CAMDEN PRESERVE

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

EXHIBIT I

AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE

ASSESSMENT SURVEY

AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE HULL ISLAND TRACT CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA

By
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For

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ES04056.03
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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
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ABSTRACT

In June and July 2005, Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) performed an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the 3016.68-acre Hull Island Tract in Camden County, Georgia, on behalf of Hull Island, LLC. The goal of the survey was to locate, identify, delineate, and evaluate all cultural resources within the parcel, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, as well as historic structures. The cultural resource assessment survey included a pedestrian inspection combined with systematic shovel testing at 30 and 90-meter intervals. Delineation shovel tests were dug at 10-meter intervals. As a result of the survey, 11 archaeological sites (9CM271-9CM281) were recorded and four archaeological occurrences were documented. Recovered artifacts indicated that the property was occupied from the Late Archaic through Mississippian periods and again during the early 19th through 20th centuries. No standing historic structures were encountered on the subject property. The NRHP eligibility status of Site's 9CM271, 9CM272, 9CM273, 9CM277, 9CM278, and 9CM279 are undetermined, and each of these will require limited excavation and/or archival research to assist such an evaluation. None of the remaining sites or archaeological occurrences are considered eligible for NRHP inclusion.

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I. INTRODUCTION

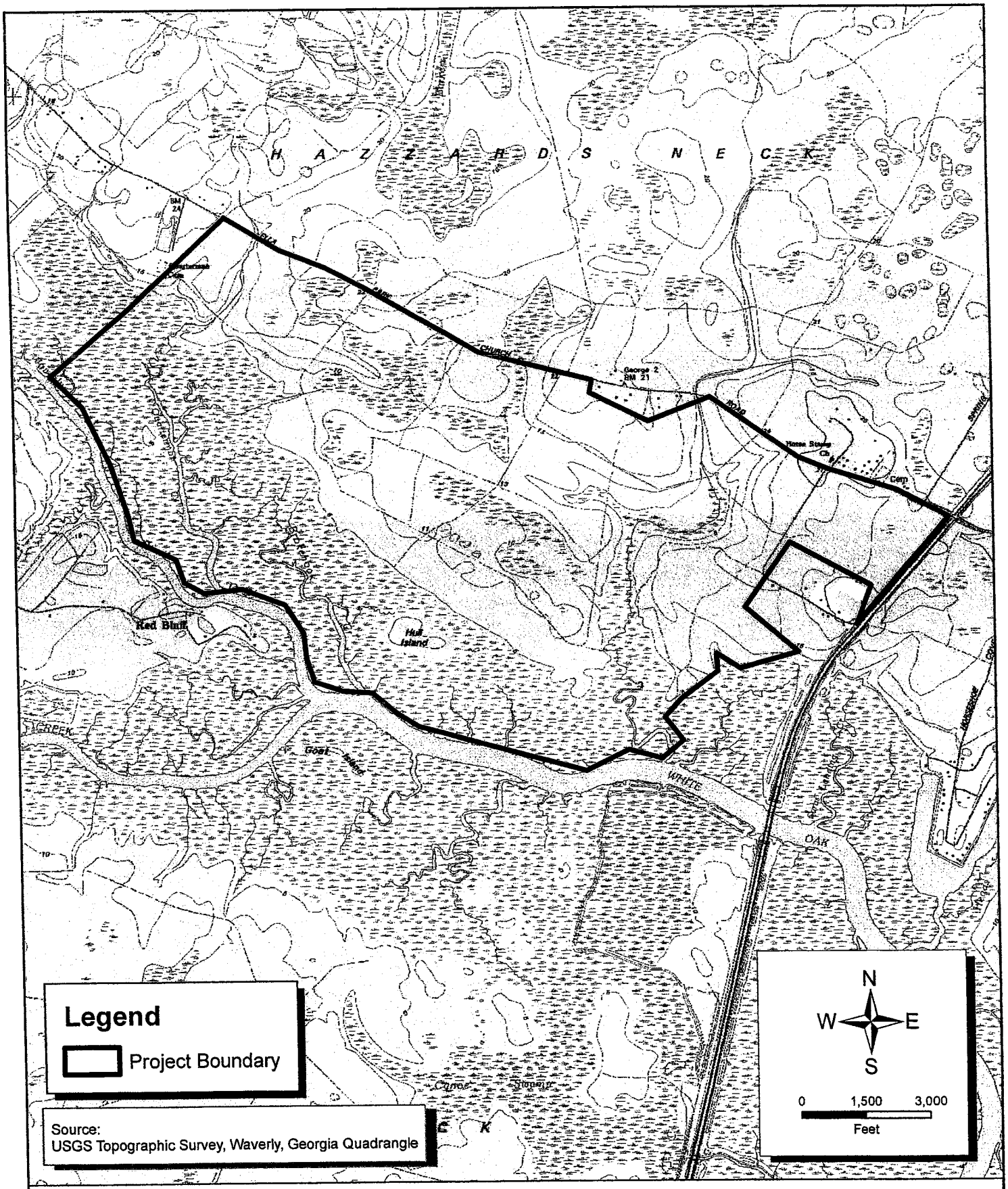
In June and July 2005, Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of the 3016.68-acre (1838.27-upland acre) Hull Island tract in Camden County, Georgia. The property includes Hull Island, north of White Oak Creek, and a large tract to the island's north (Figure 1.1). The property boundaries are roughly defined by Interstate 95 to the east, White Oak Creek to the south, Quarterman Cemetery to the west, and Horse Stamp Church Road to the north (Figure 1.2).

The investigation was conducted on behalf of Hull Island, LLC, pursuant to permit applications through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Fieldwork was conducted by Michelle LeFebvre, Rob Lundin, Tom Kozma, Greg Gonzales, Carolyn Rock, Geoff Duchemin, Elizabeth Brito, Chris Schaefer, Ryan Sipe, and Michael Arbuthnot under the direction of Greg Hendryx, Tony Kuhner, and Neill Wallis. Greg Hendryx served as Principal Investigator for the survey.

The goals of the investigation were to locate all historic properties within the project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) as mandated by federal laws and guidelines (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Title 36, Chapter VIII, Part 800 [36 CFR 800]). The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that the head of any Federal agency take into account the effects of his or her actions on historic properties, and that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be provided the opportunity to comment on such effects. In order to meet these objectives, an intensive cultural resource assessment survey was conducted by ESI, the results of which are reported herein.

The field investigation consisted of an intensive pedestrian inspection of the tract, supplemented by subsurface testing at 30 and 90-meter intervals. Delineation shovel tests were dug at 10 and 20-meter intervals. Shovel tests measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 80 cmbs or to sterile soil. All soil was screened using ¼ inch mesh.

As a result of the survey, 11 archaeological sites (9CM271-9CM281) were recorded and four archaeological occurrences were documented. Based on the results, limited archaeological testing and/or archival research is necessary to evaluate the *National Register of Historic Places* eligibility status of Site's 9CM271, 9CM272, 9CM273, 9CM277, 9CM278, and 9CM279. Site 9CM271 is a moderate density prehistoric artifact scatter with potential to yield new data on aboriginal settlement patterns and adaptive strategies in coastal Georgia. Site 9CM272 is primarily a spatially small, moderate density prehistoric artifact scatter that holds potential to yield new data concerning Late Archaic settlement patterns and pottery technology and function in coastal Georgia. Site 9CM273 is a moderately dense 19th century historic and likely Woodland period prehistoric artifact scatter with potential to yield new data regarding 19th century domestic life in Camden County, as well as Woodland period settlement patterns and adaptive strategies. Site 9CM277 is a 19th century historic scatter that is heavily disturbed with a probable Woodland period prehistoric artifact scatter found below the depth of disturbance; this site holds the potential to yield new data concerning Woodland period settlement patterns and adaptive strategies in coastal Georgia. Site 9CM278 is a late 19th/early 20th century artifact scatter that likely functioned as a homestead. Site 9CM279 is a historic 20th century cattle dipping vat with the potential to yield new information about cattle ranching in Camden county. None of the remaining sites or isolated finds are considered eligible for *NRHP* inclusion



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Project Area Map

Hull Island

Camden County, Georgia

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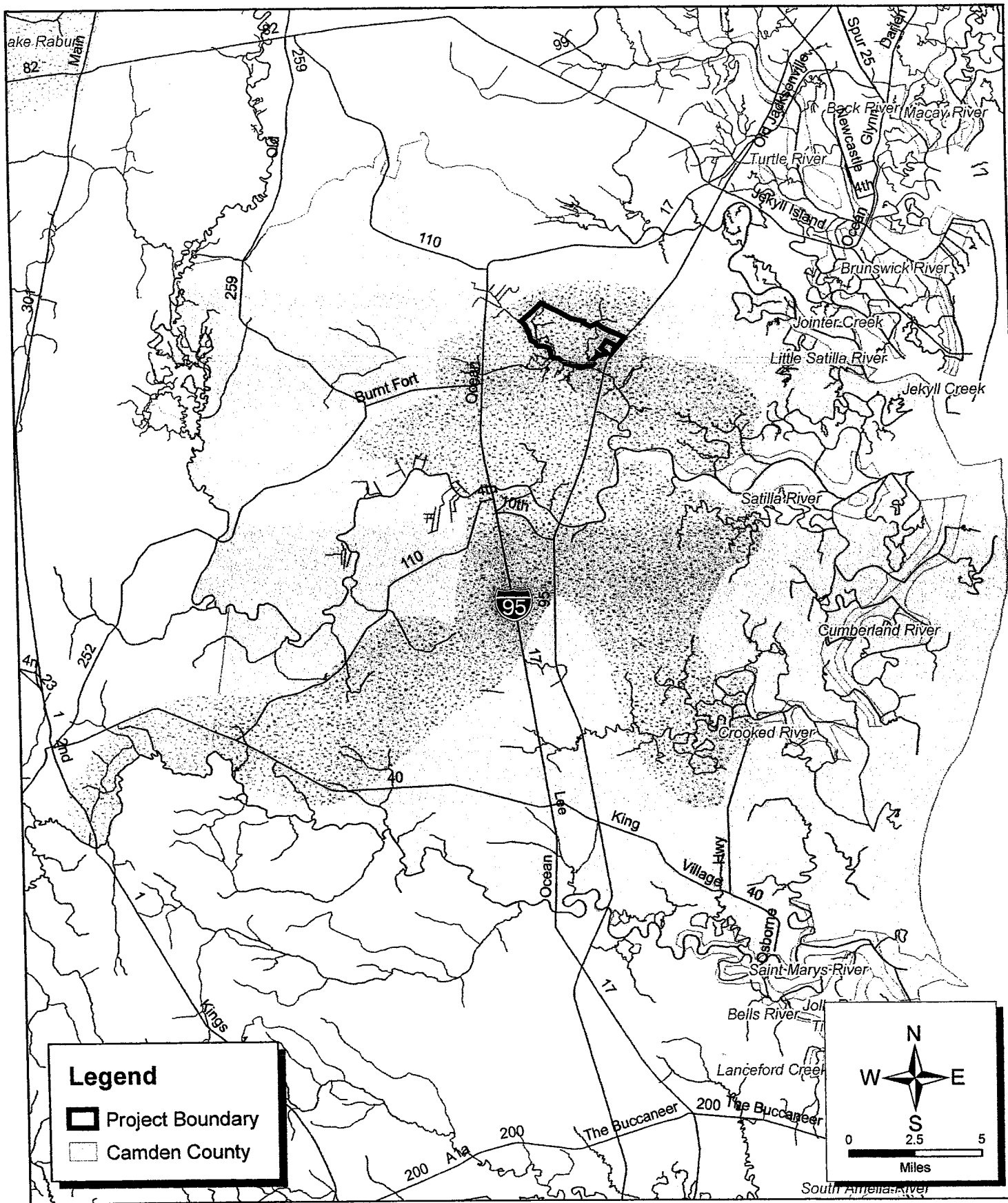

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Project Vicinity Map

Hull Island

Camden County, Georgia

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

From the beginning, human settlement and behavior has been influenced by the natural environment, and any study of past sociocultural systems should consider how the distribution of natural resources has affected the settlement and behavior of human groups with a given technological organization.

Physiography and Geology

The study area is located in northern Camden County within the Coastal Marine Flatlands Section of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of Georgia (Clark and Zisa 1976). More specifically, Camden County lies within the Barrier Island Sequence District, which covers an approximately 50-mile wide segment along the Atlantic coast of Georgia. The physiography of this coastal region has been shaped to a large extent by Pleistocene sea level fluctuations during periods of continental glaciation. Its formation has been described by Clark and Zisa (1976) as follows:

> *Pleistocene sea levels advanced and retreated several times...to form a step-like progression of decreasing altitudes toward the sea. These former, higher sea levels existed as barrier island-salt marsh environments similar to the present coast. The former sea level left shoreline deposit complexes parallel to the present coastline at characteristic elevations: Wicomico, 160-95 feet; Penholoway, 70-76 feet; Talbot, 40-46 feet; Pamlico, 25 feet; Princess Anne, 13 feet, Silver Bluff, 5 feet; Holocene, the present mean sea level.*

The Talbot, Pamlico, Princess Anne, Silver Bluff, and Holocene shoreline complexes occur in Camden County, and each includes relic coastal features such as beach ridges, islands, hammocks, and former marshes (Rigdon and Green 1980). The higher and more distant these systems are from the coast, the greater their antiquity. Topographic elevations in the project area generally range from 0 to 3 meters above mean sea level.

Hydrology

The dominant hydric feature in the project vicinity is White Oak Creek, which marks the southern boundary of the study area. The creek is navigable by small craft and measures roughly 150 meters wide in the project vicinity. Quarterman and Waverly Creeks flow into White Oak Creek near the southwestern corner of the property and there are several smaller tributaries that flow through the property to their confluence with White Oak Creek. One of the larger and more significant drainages is Sweeny Creek, a slough that dominates the eastern portion of the property. The slough is relatively shallow and generally not navigable even in a canoe. Significant marshland separates the terrestrial portions of the tract from White Oak Creek. Primarily marsh, with intermittent small creeks, separates Hull Island from the mainland, so that the island can be reached by foot even at higher tides.

Soils

Soil is the natural surficial material that supports terrestrial flora. Various factors, including climate, topography, and vegetation, affect the type of soil occurring in a given area. A review of the Camden and Glynn Counties, Georgia, Soil Survey indicates seven distinct soil units

within the project area (Rigdon and Green 1980). These units range from very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained and include: Albany fine sand, Brookman sandy clay, Meggett fine sandy loam, Pelham loamy sand, Olustee fine sand, Pelham sandy loam, Rains fine sandy loam, and Sapelo fine sand (Figure 2.1). The marshy component of the tract consists of very poorly drained Bohicket-Capers Association. Much of the central portion of the property is very poorly drained Brookman sandy clay. Sections of poorly drained Sapelo fine sand are also present throughout the property and generally correspond with the locations of sites. Finally, a band of somewhat poorly drained Albany fine sand on the western bank of Sweeny Creek represents the best drained area of the property and corresponds with the location of four sites, including 9CM271, 9CM275, 9CM276, and 9CM277.

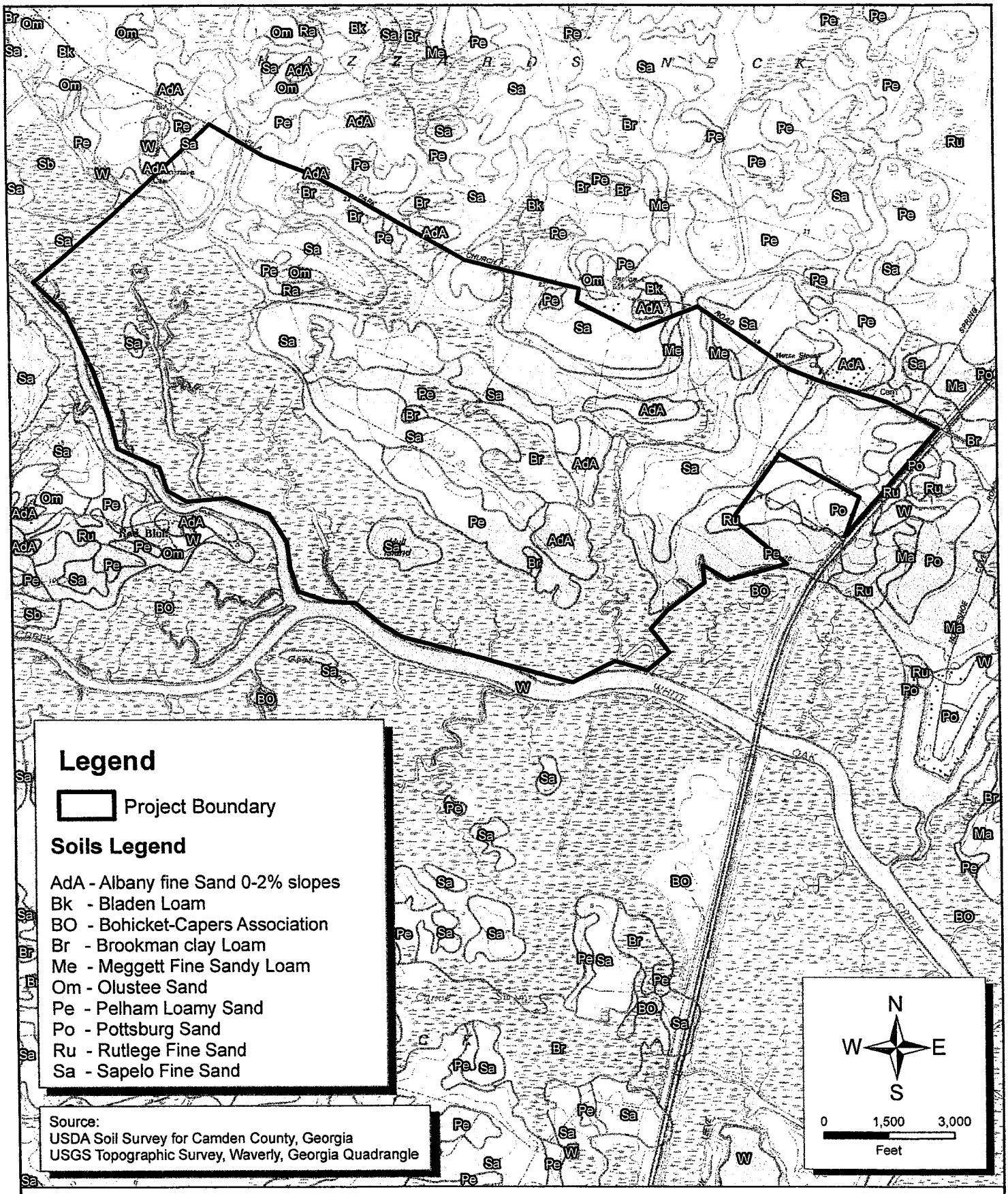
Natural Environment

The project area consists primarily of planted pine with an understory of palmetto, briars, and hollies. The wetland areas that border the drainages consist primarily of bay, magnolia, and briars. Oak, maple, and cedar were noted sporadically, with greater concentrations in areas associated with cultural material.

Agriculture has extirpated many of the indigenous animal species that inhabited the area during late prehistoric times. Terrestrial mammalian fauna once prevalent in the area included white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), bobcat (*Lnyx rufus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), various field mice and other small rodents, and possibly black bear (*Ursus americanus*). Reptiles including various snakes and lizards, as well as waterfowl, raptorial avifauna, and migratory songbirds are also still found in the region. Many of these animal species were exploited by past prehistoric groups. Deer, rattlesnakes, armadillo, and various species of avifauna were seen during fieldwork, in addition to historically introduced feral dogs and pigs.

Modern Impacts

The project tract had been largely used for silviculture and much of the area still contains planted pines. Roadways have been cut throughout the project area. Several drainage ditches have also been cut through the central part of the property. Large earthen berms and push piles are found across the tract and are evidence of modern mechanical land disturbance. Trash, including bottles, cans, and paper products are found throughout the tract and indicate the property's use as a local recreational area.



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Soils Map

Hull Island

Camden County, Georgia

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Figure: 2.1

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III. REGIONAL CULTURE HISTORY

The following review of regional culture history serves as a framework for understanding human land use in the vicinity of the study area. The prehistoric chronology of southeastern Georgia closely parallels that of northeastern Florida, and together the two areas form the St. Marys region (Russo 1992). There is little archaeological evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the vicinity, but sites representing a number of later cultural periods are known in the region. Changes in material culture through time have allowed archaeologists to study changes in human cultural patterns and adaptations, as discussed more fully below.

Paleoindian Period

Accepted evidence for the earliest human occupations in the southeastern United States dates to the Paleoindian period. Recently, Anderson (1990) has divided the Paleoindian tradition of Georgia into three sub-periods based on diagnostic stone point types, since fluted and other lanceolate projectile points tend to be the only indisputable indicators of Paleoindian activity. The Early Paleoindian (ca. 9,500-9,000 BC) is characterized by Clovis points; the Middle Paleoindian (ca. 9,000-8,500 BC) is characterized by points such as Cumberland, Suwannee, Simpson, and Clovis-like variants; and the Late Paleoindian (ca. 8,500-8,000 B.C.) is characterized by Dalton, Quad, and Beaver Lake points. Archaeological evidence from Florida suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers, and atlatls were used by Paleoindian hunters (Milanich 1994:48-59).

When Paleoindians first roamed southeast Georgia and Florida, the climate was warmer than during the previous Ice Age, but cooler by today's standards (Carbone 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels as well as the inland water table were much lower, and many of today's wetlands were also nonexistent. Presently, few data are available for this early period, but it is suspected that settlements were small and occupied briefly to exploit specific resources. Some researchers have suggested that high quality chert quarries were a primary factor influencing Paleoindian settlement, whereby bands ranged over a wide geographical area during annual rounds but were still "loosely tethered" to a primary stone source (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Goodyear et al. 1989; Anderson et al. 1990).

