Archaeological Reconnaissance of Greenwood Plantation and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Jones Cemetery, Thomas County, Georgia

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This report presents the findings of an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Greenwood Plantation property in Thomas County, Georgia (Figure 1). This study was conducted in March and April 2005 by the LAMAR Institute for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, The Nature Conservancy, and the Greentree Foundation. Two days of survey reconnaissance by a one-person crew resulted in the location of 12 field sites. In addition, a more detailed examination of one of these sites, the Jones Family Cemetery was accomplished. The cemetery study included digital photodocumentation, creation of sketch maps of the cemetery’s features, and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of selected portions of the site.

A few months after the fieldwork for this study was completed, the Nature Conservancy was retired from the plantation management at Greenwood. Sean Coyne had directed the Nature Conservancy’s management of the plantation and he was most helpful during the brief archaeological study. These archaeological data are intended to provide the present and future stewards of the Greenwood Plantation, whomever they may be, with baseline knowledge of the archaeological resources contained on the property.

Figure 1. Location of Greenwood Plantation.

Environment

At the time of this reconnaissance survey, Greenwood Plantation occupied approximately 5,200 acres of central Thomas County. Greenwood is located northwest of Thomasville and southeast of the Ochlocknee River (U.S.G.S. 1982, Pine Park, GA quadrangle). One remarkable aspect of the property is a 500 acre section that contains a large stand of pristine longleaf pine forest, which includes trees in excess of 500 years old. The remainder of the plantation consists of developed areas of the plantation complex, cultivated fields/pasture, and managed forest. The property is divided by an
active CSX railroad line and by old U.S. Highway 84, which is also known as Cairo Road.

The reconnaissance survey examined selected areas within a 4,000 m northwest-southeast by 2,000 m northeast-southwest portion of Greenwood Plantation. This area was located south of the Cairo Road (U.S. Highway 84) and west of U.S. Highway 319, east of the Ochlocknee River, and north of an area about 300 m south of the CSX Railway line.

**Brief History of Greenwood Plantation**
The property comprising Greenwood Plantation was acquired by Thomas Jones in 1827. Jones was the first Euro-American owner of the property. Thomas and his wife, Lavina Jones moved to the area by the early 1830s. The Jones constructed a grand manor house, which was completed by 1844. An English architect named John Wind served as the principal builder (Rootsweb.com 2005; Shaw 1957:9-10; Henderson 1990:8-9).

Thomas Jones was born on May 14, 1802 in Screven County, Georgia. He was the son of James Jones and Elizabeth Mills Jones. In September 1826 Thomas married Lavina Young, the daughter of William Young, also of Screven County. Thomas died in 1867 at his home on Greenwood Plantation. Lavina Young Jones was born about 1810 and died on February 20, 1891. Lavina was buried next to her husband in the family burial ground (Rootsweb.com 2005; Huxford Genealogical Society Vol.1:152-153; Vol. 2:162; Vol. 3:158-160; Vol. 4:161-162, 272-273; Vol. 5:237, 530-531; Vol. 8:192; Cook 2009).

Thomas and Lavina Jones had eight children, who were:

- **James Young Jones, Sr.**, born December 25, 1827, Thomas County, Georgia; died May 16, 1877, Brooks County, Georgia;
- **Mary Elizabeth Jones**, born January 23, 1830; died about 1854; married Ferman Chaires, June 15, 1848, Thomas County, Georgia;
- **Harriett Lavina Jones**, born November 10, 1833; death date undetermined; married Dr. David S. Brandon;
- **Sussanah Jones**, born January 13, 1835, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; death date undetermined, Died while a student at Weslyan College;
- **Thomas William Jones**, born February 9, 1839, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; death date undetermined; married Ella Capers;
- **Henry Francis Jones**, born March 11, 1841, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; Died in CSA, Civil War, July 12, 1864 (Figure 2);
- **Florence Jones**, born November 11, 1843, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; death date undetermined; married General John Crawford Vaughn;
- **Martha Jones**, born May 25, 1846, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; married Edwin T. Davis.

**Figure 2. Henry Francis Jones, Son of Thomas and Lavina Jones, Shown in Confederate Uniform.**

After Thomas Jones died, his wife, Lavina, managed the plantation until 1889. She died two years later and was buried in the family cemetery alongside her mate (Figure 3).
Most of Greenwood plantation was sold to S.R. Van Duzer of New York at that time. Van Duzer made some improvements to the plantation but his period of ownership was brief.

In 1899 the plantation was sold to Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne. Colonel Payne was a prominent New Yorker who lived from 1839-1917. Colonel Payne participated in the Civil War, including Sherman’s campaign in Georgia. Figure 4 shows the plantation home in 1890. A map of Greenwood Plantation was drafted in 1902 during Payne’s tenure.

