project Nos. EDS-441(42)(43)
P.I. Nos. 222560 & 222660



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.

ATHENS, GEORGIA

Georgia Archeological
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Report No. 3912

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Management Summary

Between December 19, 2005 and January 20, 2006 an archeological survey was conducted for a proposed alignment for the Bishop Bypass in Oconee County, Georgia. This alignment begins in Farmington on Freeman Creek Road, crosses US 441, then parallels Old Farmington Road until it reaches Greenbrier Creek. From there, the proposed alignment parallels the east side of the creek, crossing Astondale Road east of Bishop and terminating on Old Bishop Road just southwest of Hardigree-Bell Road. The total length of this alignment is 6.4 km (4 mi), and the proposed right-of-way is 76 m (250 ft) wide. Two variations of the alignment, as depicted on Figure 1, were surveyed. At the request of the Georgia Department of Transportation, we also surveyed the acreage between the alternative alignments. As a result, the total area surveyed was approximately 195 acres.

Forty-three archeological sites, a cemetery, and four artifact occurrences were recorded during the survey. This is a remarkable number of sites, but the density is in part explained by the proximity of Greenbrier Creek: nearly every slightly elevated landform above the creek contains a site. Also, the Oconee River Valley between Athens and Milledgeville is one of the richest archeological regions in Georgia. Table 1 provides key information about each site.

We believe that seven of the sites (9OC312, 9OC333, 9OC334, 9OC341, 9OC342, 9OC352 and 9OC355) have research potential, (i.e., they could be eligible for listing in the NRHP), but additional work (testing) is required to determine this. Nearly all of these sites have late Mississippian (Lamar) components. Based on the prevalence of plain and fine-line incised sherds, it appears that most of these sites date to the Bell phase (ca. A.D. 1580 - 1670). Based on site size and artifact density, at least five sites (9OC312, 9OC333, 9OC341, 9OC342 and 9OC352) appear to be typical Lamar farmsteads. At least a dozen farmsteads have been excavated in recent years and most contain structural features (round and rectangular houses), trash pits, and burials. One Lamar site (9OC355) is more problematical: it is characterized by only a few positive shovel tests with lower artifact density, but it could represent a farmstead that was occupied for only a brief time. The remaining site that could be significant is 9OC334, a prehistoric lithic scatter overlooking Greenbrier Creek.

The Lea-Price cemetery (no archeological site number assigned) is located at the southern terminus of the survey area, and is immediately adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. This is a family cemetery that contains at least 14 graves. It is associated with the Price (aka Cox) house, a ca. 1840 plantation plain structure located on the north side of Freeman Creek Road east of the proposed bypass. The cemetery is recommended as being eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is a contributing resource to the Price house, which GDOT historians consider to be eligible to the NRHP. It appears that the cemetery is entirely outside of the proposed right-of-way of the Bishop Bypass, so will not be affected by construction, should this route be selected as the preferred alternate.

Finally, the sites that are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or portions of sites that are listed as "noncontributing" (for the sites that are partly within the right-of-way) have poor integrity or lack meaningful research potential.

Table 1. Management Information.

Field Site No.	State Site No.	Site Size (m)	Components	+/- Shovel Tests	NRHP Eligibility (portion of site within proposed ROW)	Comments
1	9OC360	40 x 30	Late Mississippian	5/28	ineligible	
2	9OC359	40 x 15	Late Mississippian	3/9	ineligible	
3	9OC358	20 x 10	UD lithic scatter	2/14	ineligible	
4	9OC357	25 x 20	Late Mississippian	3/10	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
5	9OC355	85 x 95	Late Mississippian; late 19 th - 20 th c.	8/22	Lamar component potentially eligible; historic ineligible	Possible Lamar house site. Phase II testing recommended
6	9OC356	20 x ?	Late Mississippian	2/6	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
7	9OC354	30 x 10	Late Mississippian	3/19	ineligible	
8	9OC353	60 x 40	UD lithic; Mississippian(?)	8/25	ineligible	
9	9OC352	80 x 75	Late Mississippian	9/8	potentially eligible	Classic Lamar farmstead. Phase II testing recommended
10	9OC351	55 x 20	UD lithic scatter	4/18	noncontributing	
11	9OC313	140 x 90	late 19 th - 20 th c.	6/11	ineligible	O'Steen recorded a potentially eligible Lamar component to the east of our survey boundary
12	9OC350	50 x 50	Late Mississippian	3/14	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
13	9OC349	40 x 20	Early Archaic(?); Late Mississippian(?)	3/11	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
14	9OC348	20 x 20	Late Mississippian	3/6	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown

Table 1. Management Information.

Field Site No.	State Site No.	Site Size (m)	Components	+/- Shovel Tests	NRHP Eligibility (portion of site within proposed ROW)	Comments
15	9OC347	45 x 40	Archaic(?); Late Mississippian	5/14	ineligible	
16	9OC346	? x 70	Early Archaic(?) UD lithic scatter	8/9	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
17	9OC321	100+ x 50	UD lithic; Late Mississippian	6/7	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
18	9OC323	115 x 60	late 19th-20th c.	8/9	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
19	9OC325	130 x 30	Early Archaic	3/13	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
20	9OC326	120 x 45	20 th c.	5/7	ineligible	
21	9OC322	15 x 15	19th-20th c.	1/5	noncontributing	Civil War (Federal Navy) button found here; NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
22	9OC324	130 x 30+	Late Archaic; Late Mississippian; 20 th c.	9/5	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
23	9OC327	115 x 50	Late Mississippian	0/6	ineligible	
24	9OC328	70 x 25	late 19 th - 20 th c.	4/2	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
25	9OC329	100 x 50	UD lithic; Late Mississippian	6/3	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
26	9OC330	130 x 85	19th-20th c.	13/16	ineligible	
27	9OC331	55 x 35	19th-20th c.	3/7	ineligible	
28	9OC332	12 x 2	UD lithic; rock pile	2/18	ineligible	

Table 1. Management Information.

Field Site No.	State Site No.	Site Size (m)	Components	+/- Shovel Tests	NRHP Eligibility (portion of site within proposed ROW)	Comments
29	9OC333	170 x 100	Late Mississippian	15/14	potentially eligible	Possible Lamar house site; Phase II testing recommended
30	9OC334	40 x 18	Early Archaic? UD lithic	13/12	potentially eligible	Phase II testing recommended
31	9OC335	30 x 10	Late Mississippian	2/9	ineligible	
32	9OC340	50 x 20	Early Archaic? UD lithic	2/7	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
33	9OC339	100 x 50	UD lithic; Late Mississippian	5/11	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
34	9OC338	100 x 40	UD lithic; Late Mississippian	3/13	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
35	9OC337	75 x 15+	Late Mississippian	4/5	noncontributing	Landowner (Dr. Finco) excavated positive shovel tests outside of ROW; NRHP eligibility of that portion is unknown
36	9OC336	20 x 10	Mississippian	2/6	ineligible	
37	9OC341	100 x 95	Early Archaic? Early Woodland; Late Mississippian	10/8	potentially eligible	Extension of 9OC295?
38	9OC345	60 x 55	20 th c.	3/3	noncontributing	NRHP eligibility of rest of site is unknown
39	9OC344	30 x 30	UD lithic; Woodland - Mississippian	4/14	ineligible	

Table 1. Management Information.

Field Site No.	State Site No.	Site Size (m)	Components	+/- Shovel Tests	NRHP Eligibility (portion of site within proposed ROW)	Comments
40	9OC314	55 x 35+	late 19th-20th c.	5/5	noncontributing	Recorded by O'Steen, 2005. A Lamar component with unknown eligibility is east of our survey boundary.
43	9OC343	70 x 20	Late Mississippian?	3/7	ineligible	
44	9OC342	205 x 75	E. Archaic; Late Mississippian	13/9	potentially eligible	Extension of 9OC296? Phase II testing recommended
none	9OC312	390 x 210	Middle Archaic; Late Mississippian	40/20	O'Steen recommends that testing is necessary to determine eligibility	Recorded by O'Steen, 2005. Landowner would not permit SAS to excavate additional shovel tests.

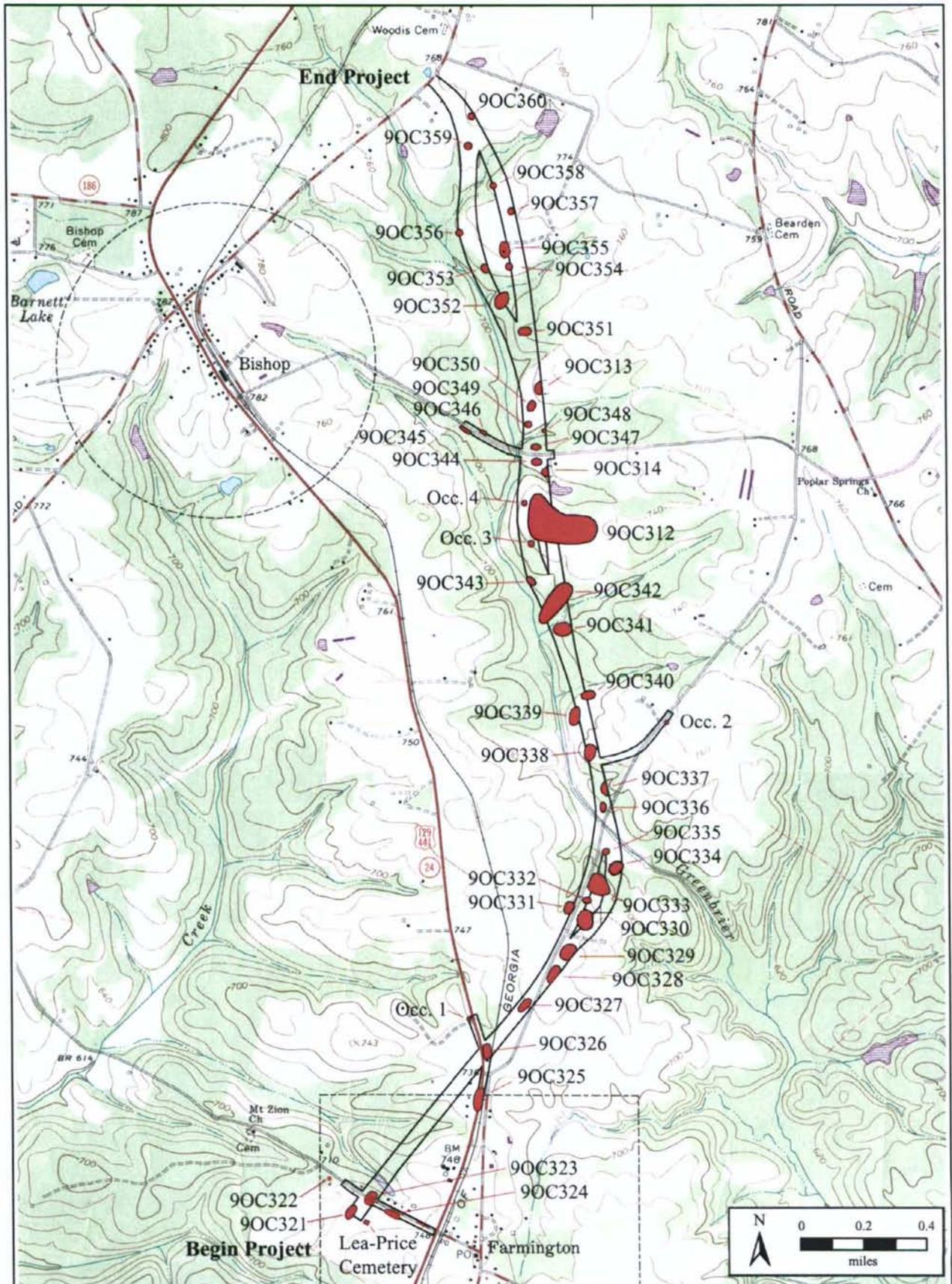


Figure 1. Location of Sites in Proposed Right-Of-Way (source: USGS 7.5' Watkinsville quadrangle)

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Introduction

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) wishes to construct a bypass around the town of Bishop, in the southern portion of Oconee County, Georgia (Figure 2). The proposed bypass is part of a much larger project, the widening and partial realignment of US 441 (SR 24) between the towns of Madison and Watkinsville.

One aspect of the planning and design process, required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, is to locate archeological sites in the proposed area of potential effect, assess each site's significance in terms of its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and assess project effects to those sites determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Section 106 is applicable because the project is a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) undertaking that could affect cultural resources. The GDOT selected the firm of Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan, Inc. to conduct the necessary studies and design the proposed improvements. As part of the design/study team Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. conducted a Phase I archeological survey of the area of potential effect. The goals of the survey were to locate all archeological resources (sites and artifact occurrences) in the area of potential effect, assess the significance of the portions of these sites that lie within the area of potential effect, and to assess project effects to any sites deemed significant.

Description of the Project and Project Area

The current proposed alignment of the Bishop Bypass is the fourth alternate to be considered by the Georgia Department of Transportation (see O'Steen 2002, 2006; Gougeon and Gardner 2002; and Mozingo 2002 for descriptions of previously discovered sites within each of those alignments). The current alignment is oriented north-south, bypassing Bishop on the east. Heading north, the proposed route begins on Freeman Creek Road in the small town of Farmington, crosses US 441/SR 24, then parallels Old Farmington Road until it reaches Greenbrier Creek. From there, the proposed alignment parallels the east side of the creek, crossing Astondale Road east of Bishop and terminating on Old Bishop Road just southwest of Hardigree-Bell Road. Land-use along the route is still primarily rural, consisting of pastures, some wooded areas along Greenbrier Creek, abandoned peach orchards (now supporting a luxuriant cover of blackberry briars), and a Christmas tree farm at the north end. The total length of this alignment is 6.4 km (4 mi), and the proposed right-of-way is 76 m (250 ft) wide. Two variations of the alignment, as depicted on Figure 3, were surveyed. At the request of the Georgia Department of Transportation, the acreage between the alternative alignments was also surveyed. As a result, the total area surveyed was approximately 79 ha (195 ac). Figures 4 and 5 are photographs showing typical survey conditions.

Environmental Setting

Oconee County is located in the north-central portion of Georgia's Piedmont Plateau. The county is located in the Winder Slope District of the Southern Piedmont physiographic province (Clark and Zisa 1976). The region contains a gently rolling topography dissected by streams flowing to the Atlantic Ocean. The county contains narrow, often deep, valleys that lie 20 - 60 m (65 - 195 ft) below stream divides. The project area lies within the Oconee River Valley. Greenbrier Creek,



Figure 2. Map Showing Project Location (source: USGS1:500,000 scale state of Georgia Map).

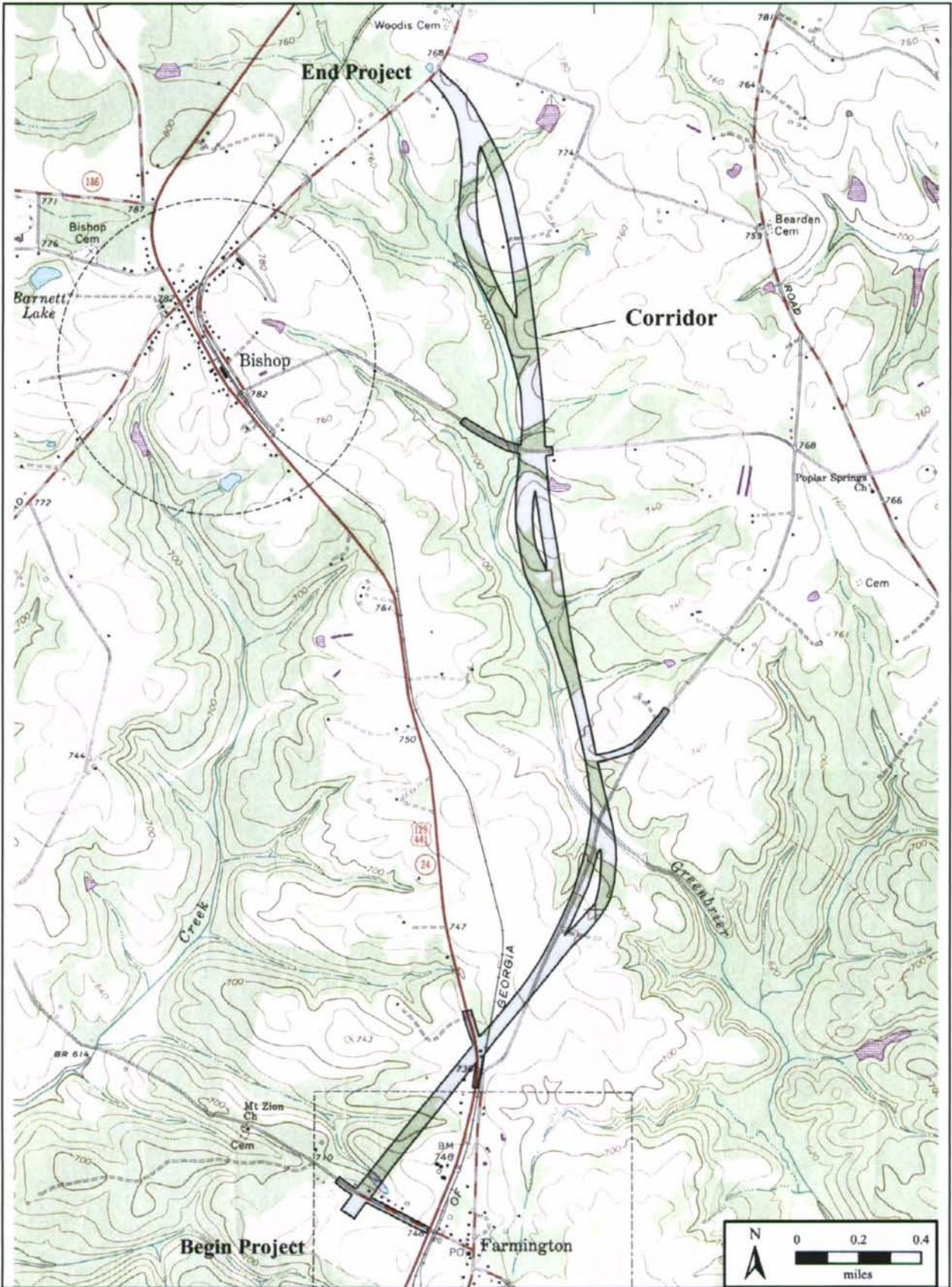


Figure 3. Map of Survey Area Showing Alternate Alignments (source: USGS 1:24,000 scale Watkinsville quadrangle).



Figure 4. Photo Showing Survey Conditions; Pasture and Hardwoods.

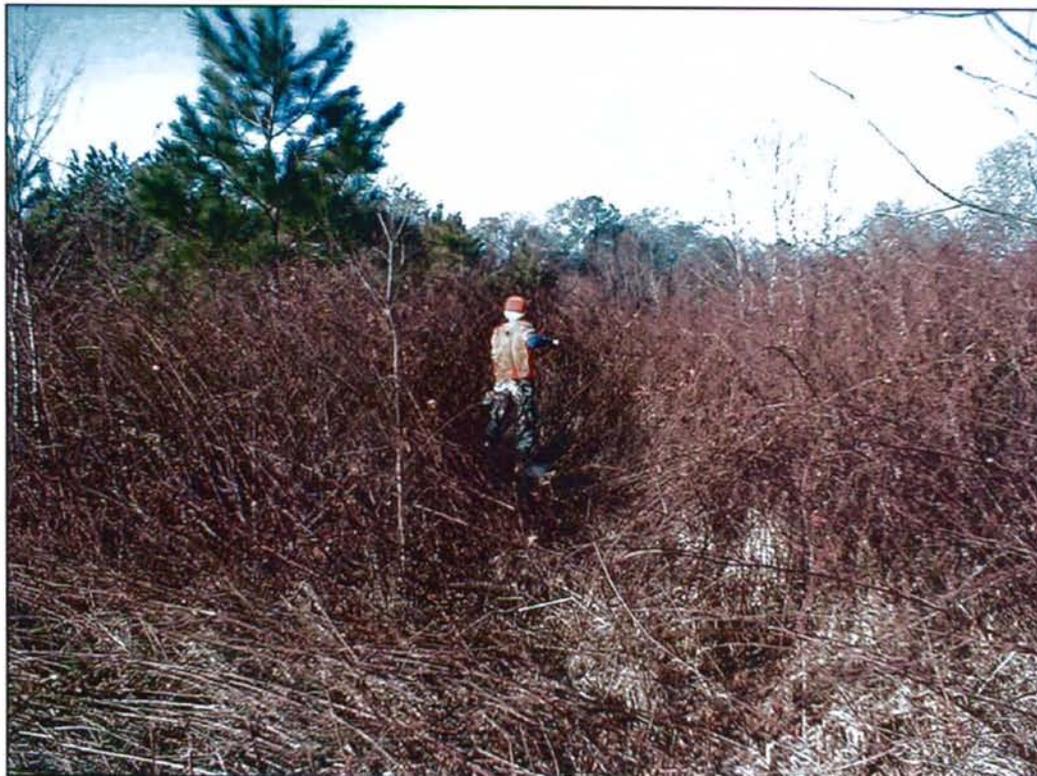


Figure 5. Photo Showing Survey Conditions; Overgrown Field.

a major tributary of the Oconee River is the closest major stream. In fact, as currently designed, a portion of the proposed road corridor is superimposed over Greenbrier Creek. The headwaters of Greenbrier Creek consist of several large springs located to the north and northeast of Bishop. The creek is about 22 km (15 mi) long and joins the Oconee River southeast of Bishop.

Upland soils in the project area consist primarily of Cecil Sandy Loam. These are well-drained, deep soils that have a red, clayey subsoil. Along Greenbrier Creek the soils belong to the Pacolet-Madison-Davidson association. These are moderately sloping, deep, well-drained soils that have a red clayey subsoil (Robertson 1968).

At the time of initial Euro-American settlement, the vegetation of the Piedmont was characterized as oak-hickory climax forest. The upper canopy consisted of hardwoods such as oak, hickory, chestnut and poplar. Understory vegetation included dogwood, paw-paw, and rhododendron. Cane thickets were found in the floodplains of major creeks (Wharton 1978). During the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, most of the original vegetation was cleared for farming. Over the last few decades many of the old fields have reverted to a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

The native fauna of the Piedmont was diverse. A variety of species important to prehistoric groups including fish and turtles, snakes, wild turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, opossums, and white-tailed deer have survived for the past 10,000 years.

The Cultural Setting

Previous Archeological Research in the Area

A search of the Georgia Archaeological Site Files revealed that 320 sites had been recorded in Oconee County prior to our survey. Slightly over half of these were recorded during Phase I surveys conducted by CRM firms or the U.S. Forest Service. Twenty survey and testing reports, written between 1978 and 2005, are maintained at the Site Files. Most of these are surveys of relatively narrow corridors such as transmission line rights-of-way or highway construction projects. Larger tracts were surveyed for wastewater treatment facilities and timber harvesting areas. Not unexpectedly, the quality of the work varied considerably depending on the agency and personnel involved. In one example, in a single day, a Forest Service archeologist surveyed a 242 acre tract that fronted on the Apalachee River and recorded one site. In contrast, over a period of several weekends, Jerald Ledbetter and other local archeologists surveyed a 425 acre clear-cut bordering Greenbrier Creek, a mile and a half from the 242 acre tract and five miles south of the Bishop Bypass, and recorded 45 sites (Figure 6) for a density of one site per 9.4 acres. Seventy-five different components were recognized, with nearly every cultural period represented except Early Woodland and Late Woodland. This information is derived from the site forms at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files. Table 2 summarizes the results.

One of the most interesting sites discovered during the Greenbrier Creek Clearcut survey was an outcrop of naturally occurring granite boulders (Figure 7) whose crevasses contained reconstructible fragments of approximately 30 small Mississippian (Lamar) pots, elaborately modeled ceramic tobacco pipes, a groundstone spatulate axe, and cremated human remains (Figure 8).

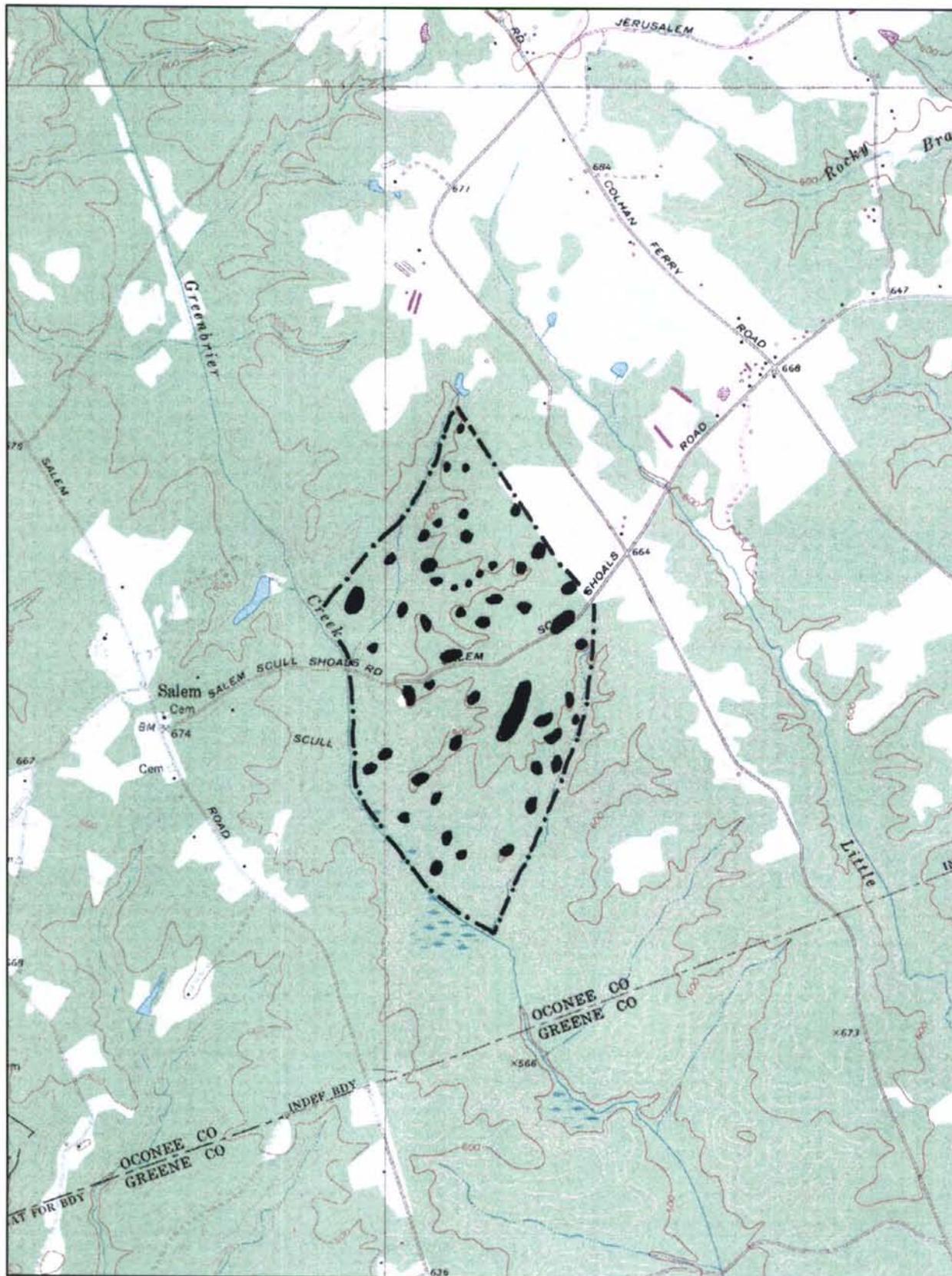


Figure 6. Location of Archeological Sites in the Greenbrier Creek Clearcut Demonstrating the High Density of Sites in Southern Oconee County.

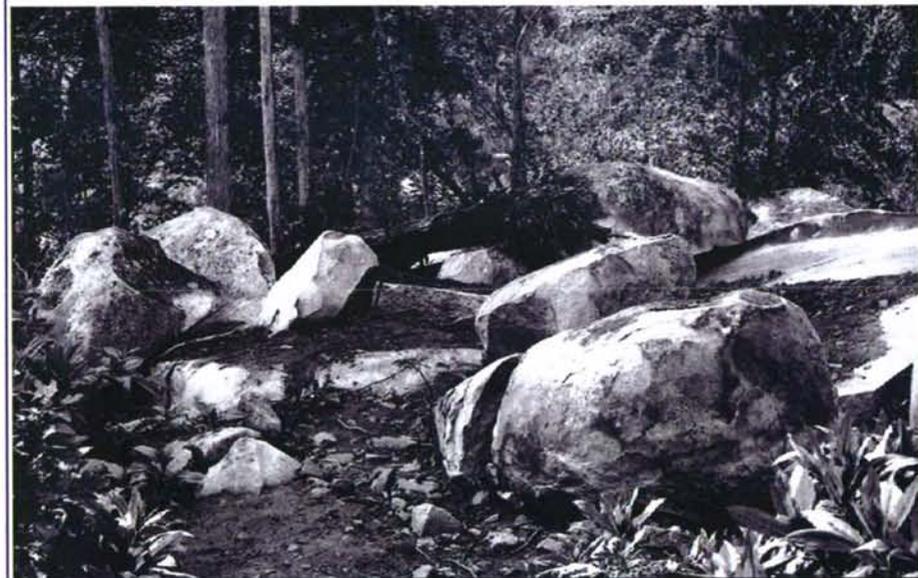
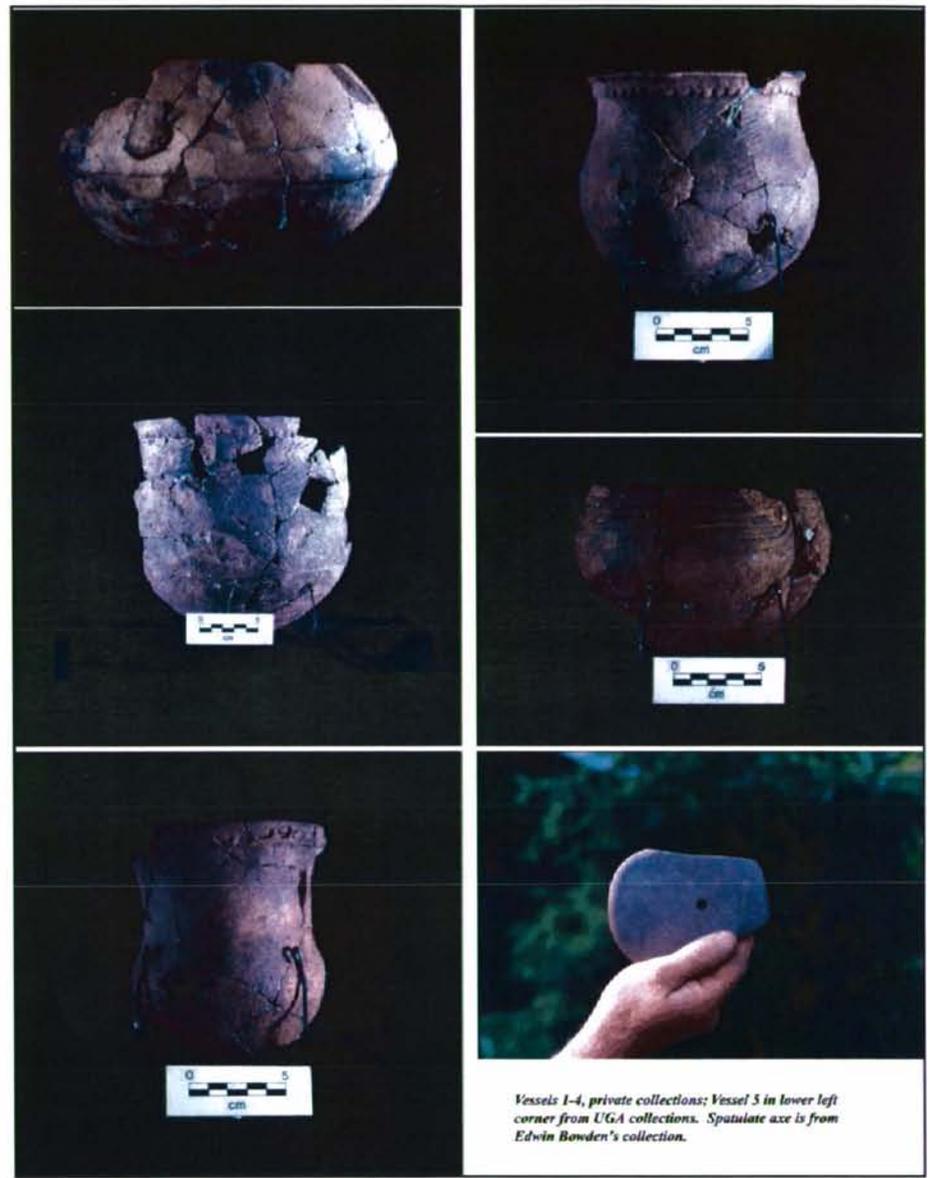


Figure 7. Boulder Pile Containing Lamar Pottery and Cremated Human Remains (photo by J. Ledbetter 1985).



Vessels 1-4, private collections; Vessel 5 in lower left corner from UGA collections. Spatulate axe is from Edwin Bowden's collection.

Figure 8. Photograph of Miniature Lamar Vessels (Funerary Ware) and Spatulate Axe Found in Boulder Pile (Photos by C. Braley 1985).

This is one of a handful of similar sites that have been recognized in the Oconee River Valley (Braley et al. 1985).

Although only a modest number of sites have been recorded in Oconee County, our archeological understanding of the area is based on surveys like the Greenbrier Creek Clearcut and large-scale surveys and excavations located just to the south, in Greene, Morgan, and Putnam Counties. Much of this work was associated with the construction of Lake Oconee in the late 1970s, compliance-related surveys in the Oconee National Forest, and pure academic research. As a result, significant information is known about the Paleoindian and Early Archaic period (O'Steen 1983), the Late Archaic period (Elliott 1981); the Early and Middle Woodland periods (Wood 1981); and especially the Mississippian period as a result of excavations at the Dyar, Scull Shoals, Shoulderbone, Shinholser and Little River Mound sites. (Smith 1981, Williams 1983). Consequently, the prehistoric and protohistoric sequences of the Oconee River Valley are some of the best understood in the Southeast.

Table 2. Distribution of Components on Sites in the Greenbrier Clearcut.

Component	n	%
Late Paleoindian	4	5.3
Early Archaic	15	20.0
Middle Archaic	9	11.7
Late Archaic	15	20.0
Early Woodland	0	0
Middle Woodland	4	5.3
Late Woodland	0	0
Early Mississippian	3	4.0
Late Mississippian	17	22.7
"Mississippian"	1	1.3
Historic	7	9.3
Totals	75	100

One of the insights that emerged from the previous work is that there are a tremendous number of sites in the uplands of this portion of the Oconee River Valley, with the majority dating to the Late Mississippian and Protohistoric periods. Until fairly recently, it was conventional wisdom that most of these small sites were so disturbed by historic period plowing, terracing, and erosion that no subsurface features survived. This view changed in the mid-1980s, when local archeologists (Ledbetter 1988) and Pennsylvania State University (Hatch 1995) conducted some of the first excavations on these "disturbed" upland Lamar sites in Oglethorpe, Morgan and Putnam Counties. The archeological work exposed intact subplowzone features including postmolds, trash pits, and human burials. These sites are now recognized as dispersed farmsteads. Two types of prehistoric structures were identified on these sites: large circular houses that were up to 10 m in diameter, and small rectangular houses (Figure 9). Burials tend to be placed beneath the floor of the round houses. Typically, these sites are less than 50 m in diameter. This part of Georgia is now recognized as the prehistoric Province of Ocute, which was encountered by the de Soto expedition in 1540 (Smith and Kowalewski 1980).

Directly relating to the current project, four previous archeological studies have been conducted on the proposed Bishop Bypass. In 2001 New South Associates surveyed the original bypass alignment (O'Steen 2002). From the south, this involved widening US 441 through Farmington, then the originally proposed alignment veered northeast and north on a course that took

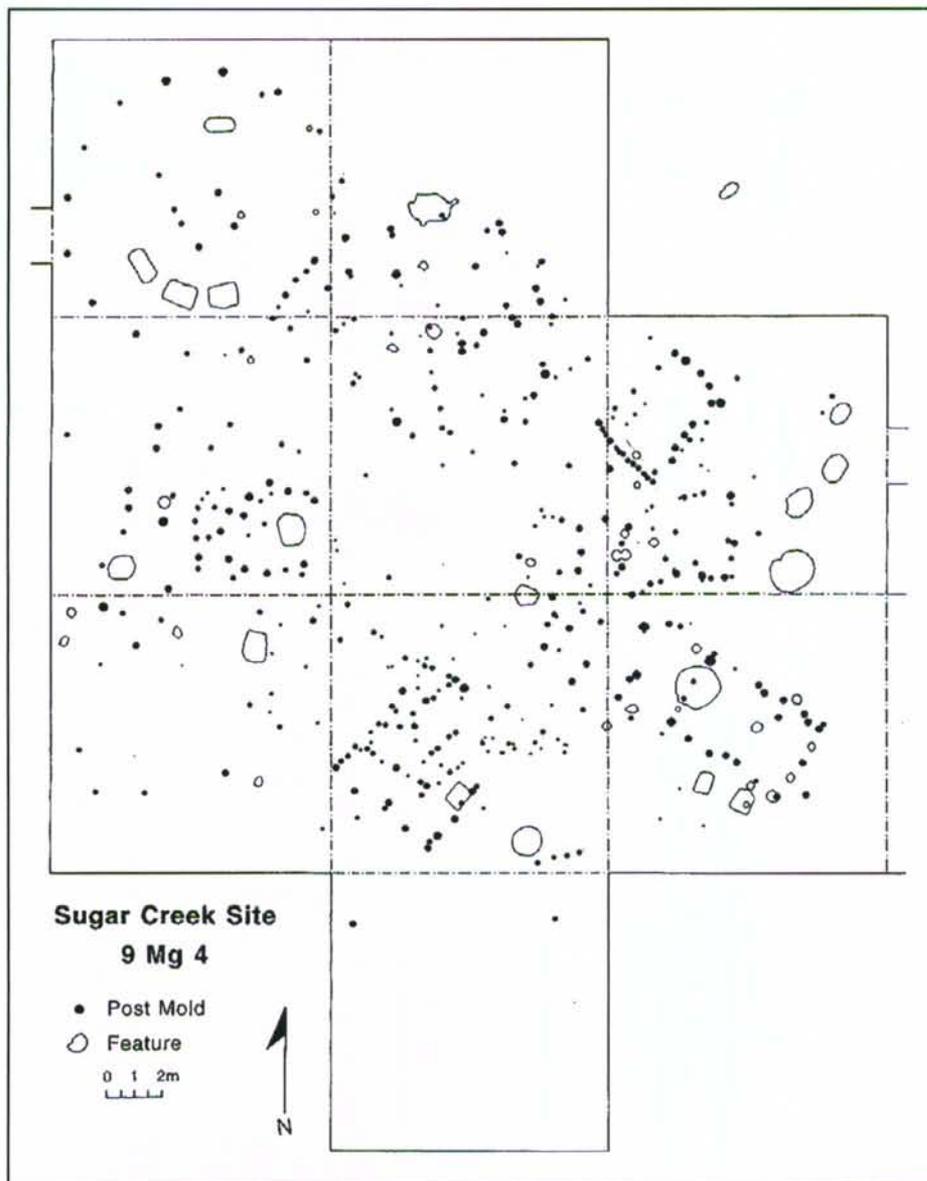


Figure 9. Plan of Late Lamar Structures Excavated in the Oconee River Valley (source: Hatch 1995:149).

it on the west side of Greenbrier Creek. This survey located 18 archeological sites and 10 artifact occurrences between Farmington and the north side of Bishop, six of which were recommended potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The eligibility of three other sites could not be fully assessed due to the landowners denying access to their property. O'Steen (2002) noted the unexpectedly high density of sites and occurrences (approximately five per mile) along the survey corridor.

Because of the number of potentially significant sites within the first alignment, among other factors that influence proposed highway locations, a second alignment was designed by GDOT. This 6.5 km (4.1 mi) alternate paralleled Greenbrier Creek on the east and was surveyed by Brockington and Associates (Gougeon and

Gardner 2002). Two sites and four artifact occurrences were reported. Both sites dated to the late Mississippian (Lamar) period. Site 9OC296 was interpreted as a secondary deposit of artifacts that had been washed in from upslope. On the other hand, 9OC295 appeared to be more intact. Consequently, two test pits were excavated, one of which intercepted an intact midden (most likely a trash pit) that contained large sherds, faunal and floral remains, and the skeleton of a dog. 9OC295 appears to be one of the many late Lamar farmsteads that dot the countryside in this area. The site was clearly eligible for listing in the NRHP; in order to avoid this resource the proposed alignment of the bypass was shifted about 30 m to the west, closer to Greenbrier Creek. This was also surveyed by Brockington and Associates who found that no archeological sites were in the 1.96 mi long corridor (Mozingo 2002), and that the shift effectively avoided 9OC295. Based on these negative findings this alternative alignment was considered to be the preferred alignment for the bypass.

In 2005, local landowners wanted an independent reassessment of the number and significance of cultural resources in the preferred alignment, so they contracted with Lisa O'Steen (RPA) to resurvey the northern two-thirds of the corridor previously surveyed by Brockington and Associates (Gougeon and Gardner 2002; Mozingo 2002). In doing so, O'Steen found 11 unrecorded archeological sites and two isolated finds, and reassessed three previously recorded sites (O'Steen 2006). At least three of her sites (9OC312, 9OC313 and 9OC314) extend into our survey corridor. These sites, or portions thereof, are recommended for additional work to determine if they are significant.

Culture History

Evidence from archeological sites in North and South America indicate that people have inhabited the New World for at least 12,000 years (Meltzer et al. 1997), and perhaps substantially longer (Dillehay 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997, Goodyear 2000). The following overview of the cultural setting is a general archeological and historical sequence, beginning with a short discussion on the initial occupation of the New World and then focusing upon the prehistory and history of immediate region. The outline of cultural chronology is developed from major archeological projects and overviews that include Anderson and Joseph (1988), Anderson et al. (1990), Elliott and Sassaman (1995), Hally and Rudolph (1986), Stanyard (2003) and Messick et al. 2001).

Paleoindian Period (10,000-7800 B.C.). The actual date of the earliest human occupation of the New World has not been fully resolved. A growing body of evidence suggests that the New World was populated by humans prior to the established threshold of 12,000 BP (before present). North American sites including Meadowcroft rock shelter in Pennsylvania (Carlisle and Adovasio 1984, Adovasio et al. 1999), Cactus Hill in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), and the Topper site in South Carolina (Goodyear, 2000, 2001; Chandler, 2001) have stimulated great interest in the possibility of pre-Clovis occupation. Because of the rarity of sites and limited data, little may be stated with certainty regarding pre-Clovis occupation. The Topper site (38AL23) has yielded core tools as well as numerous burin-like "bend-break" tools reminiscent of Arctic/maritime types. Topper-like tools have been reproduced experimentally and have been demonstrated to be functionally effective (Jones 2002). Pre-Clovis research is still in its infancy. As more sites are discovered and investigated, a clearer impression of this period will emerge.

The first indisputable evidence for human occupation in the eastern United States is during the Paleoindian era, from approximately 10,000 to 7800 B.C. In Georgia, most sites relating to the early Paleoindian period are known from surface finds (Anderson et al. 1990, 1994). This period is identified in the archeological record by lanceolate-shaped projectile points such as Clovis, Redstone, Suwanee and Simpson points and the later Quad and Dalton types. Dalton points are believed to exhibit transitional characteristics similar to Early Archaic types (Anderson et al. 1990; Cambron and Hulse 1975). These terminal Paleoindian Dalton point types are broad, thin, triangular bifaces with deeply concave bases and serrated blade edges (Coe 1964:64; Soday 1954). Dalton points are dated from ca. 10,500 to 9800 years ago (Goodyear 1982).

Although eastern Paleoindians probably hunted Pleistocene megafauna (specifically mammoth, mastodon and bison), direct associations between artifacts and the fossil remains of these

animal species have yet to be identified in Georgia, due in large part to generally poor preservation conditions. While these megafauna may have been hunted, the subsistence strategy was probably diverse, particularly as the Pleistocene floral and faunal assemblages were replaced by a Holocene biotic regime. In all probability, Paleoindian subsistence economy also included the hunting of small mammals and the collection of plant foods. Traditionally, Paleoindian subsistence patterns have been portrayed as highly mobile bands of hunter-gatherers following the seasonal cycles of ripening wild foods and migrating herds of animals. Occupation areas appear to be on well elevated ground above rivers, major stream drainages and swamps. Reported Paleoindian points are most numerous in the Brier Creek area below the fall line in eastern Georgia and in southwest Georgia, particularly along the Flint River and in the Albany area, where high quality chert outcrops in abundance (Anderson et al. 1990).

Archaic Period (7800-1000 B.C.). The Archaic period coincides with changes in climate ushered in with the Holocene era. Population levels increased during the period, and a greater specialization in material goods developed. Traditionally, the period has been divided into three sub-periods: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic. Stylistic changes in projectile points distinguish the Early and Middle Archaic artifact assemblages. Distinctive projectile point types also distinguish the Late Archaic, but in some areas that time also saw the introduction of pottery.

During the Early Archaic period (7800-5800 B.C.), the regional vegetation matrix was still changing, as the remnants of the late-Pleistocene mixed coniferous forest were replaced by mixed hardwood communities dominated by oak, hemlock, beech and maple. Following the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna, a fully modern faunal assemblage ensued. Warmer, moister conditions developed as the influence of Pleistocene glaciation faded. Sea levels began to rise and, according to fossil pollen records, temperate oak hardwood forests dominated the region (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987), which led to changes in human adaptations visible in the archeological record.

Projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period include side-notched and corner-notched varieties typed as Taylor, Big Sandy, Kirk, Palmer, and bifurcated points. Formal unifacial tools, similar to those made during Paleoindian times, continued to be produced during the first part of the Early Archaic period. The distribution and general pattern of Early Archaic sites suggests that the subsistence pattern of Early Archaic hunter-gatherers consisted of highly mobile, small groups of people utilizing both uplands and lowlands for food resources. Larger Early Archaic sites at major stream confluences may represent periodic meeting points of several small groups, perhaps on a seasonal basis. Anderson and Hanson (1988) have suggested a seasonal movement of bands up and down river drainages in the Southeast with aggregation sites at the Fall Line. O'Steen (1996:106) has suggested that along the Oconee the major aggregation sites did not occur at the Fall Line but at other shoals regions, specifically the Long Shoals area in Lake Oconee and at Barnett Shoals to the north.

Early Archaic sites are common in the region but most are known from surface finds (O'Steen 1983, 1996). Projectile points found on area sites are made from locally available quartz, Piedmont chert and Ridge and Valley chert. The diversity in raw materials is significant because it implies that Early Archaic people had access to extensive resources outside the boundaries of the Oconee River drainage. In terms of currently used models, Early Archaic sites in the area appear to represent small foraging camps and seasonal base camps (Anderson and Hanson 1988, O'Steen 1996).

During the Middle Archaic period (5800-3000 B.C.), the cooler, dryer conditions of the early Holocene appear to have given way to the warmer and considerably wetter climate of the mid-Holocene. The period corresponds to a climatic episode known as the Hypsithermal or Altithermal Interval. Neumann (1998) suggests that the Piedmont regions of Georgia and South Carolina witnessed increased precipitation attributable to a gulf tropical air mass that contributed to the drying trends in the Midwest. Possibly in response to these environmental changes as well as external population dynamics, there were distinct cultural changes in the Southeast that characterize the Middle Archaic (Coe 1964; Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Sassaman and Anderson 1994). In the Piedmont, the northern hardwoods vegetational matrix was replaced by a southern oak-hickory climax forest, while the Coastal Plain saw an increase in the density of pine forests (Carbone 1983:9).

In much of the Southeast, the Middle Archaic is identified by the tapered stem point types Kirk Serrated/Stemmed, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Halifax, and Guilford (Coe 1964). Near the Fall Line, late Middle Archaic occupations are identified by MALA points, renamed Allendale (Whatley 2002:13) and Brier Creek Lanceolate points (Sassaman 1985, Elliott et al. 1994). In northwestern Georgia, the late Middle Archaic is associated with stemmed points generally referred to as White Springs/Sykes (DeJarnette et al. 1962, Lewis and Kneberg (1961). While a number of these point types are well established, and well dated, elsewhere in the southeastern United States, the Piedmont of Georgia has been saddled with the concept "old quartz culture," which for many archeologists still means upland quartz scatters and tapered stemmed points (Caldwell 1954, 1958; Johnson 1981:56).

There are sufficient differences in projectile point types, settlement patterns, raw material use, and overall tool assemblages to suggest the Middle Archaic of Piedmont Georgia can be separated as early, middle, and late time periods. The early part of the Middle Archaic is associated with Kirk Serrated/Stemmed and Stanly projectile points. In the Lake Oconee area and throughout most of Georgia, these points are identified in very small numbers (Stanyard 2003). The middle portion of the period would equate to Morrow Mountain. A primary question remains in determining just how long Morrow Mountain points were produced. Several researchers suggest extending the time into the sixth millennium before the present time (Anderson 1979:60, Sassaman 1993:61, and Whatley 2002:82).

The latter part of the Middle Archaic is more problematical with respect to the project area region. Coe (1964) proposed the types Guilford and Halifax as terminal Middle Archaic point types. While the type Halifax has never been widely accepted, the type Guilford has been used throughout the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. Points superficially similar to the type descriptions of White Springs (DeJarnette et al. 1962) and Sykes (Lewis and Kneberg 1961) do occur frequently on upland lithic scatters in the area. Locally, these late Middle Archaic points frequently occur on upland sites typically associated with Morrow Mountain site settings and in past years would have been included in Caldwell's Old Quartz Culture. A recent publication of Georgia projectile point types included a distinctive smaller variety with a provisional name of Piedmont Allendale (Whatley 2002:16).

There is evidence that suggests a constriction of settlement mobility range by Morrow Mountain times. Local lithic raw materials were used, especially for the manufacture of Morrow Mountain points, and in the Piedmont a preference for quartz is evident in every collection. Morrow

Mountain phase sites are often characterized by artifacts consisting of well-made projectile points in association with expedient flake stone tools and debris, bifaces, and bifacial cores, with minimal amounts of nonlocal lithic resources, such as chert or metavolcanic material. Middle Archaic sites are found most frequently in upland settings in the Piedmont. Hunting and gathering remains the primary subsistence mode throughout the Archaic period with a gradual shift toward a reduction in mobility range, a broadening of the subsistence base, and the probable introduction of some cultigens by the transition to the Late Archaic period.

Social organization during the Middle Archaic period seems to have consisted of small, residentially mobile bands, and the subsistence base appears to have remained hunting and gathering. In the Piedmont, where Morrow Mountain sites are more common, an increase in the use of locally occurring lithic raw materials has been noted (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). This has often been cited as evidence of a geographic constriction of territories. However, the fact that Middle Archaic sites are usually small and contain redundant artifact assemblages indicates that people continued to move or relocate frequently within these ranges. The prevailing choice of locally available quartz in the Piedmont for the manufacture of Morrow Mountain points has been explained on both techno-functional (Benson 1995; Blanton and Sassaman 1989) and socio-cultural grounds and may also suggest that territorial boundaries may not have been as constricted as initially thought (Benson 1995).

The most significant Middle Archaic excavation along the Oconee has been conducted near the dam on Lake Sinclair. Testing and data recovery of the Furman Shoals site, 9BL69, produced substantial numbers of Morrow Mountain points, lithic remains, and groundstone tools in a stratified alluvium (O'Steen et al. 1994, Espenshade et al. 1994). The site represents the best evidence to date for a Morrow Mountain base camp and possibly a Fall Line aggregation site on the Oconee River.

Climatic conditions were warm but drier throughout most of the Late Archaic period (ca. 3000-1000 B.C.) compared to the preceding Middle Archaic period. By the end of this interval, an essentially modern vegetational matrix had emerged (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). Sea level appears to have stabilized, rising to within approximately 2 to 4 m of its present stand (Colquhoun et al. 1981). During the Late Archaic period, regional populations appear to have grown significantly. The period is marked by the first substantial occupation along major floodplains in many areas (Elliott 1981). Residential base camps, occupied seasonally or longer, have been identified along the Fall Line in eastern Georgia (Elliott et al. 1994; Ledbetter 1995). These larger and more dense sites complement a range of smaller resource exploitation sites that appear to represent hunting, fishing, and plant collecting stations.

Shifts in subsistence and technology are evident during the Late Archaic period. Midden deposits of freshwater mollusks and fish found along the fall line in eastern Georgia show that these resources supplemented a diet still based primarily on hunting and gathering. However, the period witnessed some of the first experiments with horticulture, with the cultivation of plants such as squash, sunflower and chenopodium (Ford 1974; Smith 1986). Grinding implements and polished stone tools are more common in Late Archaic assemblages, suggesting more intensive use of plant resources and possible changes in subsistence strategies and cooking technologies.

Late Archaic sites in the region are typically identified by stemmed projectile points such as Paris Island, Savannah River, Otarre, Abbey, Elora, and Gary projectile point types (Whatley 2002), and on later sites by fiber tempered pottery and soapstone vessels. In southeastern Georgia, Stallings Island fiber tempered pottery occurs as early as 2550 B.C. (Stoltman 1972), and grit tempered Thoms Creek pottery appears by 2050 B.C. (Trinkley 1980). Fiber tempered pottery has frequently been found on floodplain sites in Lake Oconee (Elliott 1981) and Lake Sinclair (O'Steen et al. 1994:422) but Thoms Creek pottery has not been identified.

The regional framework for our understanding of the Late Archaic period in Georgia reflects in large measure the excavated data from intensively occupied sites along the Savannah River and the Georgia/South Carolina coastal areas. Much of our knowledge for the region is based on excavation of shell midden sites such as Stallings Island, Bilbo, and White's Mound. These sites are quite different from the small upland sites typically found in the Piedmont. Previous Late Archaic research is thoroughly reviewed in operating plans prepared for Georgia (Elliott and Sassaman 1995, Stanyard 2003) and South Carolina (Sassaman and Anderson 1994). A more detailed examination of many research issues relating to the period is found in Sassaman and Anderson (1994). Particularly pertinent is work published during the last two decades for sites along the Fall Line area of the Oconee River (Espenshade et al. 1994, O'Steen et al. 1994) and Ocmulgee River (Ledbetter et al. 1994) and the upper Ocmulgee River drainage (Stanyard 1997, Stanyard and Stoops 1995). These latter projects produced important information relating to domestic sites, some of which were located in upland settings.

There is general agreement among researchers that at some point during the Late Archaic period a hierarchy of settlement developed. That hierarchy minimally consisted of large floodplain aggregation sites located near the Fall Line, dispersed residential base sites located in both upland and riverrine locations, and small short term logistical camps. During the period, the Fall Line aggregation sites were the focus of diverse subsistence and nonsubsistence production as well as ceremonial activities. There is the possibility of fall and winter dispersal of populations to the uplands. There is the suggestion that by ca. 3500 B.P. the large floodplain sites on the Savannah River were abandoned and populations spread away from the river with settlement of smaller drainages becoming dominant (Sassaman et al. 1990:315).

Woodland Period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000). During the Woodland period, social and technological complexity increased. In some areas, people became more sedentary, settling into large villages for extended periods of time. Extensive trade networks and complex burial ceremonialism developed throughout much of eastern North America. Ceramic technology became more refined during the period. Vessels were constructed by coiling rather than the slab molding method employed during the Late Archaic period, and fiber tempering was gradually abandoned as the need for more efficient ceramic technology developed. Vessel sizes increased and the pot walls became thinner. The Woodland period is divided into three subperiods: the Early Woodland (1000 to 200 B.C.), the Middle Woodland (200 B.C. to A.D. 600), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 600 to 900). Based on archeological surveys, there are a modest number of Middle Woodland sites in south Oconee County; Early Woodland and Late Woodland sites are rarely encountered.

Throughout most of the Piedmont, Early Woodland pottery is identified by sand tempered and fabric marked pottery known as Dunlap. Early Woodland stone tool assemblages are generally

comparable to Late Archaic tool kits, except for a change to triangular projectile points in the Piedmont. Small stemmed points and expanded stemmed points are also associated with the Middle Woodland period. Later Early to Middle Woodland pottery in the region is characterized by check stamping and simple stamping of the Cartersville series (Caldwell 1957). Later Middle to Late Woodland pottery includes complicated stamping generally referred to as Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Willey 1949:378) and Napier (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939). At the present time, the end of the Woodland period is defined by the pottery type Vining Simple Stamped (Williams and Thompson 1999:129). It is important to note that Vining pottery is the same as Mossy Oak simple stamped which Kelly and others once mistakenly attributed to the Middle Woodland period in the region (see Williams and Thompson 1999:81 for discussion).

Extensive Early Woodland habitation sites with dense midden deposits have been identified near large rivers in northwestern Georgia (Caldwell 1957, Ledbetter et al. 1987; Wood and Ledbetter 1990) but occupation at that scale has not been noted the lower Piedmont. These Early Woodland sites often have large pit features which were used as storage facilities and as earth ovens. The floral remains from these features suggest a heavy reliance on mast products such as hickory nuts, walnuts and acorns (Caldwell 1958). Pottery of the period is often decorated with impressions from cordage, fabric or dowels. To the south along the Fall Line, Early Woodland components are identified primarily by pottery of the Refuge and early Deptford series (Waring 1968:198; Waring and Holder 1968:135).

Middle Woodland occupations were also focused on the floodplains of major watercourses. There is also evidence for small upland occupations that may relate to hunting activities or possibly small, dispersed seasonal homesteads. Botanical remains from Middle Woodland sites throughout the Southeast indicate an increasing reliance on locally grown crops, although hunting and gathering probably continued to form the bulk of the diet. Maize may have been introduced sometime during the Middle Woodland (B. Smith 1986). By about A.D. 100, check stamping became an important decorative style (Caldwell 1957; Fairbanks 1955). In north Georgia, this pottery is typically classified as Cartersville Check Stamped. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics also appears during the Middle Woodland. In the beginning, small amounts of Swift Creek pottery are found in association with Cartersville ceramics. Within the region, sites assemblages consisting entirely of Swift Creek pottery did not emerge until the later part of the Middle Woodland period. Whatley (1984, 2002) describes Yadkin, Bakers Creek, Copena, Swift Creek Spike and Duval point types as good temporal markers for the period. Although Middle Woodland sites are not especially common in the Bishop area, there are comparatively more Middle Woodland sites compared to Early Woodland or Late Woodland occupations (refer to Table 2).

Some Middle Woodland sites in the Southeast have provided evidence of contact with contemporaneous Hopewell sites, located primarily in the Ohio River Valley. Hopewell sites often include elaborate burials with exotic artifacts such as copper pan pipes, ear spoons, sheet mica and platform pipes. Only a few sites in Georgia have produced significant amounts of Hopewellian artifacts (Jefferies 1976; Waring 1945). Hopewell peoples are thought to have traded artifacts over great distances (Caldwell 1958). Artifacts associated with the culture are found as far west as Missouri and as far north as Ontario. Some degree of controversy exists in the archeological community concerning the association of Hopewell with some mounds and other ceremonial features

constructed of stone. There has been speculation that the construction and use of the nearby Putnam County Rock Eagle effigy mounds has some relationship to Hopewell (Kelly 1954:86).