It is generally thought that the Paleoindians were nomadic hunters, who supplemented their diet by fishing and gathering various edible plants. The coexistence of Paleoindian populations and Pleistocene megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, and bison, is well documented, although the extent to which southeastern Indians exploited these now-extinct species is less clear (Webb et al. 1984). The emergence of Dalton points during the Late Paleoindian period may indicate an emphasis toward hunting smaller game, such as deer (Goodyear 1982). For the most part it is generally believed that these early groups maintained a generalized hunting and gathering technology (Carbone 1983; Anderson et al. 1990).

As is the case elsewhere in the Southeast, the distribution of Paleoindian artifacts across Georgia varies widely, occurring archaeologically as a series of "concentrations and voids" (Anderson et al. 1990:47). In general, Paleoindian artifacts have been found throughout the state, particularly along both major and minor drainages, but are concentrated in the southwestern and northeastern part of the state. With regard to the immediate project area, no sites attributable to the Paleoindian period are known for the southeastern coast of Georgia or the northeastern coast of

Florida, although sites of this period may exist on the continental shelf beneath ocean waters.

Archaic Period

The environment of the Archaic period was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels that resulted in the emergence of mixed hardwood forest communities, particularly mesic oak-hickory forests (Smith 1986). The widespread extinction of Pleistocene megafauna species accompanied the environmental changes that marked the onset of the Holocene. As a result, Archaic period Indians focused their subsistence strategies on the procurement of smaller game, fish, wild plant foods, and in some areas, shellfish. There seems to have been a significant increase in population during the Archaic, and groups began to develop regional habitat-specific adaptations (cultures) and material assemblages (Smith 1986:10; Steponiatis 1986:370-371). On the basis of distinct artifact (mostly lithic) assemblages, archaeologists have divided the Archaic period into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late.

Occurring about 2000 BC, the Late Archaic witnessed one of the most revolutionary technological innovations of the Archaic period, fired clay pottery. This ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, and occasionally sand, and molded by hand into bowls of various sizes and shapes (Waring 1968; Bullen 1972). Fiber-tempered pottery of the Middle Savannah River Valley is known as Stallings Island, while along the Georgia coast it is termed St. Simons (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Although the two types are markedly similar, Waring (1968) argues that differences in vessel form and decoration do exist. Regardless of the appellation, fiber-tempered pottery has been found at a large number of sites on the Savannah River from the piedmont to the coast, as well as on the barrier islands. Zooarchaeological data from Georgia coastal sites, including linear shell middens and circular shell rings, indicate a strong subsistence dependence on vertebrate and invertebrate tidewater fauna (Reitz 1988).

Woodland Period

Through time, fiber-tempered pottery gave way to a sand-tempered ware, known archaeologically as Refuge, around 1000 BC (Waring 1968; DePratter 1979). Similar decorative modes (e.g., incising and punctations) suggest an evolutionary link between Refuge and the earlier St. Simons ware. Little is known about Refuge sites due to limited controlled excavation. However, it is believed that coastal sea levels were lower during the Refuge phase (ca. 1200-500 BC), suggesting that inundated coastal Refuge sites may lie beneath the present-day tidal marshes. In fact, such submerged Refuge phase sites have been recorded (Marrinan 1975; DePratter 1976). Refuge wares are eventually supplanted by a similar ware known as Deptford.

Originating around 500 BC and lasting to AD 600 on the Atlantic coast, the Deptford culture represents a continuation of the coastal way of life that was well established by Late Archaic times (Milanich 1971, 1973, 1980). Along the Atlantic coastal strand, communities were situated in maritime hammocks near tidal marshes, with subsistence centered essentially on the exploitation of estuarine and maritime forest resources. Deptford groups (or possibly subgroups) may have moved inland seasonally to the river valleys to gather plant foods, to hunt game, and to trade with non-coastal peoples. Milanich (1980:175) has suggested that horticulture played a small part in the Deptford economy, but supportive archaeological data have yet to be found.

For the southeast Georgia coast, it has been hypothesized that Deptford villages were composed of 15 to 25 houses, each occupied by a single nuclear family. In the St. Johns River Estuary, Deptford sites occur as consolidated shell middens and ceramic scatters. Greenfield Site #5 (8DU5541) is a pure Deptford shell midden located about 3.5 miles west of the ocean on the river's south side (FAS 1995:31-82). The site is composed of a dense mantle of oyster shell, with linear shell ridges and circular to oval mounds of shell midden recorded along the shoreline. Oyster was the most common invertebrate in the midden and fish were the most frequently occurring vertebrate species.

Deptford ceramics, defined regionally as sand- and/or grit-tempered plain, check stamped, and simple stamped wares, are common at archaeological sites along the coast of Georgia (Caldwell and Waring 1968; Milanich 1971; Depratter 1991). The most common mode of decoration on Deptford vessels is check stamping, which includes a bold and linear variety. Incising and/or punctating as a decorative mode is rare, whereas cord marking is fairly common in northern parts of the Deptford region (Caldwell and Waring 1968; Milanich 1971). Plain wares are usually not formally classified as Deptford due to their nondescript appearance, although it was probably the most common Deptford pottery type (Milanich 1971:164-165; Russo 1992:115).

In addition to Deptford, Late Swift Creek sites have been found in middens along the mainland coast and on barrier islands (Cook 1977; Desjean et al. 1985; Saunders 1986; Wayne 1987). The predominant mode of decorating on Swift Creek pottery was complicated stamping, distinguishing it from earlier checked and simple stamped wares of the Deptford tradition. Late Swift Creek wares (ca. AD 500-850+) display a variety of simple and folded rim forms, while notched rims are virtually absent. Subsistence data from coastal Swift Creek sites indicate an economy oriented toward the exploitation of marsh resources (Reitz and Quitmyer 1988). The recovery of Late Swift Creek pottery at sites near Jacksonville, Florida similar to that found near the mouth of the Altamaha River suggests movement of coastal Swift Creek groups from southeastern Georgia into northeastern Florida (Ashley 1995).

Sites dating to the very end of the Swift Creek period (Waning Swift Creek) exhibit complicated stamped pottery that is often faintly stamped, overstamped, and of comparitvely poor workmanship. Sites of this time period are concentrated on nearby barrier islands, notably St. Simon's, Jekyll, and Amelia Islands, and they are typically associated with salt marsh or salt creeks (Cook 1979; Hendryx 2004).

The terminal phase of the Woodland period along the Georgia coast is Wilmington, spanning AD 700 to 900. Associated with the emergence of this phase is a shift from sand/grit tempering to grog tempering (crushed sherds), and cord marking becomes the preferred decorative style. Wilmington components have been identified at inland riverine and coastal sites, with the latter including shell middens and burial mounds. Although researchers have suggested that horticulture was associated with the Wilmington phase, direct evidence for intentional plant cultivation is absent to date. Very few Wilmington sites have been identified along the lower Georgia coast south of the Altamaha River (Cook 1977:24).

Mississippian Period

The Mississippian period on the Georgia coast begins with the Savannah phase around AD 900. Savannah pottery is tempered with large amounts of sand and/or grit and less frequently with

grog (Caldwell and Waring 1968). Surface treatment on Savannah wares includes burnishing, check stamping, and cord marking; the latter dominates at coastal sites south of the Altamaha River. Although most of the cord-marked sherds recovered from local sites are typed as "Savannah," the wide range of pastes and design application suggest that they actually represent a Savannah-derived variant indigenous to the St. Marys region (Smith et al. 1981; Espenshade 1985; Saunders 1989; Russo 1992; Cordell 1993).

Most researchers suggest that the Savannah culture developed out of the previous Wilmington phase. Based on limited and subjective ceramic data, some archaeologists (Caldwell 1971; DePratter 1979) suggest that a transitional phase, St. Catherines, separates the terminal Woodland period from the Savannah phase. However, Crook (1986b) argues against this contention, suggesting that the St. Catherines and Savannah wares are contemporaneous and reflect variability in the coastal Savannah pottery assemblage.

Changes occurred in sociopolitical organization from band to chiefdom during the Savannah phase, with Mississippi period coastal peoples constructing both platform and burial mounds (Crook 1986b). Groups associated with the coastal Savannah material culture possessed a strong economic orientation toward the exploitation of estuarine resources (Reitz 1988), although horticulture may have supplemented the diet. Crook (1986b) proposes a seasonally scheduled settlement-subsistence model for the Mississippian period along the Georgia coast. He speculates that small groups spent the spring in dispersed farming settlements in the oak forests, gathering at strategically located "town sites" near the coast during the summer. In the fall, the population disbanded again into small groups to procure oak forest resources, eventually moving to the tidal marshes during the winter to exploit the rich estuarine resources. More data from coastal sites are needed to test this model, however.

Contact Period

The French explorer, Jean Ribault, visited Camden County, Georgia, in 1562 and is the first documented European to have visited the area. He and the French Huguenots surveyed the St. Marys waterway and called the river the Seine (Vocelle 1967; Reddick 1994). Ribault and his followers built Fort Caroline on the banks of the St. Johns River, Florida. The fort was soon destroyed by the Spanish military, which had set up an encampment to the south. Led by Pedro Menendez de Aviles, the Spanish massacred most of the French settlers in 1565 and returned to their small encampment where they established the town of St. Augustine. In later years, Franciscan missionaries were sent north and west from St. Augustine to establish Christianity among the Indians.

The natives inhabiting southeastern Georgia at the time of Spanish contact (1565) were coastal Timucua, who occupied the Georgia coast as far north as southern St. Simons Island (Swanton 1922; Deagan 1978; Hann 1996; Milanich 1996). Jesuit and Franciscan friars established a series of Catholic missions along the Atlantic coast and in the interior of Florida, resulting in over a century of sustained Spanish-Indian interaction (Gannon 1965). During this time, the Timucua along with other native coastal groups had to accommodate their lifestyle to a swiftly changing physical and cultural environment (Dobyns 1983). The native population was decimated by introduced European diseases and fatal conflict. Groups were frequently relocated and consolidated to facilitate missionization and exploitation of their labor by the Spaniards.

Groups of Yamassee and Guale Indians originally from coastal northern Georgia and South Carolina began to infiltrate southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida soon after Spanish contact, eventually replacing the indigenous Timucuan population (Deagan 1978:95; Larson 1978:120). At one time or another, Spanish Missions were established on or relocated to most barrier islands along the Georgia coast; Jekyll Island seems to have been an exception, however (Worth 1995:195-196; Hann 1996:176-177). The Spanish Mission system was abandoned following British sponsored raids on the missions during the early eighteenth century.

Historic Period

Brunswick and Darien, two of southeastern Georgia's oldest towns, were established in the eighteenth century by the English Crown to develop agricultural products, establish trade with the Indians, and serve as outposts to guard against intruders based in Spanish Florida. Geography played an important role in the settlement pattern of the region with towns and plantations set out near the coast and along the shores of rivers. By 1765, increased settlement compelled the formation of four parishes, or political subdivisions, between the Altamaha and St. Marys rivers. The northernmost, St. David and St. Patrick parishes, were reorganized in 1777 into Glynn County for which Brunswick served as the county seat. Darien, originally in St. Andrew's Parish, became the seat of government for McIntosh County in 1793 (Coulter 1947:31; WPA 1946:283-287; Georgia Historical Society 1974:13, 38, 48; Knight 1913:1:234, 1917:1:620, 2:850)

The settlement of Brunswick is in the vicinity of the project area and was established on a 2,034-acre tract and declared a port of entry by the English Crown in 1763. The actual town of 383 acres was laid out in 1771. An early rival of Savannah, the town developed as a shipping center for cotton, lumber, and rice. Glynn Academy, one of Georgia's early education institutions, was chartered in 1778. Growth increased following the American Revolution and by 1820 a wagon road extended between Brunswick and Darien, skirting the eastern fringe of the "Six Mile Swamp" that emptied into the South Branch of the Altamaha River. A booming economy and the development of a canal and railroad spurred residents to incorporate the town in 1836. Growth slowed, however, with the Panic of 1837, which sent the economy into decline and delayed internal improvements (Vanstory 1970: 118-123; WPA 1946: 287-288; Leckie 1954: 166-167; Penniman & Meider 1820, 1856, 1889; Cadle 1991: 134).

Agriculture continued to drive the economy as cotton and rice production surged in the 1850s. The rebounding economy sparked the resumption of work on the canal and railroad. During the Civil War, the Confederate army evacuated the town, which federal troops occupied. Although outbreaks of yellow fever occurred in the 1870s, the population increased nearly three-fold during the 1880s, reaching 8,459 in 1890. The harbor was improved in the 1890s to facilitate the shipping of Brunswick's primary exports -- naval stores and lumber. By 1905, four rail lines serviced the city and numerous buildings had been constructed. The census bureau counted 10,182 residents in 1910. Shipyards were developed during World War I and Glynn Academy expanded its campus during the 1920s. The Hercules Powder Company established a plant in 1920 and eventually manufactured some 200 different types of products derived from rosin, a pine extract. Ground was broken in September 1942 for Glynco Naval Air Station, a 2,420-acre Navy facility for airship and anti-submarine training six miles north of Brunswick. In the early 1950s, Brunswick's population reached 18,000 and stood as Georgia's second most important

seaport (Vanstory 1970:118-123; WPA 1946:287-288; Leckie 1954:166-167; U.S. Navy 1947:1:256).

Darien, settled by Scots in 1736, became an early English outpost. Residents incorporated the town in 1805 and a city charter was enacted in 1818. Modeled after the plan of Savannah, Darien's town plan was laid out under Georgia's trustee administration with a town proper and accompanying garden and farm lots. Large tracts of timber were harvested around Darien, which local sawmills dressed for the construction of ships following the War of 1812. Its growth as a bustling port city was hampered in the 1820s, however, by several fires in the downtown area and by hurricanes. The closure of the Bank of Darien, which by then had branches in Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville and Savannah, created financial uncertainty. Fortunes made in cotton, lumber, and rice dwindled after the 1837 financial depression and Darien lost its status as a rival port to Brunswick and Savannah. Darien was burned during the Civil War. The Georgia Coast & Piedmont extended tracks through the town about 1895, but was bankrupt by 1918. Growth slowed after 1900, presumably with the emergence of Brunswick as a major port. The population fell from 1,739 in 1900 to 823 in 1920 (Interstate Commerce Commission 1912:182-183; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad 1915:163; Dozier 1920:134-136; WPA 1946:164; Cadle 1991: 12-13).

Freedmen, Reconstruction, Sharecropping, and Tenancy Contexts

Following the Civil War, a landlord system replaced the antebellum laborlord plantations of the Deep South. Although the size of farms and plantations diminished from an average of 347 acres in 1860 to 157 by 1880, the total number of farms more than doubled. Sharecropping became a common form of cultivating crops. A cropper's share varied from farm to farm and planter to planter, and sometimes within a single plantation. At least four systems were used to determine the amount of crop retained by the laborer. The cash tenant, or "standing rent sharecropper," retained the entire crop yield, paying the landlord for the use of the land and sometimes a house. When the planter supplied the animals, feed, and tools, the cropper kept one-half of all the crops; when the planter furnished only the land, the cropper kept three-quarters of the cotton and one-third of the corn. The "two-day" system found croppers working two days on the planter's land and the rest of the week on his allotment. Deemed by many as "ruinous to the soil and a disgrace to farming" sharecropping bound planter and farmer in a feudal agricultural system with little future for advancement. Crop liens began a cycle of credit based on future crop yields, a system of debt that many farmers never overcame. "Planters," observed Henry Grady, owner of the *Atlanta Constitution,* "were still lords of acres, though not of slaves" (Woodward 1971: 178, 205-207).

Land redistribution during the period was more a reflection of the revolution in the labor system than in land tenure. Redistribution amounted to little more than parceling out to Freedmen former plantations, often in the form of rent. In fact, most African Americans remained landless with only one in 100 owning land in Georgia in 1880. Although Georgia land values reached $88,000,000 that year, Freedmen, who made up nearly one-half the state's population, owned only $1,500,000 in real estate. Most African American farmers worked a white man's land with a white man's plow drawn by a white man's mule. By 1900, only fourteen percent of Georgia's African American farmers owned their land, a figure that decreased over the next decade. Those who worked cotton fields for wages could expect to receive between $5.00 and $10.00 per month; women earned between $4.00 and $6.00. Most farmers rarely saw any cash, for they

were generally deeply enmeshed in crop liens and traded future crops for meager supplies at a general store (Woodward 1971: 206-207).

Tenancy, sharecropping, and wage labor co-existed on many late nineteenth-century southern plantations. If sharecropping occurred, it most likely was conducted through informal agreements, such as a handshake or verbal promise, rather than written contracts. Part of the agricultural ladder, farming lent itself to several categories of wage labor and tenancy. Those without land holdings, but owning mules, equipment, or wagons, could negotiate for keeping more cotton, grain, and tobacco from a harvest than the farmer without assets. A system of shared risks, sharecropping roughly balanced the Freedman's desires for autonomy and avoidance of anything resembling the antebellum plantation gangs with the landlord's interest in making extensive land holdings productive. Sharecropping gained an insidious reputation, in part, because of its use in a low-wage region within a high-wage country (Wright 1985: 12, 84-87, 89, 100).

Large landholders often lacked capital to invest in labor and equipment; many Freedmen and small farmers lacked both land and capital. Born of necessity, the institution of sharecropping matured immediately after the war and its nature changed only slightly over time, adjusting to market conditions and finally to social forces. Predicated on a cash crop system, sharecropping often led to soil depletion, discouraged the use of new technology, encouraged crop liens as a form of debt, and small farms (Coleman 1977: 226-229).

20th Century

After a yellow fever epidemic, a downturned global economy, and two hurricane landfalls in the 1890s, Brunswick welcomed the early 20th Century with open arms. The early 20th Century saw the shipping business in Brunswick expand as a result of increased demands for lumber, naval stores, oyster, and cotton. Brunswick began to experience both commercial and residential growth. A decade later, World War I helped the local Brunswick economy because wooden and concrete ships were locally produced that provided better protection from mines. During the Second World War, the coasts of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina were threatened by German U-boats. Glynco Base, the largest blimp base in the world at the time, located in Brunswick became an important strategic location for American blimp patrols that monitored activity along the coasts. Today the former base is home of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Today Brunswick continues to be a thriving port having one of the deepest natural ports in the area. Brunswick considers itself the Shrimp Capitol of the World, but continues to have a diverse array of local businesses. Brunswick is home base to Hercules, one of the oldest and most important yellow-pine chemical plants in the world. Moreover, King and Prince Seafood and Rich-SeaPak Corporation provide fish products throughout America. One of Glynn County's leading industries is tourism and the city welcomes approximately 1.53 million visitors annually. Some of the county's biggest attractions are the barrier islands of Jekyll, St. Simons, Little St. Simons, and Sea Island. Brunswick's Old Town residential and commercial district is in the *National Register of Historic Places* district in Georgia (Glynn County 2005).

IV. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

During the late nineteenth century, a Philadelphia doctor named Clarence B. Moore combed the inland rivers and coastlines of the southeastern United States in search of Indian mounds. During the course of these travels, Moore excavated numerous sand burial mounds along coastal Georgia between Camden and Chatham Counties. Moore's excavations were random and uncontrolled by today's archaeological standards, but the results of his Georgia excavations were published (Moore 1897, 1898). The past two decades have witnessed a dramatic increase in archaeological surveys in Georgia in response to government-mandated regulations regarding cultural resources.

Prior to initiating the fieldwork, ESI conducted a background search regarding previously known cultural resources within the project vicinity. This included a search of property maps, historic maps, and a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic structures, as well as archaeological projects within or near the project area. As a result of the background research, it was learned that no archaeological sites were recorded in the study area, but one site (9CM235) was recorded within a one-mile radius of the tract, as summarized below.

9CM235: This site is a ceramic and lithic scatter dating to the Woodland period (1000 BC to AD 1000) that may also contain a Late Archaic component (2100-1600 BC). It is located northeast of the Hull Island property and, according to the site form, it exhibits potential for containing intact cultural deposits; however, no recommendation was made regarding its NRHP eligibility status.

Additionally, Environmental Services, Inc. has performed various surveys and Phase II level excavations in the vicinity, including survey of the 391-acre Spring Bluff tract 3 miles north (Arbuthnot et al. 2005), as well as Phase II level testing at 9CM258 at the Spring Bluff property (Arbuthnot et al. 2005); and survey of the Tuscan Landing property 3 miles to the north (Kuhner and Hendryx 2005) and Phase II testing at 9CM268 at that property (Sipe and Hendryx 2005).

V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

An intensive archaeological survey has two goals, the identification of archaeological resources within a project area and the evaluation of those resources with reference to the criteria for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The formulation of a research design for this project was preceded by: a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites within or near the study area; an examination of soil maps for the area; analysis of USGS topographic maps of the project area to identify possible site locations; and a study of previous archaeological research pertaining to the region.

An understanding of project-specific, regional cultural contexts provides a basis for identifying important research topics; cultural periods or site types that warrant more intensive archaeological inquiry; and research questions for which specific data are lacking. Based on the known history of the area and the results of previous surveys in the project vicinity, the possibility existed for both prehistoric and historic sites to be present in the study area. Cultural contexts and problem domains pertinent for previously recorded sites are discussed below.

Previous archaeological work in the region revealed a number of gaps in present knowledge that can be addressed through additional studies. Among these is the general need for a better understanding of traditional periods of prehistoric culture history (Paleoindian through Mississippian); dates of site occupation; and settlement patterning through time. The earliest of the prehistoric periods (Paleoindian and Early Archaic) are not well represented in the study area, and any new information will certainly contribute toward these very broad themes. The Georgia Paleoindian synthesis (Anderson et al. 1990), the Archaic coastal plain synthesis (Elliot and Sassaman 1995), the coastal plain Woodland synthesis (Steinen 1995), and the Mississippian coastal zone synthesis (Crook 1986) provide current, very specific, research questions. Also, the history of the project area presents a need for background research related to the historic use of the land.

In a discussion of archaeological problem domains, Mathis (1979:13-24) set forth several goals for survey that provide a good summary of the basic prehistoric data gathering effort that is needed to refine current understanding of prehistory. These include:

- the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas and the estimation of site densities
- the identification and analysis of site occupation chronologies
- the identification and analysis of site functions
- the analysis of settlement patterns
- the evaluation of site significance
- the evaluation (and refinement) of survey methods and techniques
- the investigation of ancillary archaeological, anthropological, and historical research problems

The pursuit of the basic goals outlined above will increase present knowledge of cultural patterns and models of prehistoric settlement in Georgia, as discussed in previous chapters. Subsequent investigations will serve to fill gaps in the understanding of regional prehistory, and to revise and refine models of past human settlement.