Greenwood Plantation was acquired by William Payne Whitney, nephew of Colonel Payne, in 1916. William Payne Whitney was married to Helen Hay Whitney. At least two plats of the plantation complex were drafted during the Whitney’s tenure. These include an insurance maps drafted by Francis C. Carr & Company in 1936 and 1940.

In 1944 the plantation was inherited by John Hay Whitney. John Hay Whitney was born in 1904 or 1905 and died in 1982 (Goldman 1982:10A). After his death the plantation ownership and operation fell to his widow, Betsey Cushing Roosevelt Whitney, who died in 1998. Before their deaths, John and Betsey Whitney established the Greentree Foundation to manage their estate.

From 1898 to 2002 Greenwood Plantation property was managed by the Greentree Foundation, a New York-based entity founded by the Whitneys (Ruple 1992:1). Greenwood Plantation was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1976. The mansion was heavily damaged by a fire in 1993. In 2002, the Nature Conservancy was retained to manage the property. On September 1, 2005, the management of Greenwood Plantation by the Nature Conservancy was terminated.

Figure 3. Pronounced GPR Reflection of Graves of Thomas and Lavina Jones, 9TH84, Shown Within Circle.

Figure 4. Greenwood Plantation, Circa 1890.
Chapter 2. Research Methods

The field methods for the project were relatively simple. The task at hand was for one field surveyor to locate as many archaeological sites as possible within a limited time frame. The surveyor attempted to obtain representative geographic coverage across the property. Heavy rains, however, preempted the opportunity to examine the old growth pine forested portion of the plantation, which is located on its eastern side. Sites were located by surface reconnaissance only, no excavations were conducted. The site boundaries and other important locations within sites were approximately located by using a Garmin V GPS receiver. The accuracy of this tool was generally within 5 meters during the project. The artifact collection strategy called for minimal collection. Selected photographs were taken of diagnostic artifacts, notable features, and site environments.

Field Site designations were given to the survey finds. Georgia archaeological site forms were completed for 12 sites located by the reconnaissance.

A more extensive study was conducted at the Jones family cemetery, largely because of the availability of Mr. Elliott’s GPR equipment at the time of the survey. This cemetery site (9TH84) afforded an excellent opportunity to test this remote-sensing equipment on a historic cemetery in the Red Hills section of Georgia.

Every grave marker was digitally photographed and key epitaph data were recorded. This information was keyed to grave locations shown on a sketch map of the cemetery. The locations shown on the sketch map are approximate. These cemetery data are presented in Appendices 1 and 2.

The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the Jones Cemetery was conducted by Dan Elliott, assisted by Melissa Forgey, former director of Thomasville Landmarks, Inc. Two GPR blocks were surveyed and these were designated Blocks A and B. Block A was located within the Jones family cemetery enclosure and Block B was located south of the enclosure. GPR data was gathered using a MALA GeoScience RAMAC X3M GPR unit with a 500 MHz shielded antenna. Radargrams were spaced at 50 cm intervals. The GPR data was post-processed using GroundVision and Easy 3D software.

Sean Coyne, The Nature Conservancy’s former manager for Greenwood Plantation, provided important assistance throughout the survey project. Karen Anderson-Cordova and David C. Crass, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, also provided important coordination and logistical support for the project.
Chapter 3. Archaeological Reconnaissance Results

The LAMAR Institute’s archaeological reconnaissance of the Greenwood Plantation resulted in the location of 12 archaeological sites. These sites are summarized in Table 1. UTM locations in this table are referenced to the 1927 North American Datum (NAD27). Figure 5 shows the field site locations.

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<th>Northing</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
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<td>3418511</td>
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</table>

Table 1. Site Summary, Greenwood Plantation.

Figure 5. Field Site Locations, Greenwood Plantation.

Site 9TH75
Site 9TH75 (Field Site GW1) consisted of a single blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd surface find. This ceramic sherd probably dates to the mid-19th century. It was observed on the surface of a plowed field and careful examination of the surrounding area yielded no additional finds. The sherd was found on an eroded ridge top and it may represent a former dwelling site, although the preliminary observations would suggest otherwise. A 1902
map of Greenwood Plantation shows a “barracks” in this approximate vicinity.

**Site 9TH76**
Site 9TH76 (Field Site GW2) consisted of an isolated Late Archaic stemmed PPK on the exposed surface of a minor stream terrace. This specimen was a complete tool (Figure 6). Despite some ground surface exposure in the vicinity, no other artifacts were observed. This artifact may be associated with a buried component in this vicinity, but this possibility was not resolved by the present study.

