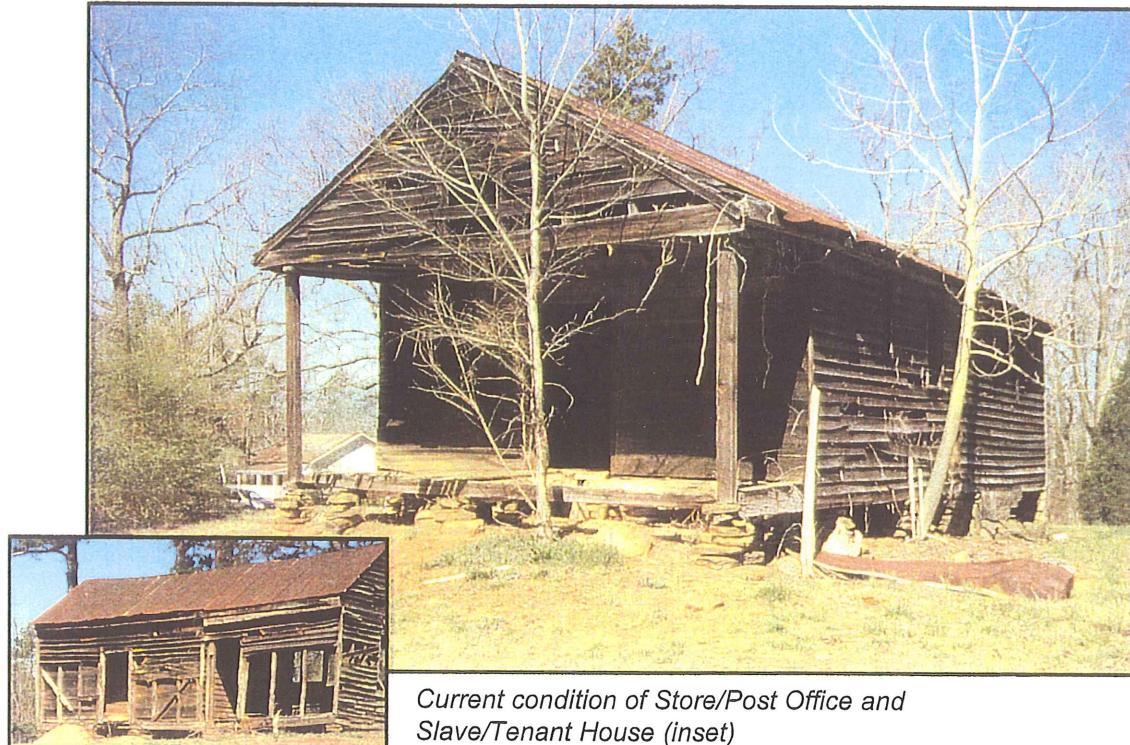


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COMPANY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MASTER PLAN
FOR THE HUDSON-NASH FARM
AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE**



GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

Final Report
July 2000

**HUDSON-NASH FARM AND
YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
MASTER PLAN**

GWINNETT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

July 2000

**The Jaeger Company
Gainesville, Georgia**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Hudson-Nash Master Plan Report
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Executive Summary

The Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners commissioned an Archaeological and Historical Master Plan for the Hudson-Nash Farm and Yellow River Post Office located on Five Forks Trickum Road in Lilburn, Georgia. The approximate five-acre site is significant both for its rich, well-documented history and the original structures remaining on the site. The purpose of the Master Plan report is to guide future development of this site in a manner that protects and preserves this significant collection of historic buildings and landscape features, while also making it accessible to interpretation by the public.

Three Concept Plans for programming of the site were considered during the Master Plan process: Working Farm, Community Park/Museum, and Active Community Center. The Active Community Center concept was determined to be unfeasible at this time because it would require more space than is available for support facilities such as parking. The Final Master Plan includes aspects of the Working Farm and Community Park/Museum concepts. These types of facilities attract a limited number of visitors at any given time and do not require full time staff. Included in this Master Plan is an Option Plan with the potential to use the site more intensively if additional land is acquired.

The Master Plan includes recommendations for the stabilization, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic structures and landscape features on the Hudson-Nash Farm and Yellow River Post Office site. These recommendations are prioritized into three Phases of development to be implemented, as funding becomes available.

Phase I recommendations follow:

- immediately *stabilize* all structures to protect them from further deterioration;
- *rehabilitate* the *Claude Nash House* to allow a caretaker to move onto the property as soon as possible;
- immediately repair any features that might represent a potential safety issue, such as barbed wire fencing;
- begin development of an interpretive video, documenting from the outset the improvements to the structures and landscape;
- plant an evergreen buffer along the rear property line to shield views of adjacent residential neighborhoods;
- install a historic marker to highlight the significance of this future park site.

Phase II makes the following recommendations:

- rehabilitate the front two rooms of the Claude Nash House with ADA access to provide an orientation/exhibit space for visitors;
- restore both the store/post office and the slave/tenant house to provide an authentic experience of these significant antebellum structures;
- continue development of the interpretive video; install video viewing equipment in the two front rooms of the Claude Nash House;
- restore landscape features appropriate to the period of the site/buildings;
- “ghosting” of relevant building foundations (building footprints in stone);
- acquire period furnishings for some buildings, such as vintage tractor, etc.;
- design, construct and install interpretive signage for all buildings (extant and nonextant), the old Five Forks Trickum Road alignment, and key landscape elements (ravine, etc.).

If the Option Plan is followed, land acquisition should occur in this phase and development of the new parcel would follow in the final phase. If Five Forks Trickum Road is widened, relocation of the store/post office may be required.

Phase III consists of the following recommendations:

- restore all remaining outbuildings to allow for interpretive and/or active use;
- restore Five Forks Trickum Road and reconstruct the front yard space of the Claude Nash House;
- continue development of the interpretive video of the site/buildings restoration;
- provide historically appropriate furnishings and equipment for designated structures.

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* should be consulted when undertaking any of the recommendations of the Master Plan. Hudson-Nash Farm and Yellow River Post Office has the potential to be a great cultural and educational resource for Gwinnett County.

1.0 Introduction

The Hudson-Nash Farm and the Old Yellow River Post Office are located in south Gwinnett County, which lies in the piedmont region of Georgia. The site is approximately equidistant between the communities of Lilburn and Snellville on Five Forks-Trickum Road (*Map 1: Location Map*). The county-owned site is made of the remaining 5.116 acres of the Hudson-Nash Farm that at one time, prior to the Civil War, encompassed 562 acres.

The property is approximately 630 feet long and 390 feet wide, oriented roughly east west. The county site is part of a historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Seven of eleven structures that were noted in the farm's National Register nomination as contributing to the significance of the site are on this property. The historic Thomas Hudson-William T. Nash House, circa 1840, is located directly across Five Forks-Trickum Road from the site.

The Hudson-Nash Farm is a unique resource within Gwinnett County since few of these antebellum farms and commercial structures have survived the tremendous changes that have occurred in the twentieth century. "It is important to recognize that the present site is not a grand landscape of white columns and magnolias but, rather the common, vernacular landscape that nourished most of our ancestors." (Jones)

The purpose of this plan is to guide future development of this site in a manner that protects and preserves this significant collection of historic buildings and landscape features, while also making it accessible to the public. The desire of Gwinnett County Community Services Department, Parks and Recreation Department, the county agency charged with development and management of the site, is to utilize the property as a passive interpretive park. The historical evolution of this site will be explained to the visiting public through the restoration and/or rehabilitation of extant buildings and the addition of description signage and exhibits. This project is funded by a Georgia Heritage 2000 Program grant through the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Plans for the site follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

This project included participation from a steering committee comprised of Gwinnett County Parks and Recreation Department staff, Restoration and Preservation Board members and Gwinnett Historical Society members. The final plan has incorporated the suggestions of all these groups.