As with prehistoric sites, historic site contexts provide an organizational format for thematically grouping historic sites based on shared characteristics. These commonalties can be based on time period, subject matter, and location, and can serve to identify specific site types typical of a region. Historic contexts can be used in the development of management plans and public interpretation based on actual cultural resource needs. As with prehistoric sites, much of the data to be derived from historic sites can contribute to a better understanding of the cultural-historical periods outlined in previous chapters. Historic contexts that frequently predominate in non-urban study areas are related to rural enterprises associated with agriculture.

Field Methodology

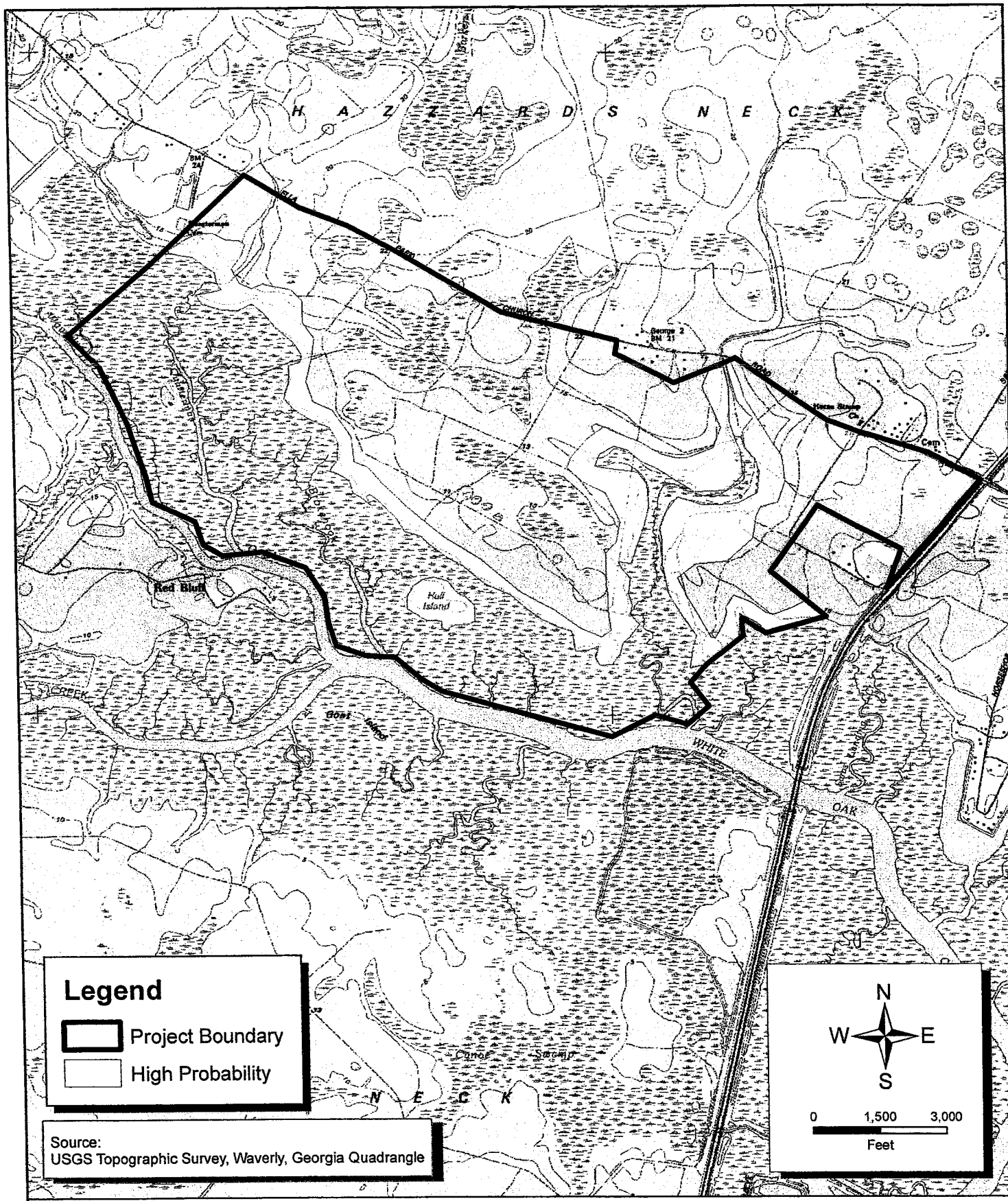
Fieldwork was conducted in June and July 2005, and included a systematic shovel test survey and pedestrian inspection of the project area. Surface visibility was limited almost entirely to roads. Shovel tests were dug across all upland areas of the property, and sites were labeled sequentially in the order they were discovered.

As recommended in the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists 2001), 30 cm diameter shovel tests were dug at 30 m intervals in all high probability areas. Low and indeterminate probability areas were also inspected and tested at 90 m intervals; sloped areas were walked and investigated for the presence of small, level or nearly level landforms. The poorly-drained portions of the property adjacent to the marsh were surveyed along 30 m interval transects. Much of the central portion of the property was tested at 90 m intervals due to poor soil drainage capacity and periodic standing water. In areas that were poorly drained, but in close proximity to water, shovel tests were dug at 30 m intervals. Figure 5.1 depicts the locations where 30 and 90 meter interval testing strategies were implemented. All shovel tests were dug to 80 cm or until sterile soil or spodic soil was encountered. Upon encountering cultural material in shovel tests, site boundaries were defined using reduced interval delineation testing and temporary site numbers were assigned. Delineation tests were dug at 10-meter intervals in cardinal directions from outlying positive shovel tests. Two negative shovel tests at 10-meter intervals were typically used to define site boundaries. In some instances, natural features, such as drainages and marshland, were used to establish site boundaries. Areas of significant disturbance as a result of mechanical earth movement were also used to define site boundaries.

All excavated soil was sifted through 6.35 mm (1/4") mesh mounted upon portable shaker screens. Pertinent field data, including shovel test locations, soil stratigraphy, environmental setting, topography, etc., were recorded for each test. Upon completion, every shovel test was backfilled. All field notes, forms, and maps were transported to the ESI laboratory.

Laboratory Methods

Materials recovered during the investigation were cleaned, analyzed, and tabulated by Carolyn Rock and all data were entered into a database. There were 228 artifacts recovered that included both prehistoric and historic items. There were 110 prehistoric artifacts including ceramic and lithic items, and the remaining 118 artifacts were historic and dated from the 19th through 20th centuries. A description of the material classifications follows.



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Areas of Archaeological Investigation

Hull Island

Camden County, Georgia

Project: ES04056.03
Date: August 2005
Figure: 5.1

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Prehistoric Artifacts

Aboriginal Ceramics. All potsherds recovered during site testing were brushed clean of surface dirt, washed, and allowed to air dry. Each sherd was examined in order to identify surface treatment, temper, and manufacturing technique. When possible, sherds are classified according to published pottery types for the region, although precautions are taken not to force sherds into existing ceramic classifications. Sherds not easily recognized are assigned a descriptive name based on temper and surface treatment (e.g., sand tempered plain). Diagnostic ceramics are used to identify aboriginal cultural affiliation(s) and to determine relative dates for site activities. A general discussion of the ceramic categories encountered is presented below along with other pertinent ceramic terms.

Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery (Rice 1987:481).

Temper: A nonplastic added to clay to improve its working, drying, or firing properties (Rice 1987:483).

St Simons: St Simons series pottery sherds exhibit a porous paste tempered with vegetal fibers (Spanish moss and/or possibly palmetto fiber) (Williams and Thomson 1999:118).

Deptford: Deptford pottery exhibits fine to medium quartz grit temper. Numerous surface treatments have been documented, including: check stamping (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:1), complicated stamping (Caldwell 1952:315), cord marking (Goggin 1952:106), cross stamping (Phelps 1966:23-25), linear check stamping (Caldwell and Waring 1939a:8), and simple stamping (Caldwell and Waring 1939a:4), as well as plain wares (Wauchope 1966:52-54).

Dunlap Fabric Marked: Dunlap series pottery is sand-tempered with fabric impressions on exterior surfaces, made by fabric made of heavy twisted cord or possibly baskets. The type dates to the Early Woodland Period (Williams and Thompson 1999:40-41).

Savannah: This pottery series typically consists of a thin, sand tempered ware. Savannah varieties include: check stamping (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:10), complicated stamping (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:11), fine cord marking (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:8), and plain (Caldwell 1952:317).

Lithic Artifacts. The lithic assemblage predominantly consisted of debitage. Crabtree (1972:58) describes debitage as "residual lithic material resulting from tool manufacture" that "represents intentional and unintentional breakage of artifacts either through manufacture or function." Many of the debitage remains were flakes, which are lithic artifacts that have been removed from a larger mass by the application of force and which demonstrate a platform and a bulb of percussion (Crabtree 1972:64). A complete flake demonstrates a point of applied force, intact margins, and ventral and dorsal surfaces (Sullivan and Rosen 1985:759). Most of the flakes were nondecortication, which are flakes that lack any cortex on their surface; there were also secondary decortication flakes, which are those that exhibit cortex over less than 90 percent of their outer or dorsal surface. There were no primary decortication flakes, which exhibit cortex over 90 percent of their outer or dorsal surface. The assemblage also included shatter, which is an angular, chunky fragment of stone that lacks the flat morphology of a flake. Shatter also lacks a clear bulb of percussion and is unalignable. Several pieces of debitage were identified as tools (i.e. "scrapers") based on edge wear.

Ledbetter: One basal fragment of a projectile point was discovered on the ground surface within the project area. This lithic fragment was identified as a piece of a formal point belonging to the Ledbetter series, a Late Archaic point identified by its asymmetrical and broad triangular excurvate blade with a relatively small, square, and slightly tapering stem (Whatley 2002:68)

Historic Artifacts

Historic artifacts including ceramics, glass, metal, and building materials were recovered across the property. Diagnostic artifacts date from the early 19th through 20th centuries. All material was washed, sorted by category, and identified according to functional groups (South 1977).

Several types of British ceramics were the primary means for ascribing dates to deposits, with whiteware and pearlware being the most frequently occurring. The following ceramic descriptions are based on information gleaned from a variety of sources (Miller 1980; Noel-Hume 1969; Price 1979; South 1977) that were used in the present analysis. Amethyst glass was also a rarely occurring diagnostic indicator that is described below.

Pearlware (ca. 1775-1840) – A refined earthenware having a white paste and a clear glaze to which a small amount of cobalt was added (Noel-Hume 1969: 128-129). As a result, pearlware glaze exhibits a characteristic bluish or greenish cast and frequently a deeper blue color where it puddles in crevices of the vessel (footings, handles). According to Noel-Hume (1969:130), pearlware was the predominate common tableware in this country by ca. 1810, and was on its way out of usage during the 1820s, "being superseded by various forms of hard white wares that are extremely difficult to date with accuracy (unless bearing factory marks)." Subtypes of decorated pearlware such as shell-edged (1780-1830), transfer printed (1795-1840), wormy finger-painted (late 18th early 19th centuries), and annularware (1810-1830) were also recovered.

Whiteware (ca. 1815+) – A refined earthenware that possesses a hard, non-porous white paste and a clear colorless glaze. It too can exhibit blue puddling (or pooling) in vessel crevices, which can cause some confusion in distinguishing between whiteware and pearlware. Price (1979:14) has proposed that the identification of pearlware be restricted to include only those sherds that, in addition to blue pooling, also exhibit an overall blue or blue-green cast generally visible on the entire vessel surface. She goes on to say that:

> *sherds of pearlware appear more blue or blue-green when held next to those of whiteware, and so it follows that sherds of whiteware will appear white and sometimes even slightly yellowish next to pearlware.*

Amethyst Glass (pre World War I) – Amethyst glass is considered diagnostic of pre-1916 manufacture. Following 1879, manganese dioxide was the substituted decolorant used for turning glass to an amethyst color. Manganese was largely imported from Germany and its shipment into the United States was suspended at the onset of German-American conflict during World War I (Weaver et al. 1993).

Site and Isolated Find Definitions

An archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are over 50 years old. The Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (GCPA 2001) further define a site as an area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period on the surface within a 30-m radius. A site is also defined as a shovel test location that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period that cannot be fitted together, or at a location where a shovel test produces one artifact and at least one more surface artifact is found within a 20-meter radius of that shovel test. Also, a site is an area with visible or historically-recorded cultural features, such as a shell midden, cemetery, rock shelter, chimney fall, etc. An isolated find is a location where no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts are found within a 30-meter radius.

Site Evaluation Criteria

In assessing the archaeological significance of any site, standard criteria are used as the basis for interpretations and recommendations. Significant cultural resources are those meeting the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4, and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). According to established guidelines, significance is judged when sites, structures, or objects possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinctions; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

While most archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D, the potential to "yield information important in prehistory and history," this criterion is rather ill defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility:

a. Site Integrity - Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?

b. Preservation - Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical material, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?

c. Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?

d. Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

VI. RESULTS

Between June 13 and July 29, 2005, ESI conducted an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the 3016.68-acre Hull Island tract in Camden County, Georgia. Field methods included a thorough pedestrian inspection coupled with shovel testing at 30 and 90-meter intervals. Testing in high and medium probability areas was conducted at 30-meter intervals and positive tests were delineated at 10-meter intervals. Testing was conducted at 90-meter intervals in much of the central portion of the property, where hydric soils were located and verified through subsurface testing.

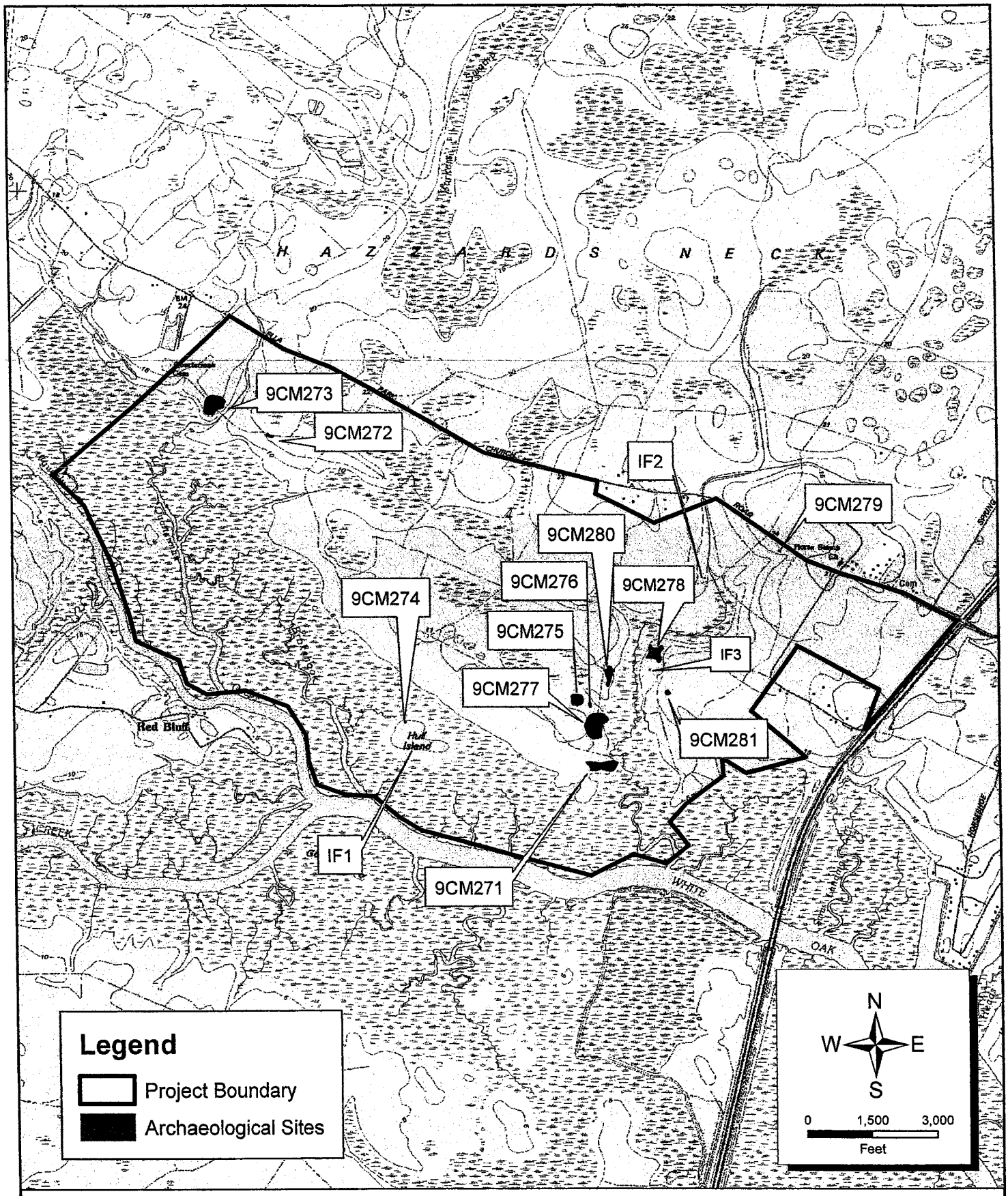
The goals of the survey were to identify cultural resources and to evaluate their eligibility status for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. As a result of the survey, 11 new archaeological sites were recorded (9CM271-9CM281) and four isolated finds were documented. There were 1903 shovel tests dug across the property, including 107 positive tests and 1796 negative tests (Figure 6.1).

Site 9CM271 (Site 1)

Type of Site:	Prehistoric artifact scatter
Site Size:	90 m (north-south) by 210 m (east-west)
Cultural Affiliation:	Prehistoric (Late Archaic; probable Woodland); unspecified Historic
Shovel Test Results:	19 positive/ 8 negative
Number of Artifacts:	19 prehistoric; 3 historic

Site Description: This site is primarily a prehistoric artifact scatter with a trace historic component located on the west bank of Sweeny Creek within a pine plantation (Figure 6.2). The site is bounded by Sweeny Creek to the east, a wetland to the west, and negative shovel tests to the north and south. There were 27 shovel tests dug within the site limits, including 19 that were positive (Figure 6.3). Based on the testing, site size was established at 90 m (north-south) by 210 m (east-west).

The mapped soil unit for the site was somewhat poorly drained, Albany fine sand, and a representative soil profile, as seen at Shovel Test 5045N/4295E revealed three strata. Stratum I was gray-brown sand that extended to 10 cm; Stratum II was yellowish brown sand to 45 cm; and Stratum III was very pale brown sand to 80 cm.



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Site and Isolated Find Locations

Hull Island

Camden County, Georgia

Project: ES04056.03
Date: August 2005
Figure: 6.1

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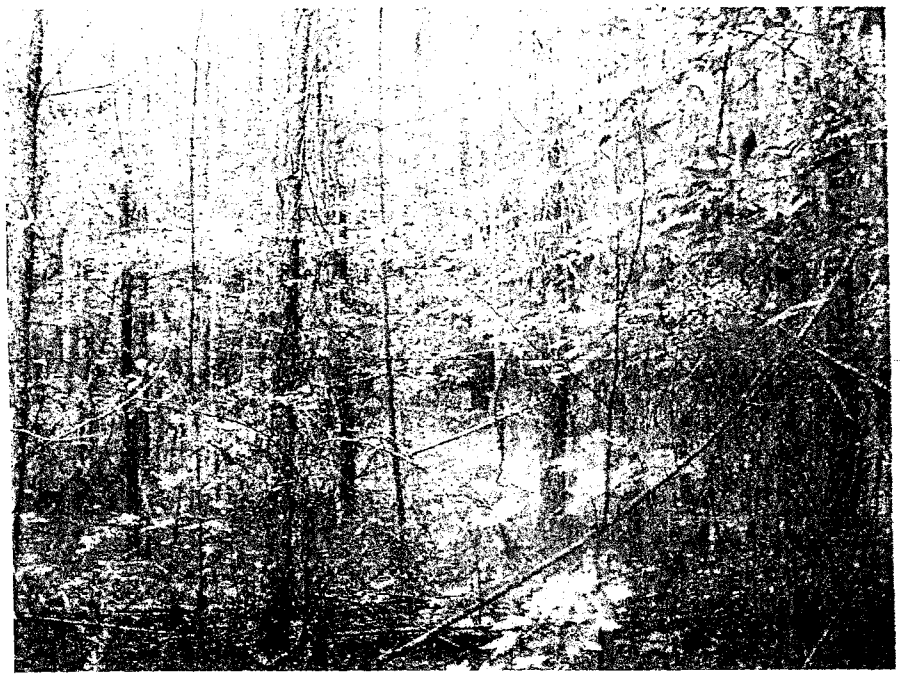

Figure 6.2: South View of 9CM271

There were 22 artifacts from the site, including two small brick fragments and one piece of window glass, along with 19 prehistoric artifacts (Table 6.1). The prehistoric artifacts include five chert flakes, four chert fragments, two chert scrapers, one grit tempered plain sherd, five sand tempered plain sherds, and two sand and fiber tempered fabric marked sherds. The two fiber-tempered fabric marked sherds may indicate a Late Archaic or Early Woodland component, perhaps demonstrating a transitional ware between the St. Simons and Dunlap series (Figure 6.4). Furthermore, although the plain sand and grit tempered pottery is not considered diagnostic, it may relate to a Woodland period occupation. Artifact density ranged from 1 to 4 artifacts per positive test with an average density of 2 artifacts per test. Shovel Test 5045N/4475E in the eastern portion of the site produced the greatest number of artifacts (n=4), including four prehistoric sherds. The depth of artifact recovery ranged from 0 to 90 cm.