![Figure 6. Stemmed PPK, 9TH76.](image)

**9TH77**
Site 9TH77 (Field Site GW3) consisted of an isolated surface find of an amber bottle glass sherd. This bottle probably dates to the mid 19th century. No other artifacts were observed in the vicinity. This artifact find is not likely associated with a significant archaeological site but merely represents a dropped liquor bottle.

**9TH78**
Site 9TH78 (Field Site GW4) was a medium-sized aboriginal lithic and ceramic site on the Ochlocknee River bluff. The site measures at least 40 m in diameter, based on surface artifacts. Chert debitage and non-diagnostic tool fragments and one small, undecorated sand-tempered pottery sherd were observed. The age of this site was not determined. This site is separated from Site 9TH79 by a slight terrain dip that lacks artifacts. The aboriginal component(s) on this site may include deeply buried deposits of scientific importance. More archaeological study of this site is recommended.

**9TH79**
Site 9TH79 (Field Site GW5) was a large aboriginal site and isolated historic artifact find on a prominent terrace of the Ochlocknee River. The site measures at least 515 m northwest-southeast by 328 m northeast-southwest, based on surface artifacts. This field site was separated from 9TH78 by a slight dip in the terrain where no artifacts were observed. Site 9TH78 is distinguished from Site 9TH79 by the lack of aboriginal ceramics. The site contained a broad scatter of chipped chert debitage and non-diagnostic tools. One historic artifact was observed on the surface near an access point to the Ochlocknee River. This artifact was a folded lead strip, which may have been a lead patch for securing a gunflint in a flintlock weapon (Figure 7). It also may have had other uses. The aboriginal component(s) on this site may include deeply buried deposits of scientific importance. More archaeological study of this site is recommended.

![Figure 7. Folded Lead, 9TH79.](image)

**9TH80**
Site 9TH80 (Field Site GW6) consisted of the built environment of the Greenwood Plantation, including the manor house and its various dependencies. The main complex of plantation buildings occupies an area approximately 570 m north-south by 570 m east-west. The main house...
was constructed by John Wind for Thomas Jones and his family and was completed by 1844. Thomas Jones grew the enslaved population on the plantation of 59 to 118 persons. As such, it was one of the most thriving plantations in southwestern Georgia and Thomas County.

The plantation had several subsequent owners in the post-bellum to modern period. The main house was partially gutted by a disastrous fire and was unoccupied at the time of the survey. The plantation has numerous dependencies, including worker’s housing, a dog kennel, and renovated stables. Several plats of Greenwood Plantation show the location and function of the various buildings on the main plantation complex (Francis C. Carr & Company 1936, 1940). The examination of this site in the present study was extremely superficial and more historical and archaeological investigations are certainly warranted.

9TH81
Site 9TH81 (Field Site GW7) consisted of an Early Archaic lithic scatter. One Kirk corner notched PPK proximal fragment was located on the exposed ground surface on a terrace above the Ochlocknee River (Figure 8). Chipped chert debitage was observed on the ground surface in the vicinity of this find. The site measures at least 100 m northwest-southeast by 10 m northeast-southwest based on the distribution of surface artifacts. More archaeological study of this prehistoric site is recommended.

9TH82
Site 9TH82 (Field Site GW8) consisted of a historic house ruin. The site covers an area approximately 40 m in diameter, based on surface observations. The ruins include a standing brick chimney, collapsed chimney, yard artifact scatter, and other foundation evidence. The house is located on a slight rise in a wooded area, south of the CSX railroad track. The site measures at least 30 m in diameter. A 1902 plat of the Greenwood Plantation property depicts a dwelling in this approximate vicinity, which is identified as the “Cheek” place. Further study of this site is recommended.

The present researcher became aware of previous archaeological study in the vicinity of this site, as described in a letter report by archaeologist Steve Ruple (1992:2). Unfortunately, the knowledge of Ruple’s reconnaissance came after the present fieldwork was completed. Ruple described the ruins as follows:

Two historic wells and a chimney were shown to the [Garrow & Associates, Inc.] investigators by a staff member, and were mapped and recorded as house sites. Only the chimney correlated with a structure on the 1902 map, labeled “Cheek.” The staff member had called it the Cheek place. No excavations or probing were conducted, yet ample evidence for human activity could be found at each site. Two bags of artifacts were collected from surface examinations at the Cheek place, and one each from the well sites. The date range for the artifacts found near the chimney suggest that the habitation of the Cheek family began around 1880 and lasted about 40 years” (Ruple 1992:2).