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HUDSON - NASH FARM

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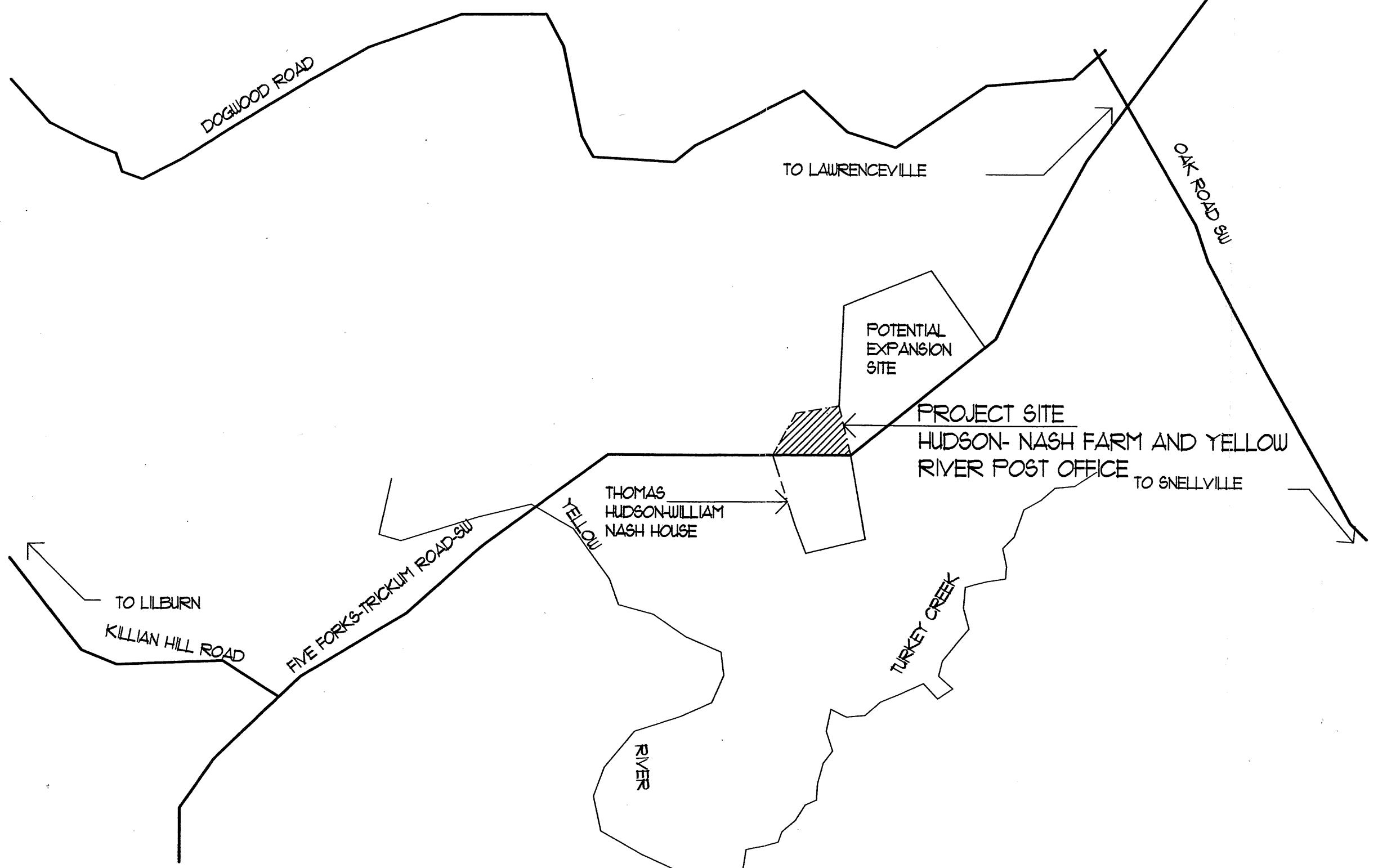
Revisions:
13 OCTOBER 1999
9 NOVEMBER 1999
12 JULY 2000

Project No.: 99022
Scale:
Drawn: LHM
Checked:



LOCATION MAP

MAP 1



LEGEND

IPF	IRON PIN FOUND
IPS	IRON PIN SET
CMF	CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND
CMS	CONCRETE MONUMENT SET
R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
STA	STATION NUMBER
LL	LAND LOT LINE
CL	CENTERLINE
PL	PROPERTY LINE
BM	BENCHMARK (BM)
PC	PROPERTY CORNER
IE	INVERT ELEVATION
EL	ELEVATION (ELEV.)
B/L	BUILDING LINE
R	RADIUS
FFE	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
—	FLOW
○	PROPERTY CORNER
*	FENCE
POLE	POLE
-T	TELEPHONE LINE
-TV	TELEVISION LINE
-P	POWER LINE
-S	SANITARY SEWER LINE
SSE	SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT
MH	MANHOLE (S) (D)
-G	GAS LINE
-W	WATER LINE
—	PLUGGED STUB
GX	GATE VALVE
F.H.	EXIST. FIRE HYDRANT (XX)
GM	GAS METER
-ST	STORM SEWER LINE
G	GRATE INLET
DI	DROP INLET
CB	CATCH BASIN
HW	HEAD WALL
OS	OUTLET STRUCTURE
JB	JUNCTION BOX
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT
FM	SEWER FORCE MAIN
DS	DOWNSPOUT
CO	CLEAN OUT
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
HC	HANDICAP &
C & G	CURB AND GUTTER
F.I.R.M.	FEDERAL INSURANCE RATE MAP
T.P.O.B.	TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.B.	POINT OF BEGINNING
GMD	GA. MILITIA DISTRICT
—	TREE LINE
RR	RR/RAP
—	BRANCH
—	EXISTING CONTOURS (DASHED)
A.K.A.	ALSO KNOWN AS
TC	TOP OF CURB ELEVATION
▲	TRAVERSE POINT
L.P.	LIGHT POLE (X)
ESMTN.	EASEMENT
MT	MARVED TREE
P.B.	PLAT BOOK
D.B.	DEED BOOK
PG.	PAGE
B & D	BEARING & DISTANCE
ETB	ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER BOX
H.L.P.	HOUSE LOCATION PLAN REQUIRED
R.D.P.	RESIDENTIAL DRAINAGE PLAN REQUIRED
N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY

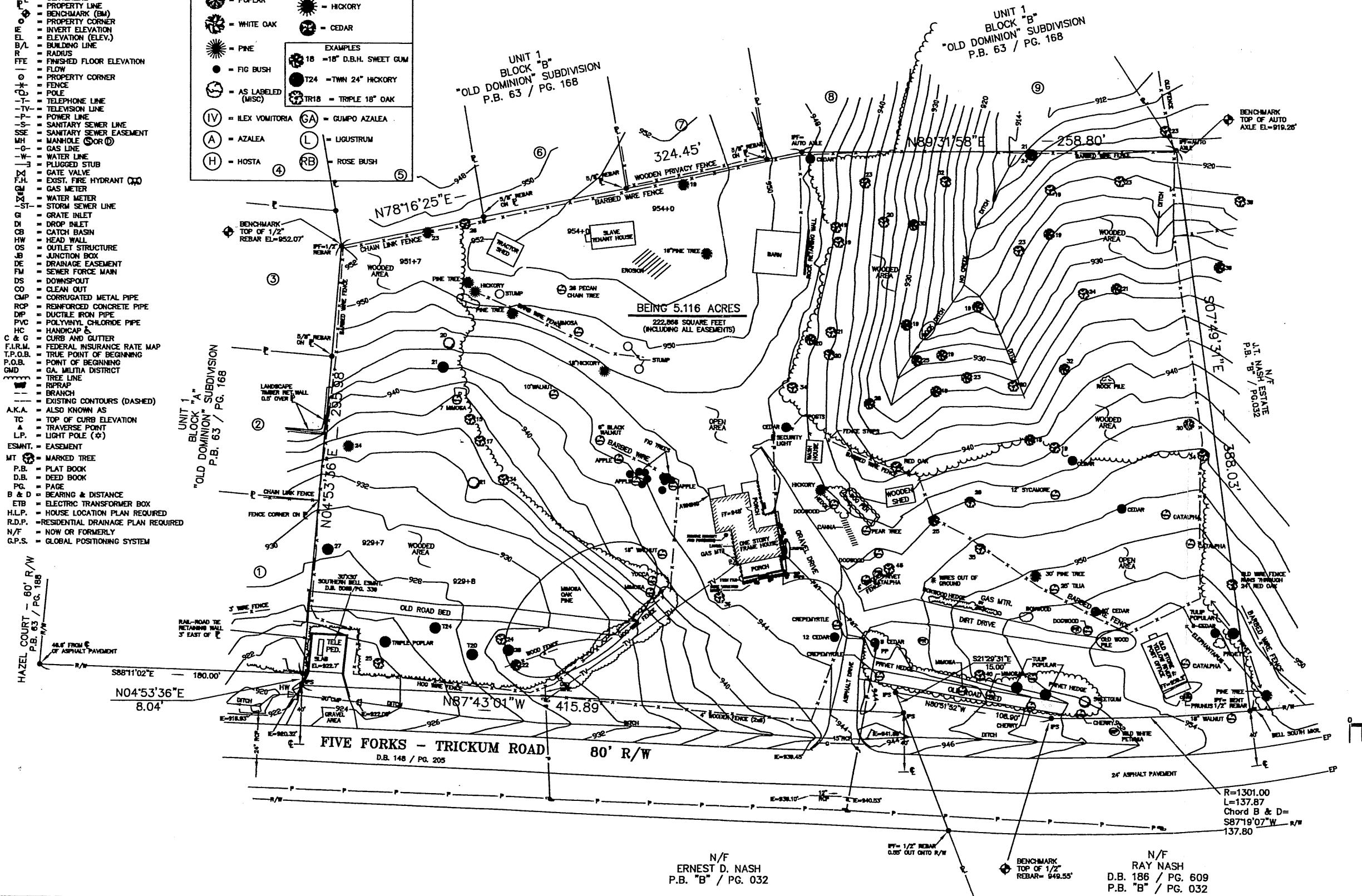
TREE LEGEND

Legend:

- RED OAK
- SWEET GUM
- POPLAR
- HICKORY
- WHITE OAK
- CEDAR
- PINE
- FIG BUSH
- AS LABELED (MISC)
- ILEX VOMITORIA
- GA = GUMPO AZALEA
- AZALEA
- LIGSTRUM
- HOSTA
- ROSE BUSH

EXAMPLES:

- 18 = 18" D.B.H. SWEET GUM
- T24 = TWIN 24" HICKORY
- TR18 = TRIPLE 18" OAK



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12 MAY 2000
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Sheet 1 of 11

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

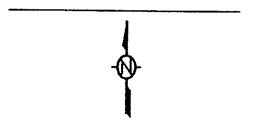
MAP 2

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HUDSON - NASH

FARM



2.0 Inventory and Analysis

2.1 Introduction

A detailed topographic survey of the site was completed prior to beginning the master planning study (*Map 2: Topographic Survey*). The survey was used as the base map for this project.

In order to develop a Master Plan for the Hudson-Nash Farm several documents were consulted and family members were interviewed. *A Historic Structure Report on the Old Yellow River Post Office and the Hudson-Nash Farm*, by Tommy Hart Jones, was used extensively to understand the history of the site and determine the location of nonextant structures and historic landscape features. A historical overview is included in Jones' report; therefore, historic documentation is not included in this report. In addition, *The Historic Farmstead Architecture of Oglethorpe County: A Preliminary Step Toward the Development of a Standard Typology and Nomenclature for Piedmont Georgia*, by Karen Elaine Hudson, proved helpful in understanding how the Hudson-Nash Farm is representative of a typical farmstead in the piedmont of Georgia. Aerial photography was also obtained for the site and included the following years: 1939, 1960, 1966, 1972, 1986, and 1989 (*Appendix A: Historic Aerials*).

Most importantly, interviews and site walks with Hazel Nash Cruce and Dennis Nash (children of Claude Nash) revealed locations and uses of nonextant structures and historic landscape features. They described the character of the farm during the 1930s-1950s when inhabited by their family. Both Mrs. Cruce and Mr. Nash currently live with their families on Five Forks-Trickum Road adjacent to the site. Historical photographs provided by Mrs. Cruce have documented important features of the Claude Nash House, including some of the outbuildings and the landscape features (*Appendix B: Historic Photographs of Landscape and Buildings*).

In addition to the previously listed research sources, field investigation was undertaken to inventory existing site features and analyze conditions (*Map 3: Historical Resources Survey*) and (*Appendix C: Current Photographs*).

2.2 Landscape

The portion of the historic road in front of the Claude Nash House has been filled. There are traces of this former roadway at both the west and east ends of

the site. The portion to the east is almost obscured by volunteer trees, while the portion to the west is mostly visible within a wooded area of successional vegetation. Aerial photographs document that the field to the west was open as recently as 1966. It is particularly interesting to note that the 1939 aerial allow one to literally see the new road under construction. In this photo, the road trace, visible in the landscape today, was being replaced by a new road, designed to straighten the curved alignment of the original road (*Appendix A: Historic Aerials*).

The front yard contains a variety of ornamental flowers and shrubs, which were probably planted by the Nashes in the first half of the twentieth century. There is a hedge of boxwoods along the loop drive, and two arborvitae trees mark the pre-1939 entrance to the farm. The Claude Nash House foundation plantings appear to have been installed within the last twenty years and include barberries, hostas, azaleas, and liriope.

The kitchen yard is mostly mowed grass and taller pasture grass. The driveway in this area has a gravel surface. There is some erosion of the sloped area between the Claude Nash House and the slave/tenant house.

The store/post office has several volunteer princess trees situated very close to its foundation. These should be removed.

There is a small orchard to the west of the house containing three apple trees, fig trees and a black walnut tree. A large pear tree is located near the wood shed.

The fields have become somewhat overgrown with tall grass. The volunteer shrub and tree species should be removed from this area.

There is a variety of fencing bisecting the property in varying conditions, including modern ornamental board fence that lines the driveway to the house, older barbed wire fence, modern wire and electrified fence. Barbed wire fence that predates 1939 is located along the south side of the historic road near the western edge of the property. The most intact fence is located behind the store/post office. This fence is constructed of wooden posts, several of which appear to be historic, and barbed wire fencing.

The ravine is heavily wooded in mature oak-hickory forest. There is an intermittent spring, which forms at the bottom of this ravine in wet weather.

2.3 Structures

2.3.1 Description and Brief History of Structures

The structures associated with the Hudson-Nash Farm comprise an exceptional collection of buildings that represent the long period of use and occupation of the property. The buildings range in construction date from the 1840s to the 1940s and help tell the story of the property's significant role in the surrounding community's history.

The farm's earliest buildings are the Hudson Store/Yellow River Post Office and the Slave/Tenant House, both dating from the antebellum period when the area was populated with large farms and small crossroads communities. Both structures were constructed with a braced wood frame that is typical of the mid-nineteenth century.