The Late Woodland period seems to have witnessed a decline in ceremonialism and the breakdown of extensive trade networks that were in place during the preceding period. Mound construction may not have ceased but declined markedly in frequency. In large areas of the Coastal Plain the Late Woodland period is defined predominantly by the presence of cord-marked (Ocmulgee series) pottery (Snow 1977; Stephenson et al. 1990). In the Piedmont, Late Woodland is defined by Napier Complicated Stamped (Jennings and Fairbanks 1940) and Vining Simple Stamped (Williams and Thompson 1999:129). As noted above, Late Woodland sites are rarely encountered in upland portions of the Oconee River Valley.

Extensive excavations have been conducted on the one major mound center, the Cold Springs Site (9GE10), that dates to Middle and Late Woodland period (Fish and Jefferies 1978, Jefferies 1994:76, Wood 1981). Excavations of the larger of two mounds at Cold Springs defined several building stages with associated structures. Other structures, including possible pit houses, were excavated in the village area. The primary pottery type associated with the site was Swift Creek. Limited excavations have been conducted at another important Swift Creek site (9MG46) located in Morgan County on the Little River. The Lingerlonger Site (9MG46) produced evidence of a small earthen mound and one small rock mound thought to date to the period (Williams and Shapiro 1990).

A portion of a formerly large Middle to Late Woodland Swift Creek site was recently investigated on Reynolds Plantation (Ledbetter 1998:281). Data recovery excavations conducted in 2000 produced several large thermal features and one small round structure. The structure was four meters in diameter and consisted of 16 posts. Preliminary interpretations suggest the structure and surrounding features are part of a larger village site approximately 100 m in diameter.

Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1540). The Mississippian period represents the height of Native American cultural complexity. Mississippian culture is characterized by increased political and ceremonial sophistication, reflecting a ranked or hierarchical society and the emergence of an elite class. Agricultural production intensified and it is thought that a dependence on corn production as a primary food source developed. The latter portion of the period corresponds to the time of the most intensive prehistoric occupation of the Oconee River Valley including the survey area.

Near the project area, Mississippian mound construction that appears linked to Middle and Late Mississippian times occurred at sites such as Shoulderbone (Williams 1990), Little River (Williams and Shapiro 1990), Dyar (Smith 1981) and Scull Shoals (Williams 1988a). Non-mound settlement data have been studied for the Lamar period, especially as related to sites in the Lake Oconee area (Lee 1977; Kowalewski and Hatch 1991; Rudolph 1994; Rudolph and Blanton 1980). Portions of a large palisaded village occupied during the Middle Mississippian period have been excavated at the Marshall site (9OC25), located about 10 km (6 mi) east of the proposed bypass at Barnett Shoals (Hatch et al. 1997).

The Late Mississippian is characterized by distinctive stamped and incised pottery named Lamar (Kelly 1937, 1938:47-48; Jennings and Fairbanks 1939). A ceramic-based chronology has

been refined by Smith (1983) and expanded upon by Williams (1988) for the middle Oconee River Valley based on the excavations at the Dyar, Scull Shoals, and Joe Bell Sites (Williams 1983). Smith defined the Stillhouse phase, a regional manifestation of the late Etowah subperiod, in the pre-mound occupation levels at Dyar Mound in Lake Oconee. Williams (1988) subdivided the phase into the Stillhouse (A.D.1225 - 1300) and Scull Shoals (A.D. 1300 - 1375) phases based on his research at Scull Shoals Mounds.

During the Lamar period, farming, hunting, and exploitation of aquatic resources played important roles in the subsistence strategy (Bonhage Freund 1997, Boyko 1996, Shapiro 1983). Specialized extractive sites, identified as small sites near shoals and upland locations, were visited by people who probably had more permanent residences on an area of prime agricultural soil (Shapiro 1983:263, Bonhage Freud 1997:80). The seasonal importance of aquatic resources was a factor affecting settlement patterns, and the effect is especially apparent in the late Lamar settlement when site numbers increased substantially (Smith 1981:63; 1994, Rudolph and Blanton 1980:17). Lamar mortuary practices with respect to burials at domestic sites are well documented (Hatch 1995); however, Lamar period cremations and burials at boulder outcrops (Braley et al. 1985) and rock mounds (Ledbetter et al. 2006) are also known.

At present, the sample of excavated upland Lamar sites is small, but evidence indicates that the settlement occurred in the latter part of the period. Much of the published work of Hatch and others has focused on fundamental questions relating to architecture, site layout, and subsistence. A number of late Mississippian period house sites or farmsteads have been excavated in the Oconee River Valley. Blanton (1986) excavated a Mississippian period house site in Hancock County, and found preserved features beneath the plowed and eroded topsoil. Excavation of additional upland Lamar sites in the Oconee Valley has been conducted by Ledbetter (2000) and the University of Georgia (Williams 2005).

The first extensive work on upland Lamar sites was conducted by Hatch (1995) in Morgan and Putnam Counties. These investigations included controlled surface collection (the sites were in terraced and plowed fields), test pitting, followed by mechanical stripping of plowzones and the mapping and excavation of features. In general, these sites contain a large circular domestic structure, one to four smaller rectangular buildings, associated interior and exterior features (including burials), and usually a single, large trash pit. In the sites excavated by Hatch (1995:143-148), circular buildings range in size from 8 to 10.5 meters in diameter and the exterior walls were supported by 12 or 16 individually set posts. Posts are set at regular intervals and reach 35 to 50 cm in depth. In many cases some or all of these wall posts were paired; possibly support posts were added to extend the life of the building.

Hatch (1995) has concluded that a population explosion during the Lamar period forced the residents to change from an incidental use of uplands to an intensive, year-round occupation. Hatch found winter and summer houses at each farmstead he examined, and, based on site density, posits that surrounding ground was cleared and farmed, then abandoned after nutrient depletion, thus accounting for the large number of sites of short duration.

Excavation of several Lamar farmsteads has been conducted on Reynolds Plantation on Lake Oconee in Greene County (Ledbetter 2000:161). The habitation areas are recognized by surface or

plowzone scatters with higher pottery density spread over areas no more than 50 to 60 meters in diameter. These Lamar pottery concentrations correspond to the locations of preserved subsoil-intruding features associated with household features. On the excavated Lamar sites, those features are consistently distributed over an area of 30 to 35 m. In some instances feature scatters produce an oval pattern, while others conform to landforms. Results from Reynolds Plantation generally confirm Hatch's (1995) observations concerning upland Lamar household patterning, except that there is greater variation.

The Lamar sites at Reynolds Plantation appear to contain substantially fewer burials when compared to Hatch's sample. Within the eight farmsteads, only four contained burials. It is possible that the Reynolds' sites represent a broader range of Lamar site types than previously examined. Most of the Reynolds' sites represent less intensive occupations or occupations of shorter duration compared to the sample investigated by Hatch. The lower frequency of burials at Reynolds may reflect short-term occupation. Alternatively, there is the possibility that Lamar people were interred only in specific habitation areas or at locations away from the domestic areas such as rock mounds and boulder outcrops. A larger sample of excavated sites will provide additional information relating to upland Lamar settlement.

Protohistoric Period (1540-1650). European expeditions made first contact with native populations along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The DeSoto expedition of 1540 traveled up the Oconee Valley but crossed the river well to the southeast of the survey area (Hudson et al. 1986:65). Little is known about the Indians of the region for the next 250 years. Archeological evidence indicates that the large mound centers were depopulated because of disease and breakdown of political authority. Substantial population movement occurred and areas that may have once been buffer zones earlier were filled in by farmstead settlements. Large geographic areas now identified as Oconee, Greene, Putnam, Morgan, and Hancock counties appear to have been intensively occupied during this period by people generally defined by the Bell phase (Kowalewski and Hatch 1991). Figure 10 depicts several Bell phase vessels that were excavated by Mark Williams (1983). In some areas of Oconee and Oglethorpe Counties, protohistoric pottery is characterized by high proportions of complicated stamping in addition to fine and bold width, multiple line incising. The period has been named the Wolfskin Phase (Ledbetter and O'Steen 1992, Williams 1988b). Sites of the phase have also been identified in Hall, Jackson, and Clarke counties (Pluckhahn 1994).

Historic Period (A.D. 1650 to present). During the centuries following initial European exploration, the Spanish, French, and English began colonizing a region that was inhabited by Indians often referred to as Creeks. Before 1715, the date associated with an Indian rebellion known as the Yamasee War, the region of the upper Oconee, Savannah and Chattahoochee drainages was occupied by Indian groups who later became part of the Creek Confederation. Williams (1988) notes that the Lower Cherokee, Westo, Yuchi and Shawnee are historically documented groups during this time. After the Yamasee War of 1715, the Muskogean-speaking tribes banded together in a loose confederation for mutual defense and trade with the European powers. The eastern tribes migrated west, settling along the Flint, Chattahoochee and Coosa Rivers in western Georgia and eastern Alabama. The Lower Creek towns were situated on the Lower Chattahoochee River. At times the Confederacy acted in concert, as in the French and Indian War of the 1760s, although usually the tribes acted independently. Both the Creeks and Cherokee claimed parts of the region at the time

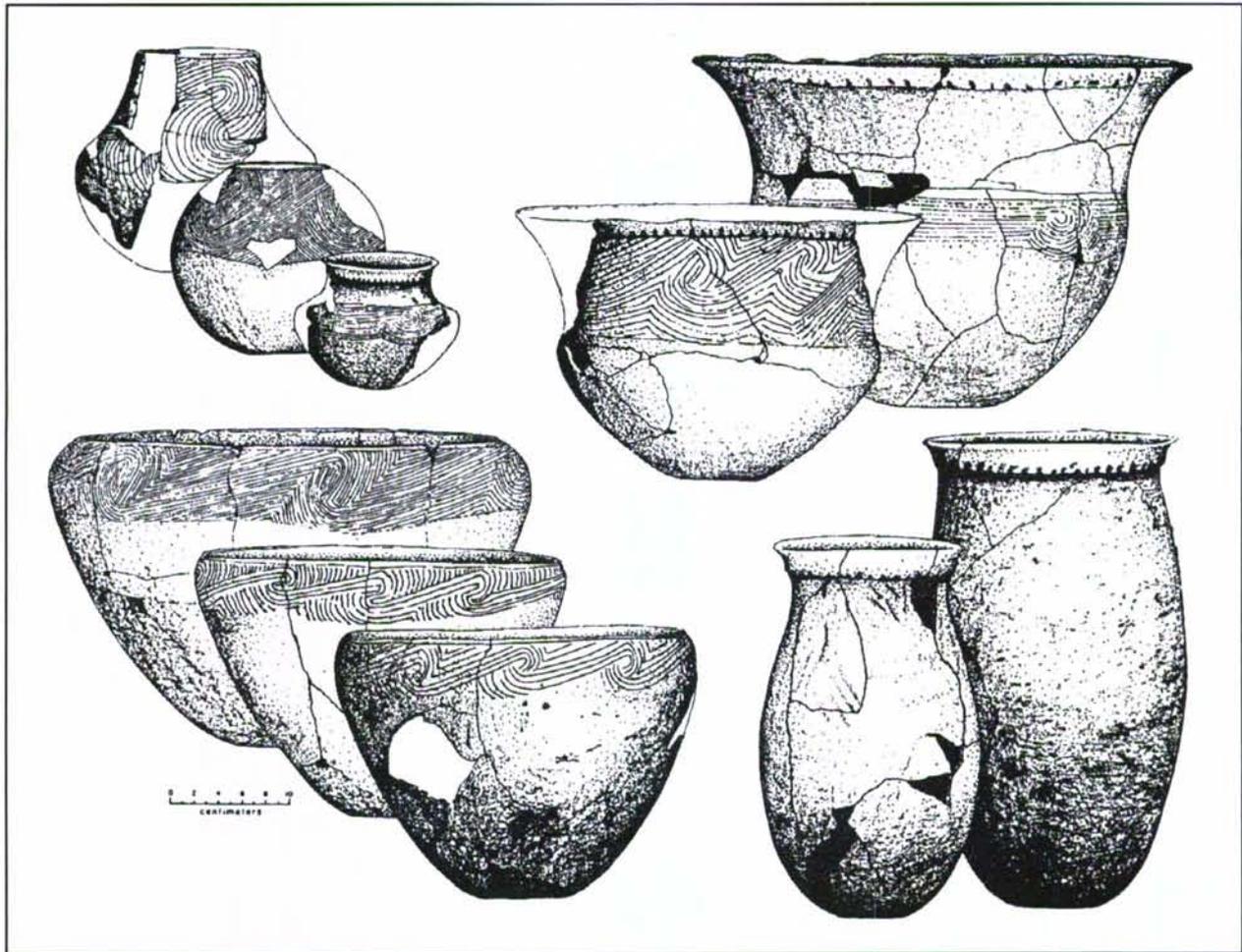


Figure 10. Bell Phase Pots from the Joe Bell Site, Morgan County, Georgia (Williams 1983; drawing by Leila Oertel).

of European colonization. After intermittent warfare, the Creeks left northern Georgia to the Cherokees. Following land cessions of 1817 and 1818, the Cherokee Indians were restricted to areas of northwestern Georgia.

The period of earliest European-American settlement in the Georgia Piedmont is largely undocumented. Many early inhabitants were probably traders, hunters, cattle herders, and squatters whose transient nature left little for the archeological or historical record. Most had moved on by the time the lands of the east side of the Oconee were officially ceded in the late eighteenth century (Cadle 1991; Price and Wood 1989:15). After the American Revolution, Colonel Elijah Clarke led a military campaign up the Oconee River into lands then claimed by the Cherokee Nation, and as a result the Cherokees were pressured to sign a treaty at Augusta, Georgia on May 31, 1783, ceding a tract of land between the Tugaloo and the upper Oconee Rivers (Cadle 1991:75). However, because the Creeks also claimed that land, the treaty was not finalized until 1790 (Cadle 1991:75-76). At that time, the Oconee River represented the Indian boundary. Early settlements included blockhouses for protection from Indian raids. During the 1780s and 1790s a series of private blockhouses and military forts were constructed along the eastern side of the Oconee River.

The State of Georgia began distributing the new lands in 1784. Franklin County was established in that year. It was later subdivided into several counties including Jackson (1796) and Clarke County (1801). In 1875 Oconee County was formed from the southern half of Clarke County.

By 1840 middle Georgia was a thriving agricultural region. A prosperous middle class of yeoman farmers predominated. They owned few or no slaves, although hiring slaves from neighboring planters was a common practice. Their houses, and even those of many planters, were unpretentious. Log houses covered with clapboards, and frame houses, two rooms over two with shed rooms, were the common dwellings of the yeoman and planter. Brick houses were infrequent in rural middle Georgia. Housing for slaves varied from farm to farm. Often, the cabins were constructed with the same heavy mortise and tenon framing as the masters' homes; chimneys were stick and mud, field stone, or brick; interiors were often left unfinished (Flanders 1933).

For most of the Civil War (1861 - 1865) the area saw little military activity. This changed in early August of 1864 when two Federal cavalry brigades, some of Stoneman's Raiders, swept through the area. From Madison, they traveled north on a route that took them through Farmington, Watkinsville, and to the southern outskirts of Athens, where they were shelled by Athens' famous double-barreled cannon. The raiders scattered to the northwest and some were eventually captured near Jug Tavern (now Winder). A Civil War button was recovered in Farmington during the archeological survey of the proposed Bishop Bypass, but this was a Federal Navy button, not cavalry.

The postbellum years brought adjustments to both society and agriculture. Many farmers and planters moved to nearby towns or the county seat, leaving their homes rented to white managers or, in many cases, vacant. Under new economic conditions the agricultural system changed. Gone was the "gang" labor system of the antebellum days, replaced by sharecropping or tenant renting. The old plantations were transformed into many subparcels worked by freedmen and their families. New houses were built, or the former slave houses were moved to new locations on the plantation. Sometimes the postbellum tenant houses were inferior to the old slave houses (Barrow 1881:832).

In the lean years following the Civil War many of the agricultural reforms of the 1840s and 1850s were abandoned. Cotton, the cash crop, was cultivated to an extent unknown in antebellum years. Food crop acreage, as a consequence, was reduced, and even pork was imported in large quantities from the Midwest. Land was carelessly cultivated and many plantations became so dissected by deep gullies that field roads and houses were swallowed (Raper 1943:54).

In the early 1890s the Norfolk Southern Railroad was constructed through the area, allowing Farmington to expand, and Bishop to transform from a crossroads settlement into a planned town. Originally, Farmington was known as Williamson's Crossroads. By the Civil War it was known as Farmington, taking its name from the rich agricultural land. Bishop was incorporated in 1890 and was named for W.H. Bishop, one of the original councilmen (Krakow 1994:19; Sharp 1996).

By the beginning of the twentieth century plantations and farms had undergone many changes. The white population had largely disappeared from the old plantation districts (early twentieth century census records indicate that almost 80 percent of the rural population were African-Americans, a far cry from the demographics of Oconee County today); absentee landowners resided in nearby villages such as Farmington, Bishop and Watkinsville. At the beginning of the

twentieth century, farms and plantations in middle Georgia were in a state of decline. The new century brought additional forces to bear on traditional agricultural practices; better job opportunities in the cities and oppressive social conditions encouraged many tenants to leave the farms. The largest lynching in Georgia history took place in Watkinsonville in 1905. Eight inmates, all African-American except one, were taken from the County jail by a mob, tied to fence posts, and shot. What led to the lynchings was the murder of an elderly white couple who lived at the corner of SR 15 and Kirkland Road, about 5 km (3 mi) east of the project area.

The plantation economy was destroyed by the arrival of the cotton boll weevil after World War I. The economic disruption caused thousands of tenant farms to be abandoned as families moved to Atlanta, New York, and Detroit. Across the Piedmont, most of the few remaining plantation houses were vacated, and fallow fields reverted to pine forests (Raper 1943). However, due to the invention of the mechanized cotton picker, which eliminated the need for large numbers of tenants to harvest the crop, cotton made a resurgence shortly before World War II. As demonstrated by aerial photography dating from the late 1930s into the 1960s, most of the property in the Bishop area was cultivated, and agricultural terraces are clearly visible in the fields.

Today, most of the old cotton fields have been converted to pastures and pine plantations, or have been transformed into the ever-sprawling residential subdivisions surrounding Farmington, Bishop and Watkinsonville. The population, now more than 90 percent white, has nearly tripled in the last 25 years. With the growing population comes the need for more efficient transportation and the reduction of traffic congestion (which is particularly bad when the Georgia Bulldogs have a home football game), hence the need for the Bishop Bypass.

Methods

Literature Review

Prior to and during the course of the project, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files at the University of Georgia and various cartographic sources were examined to locate known sites and develop a general prehistoric and historic context for the area. A moderate amount of archeological work has been conducted in Oconee County. That work, along with much more intensive work along the Oconee River in Greene, Putnam and Morgan Counties, has established a firm base for the types of sites that might be expected to occur in the project area.

We also reviewed a variety of archival and cartographic sources for general historic background, more specific developmental history of the project corridor, and for specific locations of individual structures. Most of this research took place at the University of Georgia Libraries, and in particular at the Georgia Room and the Map Room. Primary sources relating to specific early twentieth century houses was limited to 1938 and later aerial photographs, the 1905 postal route map for Oconee County, and the 1919 soil survey map for Oconee and Morgan Counties. Both of these maps show individual structures plotted quite accurately. The aerial photographs of course show more detail, including outbuildings associated with houses, and they also provide an excellent view of land use patterns at mid-century. All locations of houses and structures shown on these sources were correlated with the project aerial photo-maps and project USGS topographic maps to alert the field crew of the possibility of historic sites within the survey area.

We also examined a series of early to late nineteenth century state and regional maps, including detailed Civil War maps, to learn how the area developed during that century. Our focus here was on when various roads in the project area were constructed, to give us an idea where older house sites would be located.

Field Survey

The survey was conducted by Ron Schoettmer, Joel Jones and Gail Tomeczak between December 19, 2005 and January 20, 2006. These surveyors have a combined experience of more than 60 years in Georgia archeology. Equipped with copies of the USGS 7.5' topographic maps enlarged to a 1:10,000 scale and the detailed aerial photographic maps with the project area clearly marked, surveyors traversed the terrain on foot. The location of all shovel tests, current vegetation and land use conditions, sites, occurrences and cultural features were plotted on the aerial photographic maps and on the USGS 7.5' topographic field maps. The location of all archeological sites and occurrences were also established with a Garmin XL12 GPS unit and were plotted on both the aerial photographic maps and on the USGS topographic maps.

For the most part there was no surface exposure, and the survey relied on having the crew excavate shovel tests at 30 m intervals within the proposed right-of-way. The interval would occasionally be diminished or the placement of a shovel test altered to ensure good coverage of high probability areas. That is, if the 30 m interval happened not to fall on a ridge crest, either extra tests were excavated or the interval was adjusted so that the crest was tested. Similar adjustments were

made to avoid drainages or obviously disturbed areas. Approximately 500 shovel tests were excavated in non-site areas. Again, the location of each shovel test is depicted on the large scale (1:10,000) photographic maps showing the proposed right-of-way. These maps are curated with the rest of the archeological material at the State University of West Georgia in Carrollton.

Once a site was detected by encountering artifacts in a shovel test or on the surface, it was investigated by a series of additional shovel tests. Historic sites also were identified by standing structures or by remaining features. Because the sites varied so much in size and shape, we did not have a rigid system for the additional tests. In general, we always excavated a cruciform pattern of tests on 10 m intervals on small sites, and grids or partial grids of shovel tests on larger sites. Site boundaries were defined by the excavation of two consecutive negative shovel tests beyond the last positive test, by natural features such as steeply sloping terrain (such as along stream drainages or ridge slopes), wetlands, etc., or by cultural features such as road cuts and railroads. Old aerial photographs aided in the definition of site boundaries on twentieth century house sites. This level of investigation was adequate to address the prime goal of the project, which was to locate, delineate and evaluate the research potential of sites in the project area.

Shovel tests consisted of 30 cm diameter holes excavated to subsoil or sterile soil, with all excavated fill screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) inch wire mesh. Soil profiles were recorded for all positive shovel tests and for a sampling of negative ones. Unusual soil profiles were usually noted on the aerial photo project maps.

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

For this project, a site is defined as two artifacts of one broad cultural period recovered from an individual shovel test and/or a collection of three or more artifacts on the surface within a 30 m radius, given that the artifacts were not obviously redeposited. Anything less than this was usually considered an artifact occurrence. Any positive shovel test was surrounded by additional tests, within the project boundaries, until negative shovel tests surrounded it.

Finally, except in special circumstances, the survey was confined within the proposed right-of-way or Area of Potential Effect (APE). Exceptions were made in the northern portion of the survey area, where two alternative parallel alignments of the bypass have been proposed (Figure 1). At the request of GDOT archeologists, we surveyed the acreage in between the two alignments, thus going outside the normal APE.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts were transported to our Athens office for processing. Each lot of artifacts was washed using plain water and light brushing, allowed to air dry and then replaced into its original

bag. Artifacts were analyzed by SAS laboratory director Teresa Groover, who was assisted in some identifications by the author. After analysis the artifacts were prepared for permanent curation by bagging and labeling them according to the standards and guidelines of the University of West Georgia's Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Laboratory of Archaeology.

As already mentioned, 43 prehistoric and historic sites were found during the survey. A discussion of artifact analysis methods is presented below.

Prehistoric lithic artifacts were manufactured from three types of stone: quartz, chert, and metavolcanic. When possible, the chert was identified by regional varieties including Ridge and Valley, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain.

Definitions of lithic categories are as follows:

Debris: Unmodified waste flake produced during the reduction process or during maintenance of a tool (sharpening)

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

Early Stage Reduction flake fragment - defined by the absence of striking platform and bulb of percussion and containing cortex.

Late Stage Reduction flake fragment - defined by the absence of striking platform and bulb of percussion and not containing cortex.

Primary flake - a percussion flake with cortex on >66 percent of the dorsal surface and few or no flake scars; usually has a prominent bulb of percussion with few or no facets on the striking platform.

Secondary flake - a percussion flake with cortex on <66 percent of the dorsal surface.

Tertiary flake - a percussion flake with no cortex on the dorsal surface.

Bifacial thinning flake - generally small to medium sized, relatively thin flake with no cortex and a multifaceted, sometimes acute, and often lipped striking platform. Biface thinning flakes typically extend to or slightly beyond the medial ridge of the biface. Thus, the dorsal surface of a biface thinning flake often bears longitudinal flake scars and a dorsal ridge running perpendicular to these scars near its distal end. A subtype also identified on this project is an 'overshot' flake, where the biface thinning flake extends to the other end of the biface and removes the opposite edge. In general, biface thinning flakes will have a curved (convex with dorsal surface up) profile.

Retouch flake - small and thin flakes with acute or U-shaped platforms. Retouch flakes are the waste product of formal tool sharpening or reshaping. These flakes do not

the medial ridge of the biface and typically will either be straight or concave (dorsal surface up) in profile. Retouch flakes with acute platforms are byproducts from removing ridges between biface thinning or retouch scars and those with U-shaped platforms are byproducts from deepening notches on tools.

Angular fragment - broken flakes or angular pieces less than 3 cm in maximum dimension that do not display any classic flake morphology.

Core - a thick artifact with three or more relatively large flake removal scars and evidence of one or more striking platforms. Four core types were recognized: (1) single platform--exhibiting one platform; (2) opposed platform--exhibiting two platforms at opposite ends of the block of material; (3) bifacial (early stage preform)--acute angled platform and flakes struck from two different planes; (4) amorphous--a blocky, multifaceted piece with two or more platforms, also known as informal, multiplatform, unspecialized, random, and polyhedral cores; (5) bipolar--a typically cylindrically shaped piece of raw material with crushing on opposite ends.

Formal (Chipped stone) tools. Any piece that has been retouched into a specific form significantly different from its original form. Such tools are often temporally diagnostic and separated from the artifact collection for later reappraisal and typing.

Diagnostic projectile point/knife (Diagnostic PP/K) - whole or fragmentary thin biface that retains enough characteristics to be identified to published type descriptions. Type descriptions used were exclusively those of Whatley (2002).

Projectile point/knife fragment (Medial/distal PP/K) - thin biface fragment too small to be diagnostic.

Biface - bifacially worked piece lacking culturally diagnostic shape; four morphologically based types were recognized.

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

Expedient Tools - Flakes and fragments that exhibit use-wear and/or minimal retouch that has not significantly changed the shape or edge angle of the flake. Such tools were categorized by location of use-wear/retouch (side use-wear or end use-wear) or by its perceived function, e.g. perforator, graver, wedge (spokeshave), awl, etc.

Prehistoric pottery was described by temper (sand, grit) and by surface treatment (plain, fabric impressed, incised, complicated stamped). When possible, the sherds were classified by regionally specific types, such as Lamar Incised, Lamar Plain, Dunlap Fabric Impressed, etc.

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

Evaluation Methods

All sites were evaluated using established criteria for inclusion of sites in the National Register of Historic Places, primarily criterion d. Criteria a and b, related to important persons and events or trends in history, were applied to the historic period sites. Criterion d specifically addresses archeological sites and states that significant sites “have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.” While the range of “important information” is diverse, it can be simply defined to allow site evaluations at a survey and/or testing level. Important information may consist of data that provides new, non-redundant, non-trivial information beyond which can be gathered by survey or archival methods. For prehistoric sites this essentially equates to sites with well preserved artifact distributions and features, which can yield insights into lifeways, subsistence and absolute chronology. Thus, to make the assessment of research potential operational based on survey-level data, we mainly examined artifact density and diversity as a gauge of occupation intensity and research potential. For historic period sites to provide new and important information, they would have to be unusual (as in age or type) and especially well preserved. We realized that survey-level data alone would not be sufficient in most cases to make a definitive assessment of eligibility status. In fact, we were not able to conclude that any of the sites were clearly eligible for the National Register. Conversely, because of the restriction to the narrow APE, we were seldom able to recommend that the entire site was not eligible, but we could assess that the portion of the site within the APE did not contribute to the eligibility of the site. Thus, many of our recommendations on eligibility are phrased as “portion in the APE does not contribute to the site’s eligibility; site as a whole, unknown.”

The series of research design papers for the Piedmont of Georgia (Anderson et al. 1990, Hally and Rudolph 1986, Joseph et al. 2004, Smith 1992, Stanyard 2003, Wood and Bowen 1995) was consulted to help define current research themes, gaps in knowledge, and the types of sites and data bases needed to address current research issues. However, these volumes are highly variable in their treatment and specificity. For the purpose of this survey, a site is considered potentially eligible if:

- 1) it appears relatively undisturbed; and
- 2) there are sufficient quantities of cultural material present for meaningful analysis or to suggest the presence of intact features, or
- 3) the types and diversity of artifacts suggest an unusual or rare type of site.

The primary reasons for recommending a site ineligible are:

- 1) the site has been disturbed to the extent that there is little potential for identifying meaningful artifact distribution patterns or locating features; or
- 2) the site is relatively undisturbed but so little cultural material is present that there is little potential for conducting further meaningful research.
- 3) the site is relatively undisturbed and material is not sparse, but the archeologically recoverable data is not considered important, relative to data that can be gathered by other means.

Curation

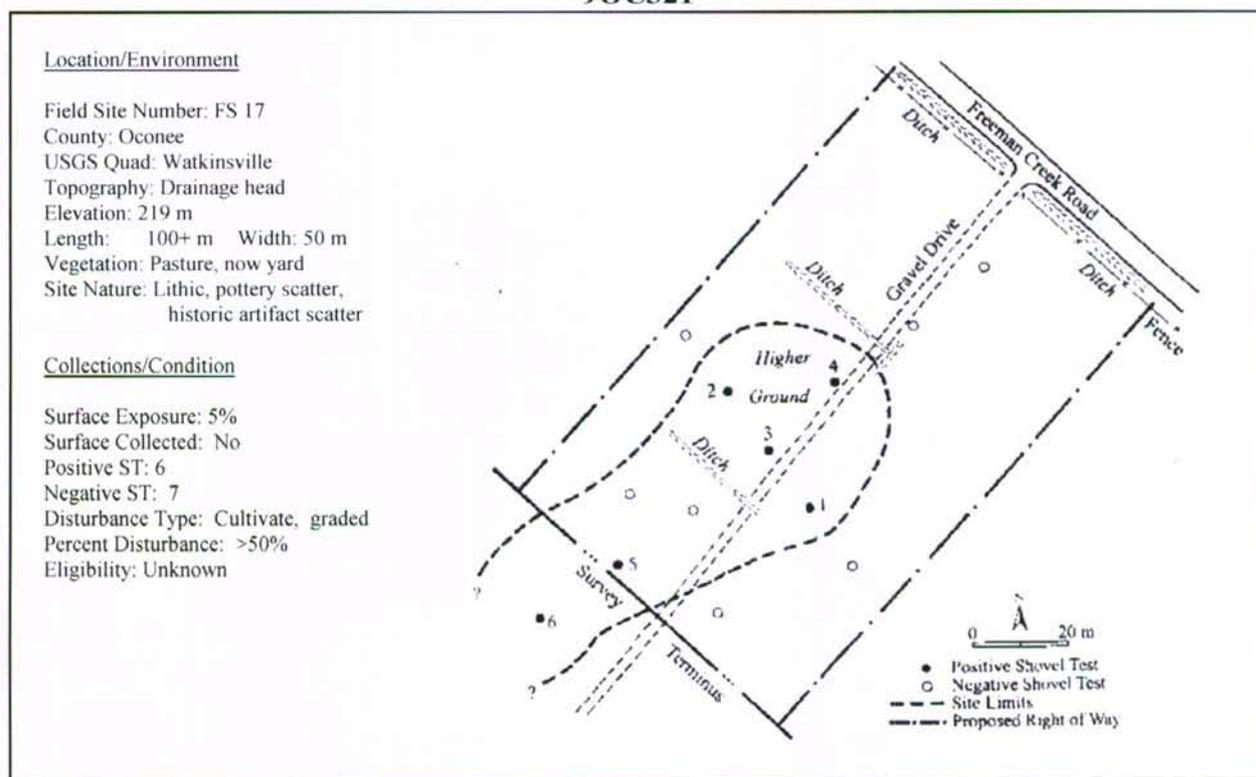
All artifacts, notes, photographs, analysis forms, maps and other information generated by this survey will be submitted to the State University of West Georgia's Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Laboratory of Archaeology for permanent curation.

Results

Site Descriptions

The survey of the current proposed alignment of the Bishop Bypass encountered 43 archeological sites, four artifact occurrences, and a small cemetery (Figure 22). As already mentioned, we are recommending that seven of the sites (9OC312, 9OC333, 9OC334, 9OC341, 9OC342, 9OC352, and 9OC355) may contain important archeological information (i.e., they are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places). The Lea-Price cemetery, described at the end of this chapter, is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, but it lies immediately outside the proposed right-of-way. Therefore, road construction should have no adverse effect to this resource. Descriptions of the sites, occurrences, and cemetery are presented below.

9OC321



9OC321 lies at the southern terminus of the current survey corridor within the corporate boundaries of Farmington. Currently, the site is in a mown yard that used to be a cotton field and pasture. There was no surface visibility so the site was discovered and partially delineated through shovel testing. Six positive and seven negative shovel tests were excavated.

Shovel Test 1 (35-50 cmbs) 1 sand tempered plain sherd

Shovel Test 2 (50-65 cmbs) 1 sand tempered plain sherd

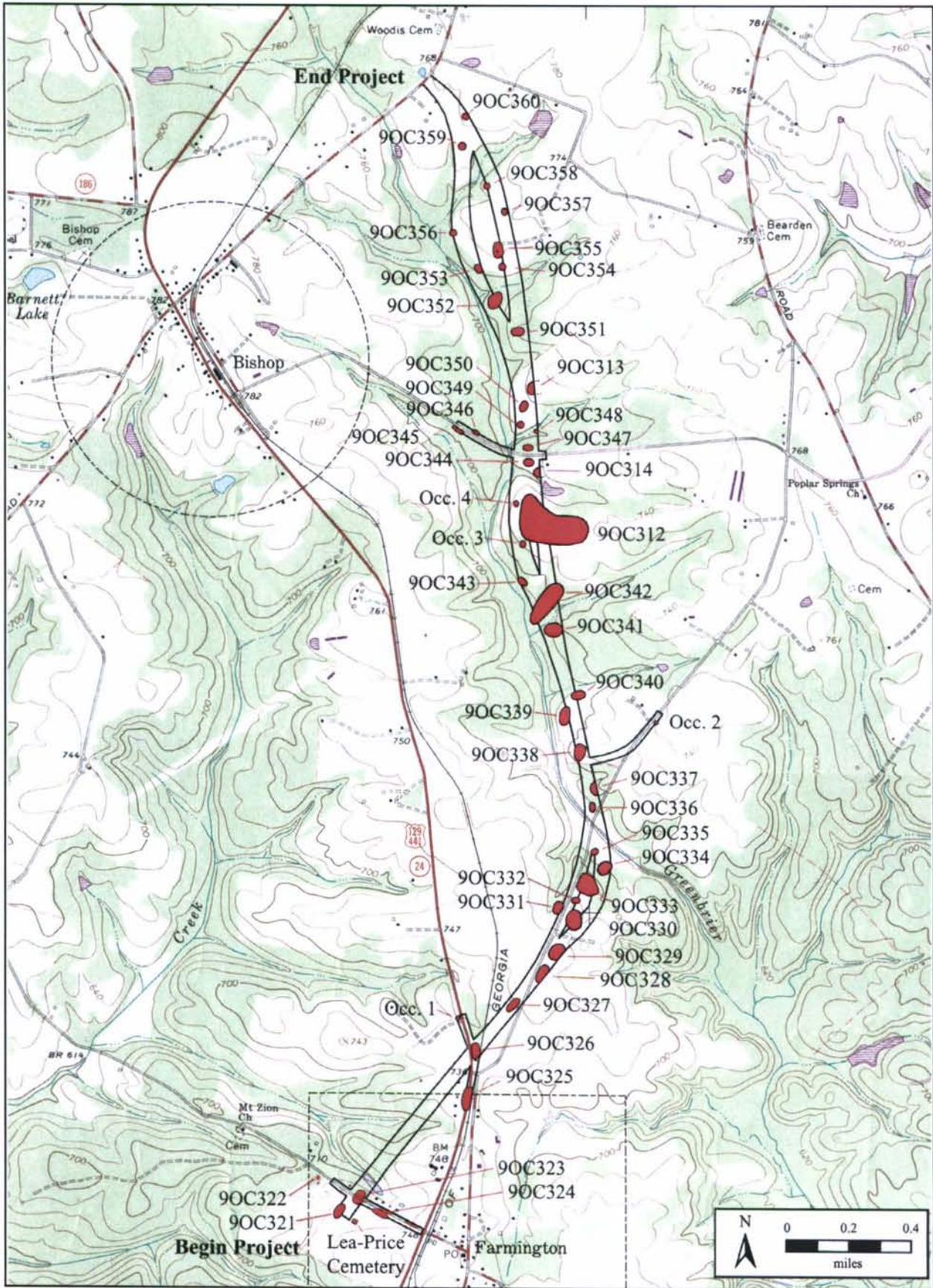


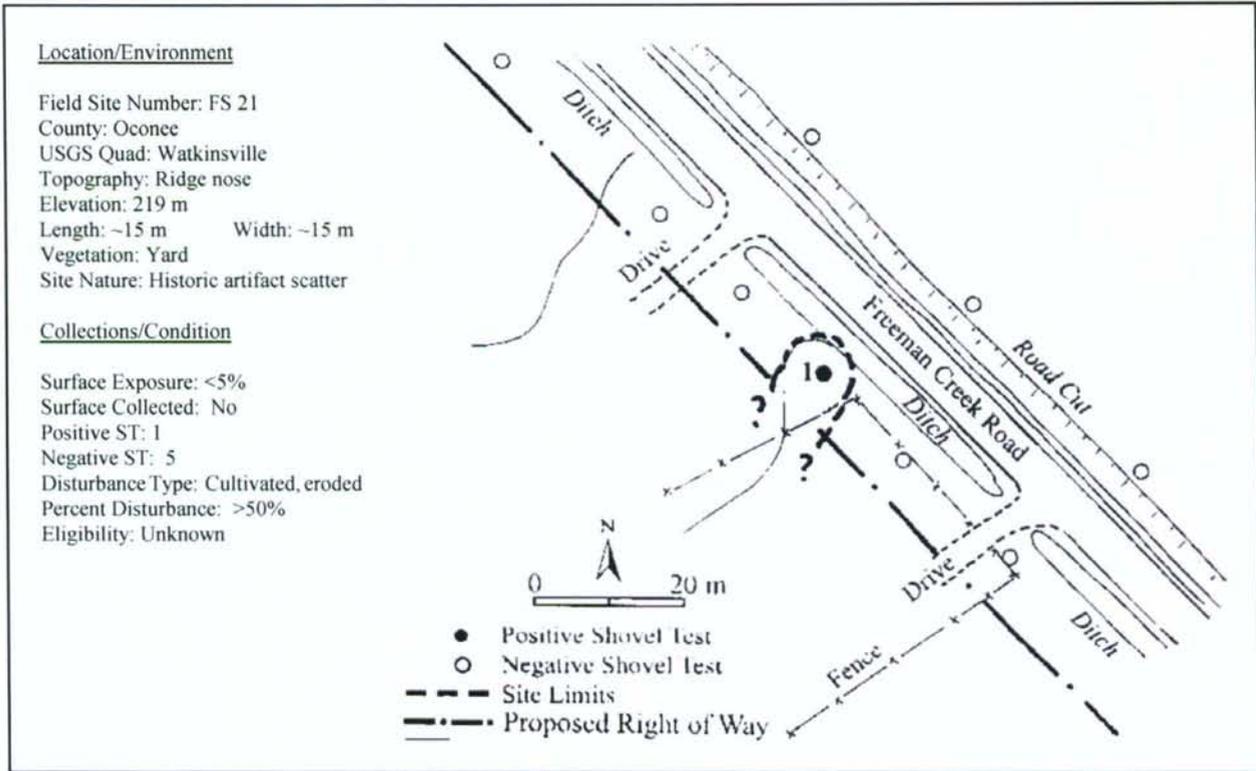
Figure 11. Location of Sites in Proposed Right-Of-Way (source: USGS 7.5' Watkinsville quadrangle)

Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs)	2	sand tempered plain sherds
	1	slate fragment
Shovel Test 4 (10-20 cmbs)	1	clear bottle glass (very thin)
(40-50 cmbs)	1	sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 5 (0-35 cmbs)	1	clear window glass
(55-70 cmbs)	1	chert late reduction angular fragment (burned)
Shovel Test 6 (0-20 cmbs)	1	chert biface thinning flake (lost in field)

Among the prehistoric artifacts are five plain sherds, which usually are not good temporal indicators, other than being produced between the Woodland and Mississippian periods. In this portion of the Oconee River Valley, however, it is most likely that the sherds date to the Late Mississippian (Lamar) period. As discussed earlier, Early Woodland and Late Woodland sites are extremely rare in the project area, and only Middle Woodland period sites occur in modest numbers. Yet, they are outnumbered by Late Mississippian sites by a 4:1 ratio.

Due to previous plowing and erosion, the portion of 90C321 that lies within the proposed right-of-way does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site. The site extends to the south, outside of the present survey boundaries. The eligibility of that portion of the site is unknown.

90C322



This site is located on the south side of Freeman Creek Road. It may have been a refuse dump associated with a house that is located about 30 m (100 ft) to the south. Alternatively, it could simply be a roadside dump. Only one shovel test yielded artifacts, but they were numerous (38). All were found in the 10 cm thick plowzone. The most unusual artifact was a Civil War uniform button belonging to the Federal Navy (Figure 12). Of course, no naval engagements took place in the Georgia Piedmont, although Federal cavalry did pass through Farmington in early August of 1864, camping for one night south of Watkinsville (Thomas 1992:92). The button obviously has seen a lot of use: the back and shank are missing and the front is perforated with two holes so it could be re sewn onto clothing. The other artifacts consisted of bottle glass and ceramics dating to the early twentieth century.

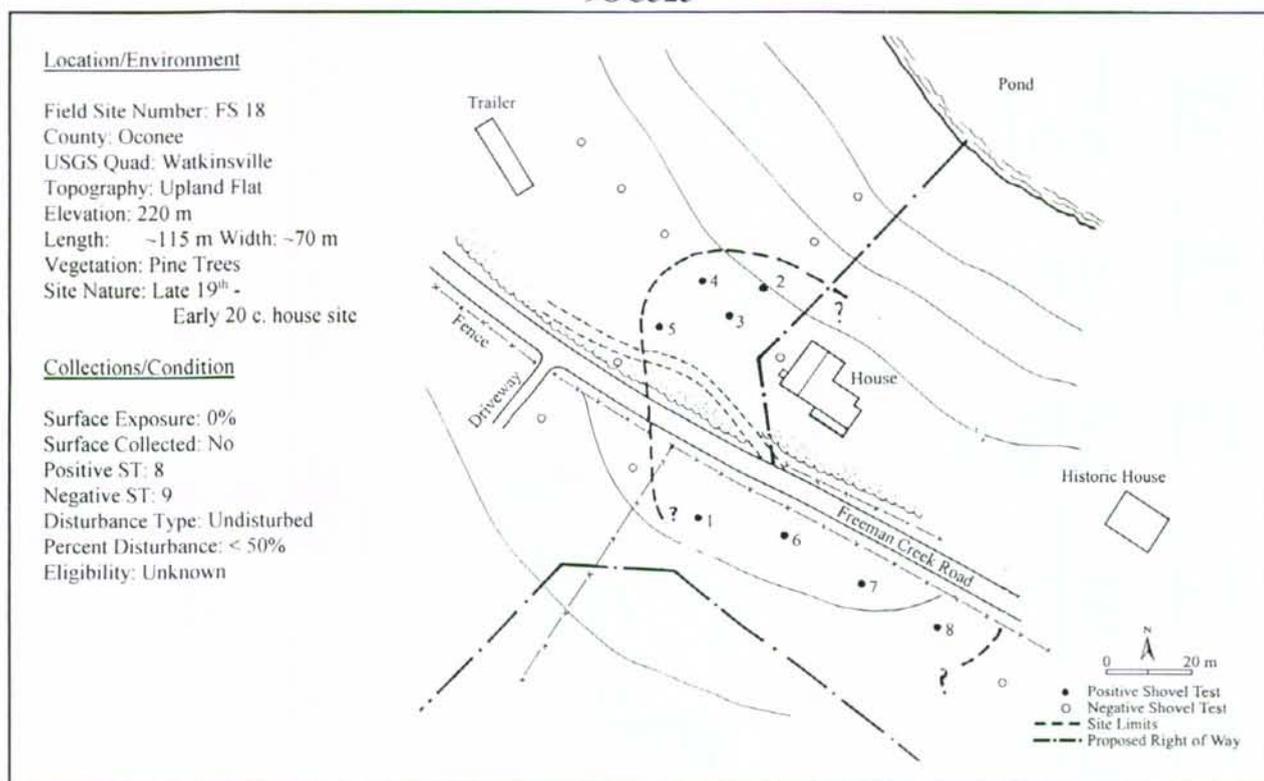
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Shovel Test 1 (0-10 cmbs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Civil War Federal Navy button (back and shank missing with 2 holes punched into front) 5 plain whiteware 1 green decal whiteware 1 aqua bottle glass fragment 1 green bottle glass fragment 30 clear bottle glass fragments |
|---------------------------|--|



Figure 12. Federal Naval Button (Civil War) found on 90C322.

Despite the presence of an interesting artifact, the portion of the site within the APE does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site. Outside the APE the eligibility of the site is unknown.

90C323



This is a historic period (late nineteenth to twentieth century) house site located within the survey corridor directly north of Freeman Creek Road. The house, located immediately east of the proposed road right-of-way, is mostly collapsed. This is one of six houses that once lined the north side of the road; some of these probably were occupied by tenant farmers who worked for James A. Price. The Price house, a plantation-plain or "I" house dating to ca. 1840, is located about 200 m (700 ft) east of 90C322. The Price house and an adjacent tenant house have been identified as historic structures by GDOT surveys.

The structure on 90C322 had a "hall and parlor" configuration. The house was of frame construction with a sheet metal roof and had a rock and brick chimney on its west gable end. Both cut nails and wire nails were used in construction. It had clapboard siding on the exterior, and the interior walls were covered with horizontal wooden lath and plaster. There were two rooms in the main part of the house, separated by a central hall that led to a back addition.

Artifact samples were obtained from eight shovel tests excavated west and south of the structure. The historic artifacts are consistent with a late nineteenth to twentieth century occupation. Two quartz flakes were also recovered, indicating a brief prehistoric occupation.

The artifacts consist of:

Shovel Test 1 (0-25 cmbs)	2 clear glass bottle base fragments
	1 olive bottle glass fragment
	1 slate fragment
Shovel Test 2 (0-17 cmbs)	11 deep aqua bottle glass

Shovel Test 3 (0-12 cmbs)	1 amethyst bottle glass 1 metal unidentified fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz early reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 5 (0-18 cmbs)	1 quartz biface thinning flake
Shovel Test 6 (20-35 cmbs)	1 olive bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 7 (0-20 cmbs)	2 clear bottle glass fragments 1 slate fragment
Shovel Test 8 (0-25 cmbs)	1 wire fragment (possible nail)

Archeologically (if not architecturally), 9OC322 is a well preserved tenant house site dating from the late nineteenth to late twentieth century. Concerning its archeological significance we recommend that the portion of the site within the proposed APE does not contribute to the site's overall eligibility; additional work is not likely to yield important information about tenant lifeways. As for the portion of the site outside the APE, the eligibility assessment is unknown.

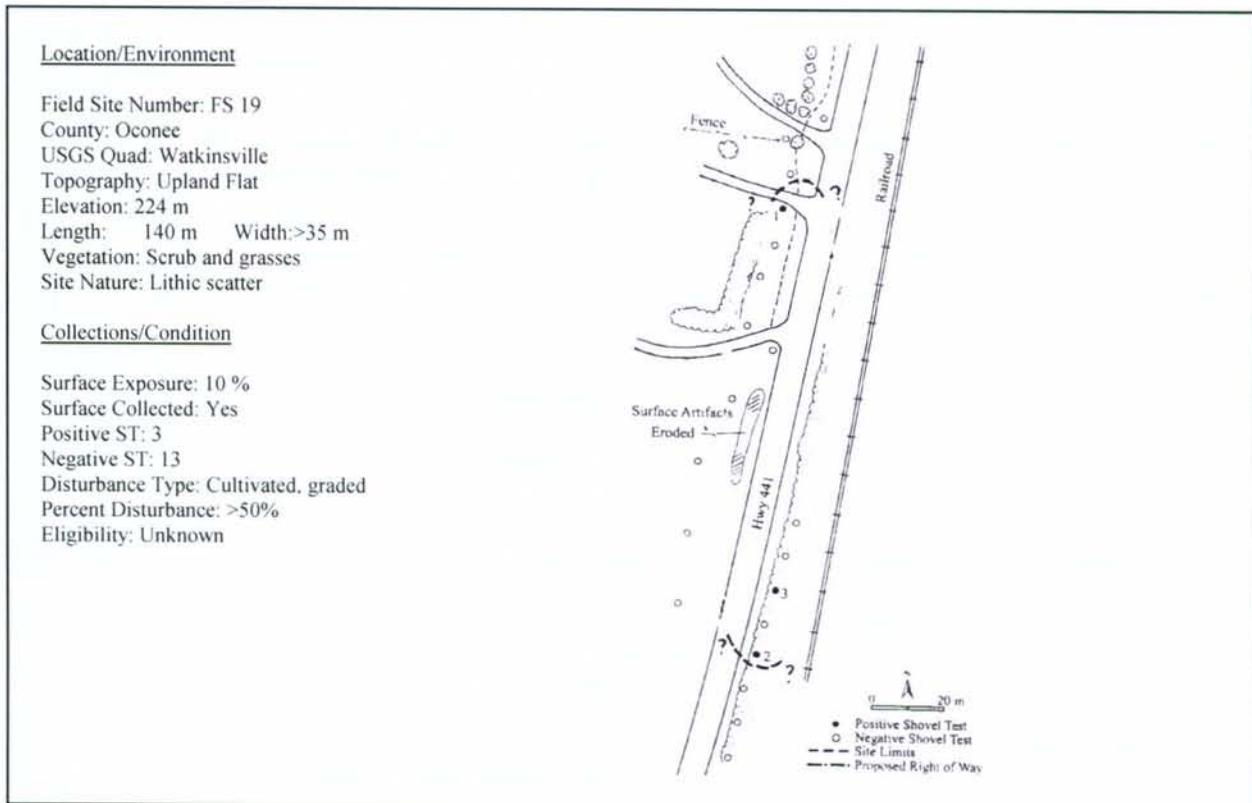
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| Shovel Test 7 (0-40 cmbs) | 2 green alkaline glazed stoneware
1 rolled metal can rim fragment
4 coal fragments (6.2g) |
| Shovel Test 8 (0-25 cmbs) | 1 aqua tint window glass (very thin)
1 sand tempered plain sherd
1 metavolcanic stemmed PP/K |
| Shovel Test 9 (0-10 cmbs) | 1 quartz tertiary flake |



Figure 13. Late Archaic Projectile Point/Knife from 9OC324.

9OC324 is a poorly preserved site containing artifacts dating from the Late Archaic, Late Mississippian(?) and nineteenth-twentieth century. It appears that Freeman Creek Road has damaged the prehistoric component, and the historic component probably is refuse associated with two houses north of the road. As such, the artifact deposit probably does not extend too far from the structures, but we could not demonstrate this during the survey. However, due to poor integrity and low research potential, the portion of the site within the APE does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site. The eligibility of the portion outside the APE is unknown.

9OC325



9OC325 is a very dispersed scatter of lithic artifacts that has been bisected by US 441 in Farmington. This was designated as an archeological site because three artifacts were recovered from

a shovel test (the minimal definition of a site is two artifacts of the same time period in a single shovel test). However, the other artifacts were so dispersed that they could be considered as “occurrences.” To simplify management purposes, the outlying artifacts were included as part of the site. Three positive shovel tests produced most of the artifact collection. The shovel tests placed between US 441 and the railroad revealed that the topsoil or plowzone was up to 28 cm deep in this narrow strip. The following artifacts are in the collection:

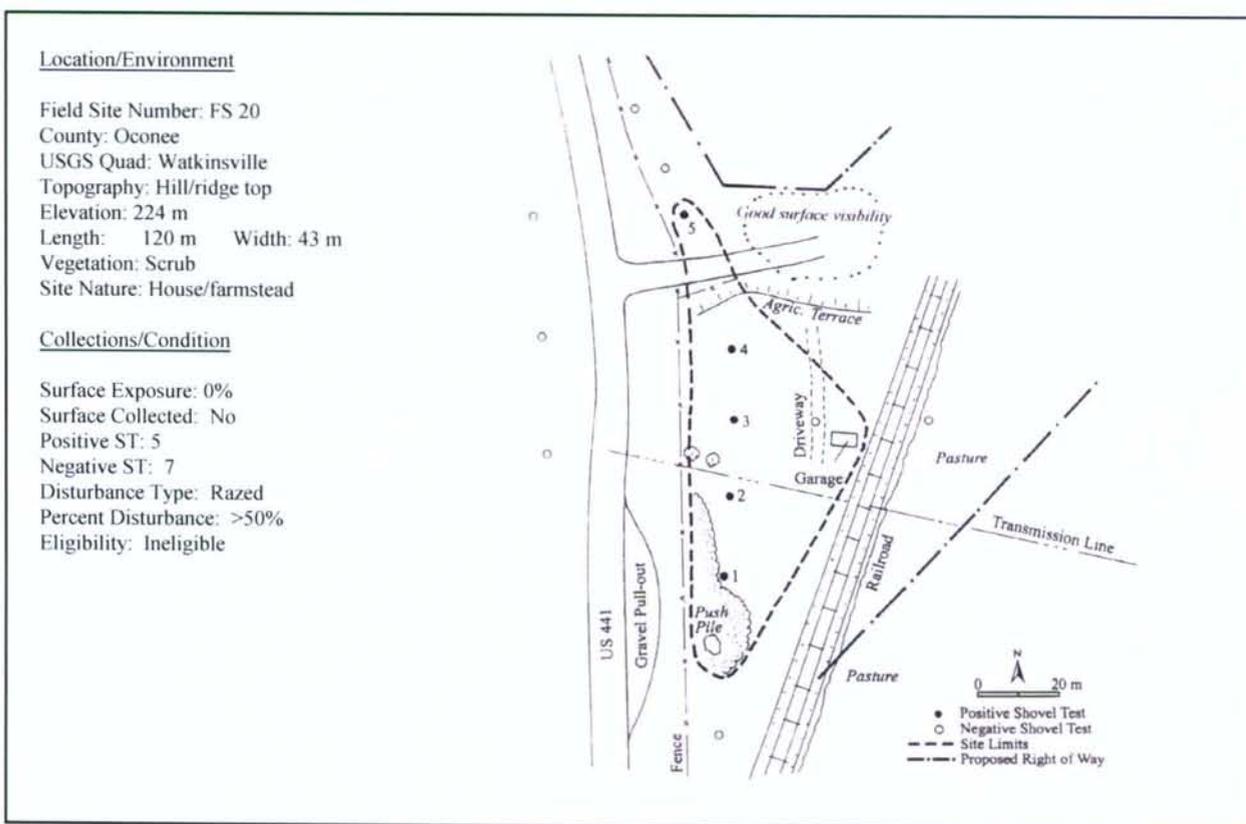
Surface Collection	1 chert Early Archaic unifacial scraper (distal end)
	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz PP/K distal fragment
Shovel Test 2 (10-28 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
	1 chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 3 (10-25 cmbs)	1 chert late reduction flake fragment



Figure 14. Early Archaic End Scraper, 9OC325.

The only diagnostic artifact is the scraper fragment found on the surface on the west side of US441 between Shovel Tests 1 and 3 (Figure 14). It is consistent with Early Archaic examples. Based on the low density of artifacts and previous disturbance this site has low research potential. Consequently, the portion of the site within the APE does not contribute to the eligibility of the site as a whole. The NRHP eligibility of the remainder of the site is unknown.