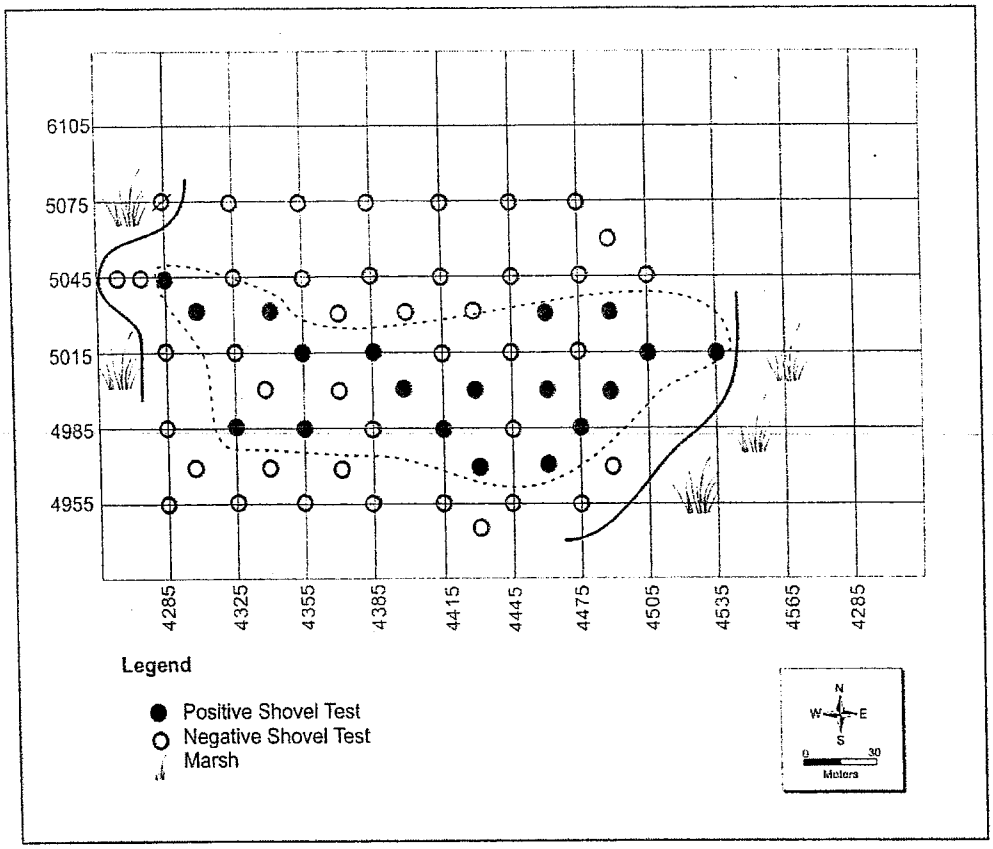

Figure 6.3. 9CM271 Site Map

Table 6.1: 9CM271 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
4985N/4415E	50-80cm	chert flakes	2	0.40	pink color (heat treated)
4985N/4445E	70-80cm	chert flakes	2	0.50	beige color
5015N/4385E	20-30cm	brick fragments	2	4.10	
5015N/4385E	20-30cm	glass	1	0.10	clear, flat, thin
5015N/4385E	30-40cm	chert scraper	1	3.30	beige color, 3.3 x 2.2 cm
5015N/4415E	0-10cm	sand tempered plain	1	1.40	
5015N/4445E	70-90cm	chert fragment	1	0.80	beige color, no wear patterns
5015N/4475E	40-50cm	chert scraper	1	3.00	beige color, 2.5 x 1.9
5030N/4510E	20-30cm	sand tempered plain	2	9.80	mend
5030N/4510E	20-30cm	grit tempered plain	1	2.30	
5045N/4285E	0-20cm	chert fragment	2	1.90	cortex fragments
5045N/4325E	0-30cm	chert fragment	1	1.40	pink color (heat treated), no wear patterns
5045N/4445E	40-60cm	chert flake	1	0.30	white color
5045N/4475E	10-70cm	sand and fiber tempered	1	12.3	fabric marked, rounded rim
5045N/4475E	10-70cm	sand and fiber tempered	1	1.6	fabric marked
5045N/4475E	10-70cm	sand tempered plain	2	7.8	

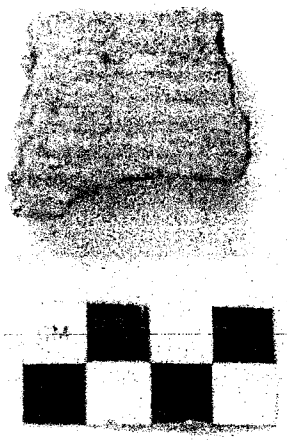

Figure 6.4: Sand and Fiber Tempered Fabric Marked Pottery from 9CM271

Recommendation Based on the testing results 9CM271's NRHP eligibility status is undetermined. The site represents a Late Archaic and probable Woodland period occupation of light to moderate density on the west bank of Sweeny Creek. More fieldwork in the form of limited excavation is needed at site 9CM271 in order to evaluate its eligibility for the NRHP.

9CM272 (Site 2)

Type of Site:	Historic/Prehistoric artifact scatter
Site Size:	30 m (east-west) by 20 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	19th/early 20th century; Late Archaic (St. Simons)
Shovel Test Results:	3 positive
Number of Artifacts:	2 historic, 7 prehistoric

Site Description: This site is a small historic and prehistoric artifact scatter on a relatively high ridge 200 meters north of the marsh surrounding Quarterman Creek. The site lies predominantly in 20 year old pine rows oriented at 85 degrees. The western edge of the site is heavily disturbed by vegetation clearing, push piles, and dumping of vegetative debris (Figure 6.5).

There were 3 shovel tests dug within the site boundaries, and all were positive (Figure 6.6). Based on the location of these shovel tests, the boundaries were established at 30 m (east-west) by 20 m (north-south). The Camden and Glynn Counties soils manual lists poorly drained, Sapelo fine sand as the on-site soil unit (Rigdon and Green 1980:22); however, shovel testing indicated soil drainage capacity to be better than "poor." A representative soil profile, as seen at Shovel Test 6920N/2330E revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-10 cm) dark gray sand, and Stratum II (10-80 cm) pale brown sand.

Figure 6.5: West facing view of 9CM272

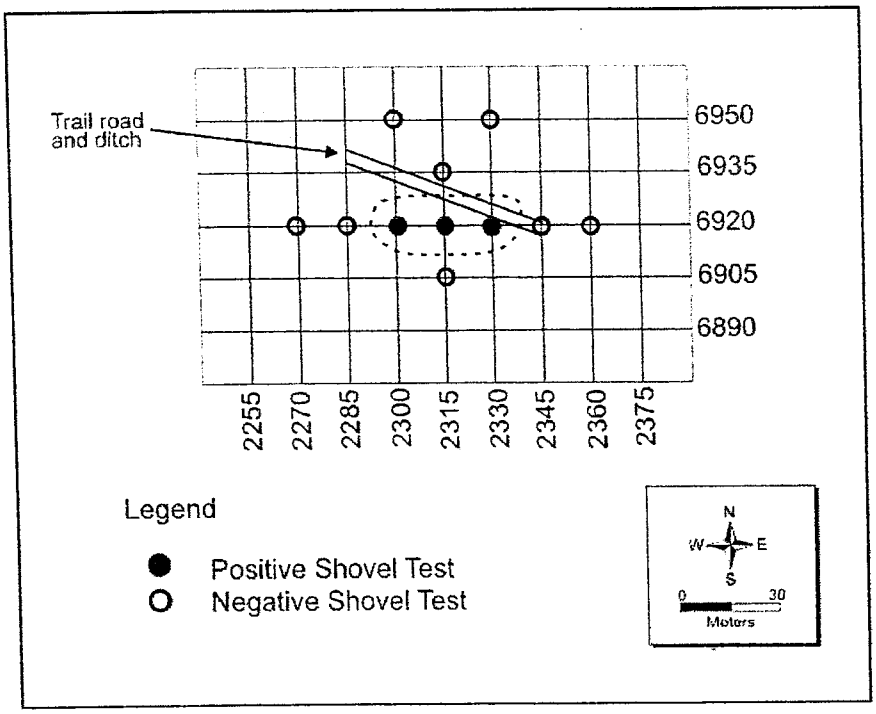

Figure 6.6. 9CM272 Site Map

There were nine artifacts from the site, including two that were historic and seven that were prehistoric (Table 6.2). Artifacts were recovered from depths between 10 and 60 cm; the historic assemblage included one piece of creamware and one piece of pearlware. The prehistoric artifacts included five fiber tempered plain sherds and two diminutive sherds, also

fiber tempered. These artifacts are representative of the St Simons series and demonstrate a Late Archaic period component.

Table 6.2: 9CM272 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
6920N/2300E	10-60cm	pearlware	1	1	plain
6920N/2300E	10-60cm	diminutive	2		fiber tempered plain (misplaced)
6920N/2315E	30-50cm	creamware	1	2	plain
6920N/2330E	10-60cm	fiber tempered plain	5	33.8	

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the site's NRHP eligibility status is undetermined. The site appears to be of limited spatial extent and only moderate density, and is unlikely to exhibit characteristics that would make it eligible for the NRHP. The high productivity of shovel test 6920N/2330E, yielding 5 large fiber tempered sherds, however, requires further limited investigation of the site. Reduced interval shovel testing and a 1 x 1 meter test unit near the most productive shovel test (6920N/2330E) is likely to show that the site is ineligible for the NRHP.

9CM273 (Site 3)

Type of Site: Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Site Size: 135 by 135 m
Cultural Affiliation: 19th/Early 20th century and unspecified Prehistoric
Shovel Test Results: 21 positive/ 8 negative
Number of Artifacts: 51 Historic/ 45 Prehistoric

Site Description: This site is a moderately dense historic and prehistoric artifact scatter in the northwest portion of the project area. It lies on a high bluff adjacent to the salt marsh surrounding Quarterman and Waverly Creeks. One very large mature oak tree stands in the center of the site, while the remaining vegetation consists of 20 year old pine rows and occasional wetland plants, including gum and smilax (Figure 6.7). A small portion of the site north of Shovel Test 7085N/2055E has been destroyed by soil borrowing.

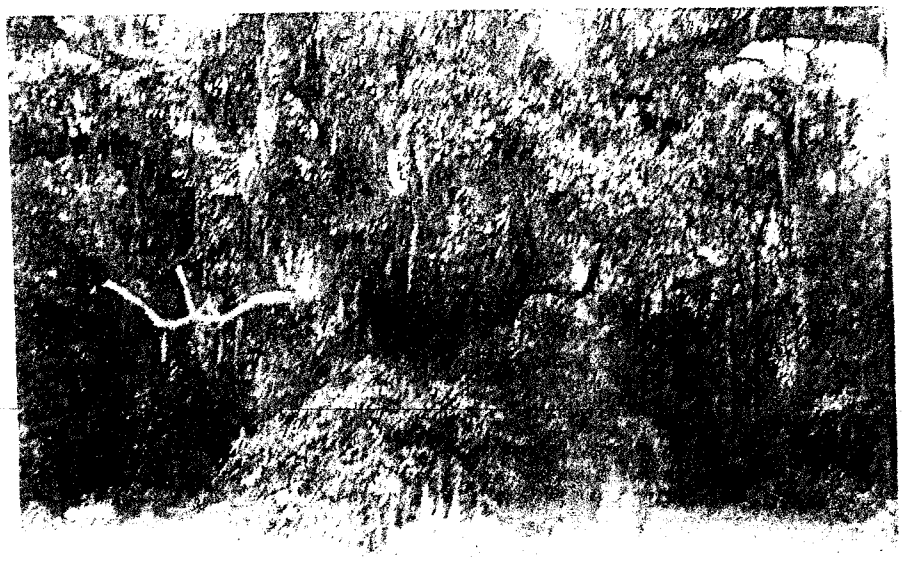

Figure 6.7: Large oak tree, southwest facing view of 9CM273

There were 21 positive and 8 negative shovel tests dug within the site (Figure 6.8). Based on the locations of positive shovel tests, the dimensions of the site are determined to be 135 x 135 m. The boundaries of the site are defined by the salt marsh to the west, and negative shovel tests to the north, east, and south. The mapped soil unit is poorly drained Sapelo fine sand, and a representative soil profile, as seen at Shovel Test 7025N/2025E revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-30 cm) dark gray humic sand, and Stratum II (30-80 cm) pale brown sand.

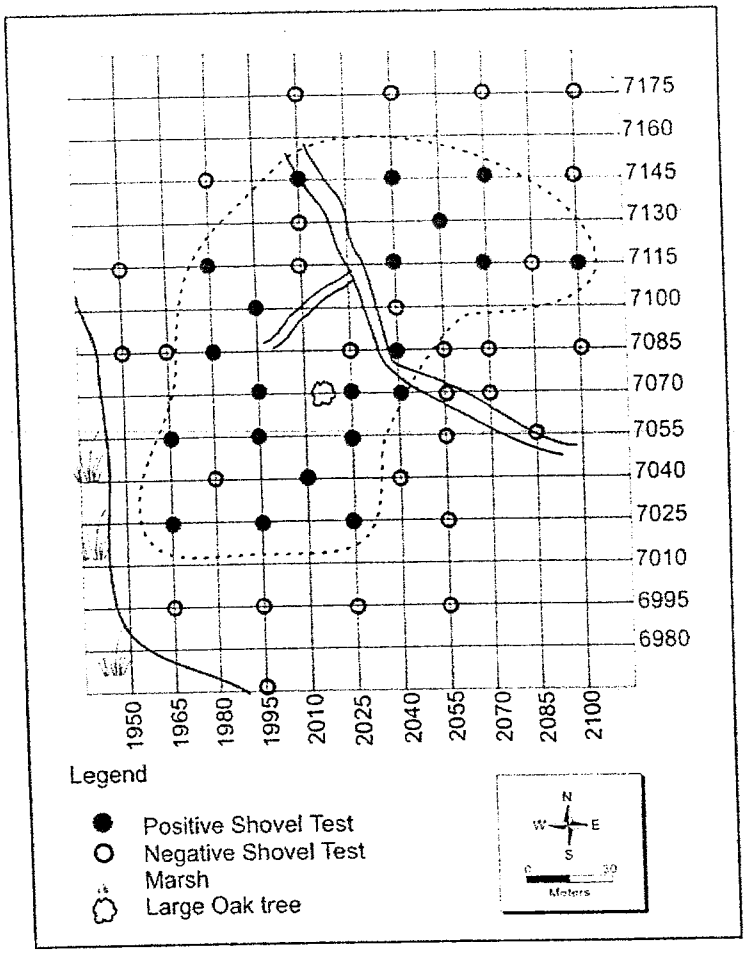

Figure 6.8. 9CM273 Site Map

The historic and prehistoric portions of the site overlap considerably. The most productive shovel test, 7070N/2025E, was adjacent to the mature oak tree and yielded 17 artifacts, including both historic and prehistoric. On average, each shovel test within the boundaries of the site yielded 3.4 artifacts.

Forty-five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site, including 11 sand tempered plain, 4 sand tempered eroded, 1 sand and grit tempered plain, 2 sand and grit tempered eroded, 2 grit tempered plain, 3 grit tempered eroded, 5 cordmarked, 4 cross-cordmarked, 1 fine check stamped, and 5 diminutive sherds (Table 6.3). Although none of the artifacts are definitively diagnostic, the check stamped and cordmarked sherds likely indicate a Deptford phase component. Sand, grit, and sand and grit tempered plain pottery at the site are consistent with this conclusion.

Fifty-one historic artifacts were recovered from the site, including 15 shards of glass, 20 brick fragments, 2 iron fragments, 1 iron wire fragment, 3 pieces of pearlware, 8 pieces of whiteware, 2 wire nails, and one wood fragment. The occurrence of olive green glass, pearlware, and whiteware suggest a 19th century site affiliation and the occurrence of amethyst glass suggests the occupation may have continued into the early 20th century. Furthermore, the presence of brick, window glass, and an aged oak tree indicate that this location served as a historic homestead.

Table 6.3: 9CM273 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
7025N/1965E	20-65cm	glass	2	6.7	clear, probably modern
7025N/1995E	0-40cm	grit tempered	1	2.8	eroded
7025N/1995E	0-40cm	glass	3	6.1	olive green, flat-sided
7025N/2025E	20-40cm	sand tempered	1	1.1	eroded
7040N/2010E	0-55cm	whiteware	1	6.8	base (footing), plain
7040N/2010E	0-21cm	brick fragment	1	2.5	
7055N/1965E	0-55cm	sand and grit tempered	2	3	eroded
7055N/1965E	0-55cm	sand tempered	1	0.4	eroded
7055N/1995E	10-40cm	grit tempered	1	1.6	eroded
7055N/1995E	10-40cm	sand and grit tempered plain	1	2	
7055N/1995E	10-40cm	brick fragment	1	1	
7055N/1995E	10-40cm	whiteware	1	7	plain
7055N/2025E	0-45cm	cordmarked	1	5	sand tempered
7055N/2025E	0-45cm	sand tempered	1	2.5	
7055N/2025E	0-45cm	whiteware	1	4.6	base (footing), plain
7055N/2025E	0-45cm	brick fragment	1	4.5	
7070N/1995E	40-60cm	sand tempered plain	1	1.1	
7070N/1995E	40-60cm	fine check stamped	1	2.1	grit tempered, probably Deptford
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	sand tempered plain	1	2.1	
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	grit tempered plain	1	3.6	
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	amethyst glass	1	5.8	rim (tumbler), molded annular decoration
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	clear glass	3	3.5	container fragments
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	whiteware	2	5.4	rim
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	wire nail	2	13.4	
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	iron wire fragment	1	1.2	
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	iron fragment, eroded	1	1.5	
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	wood fragment	1	0.3	burned
7070N/2025E	0-30cm	brick fragment	4	14	
7070N/2040E	30-50cm	sand tempered plain	1	2.6	
7070N/2040E	30-50cm	whiteware	1	2.5	
7070N/2040E	30-50cm	iron fragment	1	7.5	
7070N/2040E	30-50cm	brick fragment	1	8.6	
7070N/2040E	30-50cm	carolina marsh clam fragments	3	5.2	2 MNI (Polymesoda Caroliniana)
7070N/2055E	0-10cm	whiteware	1	3.5	plain
7070N/2055E	0-45cm	cordmarked	1	2.1	sand tempered
7070N/2055E	0-45cm	sand tempered plain	4	20.2	2 mend
7085N/1980E	15-65cm	sand tempered plain	1	1.1	diminutive
7085N/1980E	15-65cm	check stamped	1	1.9	sand tempered
7085N/2025E	30-50cm	sand tempered plain	1	4.8	
7085N/2025E	0-10cm	whiteware	1	1.5	plain
7100N/1995E	0-20cm	pearlware	1	1.9	rim handle, brown annular, hand-painted
7115N/1980E	15-30cm	diminutive	1	1.1	sand tempered
7115N/1980E	15-30cm	cross-cordmarked	1	2.4	sand tempered
7115N/2040E	0-40cm	check stamped	3	10.6	grit tempered, probably Deptford
7115N/2040E	0-40cm	diminutive	1	1.3	grit tempered

7115N/2040E	0-40cm	sand tempered	1	4	eroded
7115N/2040E	0-40cm	pearlware	1	1.6	plate rim, embossed dots
7115N/2040E	0-40cm	brick fragment	5	25.2	
7115N/2074E	30-40cm	sand tempered plain	1	14.1	
7115N/2100E	0-50cm	sand tempered plain	1	6.7	
7115N/2100E	0-50cm	cordmarked	2	3.7	sand tempered
7115N/2100E	0-50cm	zoned cordmarked and cross cordmarked	3	8.9	sand tempered, 3 mend
7130N/2025E	20-50cm	cross-cordmarked	1	2.5	sand tempered
7130N/2025E	20-50cm	diminutive	1	1.4	sand tempered
7130N/2025E	20-50cm	grit tempered	1	2.6	eroded
7130N/2025E	20-30cm	glass	1	5.5	clear, thick
7145N/2010E	30-40cm	cordmarked	1	4.2	sand tempered
7145N/2010E	30-40cm	grit tempered plain	1	3.8	rim sherd, flat lip
7145N/2010E	0-8cm	glass	1	0.7	clear, modern
7145N/2040E	0-50cm	cross-cordmarked	2	12.2	sand tempered
7145N/2040E	0-50cm	diminutive	2	1.5	sand tempered
7145N/2040E	0-50cm	brick fragment	1	9.1	
7145N/2040E	0-50cm	glass	1	0.8	clear, straight rim
7145N/2070E	30-40cm	glass	1	2.1	olive green
7085N/2025E	0-10cm	glass	1	6.8	screwtop neck, stippled, modern
7085N/2025E	0-10cm	brick fragment	5	3.6	
7085N/2025E	0-10cm	pearlware/whiteware	1	0.6	plain

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the NRHP eligibility of site 9CM278 remains undetermined. The site represents a Woodland period occupation of moderate density and a 19th/20th century historic homestead. While the sheer density and spatial extent of artifacts at the site suggest that further archaeological testing is needed, there were no features or evidence of intact structural remains discovered during this survey.

9CM274 (Site 5)

Type of Site:	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	10 m (east-west) by 30 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	Unspecified Prehistoric
Shovel Test Results:	2 Positive
Number of Artifacts:	3 Prehistoric

Site Description: Site 9CM274 is a small, light density prehistoric artifact scatter in the northwest end of Hull Island (Figure 6.9). The site occupies a slightly elevated ridge 60 meters inland from the salt marsh to the north and west. Three artifacts, including two chert flakes and one chert scraper, were recovered 10 meters apart from two adjacent shovel tests (Figure 6.10/Table 6.4).