The store/post office was constructed perhaps as early as 1840 and almost certainly by 1845. It served as the post office for the surrounding Yellow River community and was an important local gathering spot. Builder and owner Thomas Hudson served as the first postmaster and also operated a store in the building. The original front section of the building was expanded to the rear probably during the 1850s to allow room for Hudson's growing business. During the 1870s, the store building may have been used for a school, and by the 1880s had been converted to residential use. It was during this residential period that the building was partitioned into two rooms. During the early to mid-twentieth century, the building was used for storage.

The slave/tenant house was one of two slave quarters constructed on the property in the 1850s to house the thirteen slaves Hudson owned by 1860. Like the store/post office, the slave/tenant house was originally constructed as one room and was expanded to two rooms not long afterward. After the Civil War, William T. Nash rented the house to tenants who worked on his farm but at least by the 1920s, it ceased to be used as a residential structure. After ceasing to be used for residential purposes, the slave/tenant house was used to house farm animals.

The remaining buildings represent the early to mid-twentieth century period of farming by the William T. Nash family. Nash obtained the property about 1880 and built the existing house for his son Claude in 1913. Claude Nash farmed a 32-acre tract inherited from his father through the 1950s. The original three-room house was enlarged in 1936 with the addition of two front rooms and a porch. The remaining agricultural and domestic outbuildings—the barn, wash house, wood shed, and tractor shed—were constructed by Claude during the 1930s and 1940s for his use on the farm.

For a more extensive history of the property and the Hudson and Nash families, see *A Historic Structure Report on the Old Yellow River Post Office and the Hudson-Nash Farm*.

2.3.2 Existing Building Conditions

All of the structures on the Hudson-Nash Farm are deteriorating, with the store/post office, the slave/tenant house, and the wood shed most severely affected. Immediate stabilization work is needed on all of the structures to weatherize them and keep them from deteriorating further (*Appendix C: Current Photographs*).

Parts of the *store/post office* are in very poor condition and need extensive repairs. Many of the structural sills, joists, and piers that support the building are greatly deteriorated, causing structural instability. The front porch structure is completely missing in some places. Siding is missing from portions of the exterior walls, and the masonry chimney is in poor condition. Three of the four window shutters are missing, and both doors have been removed. The building is becoming more and more exposed to the elements, causing further deterioration.

The *slave/tenant house* is even more exposed to the weather, with much of its exterior siding missing. The building's structural sills, joists, and piers are also greatly deteriorated and need immediate work. Only one window shutter and one door remain intact. The masonry chimney and hearth are in poor condition.

The *Claude Nash House* is in good condition with the exception of some structural deterioration in the rear-shed addition. Except for the front facade, the building's original exterior siding has been replaced. Several windows have been replaced or added in the rear of the house. Some interior modifications, such as the addition of carpet over the wood floors, have been made. The house's mechanical and electrical systems are outdated and need replacement.

The *barn* is in relatively good condition, although the siding is deteriorated at several locations. One of the main areas of concern for the building is proper drainage to avoid undermining the foundation. Work necessary to stabilize this building should be minimal.

The *wash house* is in relatively good condition with the exception of its foundation sills, which are sitting directly on the concrete foundation and are deteriorating. Only minor repairs to this building are required.

The *tractor shed* has suffered from rot and insect damage. With its sills sitting directly on the ground, the building's foundational structure has deteriorated. Many of its wood-framing members have been eaten away by insects, and the building is beginning to lean.

The *wood shed* is the most deteriorated structure. Its roof and portions of its exterior walls have recently collapsed onto the ground. This structure will require substantial rebuilding.

For a more extensive description and analysis of each building's construction, existing materials, and condition, see the *Historic Structure Report*.

3.0 Archaeological Study

An archaeological study was undertaken by New South Associates to provide archaeological information about the site. The following excerpts summarize the findings from this study.

"Since subsurface features appear to be absent and artifact deposition extremely disturbed, it seems, based on these investigations, that little archaeological information of use to future researchers, or of interest to the general public in the interpretation of the site, exists at the Hudson-Nash Farm.

It should be noted that the area investigated consists of the historic farm core (e.g. barns and other outbuildings), an associated slave/tenant cabin, an early twentieth century house site, and the location of the historic store and post office. None of these uses would be expected to generate large quantities of artifacts or to leave a very notable archaeological signature. The preservation of archaeological remains in this area has further been impacted by sheet erosion, which has removed much of the topsoil from the site and hence would have also washed away artifact deposits that might once have been placed in the topsoil. The area immediately behind the slave/tenant cabin has been subdivided from the Hudson-Nash Farm property and developed, and this area is the most likely historical location for gardens, privies, and refuse associated with the slave/tenant cabin's occupants.

The only exception to this recommendation would be if the well associated with the Hudson Store/Yellow River Post Office were ever relocated. This is an unlikely occurrence unless the area is ever stripped for some reason. In this event the well should be tested by an archaeologist.

While the archaeological survey recovered relatively limited material and did not identify the locations of subsurface features, it should not be concluded that such features absolutely do not exist on the site. Features such as former locations of posts, subsurface storage pits, and privies may be present, and if encountered, could contain significant archaeological material. The potential for such features should be noted in any planned land surface alterations, and if such are encountered, efforts should be made either to preserve these or to recover the artifacts and the information they contain.

It should also be noted that the present study did not investigate the area surrounding the Hudson-Nash Farmhouse, on the opposite side of the road. This

location contains a much greater potential for midden deposits and subsurface features with artifacts reflecting the Hudson's and Nash's occupation of the site. Should these areas be incorporated into the site in the future, an archaeological survey is recommended to determine the locations and nature of deposits associated with the house site.

The fact that the Hudson-Nash Farm/Yellow River Post Office is not being recommended for further testing or interpretation as an archaeological site should not, however, be construed as a lack of endorsement for preservation of the site. The architectural remains, as well as the rich history of the site as outlined in Jones' Historic Structure Report, is ample reason to preserve the site. It is merely being suggested here that, as an archaeological site, the property has very limited potential" (*Appendix D: Archaeological Report*).

4.0 Concept Plan Options

Several alternates for site planning and programming were developed. Funding opportunities and constraints were addressed for each scenario. Suggestions from *A Historic Structure Report on the Old Yellow River Post Office and the Hudson-Nash Farm* were considered and incorporated into these plan options. According to Jones, "Most National Register properties remain in private hands and continue to serve their original function or else are adapted to a new use that can preserve their significant features and characteristics." The uses suggested for the site are meant not only to deter vandalism, but also to maintain a sense of authenticity at the site, instead of a staged/museum-like feel.

Several of the following recommendations are an aspect of each concept option: (1) caretaker to be located on the property; (2) all structures to be 'stabilized' at a minimum; (3) store/post office and slave/tenant house to serve as focal point landmarks for the site and slated for eventual restoration; (4) reconstruction of the original Five Forks-Trickum Road; and (5) restoration of the historical landscape plantings/spaces/yards.

Various approaches to repairing and re-using the Hudson-Nash Farm structures were considered. These structures, particularly the store/post office and the slave/tenant house, are significant and rare representations of an agrarian lifestyle once common but now almost extinct in Gwinnett County. All of these structures should be carefully and professionally preserved. All work done on these structures should be based on the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. These standards provide treatment approaches and guidelines to preserving and carrying out appropriate repairs to historic properties.

The three approaches considered for the Hudson-Nash Farm structures are *Stabilization/Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Restoration*. In each approach, an experienced historic preservation architect should be retained to provide detailed construction plans. Following are definitions of each of the three proposed approaches taken from the *Standards*.