The present survey inspection of this site confirmed the presence of this dwelling site. Fewer artifacts were observed on the ground surface in 2005, however, as a result of the ground cover and Ruple’s previous collecting. The present examination was very brief and the wells mentioned by Ruple were not relocated. This site may have potential for further research.

9TH83
Site 9TH83 (Field Site GW9) is a 20th century picnic area, approximately 20 m in diameter. The ruins consist of a small brick Bar BQ pit and an associated refuse scatter of soft drink bottle glass. The site is deemed of no cultural significance. This relatively modern site was recorded for the present study because of its proximity to a suspected historic cemetery (See discussion of 9TH86).
Site 9TH84 (Field Site GW10) is the Jones family cemetery and an isolated prehistoric stone tool find. The most prominent feature at this cemetery is a sturdy brick wall that surrounds those graves that are marked with tombstones and brick crypts. The cemetery plot is identified on the 1902 map of Greenwood Plantation, where it is shown as a rectangular area, immediately southeast of two field roads. It is also delineated on the 7.5 minute Pine Park, GA quadrangle sheet (U.S.G.S. 1982). Fieldwork at the cemetery consisted of a preliminary walkover where the extent of grave depressions was noted. A sketch map of the graves within the brick enclosure was prepared and the grave markers were digitally photographed. The cemetery site measures at least 75 m in diameter. Two areas of the cemetery were then subjected to mapping by Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). Block A covered most of the area within the brick Jones family enclosure. Block B was a smaller area, immediately adjacent to the brick enclosure, where numerous depressions (suspected graves) were observed. It consisted of a long, narrow rectangular sample.

The brick enclosure measures approximately 26 m east-west by 23 m north-south. The short axis of the enclosure is oriented approximately 20 degrees east of Magnetic North. This orientation served as the site’s grid north for mapping purposes. An elaborate entry gate is located on the north side of the enclosure near its western end. Figure 9 shows the entry gate and Figure 10 is an interior view of the Jones Cemetery enclosure.

The GPR survey of Block A produced some interesting findings. Block A covered an area 20 m north-south by 13.5 m east-west. Included within this block were many graves that were identified by a variety of markers. Figures 11 through 15 show Block A at increasing depths from 60 cm to 1.4 meters below ground. The GPR survey indicates that many additional graves, which are not marked on the ground surface, are likely present.

The GPR survey of Block B also produced some tantalizing findings. Although only a narrow section, which measured 20 m by 2 m, was examined, many strong radar anomalies were
defined. A few examples are shown in Figure 16 and a plan view of Block B at about 75 cm below ground is shown in Figure 17. Many of these may be GPR signatures of human graves, while others may indicate tree roots or other ground disturbances.
Figure 13. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 1 meter Depth.

Figure 14. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 1.2 meters Depth.
Figure 15. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 1.4 meters Depth.

Figure 16. Selected Side View, GPR Block B, 9TH84, Showing Numerous Strong Radar Reflections, Many of Which are Likely Human Burials.
The combined evidence from the survey of the cemetery, including tombstones and other stone markers, rectangular grave depressions, and GPR survey data, yielded an estimated 84 graves. These include 62 graves within the Jones family enclosure and 22 graves outside of the enclosure. Summary information on these graves and suspected graves is presented in Appendix 1. Photographs of the grave markers, which are keyed to the list in Appendix 1, are presented in Appendix 2. Approximately six suspected graves are known only by GPR survey. Since only a small portion of the cemetery (less than 10%) was surveyed using GPR and no probing or other subsurface intrusions were attempted, the actual number of burials in this graveyard is likely considerably more than 84 (possibly more than twice that amount). The number of graves outside of the brick enclosure is underestimated because of the scrubby ground cover conditions and prior soil disturbance.

A reasonable explanation for the two burial populations that are segregated by the brick enclosure is that those inside the enclosure are immediate family members and extended family members of the Jones, while those outside of the enclosure were among Jones’ enslaved community. Obvious status differences in grave architecture support this contention. While some bricks and rocks are located outside of the enclosure, the “outside” graves are virtually unmarked, while most of the graves inside the enclosure are marked by either engraved stones, brick or cement pavement, or plain cut stone markers. Many of the marble monuments in the cemetery represent substantial monetary expenditures. While this is to be expected for several of the prominent adults who are buried there, several infants are also marked with elaborate stones. Most of both burial populations have an east-west orientation, although two depressions outside of the enclosure are oriented north-south.