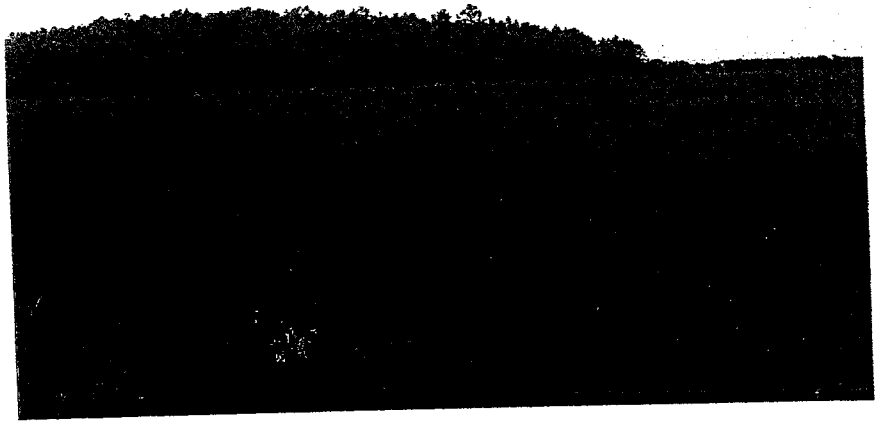

Figure 6.9: South facing view of western end of Hull Island.

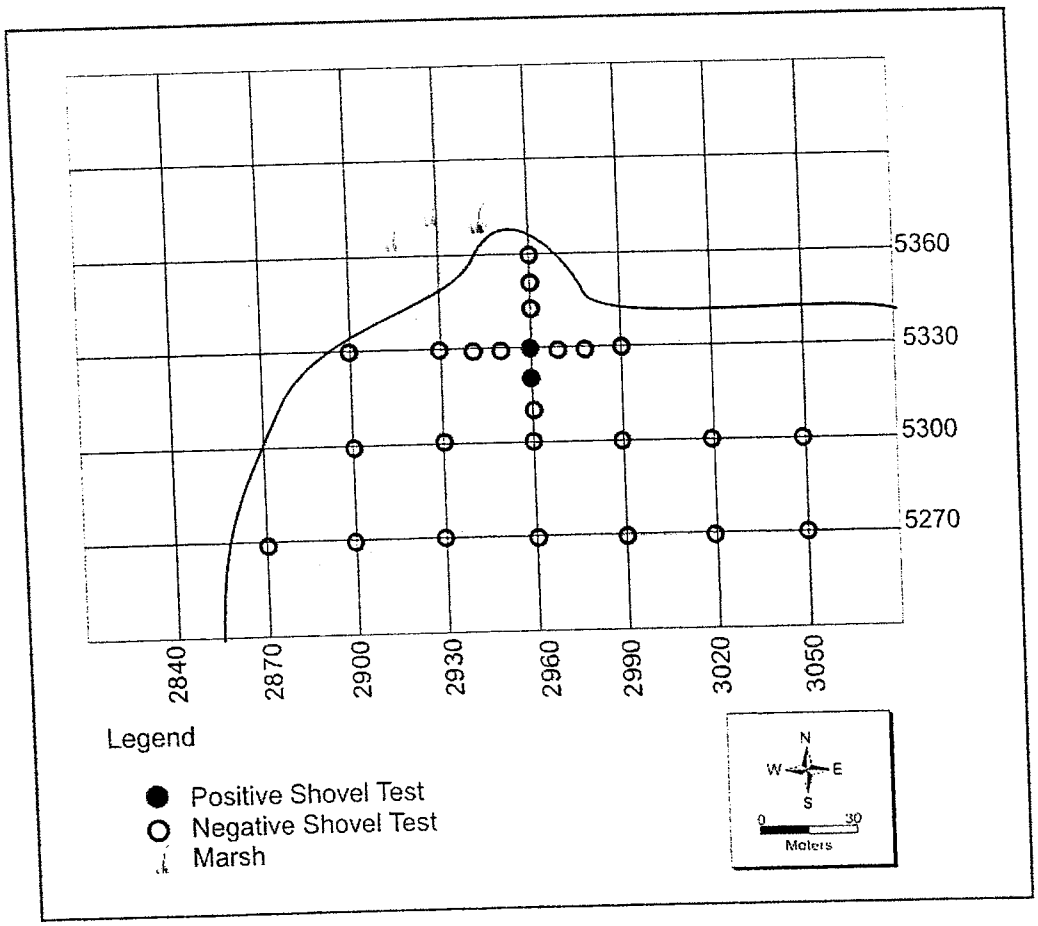

Figure 6.10. 9CM274 Site Map

Table 6.4: 9CM274 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
5320N/2960E	30-35cm	chert flakes	2	0.2	pink color (heat treated)
5330N/2960E	0-20cm	chert scraper	1	2	flake; brown and cream; 2.2 x 2.4 cm

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the site does not exhibit characteristics that would make it eligible for the NRHP. The absence of intact occupational strata, the low artifact density in positive tests, and lack of artifact concentrations do not suggest future research potential. No further work or archaeological preservation is recommended for 9CM274.

9CM275 (Site 6)

Type of Site:	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	90 m (east-west) by 90 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	Prehistoric (St Simions and Deptford)
Shovel Test Results:	7 Positive/ 1 Negative
Number of Artifacts:	7 Prehistoric

Site Description: Site 9CM275 is a small, light density prehistoric artifact scatter on a bluff to the south of a low drainage area that flows into Sweeny Creek. The site is bounded to the north by this wetland area and to the east, south, and west by negative shovel tests. Based on the distribution of the positive shovel tests, the site is roughly circular in shape and 90 meters in diameter.

Eight shovel tests were dug at the site, including seven that were positive (Figure 6.11). The soils were mapped as somewhat poorly drained Albany fine sand, and a representative soil profile at shovel test 5540N/4280E revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-30 cm) dark gray humic sand, and Stratum II (30-80 cm) pale brown sand. Each positive shovel test contained only one artifact and the depth of recovery extended from 0 to 80 cm.

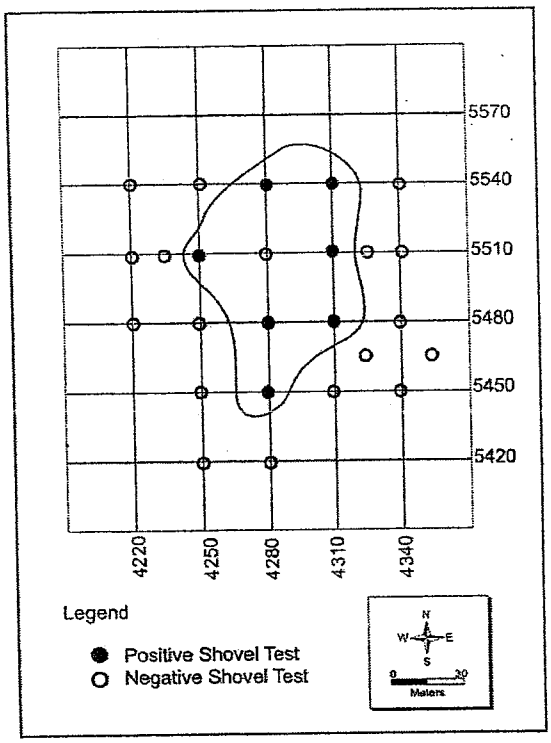

Figure 6.11. 9CM275 Site Map

Seven artifacts were recovered from the site, including one sand tempered check stamped, one grit tempered check stamped, one sand tempered plain, one grit tempered eroded, one sand tempered eroded, one fiber tempered plain, and one chert flake (Table 6.5). These artifacts indicate ephemeral evidence of temporary occupations during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, likely during the St. Simons and Deptford phases.

Table 6.5: 9CM275 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
5450N/4280E	40-70cm	checkstamped	1	4.9	grit tempered
5480N/4280E	0-80cm	sand tempered	1	11.4	eroded
5540N/4280E	10-30cm	checkstamped	1	2.9	sand tempered
5510N/4250E	30-40cm	sand tempered plain	1	5	
5480N/4310E	0-80cm	grit tempered	1	12.5	eroded
5510N/4310E	27-50cm	chert flake	1	0.1	retouch
5540N/4310E	0-10cm	fiber tempered plain	1	13.5	

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the site does not exhibit characteristics that would make it eligible for the NRHP. The absence of intact occupational strata, the low density of artifacts in positive shovel tests, and the lack of artifact concentrations at the site do not suggest future research potential. No further work or archaeological preservation is recommended for 9CM275.

9CM276 (Site 7)

Type of Site:	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	10 m (east-west) by 40 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	Unspecified Prehistoric
Shovel Test Results:	4 Positive
Number of Artifacts:	4 Prehistoric

Site Description: This site is a small, light density prehistoric artifact scatter on a bluff overlooking a wetland area to the north that drains into Sweeny Creek. Based on the distribution of positive shovel tests at the site, its dimensions are 10 m (east-west) by 40 m (north-south).

The on-site soils consist of somewhat poorly drained, Albany fine sand, and a representative profile at shovel test 5460N/4370E included two strata: Stratum I (0-20 cm) dark gray humic sand, and Stratum II (20-80 cm) pale brown sand.

Four artifacts, including one chert flake, one chert fragment, one chert scraper, and one check stamped sherd were recovered from four shovel tests on the site, and each of these were at 10-meter intervals along a north-south grid (Figure 6.12). The single grit-tempered check stamped sherd may indicate a Middle Woodland Deptford period occupation.

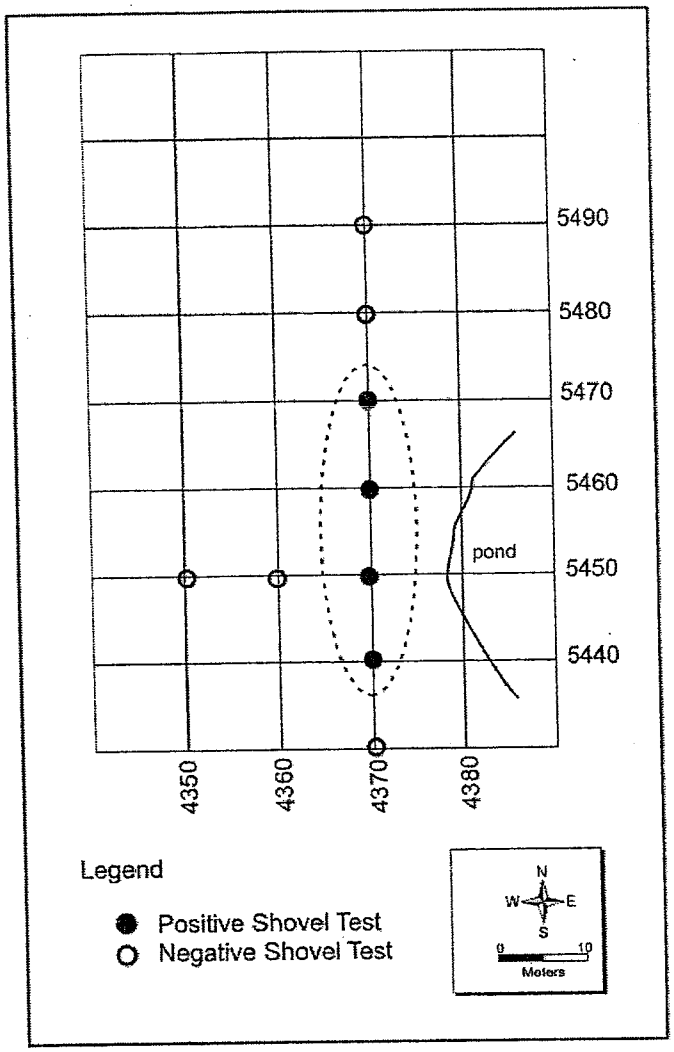

Figure 6.12. 9CM276 Site Map

Table 6.6. 9CM276 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
5460N/4370E	30-40cm	chert scraper	1	2.2	brown and cream; 1.9 x 2.7 cm
5450N/4370E	20-30cm	chert fragment	1	0.3	worked and broken; 1.2 x .8 cm
5470N/4370E	40-50cm	Grit tempered check stamped	1	8.5	Probably Deptford
5440N/4370E	40-50cm	chert flake	1	0.1	cream colored

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the site does not exhibit characteristics that would make it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The absence of intact occupational strata, the low density of artifacts in positive shovel tests, and the lack of artifact concentrations at the site do not suggest future research potential. No further work or archaeological preservation is recommended for 9CM276.

9CM277 (Two Oaks Site)

Type of Site:	Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	135 m (east-west) by 150 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	19th century; Prehistoric (probably Deptford)
Shovel Test Results:	22 Positive/9 Negative
Number of Artifacts:	27 Historic/17 Prehistoric

Site Description: This site is a moderately dense historic and prehistoric artifact scatter that occupies a high bluff on the western side of Sweeny Creek. Two large oak trees occupy the center of the site and may have been planted at the entrance to an early 19th century property (Figure 6.13). The historic component of the site, being of predominantly shallow depth, has been disturbed and scattered by both the construction of a trail road and silvicultural activities. Thus, 19th century ceramics, glass, bricks, and nails are found along the surface of the trail road, and in the top 30 cm of shovel tests surrounding the road. The prehistoric component of the site, although less dense, has seen far less disturbance due to its greater depth.

There were 22 positive and 9 negative shovel tests dug within the site (Figure 6.14). Based on the location of positive shovel tests, the dimensions of the site are determined to be 135 m (east-west) x 150 m (north-south). The boundaries of the site are defined by Sweeny Creek to the east and negative shovel tests to the north, west, and south. Somewhat poorly drained Albany fine sand is the listed soil unit at the site, and a representative soil profile, as seen at Shovel Test 7025N/2025E revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-35 cm) dark gray humic sand, and Stratum II (35-80 cm) pale brown sand.

Figure 6.13: North facing view of the Two Oaks site (9CM277).

Table 6.7. 9CM277 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Count	Artifact Description	Weight (g)	Comments
5225N/4400E	30-40cm	1	redware, glazed	2.4	Plain
5255N/4325E	70-80cm	1	chert flake	0.1	pink colored (heat treated)
5315N/4385E	0-20cm	1	glass	1.2	dark green
5315N/4385E	0-20cm	1	kaolin pipe stem	2.3	
5315N/4385E	0-20cm	1	pearlware	0.8	Plain
5315N/4385E	0-20cm	1	cut nail	2.9	
5315N/4385E	0-20cm	1	nail fragment	3.3	
5315N/4385E	0-20cm	9	brick fragments	22.4	
5313N/4415E	10-20cm	1	chert fragment	0.7	maroon, lustrous (heat treated); with cortex
5330N/4460E	40-60cm	1	glass	0.8	Clear
5330N/4460E	40-60cm	1	glass	0.1	Aqua
5343N/4385E	0-10cm	1	pearlware	0.6	brown annular
5345N/4415E	5-15cm	5	sand tempered plain	38.9	
5350N/4460E	20-70cm	1	simple stamped	11.8	
5350N/4460E	20-70cm	4	sand tempered plain	31.3	
5350N/4460E	20-70cm	1	sand tempered	3.7	
5350N/4460E	20-70cm	1	diminutive	0.9	sand tempered; straight, round rim
5350N/4460E	20-70cm	1	diminutive	2.3	sand tempered
5360N/4430E	5-30cm	1	pearlware	2.4	Plain
5360N/4430E	0-30cm	1	pearlware	2.2	Plain
5390N/4430E	50-80cm	1	fine check stamped	2	sand tempered
5390N/4430E	50-80cm	1	chert flake	0.2	Gray
5390N/4430E	0-30cm	1	glass	0.3	clear, curved
5390N/4430E	0-30cm	1	pearlware	4.9	green shell edgeware
5390N/4430E	0-30cm	1	button, white glass	0.8	metal eye broken off back
5390N/4430E	0-30cm	1	nail fragment	7.1	Eroded
5390N/4430E	0-30cm	1	brick fragments	78.4	
5150N/4330E	surface	2	pearlware/whiteware	4.7	blue transfer print, scalloped plate rim, 2 mend

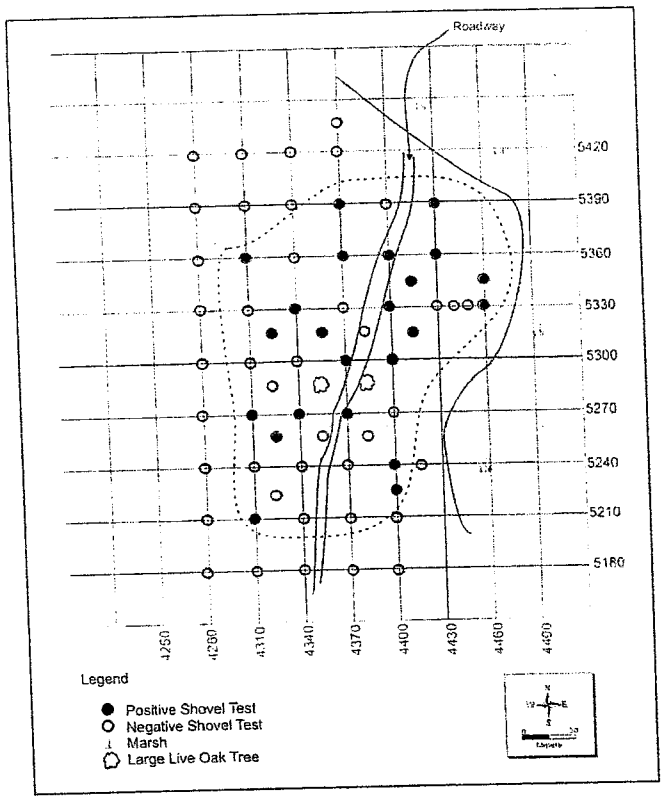

Figure 6.14. 9CM277 Site Map

Seventeen prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site, including 10 sand tempered plain, 1 simple stamped, 1 fine check stamped, 2 diminutive sherds, 2 chert flakes and 1 chert fragment (Table 6.7). There are no truly diagnostic artifacts, however the prevalence of sand tempered plain sherds along with simple stamped and fine check stamped sherds indicate a probable Woodland period site, likely Deptford phase. Shovel Test 5350N/4460E contained the highest density of prehistoric artifacts, yielding a total of eight. Shovel tests within the site that contained prehistoric artifacts yielded an average of 3.4 prehistoric artifacts per test.

Twenty-seven historic artifacts were recovered from the site (Table 6.7), including seven pieces of pearlware, one pieace of redware, four glass shards, one cut nail, two nail fragments, ten brick fragments, one white glass button, and one kaolin pipe stem. These artifacts provide evidence for a 19th century domestic occupation, likely associated with the two mature planted live oak trees found in the central area of the site. Although the presence of bricks and nails suggest that a structure was present at this location, it has been razed and no evidence of intact structural remains were discovered.

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the NRHP eligibility of site 9CM277 is undetermined. The site represents both a probable Woodland period occupation of moderate density and a 19th century domestic homestead. The historic component of the site appears to be considerably disturbed due to trail road construction and agricultural activities, however, the prehistoric component remains largely intact. Further archaeological investigation is needed in order to evaluate the NRHP eligibility status of the prehistoric and historic occupations at 9CM277.

9CM278 (East Sweeny Creek Site)

Type of Site:	Historic Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	150 m (east-west) by 150 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	$19^{th}/20^{th}$ century
Shovel Test Results:	15 Positive/7 Negative
Number of Artifacts:	19 Historic

Site Description: This site is a moderately dense historic artifact scatter that occupies a high bluff on the eastern side of Sweeny Creek within an approximately 15 year old pine plantation. The recovery of brick, mortar, and ceramic fragments in shovel tests, combined with several disarticulated bricks found on the surface at Shovel Test 5825N/4805E, demonstrate that the site was once occupied by a 19^{th} or 20^{th} century structure, which has since been razed. The wide area of the site and shallow depth of artifacts in shovel tests indicate that the site has been greatly disturbed by pine plantation activities, likely spreading artifacts over an area wider than their pre-agriculture context.

There were 15 positive and 7 negative shovel tests dug within the site (Figure 6.15). Based on the locations of positive shovel tests, the dimensions of the site are determined to be 150 m (east-west) x 150 m (north-south). The boundaries of the site are defined by Sweeney Creek to the west and negative shovel tests to the north, east, and south. Poorly drained Sapelo fine sand is the listed soil unit, and a representative soil profile, as seen at Shovel Test 5825N/4835E revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-40 cm) gray brown sand; Stratum II (40-80 cm) light pale brown sand.

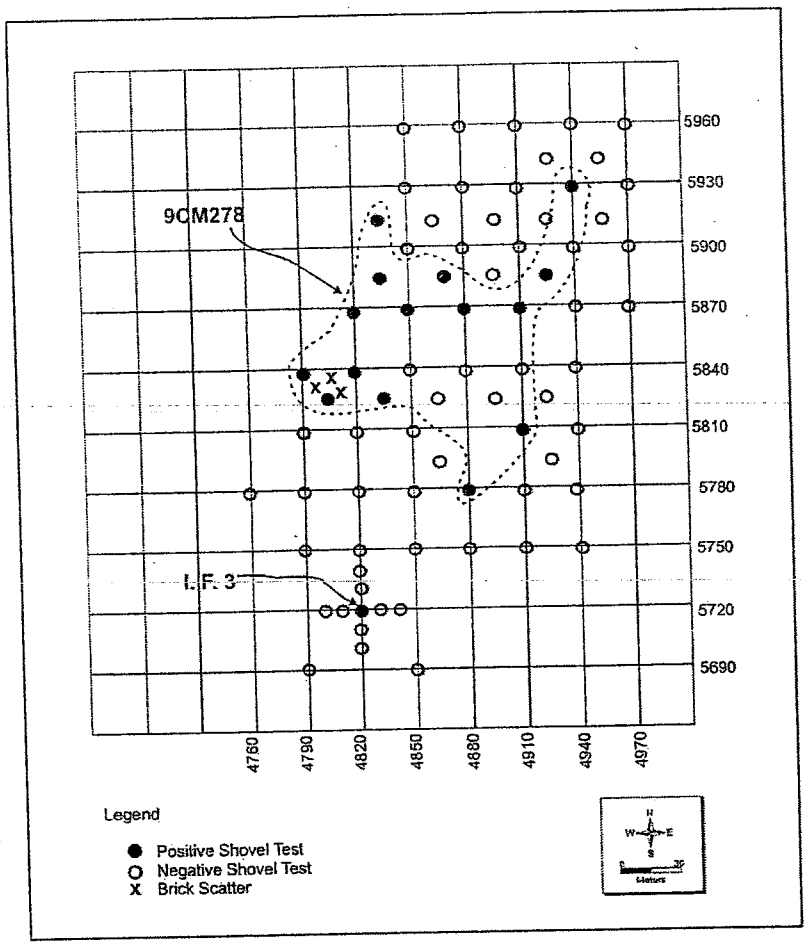

Figure 6.15. 9CM278 Site Map

Nineteen historic artifacts were recovered from the site, including two pieces of pearlware, three pieces of whiteware, two glass shards, one cut nail, two unidentified nail fragments, three brick fragments, three pieces of mortar, and three tabby fragments. These artifacts are evidence for a 19th or early 20th century domestic occupation. Although bricks, mortar, and nails recovered at the site suggest that a structure was present at some time at this location, it has been razed and no evidence of intact structural remains were discovered.