Stabilization is an integral part of the *Preservation* treatment for historic properties and is generally a first step in all treatment approaches to avoid further deterioration. Stabilizing may include structural reinforcement, weatherization, or correcting unsafe conditions. Temporary stabilization should

always be carried out in such a manner that detracts as little as possible from the historic building's appearance.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. Rehabilitation is intended to allow an active use of a building, while preserving its historic features. Sensitive upgrading and or/addition of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-related work can be part of a rehabilitation effort.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

It should be noted that many times existing codes conflict with the historic characteristics of a property. The implementation of code requirements in some cases may destroy significant features of a structure. Discussions with code officials may resolve these conflicts. Sometimes, special allowances can be made to preserve a structure and also adhere to desired safety standards.

Three Concept Plans were developed for consideration by the steering committee. Following discussions of the various concepts a Preliminary Master Plan was developed including aspects from all three concepts. After a review of the draft document by the steering committee, a Final Master Plan was created. In addition, an Option Plan was also developed recommending that adjacent land be acquired. With this Option Plan, functions within the site and levels of visitation could be changed. The final recommendations are described in more detail in Section 6.0: Master Plan of this report.

4.1 Working Farm Concept

4.1.1 Program/Use

Historic preservation does not necessarily mean turning the site into a museum, and this concept advocates reestablishing a working farm on the site. A resident caretaker or 'gentleman farmer' would rent the house and maintain vegetable gardens, pastures, and farm animals such as pigs and chickens, as allowed by zoning ordinances, on the property. The entire property would be used by the resident caretaker in order to achieve a sense of the self-sustaining farm, which existed in the 1930s and 1940s.

Produce from the property and surrounding farms could be sold at a temporary vending stand (rustic design) placed adjacent to the store/post office. Ideally, organic produce and local specialties/goods could be sold through a 'co-op', the resident caretaker, or a separate individual in the community. The vending stand would be the only area on the property open to the public on a daily basis and therefore would provide literature and interpretive information on the site's history.

Annual/semi-annual tours of the property would be open to the general public and school groups to see the working farm. These tours could be scheduled around typical farm events such as harvesting. Demonstrations of construction/crafts could be included in the program. Emphasized in the interpretive program would be the various eras, uses, and families that have been a part of this property. In addition, the history of farming in Gwinnett County could be illustrated through the working farm.

Potential revenue/funding sources would include tours combined with an annual small fundraising event. Grants could be secured for construction costs.

4.1.2 Landscape

Public vehicular access would be limited to the reconstructed historical loop drive, which would have one-way ingress at the store and egress in front of the house. This unpaved drive would allow access to the vending stand and store/post office without disturbing the farm or the historic character of the site. A shuttle system would be developed for tour and school groups, with drop/off on the loop drive. A nearby shopping center's parking lot could serve as bus parking.

The gravel drive adjacent to the house would be reconstructed to a swept yard. The historic farm roads would be reconstructed for use by farm trucks and other farm equipment. These roads would also remain unpaved. A binder material such as 'Stabilizer' (*Appendix E: Stabilizer Specification Sheet*) could be used on both the farm roads and loop drive if necessary to prevent erosion of the road. Another option to consider is reinforcing unpaved farm roads with "paver blocks" which allow grass to grow through. The reinforced roadway approach would not work on the loop road due to the intensity of the vehicular traffic.

Pedestrian access to the structures would primarily be along the farm road and also through the various yard zones on mowed pathways. Mowed paths through the pastures could also access various landscape features such as the orchard and ravine area.

4.1.3 Structures

In this concept, a combination *rehabilitation and restoration* approach to repairing the farm's structures was proposed. This approach would allow all the structures to be re-used for purposes suitable to a working farm. Stabilization of the buildings would a first step in preserving them from further deterioration until rehabilitation and restoration work could be done.

The *store/post office* would be restored as much as possible to its original antebellum appearance. In a restoration approach, the building would be carefully returned to its appearance as a mid-nineteenth-century store/post office by replacing missing materials and features to match existing original work as closely as possible. Modern amenities, such as HVAC systems, would not be added to the building to maintain the structure's purity. A historic store interior would be carefully recreated. "Cutaways," which are openings in the buildings' interior walls allowing the public to view the construction methods, might be included. Public access to the interior would be limited to tours and school groups.

The *slave/tenant house* would also be restored. The building would be furnished to both a "slave period" and a "tenant period" to illustrate both historic uses of the structure. The restoration would involve professional research to determine which materials, finishes, and features date to each period of the house's history. The building would be carefully returned to its appearance during these slave and tenant periods by replacing missing materials and features to match existing original work as closely as possible. The building would also not include a HVAC system.

The *Claude Nash House* would be rehabilitated to allow a caretaker/gentleman farmer to live in the house and operate the working farm. The rehabilitation would involve making the building livable for its resident caretaker while retaining its significant features and original materials as much as possible. Most of the existing fabric of the house would remain as is. Repairs would be made as needed, particularly to structural problems in the rear shed addition. The building's systems, such as plumbing, wiring, and HVAC would be replaced. New kitchen facilities would be added.

The *barn* would be rehabilitated for use as a livestock barn for the working farm. This would require minimal replacement and repair of existing materials and features. The *wash house*, *wood shed*, and *tractor shed* would also be rehabilitated for use on the working farm. This would include repair and replacement of existing materials and features as needed to provide sound structures, while preserving as much original material in each building as possible. The wood shed would require the most rebuilding due to its recent roof collapse.

4.2 Community Park/Museum Concept

4.2.1 Program/Use

The site would serve as a park for the adjacent neighborhood as well as the larger community. The entire site, with the exception of particular structures, would be open during daylight hours for passive park activities such as walking and picnicking. Interpretive signage would be installed throughout the site for self-guided tours. Signage would illustrate the historical importance of various landscape features and structures. School groups would be encouraged to use the site for educational purposes including classes in science, archaeology, and heritage education.

The front two rooms of the Claude Nash House would serve as the Interpretive Center for the site and would be open daily as the contact point for park visitors. Here visitors would have access to films, exhibits, and other resources on the site's history. There would be a gift shop to sell books and related items, likely on an "honor basis" since the site would not be staffed. A resident caretaker would be living in the balance of the Claude Nash House and this dwelling portion of the residence would be closed to the public. The entire caretaker's residence may be open for occasional tours. The resident caretaker's primary role would be as a presence to deter vandalism to the property after hours. The resident caretaker might also occasionally assist visitors/groups at the visitor's center, but the site is not intended to be staffed on a full-time basis. Self-guided tours would allow visitors to explore the site at their own pace.

Potential revenue/funding sources would include sales from the gift shop and tour fees. Grant and SPLOST money could be secured for site construction and programming.

4.2.2 Landscape

Public vehicular circulation would be limited to the reconstructed historical drive. The drive would be a one-way loop, with ingress at the post office and egress at the house. A parking area would be provided off the loop drive for approximately ten cars. Tour, school, and large groups would use a shuttle service located at a nearby shopping center parking lot, since there is inadequate room for bus parking on the site. Buses would also be a visual distraction within this site.

The historical farm roads would be reconstructed and used for pedestrian circulation only. All pathways and roads would be unpaved, but could have the 'Stabilizer' or similar product installed to prevent erosion if necessary.

The ravine area would be developed with unpaved, natural surface hiking trails. Native plant communities would be planted and managed in this area.

The resident caretaker would maintain the vegetable garden located at the barn with historical varieties of vegetables and herbs. The yard zones would be grassed for unstructured recreational activities, picnicking and gathering space.

4.2.3 Structures

In this concept, *stabilization, rehabilitation, and/or restoration* of the farm's structures were all considered to be viable options. Only the *store/post office, slave/tenant house* and the *Claude Nash House* would necessarily be taken past the stabilization stage to either rehabilitation or restoration so that their role in the interpretive program could be accommodated. If an authentic museum experience for the visitor were preferred, restoration would be the chosen approach for all structures.