9OC326

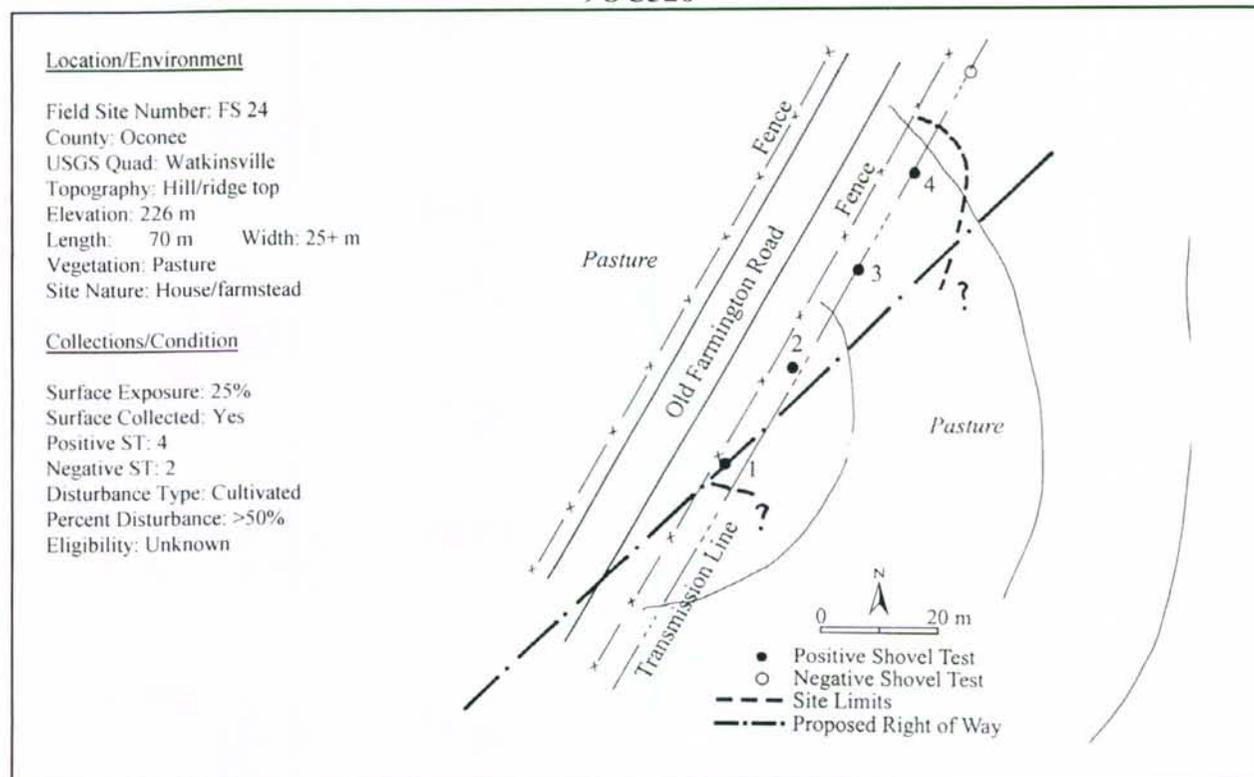


9OC326 is a twentieth century house site located next to the railroad tracks east of US 441 and just north of the Farmington city limits. This was initially recorded as IF (isolated find) 2 during the Gougeon and Gardner (2001) survey. The site is depicted on aerial photographs and maps dating back to 1916. Today, most of the site has been razed and the only standing structure is a brick garage or other outbuilding (home to a feral goat) situated next to the railroad tracks. The site is covered in a dense growth of briars. Based on aerial photographs dated 1938 and 1955, there were at least four structures associated with 9OC326. The brick garage (the extant building) was located behind, or east of, the house which was in the vicinity of Shovel Tests 2 and 3. To the south near Shovel Test 1 was a square structure next to the highway. Judging from the proximity to the road and the configuration of the driveway, this structure may have served a utilitarian function (filling station, store, etc.) Northeast of the house and adjacent to the railroad was a small rectangular structure, possibly a shed. We excavated five positive shovel tests in a north-south transect paralleling US 441:

Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs)	1 wire nail
	1 coal fragment
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	3 clear bottle glass
	1 clear window glass
	1 brown bottle glass
Shovel Test 3 (0-3 cmbs)	2 aqua tint glass fragments
Shovel Test 4 (0-12 cmbs)	1 black plastic/rubber gasket

Due to the degree of disturbance this site has low research potential. As a result, 90C327 is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

90C328



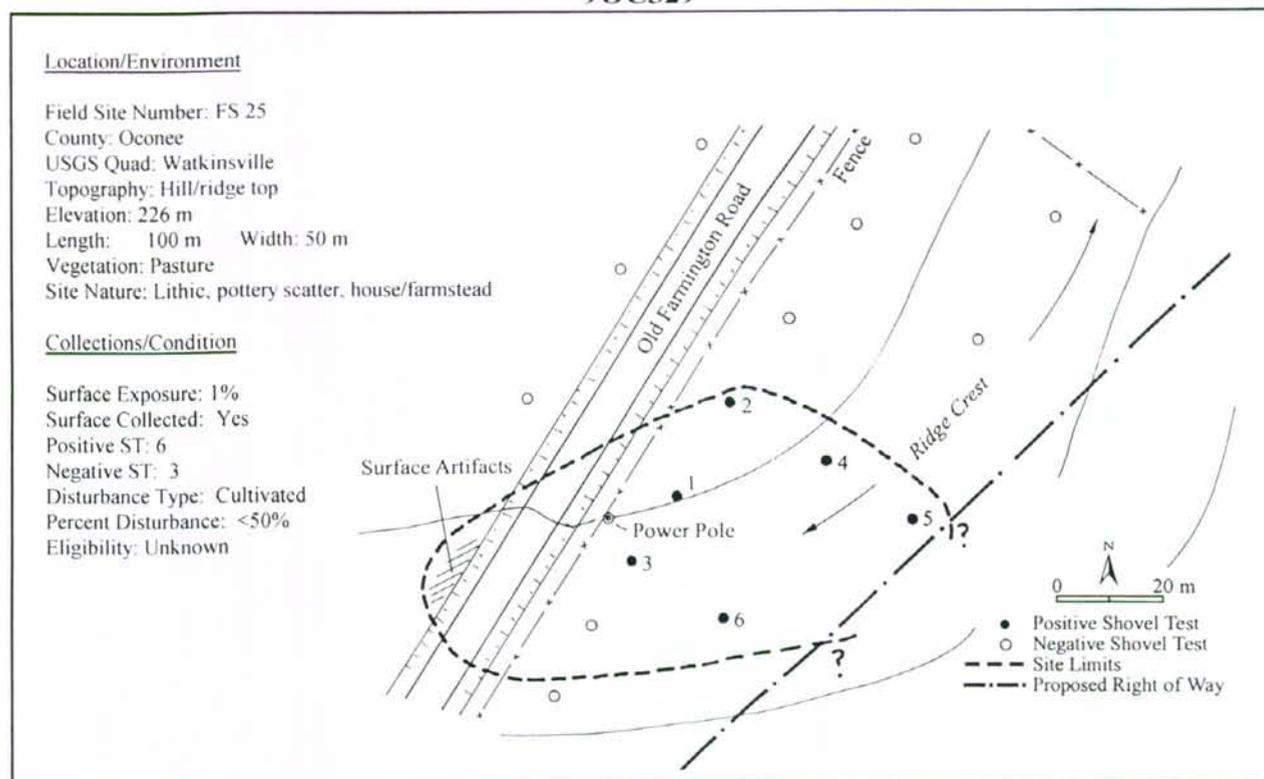
90C328 is a scatter of late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts located on the east side of Old Farmington Road. Many artifacts were exposed in the cut bank of the road. The site is in a pasture that formerly was a plowed field. As shown on the 1938 aerial photograph, one, possibly two small structures stood at this location. The most distinct structure, probably a tenant house, was located directly next to the road. The structures are not depicted on the 1905 and 1916 postal route and soil map of Oconee County, which either indicates that the houses were built after 1916, or that only selected houses (such as those of landowners) were mapped. In addition to the surface collection, four positive shovel tests were excavated. The artifacts date from ca. 1900 - 1950.

Surface	5 clear bottle glass
	4 brown bottle glass
	3 pale green bottle glass
	1 aqua tint bottle glass
	1 aqua tint window glass
	1 Michigan flint glazed brown int./beige ext. stoneware fragment
	1 unidentified brown glazed stoneware
	1 plain white ironstone
	1 impressed plain whiteware rim
	1 cast iron fragment marked "F-17." Stove part (?)
	1 quartz tertiary flake

Shovel Test 1 (0-20 cmbs)	4 plain whiteware 1 impressed decorative milk glass 1 brown bottle glass 3 aqua tint window glass 1 grommet
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1 clear bottle glass 2 clear window glass 3 aqua bottle glass 3 brown bottle glass 2 unidentified nail fragments 1 flat unidentified metal fragment 1 aluminum can fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-18 cmbs)	1 metal can rim fragment 1 slate fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-20 cmbs)	1 amethyst bottle glass fragment

As shown on the aerial photographs the site extended east and south of the proposed right-of-way. The survey data indicate that, due to low research potential, the portion of the site within the proposed right-of-way is does not contribute to the site's NRHP eligibility; the eligibility of the portion outside the APE is unknown.

90C329



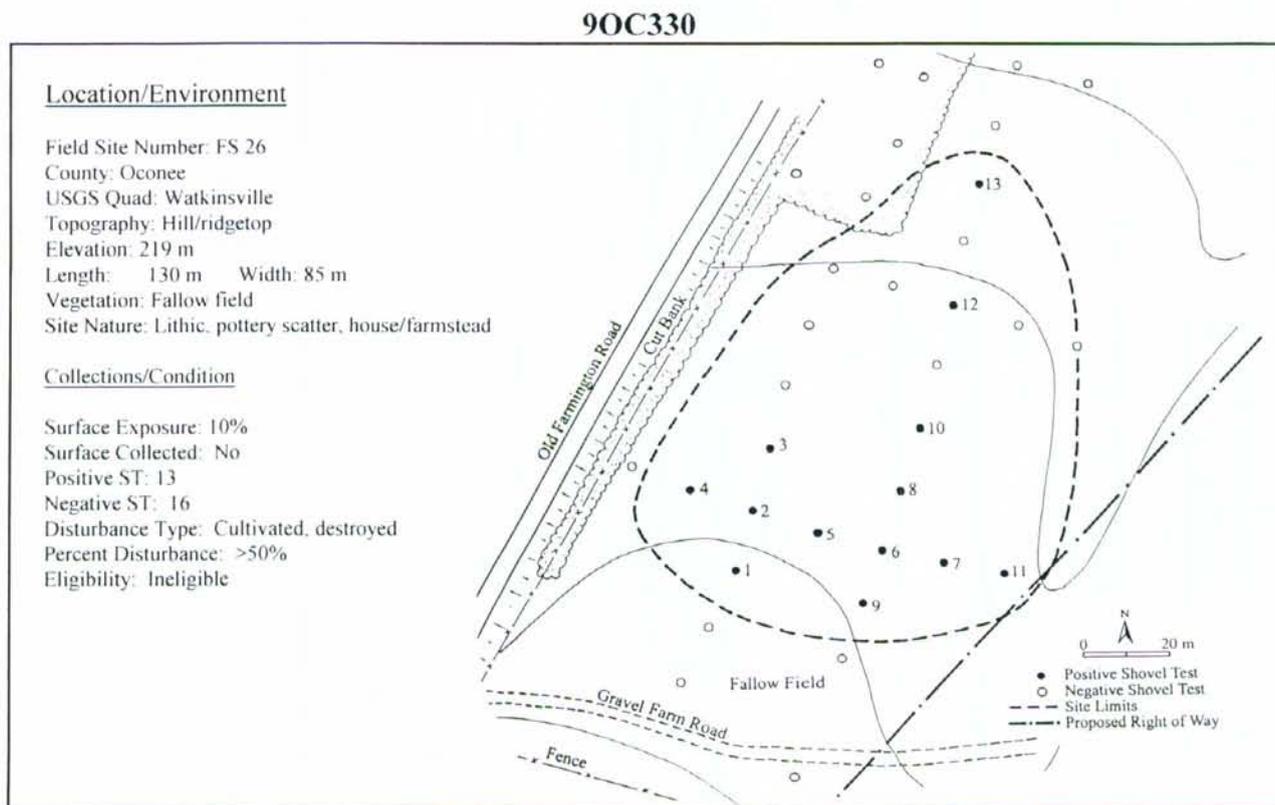
90C329 is a low density scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts that is bisected by Old Farmington Road. The current land-use is pasture, but at one time this was a plowed cotton field. Artifacts were recovered from a cut bank on the west side of Old Farmington Road and six positive shovel tests on the east side of the road. Shovel testing revealed that plow disturbance has been relatively deep here, up to 45 cm below ground surface. The site measures about 50 m north-south and at least 100 m east-west. It extends for an unknown distance outside the proposed right-of-way of the Bishop Bypass.

Surface	1 quartz biface fragment 1 quartz tertiary flake 2 quartz late reduction flake fragments 1 chert biface thinning flake 1 aqua tint bottle glass
Shovel Test 1 (0-28 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake 2 quartz early reduction flake fragments 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment 1 sand tempered residual sherd 3 aqua tint window glass 1 aqua tint bottle glass 2 aqua tint burned/melted glass
Shovel Test 2 (0-45 cmbs)	6 aqua tint window glass
Shovel Test 3 (0-26 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 temperless plain sherd 1 unidentified nail fragment

Shovel Test 4 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 5 (0-22 cmbs)	1 aqua tint window glass
Shovel Test 6 (0-20 cmbs)	2 aqua tint window glass 1 wire nail

It is likely that the historic artifacts were redeposited from 9OC328 by plowing, because no structures are depicted at this location on old maps and aerial photographs. Most of the prehistoric artifacts are temporally undiagnostic, but the lithic artifacts probably date to the Archaic period. The single plain sherd probably dates to the late Mississippian period.

Because of plow disturbance it is unlikely that any intact deposits have survived. Thus, the portion of 9OC329 within the proposed APE does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site. The NRHP of the remainder of the site is unknown.



9OC330 is a destroyed late nineteenth to mid twentieth century house site bordering the east side of Old Farmington Road. The house is depicted on the Oconee County postal route map dated 1905. Two other houses were located a short distance to the east, outside the proposed road right-of-way. On the 1938 and 1955 aerial photographs the house is surrounded by a plowed field. Today, the site is located in a fallow field.

Thirteen positive shovel tests defined the measurements of the house site as about 130 x 85 m. The site boundaries are defined by Old Farmington Road to the west, a drainage to the east, four negative shovel tests to the south, and eight negative shovel tests to the north and northwest. Based on the aerial photographs, the house stood in the southern half of the site, south of Shovel Test 10. At the time of the survey there was very little surface visibility.

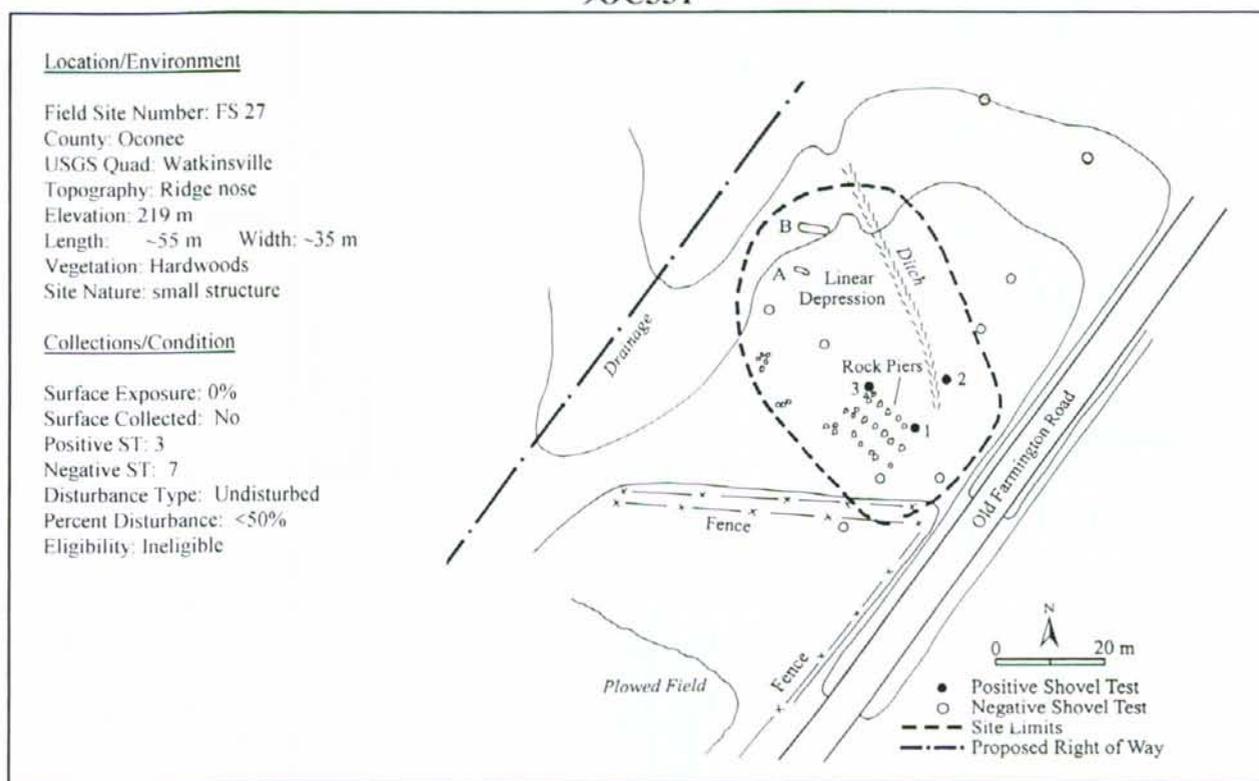
The following artifacts are in the collection:

Shovel Test 1 (0-20 cmbs)	2 clear bottle glass 3 amethyst bottle glass 1 aqua tint bottle glass 1 brick fragment (8.0g) 1 wire nail
Shovel Test 2 (0-25 cmbs)	1 impressed whiteware rim 2 clear bottle glass 1 clear window glass 1 milk glass 1 aqua bottle glass 5 aqua tint window glass 3 brown bottle glass 3 unidentified nail fragments 1 unidentified bone fragment 1 brick fragment (4.6g)
Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs)	1 clear bottle glass 2 brown bottle glass 2 clear window glass 2 sheet copper fragments 1 flat unidentified metal fragment 1 cut nail 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 4 (0-20 cmbs)	1 plain ironstone 1 plain porcelain 2 clear bottle glass (1 very thin) 1 brown bottle glass 2 aqua tint window glass
Shovel Test 5 (0-14 cmbs)	1 aqua tint flat glass
Shovel Test 6 (0-25 cmbs)	1 clear window glass 3 aqua tint window glass 1 aqua tint glass 1 brown bottle glass 1 metal flat unidentified fragment
Shovel Test 7 (0-25 cmbs)	1 clear glass 2 aqua window glass 3 brown bottle glass 1 metal flat unidentified fragment
Shovel Test 8 (0-12 cmbs)	1 clear bottle glass

	1	clear window glass
	1	aqua tint window glass
	3	amethyst bottle glass
	1	aqua bottle glass
Shovel Test 9 (0-25 cmbs)	3	clear bottle glass
	1	clear window glass
	1	amethyst bottle glass
	1	aqua tint window glass
	1	brown bottle glass
	1	unidentified nail fragment
	1	plain porcelain fragment
Shovel Test 10 (0-12 cmbs)	2	cut nails
Shovel Test 11 (0-18 cmbs)	1	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 12 (0-12 cmbs)	2	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 13 (0-20 cmbs)	1	quartz angular fragment
	1	clear window glass
	1	green alkaline glazed stoneware

The survey establishes that 9OC330 is a badly disturbed house site dating mostly to the first half of the twentieth century. Additional archeological work is unlikely to yield significant new information about rural lifeways for that time period. Due to previous disturbance and low research potential, we recommend that the site is ineligible to the NRHP.

90C331



90C331 is a late nineteenth or early twentieth century site located on the west side of Old Farmington Road, slightly northwest of 90C330. The two sites appear to be partially contemporaneous, but 90C331 does not appear on the old maps or aerial photographs (the site was wooded). The site is characterized by 18 fieldstone piers (three rows with six piers each), the foundation of a structure measuring about 8 x 10 m (24 x 30 ft). The fieldstones are relatively small and the piers have been toppled. The long axis of the structure was perpendicular to Old Farmington Road, which is about 15 m (45 ft) to the southeast. No chimney remnants are present, leading to the speculation that the structure was not a house. The site is in a forest of hardwoods and cedars.

Three positive and seven negative shovel tests were excavated on 90C331. The site boundaries are good, defined by Old Farmington Road on the southeast, a drainage on the west, on the northeast by multiple negative shovel tests, and on the south by a fence/property line. Immediately south of the fence was a plowed field with 50 - 75 percent surface visibility. No artifacts were observed. The artifact collection from 90C331 is sparse and consists entirely of architecture-related items. The lack of ceramics or other kitchen-related artifacts again suggests that the structure was not a house. A phone call to Mr. Thomas McRee Branch, the landowner, could not resolve the identity of the structure. The property has been owned by Mr. Branch's family since the early 1800s. Mr. Branch was unaware of the former structure's existence.

The following artifacts were recovered:

Shovel Test 1 (0-20 cmbs)	4 aqua tint window glass
	1 wire nail
	1 brick fragment (2.0g)

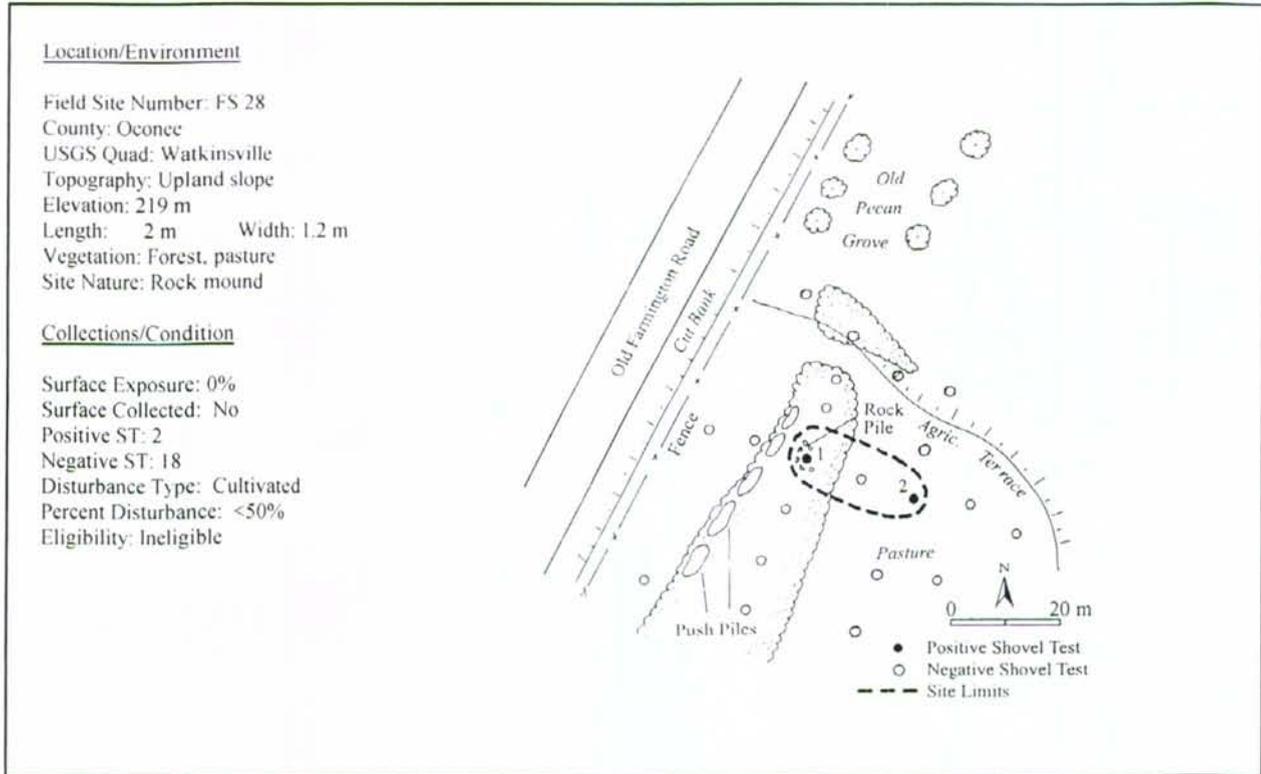
Shovel Test 2 (0-15 cmbs) 2 aqua tint window glass

Shovel Test 3 (0-10 cmbs) 1 wire nail

Based on the negative cartographic and photographic evidence and the recovery of wire nails, it appears that the structure was constructed toward the end of the nineteenth century or early in the twentieth century (the production of wire nails eclipsed that of cut nails around 1890). The fact that the piers were not massive suggests that the structure was a farm outbuilding, thus explaining the absence of kitchen-related artifacts.

Although the site is well preserved, additional archeological work is not likely to yield significant information. We therefore recommend that 9OC331 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

90C332



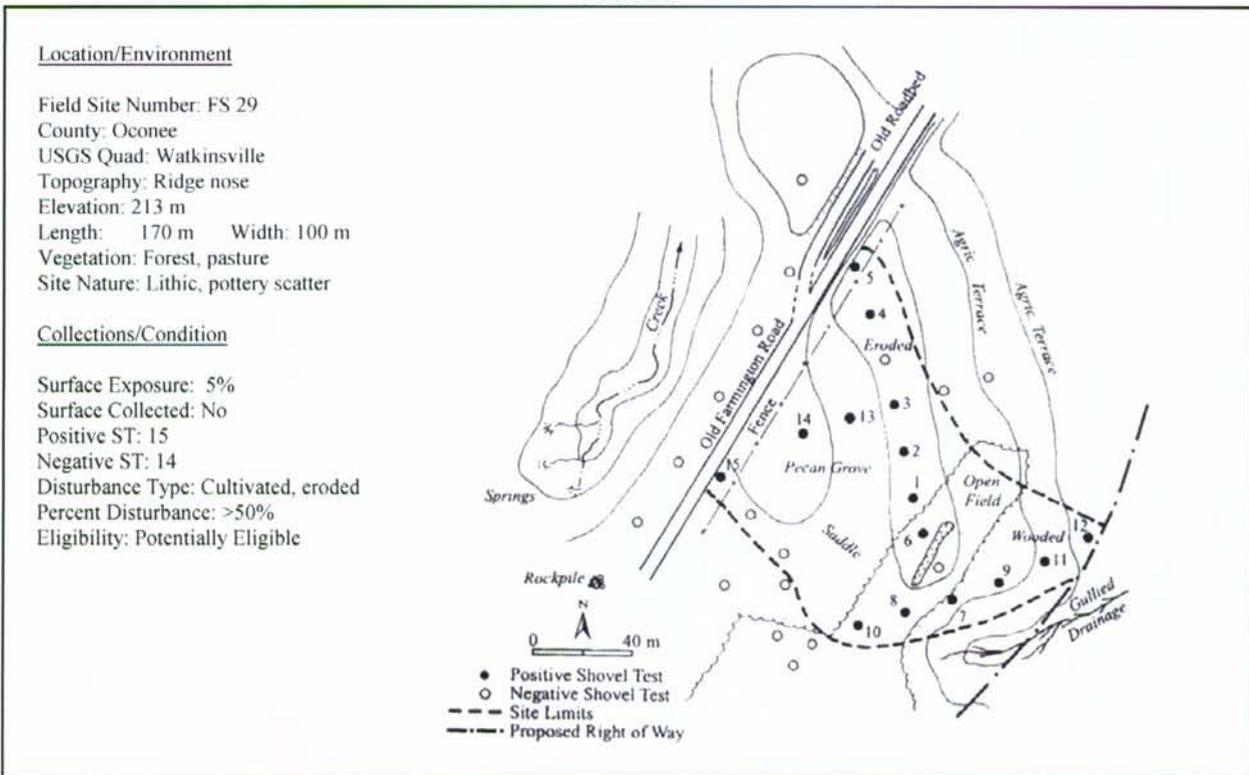
90C332 consists of a historic period rockpile and two prehistoric artifacts located on the east side of Old Farmington Road just north of 90C330. The site is partially wooded (mature pines) and in pasture. The rock pile is in the woods. It is about two meters long and one to two meters wide. It occupies an eroded slope with an agricultural terrace located to the northeast. A shovel test was excavated in the rock pile, which yielded a chert core trimming flake. Next, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 10 m intervals. The shovel test 20 m east of the rock pile yielded a small quartz flake.

Shovel Test 1 (0-17 cmbs) 1 chert core trimming flake

Shovel Test 2 (10-20 cmbs) 1 quartz tertiary flake

The site boundaries are defined by multiple negative shovel tests around the site, as well as negative shovel tests on the west side of Old Farmington Road (not shown on sketch map above). 90C332 only minimally qualifies as an archeological site. We recommend that it is ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the prehistoric component is very diffuse and the rock pile is clearly of historic origin.

90C333



90C333 is a large (170 x 100 m) late prehistoric Lamar site located on the east side of Old Farmington Road. The landform is a ridge nose that overlooks Greenbrier Creek to the north. Currently the site is partially wooded and partially in an old pecan orchard (Figure 15). All of the artifacts were recovered in 15 positive shovel tests. An additional 14 negative shovel tests were also excavated.

Shovel Test 1 (0-18 cmbs)	4	sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-18 cmbs)	1	quartz primary flake
	1	plain sand tempered sherd
Shovel Test 4 (0-10 cmbs)	1	plain sand tempered sherd
Shovel Test 5 (0-18 cmbs)	1	sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 6 (0-28 cmbs)	1	quartz biface thinning flake
	1	quartz late reduction flake fragment
	2	sand tempered Lamar incised sherds
	3	sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 7 (0-20 cmbs)	1	chert tertiary flake
	2	sand tempered Lamar incised sherds
	4	sand tempered plain sherds
	3	sand tempered residual sherds

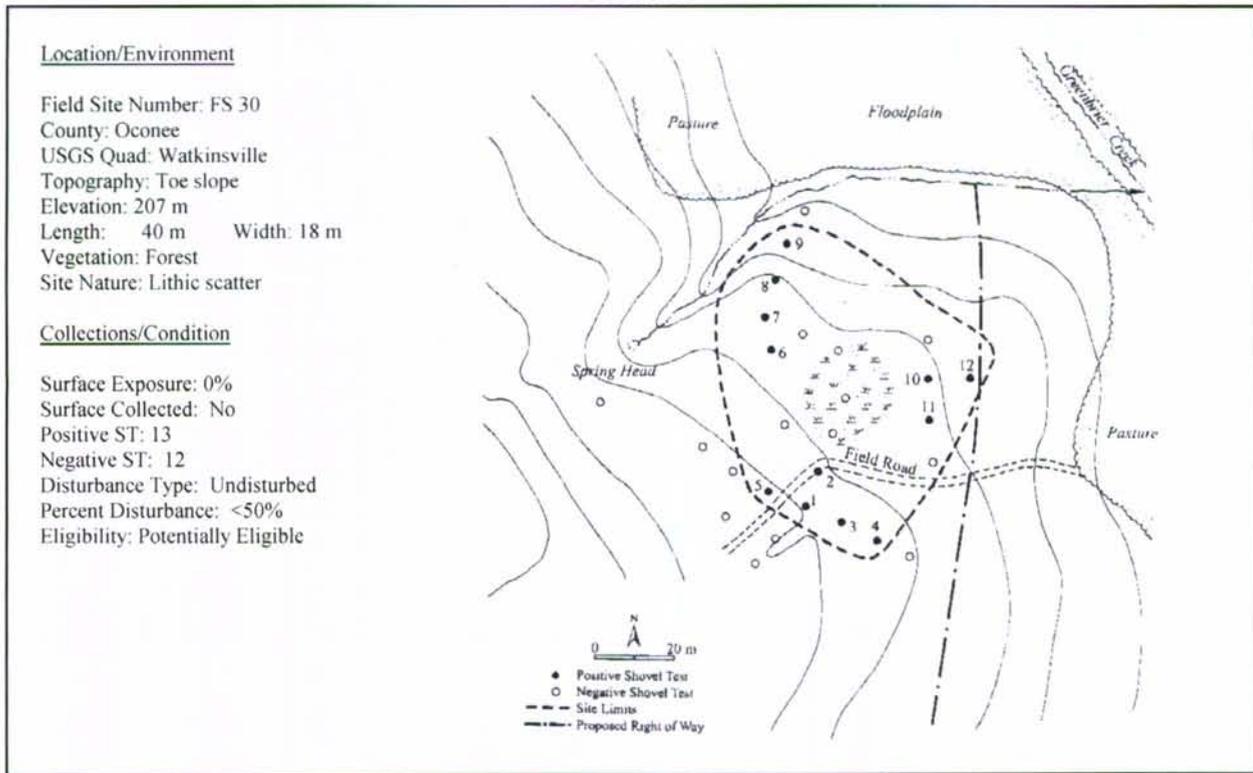
Shovel Test 8 (0-18 cmbs)	1 sand tempered Lamar incised sherd 3 sand tempered plain sherds 1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 9 (0-10 cmbs)	3 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 10 (0-18 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 11 (0-10 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 2 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 12 (20-35 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 13 (10-25 cmbs)	1 sand tempered unidentified stamped sherd
Shovel Test 14 (0-10/40-50 cmbs)	2 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 15 (10-30 cmbs)	1 quartz core trimming flake 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment

The area centered around Shovel Tests 1, 6, 7 and 8 has the greatest artifact density. This is also the location of what appears to be a filled-in backhoe trench. However, the trench has caused limited damage to the site. We conclude that 9OC333 probably is a late Lamar farmstead that may contain intact subplowzone features such as structural remains, pit features, etc. Additional archeological testing is needed to determine this, however. Therefore, we recommend that this site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 15. Photograph of 9OC333.

90C334



90C334 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter on a toe slope overlooking Greenbrier Creek. A spring flows into the creek just northwest of the site. Current vegetation consists of young pines and hardwood trees (Figure 16). Shovel testing revealed the following strata: humus, 0 - 10 cmbs; yellowish brown sandy loam 10 - 18 cmbs; 18 - 22 cmbs dark yellowish brown sandy loam; 22 - 60 cmbs yellowish brown sandy loam; and 60 - 65 cmbs yellowish brown clay subsoil. There is no discernible plowzone on this site. The artifacts were recovered from 0 - 35 cmbs. Twelve positive shovel tests were excavated:

Shovel Test 1 (0-35 cmbs)	2 quartz tertiary flakes	7 quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-10 cmbs)	1 quartz biface thinning flake	
Shovel Test 4 (0-10 cmbs)	2 quartz late reduction flake fragments	
Shovel Test 5 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake	
Shovel Test 6 (0-10 cmbs)	1 chert late reduction flake fragment	
Shovel Test 7 (0-10 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake	
(35-50 cmbs)	1 Ridge and Valley chert biface thinning flake	
Shovel Test 8 (15-30 cmbs)	1 chert tertiary flake	

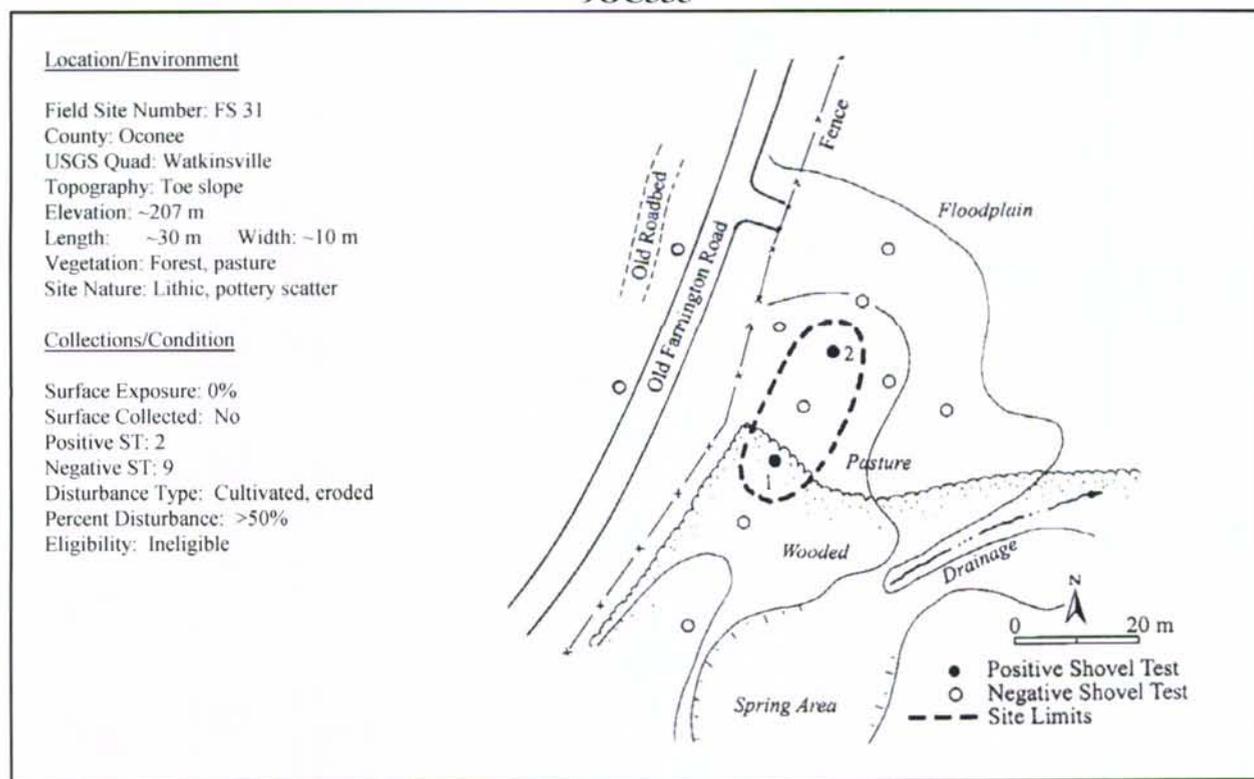
- Shovel Test 9 (0-15 cmbs) 1 chert biface thinning flake
- Shovel Test 10 (10-30 cmbs) 1 chert late reduction flake fragment
1 quartz PP/K medial/distal fragment
2 quartz late reduction flake fragments
- Shovel Test 11 (10-25 cmbs) 1 chert early reduction flake fragment
- Shovel Test 12 (0 -20 cmbs) 1 quartz tertiary flake

The lack of pottery suggests that 9OC334 dates to the Archaic period, and the presence of a Ridge and Valley chert flake suggests that the site may have an Early Archaic or Paleoindian component. We conclude that 9OC334 is a well preserved prehistoric lithic scatter, but additional testing is needed to determine if the site is eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 16. Photograph of 9OC334.

90C335



This site is located on a toe slope on the east side of Old Farmington Road and just above the floodplain of Greenbrier Creek. A spring head is located adjacent to the site on the southeast and defines that side of the site boundary. Consecutive negative shovel tests define the southwestern and northeastern boundaries. Old Farmington Road and a row of negative shovel tests on the west side of that road confirm the western boundaries of 90C335. Currently, the site is partially in pasture and pine forest.

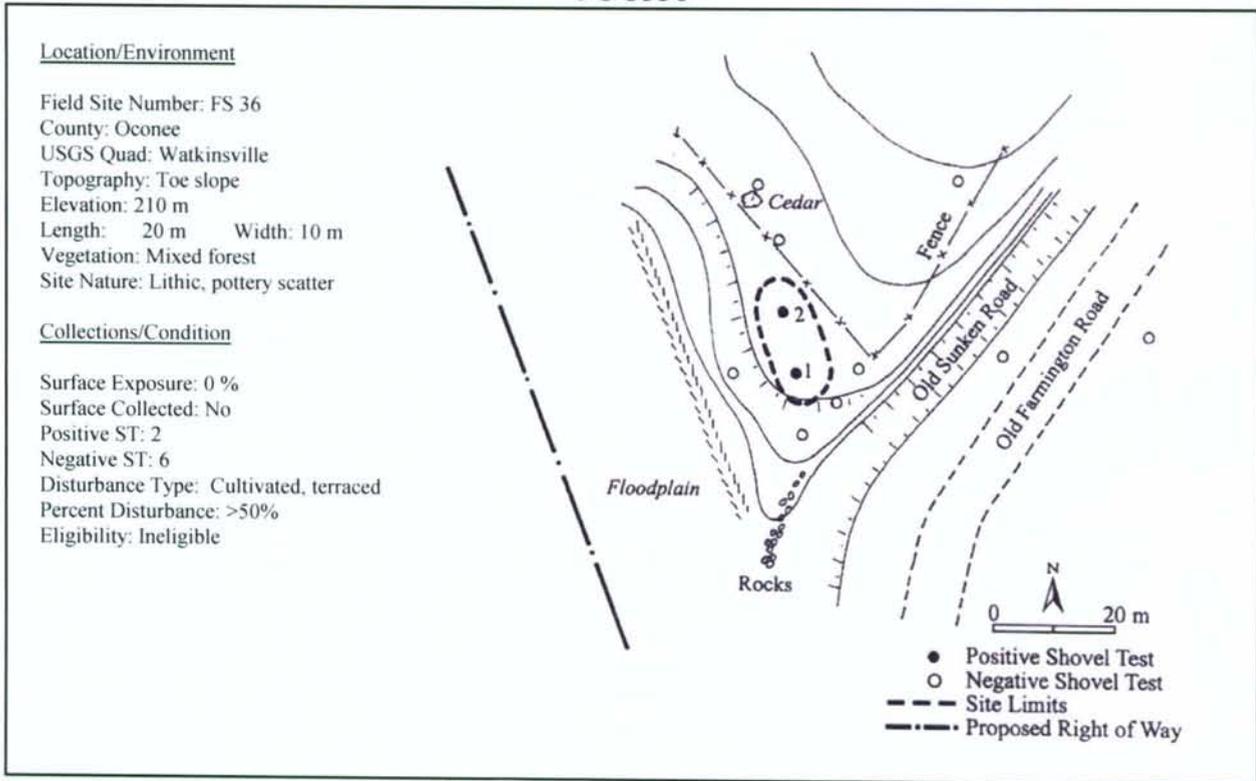
Two plain prehistoric potsherds were the only artifacts recovered during the survey. Plain pottery is not usually a diagnostic marker of time period, but in this portion of the Oconee River Valley, the laws of probability suggest that these artifacts date to the Late Mississippian period. As noted previously, late Lamar (Bell phase) sites, known for plain and fine-line incised wares, dominate the region, outnumbering Woodland period sites by a 4:1 ratio.

Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs) 1 sand tempered plain sherd

Shovel Test 2 (0-10 cmbs) 1 sand tempered plain sherd

Although some of these sparse, presumably Mississippian, sites might have research potential, it appears that 90C335 has poor integrity due to plowing, erosion, terracing, and construction of Old Farmington Road. We therefore recommend that the site is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

9OC336



9OC336 is a late prehistoric site located on a now wooded agricultural terrace on a toe slope overlooking Greenbrier Creek to the south. The site is bordered on the east by a steep slope, negative shovel tests and a sunken road bed (the original alignment of Old Farmington Road), on the south and west by the floodplain of Greenbrier Creek, and on the north by multiple negative shovel tests. There has been extensive disturbance of this site due to plowing and erosion. Eight shovel tests were excavated but only two yielded artifacts:

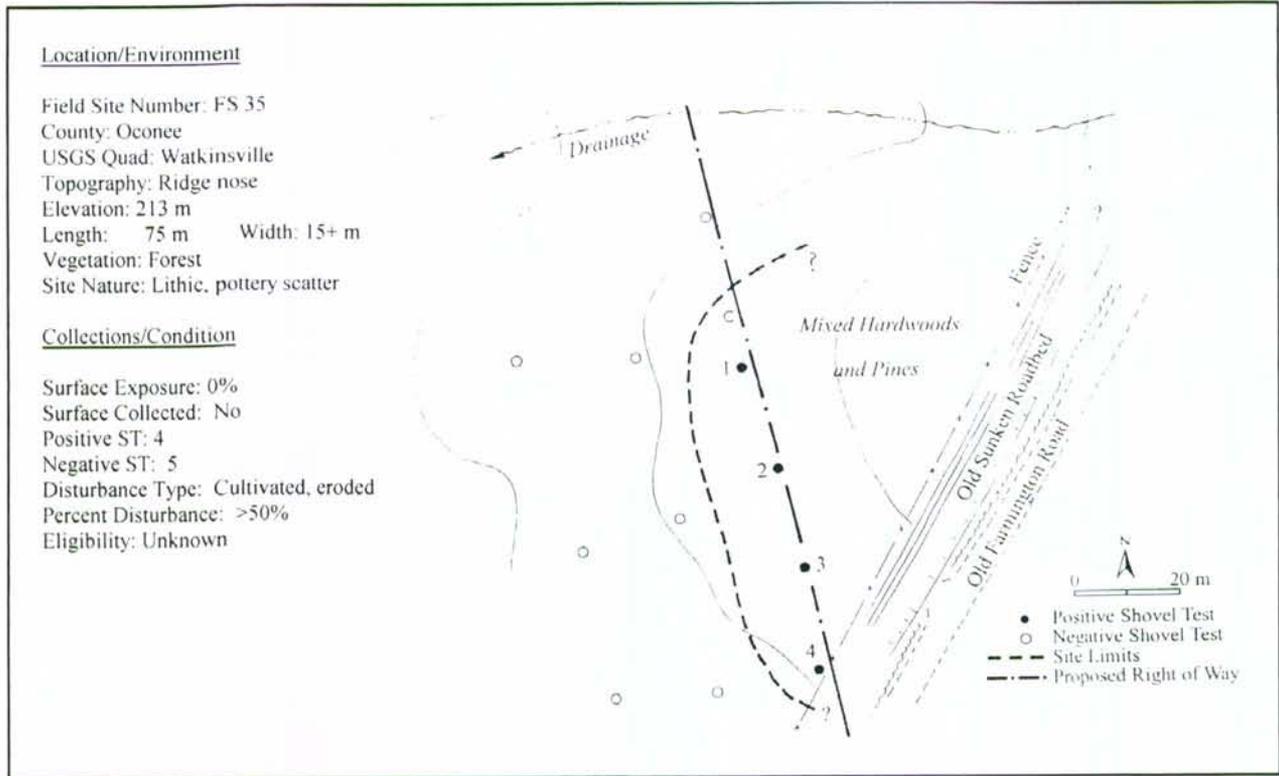
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Shovel Test 1 (0-24 cmbs) | 1 Piedmont chert triangular PP/K
1 sand tempered rim sherd |
| Shovel Test 2 (0-25 cmbs) | 1 quartz secondary flake
1 chert secondary flake |



Figure 17. Small Triangular Point found at 9OC336.

The triangular point probably dates to the early part of the Mississippian period due to its relatively large size, and because few Mississippian points are found on sites with later components in the Athens area. Site 9OC336 is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to poor integrity and low research potential.

90C337

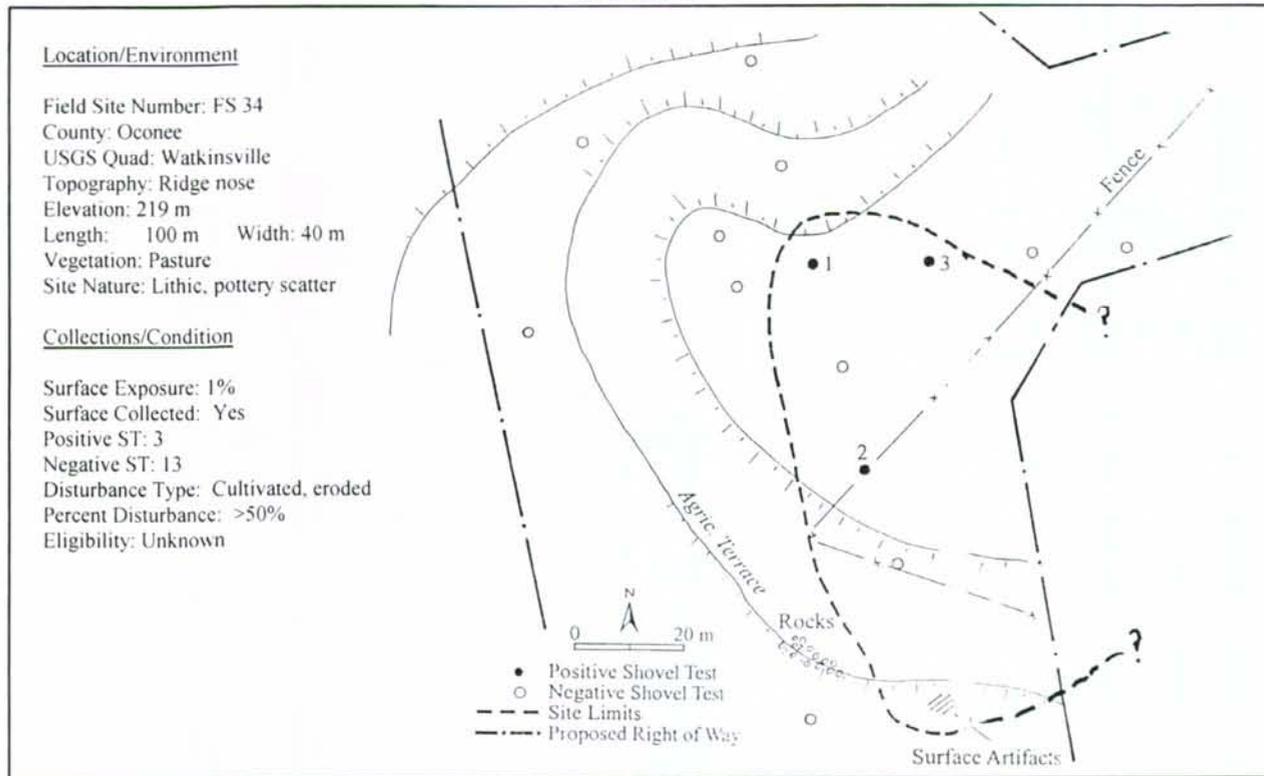


90C337 is a late Mississippian period site located just north of the bridge over Greenbrier Creek on Old Farmington Road. The landform is a north-south oriented ridge overlooking the creek. Only the western edge of the site is within the proposed road right-of-way. We know that the site extends to the east because the landowner, Dr. Delmar Finco, excavated additional positive shovel tests there (Lisa O`Steen, personal communication). Probably some of the eastern part of the site has been destroyed by Old Farmington Road. Currently, the site is in a mixed pine and hardwood forest. We excavated four positive shovel tests along the east edge of the proposed right-of-way:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs) | 1 | sand tempered plain sherd |
| Shovel Test 2 (0-15 cmbs) | 1 | plain sand tempered sherd |
| Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs) | 1 | quartz unidentified biface fragment |
| Shovel Test 4 (0-15 cmbs) | 1 | sand tempered plain sherd |

Although we have limited information, 90C337 probably is a late Lamar (Bell phase) farmstead, similar to others that have been investigated in the Oconee River Valley. However, shovel testing indicates that the portion of the site within the proposed right-of-way does not contribute to the overall NRHP eligibility of the site. The significance (NRHP eligibility) of the remainder of the site is unknown.

90C338



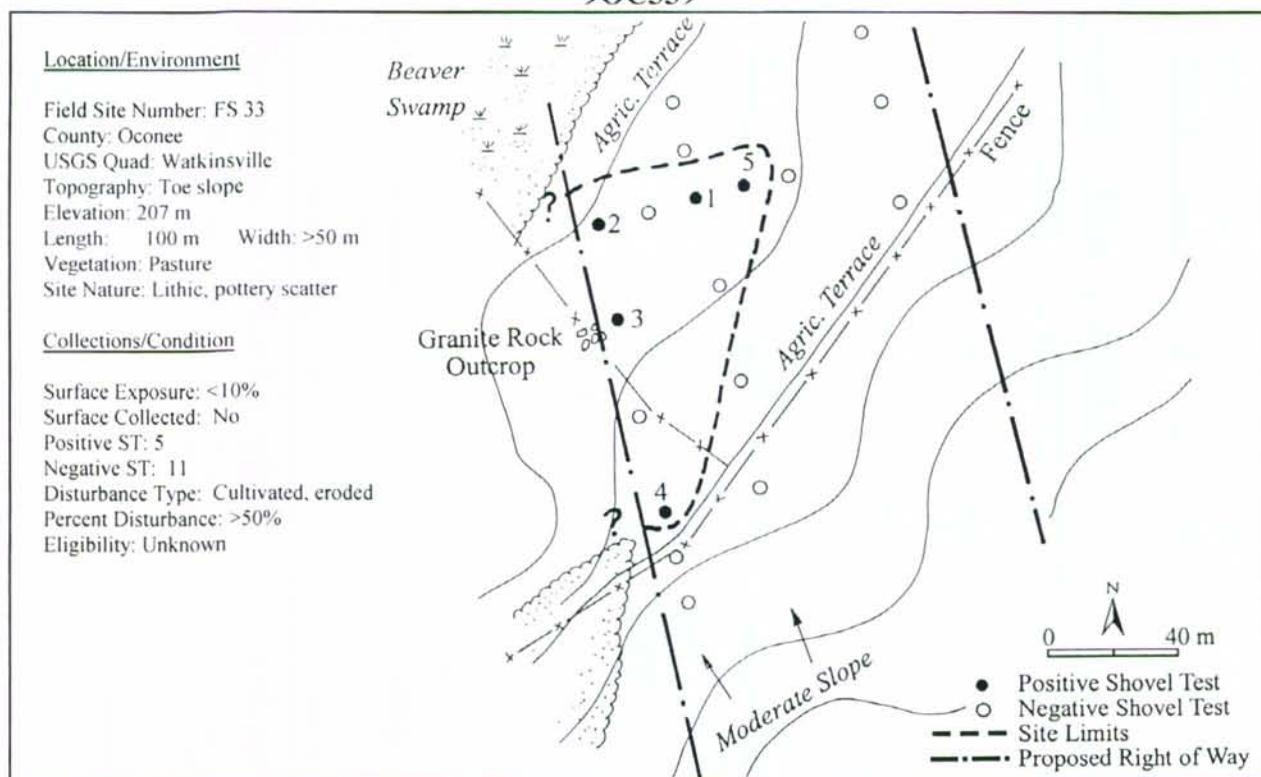
90C338 is a badly disturbed (plowed and eroded) dispersed prehistoric site located on a terraced ridge nose on the east side of Greenbrier Creek. The current land-use is pasture. The site is within the proposed intersection of the Bishop Bypass and a realigned portion of Old Farmington Road. There was minimal surface exposure so the artifact collection mainly resulted from shovel testing. Three positive and 13 negative shovel tests were excavated:

Surface	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 1 (0-22 cmbs)	1 eroded grit tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz secondary flake

The coarse nature of the tempering in the potsherd at first seemed indicative of a Woodland period occupation, but re-examination showed that the quartz tempering was also consistent with a Lamar occupation. The lithic debris is undiagnostic of time period.

The survey indicates that the portion of the site that lies within the APE has poor integrity and low research potential. We recommend that this portion of 90C338 does not contribute to the site's overall NRHP eligibility. The site may extend outside the APE to the east. If so, the NRHP eligibility of that part is unknown.

90C339

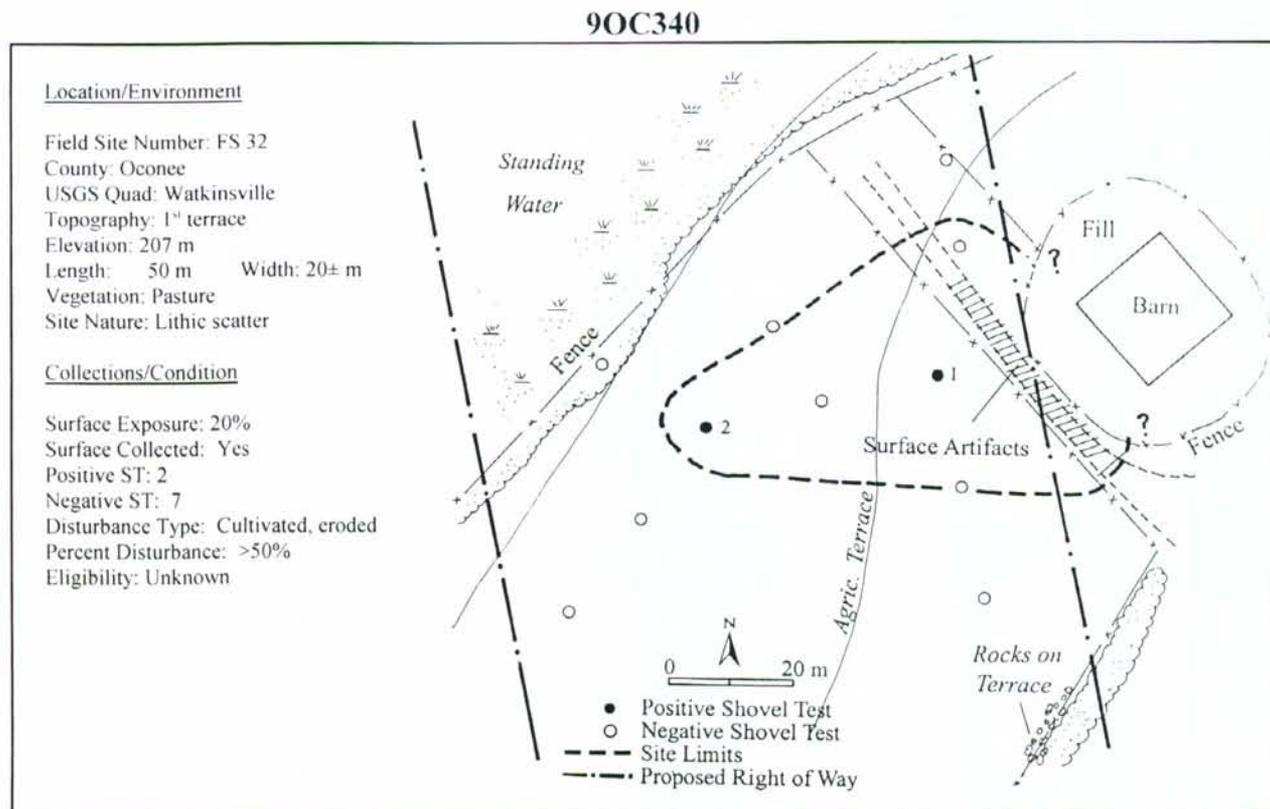


90C339 is a dispersed prehistoric site located on a toe slope overlooking Greenbrier Creek to the west. Currently, the site is in pasture, but at one time this was a cotton field. Most of the artifacts are quartz flakes, although one potsherd and some chert debris were also recovered. Five positive and 11 negative shovel tests were excavated. Shovel testing reveals that the site is approximately 100 m long (north-south) and at least 50 m wide (east-west). The site probably extends a short distance to the west, outside the proposed road right-of-way. Included in the artifact inventory are the following items:

Shovel Test 1 (28-45 cmbs)	1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz biface thinning flake 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 2 (70-80 cmbs) (65-80 cmbs) (80-90 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd charred wood fragments (2.0g) 1 quartz tested stone
Shovel Test 3 (0-12 cmbs)	1 burned chert fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 5 (0-20 cmbs)	1 Ridge and Valley chert angular fragment

Although no temporally diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered, the presence of Ridge and Valley chert may indicate an Early Archaic component. The sherd probably dates to the late Mississippian period. The charcoal fragments in Shovel Test 2 may have resulted from field clearing; the shovel test was placed on the upper edge of an agricultural terrace. Based on the survey data the

site has poor integrity as a result of plowing and erosion. We recommend that the portion of 90C339 within the proposed right-of-way is does not contribute to the site's overall NRHP eligibility. For the remainder, the NRHP eligibility is unknown.



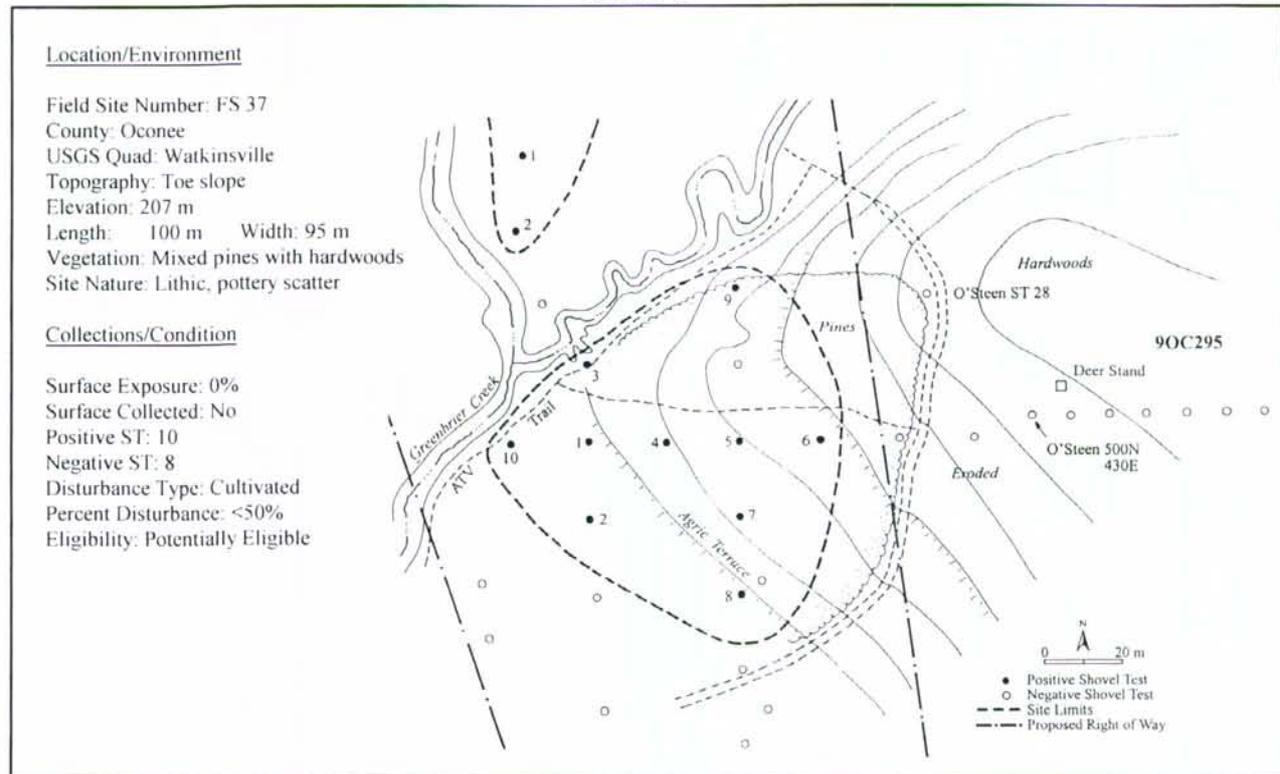
This is a badly disturbed prehistoric lithic scatter located in a pasture on a relatively level terrace overlooking the confluence of a spring-fed stream and Greenbrier Creek. The site has been graded for the construction of a horse barn located uphill, to the east. Artifacts were collected from exposed ground surfaces in a dirt road next to the barn, and in two shovel tests. Seven other shovel tests were negative. The artifact inventory consists of:

Surface	3 quartz tertiary flakes 1 quartz biface thinning flake 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment 1 orthoquartzite flake (lost in field)
Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz PP/K medial-distal fragment 1 Ridge & Valley chert biface thinning flake
Shovel Test 2 (35-60 cmbs)	1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment

It is possible that the site extends to the east, uphill, but this was outside the APE and could not be examined. However, the portion of the site within the APE has poor integrity and research

potential. We recommend that the surveyed portion does not contribute to the overall NRHP eligibility of the site. For the remainder, the NRHP eligibility is unknown.