Federal census records for Thomas Jones reveal that had 73 enslaved people on his Thomas County plantation in 1850 and 69 in 1860. Slave statistics for his plantation in 1840 were not located. Comparison of these two lists yielded some interesting observations. Although none of the enslaved are identified by name, their age and sex is given. A cross-comparison by age and sex of the two lists indicates 118 unique individuals and only 14 people who likely were present for both enumerations. This assumes, of course, that the recorded ages are correct. Even if the ages are somewhat inaccurate, these data indicate a major turnover in the plantations enslaved population between 1850 and 1860. In short, a slave who worked on Greenwood Plantation in 1850 was almost certainly not on the plantation in 1860, and vice versa. Another interesting observation pertains to infant mortality. In the 1860 census, 14 children 1 year old or younger were enumerated. All of these were male children. A normal birth population would yield nearly equal frequencies of males to females. So, what did Thomas Jones, or the children’s parents, do with the infant females on the plantation? Were they removed from the plantation shortly after birth, or did they suffer a more gruesome fate of infanticide? This mystery remains to be resolved.

The oldest enslaved persons listed in 1850 were 58 years old (3 examples) and the oldest in 1860 was a 60 year old male. Do these ages represent a normal elderly population for that period in the South’s history? The answer is probably not. Were the elderly also “removed” from the enslaved community at Greenwood Plantation by some means? This remains to be determined.

The combined sample of 118 enslaved persons included 72 males and 46 females. The majority of these people (98, or 75%) were under 30 years of age. Among teenagers, adolescents and infants, males outnumbered females by a substantial margin (34 to 22, respectively). This same trend continued among the adult population (38 males to 24 females. These demographic data suggest that males were preferred over females at Greenwood Plantation, since this is not a normal population distribution.
Using the enslaved community sample, which averages 66 persons in the two census enumerations, some mortality estimates can be derived. Assuming a conservative annual mortality rate among this population of 10 percent, an estimated 132 deaths occurred over two decades. These deaths could account for most, if not all, of the suspected graves that are located outside of the brick enclosure.

The single prehistoric stone tool at Site 9TH84 consisted of a large chipped, coastal plain chert adze, which was found on the surface of edge of the wood’s road that passes in front of the cemetery (Figure 18). This stone tool is similar to types used in the Paleoindian or Early Archaic period. They are often referred to as, ‘Dalton Adzes’, named for a Transitional Paleoindian site in Arkansas (Morse and Goodyear 1973:316-321). No other debitage was observed on the exposed ground surface and the archaeologist was unable to determine the contextual integrity of this find. This stone was likely redeposited, since it was found in a prominent location near the Jones cemetery entrance.

![Figure 18. Chert Adze, 9TH84.](image)

9TH85

Site 9TH85 (Field Site GW11) consisted of a historic refuse dump associated with the Greenwood Plantation. Historic artifacts were observed protruding from the wooded ground surface on both sides of a gully, and in the gully trough (Figure 19). The site covers an area of at least 130 m northwest-southeast by 30 m northeast-southwest, based on surface evidence. The artifacts include a variety of ceramics, glass, metal, and brick objects. Most of the items appear to date to the early 20th century, although several mid to late19th century artifacts were observed. This may indicate that this dump has antiquity and may include antebellum-era deposits. This trash deposit is extensive and probably has important research potential. The reconnaissance examination of this dump site was curtailed by the approach of a dangerous thunderstorm, which contained very large hail.

![Figure 19. Artifacts on Surface, 9TH85.](image)

9TH86

Site 9TH86 (Field Site GW12) consisted of a possible historic African-American cemetery. Its location is based on oral tradition and on early cartographic evidence. A 1902 survey plat of Greenwood Plantation shows a cemetery in this approximate location (Figure 20). That location was reconnoitered for the present study and recorded as a field site, although no surface evidence of any graves was revealed. The area is presently wooded and scrub vegetation. Previous timbering of the area, combined with other surface disturbance, may have obscured any surface evidence of a graveyard. A more intensive examination is needed to establish (or deny) the existence of this cemetery. The 1902 cartographic reference to cemetery is compelling historical evidence that a sizable cemetery existed in this general vicinity. Further historical and archaeological study of this suspected grave location is recommended to ascertain if human remains are present and, if so, to assign their identity. A search area of 360 m east-west by 170 m north-south would likely contain the cemetery, based on its horizontal dimensions shown on the 1902 plat.
Figure 20. Portion of 1902 Plat of Greenwood Plantation, Showing Cemetery.
Chapter 4. Interpretations and Summary

Greenwood Plantation

Greenwood Plantation was an extensive operation that began in the early 19th century through the efforts of Thomas Jones, his family, and between 59-118 enslaved persons. The plantation is situated east and south of the Ochlocknee River in rural Thomas County, Georgia.