The *store/post office* and *slave/tenant house* would be restored in the same manner described in Working Farm Concept.

The *Claude Nash House* would rehabilitated to allow a caretaker to reside on the property in the same manner described previously the Working Farm Concept. The only exception is that the two front rooms would be used for exhibition and information space. Restoration might also be considered for these two rooms. A restoration would involve returning the house to its original appearance, based on historic photographs and interviews with family members, to provide a more authentic museum experience.

The *barn, wash house, wood shed, and tractor shed*, like the *slave/tenant house*, might be stabilized, rehabilitated, or restored based on the preferred approach. Stabilization would protect the buildings from further deterioration while allowing visitors to view the buildings "as is". Rehabilitation would return the buildings to a usable condition and allow their use for various functions by visitors. Restoration would involve returning the outbuildings to their original appearances by replacing missing materials and features to match existing original work as closely as possible. The buildings could then be furnished with period agricultural and domestic implements that would have been found on the farm.

4.3 Option Plan

More intense uses such as an Active Community Center were considered for the Hudson-Nash Farm, but rejected due to the limited area available for support facilities, particularly parking. The two concepts presented previously, Working Farm and Community Park/Museum, were suggested since they attract a limited number of visitors and do not require full time staff (*Map 4: Working Farm*

Concept and Map 5: Community Park/Museum Concept). There is the potential to use the site more intensively if additional land were acquired and used as the location for support facilities. Additional land would also allow the staging of small events at the site.

Staff of the Gwinnett County Parks and Recreation Department identified two potential tracts. Both tracts are located immediately west of the existing park site with one site containing fifty five acres and the other site containing one acre (*Map 6: Potential Expansion Properties*). A portion of this property might be acquired by the county and used as the location for parking, restroom facility, gathering/exhibit/orientation building, and additional passive recreation area. The additional passive recreation area would provide more space for staging historical-themed special events.

4.4 Committee Recommendations

Each concept was discussed for its desired/undesired elements. Committee consensus suggested the following items to be elements included in the Master Plan:

- Stabilization of all buildings
- Rehabilitation of Claude Nash House for the resident caretaker
- Restoration of the Slave Quarters and Post Office -- these are key structures
- Ghosting of nonextant buildings using a technique along ground plane which would not change the spatial character of the site
- Historic road to be reconstructed and connected to future sidewalk on adjacent property

5.0 Interpretation

One of the most unique aspects of the Hudson-Nash Farm is that much of it exists today in its original form. The site represents patterns of community life and development that occurred at other locations throughout Gwinnett County, but there are no tangible links to the past at those other sites. For that reason, the Hudson-Nash Farm offers the opportunity to not only interpret the activities that occurred here but also similar activities that took place throughout Gwinnett County and the Georgia Piedmont region as well. Based on the *Historic Structure Report* by Tommy Jones and the National Register Nomination, a number of interpretive themes were identified. The themes are listed below, grouped into the following four general categories: (1) Settlement Patterns and Evolution/Community Life; (2) Family History; (3) Historic Farmstead Architecture and Landscape Architecture; and (4) African American History. These categories and the interpretive themes within them can provide direction in the development of an interpretive program for the Hudson-Nash Farm site.

5.1 Interpretive Themes

Settlement Patterns and Evolution/ Community Life

- Settlement of Georgia, the Piedmont area, and Gwinnett County
- Settlement/land division of the Hudson-Nash property
- Operation of a nineteenth century store/mercantile business/post office and its role/importance in the community
- Potential use of store as private school in the 1870s (Yellow River Academy)
- History of the Yellow River community; scarcity of such communities now in Gwinnett county
- Tenant farmer history and life
- History and evolution of the landscape, rural community, and agricultural farmland
- Link of Five Forks Trickum Road to rail line allowing staples to be brought to store and community
- Use of site by Hudson's Guards (rifle practice activities in ravine zone)
- Evolution of Five Forks Trickum Road (original alignment and realignment in 1939)
- Development of surrounding subdivisions from original Hudson-Nash Farm property ("Old Dominion" comprised of twenty seven acres north and west of store/post office; streets named for children of Claude and Mamie Nash – Hazel Court, Summie Drive, Runelle Place and Guy's Court)
- Continued occupation of Nash family in Yellow River area today

Family History

- Hudson and Nash history and life; illustrations showing the extent of the property over time, historic photos of the families, and tie the property to the remaining house, family cemetery, to other family houses and descendants in area
- Hudson-Nash House, outbuildings and Hudson-Nash Cemetery across the street
- Thomas Hudson's role in laying out Five Forks Trickum Road
- Thomas Hudson as a delegate to convention in Milledgeville which adopted the Ordinance of Succession and Gwinnett County's delegation's stance on the Ordinance
- Thomas Hudson as the first Postmaster at Yellow River Post Office
- Thomas Hudson as Gwinnett County Surveyor 1850-1855
- Thomas Hudson as Gwinnett County General Assembly member for three terms

Historic Farmstead Architecture and Landscape

- Construction Methods and Materials during the various periods- antebellum, early twentieth century, mid twentieth century, and the rarity of antebellum buildings in the area
- 'Spatial phenomenon' of structures to each other, functional linkages between house, barn, assorted outbuildings and associated spaces

African American History

- Haney family who lived in the slave house which was torn down for the road
- African-American contributions to architecture, such as the front porch (Hudson)
- Slave history and life

5.2 Periods of Significance

For the casual visitor, it will be important to organize the site in a way that makes it understandable. Organizing the site into chronological order allows an understanding of how this site evolved over time. In the National Register nomination the following periods of significance were listed: (1) 1839-1840s Thomas Hudson Sr. built the house, the store/post office, and farm buildings; (2) 1846 Hudson began serving as postmaster; (3) Private School started in the store/post office; and (4) 1911-1912 William Nash made additions to the original Hudson House; built one-story frame house, garage, barn, and additional outbuildings.

Based on these periods of significance and the historical narrative from the *Historic Structures Report*, the following periods of significance are recommended for use in developing the interpretive program for this site:

- (1) **1839-1865 Antebellum Period/Hudson Farm:** *Hudson Family Development of Site; Thomas Hudson Role in Early History of Gwinnett County; Life of African-American Slave on Hudson Farm; and Store/Post Office;*
- (2) **1865-1880 Reconstruction Period/Hudson Farm:** *Hudson Family after the Civil War; Store/Post Office as a Private School;*
- (3) **1880-1927 Late 19th- Early 20th Century/William Thomas Nash Farm:** *300 acre Farm; Tenant Farm System;*
- (4) **1927-1969 Early – Mid 20th Century/ Claude Nash Farm:** *32 acre Farm;*
- (5) **1969-1996 Subdivision of Nash Farm:** *Old Dominion Subdivision*
- (6) **1996-Present/Future County Park:** *Sale of 5.116 Acre Hudson-Nash Farm to Gwinnett County (planning and development)*

5.3 Interpretive Plan

A flow chart is included illustrating a suggested circulation pattern for the visitor to follow when visiting the site (*Map 7: Interpretation Routing Plan*). Section 6.0, which follows, describes the Master Plan and a Master Plan Option. The Interpretive Routing Plan notes two locations for beginning the tour. The Master Plan version begins at the Claude Nash House and the Master Plan Option version begins at the store/post office. The routing plan provides for the visitor to experience both the architectural as well as the landscape architectural elements of the site. The routing plan is intended to guide the development of the narrative flow and siting of the site's interpretive signage. The signage would be installed throughout the site for self-guided tours and would flow logically from sign to sign.