90C341



90C341 is a dense prehistoric site that occupies a bluff overlooking the confluence of an unnamed spring-fed stream and Greenbrier Creek (Figure 17). The site may be a westward extension of 90C295, but is separated from it by about 40 m of eroded hill slope. 90C295 has been determined eligible for listing because it contains intact features dating to the late Mississippian Lamar period (Gougeon and Gardner 2001). 90C341 currently is wooded (poplars, oaks, pines) but at one time it was in a plowed field. Eighteen shovel tests were excavated, ten of which yielded artifacts:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Shovel Test 1 (0-30 cmbs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 chert primary flakes (1 Ridge and Valley) 1 chert biface thinning flake 1 Ridge and Valley chert late reduction flake fragment 1 Ridge and Valley chert angular fragment 1 quartz tertiary flake 3 quartz biface thinning flakes 2 quartz late reduction flake fragments 1 quartz angular fragment 1 sand tempered possibly stamped sherd 3 sand tempered plain sherds 3 sand tempered eroded sherds |
| Shovel Test 2 (0-15 cmbs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment |

Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 4 sand tempered residual sherds 1 chert biface thinning flake
Shovel Test 4 (0-35 cmbs)	1 Ridge and Valley chert late reduction flake fragment 1 chert early reduction flake fragment 1 quartz biface thinning flake 3 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartz late reduction flake fragments 1 sand tempered fabric impressed sherd 1 sand tempered unidentified stamped sherd 1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 5 (10-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered eroded sherd 1 quartz biface thinning flake
Shovel Test 6 (0-10 cmbs)	1 chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 7 (0-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered Lamar incised sherd 1 Piedmont chert blade flake 1 Piedmont chert primary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 possible groundstone?
Shovel Test 8 (0-30 cmbs)	2 quartz biface thinning fragments 3 quartz late reduction flake fragments 1 Ridge and Valley chert late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 9 (0-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 1 chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 10 (0-15 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 2 Piedmont chert secondary flakes



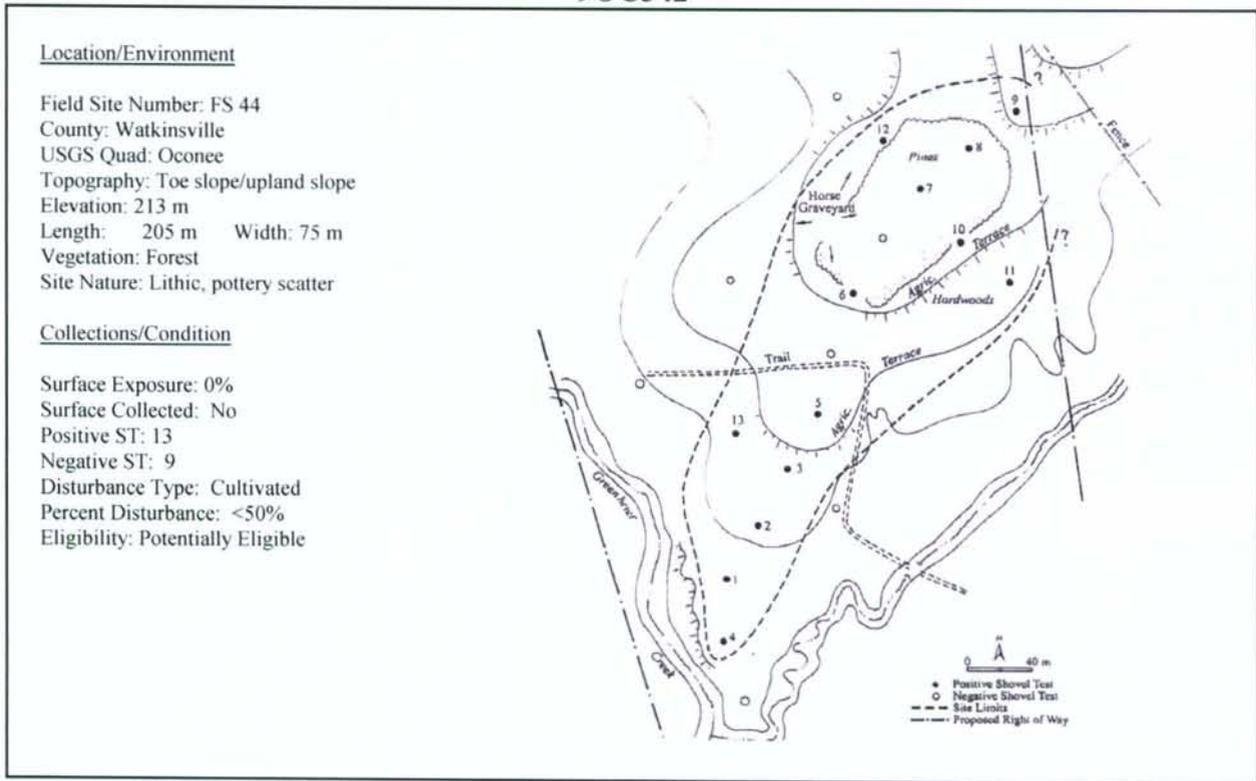
Figure 18. Photograph of 9OC341.

Diagnostic artifacts include a fabric impressed sherd (Early Woodland), and a Lamar incised sherd (Late Mississippian) (Figure 19). The presence of Ridge and Valley chert may indicate that an Early Archaic component is also represented. In conclusion, 9OC341 is a relatively dense, multicomponent prehistoric site that may have intact subplowzone features. At the current level of investigation we recommend that this site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Avoidance or additional archeological testing is recommended.



Figure 19. Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts Found by the Survey. (A: Fabric marked sherd, 9OC341; B-C: Lamar incised (Bell phase) sherds, 9OC341; D: Lamar tobacco pipe fragment, 9OC355)

9OC342



9OC342 is an artifact-rich, prehistoric site located on a ridge nose overlooking Greenbrier Creek and an unnamed small tributary to the south. The site is large, measuring at least 205 m northeast-southwest, and 75 m wide. Most of the site is wooded, a mixture of pines and hardwoods (Figure 21). Three agricultural terraces are present, indicating that the higher elevations were once in a plowed field. Another unusual disturbance consists of a horse graveyard located on the ridge crest in the northern portion of the site. Shovel testing was limited to within the proposed right-of-way, but the site could continue to the east. If so, it might eventually merge with site 9OC296, a late Lamar site (Gougeon and Gardner 2001), located about 120 m (400 ft) to the east.

We excavated thirteen positive shovel tests on 9OC342. Artifact density was particularly good in Shovel Tests 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 12. Diagnostic artifacts include a heavily reworked Early Archaic PP/K (Palmer or Taylor) fragment (Figure 20), soapstone fragments (Late Archaic), coarse tempered Woodland period sherds, and late Mississippian period Lamar sherds dating to the Dyar and Bell phases.

- Shovel Test 1 (0-30 cmbs)
- 1 Ridge and Valley chert PP/K proximal fragment (Palmer or Taylor)
 - 1 Piedmont chert tertiary flake
 - 1 quartz tertiary flake
 - 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
 - 1 sand tempered plain sherd
 - 4 sand tempered residual sherds



Figure 20 .
 Photograph of Early Archaic PP/K, 9OC342.

Shovel Test 2 (0-25 cmbs)	1 crystal quartz primary flake 1 quartz angular fragment 1 sand tempered plain sherd 2 sand tempered residual sherds 1 sand tempered Lamar fine line incised sherd
Shovel Test 3 (0-25 cmbs)	1 sand tempered residual sherd 2 quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 4 (0-30 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 1 sand tempered residual sherd 1 crushed quartz tempered plain sherd 4 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 5 (0-25 cmbs)	3 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 6 (0-45 cmbs)	2 quartz late reduction flake fragments 2 Ridge and Valley late reduction flake fragments 8 soapstone fragments (6 pink, 2 gray) 1 other rock fragment 1 sand tempered plain rim sherd 1 sand tempered sherd with coil break 11 sand tempered plain sherds 12 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 7 (0-22 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment 1 sand tempered folded? rim sherd 4 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 8 (0-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered Lamar bold incised (Dyar Phase) sherd 2 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 9 (0-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered Lamar fine incised sherd 1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 10 (0-15 cmbs)	4 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 11 (0-24 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain rim sherd 1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 12 (0-15 cmbs)	8 sand tempered plain sherds (1 rim) 2 quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 13 (~20 cmbs)	1 plain sand tempered sherd

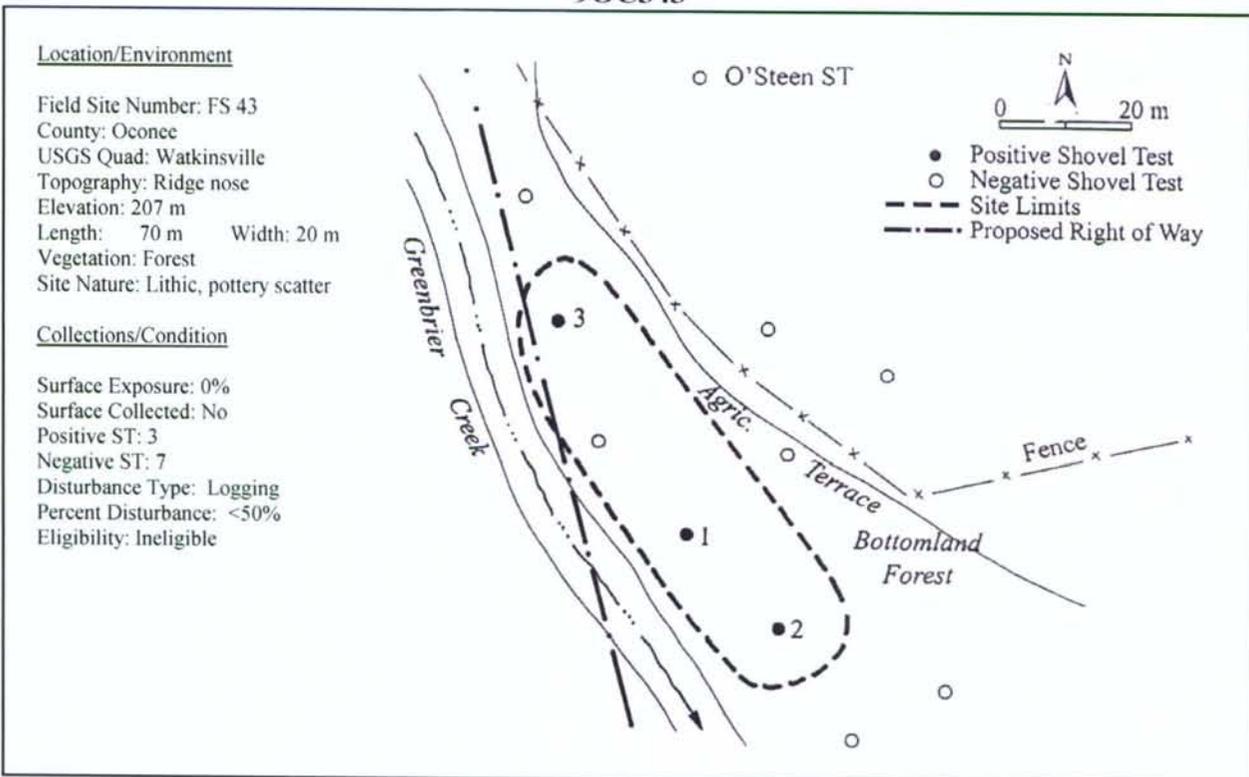
The density of artifacts suggests that 9OC342 was a favored settlement location through the prehistoric period. It may have been occupied on seasonal basis during the Archaic and Woodland periods, and more permanently occupied during the late Mississippian period.

Despite agricultural disturbance there is the potential that intact subsurface features are present on this site. However, additional work (archeological testing) is needed to confirm this. At this time 9OC342 is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 21. Photograph of 90C342.

90C343



90C343 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and pottery site that occupies the tail end of a ridge that directly overlooks Greenbrier Creek to the west. The site is in a forest of mixed pines and hardwoods

(Figure 22). Although an agricultural terrace borders the site to the east, it is possible that the site has never been plowed. No distinctive plowzone was identified through shovel testing, and aerial photographs dated 1938, 1944, 1955 and 1973 consistently show the site to be wooded. The site is approximately 70 m long and 20 m wide, and is well defined by Greenbrier Creek to the west and multiple negative shovel tests elsewhere on its periphery. Three positive shovel tests provided the artifact sample:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs) | 1 broken quartz crystal |
| | 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment |
| | 3 sand tempered residual sherds |
| Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs) | 1 quartz tertiary flake |
| | 1 quartz early reduction flake fragment |
| | 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment |
| | 1 sand tempered residual sherd |
| Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs) | 1 Piedmont chert tertiary flake |
| | 1 chert late reduction flake fragment |

The only diagnostic artifacts are the potsherds, which identify a Woodland or Mississippian component. In an earlier draft of this report I concluded that the site had good integrity (unplowed sites are a rarity in the Georgia Piedmont) and recommended it for testing to determine its NRHP eligibility. Reviewers with GDOT and the Georgia Historic Preservation Division disagreed with that recommendation. Upon re-examining the artifacts and shovel test data, the small size of the sherds and shallow depth of the deposits could indicate that the material has been redeposited, possibly from uphill. Having never held a strong opinion about the research value of this site, I acceded to the reviewer's counter-recommendation. Based on questionable research potential 9OC343 is now recommended as being ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 22. Photograph of 9OC343.

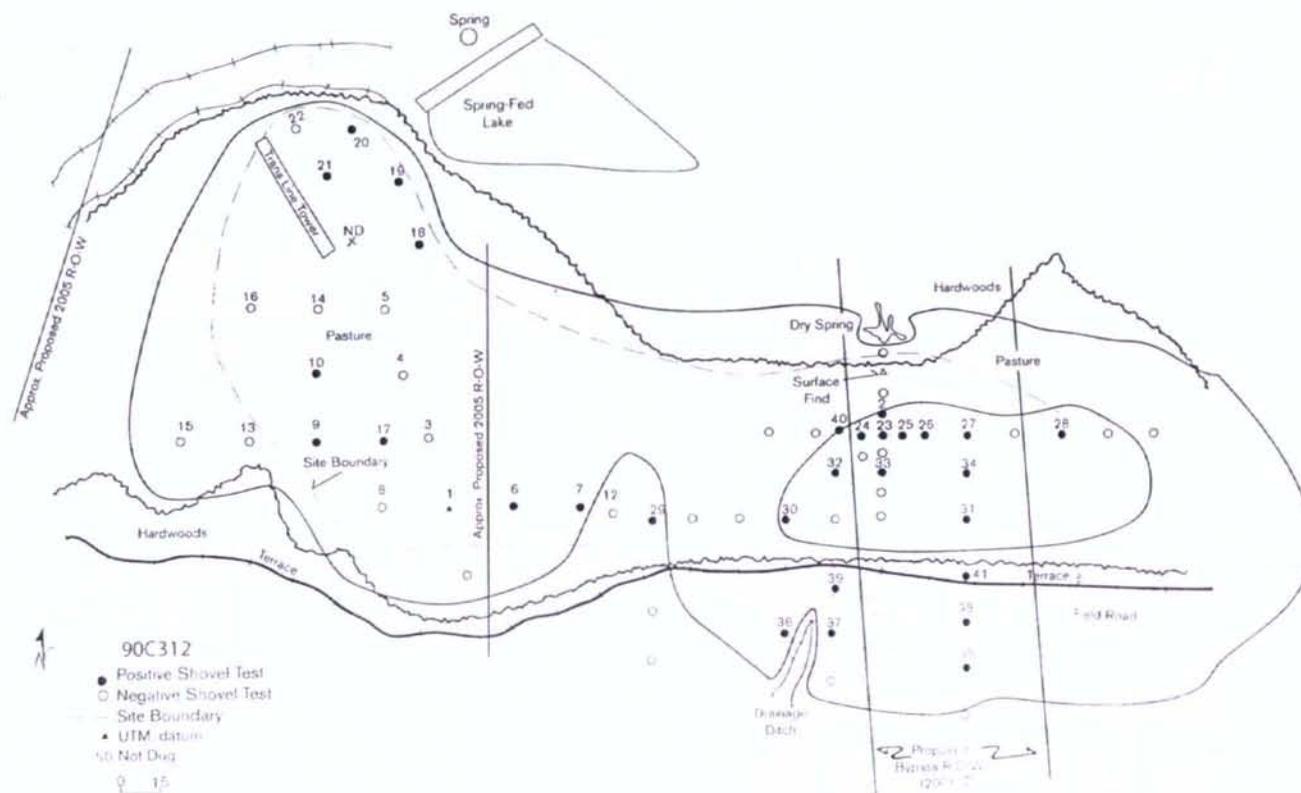
90C312

Location/Environment

Field Site Number: BB 5,8,10,11,12
 County: Oconee
 USGS Quad: Watkinsville
 Topography: Broad ridge
 Elevation: 218 m
 Length: 390 m Width: 210 m
 Vegetation: Pasture and forest
 Site Nature: Lithic, pottery scatter

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: Variable
 Surface Collected: Yes
 Positive ST: 40
 Negative ST: 29
 Disturbance Type: Plowing
 Percent Disturbance: Unknown
 Eligibility: Unknown



*Sketch map provided by Lisa O'Steen

9OC312 was recorded by Lisa O'Steen during a resurvey of a previous alignment of the Bishop Bypass. The site occupies a long ridgetop south of Astondale Road on the property of Mr. Ricky House. The western portion of the site is within the proposed new alignment of the road. However, at the request of Mr. House, in order not to damage a field that was ready for harvest, we did not excavate additional shovel tests on the site. Consequently, the following information is derived from O'Steen's findings.

The site is approximately 390 m long (east-west) and 210 m wide (north-south) as determined by shovel testing. Surface artifacts were collected and 40 positive shovel tests were excavated. Twenty-nine negative tests were also dug. Across much of the site the shovel tests were placed at 30 m intervals. A cruciform pattern of shovel tests, spaced at 10 m intervals, was excavated in the eastern portion of the site, within the right-of-way examined by Gougeon and Gardner (2001). The site contains several loci of artifact concentrations, including a Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain) component and two areas containing Lamar pottery. The latter may prove to be farmsteads.

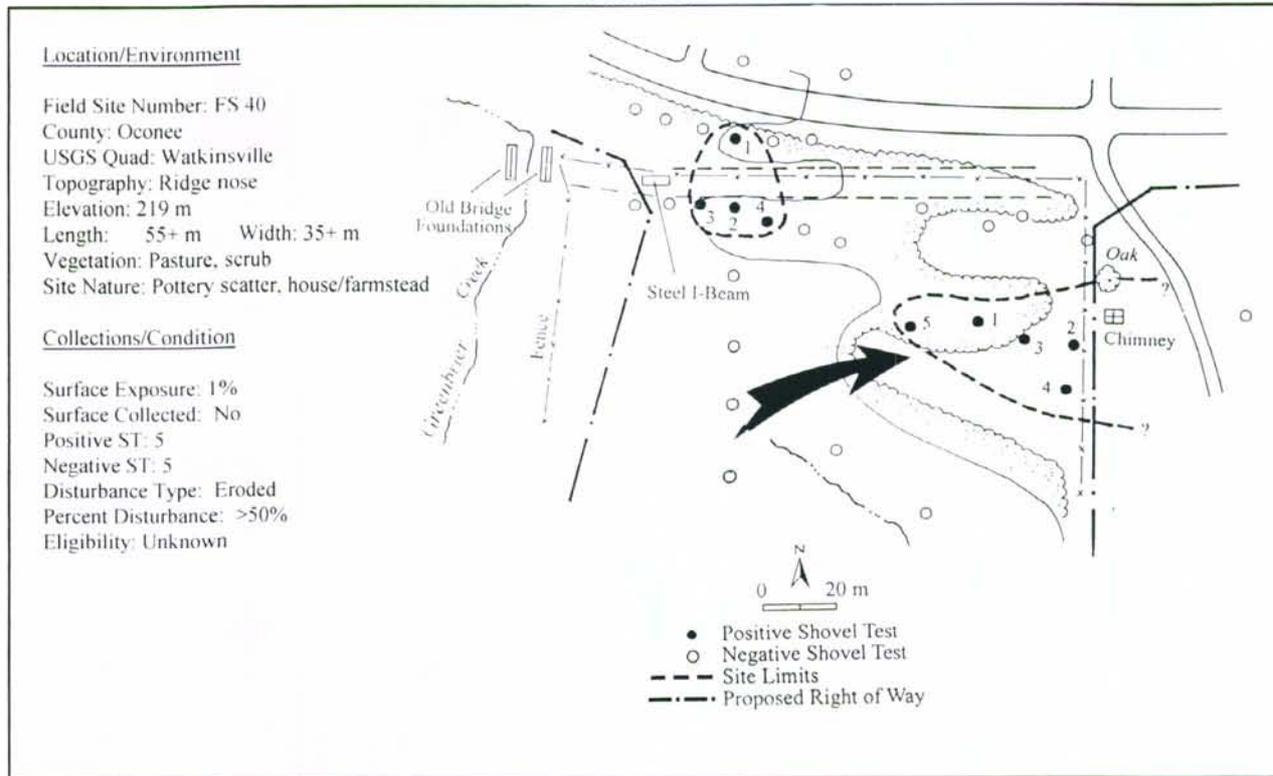
O'Steen excavated eight positive shovel tests within our survey area. She provided the following inventory:

Shovel Test 1 (0-30 cmbs)	1 Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment 8 residual grit tempered sherds
Shovel Test 9 (5-10 cmbs)	1 residual grit tempered sherd
Shovel Test 10 (5-10 cmbs)	1 Lamar incised sherd
Shovel Test 17 (0-15cmbs)	2 residual grit tempered sherds 1 calcined mammal bone fragment
Shovel Test 18 (15 cmbs)	1 quartz flake fragment
Shovel Test 19 (5-10 cmbs)	1 quartz Morrow Mountain PP/K
Shovel Test 20 (0-15 cmbs)	1 plain grit tempered sherd
Shovel Test 21 (0-18 cmbs)	1 plain grit tempered sherd

The first four shovel tests are on the south side of the ridge and may define a Lamar farmstead measuring approximately 150 x 90 m. The burned mammal bone is interesting because it may have come from a trash pit associated with a structure. Trash pits are often found on upland Lamar sites. A Middle Archaic component is identified in the northwestern portion of the site, in the vicinity of a transmission line tower.

O'Steen has recommended that the eligibility of 9OC312 is unknown until more intensive archeological testing is undertaken. Because the land owner did not want us to excavate additional shovel tests on the site, we can only agree with O'Steen's judgement. Additional testing is recommended if the site cannot be avoided by construction.

90C314



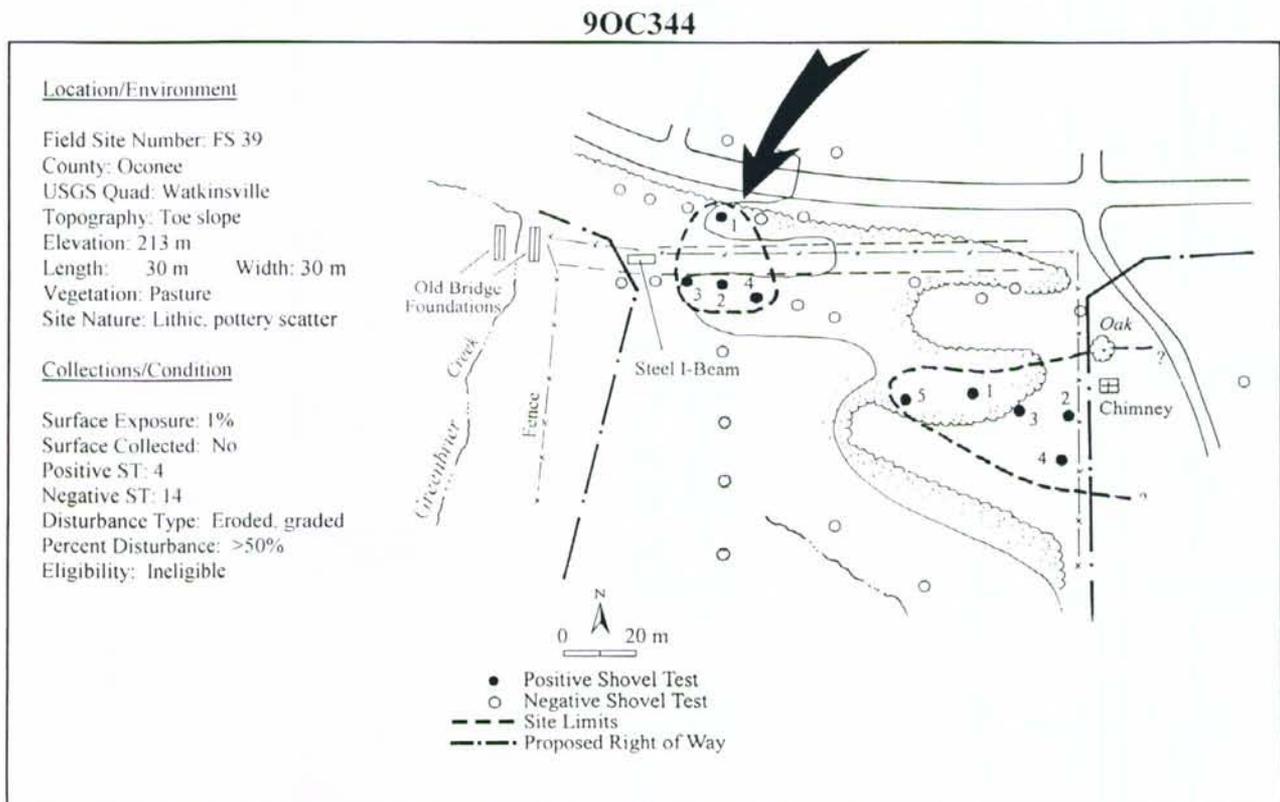
90C314 is a late prehistoric (Lamar) and twentieth century house site with a standing chimney located on the south side of Astondale Road and east of Greenbrier Creek. The site was first recorded by Lisa O'Steen during a resurvey of a proposed alignment of the bypass. Most of the site lies just outside (east) of the current proposed road right-of-way. Only historic period artifacts were recovered from our survey. However, O'Steen reports (personal communication) that the prehistoric component is in a pasture east of the chimney.

We excavated five positive shovel tests within the proposed right-of-way.

Shovel Test 1 (0-18 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bristol beige/plain green glazed stoneware 1 brown bottle glass 1 clear bottle glass 1 white plastic fragment (more plastic left in field) 1 metal spring (tractor or auto part?)
Shovel Test 2 (0-24 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 clear window glass 1 aqua tint window glass (burned) 1 clear melted plastic 1 black glass shank-style button (broken) 4 wire nails 7 wire nail fragments 1 metal? washer fragment 1 fireplace brick fragment (22.0g) 5 coal fragments (9.6g) 1 aluminum foil (4.6g) 1 aluminum "Gleem II" toothpaste tube 1 unidentified small mammal toe bone

Shovel Test 3 (30-58 cmbs)	6 clear bottle glass 1 white plastic utensil handle 1 unidentified thin plastic fragment
Shovel Test 4 (33-42 cmbs)	1 green flat glass 1 aqua bottle glass 4 clear bottle glass 9 plastic fragments 1 aluminum wire fragment 8 wire/can fragments 10 wire nail fragments
Shovel Test 5 (0-20 cmbs)	6 clear bottle glass (1 "Ball" canning jar fragment) 2 clear window glass 1 plain porcelain ("made in Japan")

We recommend that the historic component of this site (within the proposed right-of-way) does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site because of low research potential: additional archeological study is not likely to yield significant information about twentieth century lifeways. The eligibility of the rest of the site is unknown.

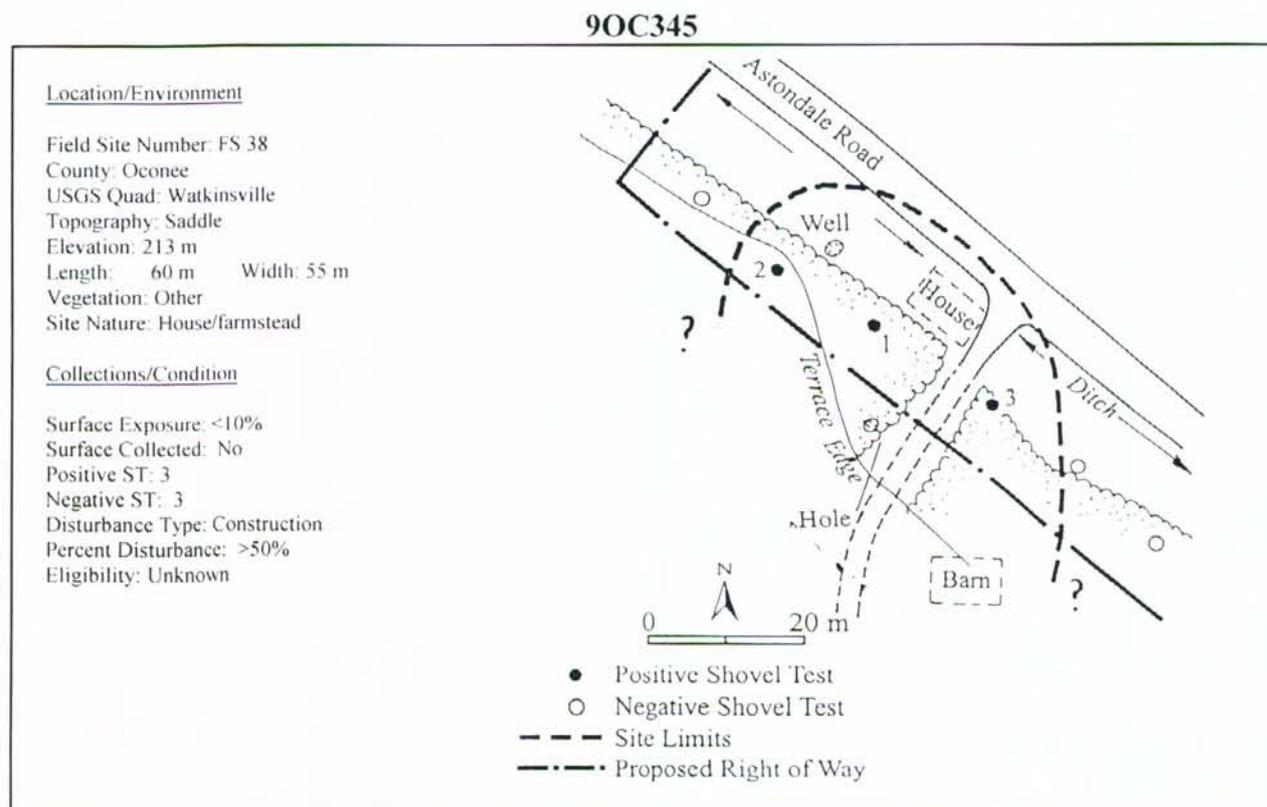


90C344 is a prehistoric site located in an overgrown pasture on the south side of Astondale Road, east of Greenbrier Creek. It is also directly across the road from 90C347, and may have been an extension of that site. The landform is a gently sloping ridge overlooking the creek. The old alignment of Astondale Road cuts through the site, destroying about half of it. As shown on the

sketch map above, the site is bounded on the north by (new) Astondale Road, on the south by multiple negative shovel tests and a stream drainage, on the east by multiple negative shovel tests, and on the west by the floodplain of Greenbrier Creek. Four positive shovel tests yielded the following artifacts:

Shovel Test 1 (0-35 cmbs)	1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment 1 crystal quartz core?
Shovel Test 2 (0-15 cmbs)	1 crushed quartz tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 4 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake

The lithic artifacts are undiagnostic of time period, but the sherds date to the Woodland or Mississippian periods. In particular, the sherd tempered with crushed quartz appears to be a Woodland type. Due to poor integrity 9OC344 is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



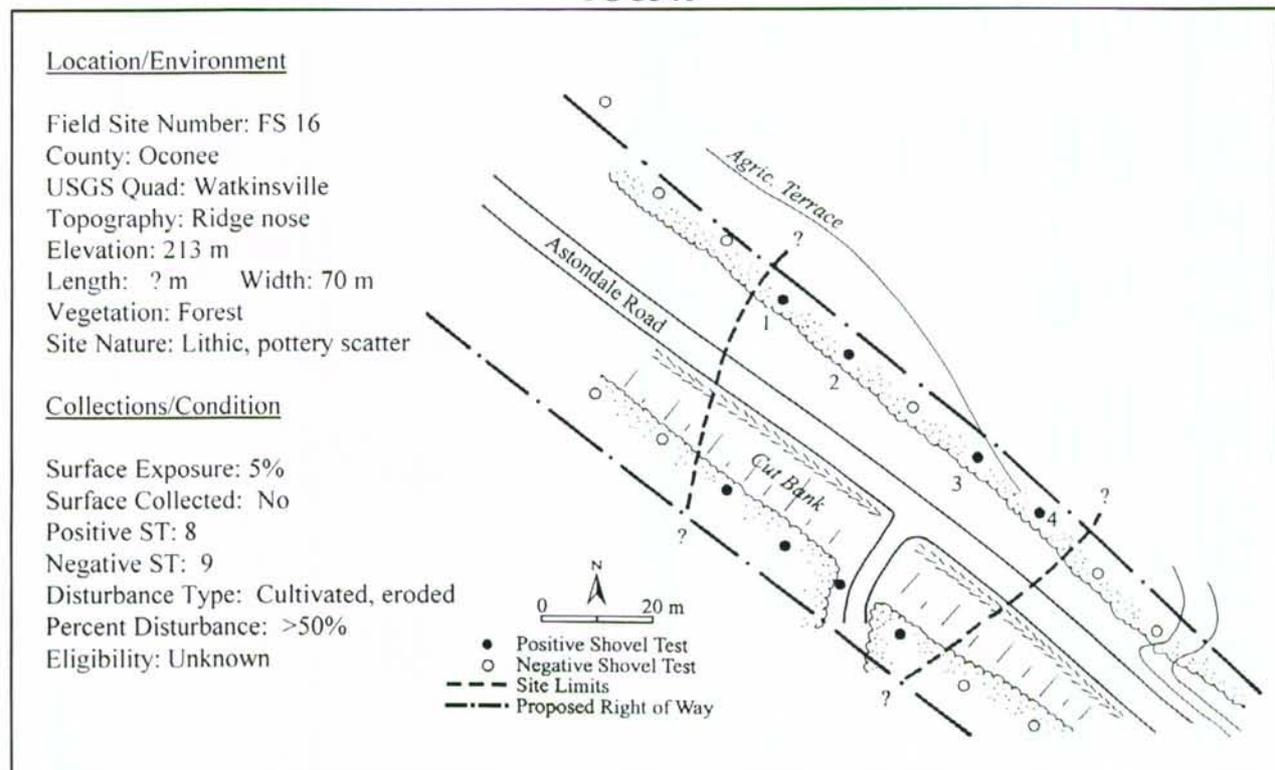
9OC345 is a twentieth century house site/farmstead that has been partially destroyed by construction of Astondale Road. The site is on the south side of that road and west of Greenbrier Creek. The house was razed in the early 1970s. According to the landowner, Ricky House, a barn was associated with the house. It stood further to the south, outside the proposed new right-of-way of Astondale Road. According to Mr. House, a large amount of isenglass (mica used for industrial purposes) was housed in the barn. A fragment of this was recovered in Shovel Test 1. A partially filled in well is located northwest of the razed house.

We excavated three positive shovel tests on this site:

Shovel Test 1 (0-20 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 clear bottle glass 1 flat clear glass with red painted script 1 isenglass (mica <0.1g) 1 chain link
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	unidentified metal fragments - possible can (18.7g)
Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 clear bottle glass 4 clear window glass 1 aqua tint window glass

This site has poor integrity, and, due to the relatively recent age, it has low research potential. We conclude that the portion 9OC345 that lies within the APE does not contribute to the overall NRHP eligibility of the site. The significance (potential NRHP eligibility) of the rest of the site is unknown.

9OC346

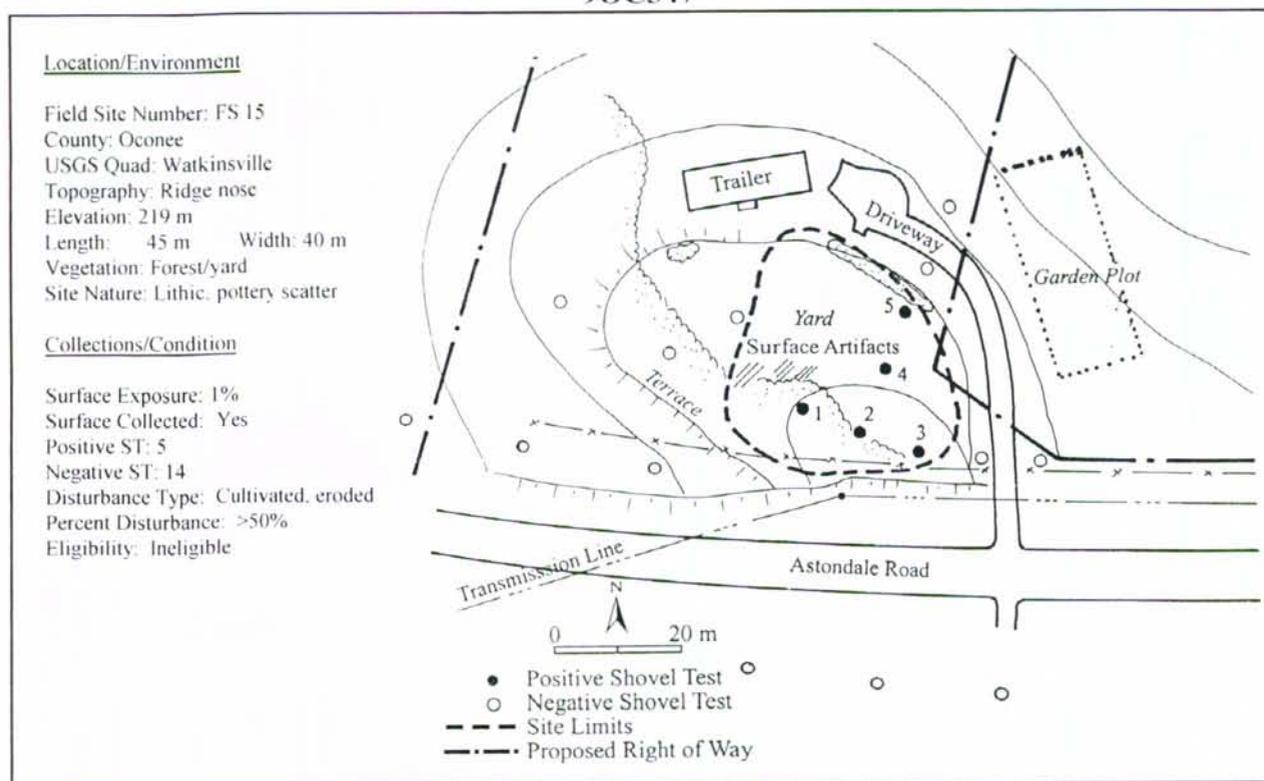


9CO346 is located on both sides of Astondale Road west of Greenbrier Creek. This is a badly disturbed prehistoric site that yielded quartz and chert debris and a plain potsherd. The site is 70 m wide east-west. Because the site extends north and south, outside of the proposed right-of-way, we did not establish the total length. However, it is located on a broad ridge above Greenbrier Creek, so it may continue for some distance. Today, the vegetation consists of a mixed forest of pines and hardwoods. Eight positive and nine negative shovel tests were excavated. The artifact collection includes the following:

Shovel Test 1 (0-16 cmbs)	2 quartz tertiary flakes 2 quartz late reduction flake fragments
Shovel Test 2 (0-10 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs)	1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 4 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 5 (0-27 cmbs)	1 Ridge and Valley chert tertiary flake 1 Ridge and Valley chert late reduction flake fragment 1 quartz primary flake 1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 6 (0-22 cmbs)	1 chert primary flake 1 quartz biface thinning flake
Shovel Test 7 (0-13 cmbs)	1 chert angular fragment 1 quartz primary flake 1 quartz tertiary flake 1 brown bottle glass
Shovel Test 8 (0-7 cmbs)	1 quartz biface fragment

The survey reveals that the portion of 9OC346 within the proposed right-of-way has poor integrity and by itself does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole. The eligibility of the portion outside the proposed right-of-way is unknown.

9OC347



9OC347 is located immediately adjacent to Astondale Road, and appears to have been bisected by the road. This is predominately a lithic site, although late prehistoric sherds were also found in four shovel tests. The site occupies the western end of a low ridge that extends to the east-southeast on the opposite (south) side of Astondale Road. Agricultural terraces are still evident, but now the land-use is the front yard to a mobile home owned by Ronald and Carole Phillips. The surveyors noted that the ridge has been severely disturbed by the terracing and erosion. It is possible that 9OC347 once extended to the east-southeast to join the prehistoric component on site 9OC314.

The current site boundaries are defined by Astondale Road on the south, multiple negative shovel tests on the west, a slope overlooking a stream drainage to the north. A garden plot with good surface visibility was located 20 m to the northeast and no artifacts were observed.

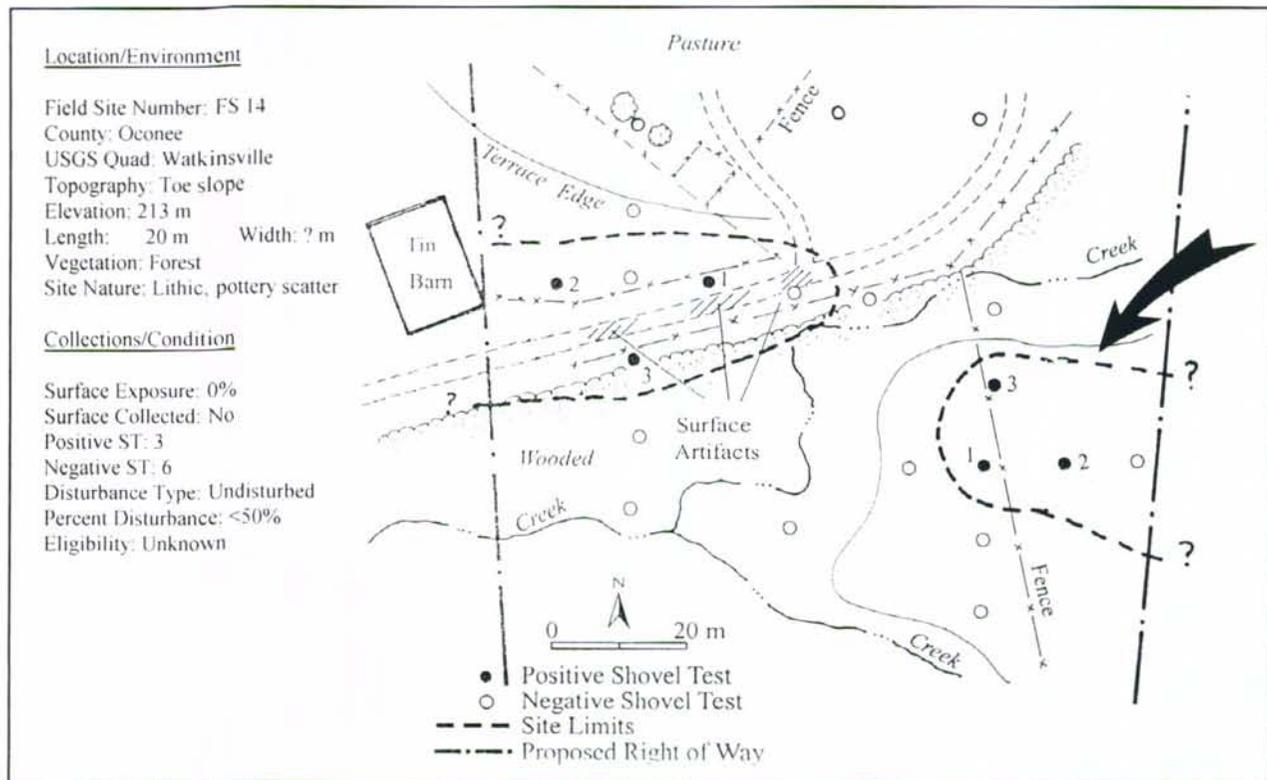
The artifact inventory is presented below:

Surface Collection	1 quartz primary flake
	2 quartz tertiary flakes
	1 quartz PP/K distal fragment
Shovel Test 1 (0-16 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
	1 quartz secondary flake
	1 quartz tertiary flake
	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment

Shovel Test 2 (0-24 cmbs)	3 sand tempered residual sherds 1 quartz tertiary flake 2 clear bottle fragments
Shovel Test 3 (0-14 cmbs)	1 sand tempered flared rim sherd (?) 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-26 cmbs)	1 chert biface thinning flake 3 quartz late reduction flake fragments 1 sand tempered eroded sherd 2 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 5 (0-18 cmbs)	1 chert tertiary flake 1 chert late reduction flake fragment

This site has poor integrity due to agricultural disturbance, erosion, and road construction. Additional work is not likely to encounter intact features or artifact deposits. We therefore recommend that 9OC347 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

9OC348



9OC348 occupies a well-defined toe slope overlooking the confluence of two unnamed small tributaries of Greenbrier Creek, immediately north of Astondale Road. The current site vegetation consists of mixed pine and hardwood forest. The top soil is a dark brown sandy loam underlain by red sandy clay loam. The site may extend to the east following the same landform, outside the boundaries of the proposed right-of-way. Beyond that, the terrain begins to slope upward. Within the right-of-way the site seems to have relatively good integrity; the 1938 aerial photography shows the

site to be at the western margin of a plowed field, and the 1955 aerial shows the site enveloped by trees. Nine shovel tests were excavated, and three yielded the following artifacts:

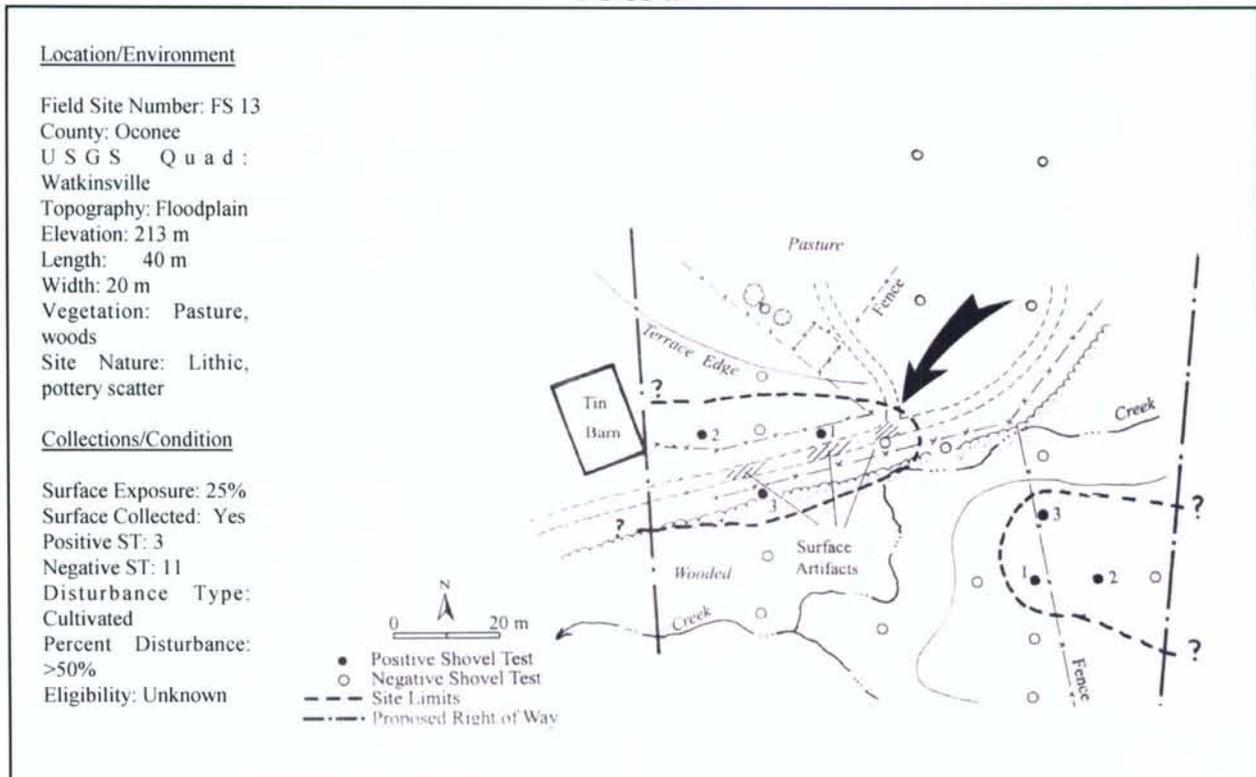
Shovel Test 1 (0-20 cmbs)	2 chert tertiary flakes 1 chert biface thinning flake 1 chert early reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 2 (0-12 cmbs)	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment 1 sand tempered eroded sherd
Shovel Test 3 (0-12 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake

The lithic debris is undiagnostic to time period. The dominance of chert (if four flakes can be called dominant) in Shovel Test 1 is somewhat unusual for a region where the lithic artifacts are dominated by quartz. The site has a late prehistoric, possibly Lamar, component as revealed by the potsherd. Because most Lamar sites have very little in the way of chipped stone artifacts, the lithic debris may indicate an earlier occupation, such as during the Archaic period.

In an earlier draft of this report I recommended that the portion of the site within the APE was potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (primarily because of good integrity) and that testing was needed to resolve its significance. Reviewers did not agree. Upon further reflection, I tentatively concede that additional work (testing) within the APE is not likely to yield significant new information beyond what has been learned at the survey level. Thus, the portion of 9CO348 within the APE is recommended as noncontributing to the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole. The eligibility of the remainder of the site is unknown at this time.



Figure 23. Photograph of 9CO348.



This site is located north of Astondale Road on low-lying ground overlooking Greenbrier Creek and a small unnamed tributary to the west and south. It is directly across the tributary from 90C348. A dirt farm road bisects the site, and five lithic artifacts were recovered from the exposed surface. Most of the site is in a pasture, but the southern edge is partially within a wooded area. Agricultural terraces are evident north of the site and a metal barn occupies the western portion of the site. As shown on aerial photographs dated 1938, 1944 and 1955, the site was in a plowed field. The soil consists of a brown sandy loam topsoil overlying red clay loam.

This is a prehistoric site that was initially discovered by the presence of chert and quartz artifacts in exposed portions of the dirt farm road. The site is bounded on the east the tributary mentioned above, and by negative shovel tests on the south and north. Because of survey constraints we could not fully determine the western boundaries of the site: they extend outside of the APE. The surface collection and three positive shovel tests yielding the following items:

Surface Collection	3 Ridge & Valley chert tertiary flakes 1 quartz unidentified biface fragment 1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 1 (0-25 cmbs)	1 Ridge & Valley chert biface thinning flake 3 chert late reduction flake fragments (2 Piedmont, 1 Ridge & Valley) 2 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment 2 sand tempered eroded sherds
Shovel Test 3 (20-30 cmbs)	1 Ridge & Valley chert secondary flake 1 Ridge & Valley chert early reduction flake fragment

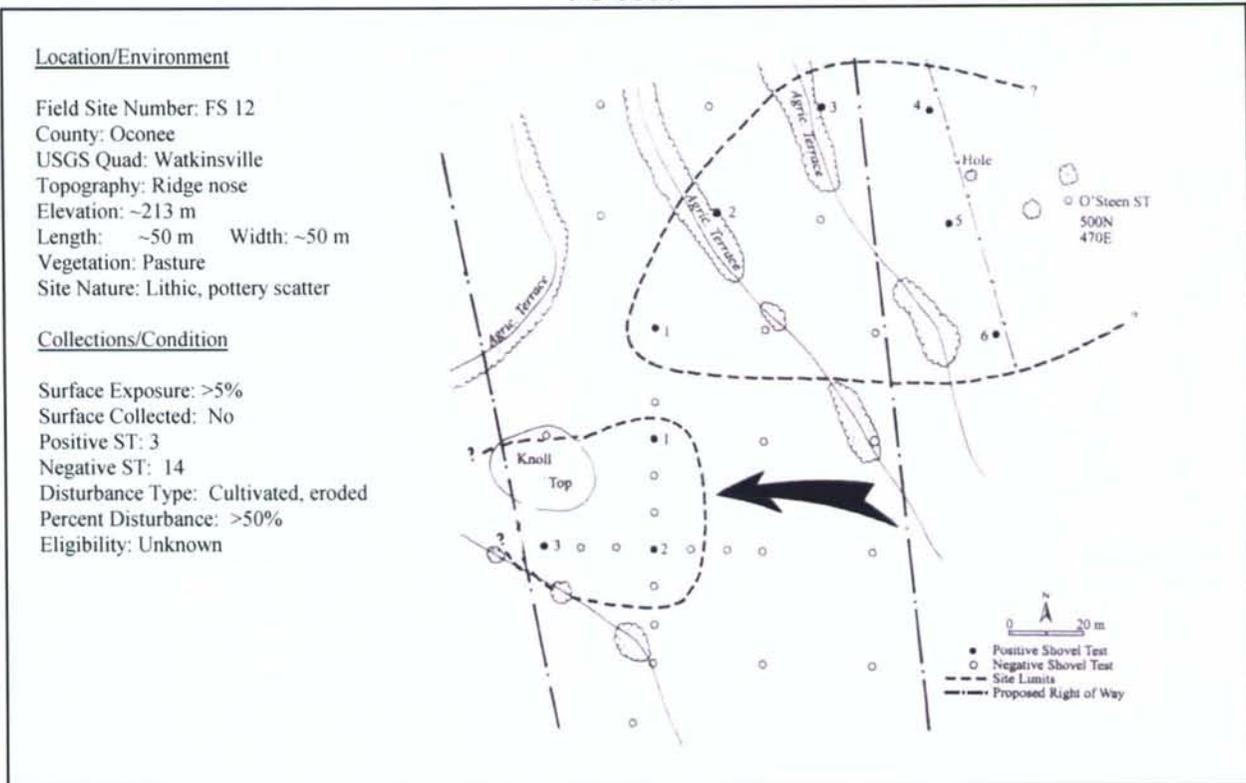
The Ridge and Valley lithic debris dominates the collection. These artifacts probably date to the late Paleoindian or Early Archaic periods when this type of nonlocal stone was most widely used in this area. Although the potsherds are plain, they probably date to the late prehistoric Lamar period. As mentioned in several places in this report, Lamar components outnumber Woodland components by a significant margin in upland portions of the Oconee River Valley. One of the plain sherds in Shovel Test 1 is larger than most found during this survey, possibly indicating that the site has been less disturbed by plowing.



Figure 24. Photograph of Site 9OC349.

In an earlier version of this report I suggested that the site had research potential, but additional testing was needed to determine if it was NRHP eligible. The artifact density is not high, yet the presence of non-local (Ridge and Valley) chert debris suggested that the site served as an encampment during the Paleoindian or Early Archaic periods. Stanyard (2003) notes the dearth of excavated data from such sites in the Georgia Piedmont. Reviewers with GDOT and the Georgia Historic Preservation Division did not agree with the recommendation for additional testing. They argued that the eligibility of the site is unknown for the NRHP, but the deposits within the APE do not contribute to its overall eligibility. I hold no strong convictions about the potential significance of site 9OC349, recognizing that there probably are better sites in the Georgia Piedmont that can address research issues. Therefore, I can concur with the reviewers' suggestion that the deposits within the APE are noncontributing. As for the rest of the site, the NRHP eligibility is unknown.