Preliminary archaeology reconnaissance reveals that humans use of the land extends back many thousands of years earlier, however, to the Early Archaic period. A two-day reconnaissance by LAMAR Institute archaeologist, Daniel Elliott identified 12 archaeological sites on the property. The actual inventory of potential sites on the plantation is likely far greater. This study was confined to surface inspection only, so any buried cultural deposits were not identified. Several of the surface sites that were located may harbor deeply buried components, particularly those located near the Ochlocknee River or its tributary streams. The built environment of the Greenwood Plantation complex includes many buildings and most of these were not explored by the present study.

Probably the most important historic archaeological site at Greenwood Plantation was not a building, but was the refuse dump located at Site 9TH85. This site may contain the waste from more than 160 years of plantation life.

Other sites on the property have other stories to tell. The Cheek place, south of the main house at Greenwood Plantation, may harbor stories of plantation life by lower status individuals. Similarly, the Bunyan place, which was not visited by the present survey, may possess similar stories of life at Greenwood Plantation in the post-bellum era.

Other sites, which have not been located thus far, may contain the living debris of the enslaved community who actually built and maintained Greenwood Plantation. Nothing approaching a “slave quarter” has been identified on the property thus far, despite the fact that more than 100 enslaved people lived at Greenwood Plantation.

Garrow & Associates’ Previous Reconnaissance

The firm of Garrow & Associates performed an archaeological reconnaissance on portions of Greenwood Plantation in 1992. That study, done by Steve Ruple, was not fully documented and none of the sites visited by Ruple were officially recorded in the GASF files in Athens, Georgia. Consequently, the LAMAR Institute was unaware of their previous research until part way through the present fieldwork and no attempt was made to complete the unfinished work by Ruple. His findings were briefly described in a letter to Gregory B. Paxton, (former) Executive Director of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, dated March 27, 1992. Portions of this letter are presented below:

Two Archaeologists from Garrow & Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive investigation at selected sites within Greenwood…between March 20-26, 1992. The objective of this study was to find surface or subsurface material evidence at locations corresponding to those on a map dating from 1902. The selected points identified on the map included a cemetery near Cairo Road and three other areas labeled as barracks….The area marked as a cemetery near Cairo Road on the 1902 map is now a rectangular plot, 150 x 500 feet, containing a rural residence built between 1902 and 1922. The house and its associated yards and garden lie 1/3 mile northwest of the mansion. With the permission of the current residents, the crew probed the yard and garden systematically. The probes were inserted at one foot intervals along north-south transects spaced 5 feet apart. The technique worked to the extent that the sites of a well, tree plantings, small animal burials, and a septic tank were located through use of the probes east of the house. But no evidence of graves could be found there or in the garden west of the house.

Other recent maps were found which indicate a cemetery near Cairo Road, but not at the same location as the 1902 map shows. These maps place the cemetery nearer the complex of existing structures, between the horse barn (north of the mansion) and Cairo Road. That location is densely wooded with large oak, pine, and magnolia trees. The area between the two suspected cemetery locations is wooded and contains thick underbrush. Explorations were conducted throughout these areas; probing was conducted randomly at selected areas and around perceived depressions. No conclusive evidence for the existence of grave sites was found.

Areas marked as barracks on the 1902 map were investigated first by the use of shovel test excavations measuring 30 x 30 cm placed at intervals of 15 m, generally, and 10 m at certain locations. The soil from these test excavations was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. The three areas were also swept with a metal detector. Nearby areas with good surface visibility were examined closely. No evidence was found of structures, habitations, or artifacts at any of the three
sites or at nearby locations. No metal was found with the metal detector.

Two historic wells and a chimney were shown to the investigators by a staff member, and were mapped and recorded as house sites. Only the chimney correlated with a structure on the 1902 map, labeled ‘Cheek.’ The staff member had called it the Cheek place. No excavations or probing were conducted, yet ample evidence for human activity could be found at each site. Two bags of artifacts were collected from the surface examinations at the Cheek place, and one each from the well sites. The date range for the artifacts found near the chimney suggest that the habitation of the Cheek family began around 1880 and lasted about 40 years.

Another bag of artifacts was recovered during a pedestrian survey comprised of four transects of a field southeast of the tractor sheds. This area roughly correlates with a house marked ‘Bunyan.’ These artifacts appear to date from the late nineteenth century to the middle of this century. No structures or features were found nearby.

In conclusion, it would appear that the map was correct in its placement of permanent domiciles such as those of the Cheek family and that of the Bunyan family. If the map is correct about the existence of barracks at the three areas examined, these structures must have been temporary, and may not have been associated with kitchens or other areas that generate quantities of detectable refuse. Given the complete lack of nails, which would have been detected by the metal detector, it is possible that portable buildings or tents may have been used.