Interpretive signage would illustrate the historical importance of various structures and landscape features. Additionally, known historical accounts regarding the people who occupied the site and the historical events in which they participated would be included in the interpretive narrative.

The suggested route is a loop guiding the visitor from one feature to the next. It is impossible to present a chronological evolution of the site following this loop since elements of various periods are interspersed. Interpretive signage can assist in organizing the site in an evolutionary manner. Signage at each element would describe all the historical development and themes associated with each element.

As an example, the periods of significance suggested above could be noted and color keyed. An interpretive sign developed for each element, such as one of the buildings or landscape features, would list the various periods of significance appropriate to this element and explain its association with the period and interpretive themes (*Appendix F: Interpretive Sign Prototype*). This type of sign

would convey immediately the history of each building or site element. More recent features might include only one period of significance, while an antebellum building, such as the *slave/tenant house* featured in the sign prototype would list all periods of significance.

An interpretive plan should be developed by an Interpretive Specialist as a later phase of the park's development. Such a specialist would offer expertise in exhibit development and design. Services offered by this specialist would include additional historical research; the development of a story line and associated periods of significance and interpretive themes; the creation of exhibit narrative and illustrations; and the development of interpretive signs/exhibits, etc. The specialist would work closely with other design professionals involved in the project, such as the preservation architect and historical landscape architect. The development of the interpretive program and signage would be a priority project. The quality of the interpretive experience will depend on the quality and content of the interpretive signage as much as the care taken in the restoration of the buildings and landscape features.

The orientation center in the two rooms at the Claude Nash House or the off-site orientation/exhibit center as provided in the Master Plan Option plan would tell the entire story. At this location, the visitor would be given an overview of the entire site and then move to the site to see each feature first hand. The interpretive signage along the route would build the story for the visitor.

6.0 Master Plan and Master Plan Option

The Master Plan proposes to preserve and interpret the role and function of structures and elements not only to this specific site, but also for a typical farmstead of this area and period (*Map 8: Master Plan*). Where feasible the structure and/or element will retain original functions, allowing the use to serve as its interpretation.

Educational classes, including the Historic Preservation program at the University of Georgia, should be encouraged to use the site and structures for study. For example, a class might be involved in the restoration of the store/post office and slave/tenant house.

6.1 Program/Use Structures and Landscape

The following section illustrates how the various structures as well as original structures no longer standing within the Hudson-Nash Farm were traditionally used (Typical Use); the historical use at this site (Historical Use); and the use recommended in the Master Plan (Recommended Use). Much of this section is derived from information contained in a 1988 Master of Historic Preservation thesis by Karen Elaine Hudson, titled, "The Historic Farmstead Architecture of Oglethorpe County: A Preliminary Step Toward Development of a Standard Typology and Nomenclature for Piedmont Georgia." The purpose of this study was to find methods for accurately evaluating vernacular farm buildings. The work included both a literature search as well as field investigations in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, which like Gwinnett County is located in the Piedmont region of Georgia. It was felt that many of the conclusions from this thesis study were relevant to the Hudson-Nash Farm based on its Piedmont location as well as the vernacular character and spatial relationships of the outbuildings.

Store/Post Office

Typical Use

Country stores played a major role in the life of the local communities and served as 'community centers.' Merchants who owned and managed these stores during the 1850s prospered.

Historical Use

"Hudson's store was a focal point of activity during the war, both as a place for receiving mail and the latest news but also as the source of much-needed staples and supplies in the increasingly hard years of the war." (Jones) In 1873, Thomas E. Daniel planned to open the "Yellow River Academy" and use the store/post office as a classroom. It is not known if the Academy was ever opened. In the 1880s the store/post office was turned over to residential use. After World War I the store was probably used for storage, until Claude Nash inherited the property and raised his family here until 1969.

Recommended Use

As stated in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "the Hudson's store is significant in commerce as the only country store for the small-dispersed community of Yellow River. It is also the oldest extant commercial building in Gwinnett County." The store/post office should be interpreted as an extant example of a country store located in the Yellow River Community of Gwinnett County. It can once again serve as a community landmark. The structure will be stabilized in phase one and restored in phase two. The building itself will become an exhibit, visually illustrating a combination country store and post office. Likewise the interior will be restored with period furnishings and exhibits.

The activities that once took place in the store, such as the selling of local produce, could take place adjacent to the store in a temporary rustic-style roadside stand. Locally grown (organic) produce (including surplus from the site), pottery, plants, and other basic grocery items could be sold.

Slave/Tenant House

Typical Use

A structure used to house slaves obviously would have been constructed during the years before the Civil War when slavery was practiced. Few of these structures remain today. During the late nineteenth century, tenants who worked for local farmers often inhabited these houses.

Historical Use

Hudson owned two slaves during the years 1840 to 1850 and thirteen slaves by 1860. To house these additional slaves, who may have been in two families, Hudson constructed two houses on his plantation in the 1850s. One of these houses is this structure, which had only one room and perhaps a loft initially. After the Civil War the house was rented to tenants until the 1920s. At that point it ceased to be used as a residential structure and was eventually used as shelter for farm animals.

Recommended Use

The slave/tenant house would strictly serve as an interpretive site. Both the 'slave' and 'tenant' periods should be interpreted using historic photographs and 'cutaways'. Like the store/post office, the slave/tenant house will be stabilized in phase one and restored in phase two. Both the interior and exterior would be restored and period furnishing and exhibits added to assist in the interpretation of the structure.

Claude Nash House

Typical Use

Housing for the owner's family on the farmstead.

Historical Use

The existing farmhouse was constructed in 1913 for Claude Nash, son of William T. Nash. The two front rooms and front porch were added to the original house in 1936 to accommodate Claude's growing family.

Recommended Use

The house should be rehabilitated as a residence for a caretaker with the two front rooms utilized as an Interpretive Center for the site and open daily as the contact point for park visitors. Here visitors would have access to films, exhibits, and other resources on the site's history. The caretaker should be expected to maintain vegetable gardens, fields/crops and the immediate front yard.

Ravine

Historical Use

"As a community leader, Thomas Hudson was chosen as one of Gwinnett County's three delegates to the convention in Milledgeville that adopted the Ordinance of Succession in 1861. Although he voted against the measure, he raised a troop of home guards (Hudson Guards, Company H, 10th Regiment, Georgia State Troops) that held rifle practice in the ravine northeast of the store." (Jones) This area was a red clay bank, open with few trees.

Recommended Use

The mature tree cover in the Ravine area should be preserved but not allowed to increase in area. Exotic species should be removed from this area so it is typical of a native hardwood forest. Native plant restoration should be encouraged and planted if necessary. Walking trails should be constructed along the existing topography using dirt-surfaced trails.

Historic Road

Historical Use

"Gwinnett County wanted a road to connect Hudson's store to the railroad depot at Stone Mountain. There was probably already a road from Hudson's store to Lawrenceville. Thomas Hudson, Robert Craig and John Bankston were charged with the task of marking out this road. The road laid out in 1840 was a typical rural wagon road that meandered with the contours of the land. Hudson served as county surveyor from 1850 to 1855. In 1939, the Five Forks-Trickum Road was improved and realigned, which necessitated the destruction of the other of Hudson's old slave houses." (Jones)

Recommended Use

The historic Five Forks-Trickum Road would be reconstructed as a dirt road, and used as a sidewalk to tie in with possible future sidewalks along existing Five Forks-Trickum Road. Pedestrian access from the surrounding neighborhoods to the site should be encouraged. The stone steps accessing the roadbed from the house should also be reconstructed. They may be buried on site and could be recovered. Volunteer shrubs and trees should be removed from the roadbed. The edge of road slopes should be stabilized with native grasses to prevent erosion.