90C350

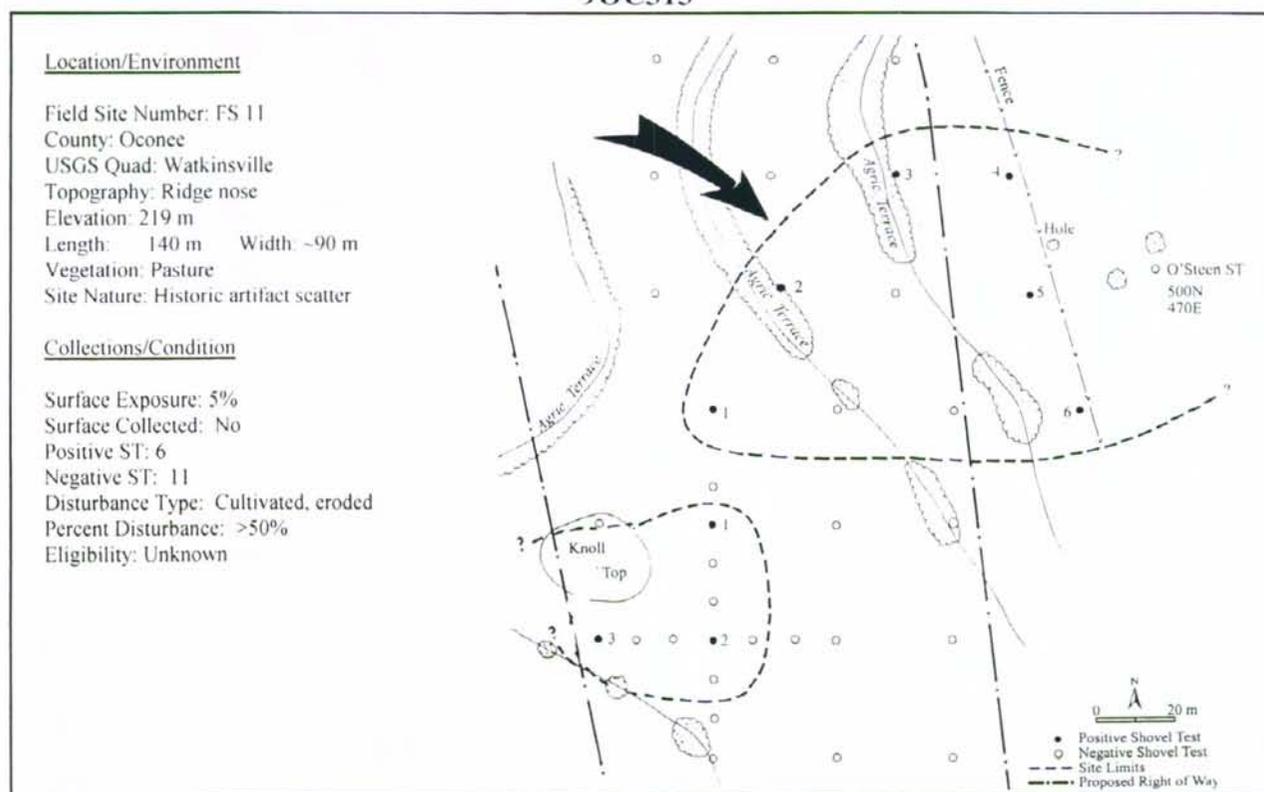


90C350 is a low density prehistoric site that is located on a small knoll about 30 m southwest of 90C313. Although the site is in proximity to 90C313 (the predominately nineteenth to twentieth century house site), we assigned a separate site number because of the different component. To the west, the land slopes down to Greenbrier Creek. The site is currently in pasture but formerly this was a terraced cotton field. The site was defined by three positive and 14 negative shovel tests. The site may continue to the west, outside the APE. Artifacts are listed below:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Shovel Test 1 (10-25 cmbs) | 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment |
| Shovel Test 2 (10-20 cmbs) | 1 sand tempered Lamar fine incised sherd |
| Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs) | 1 Piedmont chert early reduction angular fragment (burned) |

The Lamar fine incised sherd dates to the Bell phase (ca. A.D. 1580 - 1670). Despite the small size and low artifact density at this site, it is likely that more than one archeological component is present. This is based upon the fact that late Lamar sites often lack chipped stone artifacts. Thus, the three artifacts probably are not contemporaneous. Due to poor research potential we recommend that the portion of 90C350 within the APE does not contribute to the site's NRHP eligibility. For the portion outside the APE the NRHP eligibility is unknown.

90C313



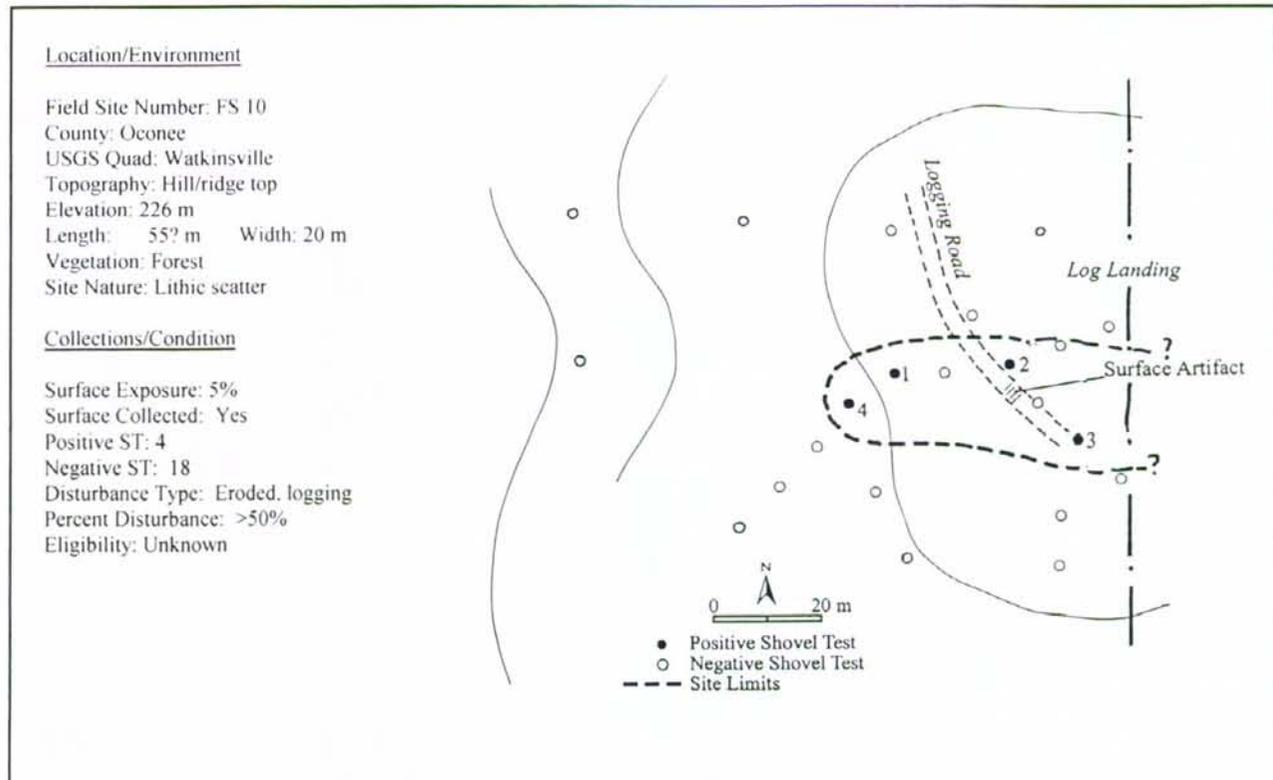
90C313 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that occupies a ridge nose north of Astondale Road and east of Greenbrier Creek. This was initially recorded during the Gougeon survey as IF (isolated find) 5, and recorded as a site by Lisa O'Steen. She notes that this was the Henry Thomas house (the Thomas family has a long history in Oconee County). According to O'Steen (2006) the house burned during the 1940s. The house is depicted on old maps dating to 1905 and aerial photographs dating back to 1938. Two large pecan trees and a partially filled-in well mark the structure's location. It was located about 50 m east of the currently proposed right-of-way; what is recorded here is household refuse that got scattered downhill.

Shovel Test 1 (0-30 cmbs)	1 amethyst bottle glass fragment 1 brown bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1 brown bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 3 (20-36 cmbs)	1 brown bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-13 cmbs)	1 yellow exterior/dark brown interior Bristol type stoneware
Shovel Test 5 (0-12 cmbs)	2 clear bottle glass fragments
Shovel Test 6 (0-25 cmbs)	1 plain whiteware 2 clear bottle glass fragments 1 metal unidentified fragment

The portion of the site within the proposed right-of-way has poor integrity and low research potential. Additional archeological studies would be unlikely to yield significant new information

about late nineteenth to early twentieth lifeways. Thus, we recommend that the portion of 90C313 that is included within the proposed right-of-way does not contribute to the site's NRHP eligibility. Concerning the portion of the site east of the currently proposed right-of-way, Lisa O'Steen excavated at least 16 positive shovel tests, and recorded a late Mississippian Lamar component southeast of the former house location. She recommends that the eligibility of that portion of the site is unknown (O'Steen 2006) and warrants additional work or avoidance during construction.

90C351



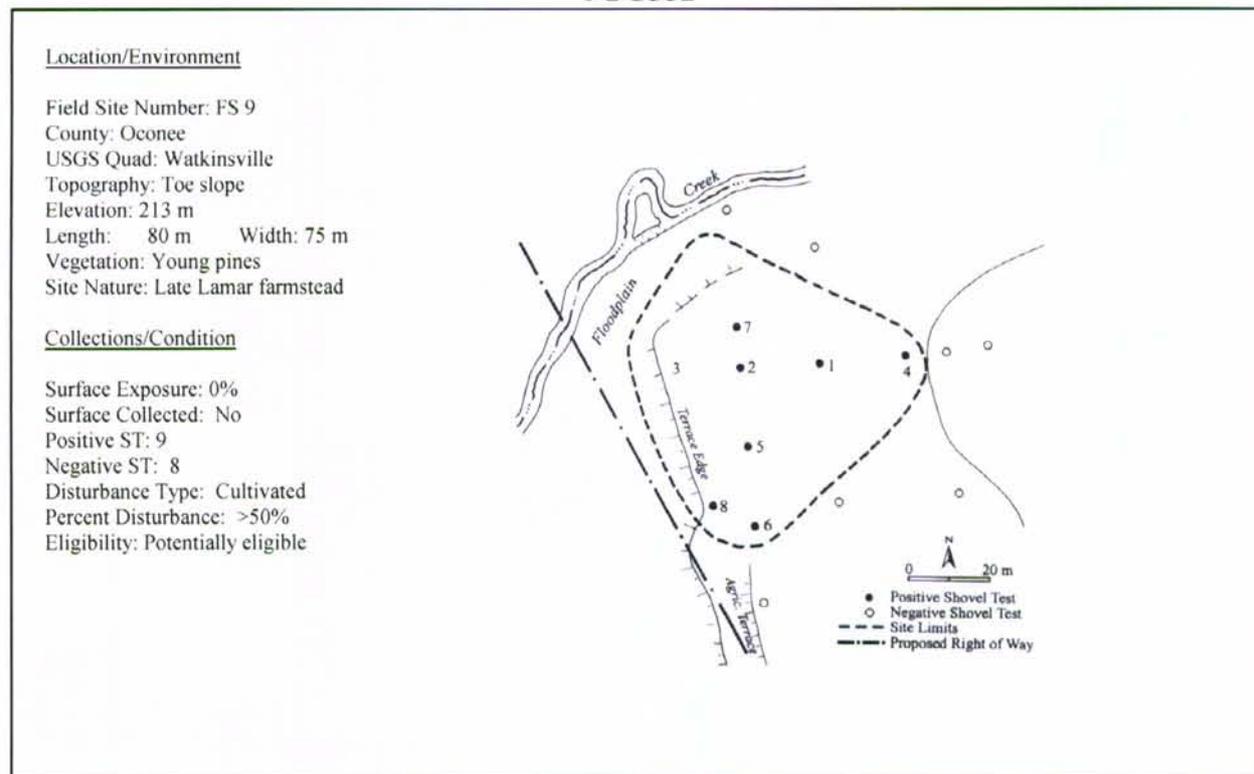
90C351 is located about 650 m (2000 ft) north of Astondale Road and east of Greenbrier Creek. The site is a heavily disturbed and eroded lithic scatter on a ridge top that has been used as a log landing. Several push piles containing decomposing wood are scattered across the landform. There was poor surface visibility so the site was defined by shovel testing. The artifact collection is listed below:

Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 2 (0-10 cmbs)	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-10 cmbs)	1 quartz late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-5 cmbs)	1 chert late reduction flake fragment

It is possible that the site extends to the east, outside the proposed right-of-way, but this could not be determined during the survey in compliance with GDOT survey guidelines. As shown in the artifact depths listed above, the plowzone is very thin at this site, a result of grading and erosion. Due

to poor integrity the site has low research potential. The portion of 9OC351 is considered to be noncontributing to the site's overall NRHP eligibility. The eligibility of the rest of the site, assuming that it extends outside the proposed right-of-way, is unknown.

9OC352



9OC352 is a dense, well-defined site located on a wooded toe slope/terrace overlooking the confluence of Greenbrier Creek and an unnamed small tributary. Given the density of artifacts 9OC352 was intensively occupied, and most likely is a late Lamar farmstead. Site dimensions are approximately 80 x 75 m as defined by natural boundaries and eight positive and nine negative shovel tests. The floodplain of Greenbrier Creek forms the western boundary, a spring-fed stream forms the northern boundary, and negative shovel tests define the eastern and southern site limits. Soil stratigraphy consisted of 20 - 30 cm of reddish brown sandy loam (plowzone) over reddish brown clayey subsoil. Shovel Test 4 encountered a zone of burned clay from 20 - 47 cm below surface. This might be a burned tree, or it could be a cultural feature. The artifact inventory consists of:

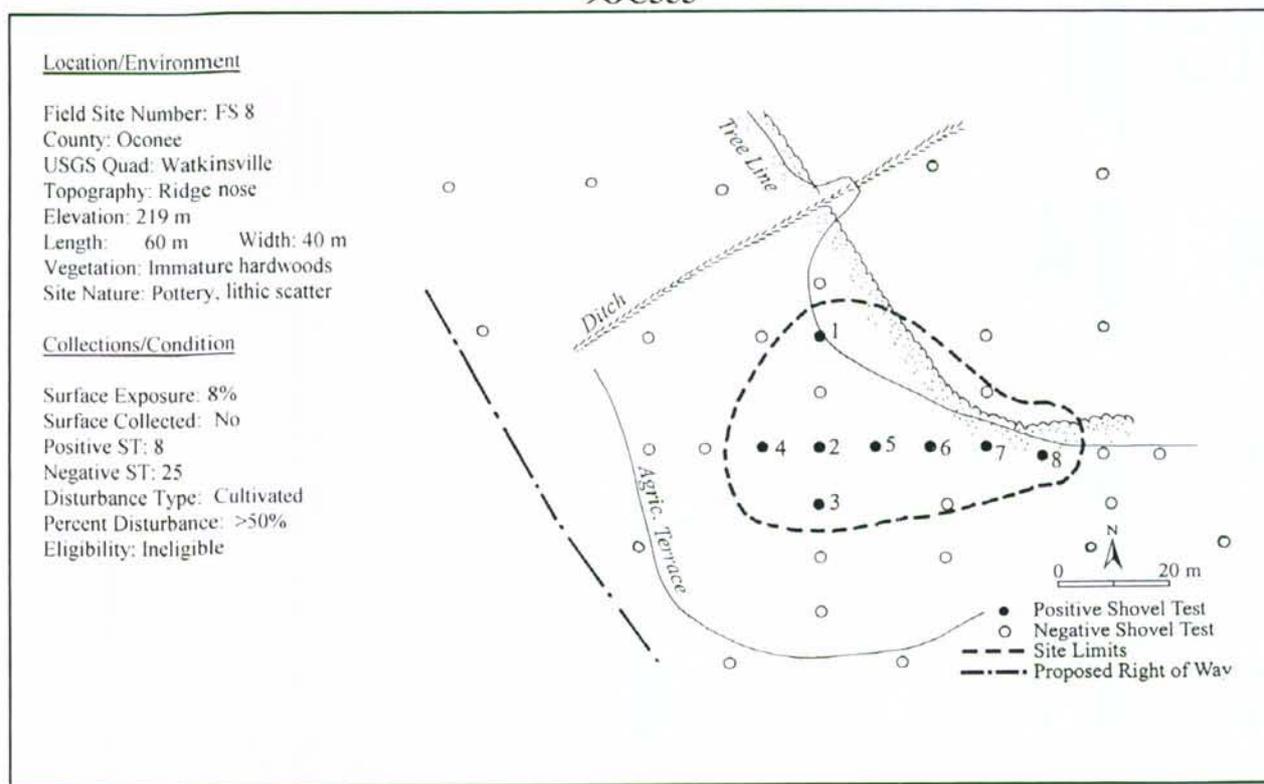
Shovel Test 1 (0-25 cmbs)	1 sand tempered Lamar incised rim sherd 1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 2 (0-23 cmbs)	6 sand tempered plain sherds (1 rim) 1 sand tempered unidentified decorated sherd
Shovel Test 3 (0-20 cmbs)	3 sand tempered plain sherds 2 sand tempered Lamar incised sherds

Shovel Test 4 (0-20 cmbs)	2 sand tempered residual sherds 6 fired clay pieces (17.7 g)
Shovel Test 5 (0-20 cmbs)	2 sand tempered Lamar incised sherds 9 sand tempered plain sherds 1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 6 (0-28 cmbs)	1 sand tempered Lamar incised sherd 3 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 7 (0-30 cmbs)	3 sand tempered plain sherds 2 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 8 (0-22 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 2 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel test 9 (25-40 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 1 sand tempered residual sherd

Of all of the Lamar sites found during this survey, 9OC352 is the most likely to contain intact subsurface features, including structural remains, pit features, and possible burials. Yet, at the survey level we cannot conclusively state that intact deposits are present. Because the site seems to have good research possibilities we recommend that it is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 25. Photograph of Site 9OC352.

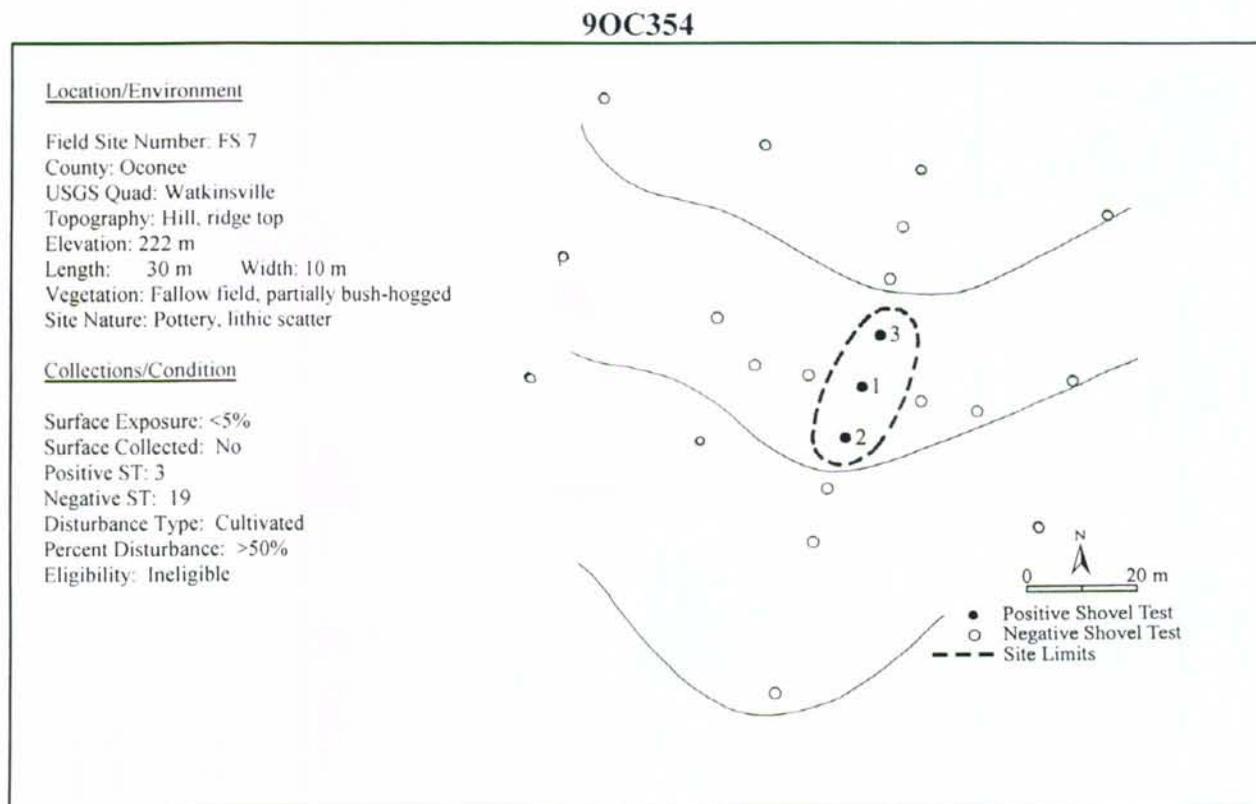


This site is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter (and one potsherd) located on an agriculturally terraced ridge nose overlooking Greenbrier Creek to the west. The current vegetation consists of immature hardwoods. Formerly this was a cotton field and agricultural activities have disturbed the deposits. The site measures approximately 40 x 60 m as defined by eight positive and 25 negative shovel tests. As shown in the site map the boundaries are well defined by the distribution of positive and negative tests.

Artifacts included in the collection are:

Shovel Test 1 (20-30 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake 1 chert early reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-10 cmbs)	1 quartz angular fragment
Shovel Test 4 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz early reduction flake fragment 1 sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 5 (0-20 cmbs)	1 chert late reduction flake fragment
Shovel Test 6 (0-15 cmbs)	1 quartz tertiary flake
Shovel Test 7 (0-20 cmbs)	1 quartz angular fragment
Shovel Test 8 (10-22 cmbs)	1 quartz biface thinning flake

Although no temporally diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered, an Archaic component may be present. 9OC353 is interpreted as a site that was occupied for a short duration. Due to the extent of disturbance caused by plowing and erosion, this site has low research potential. We recommend that it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

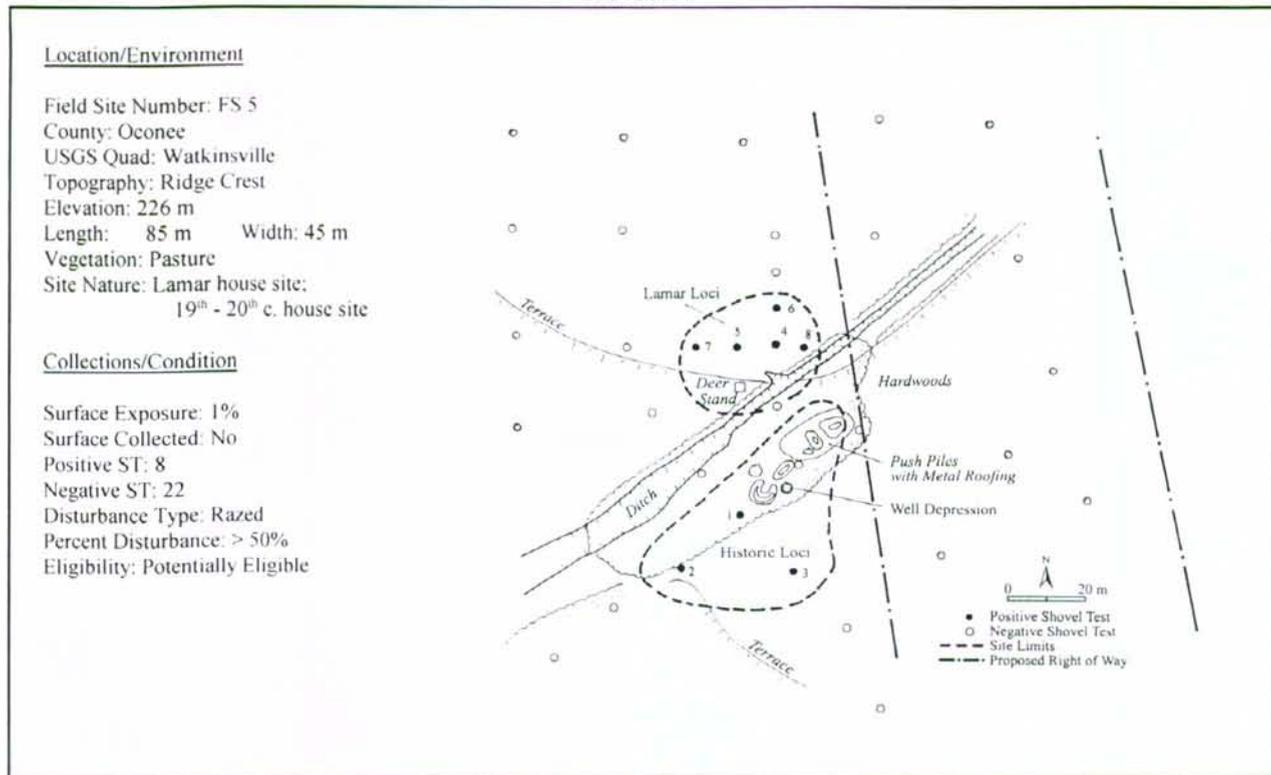


9OC354 is a prehistoric lithic and pottery scatter located on a hill slope a short distance south from 9OC355. The artifact assemblage includes two plain potsherds that tentatively date to the Mississippian (Lamar) period, and two metavolcanic artifacts that probably date to the Late Archaic period, when this raw material was widely used. As noted previously, upland late Lamar sites outnumber Woodland sites by a ratio of 4:1 in the project area. The site is in an overgrown field that had poor surface visibility. From the plowzone three shovel tests yielded the following items:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Shovel Test 1 (0-10 cmbs) | 1 plain sand tempered sherd (possible rim) |
| | 1 metavolcanic possible biface fragment |
| Shovel Test 2 (0-20 cmbs) | 1 sand tempered plain sherd |
| Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs) | 1 plain whiteware |
| | 1 metavolcanic tertiary flake |

As depicted on the site sketch map, the boundaries are well defined by multiple negative shovel tests surrounding the two positives. Also, the site occupies the crest of a small ridge, the most logical place for occupation. Due to plowing and erosion the site appears to have poor integrity and low research potential. Consequently we recommend that 9OC354 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

90C355



90C355 occupies the south-facing slope of a prominent hill in the northern part of the survey area. The site is located in an area between two diverging alignments of the proposed bypass (Figure 1). At the request of the Georgia Department of Transportation, we also surveyed this acreage. 90C355 is a multicomponent site dating to the late Mississippian (Lamar) period and nineteenth-twentieth centuries. The historic component consists of the bulldozed remains of a small house, probably a tenant house, that is depicted on early twentieth century maps, aerial photographs and the 1964 USGS topographic map. The 1938 aerial photograph shows that the long axis of the house was oriented northwest-southeast. Corrugated metal roofing, enameled metal pans and other artifacts are readily visible in a pushpile that is engulfed in a row of hardwoods. A possible filled-in well is also apparent. The Lamar component is about 35 m in diameter. It is in an old pasture north of the house site and separated from it by a large ditch/property line. Eight positive shovel tests were excavated on the site. Included in the artifact collection are:

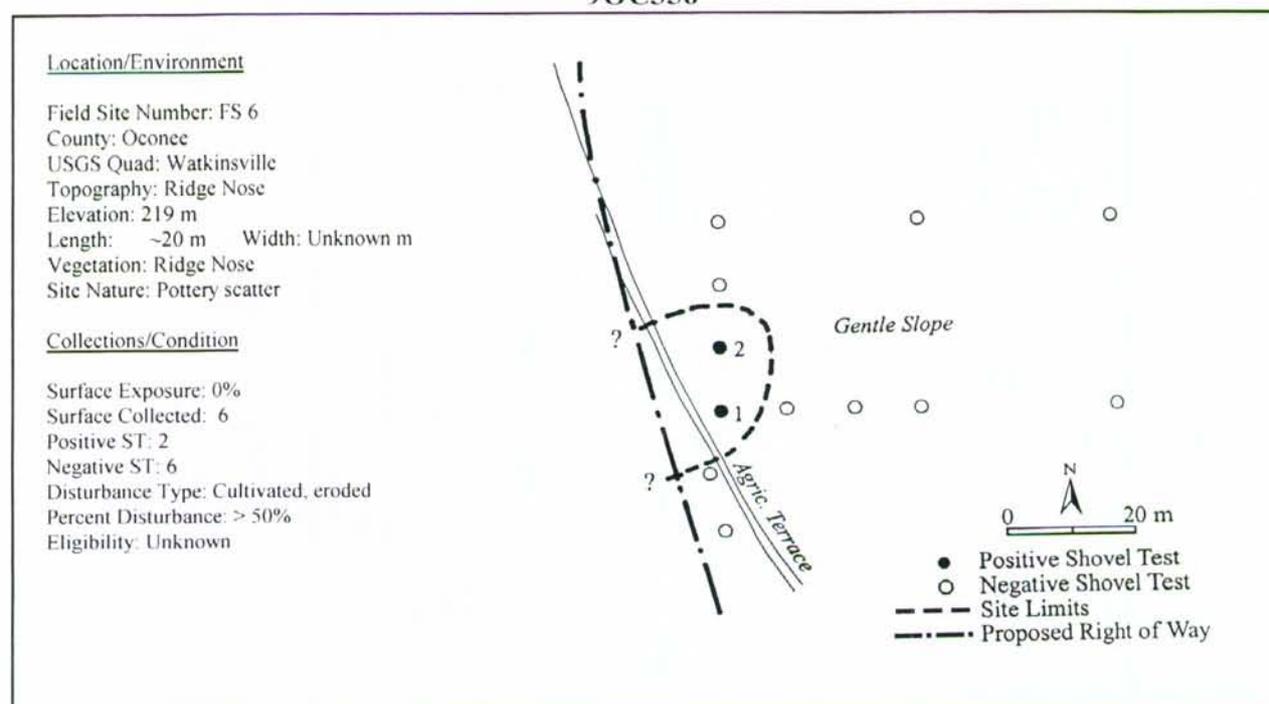
Shovel Test 1 (0-20 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 clear bottle glass fragment 4 aqua tint window glass fragments 1 milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment 1 wire nail
Shovel Test 2 (0-14 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 clear bottle glass fragments 1 aqua tint window glass fragment 1 wire fragment
Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 clear bottle glass fragments 1 brown bottle glass fragment 1 coal fragment 1 wire nail 2 wire fragments

Shovel Test 4 (0-28 cmbs)	1 Lamar tobacco pipe fragment 1 sand tempered Lamar incised sherd 1 sand tempered plain sherd 4 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 5 (0-18 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 6 (0-10 cmbs)	1 sand tempered unidentified decorated sherd
Shovel Test 7 (0-20 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd 2 sand tempered residual sherds
Shovel Test 8 (0-20 cmbs)	4 sand tempered plain sherds 2 sand tempered residual sherds

Of note is the lack of lithic debris associated with the Lamar component, a phenomenon that has been reported by other archeologists working on late Mississippian sites in the Oconee River Valley.

Based on the survey data we recommend that the historic component does not contribute to the site's eligibility to the NRHP: additional archeological investigations would be unlikely to yield significant new information about late nineteenth to early twentieth century lifeways. On the other hand, the prehistoric component is worthy of additional investigation. This almost certainly is a late Lamar (Bell phase) farmstead, and there is the possibility that intact subplowzone features are present. Archeological testing is recommended to determine if this portion of the site is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

90C356



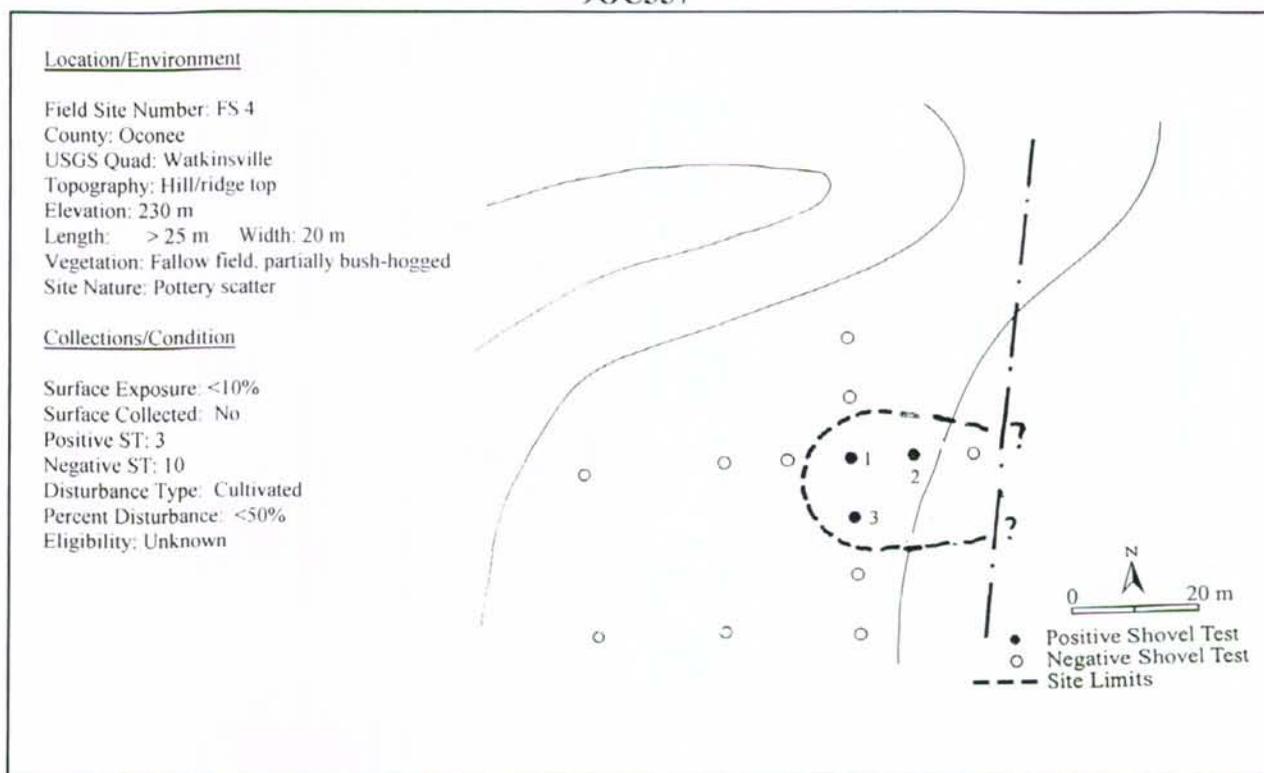
Site 9OC356 occupies a gently sloping ridge nose overlooking the floodplain of Greenbrier Creek to the west. This site might date to the late Lamar period, but the only artifacts consist of two very small plain potsherds. The current vegetation consists of secondary growth and briars, but formerly the site was in a plowed field as shown on old aerial photographs. An agricultural terrace extends across the site in a north-south direction. Shovel testing (two positive tests) established that the site is about 20 m long within the proposed right-of-way. It is likely that the site extends westward toward Greenbrier Creek outside the APE.

Shovel Test 1 (15-30 cmbs) 1 plain sand tempered sherd

Shovel Test 2 (0-10 cmbs) 1 plain sand tempered sherd

The survey data suggest that the portion of the site within the proposed right-of-way does not contribute to the site's eligibility to the NRHP. The eligibility of the remainder of the site, west of the proposed right-of-way, is unknown.

9OC357



9OC357 is a small site that probably dates to the late Mississippian period, located on a ridge in the northern portion of the survey area. The current vegetation consists of a fallow field that has been partially bush-hogged for deer hunters. The site was defined by three positive and ten negative shovel tests. There was no surface visibility. It is possible that the site extends eastward, outside of the proposed right-of-way.

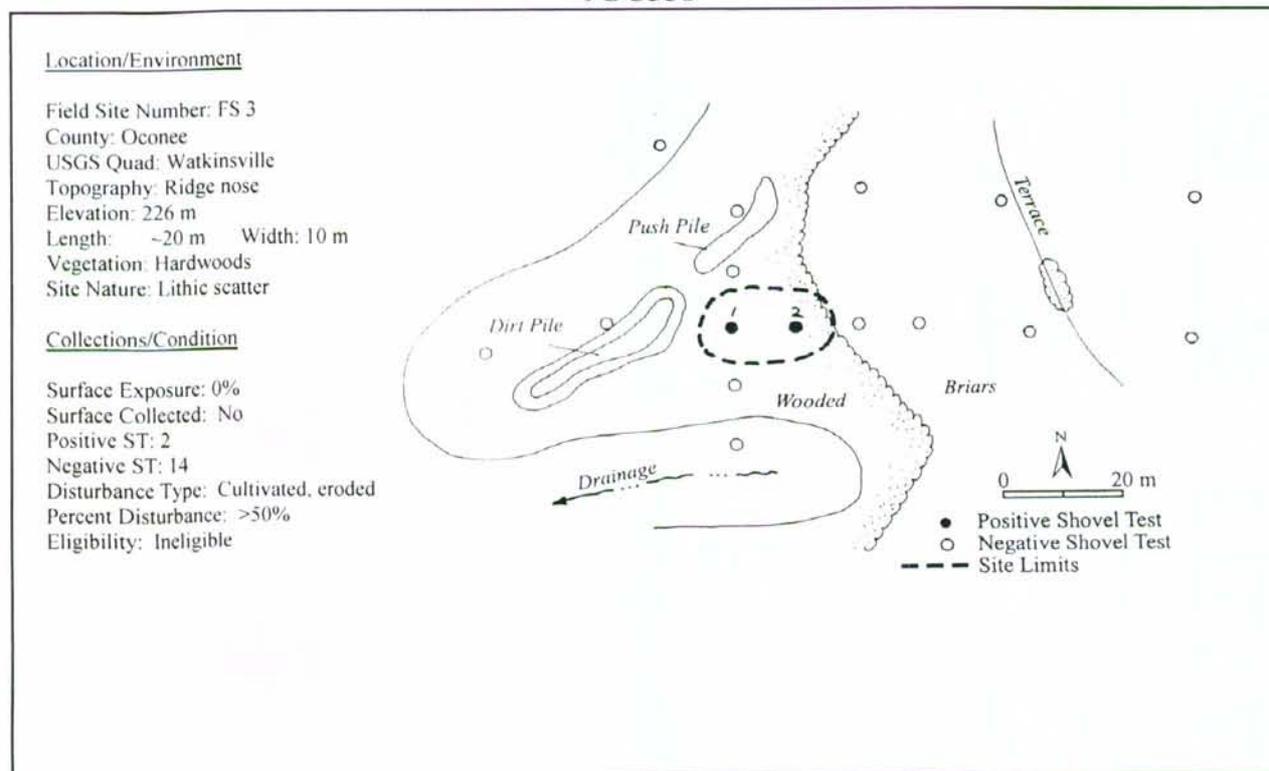
The artifacts, consisting of three potsherds, were recovered from the plowzone, a 23 cm layer of brownish sandy loam overlying red clay subsoil.

Shovel Test 1 (0-10 cmbs)	1	sand tempered residual sherd
Shovel Test 2 (0-15 cmbs)	1	sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 3 (0-18 cmbs)	1	sand tempered plain sherd

Although plain pottery could indicate a Woodland component, in the uplands of the project area, late Mississippian sites far outnumber earlier pottery sites. The sherds from 9OC357 were compared to Lamar incised sherds from some of the other sites found during the survey, and there was no notable differences in temper or other physical attributes besides surface treatment.

9OC357 has poor integrity due to extensive plowing. This, combined with low artifact density, suggests that the site has low research potential. We therefore recommend that the portion of the site within the APE does not contribute to the site's eligibility to the NRHP. For the portion that might extend outside of the proposed right-of-way the eligibility is unknown.

9OC358

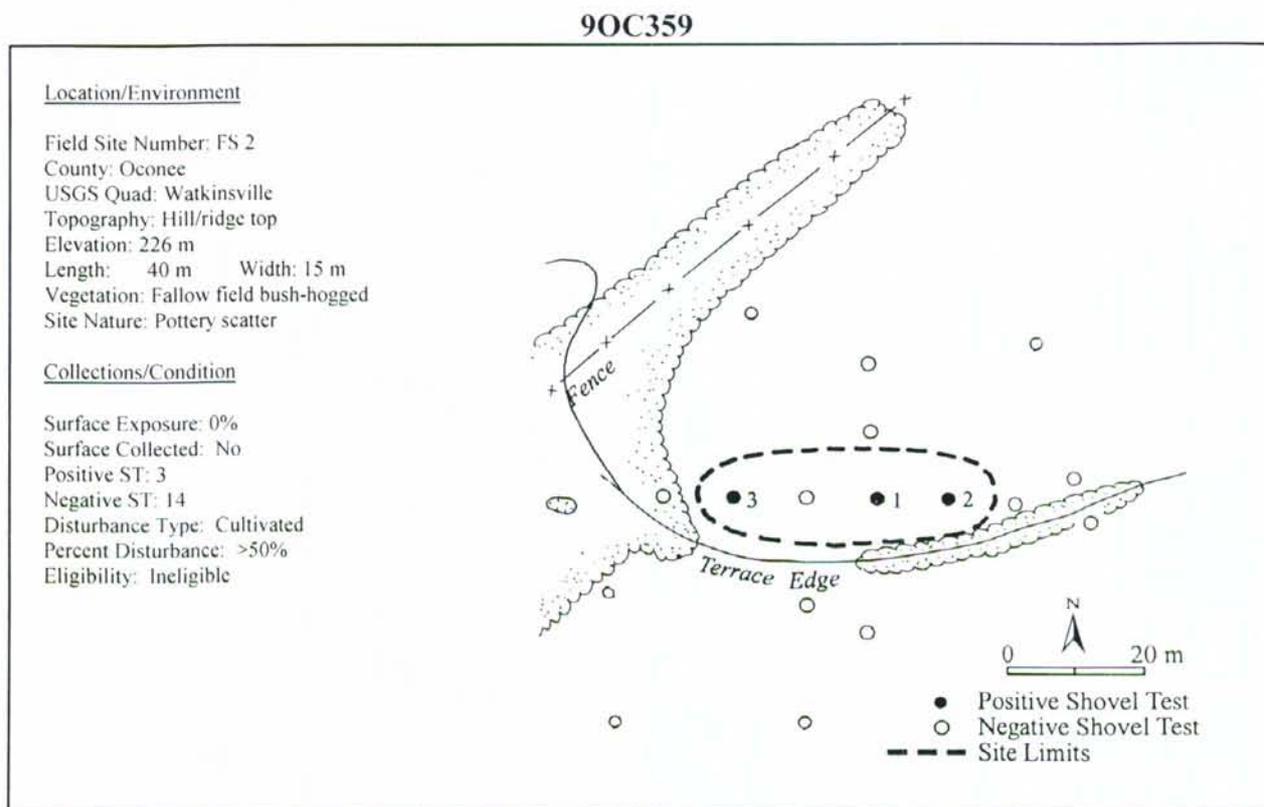


9OC358 is a very sparse prehistoric lithic scatter located on a small ridge nose adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Greenbrier Creek. Several springs flow into this tributary. The current vegetation consists of a secondary growth of hardwoods. The site has been severely disturbed by earthmoving equipment, plowing, and erosion. Several bulldozer push-piles are scattered along the

ridge crest. Only two shovel tests yielded artifacts, with the total collection consisting of two quartz flakes.

- Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs) 1 quartz biface thinning flake
- Shovel Test 2 (30-40 cmbs) 1 quartz late reduction flake fragment

As revealed on the site sketch map, the boundaries are well defined. The stream drainage defines a natural south boundary, while multiple negative shovel tests define the east, west and north boundaries. The site also occupies the crest of the ridge nose, the most favorable location for a site. Based on the survey results this site has low artifact density, poor integrity and low research potential. We therefore recommend that this site is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

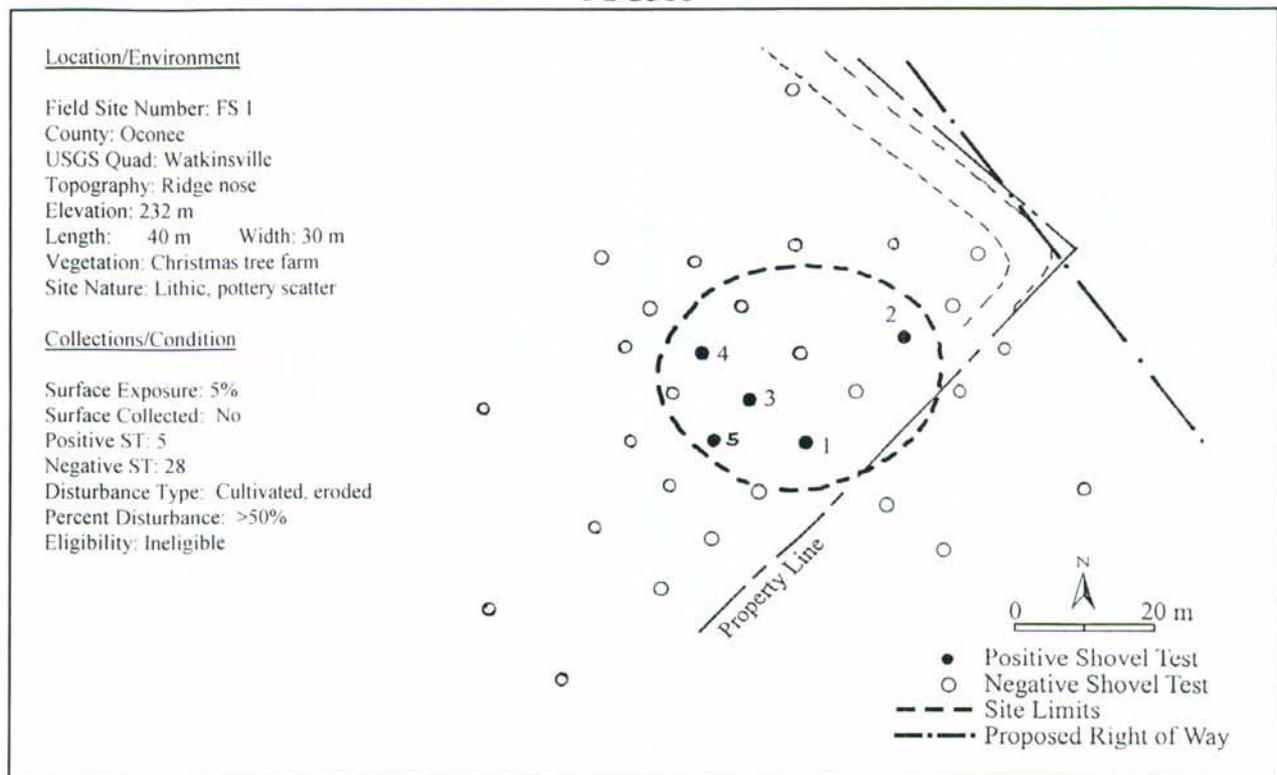


90C359 is located in an overgrown field near the northern terminus of the survey area. Although the artifacts consist of two plain potsherds, which are not the best temporal markers, most likely this is a late Mississippian period (Lamar) site. As noted several times in the preceding pages, late Lamar sites outnumber their Woodland predecessors by a nearly 4:1 ratio in the uplands of the Oconee River Valley. 90C359 was discovered by shovel testing an agriculturally terraced ridge. As determined from three positive and 14 negative shovel tests, the site is 40 m long and about 15 m wide. The fact that the positive shovel tests are aligned with an agricultural terrace suggests that the artifacts were redeposited from uphill. All artifacts were found in the plowzone, a brownish sandy loam that was 10 - 22 cm deep. Beneath this was reddish sandy clay and red clay subsoil. The following artifacts were recovered:

Shovel Test 1 (0-10 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 2 (0-22 cmbs)	2 quartz late reduction flake fragments 3 sand tempered plain sherds
Shovel Test 3 (0-15 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd

The site was adequately defined during the survey and is encircled by numerous negative shovel tests. Because of its poor integrity and low artifact density, 9OC359 has poor research potential. Consequently, we recommend that the site is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

9OC360



9OC360 is a late prehistoric site located in the northernmost portion of the survey corridor. The site is in the corner of a Christmas tree farm, but formerly this was a plowed and terraced cotton field. The site measures approximately 40 x 30 on the basis of five positive shovel tests. The site was originally defined by a cruciform pattern of shovel tests (four were positive) centering on Shovel Test 3. We returned to the site to excavate additional shovel tests on a 10 m grid in order to assess the site's research potential. Ultimately, a total of five positive tests and 28 negative shovel tests were excavated. As depicted on the sketch map above, the site limits are well defined by multiple negative shovel tests. There was also some surface visibility in an old field southeast of the site and in the dirt field road that approached the site from the northwest.

In general, the soil stratigraphy consisted of 18 - 26 cm of brown sandy loam (plowzone) overlying red clay subsoil. Seven artifacts were recovered:

Shovel Test 1 (0-18cmbs)	1 chert tertiary flake 1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 2 (0-26 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 3 (0-10 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel Test 4 (0-15 cmbs)	1 sand tempered plain sherd
Shovel test 5 (0-20 cmbs)	2 sand tempered plain sherds

Although the sherds are undecorated, the paste is consistent with the type Lamar Plain (Williams and Thompson 1999:71) and with various Lamar Incised sherds found on other sites during this survey. Also, in the uplands of the Oconee River Valley, Woodland sites are comparatively rare. Locally, plain pottery predominated during the Bell Phase (ca. A.D. 1580 - 1670), along with Lamar fine incised wares (Williams 1990).

The low artifact density on 9OC360 indicates that the site was occupied for a brief time, and it has been disturbed by agricultural activities. It is unlikely that subplowzone features have survived on this site. Because of low research potential we recommend that 9OC360 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Lea-Price Cemetery

The Lea-Price Cemetery is located in Farmington on the property of Dale Rowden at the southern terminus of the survey corridor. It is about 20 m (60 ft) east of the proposed right-of-way. Although the actual graves are outside the proposed right-of-way, a legal description of a half-acre cemetery tract places the western boundary about 5 m (15 ft) from the proposed right-of-way (Figure 26). Because this was so close to the Area of Potential Effect, we recorded the cemetery as a cultural resource.

The cemetery is surrounded by a cast-iron fence and contains at least 14 graves marked with marble monuments or field stones. Burials occurred from 1851 - 1907. The inscriptions were recorded in a 1992 book on Oconee County cemeteries:

Lea, Eugenie Price; b. 4 Nov 1843; d. 21 Oct 1867; wife of J.W. Lea; Another link is broken in our household band, but a chain is forming in a better land

Lea, Eva E.; b. 15 Oct 1867; d. 5 Nov 1867; daughter of J.W. Lea and E.P. Lea

Lea, James W.; b. 14 July 1836; d. 1 May 1907; Dearest father thou hast left us here, Thy loss we deeply feel but tis God that has bereft us He can all our sorrows heal

Price, Addison L.; b. 28 Sept 1875; d. 28 Oct 1875; son of W.P. Price and Sallie Price; Gone so soon

Price, Anna C.; b. 3 Apr 1851; d. 10 Nov 1851

Price, Cornelia J.; b. 20 May 1852; d. 12 Sept 1853

Price, Dr. J.A.; b. 10 Jan 1816; d. 6 Jan 1894; An amiable Father here lies at rest, as ever God with his image best - the friend of man, the friend of truth, the friend of age, the guide of youth; Dear parents tho we miss you much, we know you rest with God; (both parents are on one nice tall marble monument)

Price, Martha J.; b. 7 Feb 1819; d. 15 Nov 1901; As a wife devoted, as a mother affectionate, as a friend, ever kind and true

Price, Martha E.; b. 18 Dec 1856; d. 19 July 1861; daughter of Dr. J.A. Price and M.J. Price; Another little angel before the heavenly throne

Price, Mary Emma; b. 20 Apr 1842; d. 1 June 1855; She was lovely and we loved her much

There are four other graves in this cemetery marked only with a rock at the head and foot (Clarke-Oconee Genealogical Society 1994:92-93).

The epitaphs reflect the high mortality rates for infants, children, and women of child-bearing age during the nineteenth century. It appears that 24 yr old Eugenie Price Lea died of complications from childbirth, followed two weeks later her newborn daughter. Tragic losses also occurred in the Price household, with infants and children dying in 1851, 1853, 1855 and 1861.

Research indicates that Dr. James A. Price was the owner of a large plantation (Sharp 1996). He owned 34 slaves in 1860, and 778 acres of "river and swampland," probably on the Apalachee River at Price's Mill shoals, west of Farmington. After the Civil War he employed 11 tenant families to work the land. Deed research at the Oconee County courthouse indicates that the Price "homeplace" is the plantation-plain structure located about 240 m (800 ft) east of the cemetery. In 1904, the executors of Dr. Price's estate auctioned the 60 acre property to Mrs. Mary Cox. However, in this transaction they reserved a "half acre measured from the center of the present grave yard, and a right-of-way to and from the same" (Oconee County Deed Book F:257).

Little is known about James W. Lea, other than he was a judge in 1896.

On April 4, 2006 we visited the cemetery and determined that some of the grave markers have been disturbed. For example, the "nice tall marble monument" for the Price's has been toppled, and it appears that some of the foot stones have been broken or pulled out of the ground.

We also tried to probe for additional, unmarked, graves outside the fenced boundaries of the cemetery, within the half acre tract mentioned in the deed. It is possible that slave burials could be

associated with the plantation owner's graveyard. Unfortunately, the clayey soil in the pasture surrounding the graveyard was extremely dry, and impossible to probe. We ended the investigation by preparing a sketch map and taking a few photographs of the graveyard and the plantation house to the east, on the north side of Freeman Creek Road.

Concerning significance, the Lea-Price Cemetery is clearly associated with the plantation-plain house, which is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Thus, the cemetery could be considered as a contributing resource, making it NRHP eligible as well. However, we conclude that the cemetery (physical and legal boundaries) is just outside the proposed right-of-way. It therefore appears that road construction will not affect the cemetery, provided that the alignment does not shift to the east.

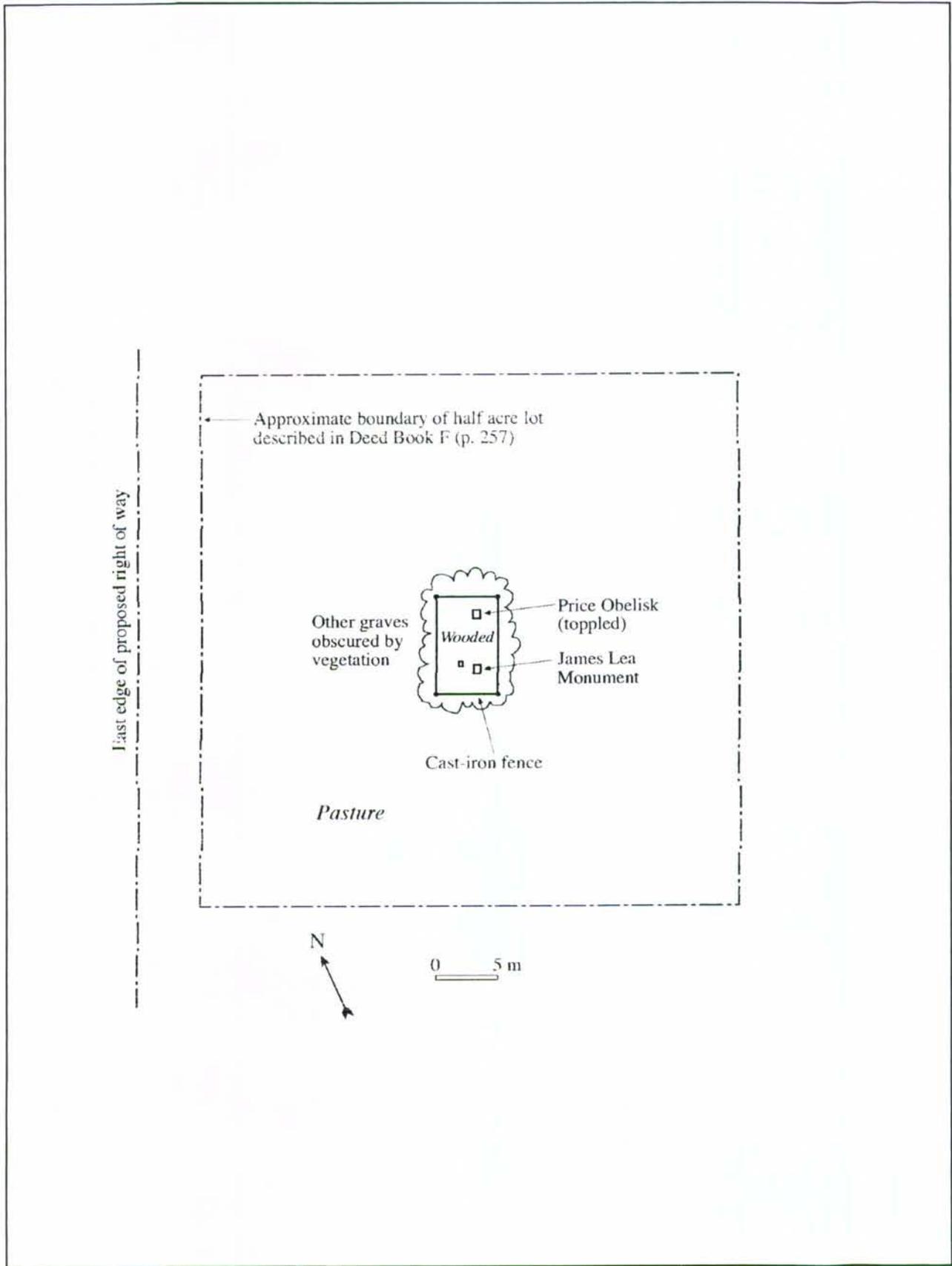


Figure 26. Sketch Map of the Lea-Price Cemetery.



Figure 27. Photograph of Headstones in the Lea-Price Cemetery.



Figure 28. Photograph of the Price-Cox House, East of the Cemetery.

Occurrences

Four artifact occurrences (isolated artifacts, or artifacts that were found in highly disturbed contexts) were recorded during the survey. Refer to Figure 1 for precise locations.

Occurrence 1 is located on the west side of US 441, just north of the city limits of Farmington. Two artifacts, a tertiary quartz flake and a fragment of amethyst-colored bottle glass, were found in a recently bulldozed area next to a field road. Six negative shovel tests were excavated near the surface artifacts.

Occurrence 2 is located on the east side of Old Farmington Road, within the proposed new right-of-way for the realignment of Old Farmington Road and the proposed bypass. One sand tempered plain potsherd was found in a shovel test next to the road. Five negative shovel tests were excavated on either side of the positive shovel test.

Occurrence 3 was recorded on a heavily eroded and terraced hill slope at the southwest edge of site 9OC312, which was documented by Lisa O'Steen (2006). A sand tempered plain sherd (Mississippian?) and an eroded grit tempered sherd were found in a shovel test. Seven negative shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive test. Finally,

Occurrence 4 was recorded at the northwest edge of 9OC312, also on an eroded and agriculturally terraced hill slope. Two small quartz flakes were found in a field road and a shovel test produced a sand tempered residual sherd from the plowzone. Nine negative shovel tests were excavated nearby. Occurrences 3 and 4 are believed to have been redeposited from 9OC312 due to plowing and slope wash. No additional work is recommended at any of the occurrence locations.

Summary and Recommendations

The archeological survey of the latest proposed route of the Bishop Bypass encountered 40 previously unreported archeological sites, three previously documented sites, a cemetery, and four artifact occurrences. The overall site density is much higher than recorded during an earlier survey of an alternative alignment of the bypass, but is consistent with other surveys in southern Oconee County, Georgia. Also contributing to the high site density, much of the proposed route of the bypass is very close to Greenbrier Creek, crossing many "high probability" landforms overlooking the creek or its spring-fed tributaries. Relatively level, slightly elevated landforms and proximity to water are major determinants for site locations in the Georgia Piedmont.

Typical of upland portions of the Oconee River Valley, the dominant site type is a relatively small scatter of late Mississippian (Lamar) pottery. The survey reinforces the idea that the Lamar settlement pushed into the uplands along smaller streams after initial Spanish contact in A.D. 1540. This may represent a breakdown of the social hierarchy, with people moving away from ceremonial centers like the mound sites at Scull Shoals, Dyar, Shinholser, etc., or it may represent an influx of "refugees" from neighboring chiefdoms that fissioned after Spanish contact. Upland settlement abruptly terminated in the late 1600s, coinciding with the sudden upsurge in slave-raiding sponsored by the English colonies and population movement to more stable areas (leading to the formation of entities like the Creek Confederacy and other coalescent societies).