Table 6.8. 9CM278 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
5825N/4805E	0-30cm	glass	1	0.1	flat, thin, aqua
5825N/4805E	0-30cm	whiteware	1	4.3	plain
5825N/4805E	0-30cm	brick fragment	1	3.4	
5825N/4805E	0-30cm	tabby fragments	3	15.9	
5825N/4805E	0-30cm	mortar fragments	3	2.4	gray (burnt?)
5825N/4835E	0-60cm	glass	1	0.4	clear
5825N/4835E	0-60cm	whiteware	1	3.2	transfer print
5825N/4835E	0-60cm	pearlware	1	0.4	transfer print
5825N/4835E	0-60cm	brick fragment	1	0.6	
5885N/4835E	0-20cm	pearlware	1	0.8	hand painted; base with footing
5885N/4835E	0-20cm	brick fragment	1	11.9	

5885N/4865E	0-20cm	nail fragments	2	3.7	eroded
5885N/4925E	0-20cm	nail fragments, cut	1	2.5	
5915N/4835E	0-15cm	whiteware	1	6.1	plain

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the NRHP eligibility of site 9CM278 remains undetermined. The site represents a late 19th or early 20th century domestic site where a building may have once stood. Limited archaeological excavation and historical document research are recommended at 9CM278 in order to evaluate its NRHP eligibility status.

9CM279 (Hull Cattle Dipping Vat)

Type of Site:	Historic Feature (Cattle Dipping Vat)
Site Size:	5.55 m (east-west) by 1.24 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	Early 20th century
Shovel Test Results:	N/A
Number of Artifacts:	N/A

Site Description: The Hull Cattle Dipping Vat is located in 20 year old pine rows in the northeast part of the property. While pine rows surround the feature, pine planting and associated plowing has been avoided in the immediate area surrounding the dipping vat.

The vat itself is set at an angle of 130 degrees, with a length of 555 cm and a width of 124 cm (Figures 6.16 and 6.17). The side of the vat averages a height of 40 cm above the ground surface. The interior depth of the vat reaches below the ground surface but due to abundant debris contained within it, is of an unknown depth.

The vat is constructed primarily of poured concrete, yet wooden remnants of the concrete molds are still visible on the outside of the vat and two wooden posts, 15 cm in diameter, are visible along the northeast side of the vat. At the northwest end, an apron of poured cement makes a sloped access ramp while cement stairs and a larger cement platform are at the other end (Figure 6.16). Shovel tests nearby this feature produced negative results.

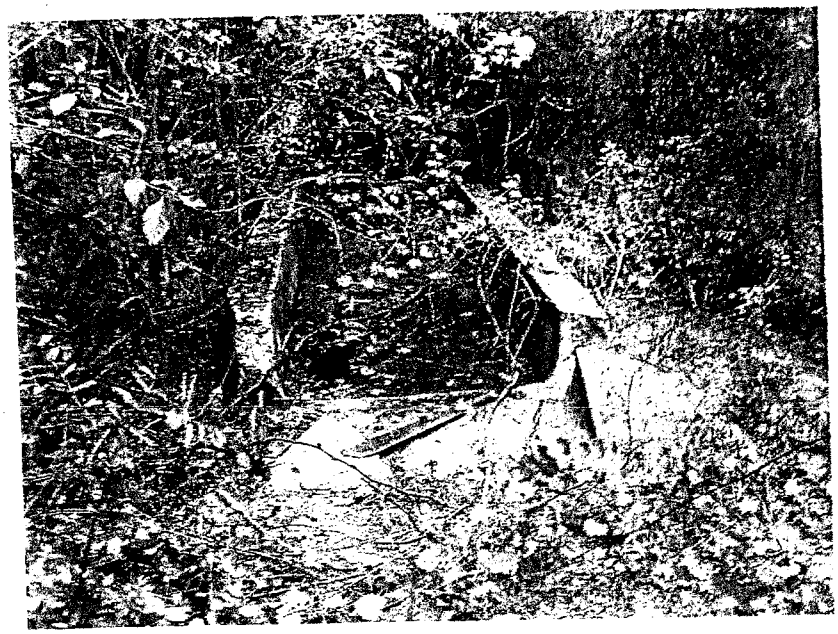

Figure 6.16: Southeast View of cattle dipping vat (9CM278).

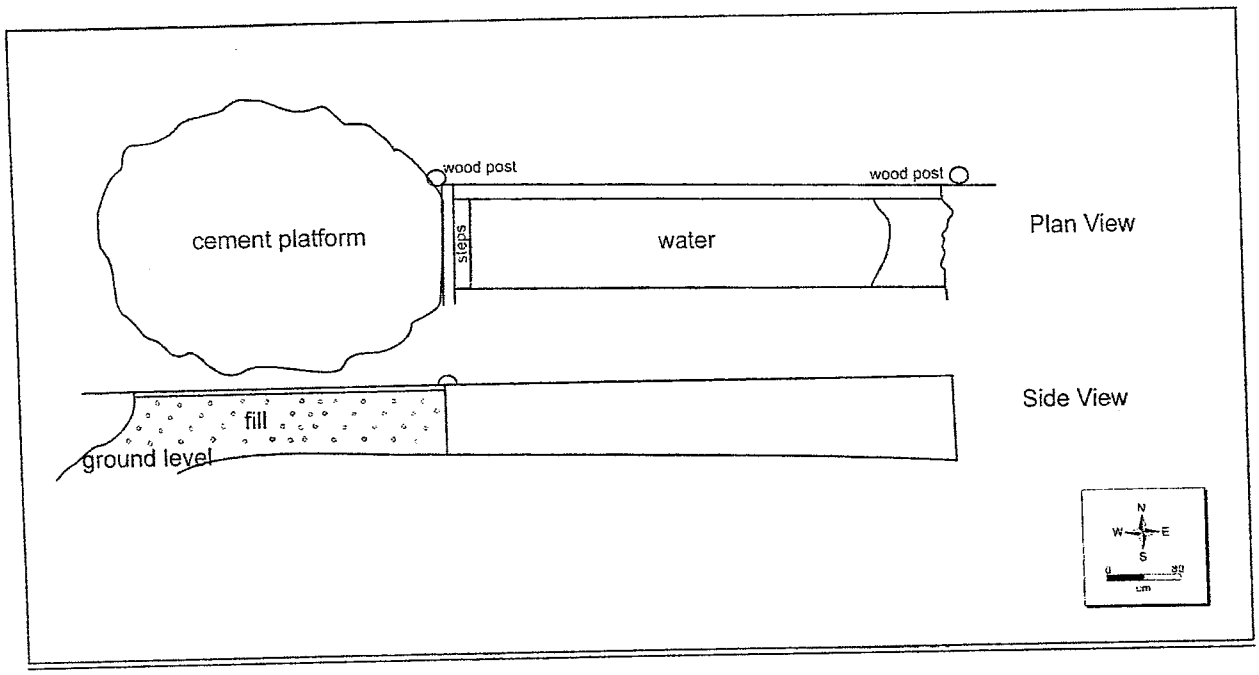

Figure 6.17. Plan View and Side View of Cattle Dipping Vat (9CM279)

Recommendation: Based on the testing results and on site investigation, the NRHP eligibility status for 9CM279 is undetermined. The site is an early to middle 20th century cattle dipping vat, used to apply insect repellant to cattle. Further archaeological testing and archival work is necessary in order to evaluate 9CM279's NRHP eligibility status.

9CM280 (Site 12)

Type of Site:	Historic Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	60 m (east-west) by 120 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	19th century
Shovel Test Results:	11 Positive/1 Negative
Number of Artifacts:	16 Historic

Site Description: This site is a moderately dense historic artifact scatter that occupies a high bluff within a pine plantation on the western side of Sweeny Creek (6.18). The recovery of numerous pearlware fragments suggests a 19th century domestic site. Similar to the Two Oaks site (9CM277) to the south, 9CM280 has been severely disturbed by construction of a trail road, which runs through the center of the site, and extensive plowing associated with the pine plantation. Several large pushpiles were documented within the boundaries of the site, many of which produced historic artifacts.

Figure 6.18: South facing view of 9CM280.

There were 12 shovel tests dug at the site, including 11 that were positive (Figure 6.19). Based on the locations of positive shovel tests, the dimensions of the site are determined to be roughly oval, 60 m (east-west) by 120 m (north-south). A representative soil profile, as seen at Shovel Test 5705N/4445E revealed three strata: Stratum I (0-30 cm) dark gray humic sand; Stratum II (30-55 cm) pale brown sand; and Stratum III (55-90 cm) light gray brown sand.

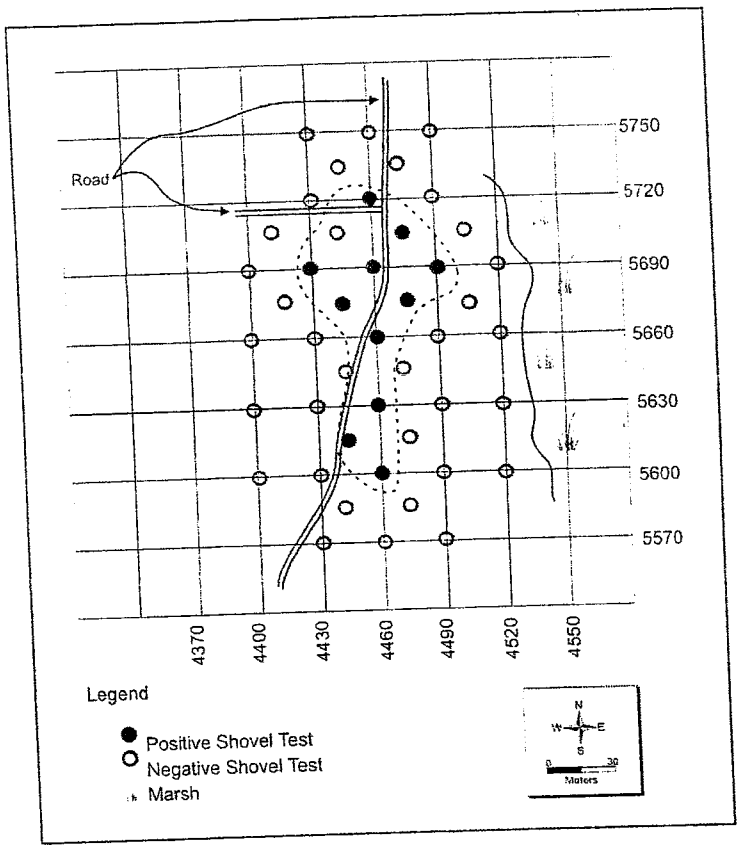

Figure 6.19. 9CM280 Site Map

Sixteen historic artifacts were recovered from the site, including eight pieces of pearlware, five pieces of glass, one brick fragment, one iron fragment, and one glazed ceramic drawer pull (Table 6.9). These artifacts are evidence for an early 19th century domestic occupation at the site, however, no intact architectural remains were encountered.

Table 6.9: 9CM280 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
5535N/4475E	20-35cm	Glass	2	3.2	dark green, wine bottle
5535N/4475E	20-35cm	Pearlware	1	0.4	uid painted
5645N/4445E	0-50cm	Pearlware	1	2.5	handpainted; floral
5645N/4445E	0-50cm	Pearlware	2	3.5	"wormy"
5645N/4445E	0-50cm	Pearlware	1	0.7	plain; base w/ footing
5645N/4445E	0-50cm	Pearlware	1	0.8	plain; rim (bowl)
5750N/4460E	10-30cm	pearlware/whiteware	1	6.4	blue annular; embossed edge rim
5630N/4460E	0-60cm	Pearlware	1	1.5	plain
5720N/4420E	0-80cm	Glass	1	1.5	dark green
5720N/4420E	0-80cm	Glass	1	1.5	dark aqua
5720N/4420E	0-80cm	glazed ceramic drawer pull	1	7.2	floral shape, blue
5720N/4420E	0-80cm	brick fragment	1	9.6	
5720N/4420E	0-80cm	uid iron fragment	1	6.5	
5660N/4460E	0-20cm	Glass	1	1.4	aqua

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the site does not exhibit characteristics that would make it eligible for the NRHP. The absence of intact occupational strata, the low density of artifacts in positive shovel tests, and the lack of artifact concentrations at the site do not suggest future research potential. Furthermore, the site has been almost completely obliterated by trail road construction and pine agriculture. No further work or archaeological preservation is recommended for 9CM280.

9CM281 (Site 14)

Type of Site:	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Site Size:	30 m (east-west) by 30 m (north-south)
Cultural Affiliation:	Unspecified Prehistoric
Shovel Test Results:	0 Positive/4 negative
Number of Artifacts:	12 Prehistoric

Site Description: This site is a small, light density prehistoric artifact scatter located alongside a trail road in the eastern portion of the property. The site was discovered as a surface scatter in a cleared field, but shovel tests in and around the scatter produced entirely negative results.

Based on the distribution of artifacts collected from the ground surface, the dimensions of the site are 30 m (east-west) by 30 m (north-south) around the local grid point 5480N/4940E (Figure 6.20). Twelve prehistoric artifacts were discovered on the ground surface, including five sand tempered simple stamped, one Deptford check stamped, one sand tempered check stamped, one sand tempered plain, two diminutive sherds, one chert flake, and one chert fragment (Figure 6.21 and Table 6.10). Although only one artifact is truly diagnostic, a Deptford check stamped sherd, the remaining pottery assemblage is consistent with a Deptford phase site.

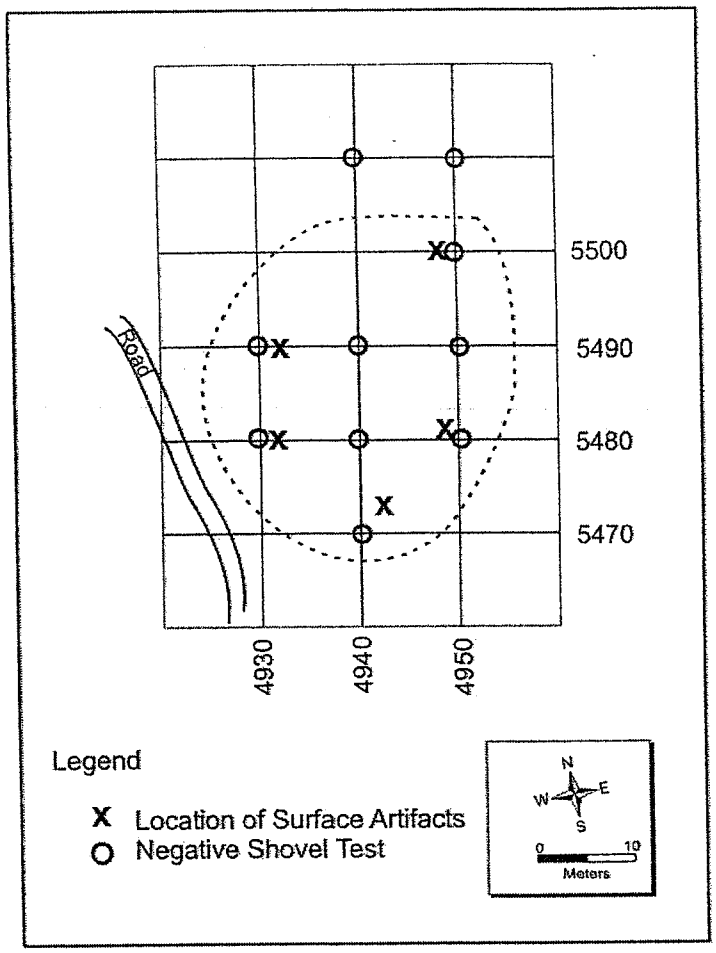

Figure 6.20. 9CM281 Site Map

Table 6.10: 9CM281 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Depth	Artifact Description	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
5480N/4940E	surface	Sand tempered simple stamped	5	78.1	Cross-stamped
5480N/4940E	surface	Deptford check stamped	1	21.1	Sand and grit tempered
5480N/4940E	surface	Sand tempered check stamped	1	5.5	Probably Deptford
5480N/4940E	surface	Sand tempered plain	1	2.0	
5480N/4940E	surface	diminutive	2	2.6	Sand tempered plain
5480N/4940E	surface	Chert flake	1	.4	Cream colored
5480N/4940E	surface	Chert fragment	1	2.2	Burgundy colored

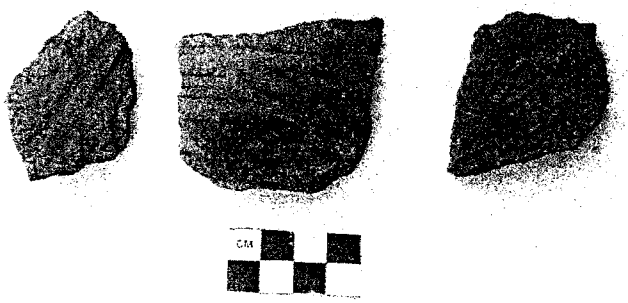

Figure 6.21: Simple cross stamped (left and center) and Deptford Check Stamped (right) from 9CM81

Recommendation: Based on the testing results, the site does not exhibit characteristics that would make it eligible for the NRHP. The absence of intact occupational strata, the absence of artifacts in positive shovel tests, and the lack of artifact concentrations at the site do not suggest future research potential. Indeed, artifact densities are so low on the site that reduced interval testing produced entirely negative results. No further work or archaeological preservation is recommended for 9CM281.

Isolated Find 1 (Temporary Site 9): UTM Northing 3434990; Easting 435160

One isolated find was encountered on Hull Island in Shovel Test 5090N/3110E. This test yielded one chert flake. Eight negative delineation tests were dug in four cardinal directions at 10 meter intervals. Due to the limited nature of the deposit and the lack of historical context, this isolated find is considered not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Isolated Find 2 (Temporary Site 9): UTM Northing 3436150; Easting 437190

This isolated find consisted of one small quartz flake from Shovel Test 6170N/5150E. Eight negative delineation tests were dug in four cardinal directions at 10 mete intervals. Due to the limited nature of the deposit and the lack of historical context, this isolated find is considered not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Isolated Find 3: UTM Northing 3435515; Easting 436805

This isolated find included one chert flake from Shovel Test 5720N/4820E. Eight negative delineation tests were dug in four cardinal directions at 10 meter intervals. Due to the limited nature of the deposit and the lack of historical context, this archaeological occurrence is considered not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Isolated Find 4 (Temporary Site 15): UTM Northing 3435570; Easting 437430

This isolated find consists of a proximal fragment of a Late Archaic Ledbetter projectile point (Figure 6.22). It was found on the ground surface of a trail road in the northeastern portion of the project area, at grid coordinate 5550N/5480E. Shovel tests near the isolated surface find produced only negative results. Due to the limited nature of the deposit and the lack of historical context, this archaeological occurrence is considered not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

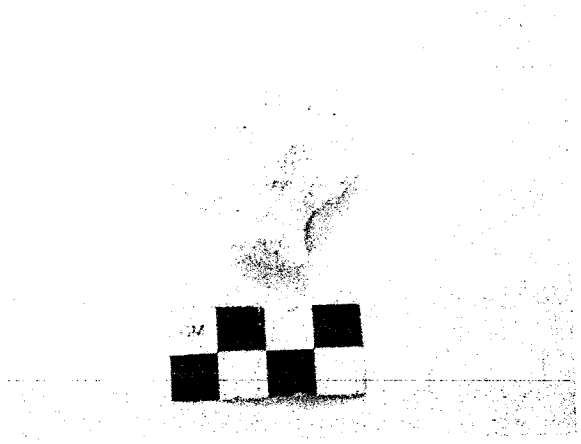

Figure 6.22: Isolated Find 4, Ledbetter point fragment.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the 3016.68-acre Hull Island property in Camden County, Georgia. The work was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., for Hull Island, LLC and included a pedestrian inspection combined with systematic shovel testing at 30 m intervals throughout upland areas and at 90 m intervals in areas confirmed poorly drained through shovel testing. Delineation shovel tests were dug at 10-meter intervals. All shovel tests (n=1903) were dug to at least 80 cm, unless the water table or subsoil was encountered first.

Summary of Survey Data

As a result of the survey, 11 archaeological sites (9CM271-9CM281) were recorded and four isolated finds were documented. As shown in Table 7.1, prehistoric deposits ranged in age from Late Archaic to Mississippian and historic artifacts were encountered that ranged from the early 19th through 20th centuries.