The intensive probing at the site identified as a cemetery by the 1902 map suggests that the map is in error on its location. Not having found the actual location, it would be incautious to make a more emphatic statement; but, the evidence from more recent maps supports this position (Ruple 1992:1-2).

Apparently, Ruple never submitted site forms to the State of Georgia for any of the cultural resources that he identified. The location of the notes, maps, photographs, and artifacts generated by the Garrow & Associates study was not determined. Garrow & Associates, Inc. is no longer an active corporation but was subsumed by TRC, whose offices are in Atlanta, Georgia. The Cheek place was revisited by the present study. The other locations described by Ruple were not revisited in the present study.

After a careful review of the 1902 map that Ruple used to explore Greenwood Plantation, a cemetery in this location, which would verify that this was an agricultural field and not a cemetery. Oddly, Ruple did not pursue the other cemetery location shown on the 1902 map, which was visited in the present study.

**Need for Additional Survey and Testing**

As noted the present reconnaissance survey was quite limited in scope and provides only a preliminary indication of the cultural resources that exist on the Greenwood Plantation. The survey was restricted to surface examination and many areas that are covered in vegetation or thick soil deposits may contain archaeological sites that escaped detection. Furthermore, the sites that were located were superficially examined. Those sites would greatly benefit by more rigorous intensive survey, site delineation and subsurface testing of potentially significant sites. Several of these sites may contain important buried deposits that, if properly studied, would enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement in the Ochlocknee River basin. The buried historic resources associated with the Greenwood Plantation present a wide range of possibilities for future research. The large refuse dump at Site 9TH85 is particularly exciting and testing of that area is highly recommended.

**Site Stewardship**

The archaeological resources on Greenwood Plantation are varied and interesting. These range from Early Archaic lithic sites to early 20th century trash dumps. The latter is associated with an elite plantation that spanned more than 150 years.

In the time that has lapsed since the fieldwork for this study was conducted the Greenwood Plantation has experienced a change of management. The Nature Conservancy is no longer charged with managing the plantation’s resources. The archaeological resources identified by the present study are intended to provide the present and future stewards of the Greenwood Plantation, whomever they may be, with baseline knowledge of the archaeological resources contained on the property.
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Steinen, K. T., and T. J. Crawford

Stoutamire, J. W.

U.S. Geological Survey
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<tr>
<th>Grave</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Given name(s)</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
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<td>Weston</td>
<td>Ella Capers Jones</td>
<td>12/22/1990</td>
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<td>Blackburn</td>
<td>Patricia Jones</td>
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<td>Rosa Harden</td>
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<td>H.F.</td>
<td>6/13/1864</td>
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<td>Mary E.</td>
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<td>Susan Estelle</td>
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<td>Mitchell Francis</td>
<td>1/1/1846</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Francis Remer</td>
<td>3/3/1833</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>2/27/1836</td>
<td>72 Years, 8 Months &amp; _ Days</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Thomas</td>
<td>2/24/1869</td>
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<td>Lavina Young</td>
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<td>Brandon</td>
<td>Harriet Lavina Jones</td>
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<td>Born Nov. 10, 1833; Wife of Dr. David Smith Brandon</td>
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<td>D.S.</td>
<td>3/11/1878</td>
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<td>Young</td>
<td>E.R.</td>
<td>6/30/1860</td>
<td>Born Sept. 1798; Major</td>
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<td>Ann Andrews</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>Julia Maria Bryant</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>George Henry</td>
<td>7/25/1885</td>
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<td>Adams</td>
<td>John William</td>
<td>1857</td>
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<td>Adams</td>
<td>S. Samuel</td>
<td>3/23/1889</td>
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<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Ellie</td>
<td>6/3/1855</td>
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<td>Samuel Wesley</td>
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<td>Wesley</td>
<td>7/20/1854</td>
<td>Reverend</td>
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<td>W.E.</td>
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<td>Don Carlos W.</td>
<td>2/22/1860</td>
<td>Born May 15, 1827</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>E.W.</td>
<td>10/4/1865</td>
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<td>Located by GPR Survey only</td>
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<td>Located by GPR Survey only</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>63</td>
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</table>
ELLA CAPERS JONES WESTON
MAR. 5, 1896
DEC. 22, 1990
ENFOLDED IN THE LOVE
AND CARE OF GOD.
Our Little
SUMERS,
8 months old
Son of
J.Y. & A.E. JONES
JOSEPHINE CHAIRS
Daughter of
FURMAN & MARY E.
CHAIRS
was Born Jan 5th 1854.
Died Dec 28th 1857.

She was loved by many who called her "The Little Damsel"
In loving memory of

MARY LAVINIA,
Daughter of D.S. & H.L. Brandon
who died August 8th, 1854
aged 8 mo. 18 days.