Previous archeological excavations have demonstrated that most of the upland Lamar sites functioned as upland farmsteads containing large circular houses, small rectangular structures, and features such as trash pits and human burials. Intact subsurface features have been recorded on sites that were extensively plowed during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Yet, at the survey level, it is difficult to objectively assess the integrity and research potential of these sites, particularly those with comparatively few artifacts. Secondary testing is usually needed to determine if intact features exist beneath the plowzone. The option of excavating a single 1 x 1 m unit during the survey phase would yield a sample of artifacts, but encountering an intact feature with a 1 x 1 would rely mainly on luck (to illustrate this point, if 1 x 1 m test pits were dug at each 10 m grid point on the Lamar site illustrated on page 9 of this report, none of the 15 tests would intercept a feature. And this upland farmstead had overlapping, i.e. rebuilt, structures indicating that the site was occupied for a couple of generations).

Secondary testing should include the formal gridding of these sites, excavating 50 x 50 cm shovel tests at 10 m intervals, plotting artifact densities, and excavating 2 x 2 m test pits in areas with the greatest artifact densities (often the higher density indicates the proximity of midden-filled Lamar pits that have been truncated by plowing). No fewer than four 2 x 2 m tests should be excavated on these possible farmstead sites to determine if subplowzone features are present.

We recommend that 36 of the sites are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, or portions of those sites within the APE do not contribute to NRHP eligibility because of poor integrity and low research potential. Conversely, we recommend that seven of the sites (9OC312, 9OC333, 9OC334, 9OC341, 9OC342, 9OC352 and 9OC355) may have research

value, i.e., they are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, but additional archeological study (Phase II testing) is needed to determine if they are significant. Finally, the Lea-Price cemetery is located immediately adjacent to the proposed right-of-way for the bypass. It is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its association with the historically significant Price-Cox house. Unless the proposed right-of-way is shifted to the east, closer to the cemetery, no additional study appears to be necessary.

Concerning the sites recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP, no further study is warranted.

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Appendix A
Site Forms

(Arranged Geographically from South to North)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C321

Institutional Site Number: FS 17 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0274956 UTM North: 3740011

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 100+ meters Width: 50 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

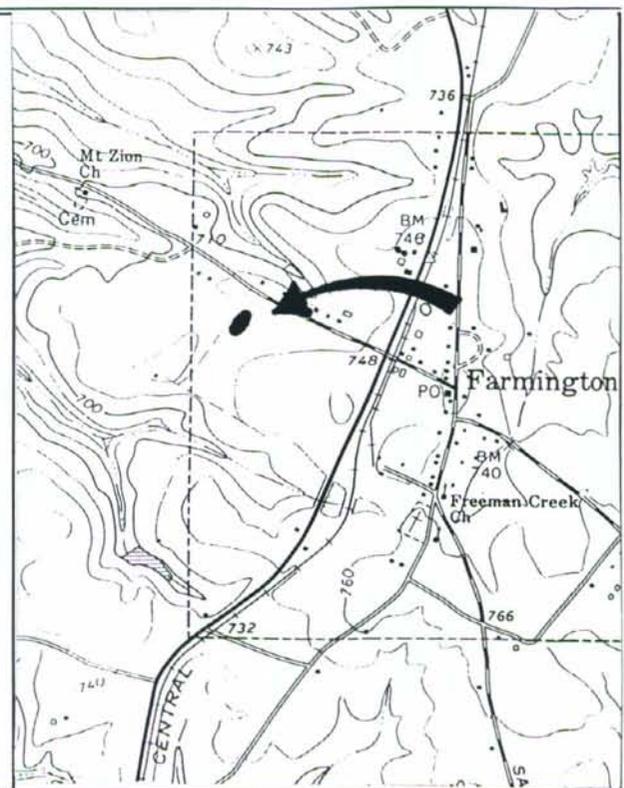
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter, historic artifact scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Drainage head

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture, now yard

Additional Information: This site is located in Farmington at the southern end of the survey corridor. The artifacts include five prehistoric (Lamar) sherds, a few lithic flakes and a few pieces of late 19th-20th century artifacts. Due to extensive plow disturbance the site has poor research potential.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C321

Institutional Site Number: FS 17

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/4/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 5 sherds, 2 chert flakes; 1 slate fragment, 1 bottle glass, 1 window glass

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar; Historic

Phases: Bell(?); late 19th - early 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C322

Institutional Site Number: FS 21 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0274884 UTM North: 3740156

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: >15 meters Width: >15 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

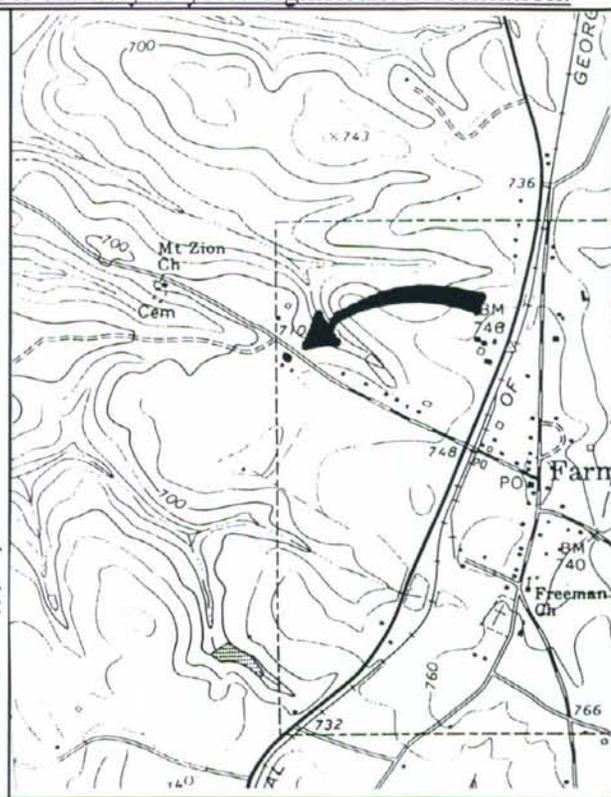
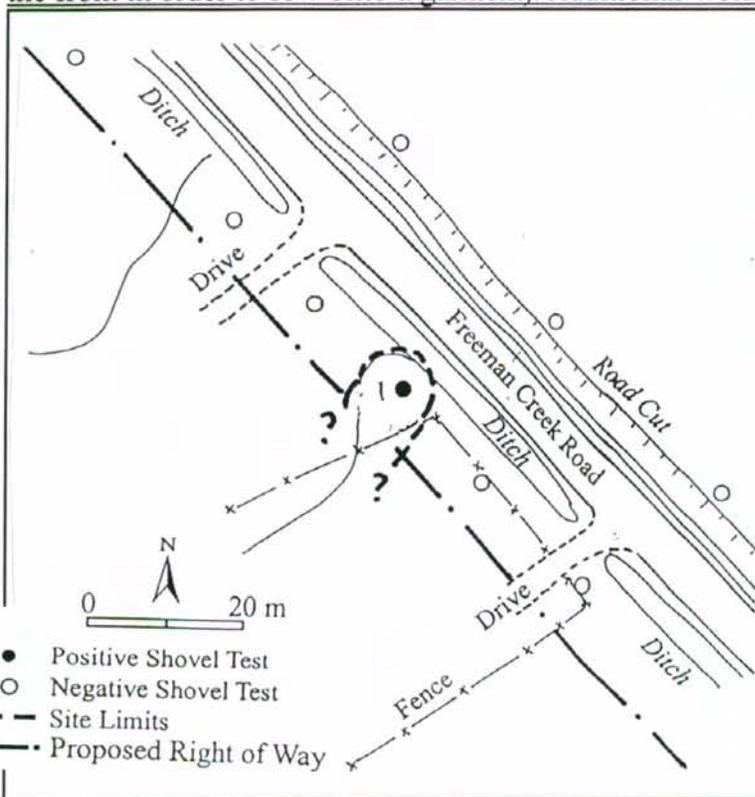
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Historic artifact scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Yard

Additional Information: This historic artifact scatter is located on the south side of Freemans Creek Road. This may have been a roadside dump because no houses are depicted nearby on old maps. Bottle glass fragments dominate the collection from the single positive shovel tests. The most unusual artifact is the front of a Civil War button (Union Navy) that has been reused (two holes were punched through the front in order to sew onto a garment). Additional work is unlikely to yield significant information.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 900322

Institutional Site Number: FS 21

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/6/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 Civil War Federal Navy button, 6 whiteware, 32 bottle glass

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: Late 19th - 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C323

Institutional Site Number: 18 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275042 UTM North: 3740029

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 115 meters Width: 70 meters Elevation: + - 222 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

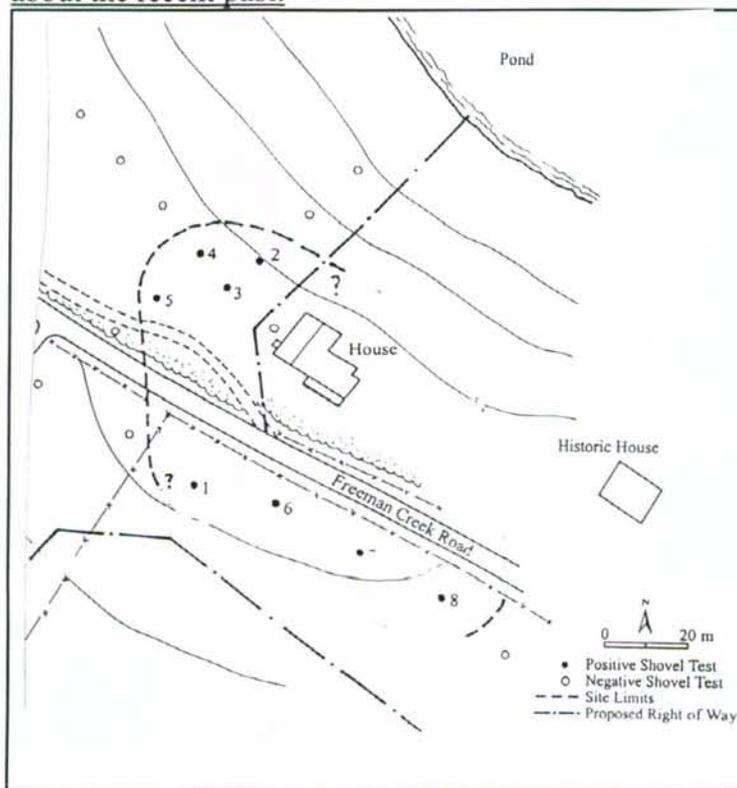
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Late 19th-early 20th c. house site

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Upland flat

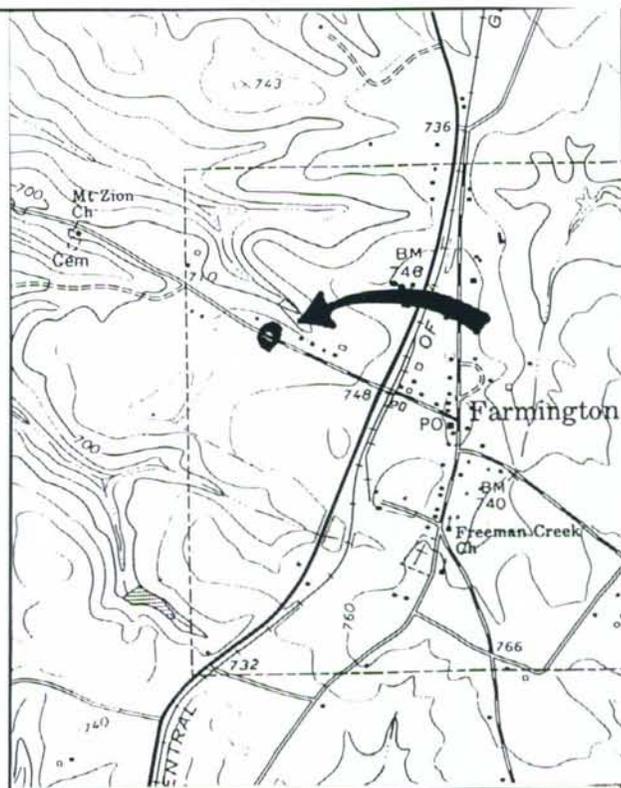
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pine trees

Additional Information: This is a probably tenant house site located on the north side of Freemans Creek Road. A row of houses formerly stood here. They probably were associated with an old plantation "T" house located immediately to the east. Although delapidated, parts of the house and the chimney are still standing. Additional work is not likely to yield significant archeological information about the recent past.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C323

Institutional Site Number: FS 18

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/4/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 19 bottle glass, 2 slate fragments, 1 wire fragment

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: 19th-20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C324

Institutional Site Number: FS 22 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275115 UTM North: 3739990

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 130 meters Width: 30+ meters Elevation: + - 226 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

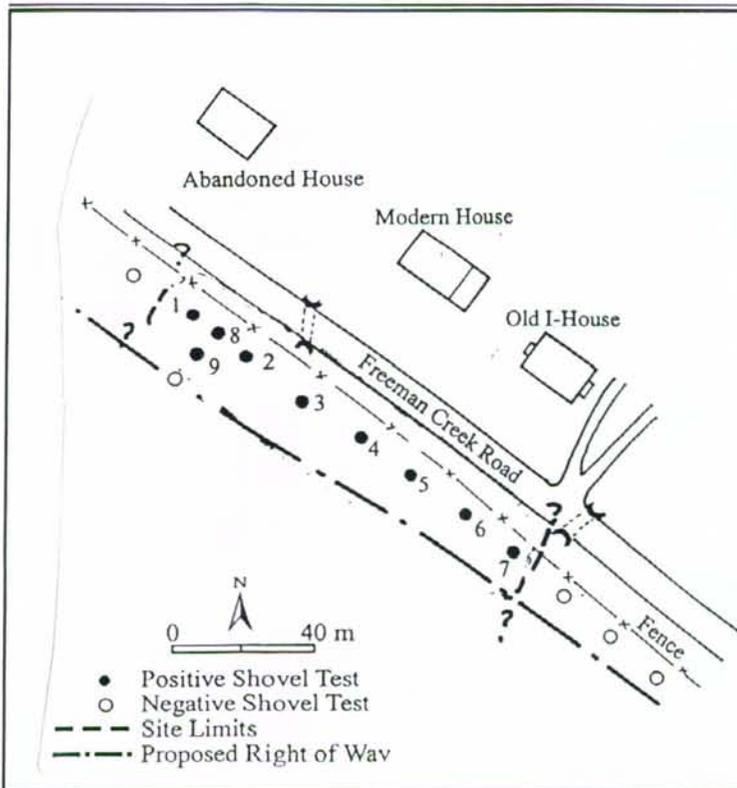
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter; historic artifact scatter.

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Upland flat

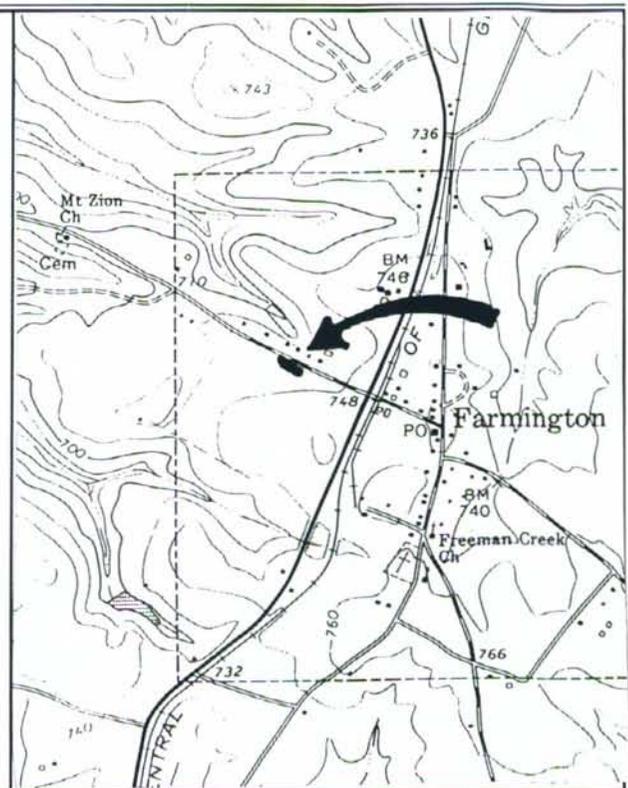
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: Site includes a Late Archaic point, a few Lamar sherds and a scatter of late 19th - 20th c. artifacts associated with a row of houses that stood on the north side of Freemans Creek Road. Site has little research potential.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C324

Institutional Site Number: FS 22

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/6/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 quartz flake; 1 metavolcanic stemmed PP/K, 3 sherds, 5 bottle glass, 3 whiteware, 3 metal, 1 stoneware, 4 coal fragments, 1 window glass,

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late Archaic; Lamar; Historic

Phases: Savannah River; Bell; 19th - 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C325

Institutional Site Number: FS 19 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275603 UTM North: 3740575

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 140 meters Width: 35 meters Elevation: + - 224 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

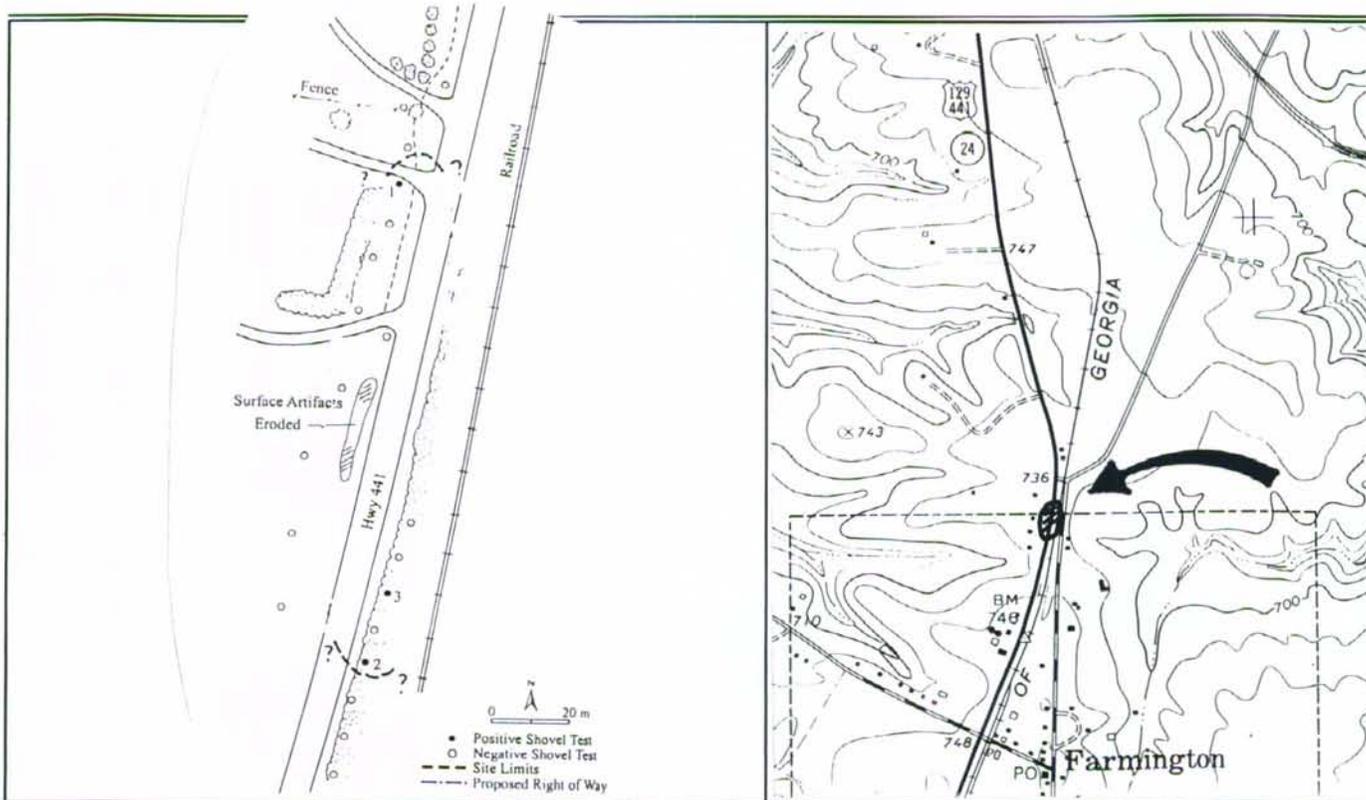
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): upland flat

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Scrub and grasses

Additional Information: This is a low density, highly disturbed lithic scatter that is bisected by US 441. A few flakes were found in exposed surface areas, and three positive shovel tests were excavated. No additional work is recommended.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C325

Institutional Site Number: FS 19

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/5/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 quartz flakes, 2 chert flakes, 1 chert Early Archaic end scraper, 1 quartz PP/K fragment

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Early Archaic

Phases: Unknown Early Archaic

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C326

Institutional Site Number: FS 20 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275651 UTM North: 3740822

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 120 meters Width: 43 meters Elevation: + - 224 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

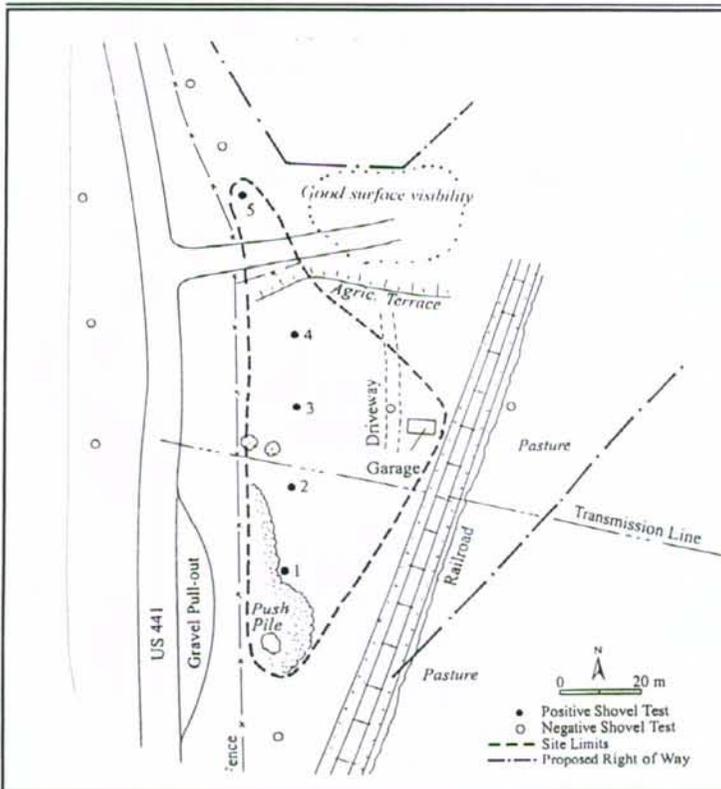
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): _____ House/farmstead

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top

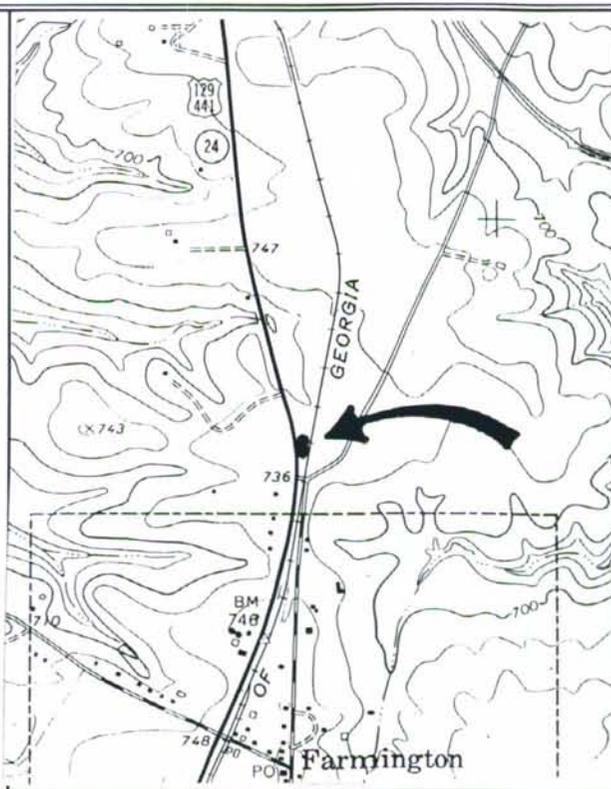
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Scrub and dense briars

Additional Information: Site consists of a 20th c house and outbuildings between US 441 and Old Farmington Road. Site is too recent to have archeological significance.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 900326

Institutional Site Number: FS 20

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/5 and 9/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 wire nail, 1 coal fragment, 8 bottle glass, 1 window glass, 1 rubber fragment, 1 milk glass, 2 ud metal

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: 20th century

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C327

Institutional Site Number: FS 23 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275842 UTM North: 3741036

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ~115 meters Width: ~50 meters Elevation: + - ~226 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

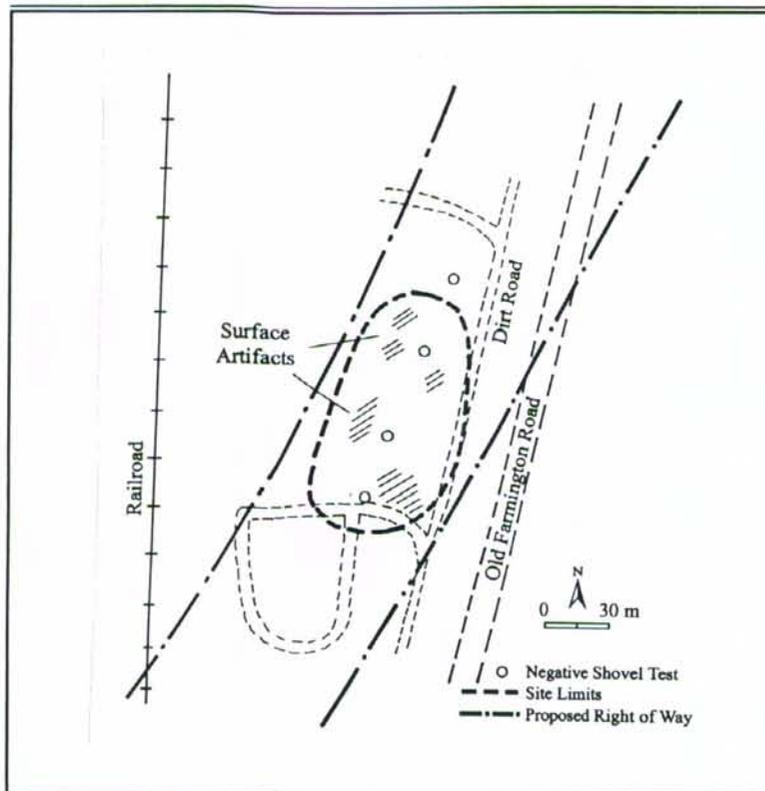
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

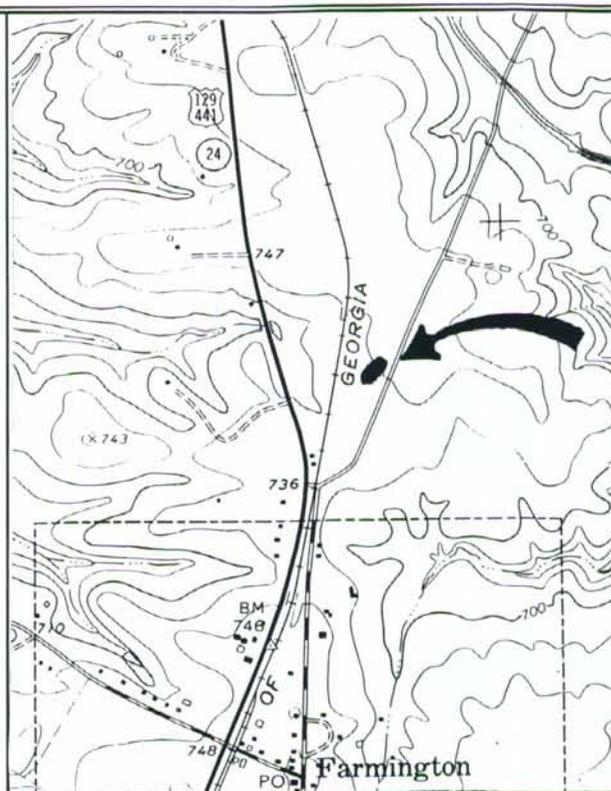
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Sparse grass and low shrubs. Good surface visibility.

Additional Information: This is a destroyed late Lamar site located north of Farmington in a former wood yard next to the railroad tracks. Subsoil is at the surface.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C327

Institutional Site Number: FS 23

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/9/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 14 sherds

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

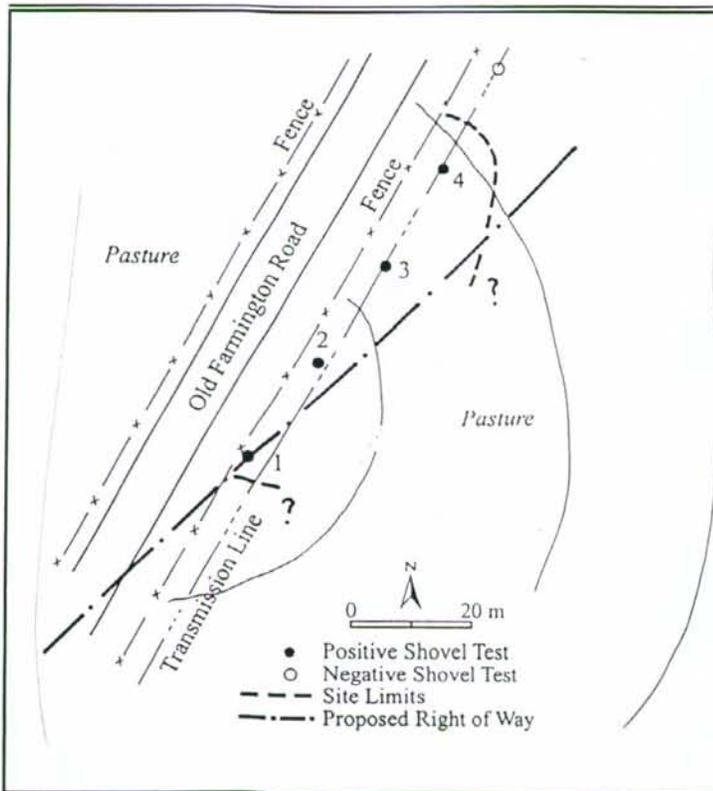
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

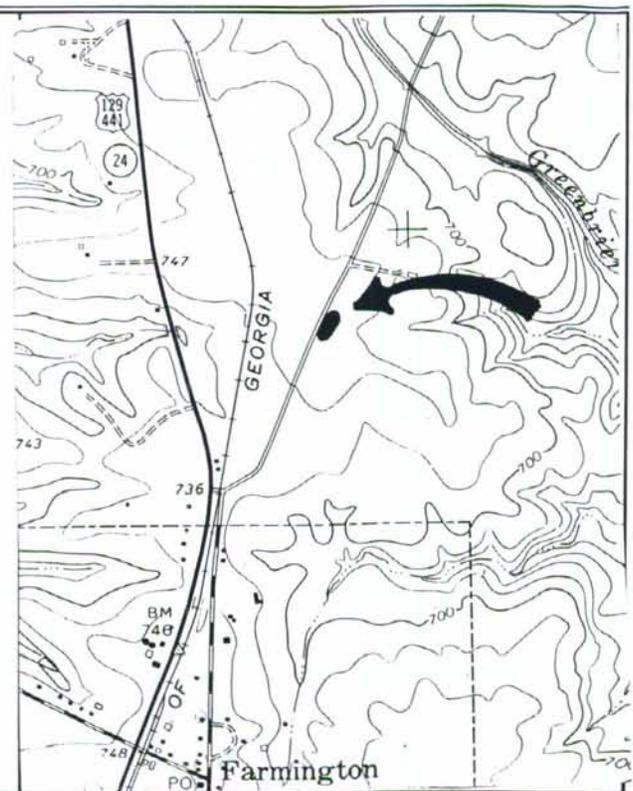
Official Site Number: 90C328

Institutional Site Number: FS 24 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275955 UTM North: 3741110
 Owner: _____ Address: _____
 Site Length: 70 meters Width: 25 meters Elevation: + - 226 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
 Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
 Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): _____ House/farmstead
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top
 Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture
 Additional Information: This is a late 19th to early 20th c. artifact scatter located on the east side of Old Farmington Road. Site is too recent to have archeological significance.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 328

Institutional Site Number: FS 24

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/9/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 quartz flake, 21 bottle glass, 6 window glass, 2 stoneware, 1 ironstone, 5
whiteware, 1 iron plate, 1 milk glass, 1 grommet, 2 nails, 2 metal, 1 aluminum, 1 slate

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: Late 19th to early 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C329

Institutional Site Number: FS 25 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276043 UTM North: 3741279

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 100 meters Width: 50 meters Elevation: + - 226 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

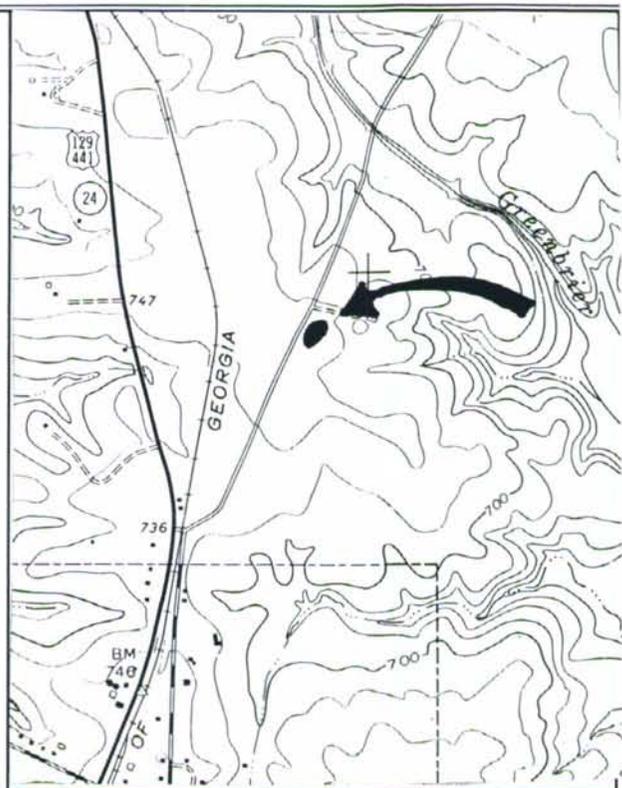
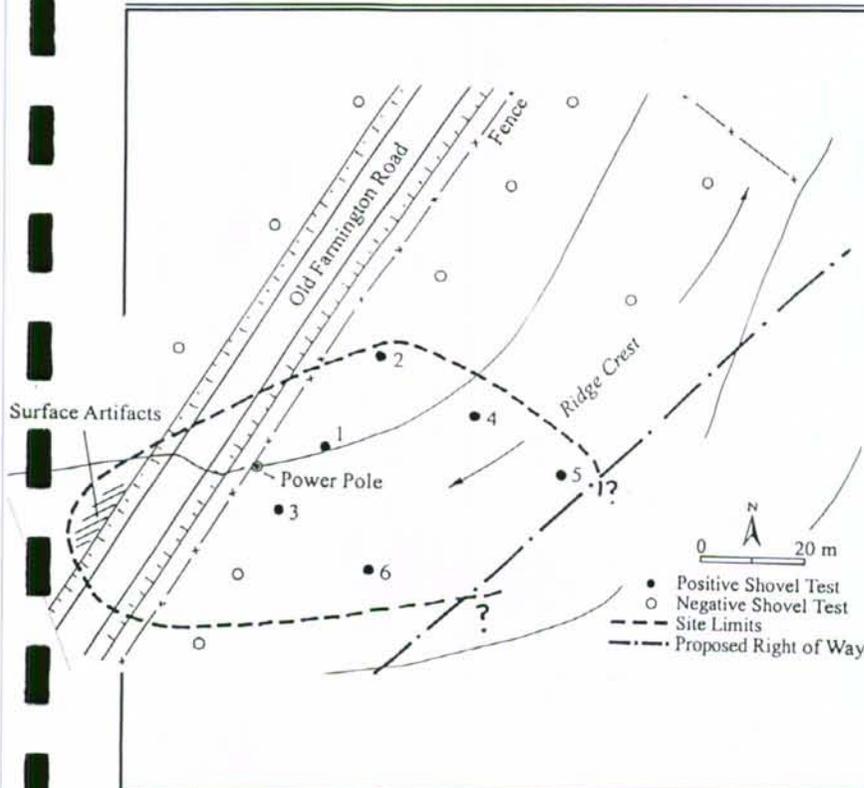
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter; historic artifact scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: Site consists primarily of a scatter of late 19th - early 20th c. artifacts. A few quartz flakes and two prehistoric potsherds were also recovered. Plowing and erosion have disturbed the site. Additional work is unlikely to yield significant information.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C329

Institutional Site Number: FS 25

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/9/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 9 quartz flakes, 1 quartz biface fragment, 1 chert flake, 2 sherds, 10 window glass, 3 bottle glass, 2 nails

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar; Historic

Phases: Bell(?); Late 19th - early 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C330

Institutional Site Number: FS 26 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276170 UTM North: 3741408
 Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 130 meters Width: 85 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

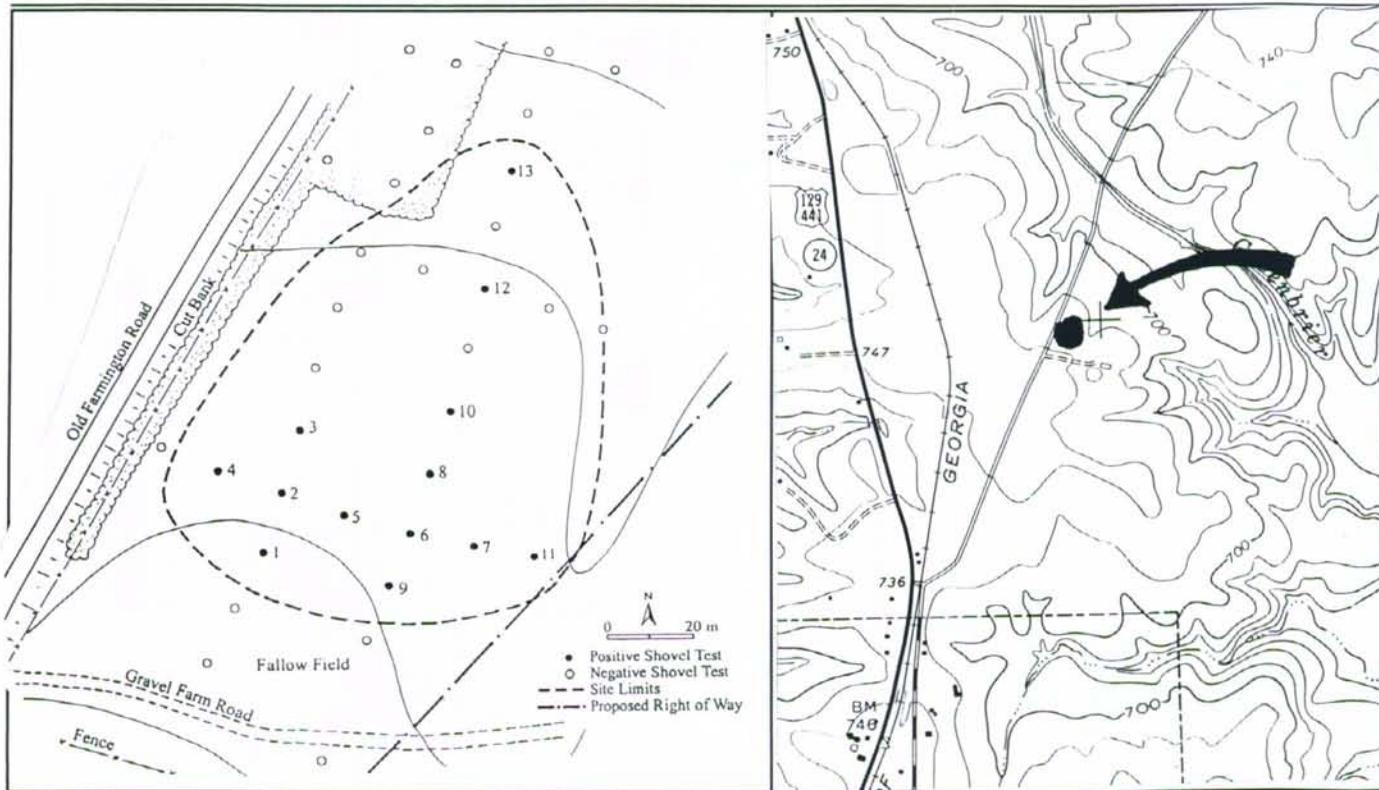
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter; historic house/farmstead

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridgetop

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Fallow field

Additional Information: Historic component is part of a late 19th to early 20th c. farmstead shown on old maps and aerial photos. Prehistoric artifacts consist of three quartz flakes. Neither component has good research potential.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
 (Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C330

Institutional Site Number: FS 26

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/9 and 10/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 quartz flakes, 31 bottle glass, 2 brick fragments, 4 nails, 4 whiteware, 2 window glass, 1 milk glass, 4 unidentified nails, 1 unidentified bone, 2 sheet copper, 3 unidentified metal, 1 ironstone fragment, 2 porcelain fragments, 1 flat glass, 2 unidentified glass, 1 stoneware

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Unknown prehistoric; historic

Phases: Unknown prehistoric; late 19th to early 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 331

Institutional Site Number: FS 27 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276103 UTM North: 3741492

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ~55 meters Width: ~35 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

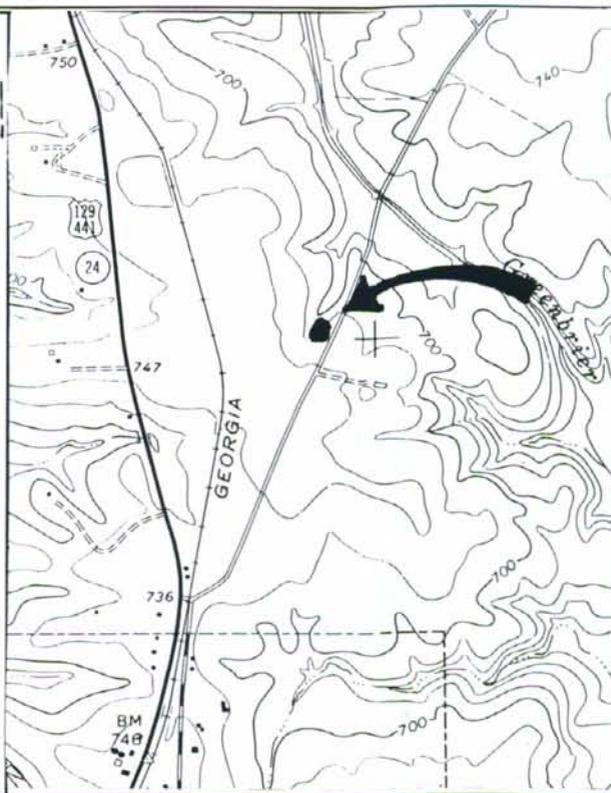
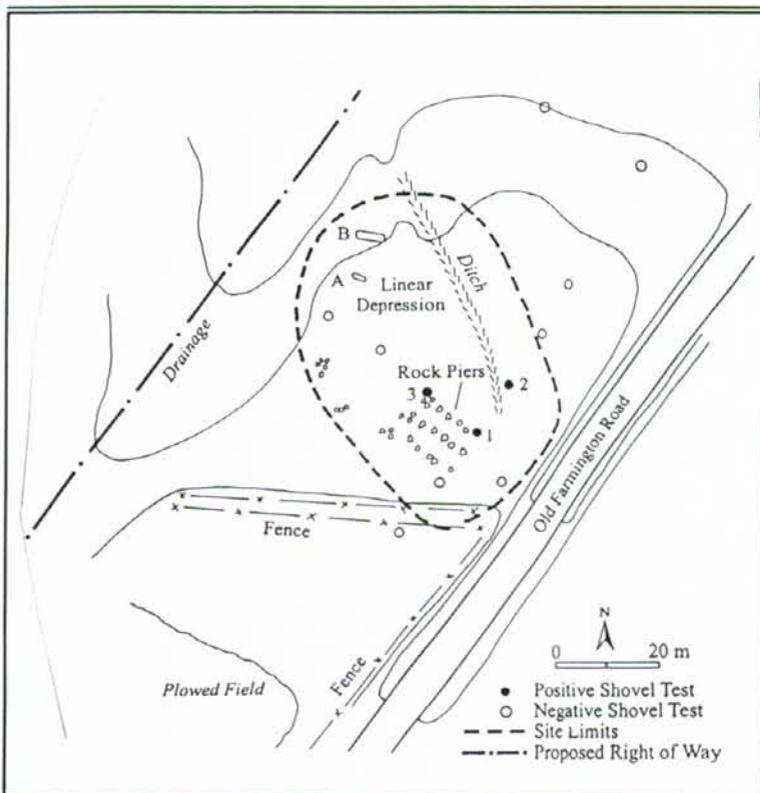
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): _____ Church or school? _____

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Hardwoods

Additional Information: Site is characterized by about 20 rock piers arranged in three rows. No sign of a chimney is present, suggesting that the structure was not a house.



State Site Number: 90C 331

Institutional Site Number: FS 27

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/10/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 6 window glass, 1 brick fragment, 2 nails

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: Late 19th - 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C332

Institutional Site Number: FS 28 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276185 UTM North: 3741543

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 2 meters Width: 1.2 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

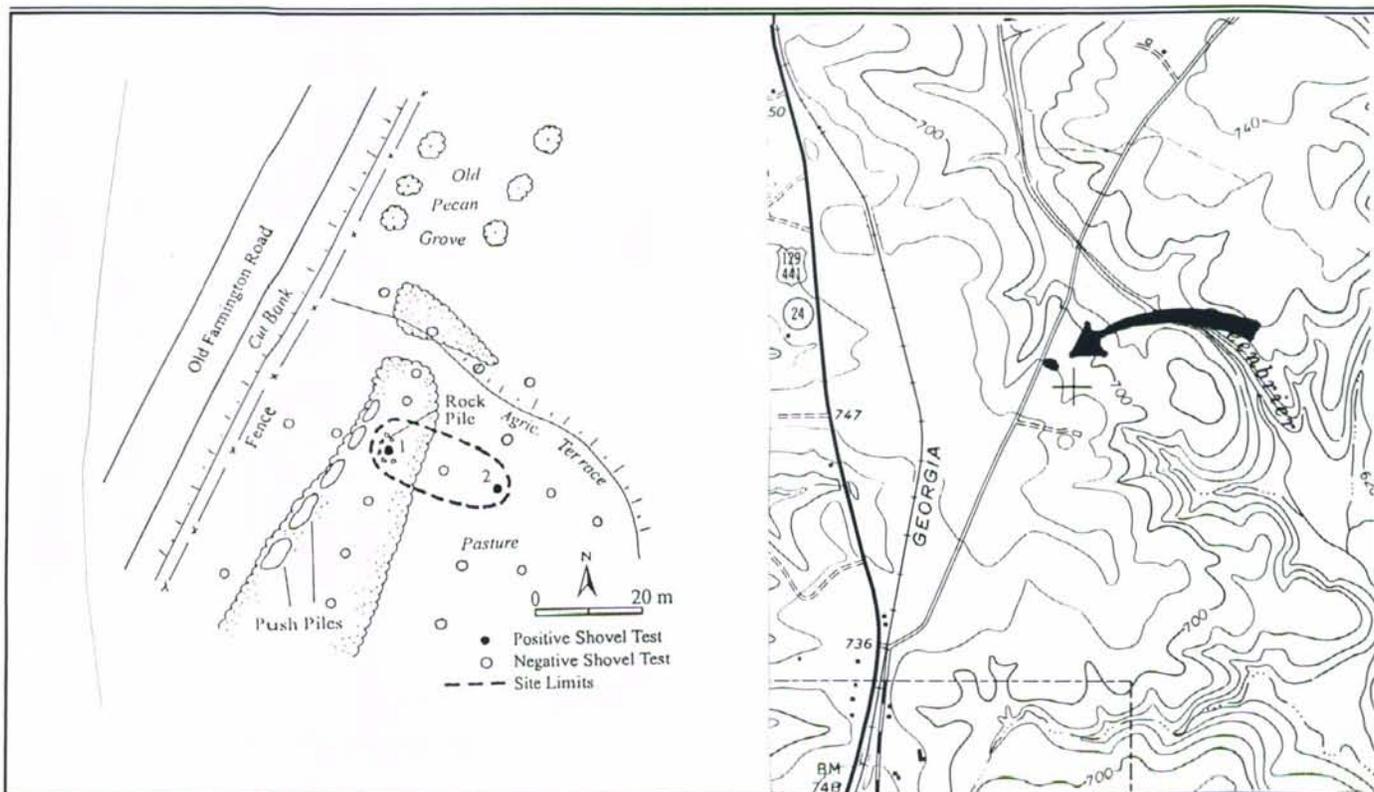
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Historic rock pile and sparse lithic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Upland slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest, pasture

Additional Information: The rock pile is on an eroded slope with an agricultural terrace. Prehistoric component consists of a chert chunk and a quartz flake.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C332

Institutional Site Number: FS 28

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/10/06

Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 chert core trimming flake, 1 quartz tertiary flake

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Unknown prehistoric; Historic

Phases: Unknown prehistoric; 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 333

Institutional Site Number: FS 29 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276260 UTM North: 3741606

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 170 meters Width: 100 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

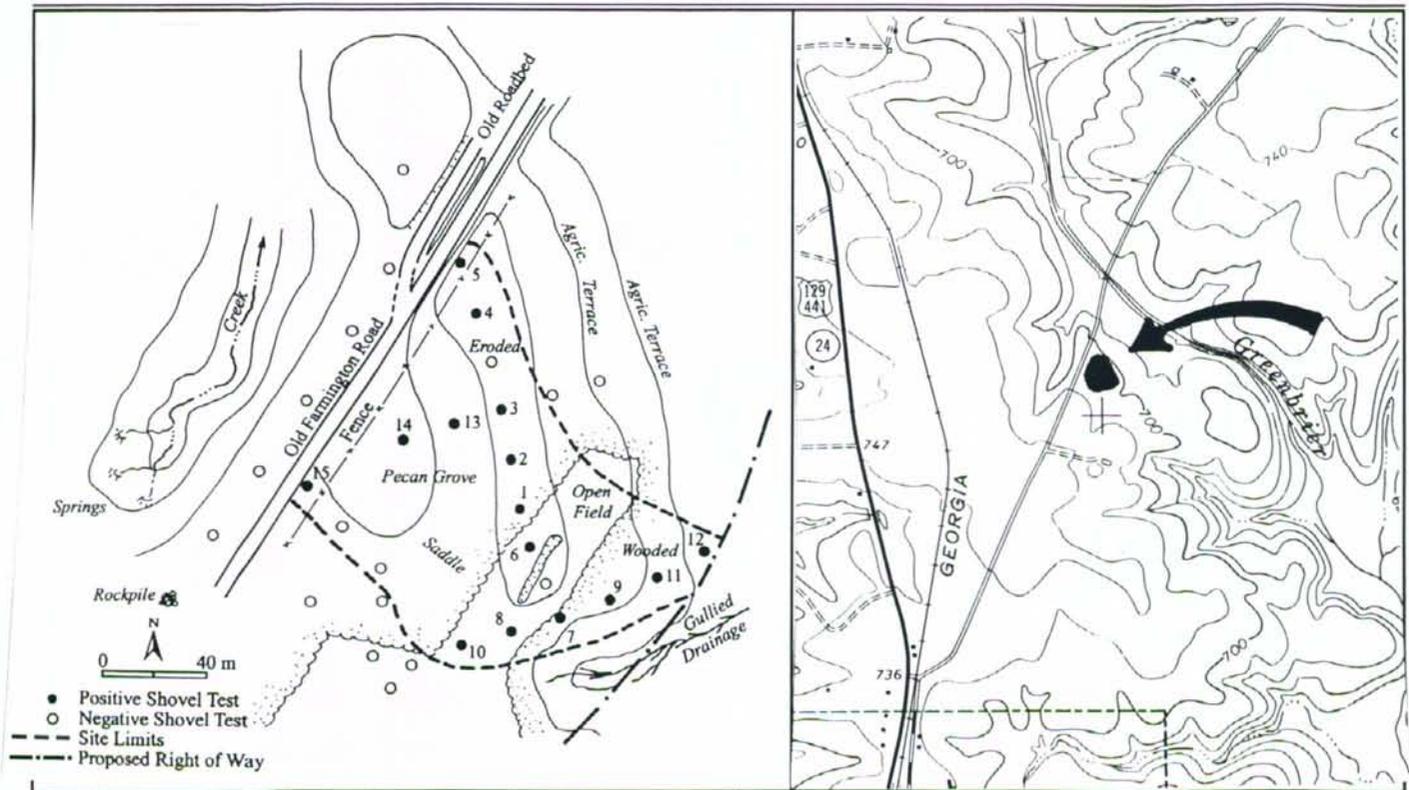
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest, pasture

Additional Information: This is a large late Lamar site that could contain intact subplowzone features. The densest part of the site centers around Shovel Tests 1, 6 and 7. Additional work is recommended to determine if features are present.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 333

Institutional Site Number: FS 29

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 1/10/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 38 sherds, 5 quartz flakes, 1 quartz core trimming flake, 1 chert flake

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ **Address:** _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 334

Institutional Site Number: FS 30 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276325 UTM North: 3741700

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 40 meters Width: 18 meters Elevation: + - 207 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

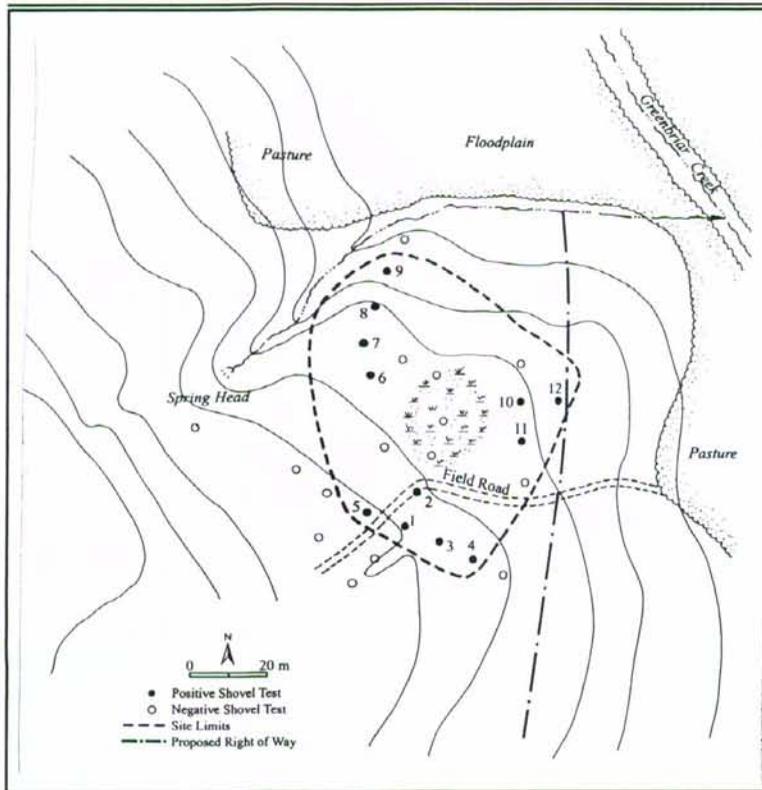
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter

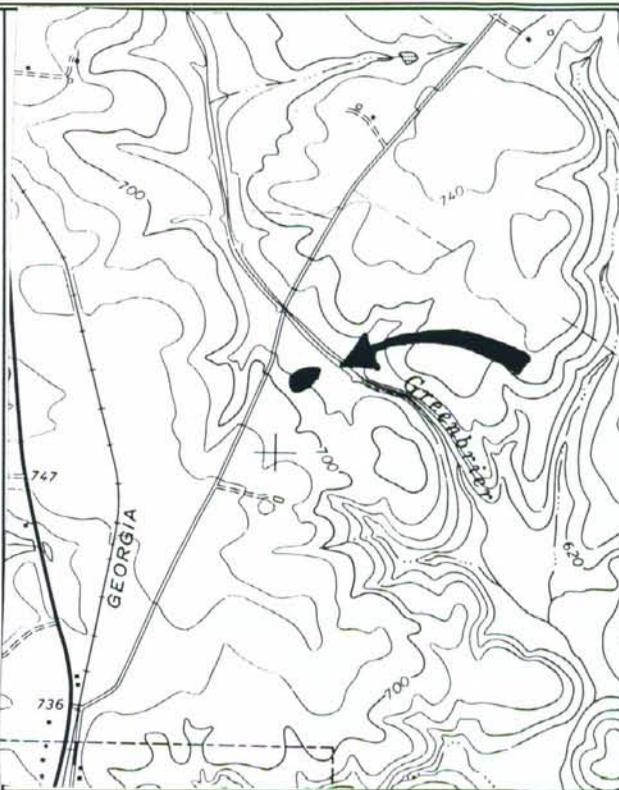
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest

Additional Information: This site occupies a toe slope overlooking the floodplain of Greenbrier Creek. The presence of Ridge and Valley chert flakes suggests that an Early Archaic component is present. The site merits additional testing to determine if it has significance.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 334

Institutional Site Number: FS 30

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/11/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 quartz PP/K fragment, 19 quartz flakes, 6 chert flakes

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Early Archaic(?)