Table 7.1: Summary of Survey Data

Site No.	Artifacts	Size (m)	Soil Type	Drainage	Cultural Affiliation	Significance Evaluation
9CM271	22	90 x 210	Albany	spd	Late Archaic/Woodland/unspec. historic	undetermined
9CM272	9	30 x 20	Sapelo	pd	St Simons/19th/20th cent.	undetermined
9CM273	96	135 x 135	Sapelo	pd	19th/20th cent./unspec. prehistoric	undetermined
9CM274	3	10 x 10	Sapelo	pd	Unspec. prehistoric	not eligible
9CM275	7	90 x 90	Albany	spd	St Simons/Deptford	not eligible
9CM276	4	10 x 40	Albany	spd	Unspec. prehistoric	not eligible
9CM277	44	135 x 150	Albany	spd	19th cent./Deptford	undetermined
9CM278	19	150 x 150	Albany	spd	19th /20th century	undetermined
9CM279	n/a	5.55 x 1.24	Sapelo	pd	20th century	undetermined
9CM280	16	60 x 120	Sapelo	pd	19th century	not eligible
9CM281	4	30 x 30	Sapelo	pd	Unspec. Prehistoric (probably Woodland)	not eligible

National Register Eligibility Discussion

It was determined that sites 9CM271, 9CM272, 9CM273, 9CM277, 9CM278, and 9CM279 require limited archaeological excavation and/or historical research in order to determine their NRHP eligibility status. 9CM271 is a moderate density prehistoric artifact scatter with potential to yield new data on aboriginal settlement patterns and adaptive strategies in coastal Georgia. Site 9CM272 is primarily a spatially small, moderate density prehistoric artifact scatter that holds potential to yield new data concerning Late Archaic settlement patterns and pottery technology and function in coastal Georgia. Site 9CM273 is a moderately dense 19th century historic and likely Woodland period prehistoric artifact scatter with potential to yield new data regarding 19th century domestic life in Camden County as well as Woodland period settlement patterns and adaptive strategies. Site 9CM277 is a 19th century historic scatter that is heavily disturbed with a probable Woodland period prehistoric artifact scatter found below the depth of disturbance. This site holds the potential to yield new data concerning Woodland period settlement patterns and adaptive strategies in coastal Georgia. Site 9CM278 is a 19th/early 20th century artifact scatter

that is likely the former location of a home site. Site 9CM279 is a historic 20th century cattle dipping vat with the potential to yield new information about cattle ranching in Camden County. None of the remaining sites or isolated finds is considered eligible for *NRHP* inclusion and no further work is recommended for these resources.

Summary of Results

Much of the Hull Island property was listed as poorly drained on the Camden and Glynn Counties, Georgia, Soil Survey; however, intensive testing identified areas of soil drainage suitable for occupation along the bluffs adjacent to drainages. With the exception of the six sites (9CM271, 9CM272, 9CM273, 9CM277, 9CM278, and 9CM279) that require archaeological and/or archival research to evaluate their NRHP eligibility status, the remaining portion of the property, including the remaining five archaeological sites and all four isolated finds, should be cleared with regard to cultural resource considerations.

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APPENDIX A

Georgia Site Forms, 9CM271-9CM281

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM271

Institutional Site Number: **Site 1** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 1**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436410** UTM North: **3434855**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **90** meters Width: **210** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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

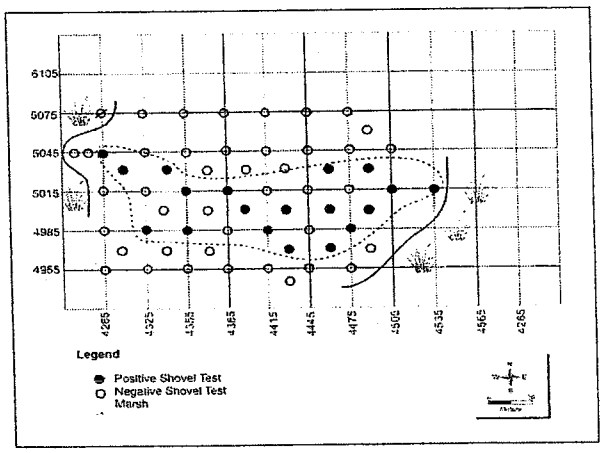
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

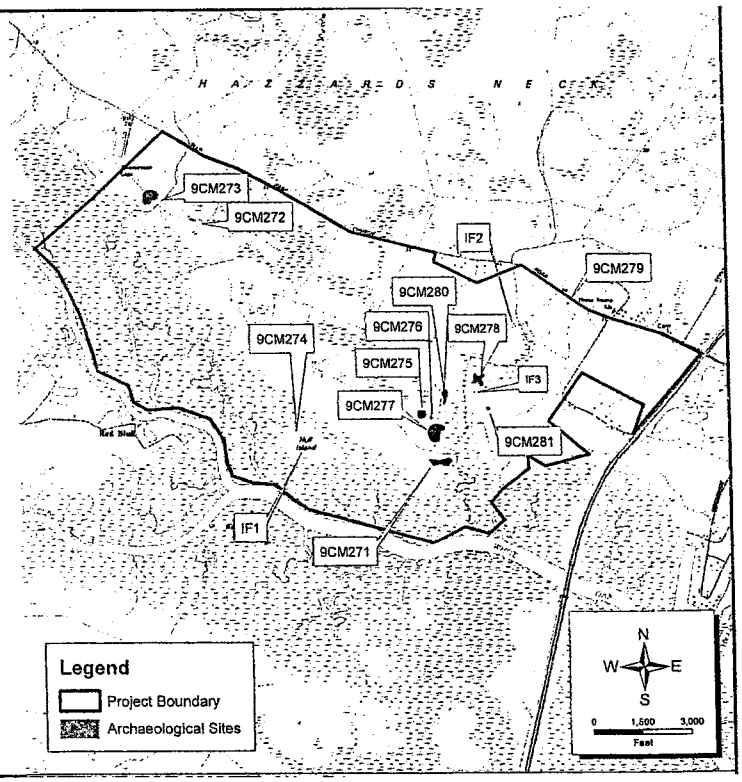
Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric Artifact Scatter**

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **There were 19 positive shovel tests yielding sand-tempered plain sherds and lithic flakes**





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

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM272

Institutional Site Number: **Site 2** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 2**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **434120** UTM North: **3437190**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **20** meters Width: **30** meters Elevation:+ - **4.5** 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

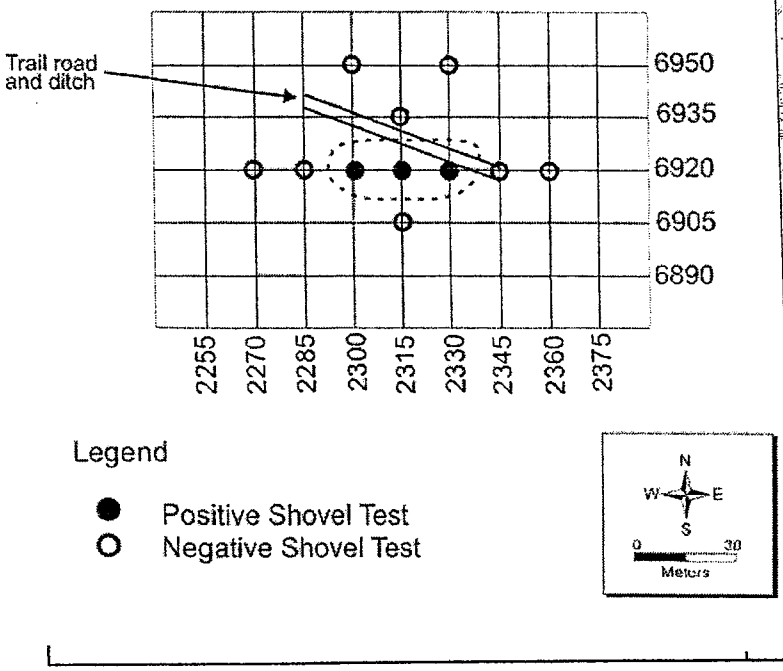
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter**

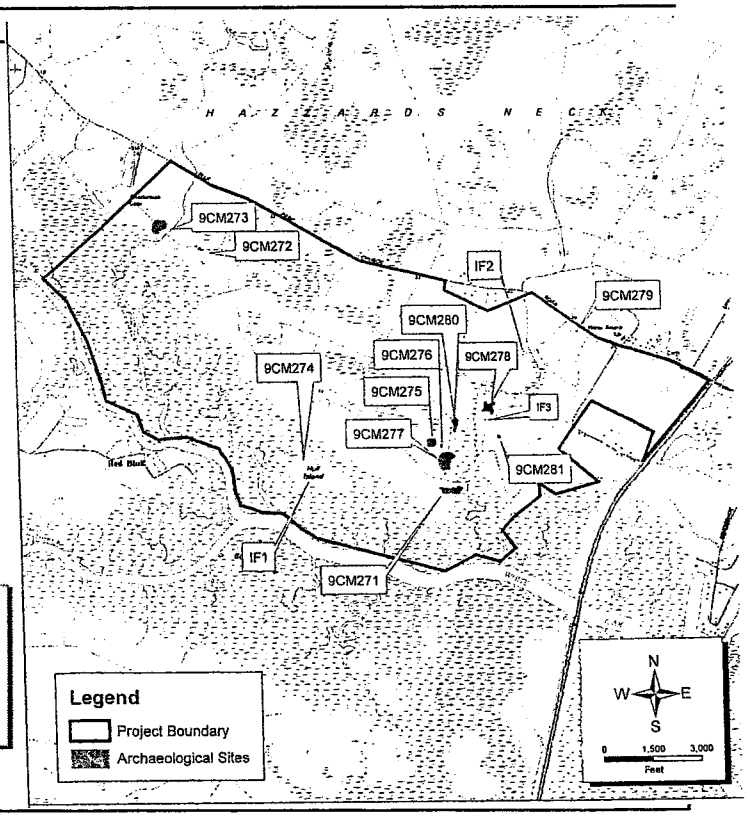
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **Two shovel tests yielded a total of seven fiber-tempered sherds, and a light scatter of late 19th century ceramics and glass**



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM273

Institutional Site Number: Site 3 Site Name: **Hull Island Site 3**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **433800** UTM North: **3437400**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **135** meters Width: **135** meters Elevation:+ - **4.5** 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**

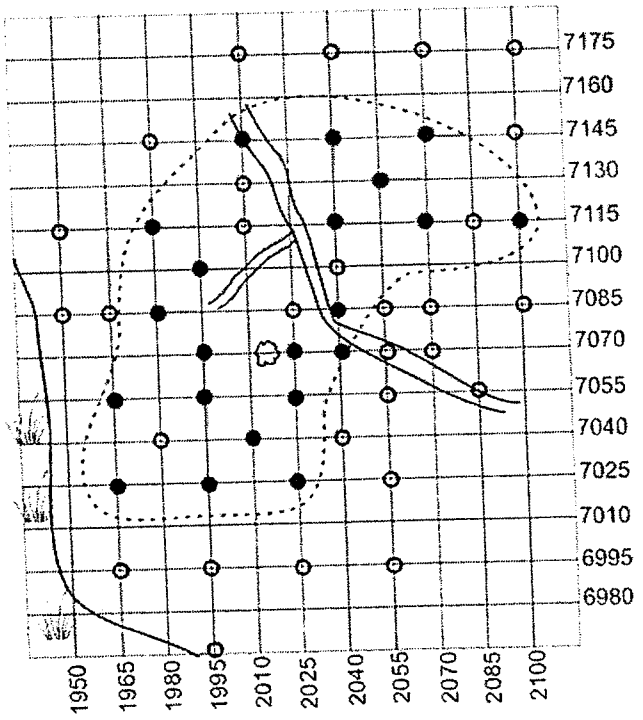
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter**

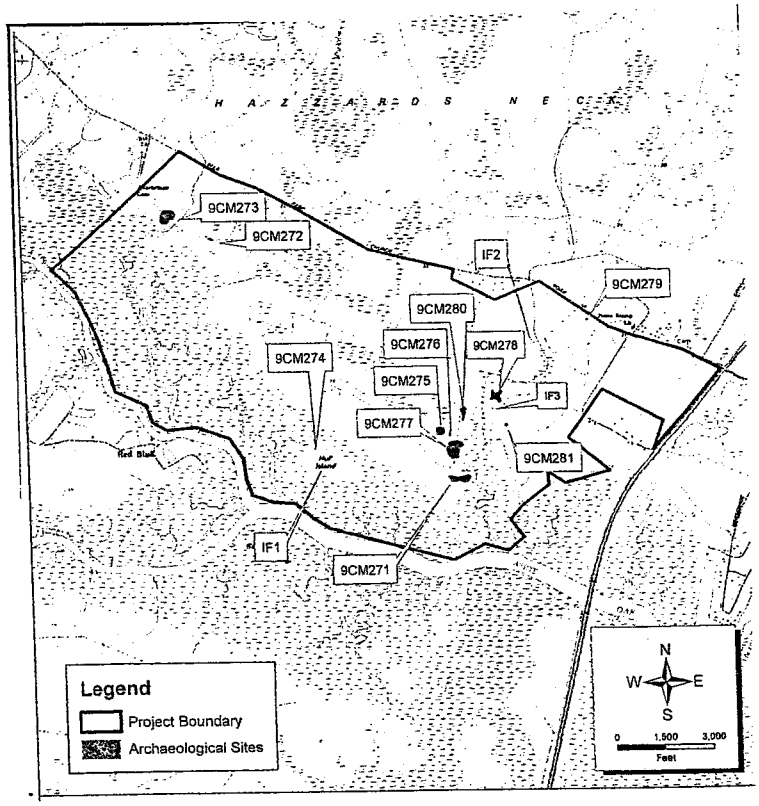
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **21 positive shovel tests yielded many 19th century ceramics and glass, in addition to cordmarked, cross-cordmarked, and sand and grit tempered plain prehistoric pottery**



(include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



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(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM274

Institutional Site Number: **Site 5** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 5**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **435110** UTM North: **3435110**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **20** meters Width: **20** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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

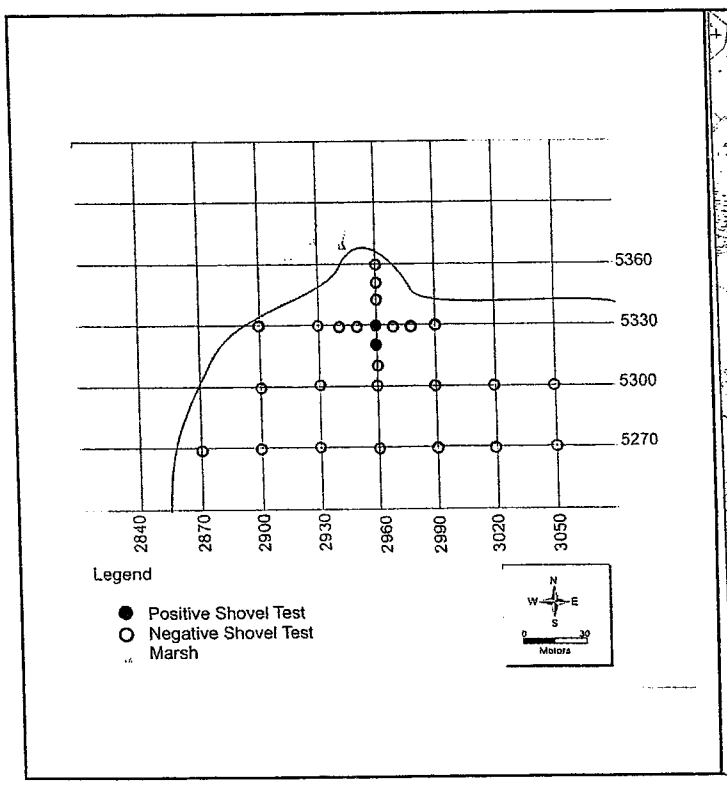
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric Artifact Scatter**

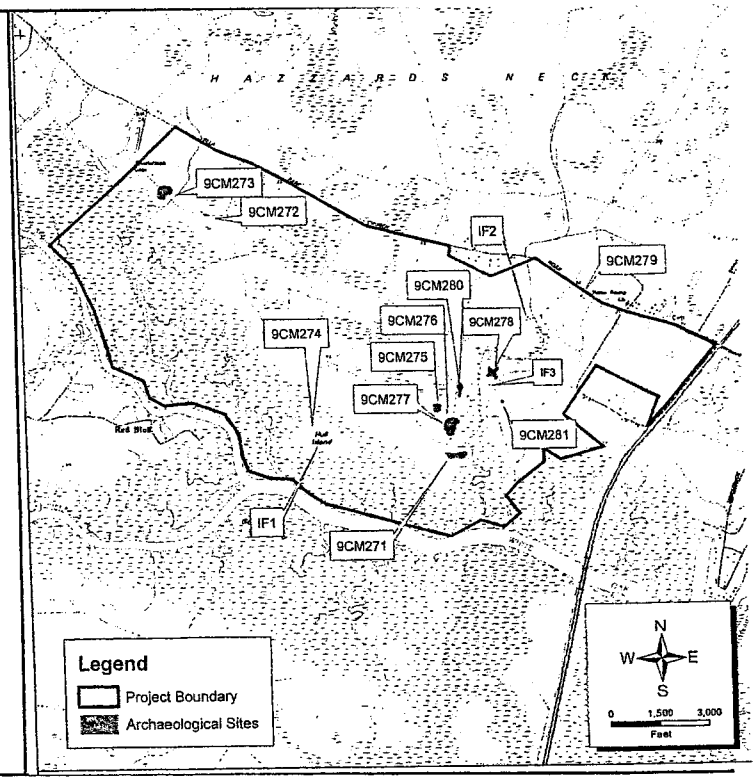
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **Two shovel tests produced three lithic flakes**



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



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(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM275

Institutional Site Number: **Site 6** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 6**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436275** UTM North: **3435310**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **90** meters Width: **90** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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

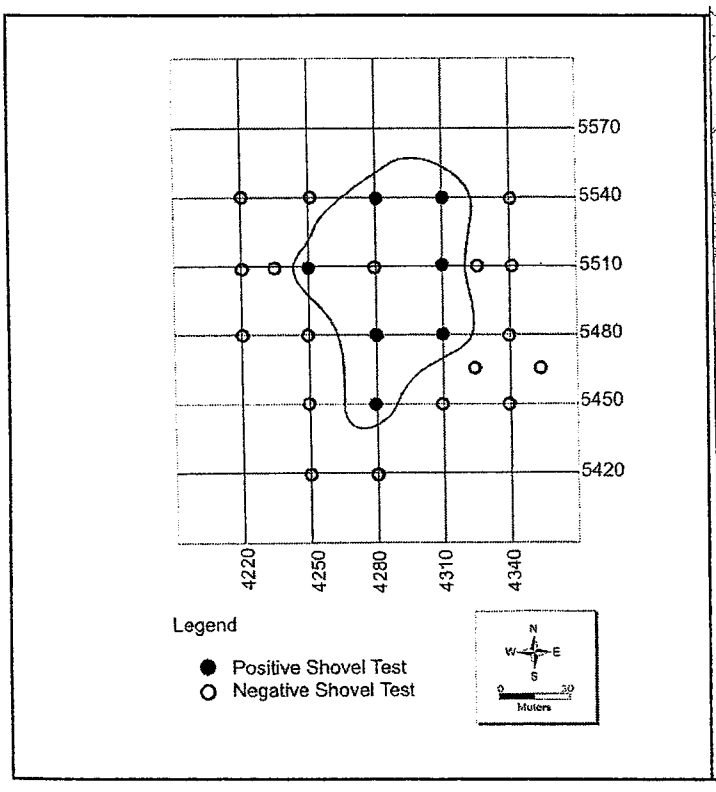
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric Artifact Scatter**

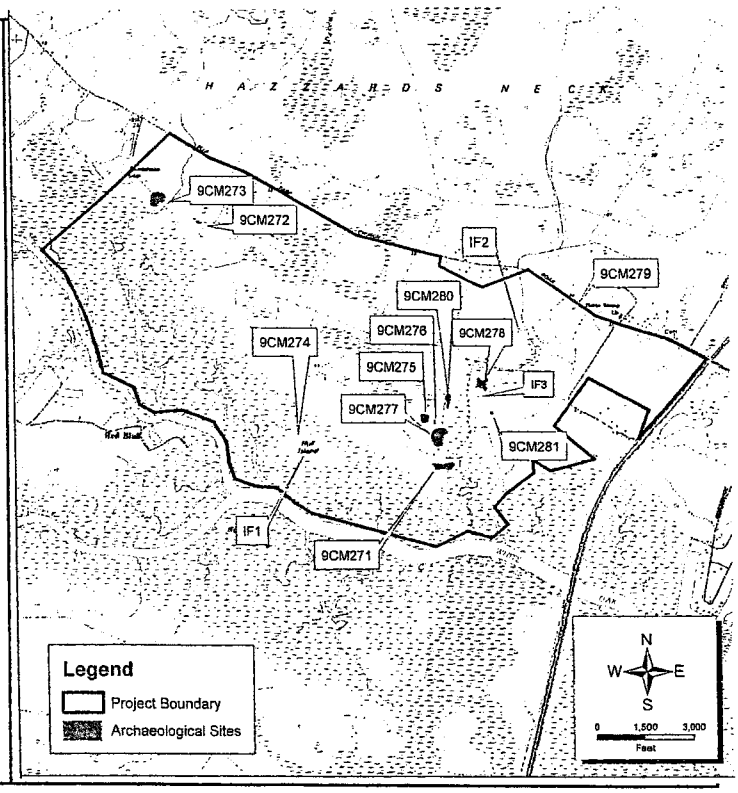
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **Light density prehistoric site**



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



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(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM276

Institutional Site Number: **Site 7** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 7**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436280** UTM North: **3435360**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **40** meters Width: **10** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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

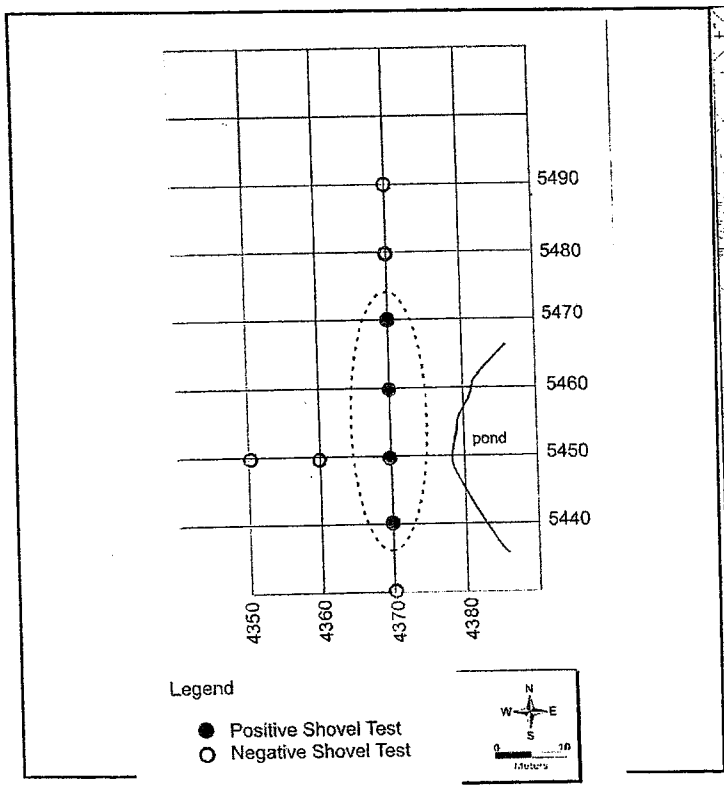
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric Artifact Scatter**