May these little laments steal into your heart and find a home in your bosom.
Promised to the bosom of the Lamb and in the arms of Jesus.
SALLY,
Daughter of
FURMAN AND MARY E.
CHAIRIES,
Born May 2nd, 1849.
Died June 4th, 1849.
Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.
CAPT.

EDWIN L. Dow
CO. A 5
57 GA. INF.
C.S.A.

AUG. 12, 1862
APR. 14, 1879
EMMA GERTRUDE JONES
DIED MAY 14, 1849
AGED 2 WEEKS & 5 DYS

remaining last my youthful love
The crown of every other
Though thou art born in beauty above
Thou art in only mocked.
HARRIET LAVINIA JONES
wife of
Dr. David Smith Brandon
Nov. 10, 1833
Jan. 30, 1893
Her children arise up and call her blessed.
Dr. D. S. Brandon
Born in
Gwinnett Co., Ga.
June 11 1821
Died
March 11 1878

"Rest at last"
MAJ. E.R. YOUNG
BORN SEP. 1798.
DIED JUNE 30.
1860.
ANN ANDREWS
Wife of
W. BRYANT
Born
July 31, 1790

JULIA MARIA
Daughter of
Mr. & Mrs. Bryant
Second Child of
Dr. S.S. Adams
Born at Bryantville, Fla.
May 12, 1815
Died at Thomasville
In Memory of

George Henry,
Sons of
S. Samuel & Mary F. Adams.
Born
June 14, 1842.
Fell asleep
July 25, 1885.

John William,
Son of
S. Samuel & Mary F. Adams.
Born Aug. 8, 1849.
Fell asleep 1867.
Children of previous parents, are God’s own
best.
In Memory of
S. Samuel Adams, M.D.
Son of
Rev. Wesley & Circe Adams
May 26. 1813
Laid to Sleep in Thomasville Ga.
Mar. 23. 1889
75 yrs. 9 mos. 25 ds.

Mary Francis Adams
Daughter of
James & Ann Bryant
Born on Bunker Hill Mass.
Mar. 21. 1822
Fell asleep June 5. 1867
Aged 45 yrs. 2 mos. 14 ds.

They followed Christ and departed to the triunphs of faith.
LITTLE ELICE
Only Child of
J. H. & Julia M.
FISHER
Born Oct. 3. 1854
Died June 3. 1855
In Memory of

JULIA AMELIA
Daughter of
Doct. S. S. & Mary
ADAMS
of Thomasville, Geo.
Born Aug: 18, 1833.
Died Aug: 10, 1854.

Gone to the kingdom of heaven.
In memory of

SAMUEL WESLEY
First Son of
Doct. S.S. & Mary
ADAMS
of Thomasville, Geo.
Born May 18, 1843.
Died June 18, 1844.

“Suffer little Children to come unto me and forbid them not.”
SAVED
in Memory of
REVEREND
WESLEY ADAMS
Born Dec. 31, 1775
Died Jan. 10, 1855
In the 79th year of his age.
ENSIGN
WILLIAM HARDEN JONES
LOVED BY EVERYONE
JULY 15, 1909
NOV. 10, 1936
SACRED

to the memory of

DR W W EATON

Born in Stokes Co NC 1824.

Died April 24 1859.

Energetic in the business of life, kind courteous and candid in his intercourse, with his fellow men honest and honorable in his dealings, a valued member of our Order.
Sacred
To the memory of
This S. B. Winn
Infant Son of
R. W. M. W. &
G. W. Eaton
Born
Mar. 25, 1859
Died
April 9, 1859
DEVOTED PARENTS

E. BERNARD BLACKBURN
JUNE 10, 1910 — JAN. 30, 1989

AND

PATRICIA JONES BLACKBURN
OCT. 4, 1911 —

GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER

OF

THOMAS JONES
ORIGINAL FOUNDER OF
GREENWOOD PLANTATION
ESTABLISHED 1827
HOME BUILT 1840
DON CARLOS W. CHANDLER

BORN

MAY 15, 1827

DIED

FEB. 22, 1860.
IN LOVING MEMORY

MALCOLM DUDLEY JONES, SR.
GRANDSON OF THOMAS JONES.
FEB. 14. 1871
MAR. 14. 1942

AND

ROSA HARDEN JONES
OCT. 16. 1875
FEB. 21. 1949

PARENTS OF 7 CHILDREN
MALCOLM DUDLEY, JR.
EMILY CAPERS, ROSA HARDEN
WILLIAM HARDEN
PATRICIA NILES, HAMILTON M
AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.
E. W. Clarke
of
Paris, Maine;
Dec. 1, 1815;
Oct. 4, 1865.