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 335

Institutional Site Number: FS 31 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276280 UTM North: 3741807

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ~30 meters Width: ~10 meters Elevation: + - ~207 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

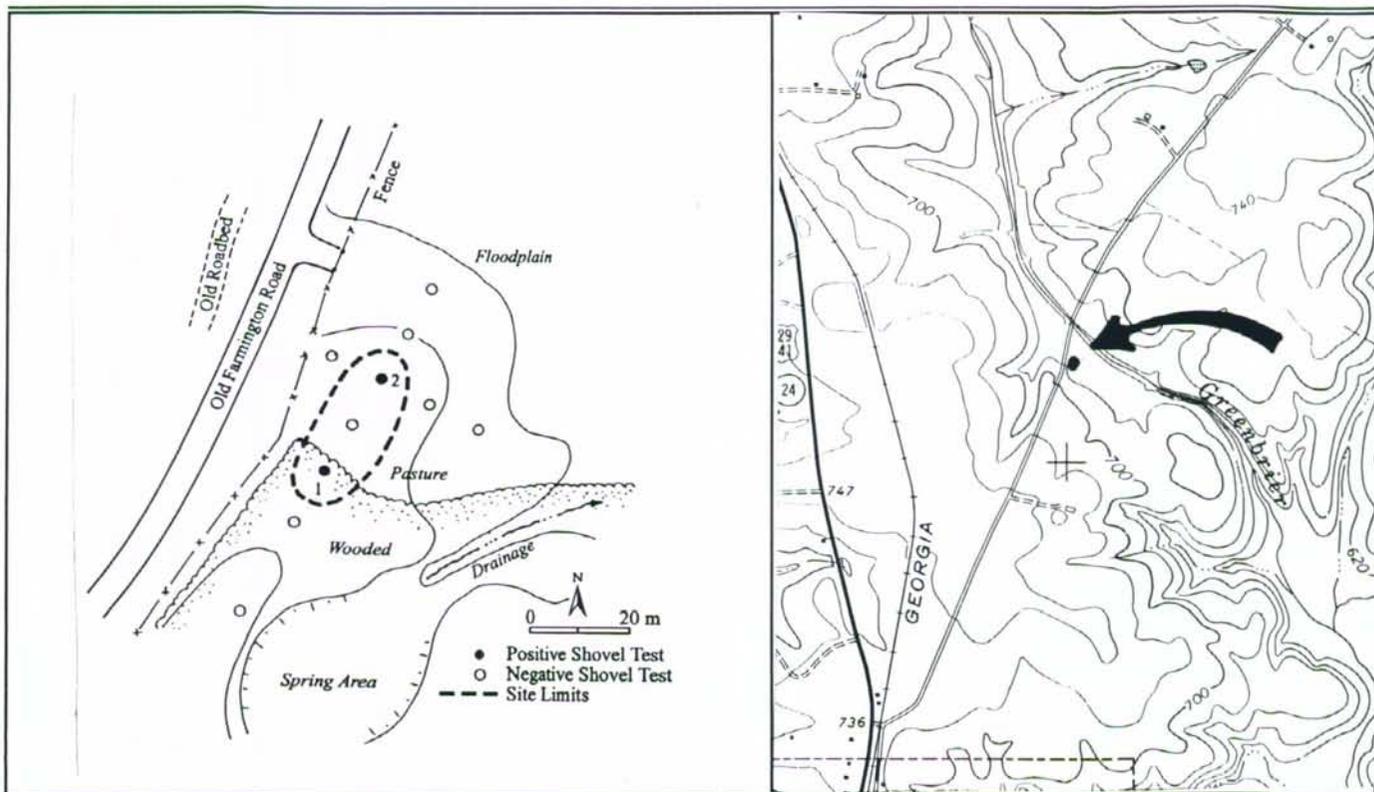
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest, pasture

Additional Information: This is a very sparse (only two sherds in two shovel tests) pottery scatter that occupies a toe slope overlooking Greenbrier Creek to the northeast. It is possible that some of the site was destroyed by construction of Old Farmington Road. No further work is necessary.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 335

Institutional Site Number: FS 31

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/11/06

Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 2 sherds

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley

Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C336

Institutional Site Number: FS 36 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276307 UTM North: 3742011

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 20 meters Width: 10 meters Elevation: + -270 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

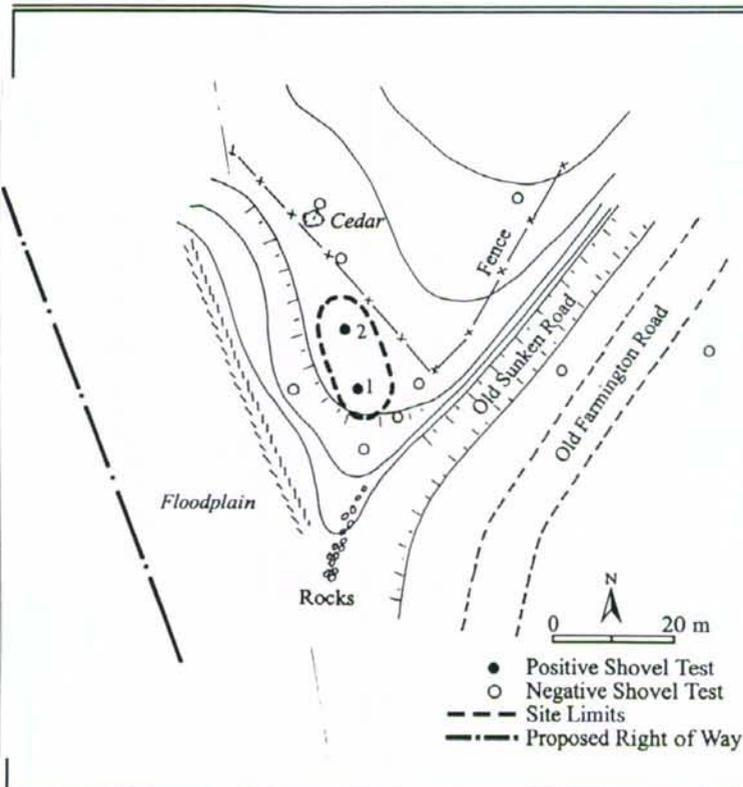
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

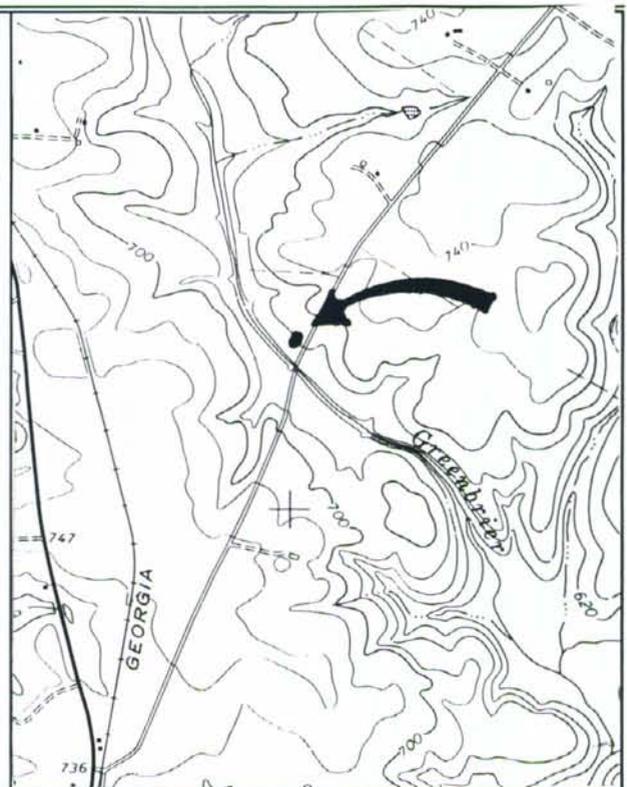
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mixed forest

Additional Information: This site is located on a small toe slope overlooking Greenbrier Creek. As with many of the sites found during the survey, this one has low artifact density (total of 4 artifacts in 2 shovel tests). Overall, the site has poor integrity and low research potential. No further work is recommended.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 336

Institutional Site Number: FS 36

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/13/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 grainy silicate triangular PP/K, 1 quartz flake, 1 chert flake, 1 sherd

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Mississippian

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 337

Institutional Site Number: FS 35 Site Name: _____
County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276320 UTM North: 3742145
Owner: Delmar Finco Address: _____

Site Length: 75 meters Width: 15+ meters Elevation: + - 213 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

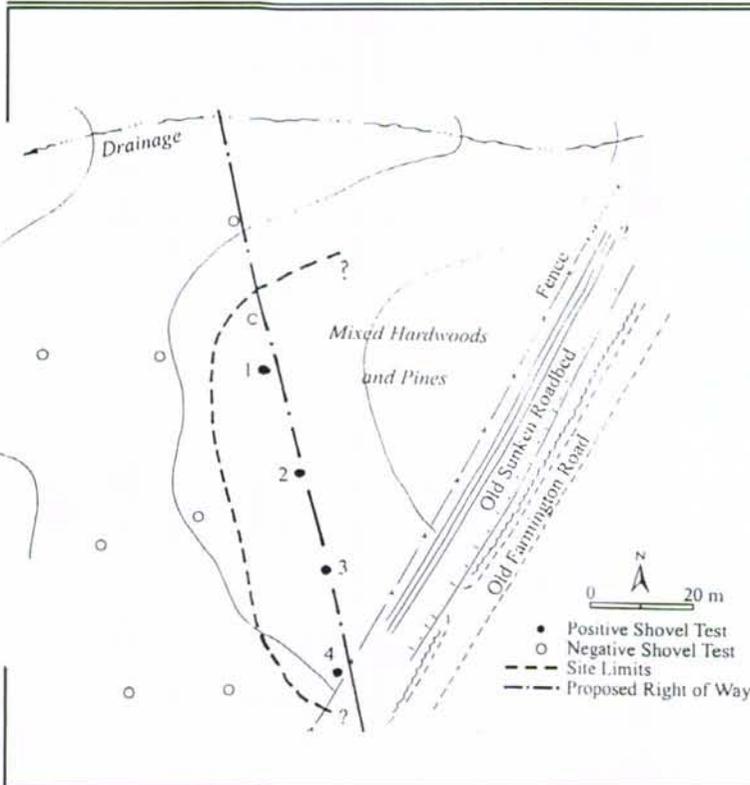
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

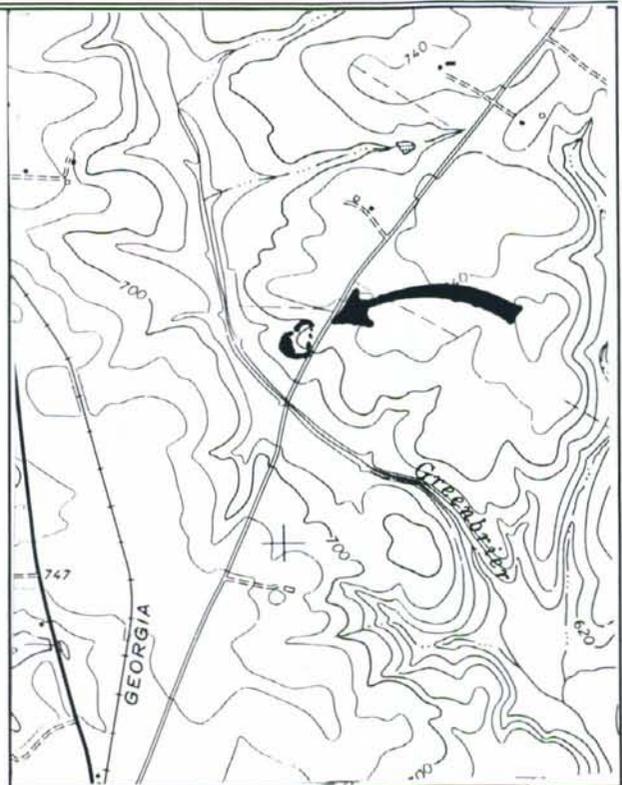
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest

Additional Information: This is a Lamar site, possibly a farmstead, that occupies a ridge nose next to Old Farmington Road. We excavated four positive shovel tests at the eastern edge of the proposed road right-of-way. The site extends to the east. The landowner excavated several positive shovel tests in that portion of the site.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9DC 337

Institutional Site Number: FS 35

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/13/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 sherds, 1 quartz biface fragment

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 338

Institutional Site Number: FS 34 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276255 UTM North: 3742313

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 100 meters Width: 40 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

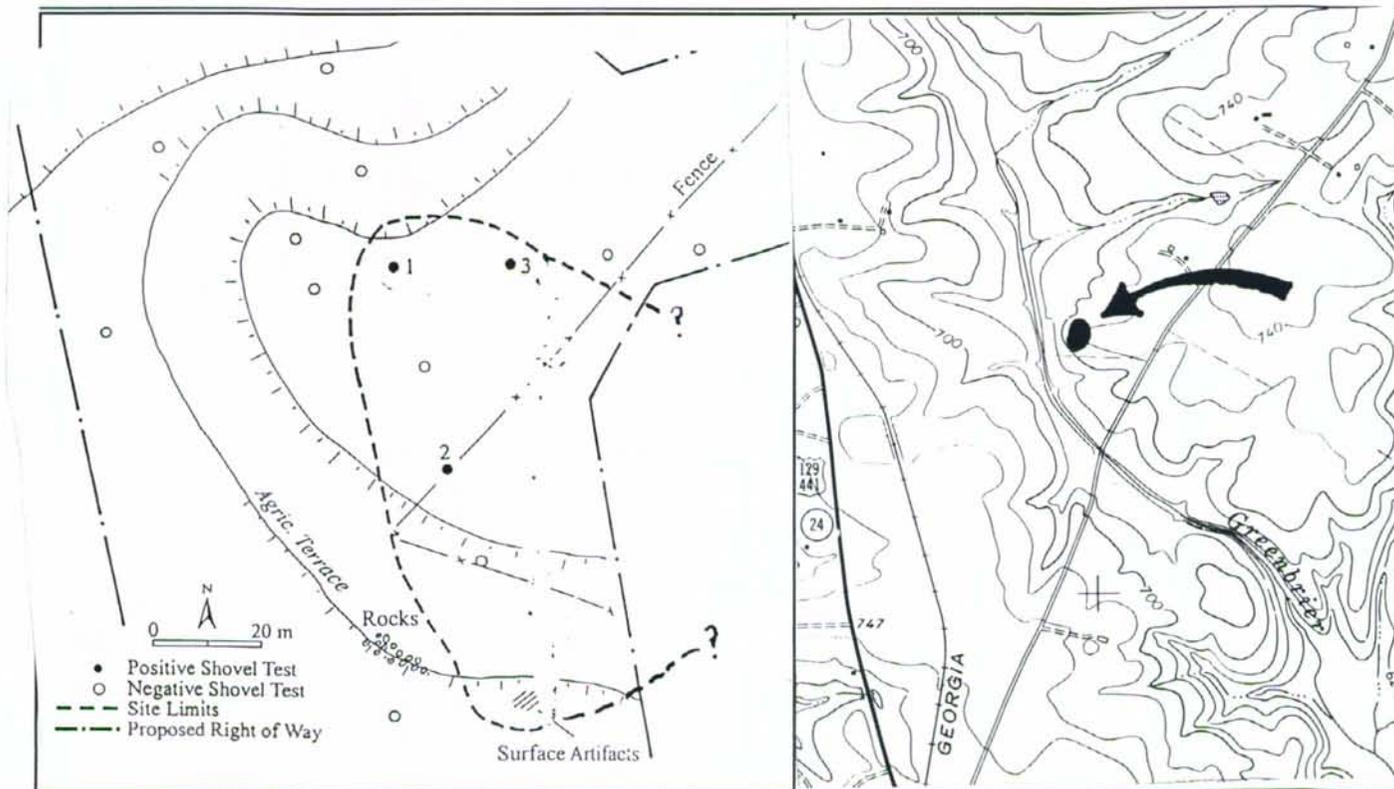
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: This is a low density prehistoric site overlooking Greenbrier Creek to the west. Due to agricultural disturbance, erosion, and low artifact density, this site has poor research potential.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C338

Institutional Site Number: FS 34

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/12/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 quartz flakes, 1 sherd

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C339

Institutional Site Number: FS 33 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276164 UTM North: 3742501

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 100 meters Width: <50 meters Elevation: + - 207 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

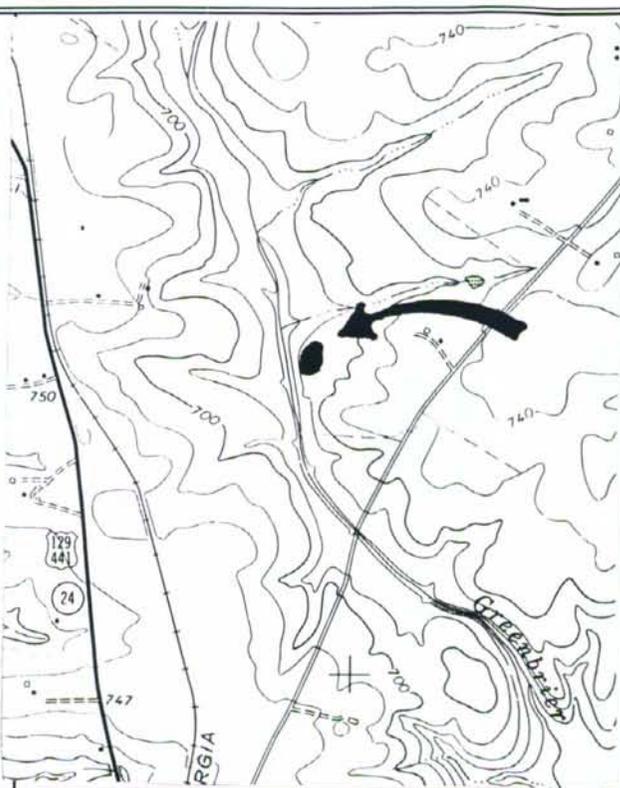
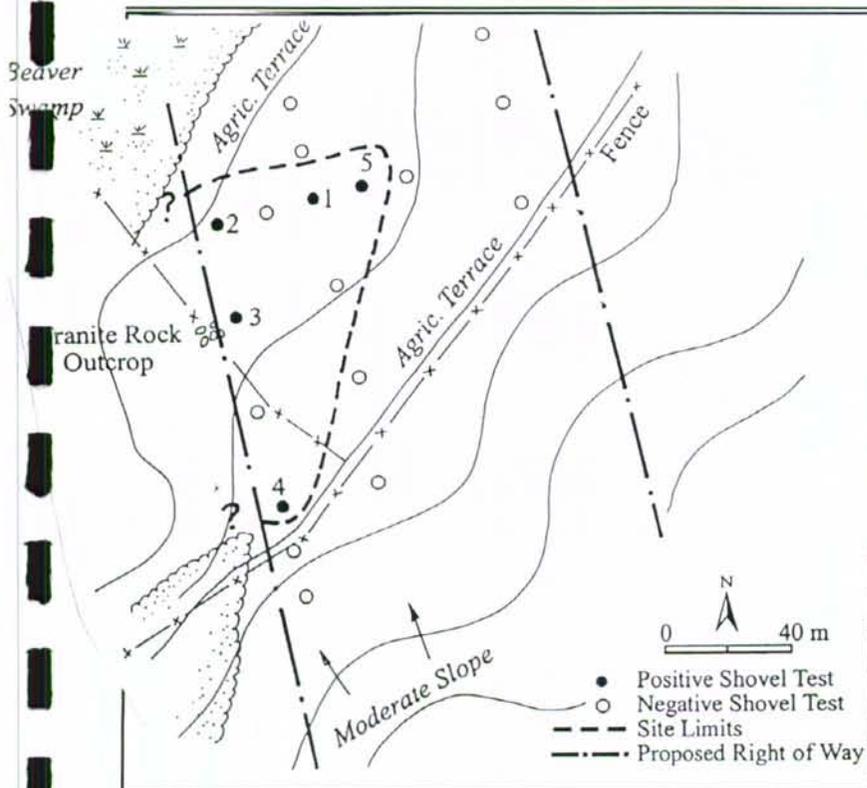
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: This site occupies a toe slope overlooking the swampy floodplain of Greenbrier Creek to the west. The site was defined by five positive shovel tests. It probably continues outside (west) of the proposed road right-of-way. The portion within the right-of-way has poor research potential.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C339

Institutional Site Number: FS 33

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/12/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 4 quartz flakes, 1 quartz tested stone, 1 burnt chert, 1 chert flake, 1 sherd

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Woodland-Mississippian

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 340

Institutional Site Number: FS 32 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276211 UTM North: 3742579

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 50 meters Width: 20± meters Elevation: + - 207 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

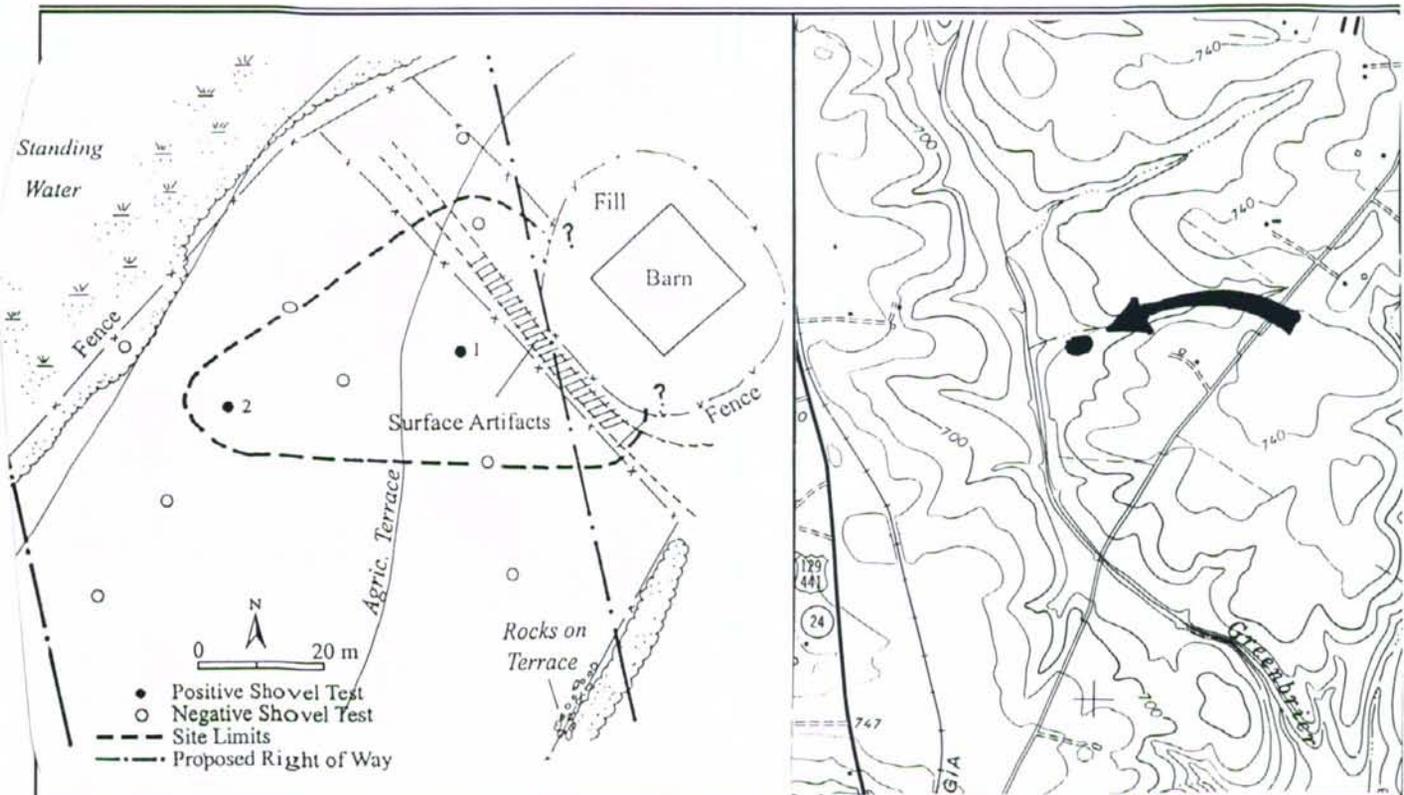
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): 1st terrace

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: This site is a low density lithic scatter on the north side of Greenbrier Creek, on the west side of a barn. Two shovel tests yielded artifacts and a surface collection was obtained from a dirt road near the barn. Due to previous disturbance and low artifact density, no additional investigations are recommended.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C340

Institutional Site Number: FS 32

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 1/12/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 8 quartz flakes, 1 quartz PP/K fragment, 1 chert flake, 1 orthoquartzite flake

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ **Address:** _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?)

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 **Name** Chad O. Braley

Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C341

Institutional Site Number: FS 37 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276088 UTM North: 3742944

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 100 meters Width: 95 meters Elevation: + - 207 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

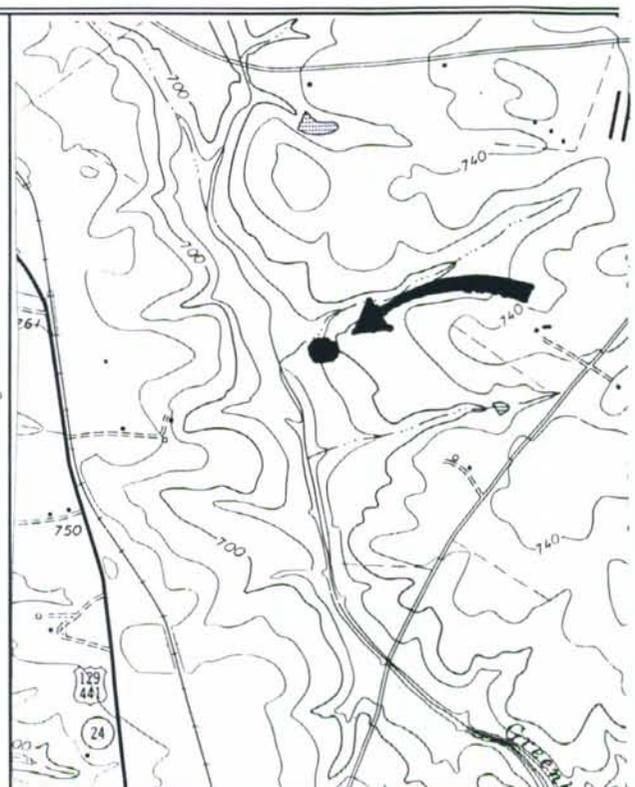
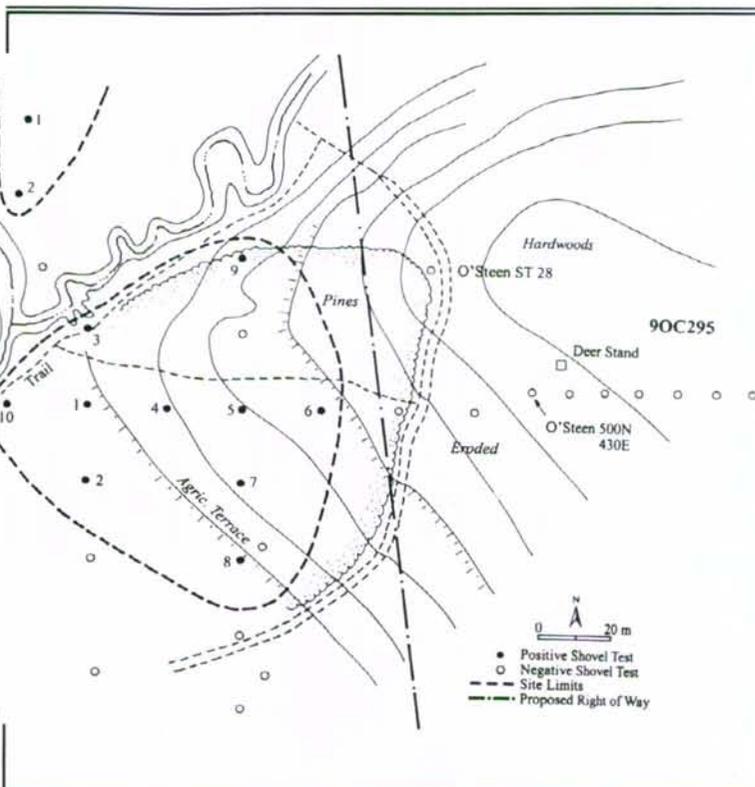
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic and pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mixed pines and hardwoods.

Additional Information: This site may be a westward extension of 90C295. However, 90C295 occupies a ridge crest uphill, and is about 40 m to the east. The intervening terrain is sloping and eroded. Site has a Lamar component and enough lithics to suggest that an Archaic component is also present.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 341

Institutional Site Number: FS 37

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/16/06

Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 15 chert flakes, 31 quartz flakes, 19 sherds, 1 possible ground stone

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Lamar

Phases: Unknown Archaic; Bell

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley

Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C342

Institutional Site Number: FS 44 Site Name: _____
 County: Watkinsville Map Name: Oconee USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276102 UTM North: 3743099
 Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 205 meters Width: 75 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
 Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

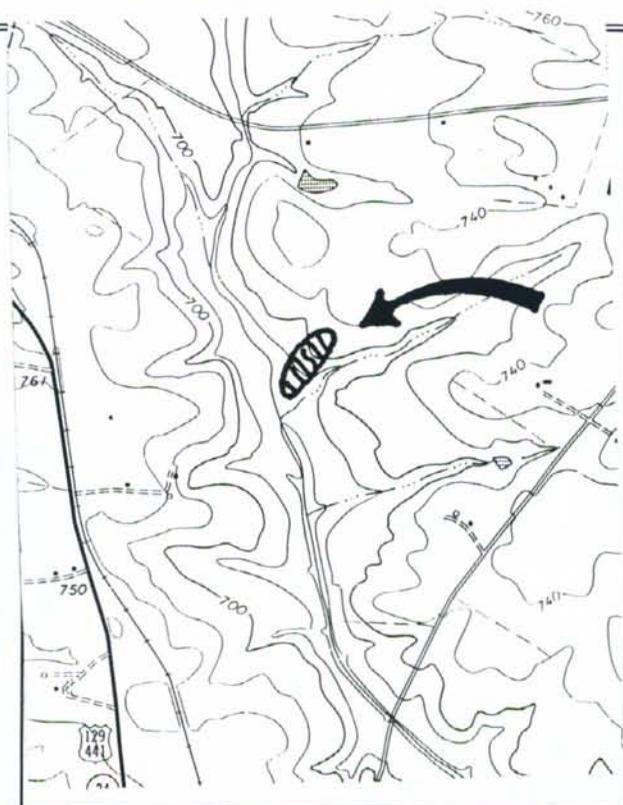
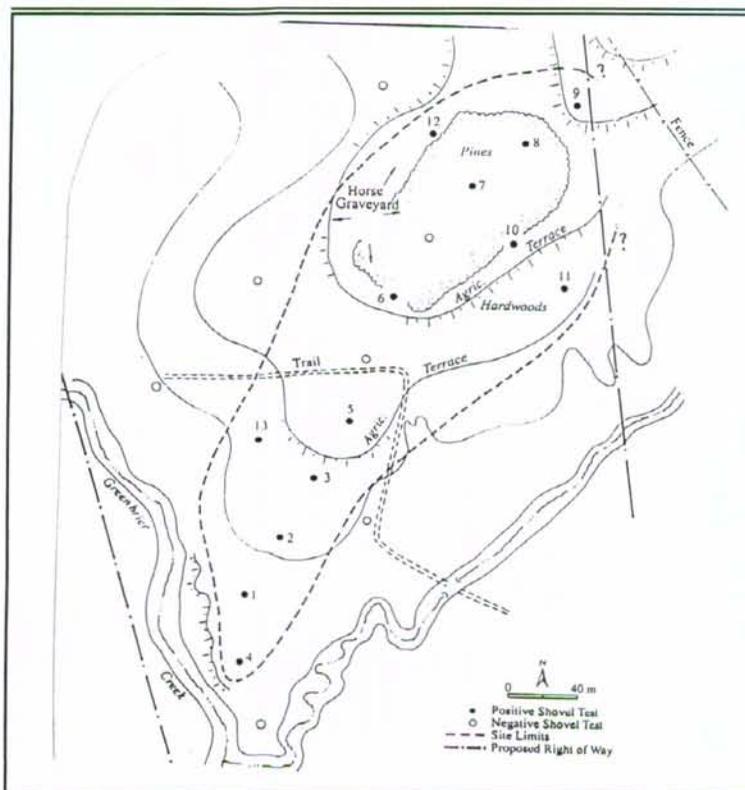
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope/upland slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest

Additional Information: This appears to be a typical upland Lamar farmstead. The site occupies a gentle slope overlooking the confluence of Greenbrier Creek and an unnamed tributary. Thirteen positive shovel tests were excavated, yielding a total of 95 artifacts. The recovery of small pieces of soapstone suggests that a Late Archaic component is present. A tentative Woodland component is also identified. Additional testing is needed to determine if intact deposits are present.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C34Z

Institutional Site Number: FS 44

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/19/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 Palmer PP/K, 4 chert flakes, 17 quartz flakes, 65 sherds, 8 soapstone, 1 unidentified rock fragment

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Early Archaic; Late Archaic; UD Woodland; Lamar

Phases: Palmer; Savannah River(?); Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 343

Institutional Site Number: FS 43 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275952 UTM North: 3743176

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 70 meters Width: 20 meters Elevation: + - 207 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

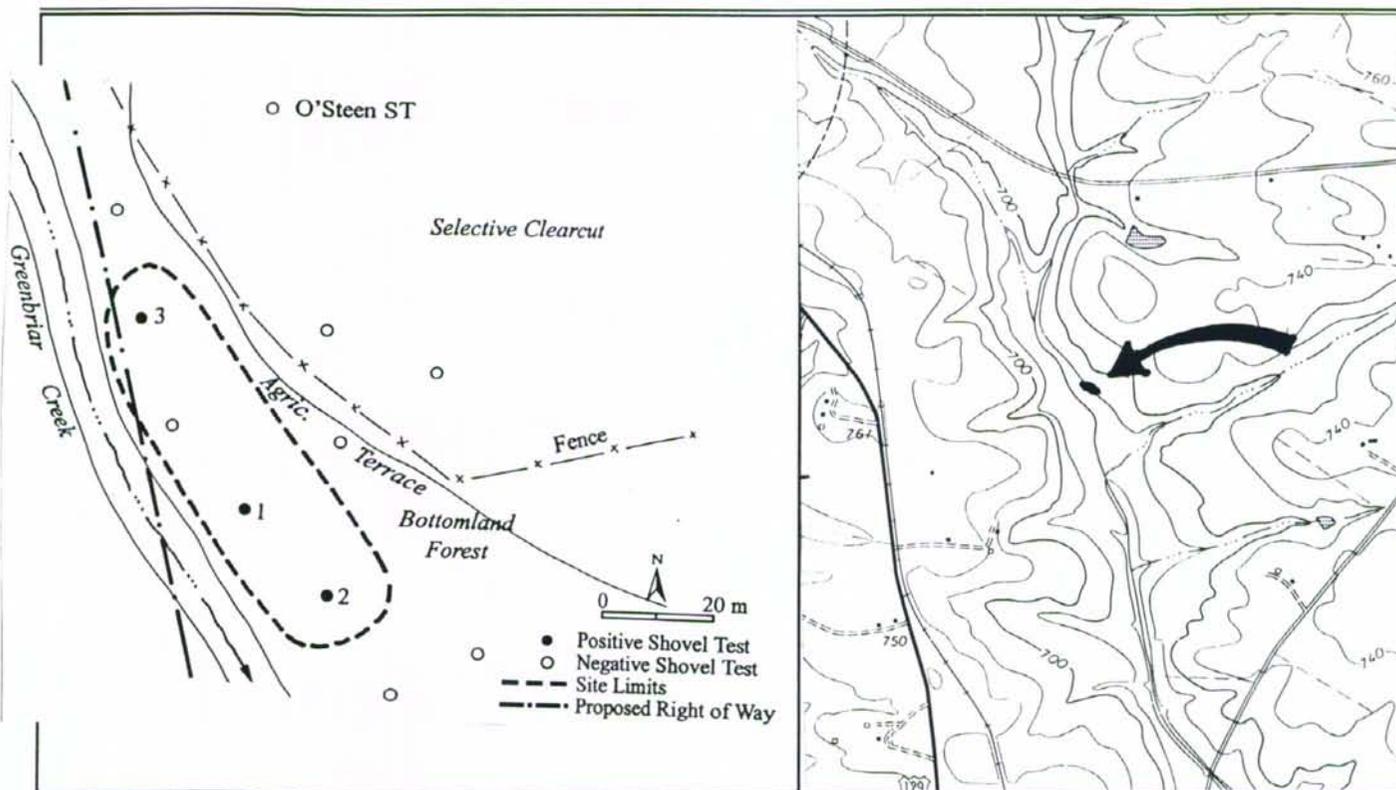
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope/low rise in floodplain

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mixed bottomland forest

Additional Information: This is an interesting site located on a low rise adjacent to Greenbrier Creek. Three positive shovel tests were excavated, yielding quartz and chert flakes and four sherds. The landform is relatively undisturbed, but the artifact deposits too sparse to recommend additional work.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C343

Institutional Site Number: FS 43

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/20/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 broken quartz crystal, 4 quartz flakes, 4 sherds, 2 chert flakes

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Woodland-Mississippian

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9OC312 revisit

Institutional Site Number: BB 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 276120 UTM North: 3743437

Owner: R. House Address: _____

Site Length: 390 meters Width: 210 meters Elevation: + - 218 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

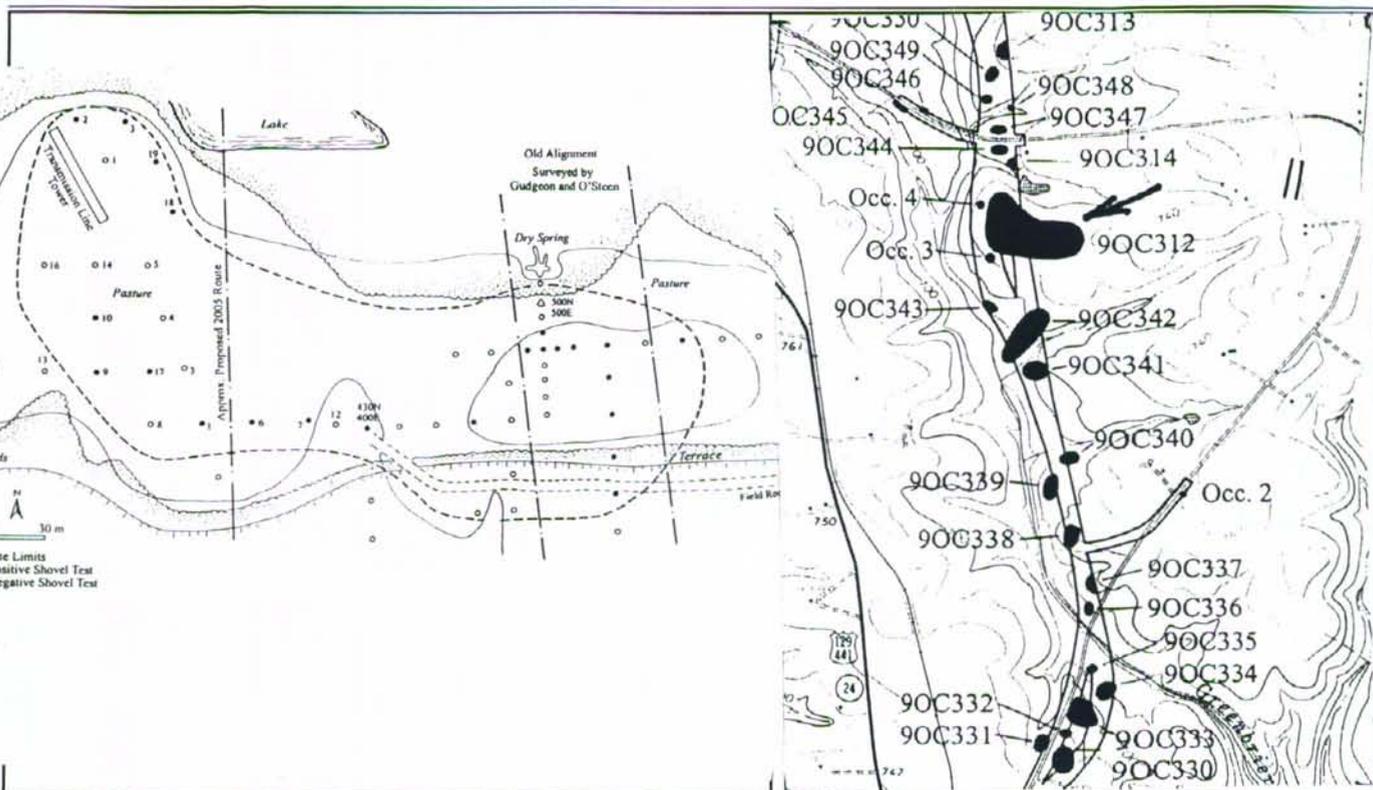
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Late Mississippian habitation site and Morrow Mountain phase occupation.

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Large ridge toe overlooking two springs to north and Greenbriar Creek to the west.

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): USDA experimental pasture/hay + surrounding hardwood forest

Additional Information: 28 pos. shovel tests @ 10-30m intervals. Late Miss. ceramics found @ 0-40 cm below surface across site - Middle Archaic component in NW corner (BB12)



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9OC312 revisit Institutional Site Number: BB 5, 8, 10, 11, 12

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bishop Bypass Construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Lisa O'Steen Affiliation: Wildcat Ridge Arch. Date: 11/2005 - 2/2006
Report Title: Resurvey of Cultural Resources in the 2001 Route of the Bishop Bypass US Hwy 441, Oconee County, Georgia - Lisa O'Steen

Other Reports: Arch. Resources Survey of US 441 Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, GA - Gougeon and Gardner - Brockington & Assoc, 2001

Artifacts Collected: Late Mississippian ceramic vessels and pipe, Morrow Mountain ppks (quartz); Archaic stemmed ppk (quartz); 1 FCR; 1 calcined bone fragment; 2 rhyolite flakes; 3 quartz debitage (80 Late Miss. ceramics)

Location of Collections: temporary - Wildcat Ridge Archaeology

Location of Field Notes: temporary - Wildcat Ridge Archaeology

Private Collections: _____

Name: R. House Address: Astondale Rd, Bishop, GA

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late Mississippian; Middle Archaic

Phases: Bell Phase; Morrow Mountain; UD Archaic (Middle/Late)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>3/2006</u>	<u>Lisa O'Steen</u>	<u>Wildcat Ridge Archaeology</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C314 REVISIT

Institutional Site Number: FS 40 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276090 UTM North: 3743780
 Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 55+ meters Width: 35+ meters Elevation: + - 219 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
 Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

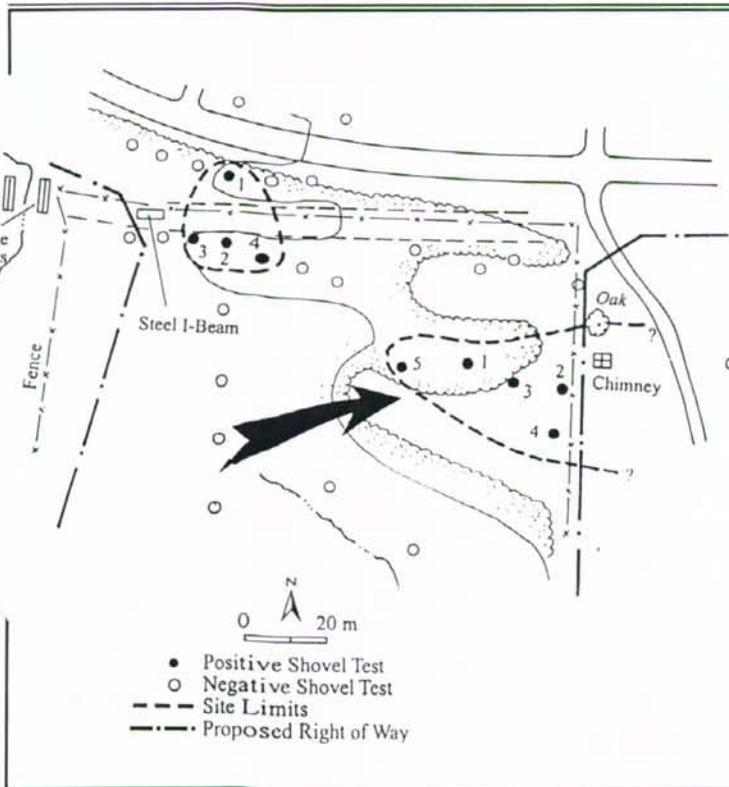
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Pottery scatter, historic house/farmstead

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

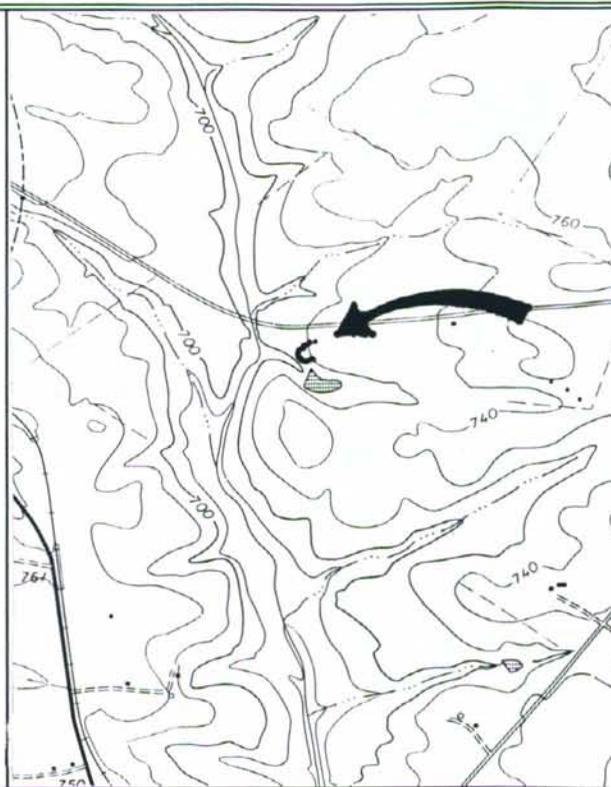
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture, scrub

Additional Information: The most obvious feature on this site is a standing brick chimney which lies just east of the proposed road right-of-way. East of the chimney is a Lamar component defined by Lisa O'Steen. Due to the recent nature of the historic component no additional archeological work is recommended.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 314

Institutional Site Number: FS 40

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/17 and 18/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 stoneware, 31 bottle glass, 13 plastic, 2 metal, 6 window glass, 21 nails, 1 brick fragment, 5 coal, 2 aluminum, 1 toothpaste tube (Gleem), 1 unidentified mammal toe bone, 1 flat glass, 1 glass button, 8 wire/can fragments, 1 porcelain

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar; Historic

Phases: Unknown Lamar; 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C344

Institutional Site Number: FS 39 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275984 UTM North: 3743795

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 30 meters Width: 30 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

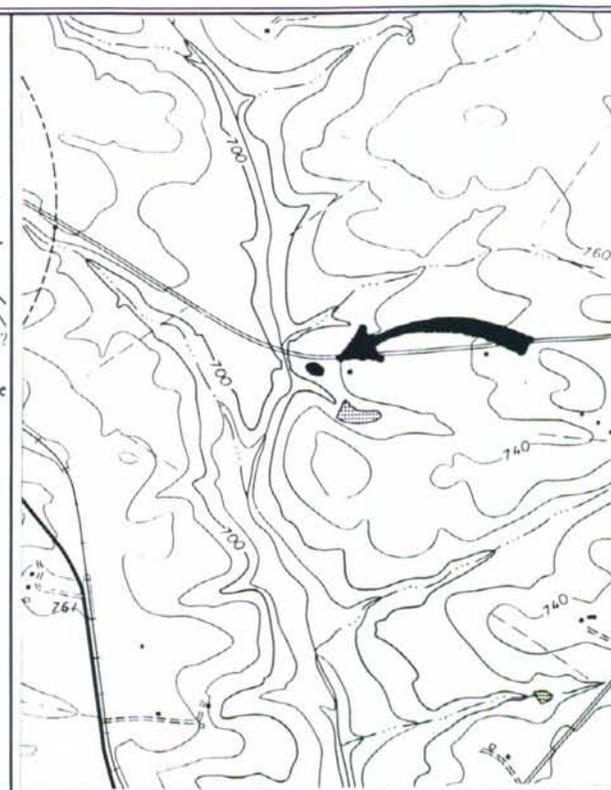
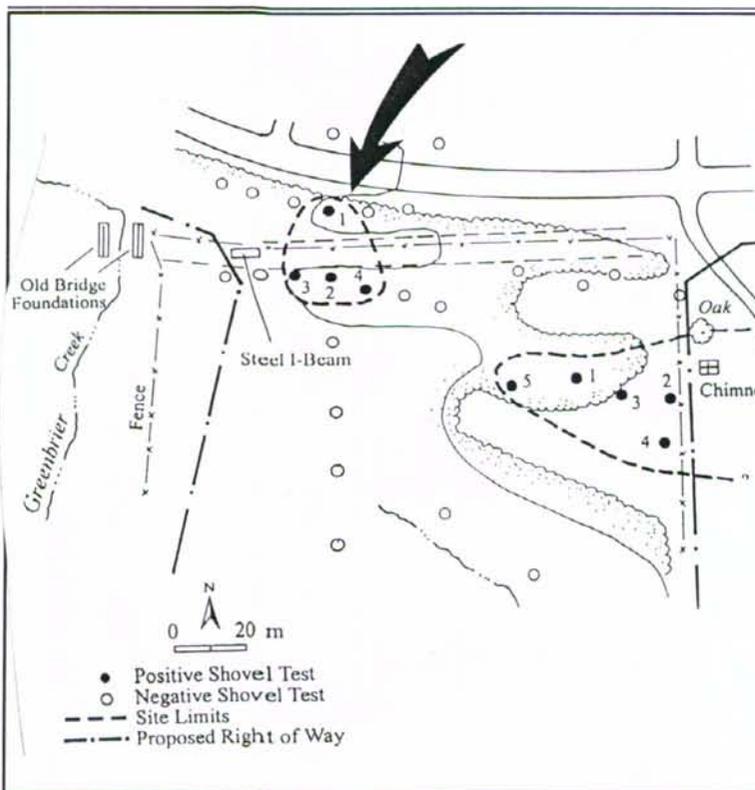
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: Site is on the south side of Astondale Road, east of Greenbrier Creek. The road bed of the old alignment of Astondale Rd bisects the site. Five quartz flakes and a sherd were recovered from four shovel tests. Due to the amount of disturbance this site lacks significance and no additional work is necessary.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C344

Institutional Site Number: FS 39

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/17/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 4 quartz flakes, 1 sherd, 1 crystal quartz core

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Woodland - Mississippian

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 345

Institutional Site Number: FS 38 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275652 UTM North: 3743969

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 60 meters Width: 55 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

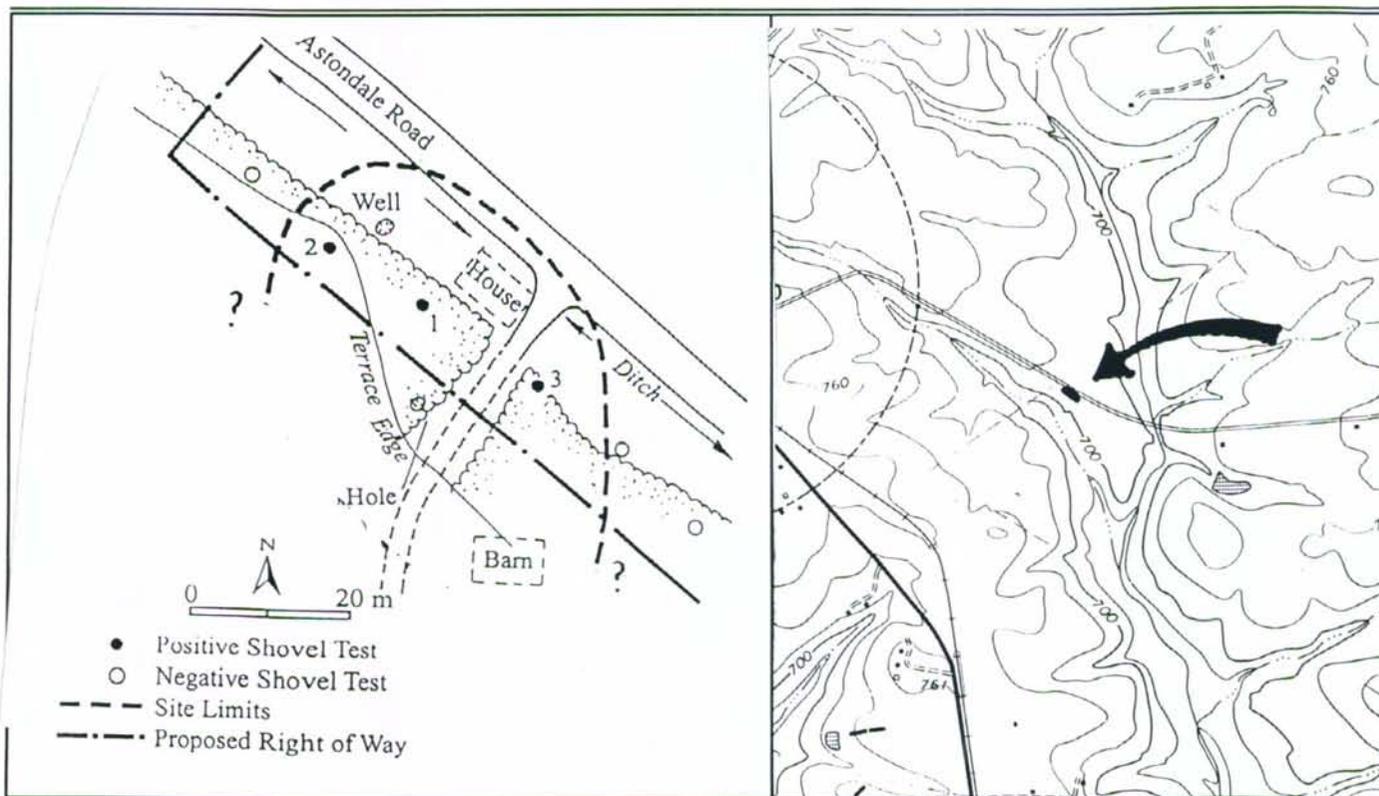
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): House/farmstead

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Saddle

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Grassy road shoulder and brush.

Additional Information: Site consists of the remnants of a twentieth century house that stood next to Astondale Road. The house was demolished around 1973. No additional work is recommended.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 345

Institutional Site Number: FS 38

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/17/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 bottle glass, 1 flat glass, 1 chain link, 5 window glass, unidentified metal

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C346

Institutional Site Number: FS 16 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275741 UTM North: 3743942

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ? meters Width: 70 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

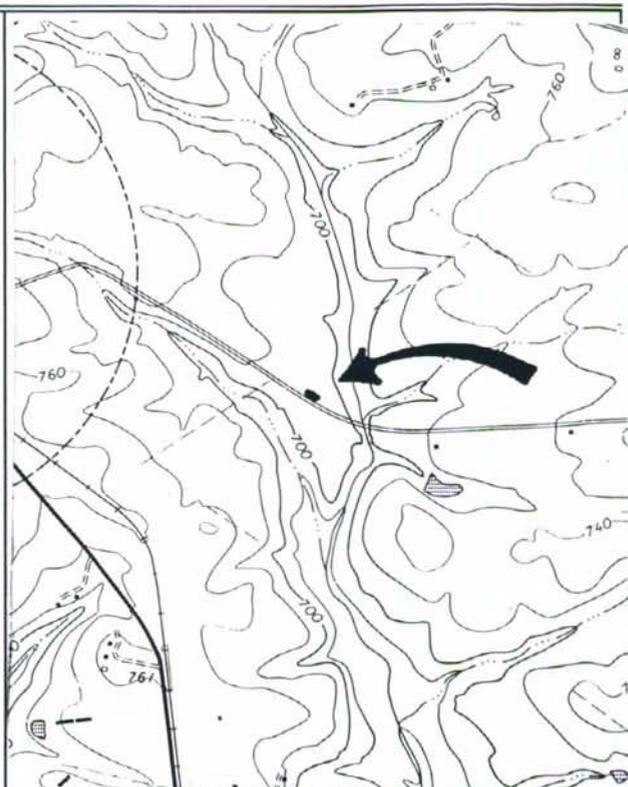
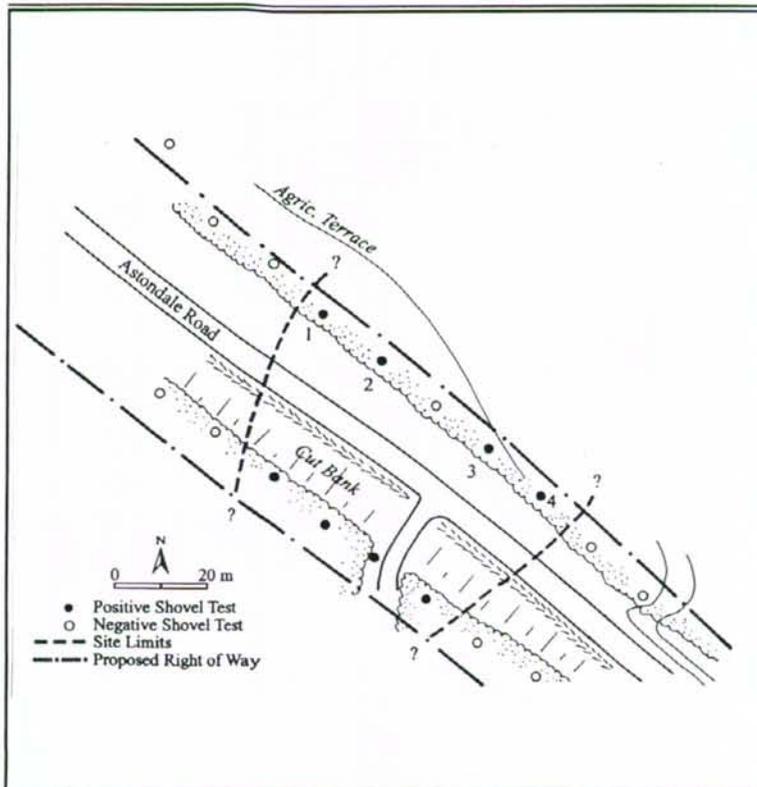
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mixed forest

Additional Information: Site has been bisected by Astondale Road. Quartz debitage dominates, suggesting an Archaic occupation. Three sherds were also recovered, most likely dating to the Lamar period. Heavy disturbance has compromised this site's research potential.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C34b

Institutional Site Number: FS 16

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/4 & 17/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 10 quartz flakes, 1 quartz biface fragment, 4 chert flakes, 3 sherds, 18 bottle glass

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Lamar(?); Historic

Phases: Unknown Archaic; Bell(?); 20th century

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C347

Institutional Site Number: FS 15 Site Name: _____
County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276043 UTM North: 3743849
Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 45 meters Width: 40 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest/yard

Additional Information: Site is immediately north of Astondale Road. Shovel testing identifies this as another upland Lamar site with a few lithic artifacts. The site has been extensively disturbed. No additional archeological investigations are recommended.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 347

Institutional Site Number: FS 15

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/13/06
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 11 quartz flakes, 3 chert flakes, 1 quartz PP/K fragment, 8 sherds, 2 bottle glass fragments

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C348

Institutional Site Number: FS 14 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276057 UTM North: 3743951

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 20 meters Width: 20 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

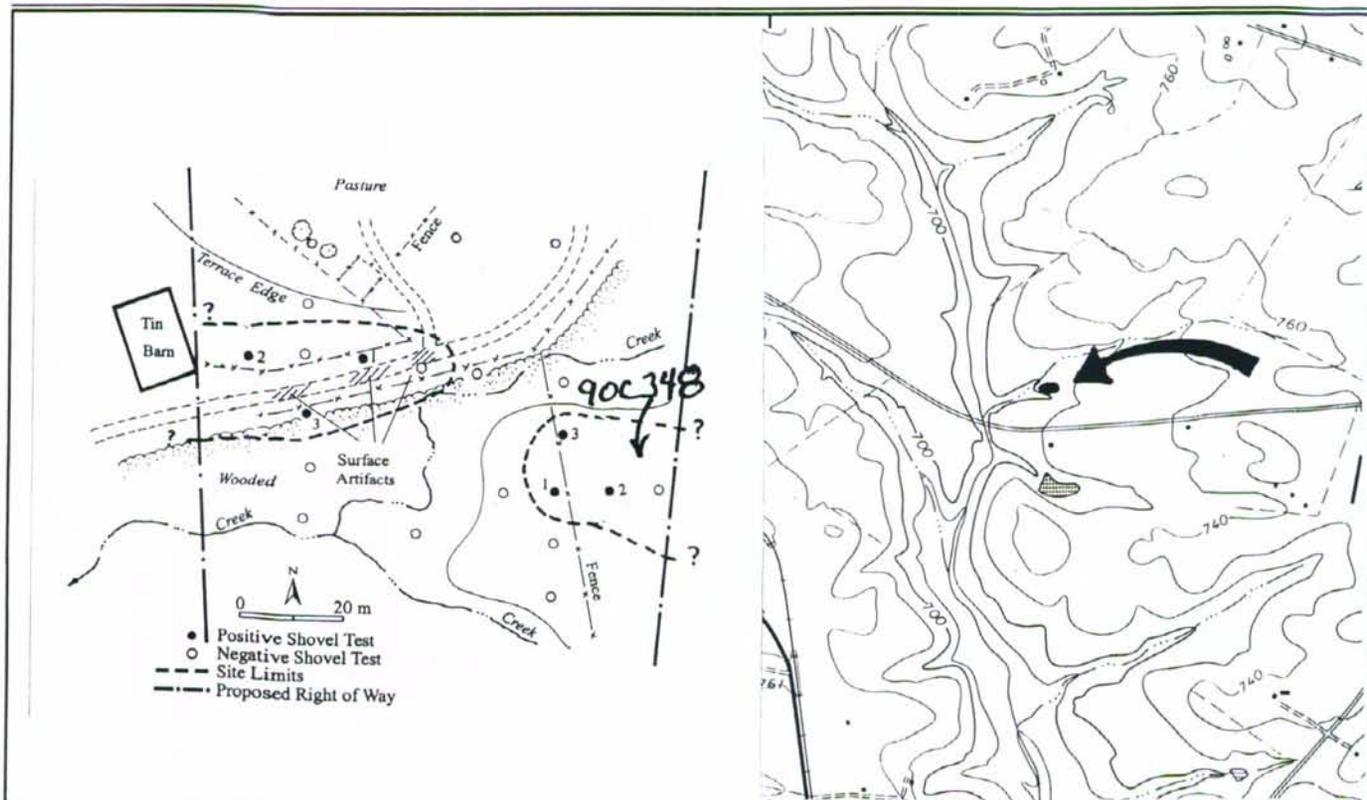
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Forest

Additional Information: This site occupies a small toe slope overlooking the confluence of two spring-fed streams. The site has low artifact density (a total of seven artifacts were recovered), but it is relatively undisturbed. However, the artifact deposits are too sparse to recommend any additional work within the proposed right-of-way.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C348

Institutional Site Number: FS 14

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 1/13/06

Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 4 chert flakes, 2 quartz flakes, 1 sherd

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ **Address:** _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Lamar

Phases: Unknown Archaic; Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 **Name** Chad O. Braley **Institutional Affiliation** Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90399

Institutional Site Number: FS 13 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276020 UTM North: 3743993

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 40 meters Width: 20 meters Elevation: + -213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Surface
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

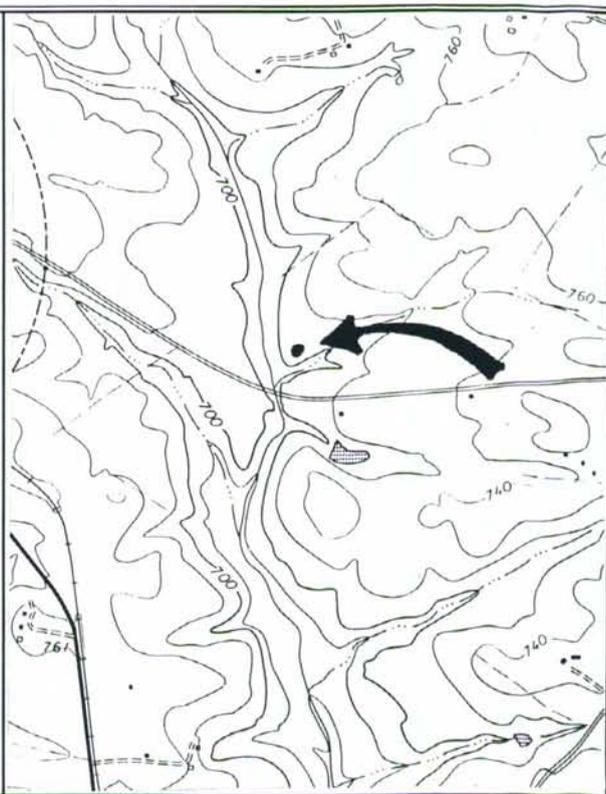
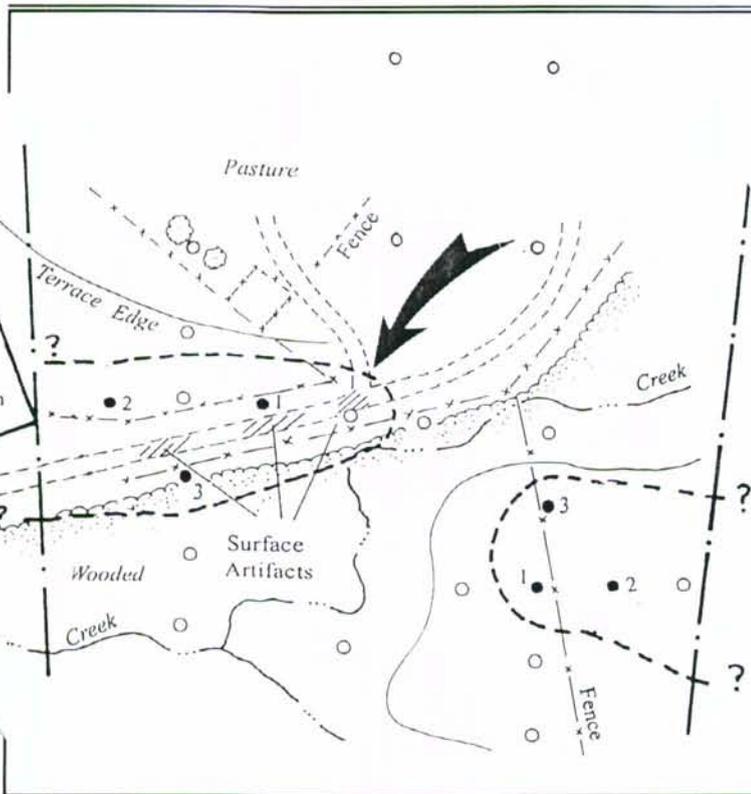
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Floodplain

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mixed vegetation

Additional Information: This site yielded Ridge and Valley chert flakes, possibly indicating an Early Archaic component, and four sherds probably dating to the Lamar period



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C349

Institutional Site Number: FS 13

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 1/4/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 9 chert flakes, 1 unidentified biface fragment, 2 quartz flakes, 4 sherds

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Early Archaic; Lamar(?)