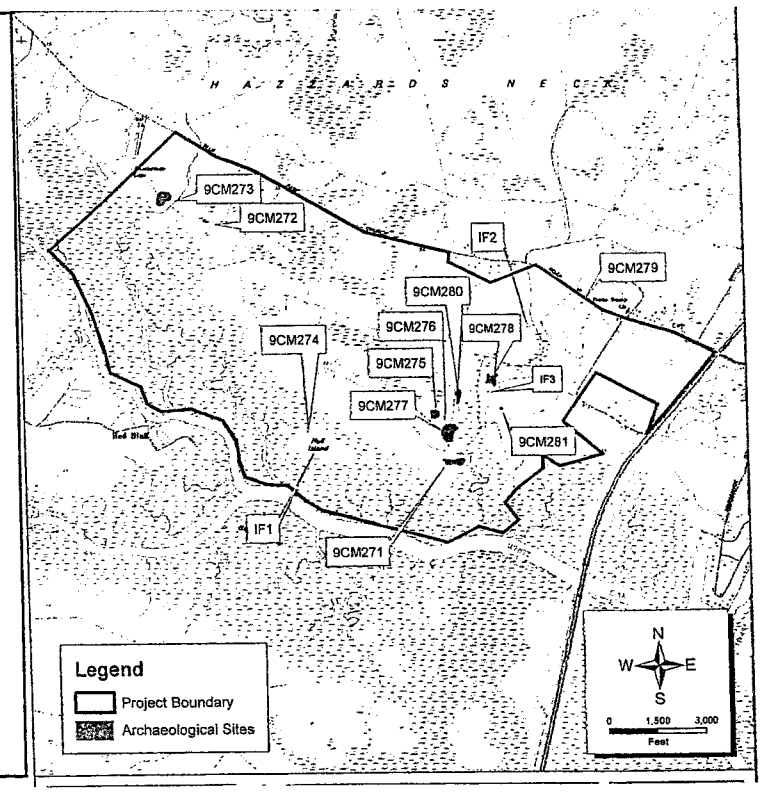
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **Light density prehistoric site**



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM277

Institutional Site Number: **Site 8** Site Name: **Two Oaks Site**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436405** UTM North: **3435115**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **150** meters Width: **135** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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

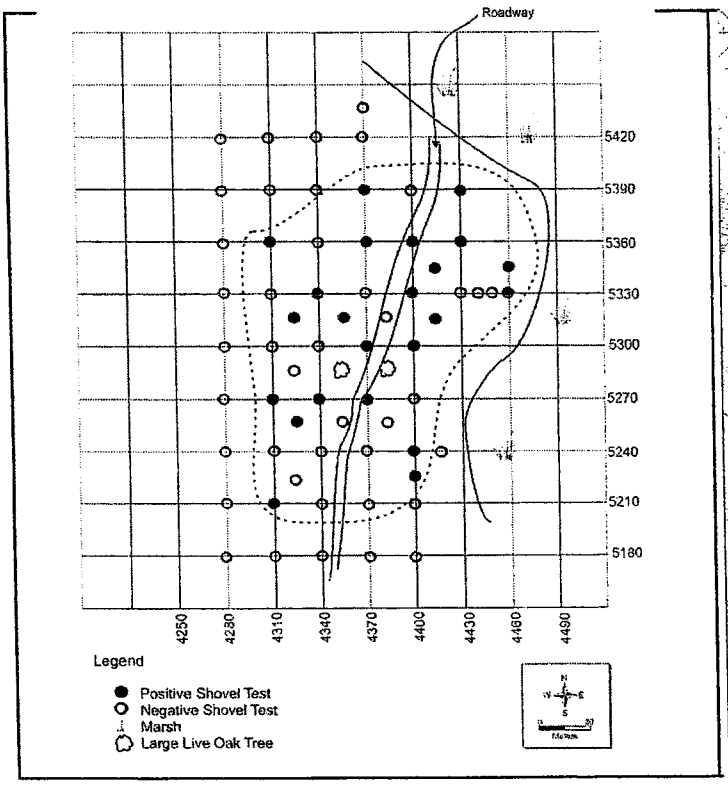
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Historic/Prehistoric Artifact Scatter**

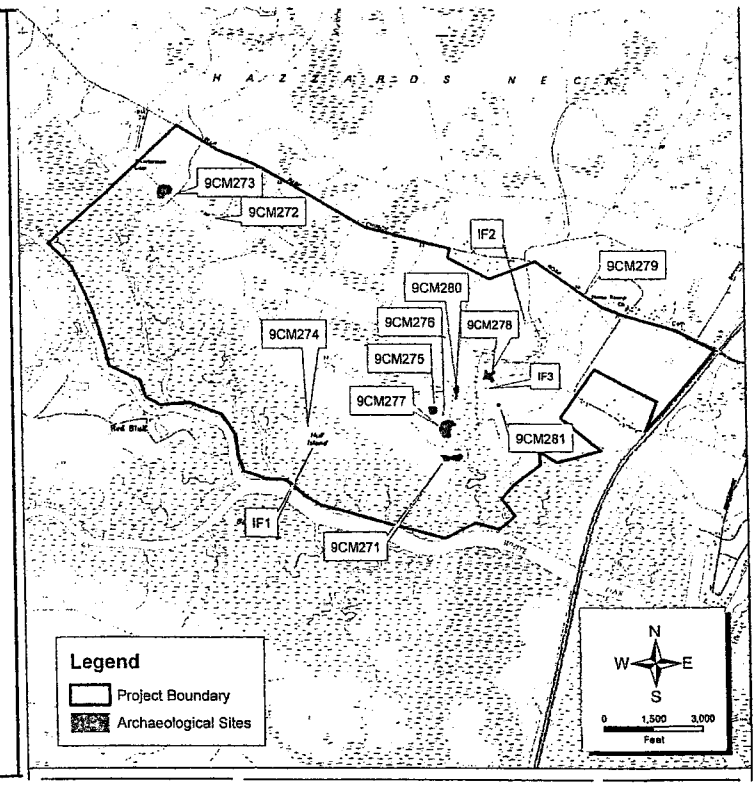
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information:



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990

Official Site Number: 9CM278

Institutional Site Number: **Site 10** Site Name: **East Sweeny Creek Site**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436860** UTM North: **3435620**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **150** meters Width: **150** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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

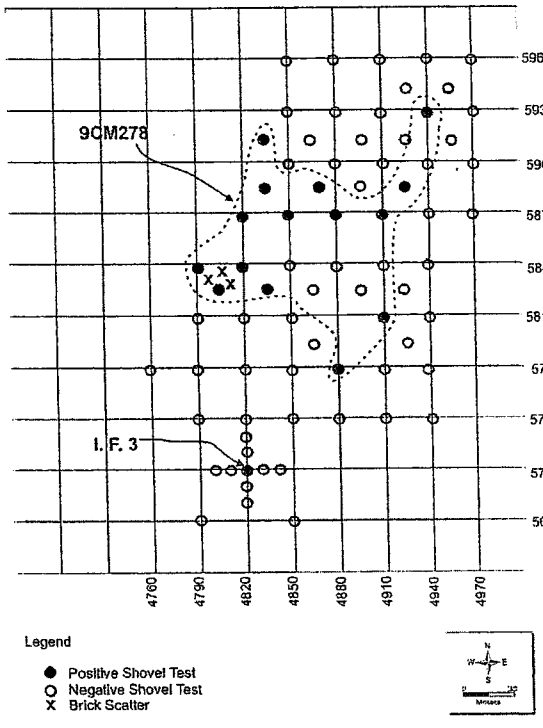
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** **4. Unknown**

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Historic Artifact Scatter**

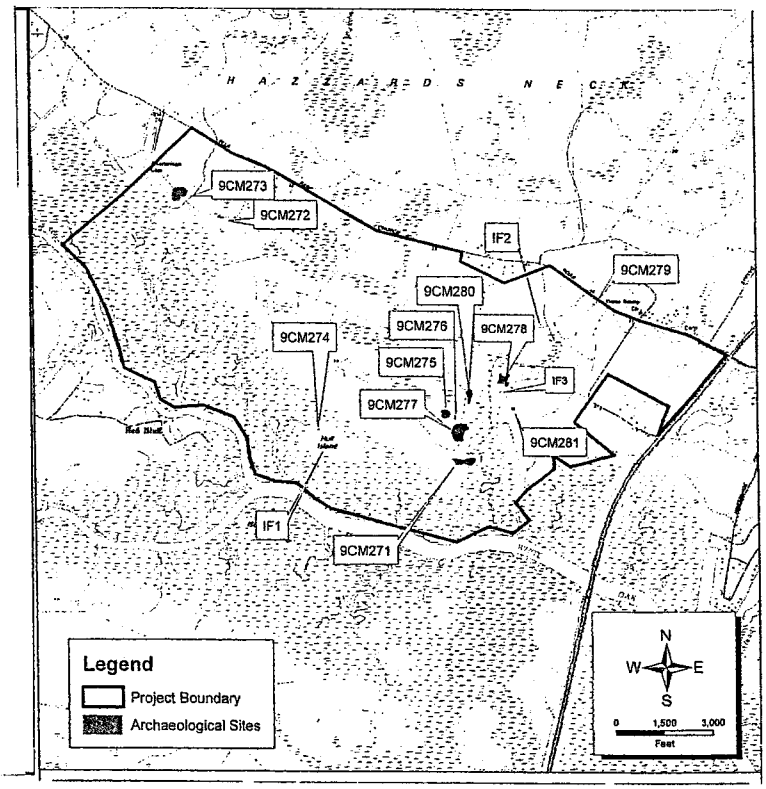
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **Artifacts, including ceramics and brick, in 15 positive shovel tests indicate a 19th century component.**



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990

Official Site Number: 9CM279

Institutional Site Number: **Site 11** Site Name: **Hull Cattle Dipping Vat**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **437625** UTM North: **3436360**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **8** meters Width: **2** meters Elevation:+ - **6** 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**

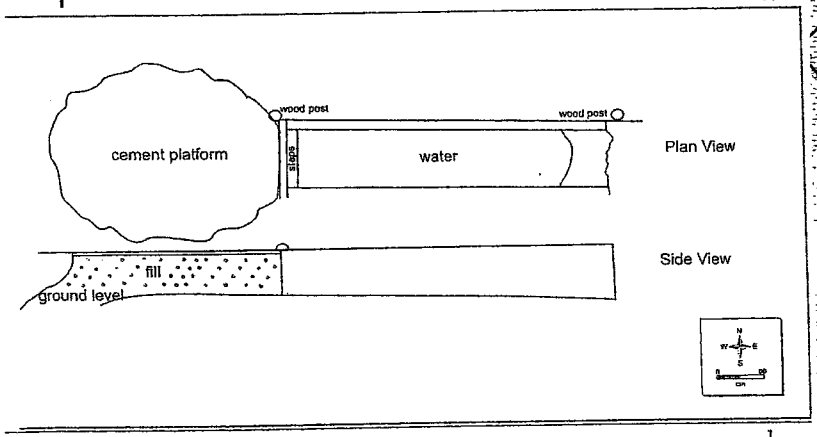
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Historic Cattle Dipping Vat**

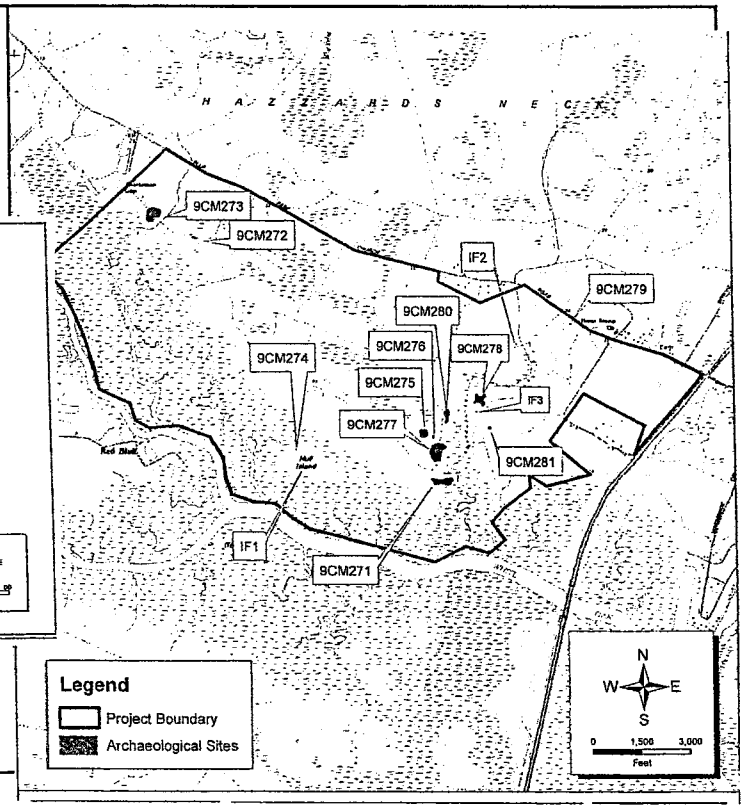
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **Constructed of poured concrete and wooden posts**



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9CM1280

Institutional Site Number: **Site 12** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 12**

County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436495** UTM North: **3435500**

Owner: Address:

Site Length: **120** meters Width: **60** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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**

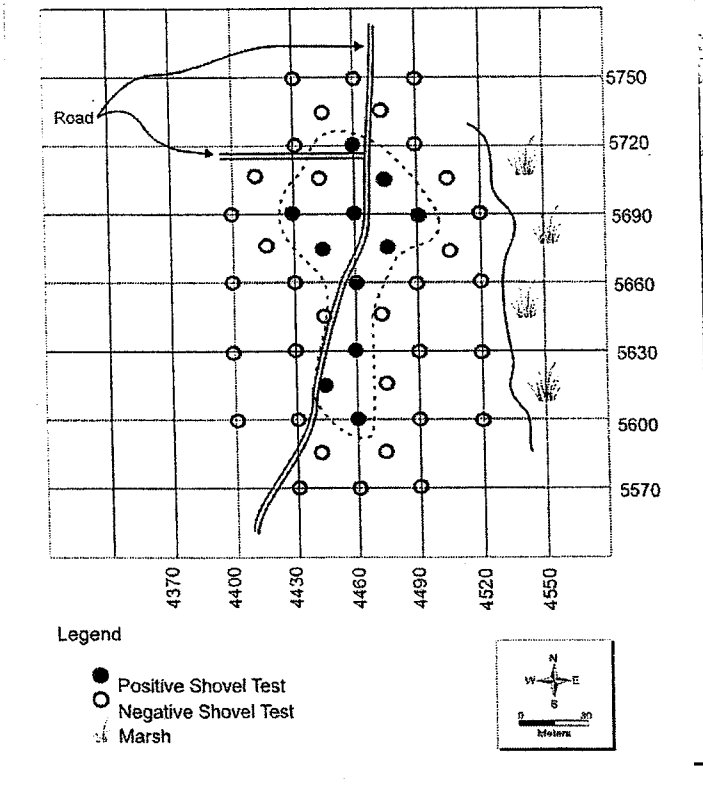
Present Disturbance: 1. None **2. Greater than 50** 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Historic Artifact Scatter**

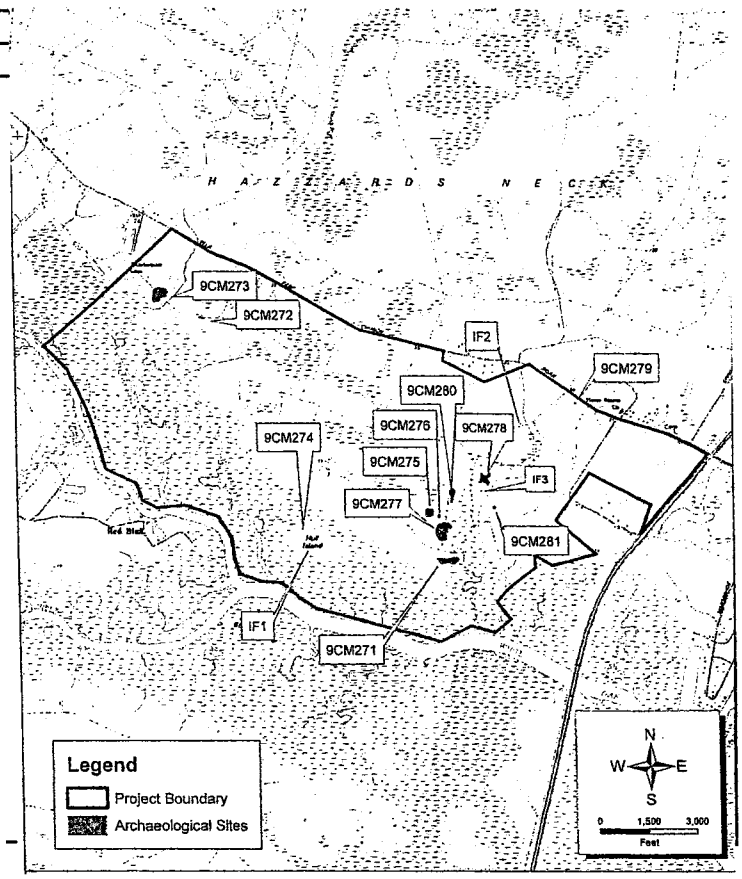
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **This site is found mostly as scatter along the trail road, although 11 positive shovel tests also yielded historic artifacts**



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990

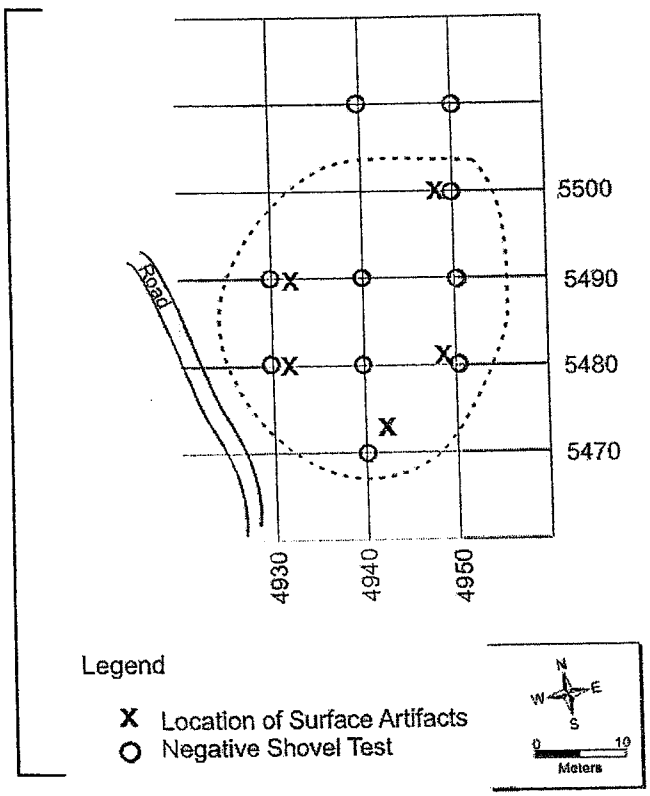
Official Site Number: 9CM281

Institutional Site Number: **Site 14** Site Name: **Hull Island Site 14**
County: **Camden** Map Name: **Waverly 1989** **USGS** USGS or USNOAA
UTM Zone: **17** UTM East: **436945** UTM North: **3435385**
Owner: Address:
Site Length: **30** meters Width: **30** meters Elevation:+ - **1.5** 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**
Present Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 **3. Less than 50** 4. Unknown
Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): **Prehistoric Artifact Scatter**

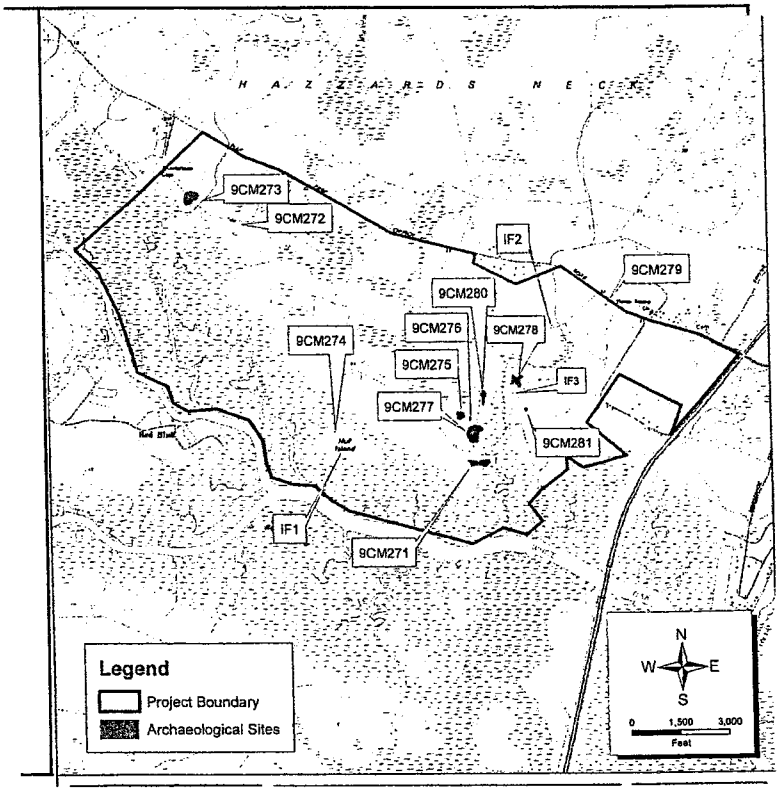
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): **Sand Ridge/Bluff Above Marsh**

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

Additional Information: **This site was discovered as a surface scatter, but shovel tests in and around the scatter produced negative results.**



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



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)