Phases: Unknown Early Archaic; Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 350

Institutional Site Number: FS 12 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276012 UTM North: 3544098
 Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ~50 meters Width: ~50 meters Elevation: + - ~213 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

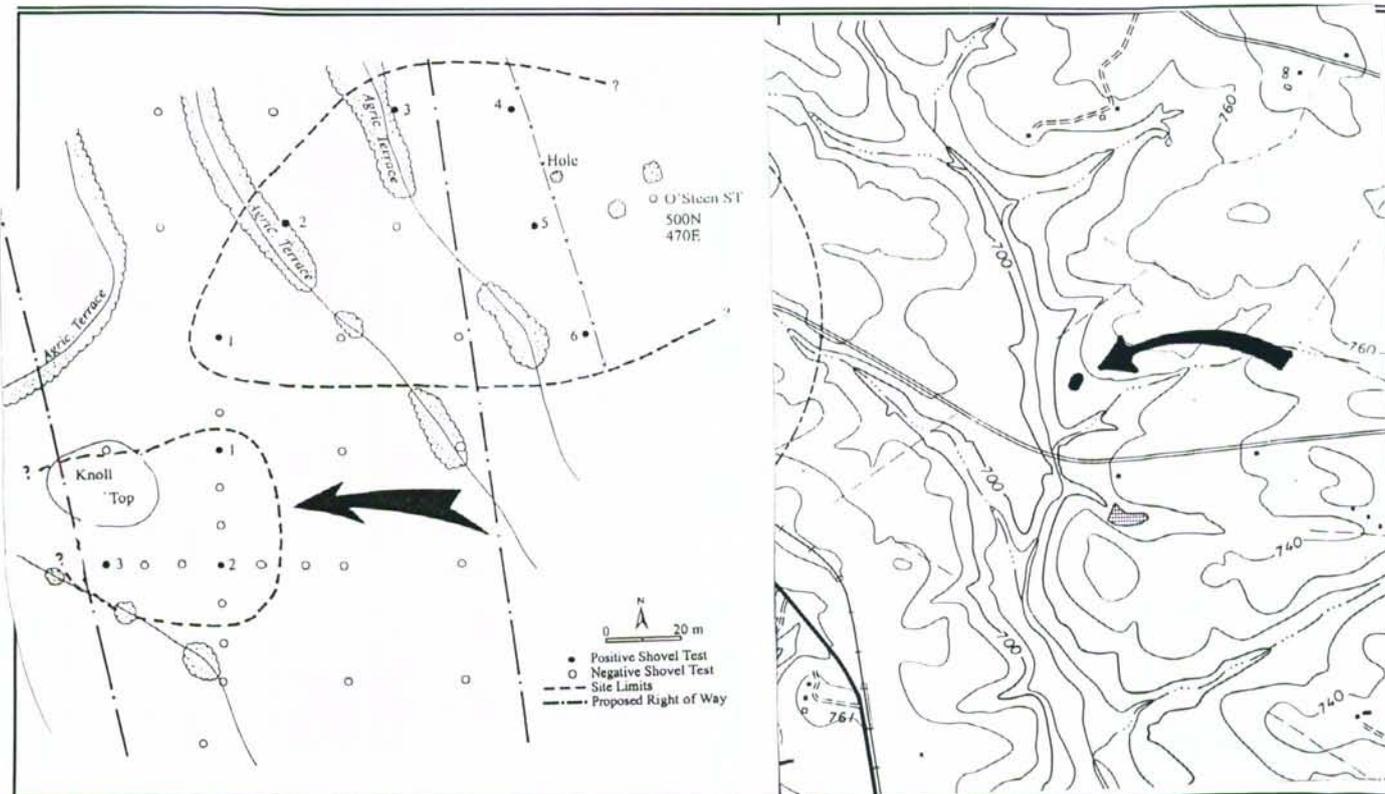
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: This site is one of several low density Lamar sites overlooking Greenbrier Creek. Three widely spaced shovel tests yielded a total of three artifacts, including a Lamar fine-incised sherd. Based on low artifact density and disturbance, this site has low research potential.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
 (Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C35D

Institutional Site Number: FS 12

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 1 quartz flake, 1 chert flake, 1 sherd

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 313

Institutional Site Number: FS 11 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0276081 UTM North: 3544188

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 140 meters Width: ~90 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

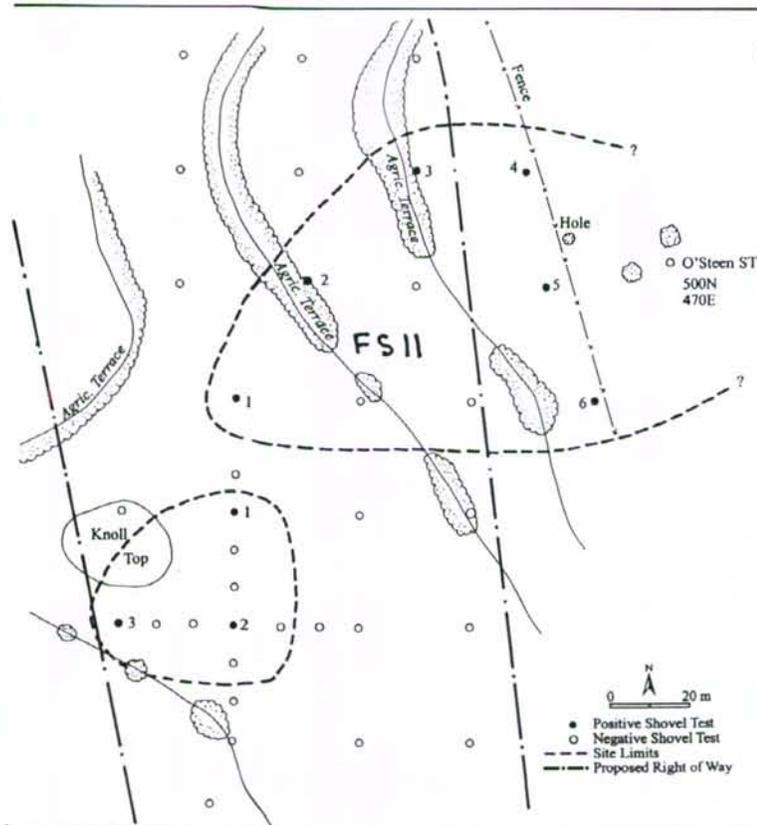
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Historic artifact scatter

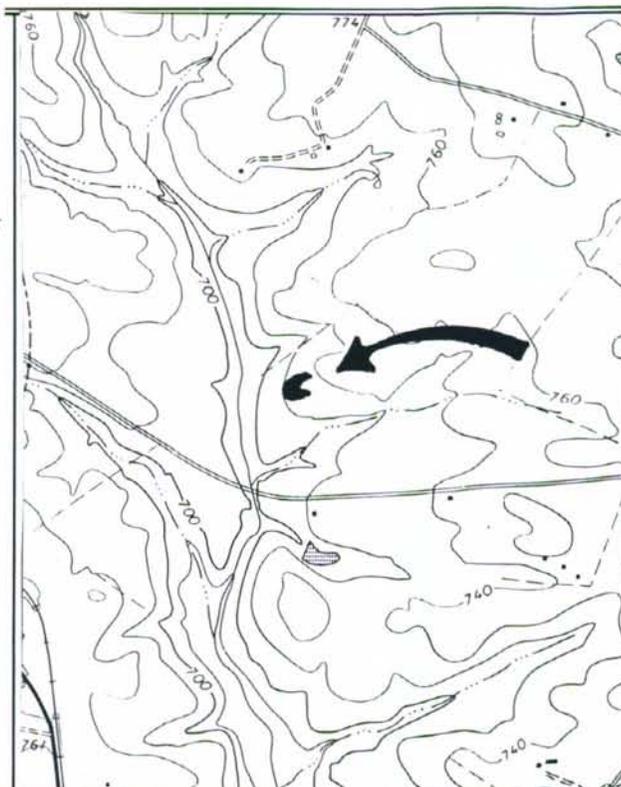
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: This is the remnants of a late 19th to early 20th c. house site that extends to the east, outside the proposed road right-of-way. The site has been bulldozed and razed. Due to the disturbance and recent date the site has little research potential.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C313

Institutional Site Number: FS 11

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 8 bottle glass, 1 stoneware, 1 whiteware, 1 ud metal

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic

Phases: Late 19th - early 20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C 351

Institutional Site Number: FS 10 Site Name: _____
County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275975 UTM North: 3744468
Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 55 meters Width: 20 meters Elevation: + - 226 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Surface
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

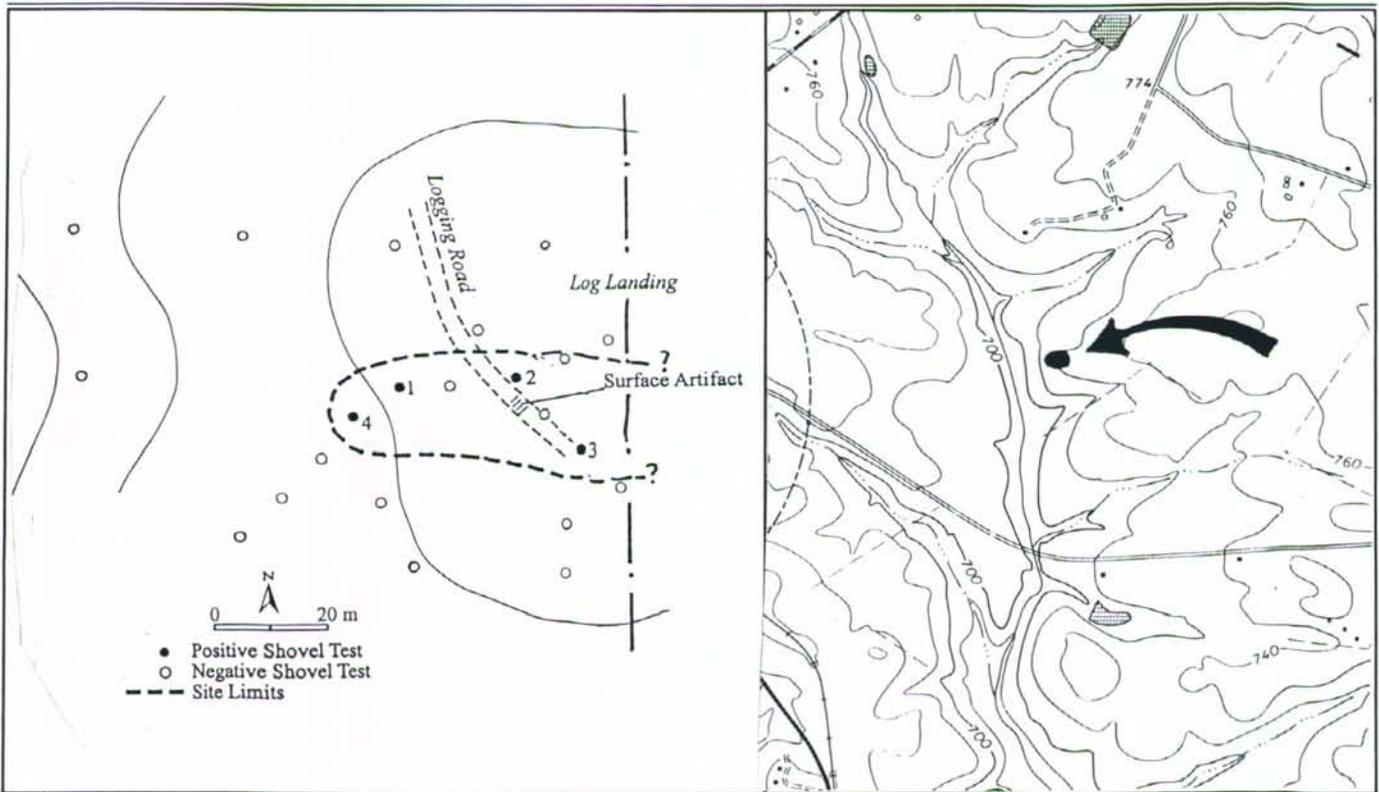
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mixed forest

Additional Information: This is a heavily disturbed lithic scatter on a ridge overlooking Greenbrier Creek. Based on the degree of disturbance and low artifact density this site has poor research potential.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 351

Institutional Site Number: FS 10

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 quartz flakes, 1 chert flake

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?)

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 900352

Institutional Site Number: FS 9 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275873 UTM North: 3744613

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 80 meters Width: 75 meters Elevation: + - 213 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

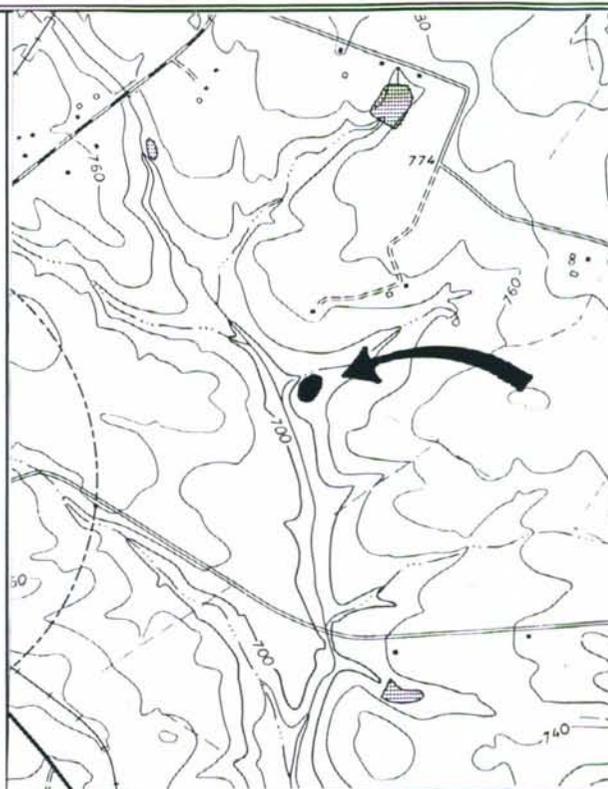
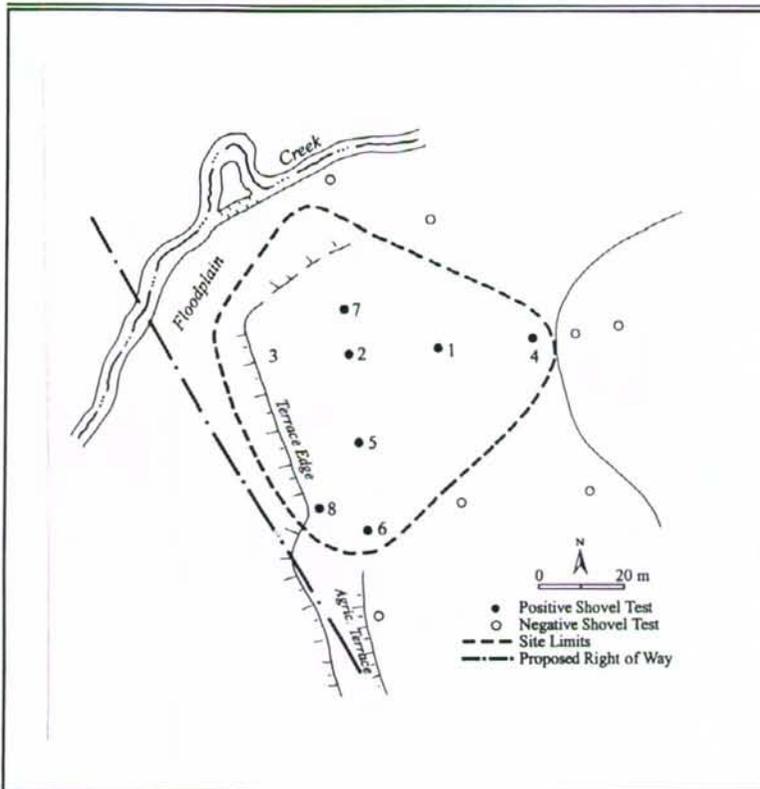
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Late Lamar farmstead

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Toe slope

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Young pines

Additional Information: This site has good artifact density and appears to be a Lamar farmstead. Site overlooks the confluence of Greenbrier Creek and an unnamed small tributary. A possible feature containing burned wood was found in Shovel Test 4.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90c352

Institutional Site Number: FS 9

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley **Affiliation:** Southeastern Archeological Services **Date:** 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 42 sherds; burned clay

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ **Address:** _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 **Name** Chad O. Braley **Institutional Affiliation** Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C353

Institutional Site Number: FS 8 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275784 UTM North: 3744783

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 60 meters Width: 40 meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

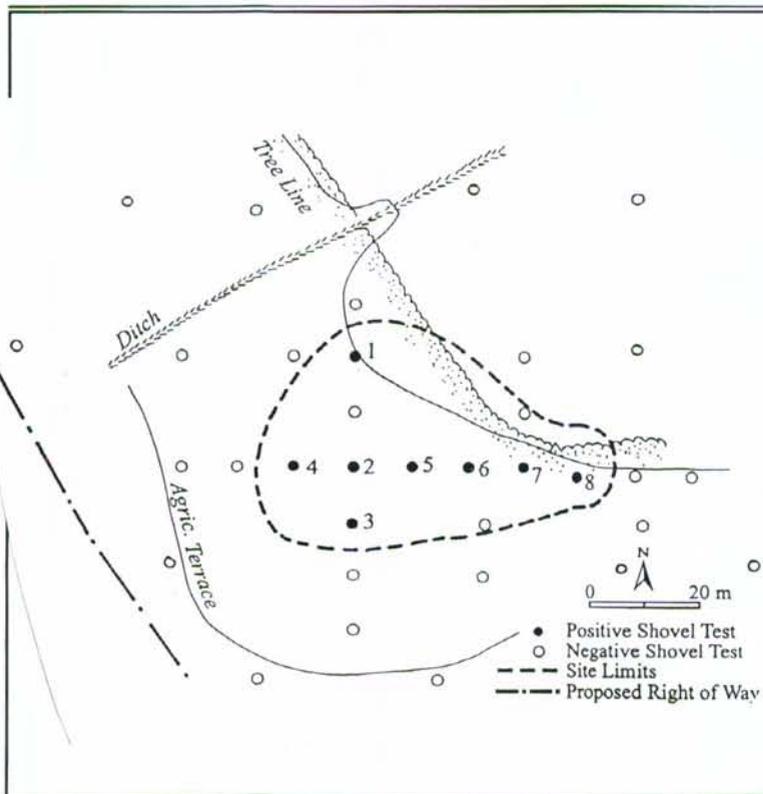
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): _____ Pottery, lithic scatter

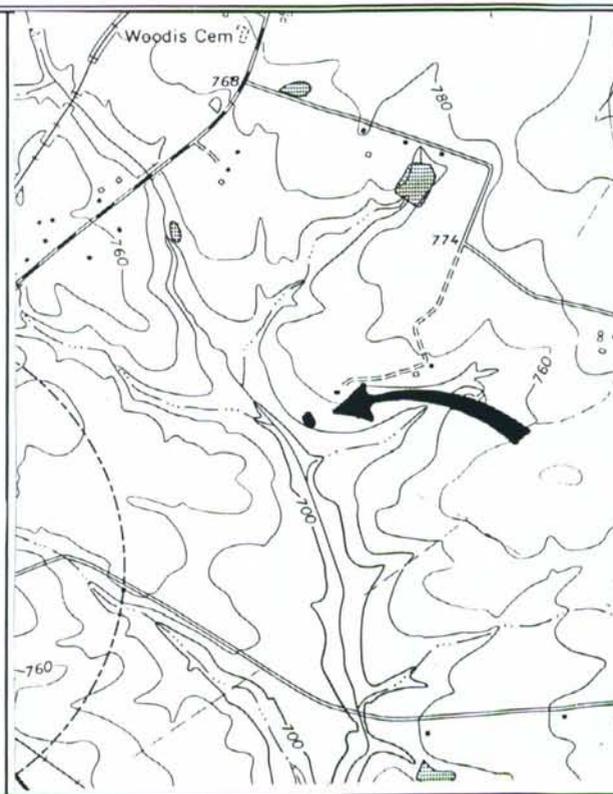
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Immature hardwoods

Additional Information: This is a low density prehistoric site overlooking Greenbrier Creek. The artifact inventory consists of nine flakes and one sherd. Additional work probably would not yield significant results.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C353

Institutional Site Number: FS 8

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 7 quartz flakes, 2 chert flakes, 1 sherd

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Lamar

Phases: Unknown Archaic; Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C354

Institutional Site Number: FS 7 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275923 UTM North: 3744803

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 30 meters Width: 10 meters Elevation: + - 222 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

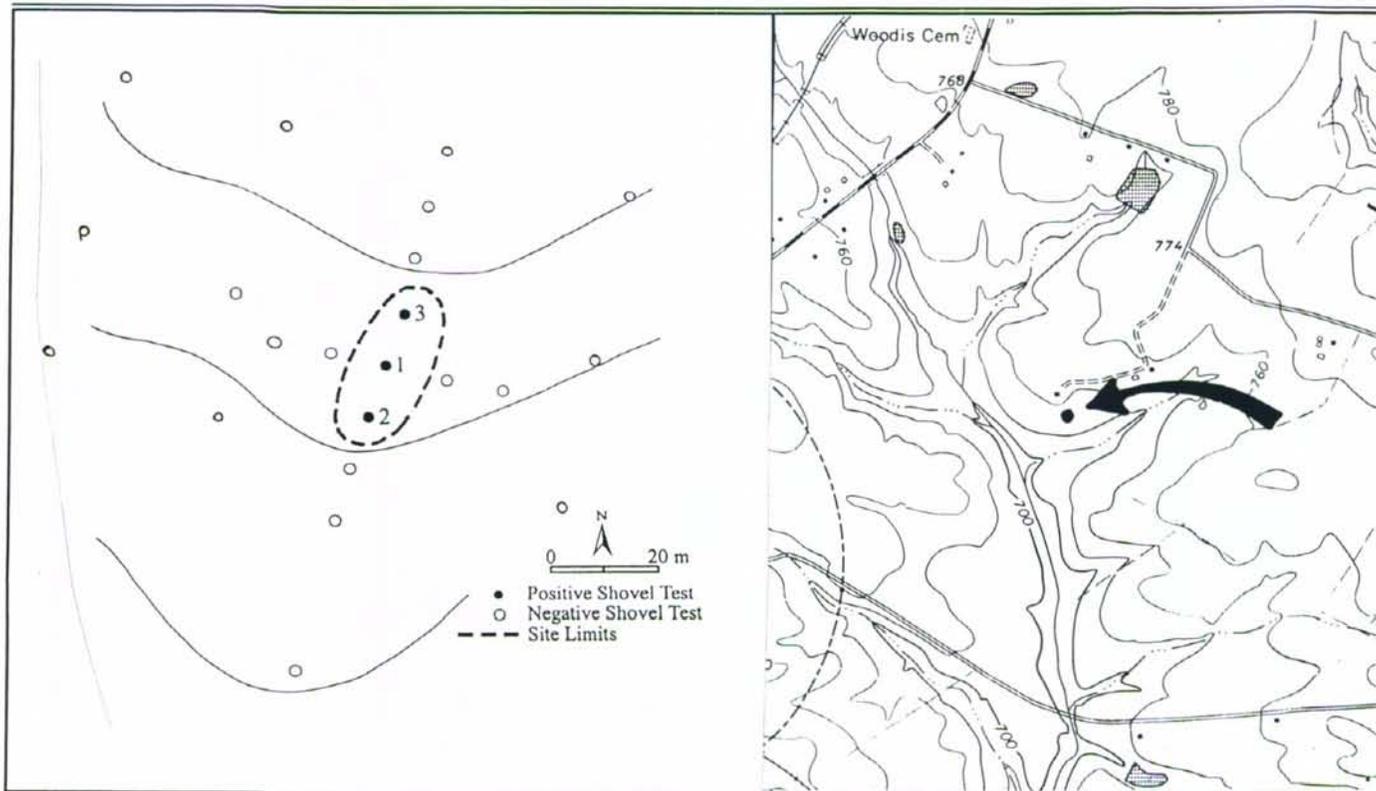
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Pottery, lithic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill, ridge top

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Fallow field, partially bush-hogged

Additional Information: This site is one of several late Lamar pottery scatters next to Greenbrier Creek. Three positive shovel tests were dug, yielding two sherds and three lithic fragments. Additional study is not likely to yield significant information



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 354

Institutional Site Number: FS 7

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 2 sherds, 1 metadacite biface fragment, 1 whiteware, 1 rhyolite flake

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?); Lamar

Phases: Unknown Archaic; Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C355

Institutional Site Number: FS 5 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275817 UTM North: 3744864

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 85 meters Width: 45 meters Elevation: + - 226 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

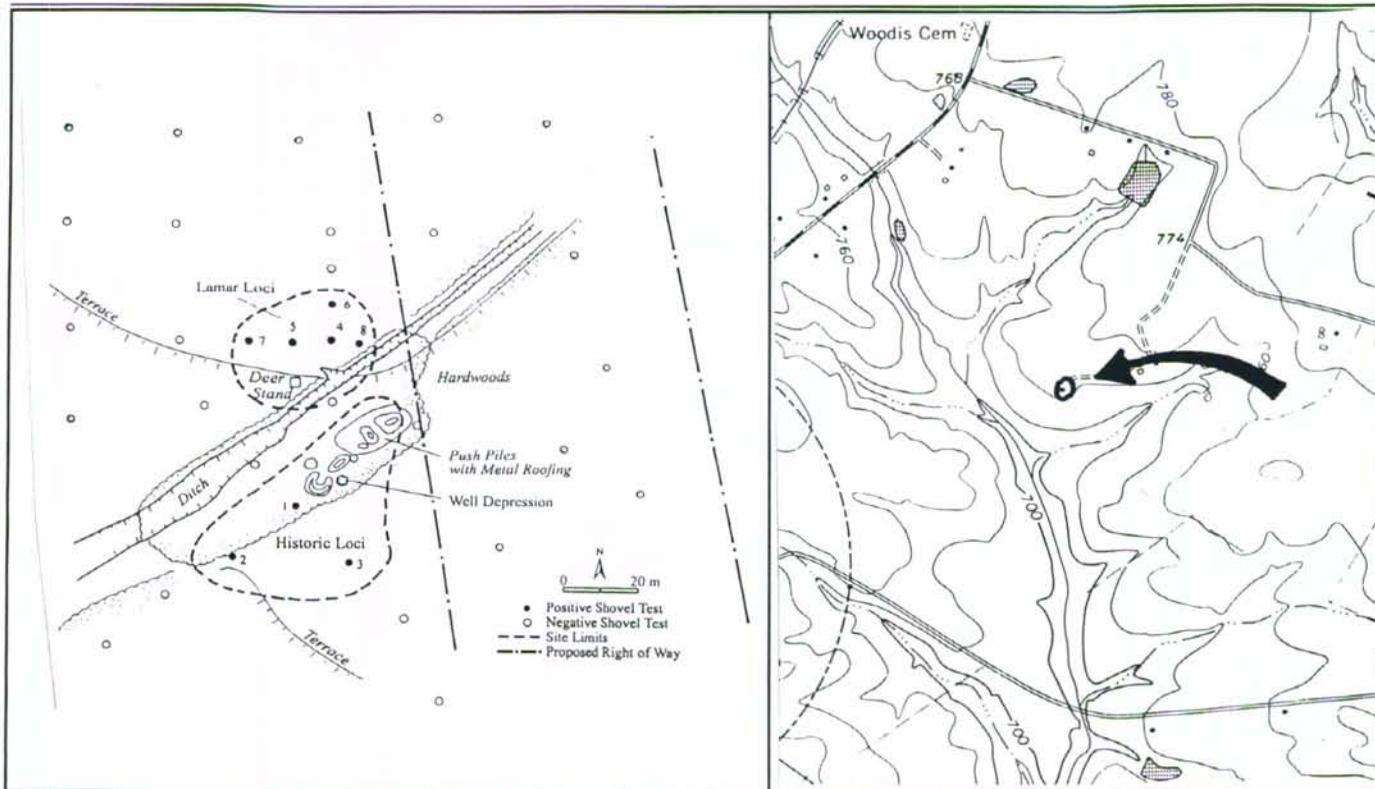
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lamar house site; 19th to 20th c. house site.

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge crest

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Pasture

Additional Information: Site is located north of Astondale Road. The historic component has been destroyed by bulldozing. North of the historic component is a late Lamar artifact scatter, possibly remnants of a house site. Additional testing is recommended for this component.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C355

Institutional Site Number: FS 5

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 6 bottle glass, 5 window glass, 1 milk glass, 2 wire nails, 1 coal, 3 wire fragments, 1 Lamar tobacco pipe fragment, 13 sherds

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar; Historic

Phases: Bell(?); late 19th-20th c.

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C356

Institutional Site Number: FS 6 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275664 UTM North: 3744943
 Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ~20 meters Width: Unknown meters Elevation: + - 219 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

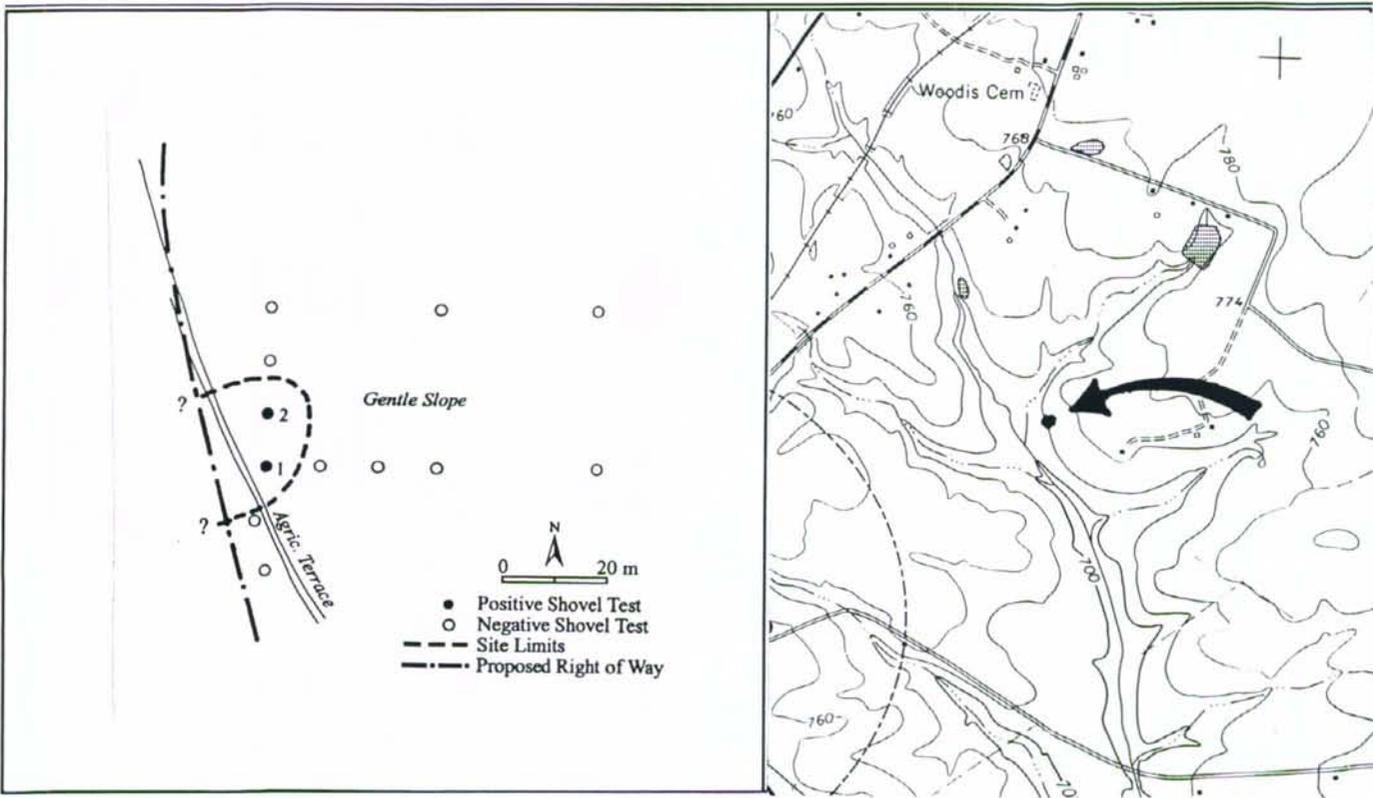
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Scrub and briars

Additional Information: This is a possible late Lamar house site overlooking the floodplain of Greenbrier Creek. The site extends west, outside the proposed road right-of-way. The small portion of the site inside the right-of-way appears to have little research potential.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
 (Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C356

Institutional Site Number: FS 6

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 2 sherds

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar(?)

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: February 10, 2006 Name: Chad O. Braley Institutional Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C357

Institutional Site Number: FS 4 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275923 UTM North: 3745070
 Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 25 meters Width: 20 meters Elevation: + - 230 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

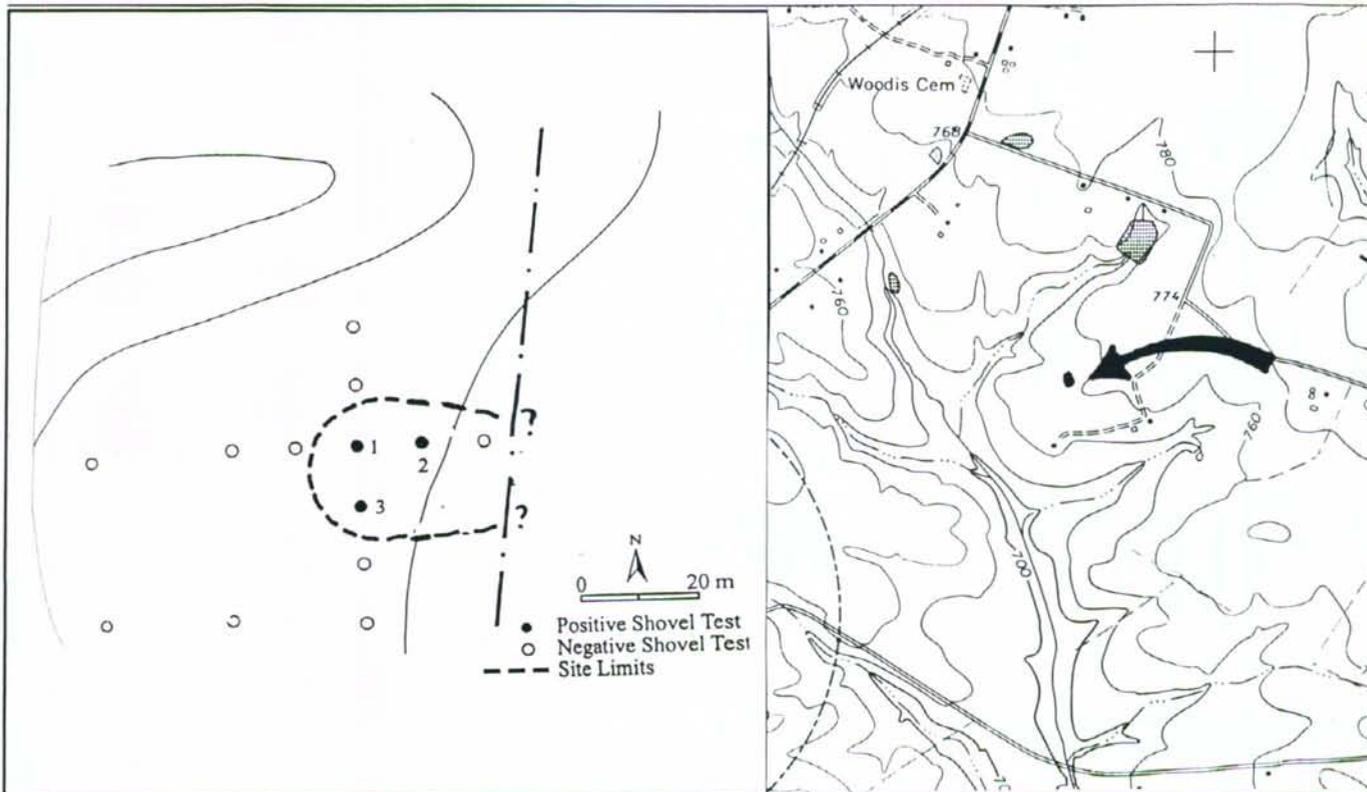
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): _____ Pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Fallow field, partially bush-hogged

Additional Information: This site is one of several low density upland Lamar sites located on the east side of Greenbrier Creek. Deposits are too sparse to recommend any additional work within the proposed road right-of-way.



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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C354

Institutional Site Number: FS 4

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 3 sherds

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

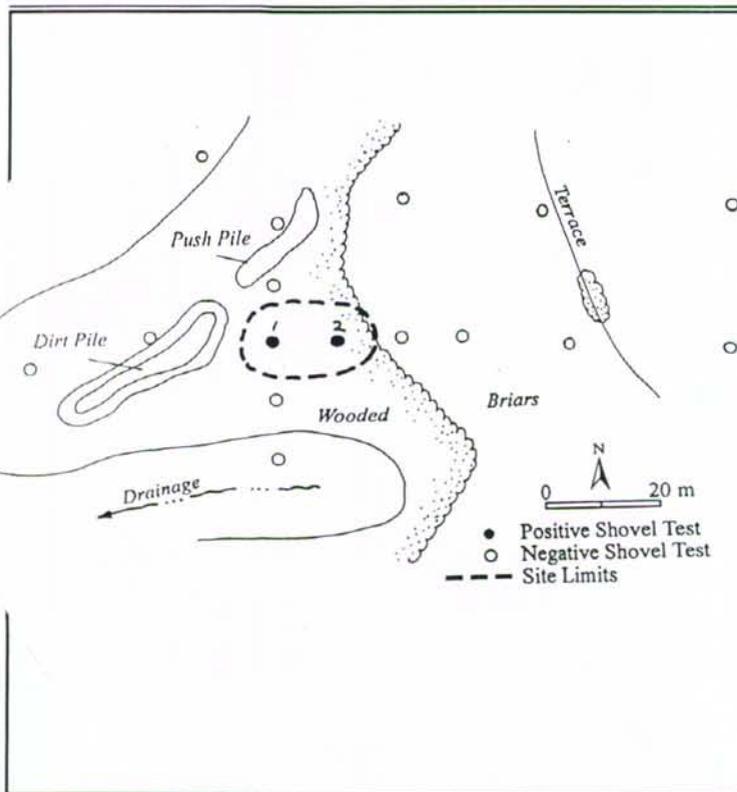
Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

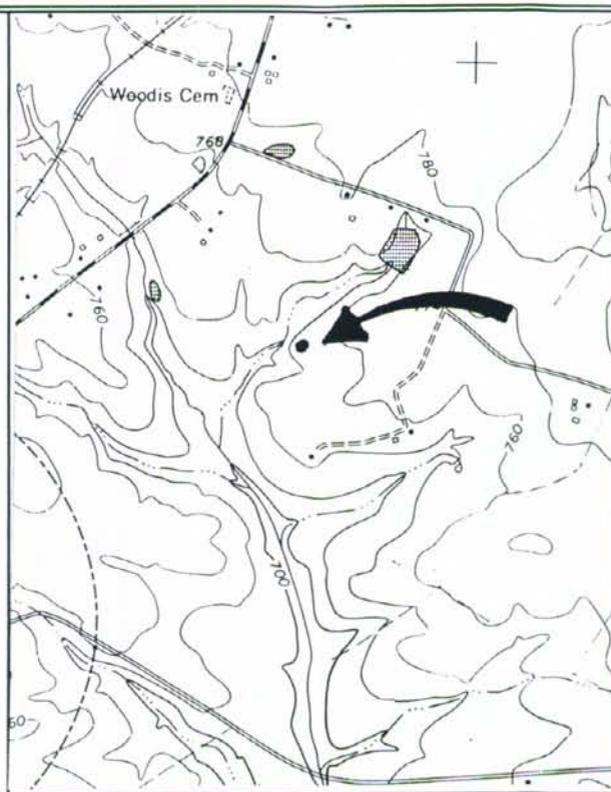
1990

Official Site Number: 90C358

Institutional Site Number: FS 3 Site Name: _____
 County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA
 UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275808 UTM North: 3745184
 Owner: _____ Address: _____
 Site Length: ~20 meters Width: 10 meters Elevation: + - 226 meters
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
 Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
 Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic scatter
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose
 Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Hardwoods
 Additional Information: This is a very low density undiagnostic lithic scatter. Due to poor preservation and low research potential, no additional work is recommended.



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



OFFICIAL MAP
 (Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C 358

Institutional Site Number: FS 3

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 2 quartz flakes

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Archaic(?)

Phases: Unknown

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C359

Institutional Site Number: FS 2 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275734 UTM North: 3745422

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 40 meters Width: 15 meters Elevation: + - 226 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

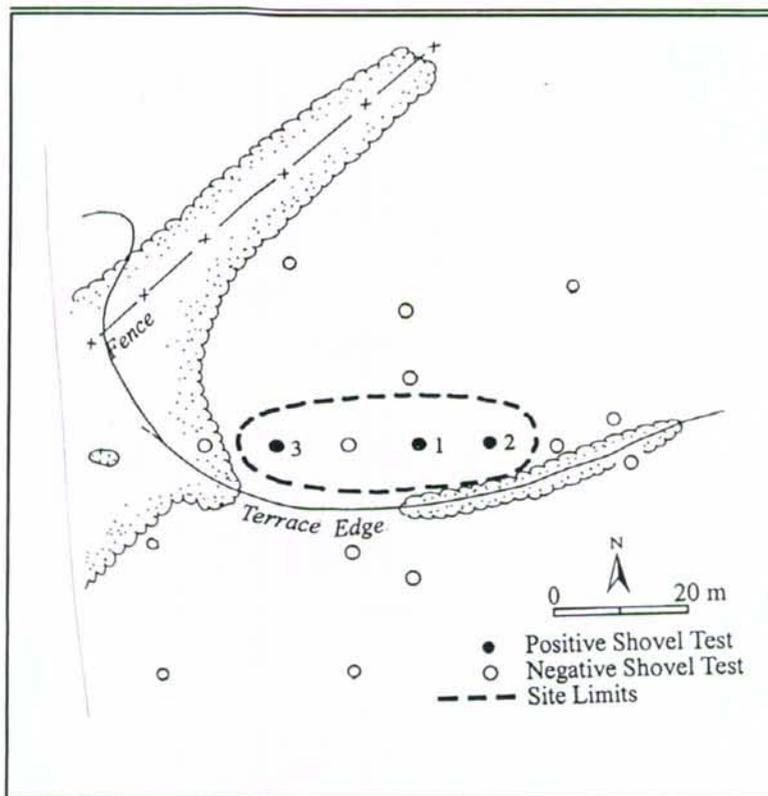
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): _____ Pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Hill/ridge top

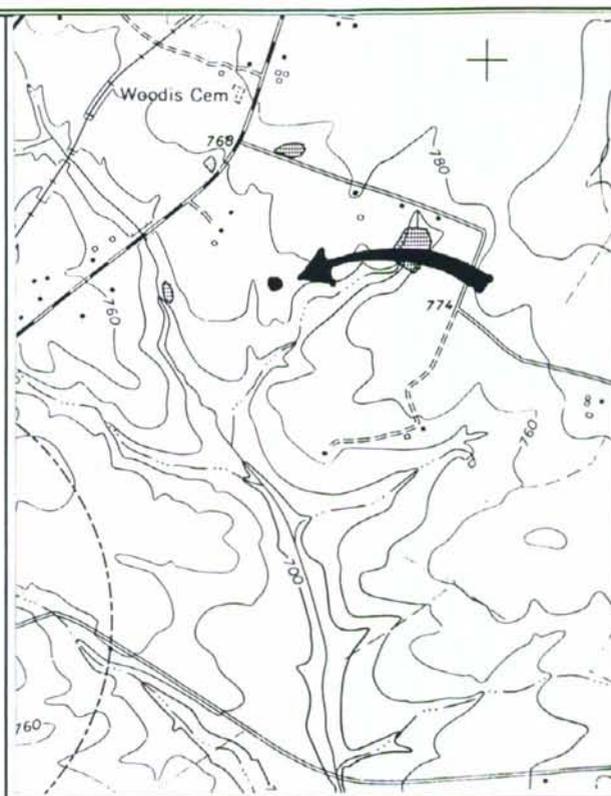
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Fallow field, bush-hogged

Additional Information: Three positive shovel tests yielded late Lamar pottery. Site is at the edge of an agricultural terrace, so possibly the artifacts were redeposited. No additional work is recommended.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C359

Institutional Site Number: FS 2

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 5 sherds, 2 quartz flakes

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date February 10, 2006 Name Chad O. Braley

Institutional Affiliation Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 90C360

Institutional Site Number: FS 1 Site Name: _____

County: Oconee Map Name: Watkinsville USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 17 UTM East: 0275741 UTM North: 3745553

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: ~40 meters Width: ~30 meters Elevation: + - 232 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown FEATURES: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

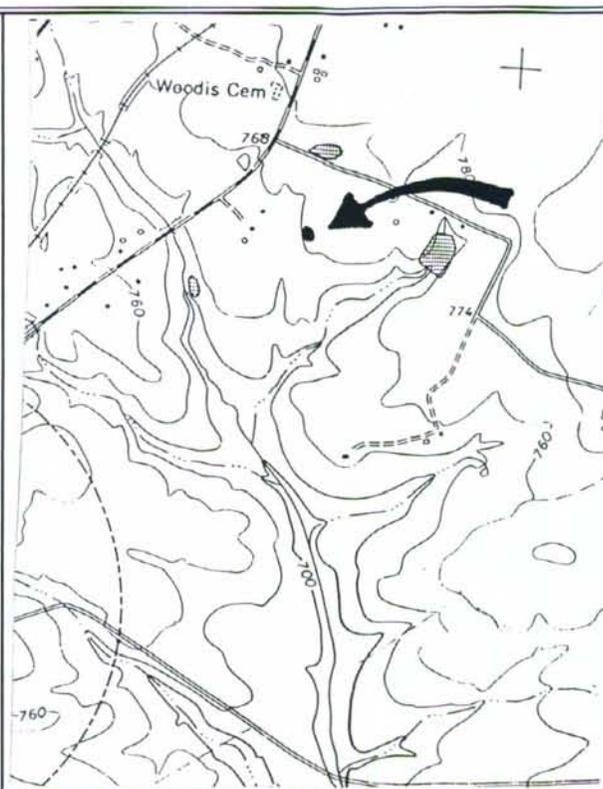
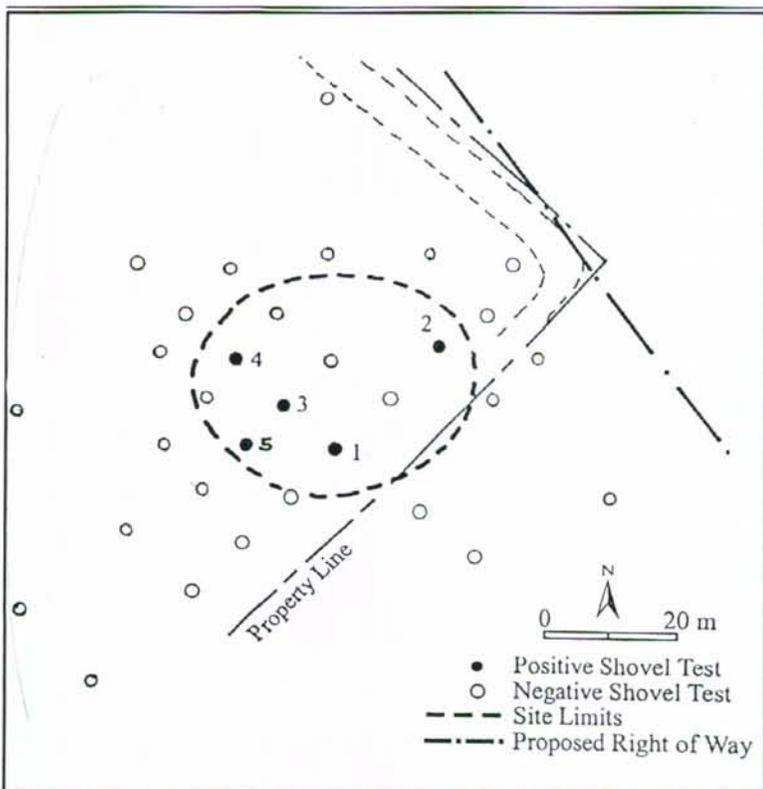
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Lithic, pottery scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge nose

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Christmas tree farm

Additional Information: This is a small upland Lamar site, possibly Bell phase. Six sherds were recovered. Site is too sparse to recommend additional work..



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 90C360

Institutional Site Number: FS 1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown
7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Bypass construction
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Chad O. Braley Affiliation: Southeastern Archeological Services Date: 12/19/05
Report Title: An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Bishop Bypass, Oconee County, Georgia

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: 6 sherds, 1 chert flake

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Carrollton

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Lamar

Phases: Bell(?)

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>February 10, 2006</u>	<u>Chad O. Braley</u>	<u>Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.</u>

Appendix B
Vita of Principal Investigator

CHAD O. BRALEY

Education

M.S., 1978, Archeology/Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee
B.S., 1975, Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee

Areas of Specialization

Historic Archeology
Prehistoric Archeology
Coastal Archeology

Cultural Resource Management
Photography
Ceramic Technology

Professional Experience

1983 - present	Senior Archeologist and Vice President, Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia
1981 - 1983	Archeologist, Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia
1979 - 1981	Assistant Archeologist with the Kings Bay Project, University of Florida, Gainesville
1979	Staff Archeologist, Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta
1978	Project Archeologist, National Park Service, Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida
1976 - 1977	Park Technician, Southeastern Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida
1976	Archeological survey of Jackson County, Florida, Florida State University, Tallahassee
1975	Technician on various projects for the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, State of Florida, Tallahassee

Professional Affiliation

Society for Georgia Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists

Publications

An Appraisal of Tenant Farmer Health and Diet in Central Georgia: Results of the Redfield Cemetery Study. Co-authored with W.G. Moffat. 1996. *Early Georgia*

Historic Indian Period Archeology of the Georgia Coastal Plain. 1995. University of Georgia. Laboratory of Archaeology Series (34).

What's This Doing Here? Late Woodland-Early Mississippi Use of the Upper Coastal Plain of Georgia and South Carolina. 1994. *Early Georgia*.

Coastal Lamar Ceramics. 1990. *Lamar Archaeology*. Alabama Press.

Publications, continued

The Pinckney Island Survey: Some Thoughts on the Cord Marked Pottery of the Lower South Carolina Coast. 1983. *South Carolina Antiquities* 15:5-9.

Papers Presented

Historic Indian Occupation of Georgia's Coastal Plain. 1995. Paper presented at the Fall Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Statesboro, Georgia.

What's This Doing Here? A Late Woodland-Early Mississippi Polity in the Ogeechee Drainage of Georgia's Upper Coastal Plain. 1993. Paper presented at the 50th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Raleigh, N.C.

The Regional Perspective and Methodology of Sandhills Archeology. Co-authored with Kenneth E. Sassaman. Paper presented at the 1991 Southeastern Archeological Conference, Jackson, Mississippi.

A Comparison of the Archeology of Two Sandhill Regions. Paper presented at the 1991 Southeastern Archeological Conference, Jackson, Mississippi.

Archeological Investigations of an 18th Century Mill Site, Fort Gordon, Georgia. 1991. Paper presented at the Fall Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Athens, Georgia.

The Battle of Gilgal Church: An Archeological and Historical Study of Mid-Nineteenth Century Warfare in Georgia. 1987. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina.

Argyle: A Synthetic Approach to the Fabric of a Colonial Period Fort. 1987. Symposium: Savannah, Its History and Development. Society for Historic Archeology. Savannah, Georgia.

Coastal Lamar Ceramics. 1986. Lamar Institute. Conference on South Appalachian Mississippian. Macon, Georgia.

9McI41, An Irene Homestead on Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, Coastal Georgia. 1985. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham.

Newly Recognized Mississippian Ceremonial Sites in the Oconee Province. 1985. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Savannah. Co-authored with R. Jerald Ledbetter and Mark Williams.

9McI41, A Semi-Permanently Occupied Irene Household on Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge. 1985. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Athens.

Special Use Sites and Vessel Form Analysis: An Example From West Georgia. 1984. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola.

The Fort Rucker Survey: Cultural Developments in Southeast Alabama. 1983. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia.

The Ceramics of Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge, Beaufort County, South Carolina. 1982. Conference on the Pottery of Coastal Carolina, Columbia.

The Mean Ceramic Date Formula and Antebellum Plantation Sites: Chronology vs. Culture Process. 1980. Conference on Historic Site Archeology, Wilmington.

Chad O. Braley
Page 3

Papers Presented, continued

Preliminary Results of Excavations at the Pharr Site (22Ps2), Mississippi; the Miller Components. 1978. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville. Co-authored with Robert A. Karwedsky.

Excavations at the Bay Pines Site (8Pi64), St. Petersburg, Florida. 1978. Society for American Archaeology, Tucson.

Technical Reports and Manuscripts

Author and coauthor of over 200 reports on survey, testing and data recovery projects in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida conducted from 1974-2005.