Smokehouse

Typical Use/Historical Use

This is where salted meat, one of the main staples of the Southern diet, was stored.

Recommended Use

Interpret the historical use at this structure. The footprint will be identified with a flush to the ground stone wall like the other nonextant structures.

Front Yard

Typical Use

"The front yard was intended to enhance the main house by establishing a zone of formality between the house and the road, the kitchen yard and barnyard. Most farmers achieved the look of a formal front yard by setting off the house with symmetrical groupings of roadside trees and shrubs, white picket fences, gates, paths, trellises and formal plantings about the door. The absence of grass around the farmhouse was a mark of industry and pride on the part of Southern housewives; some even sterilized the yard with salt." (Hudson)

Historical Use

From conversations with the family and historical photographs we have concluded that blue hydrangeas (these replaced the original small 'cedars') were planted along the front of the porch. Flowers such as elephant ears, amarilla lily, Christmas cactus and august lily were in pots on the porch. A forsythia shrub was located at the back door steps. Rose bushes were located on the west side of the house. A sunken flower pit for storing houseplants during the colder months was located near the rose bushes. Surrounding the two arborvitae at the gate were flowerbeds. A yucca was located adjacent to the stone steps, which provided access to the old roadbed.

The drive area and towards the front porch was a 'swept' yard. The majority of the front yard area was mowed grass. There was a wood swing on a post located off the west side of the porch.

Recommended Use

The existing foundation plantings should be removed. The historical plantings noted on the Master Plan and in historical photographs should be replanted at the site.

Corn Crib

Typical Use

"There is usually a direct relationship between the form and function of particular outbuildings such as the corn crib. The corn crib is a rectangular structure with gable roof. Most distinctive is the fact that the crib of the single-crib barn was usually divided into two levels: the lower used for corn storage, and the upper as a hayloft." (Hudson)

Historical Use

Corn storage

Recommended Use

Interpret the historical use at the site. The footprint will be identified with a flush to the ground stone wall like the other nonextant structures.

Kitchen Yard

Typical Use

"The kitchen yard receives its name from the kitchen which opens onto it. It is described as the 'working porch', the 'outside center', and the 'farm factory'. The kitchen yard was the workplace of multiple domestic, agricultural, and home-industry activities. Most of these activities revolved around the kitchen and were undertaken primarily by women." (Hudson)

Historical Use

The milk cows were kept in a fenced area along the front of the barn. The vegetable garden was situated along the western and northern side of the barn. Several cherry trees were located adjacent to the garden and apple trees on the east side of the barn.

Recommended Use

The fencing along the front of the barn could be reconstructed enough to illustrate the various livestock areas. Consider leaving the front of the barn easily accessible to accommodate group activities on an occasional basis. The fruit trees should be returned to the site as shown on the Master Plan.

Orchard

Typical Use

"The peach was the favorite fruit in the Georgia piedmont, and was in many cases the only fruit being produced, although apples and pears were not uncommon." (Hudson)

Historical Use

Claude Nash planted the apple trees, fig trees, a pear tree, and a black walnut tree in the early twentieth century in the kitchen yard northwest of the house.

Recommended Use

It is recommended to restore this area by removing volunteer species from the area. In order to have fruit trees for the future, it is suggested to plant saplings in the same area using cuttings from the existing fruit trees.

Fields

Typical Use

"While most nineteenth century Piedmont farming operations centered on cotton as the primary money crop, the adherence to a one crop system was never extensive. Interspersed among the fields of cotton were stands of corn, wheat, oats, and other grains, as well as vegetables and fruits. While some farmers emphasized cotton at the expense of food crops, most raised enough food for their families and slaves and in fact came very close to attaining a state of total self-sufficiency." (Hudson)

"By the 1920's land was unsuitable for cotton production due to the boll weevil and soil erosion. Beginning in the 1930s Southern farms began to change as the New Deal and other government support programs, soil conservation, science and technology finally produced the modern Southern farm." (Hudson)

Historical Use

The fields were used by the livestock--cows and mules. Food crops and cotton for the livestock and the families were grown in the fields.

Recommended Use

The fields should be restored to their original use: Field 1 should be planted with corn and cotton, Field 2 should be planted with pasture grass, hay and corn, and Field 3 should be planted with pasture grass. Volunteer trees should be removed from all three fields with the exception of trees greater than 18" diameter. The fields should be maintained to preserve their historical character.

Outbuildings

Typical Use/ Historical Use

"Outbuildings divide themselves into two major groups. Those in which domestic chores were carried out were clustered around or in the kitchen yard. They include the kitchen, smokehouse, wood shed, well, dairy, washhouse, chicken house, and privy. These areas usually were associated with female activities and the areas were swept clean." (Hudson)

"The outbuildings of the other group were more specifically associated with farming and were located in or near the barn yard. These include the corn crib, piggery, carriagehouse, and blacksmith shop. These areas were associated with male activity areas, and access to these areas is around rather than through immediate house yards." (Hudson)

Recommended Use

The outbuildings should all serve as interpretive sites for their historical use, materials and construction methods. The footprints of the nonextant outbuildings should be outlined with stone walls flush to the ground. The outlines in stone will serve to interpret these nonextant structures and their relationship to each other.

Vegetable Gardens

Typical Use

"The kitchen garden's principal items included corn, peas, bean, and sweet potatoes." (Hudson)

Historical Use

The larger vegetable garden located near the barn grew a variety of crops for the family. The smaller garden located in the kitchen yard mostly grew turnips and other greens.

Recommended Use

Restore both of the vegetable gardens to the locations shown on the Master Plan. The vegetable gardens should be planted with heirloom herb and vegetable species that would have been typical of the 1930s and 1940s. There are seed saving programs typically through botanical gardens that could provide resources. Surplus plants and seeds from the garden could be sold at the general store.

Fences

Typical Use

"Livestock were often left to roam during the antebellum period, fence laws in the late nineteenth century necessitated the widespread use all sorts of wire fencing, barbed wire being one of the most popular." (Jones)

Historical Use

Traditionally, the fences created lines of demarcation between the front yard, kitchen yard and barn yard while also being used to enclose pastures and other such areas." (Jones)

Recommended Use

Remove volunteer trees, shrubs, and underbrush from the fence lines. Repair fences where needed, with similar materials and construction methods. Due to safety concerns by Gwinnett County staff, barbed wire should not be used. Smooth wire without "barbs" can be used as a substitute material.

Potential revenue/funding sources would be tour fees, fundraising events, and revenues from sales at the roadside stand. Grant and SPLOST money could be secured for site construction and programming.

6.2 Recommendations for Structures

The Final Master Plan for the Hudson-Nash Farm structures incorporates recommended revisions from a preliminary plan, presented and discussed with Steering Committee members. Further comments were provided by Gwinnett County Park and Recreation Department staff members.

Phase I will encompass immediate *stabilization* of all structures on the property to protect them from further deterioration; *rehabilitation* of the *Claude Nash House* to allow a caretaker to move onto the property as soon as possible; immediate repair of any features that might represent a potential safety issue, such as fencing; initial development of a future interpretive video, documenting from the outset the improvements to the structures and landscape; planting of an evergreen buffer along the rear property line to shield views of adjacent

residential neighborhoods; and installation of a historic marker to highlight the significance of this future park site.

Phase II will involve the *rehabilitation* of the front two rooms of the Claude Nash House with ADA access to provide an orientation/exhibit space for visitors; *restoration* of both the *store/post office* and the *slave/tenant house* to provide an authentic experience of these significant antebellum structures; continued development of the interpretive video; installation of video viewing equipment in the two front rooms of the Claude Nash House; landscape restoration appropriate to the period of the site/buildings; “ghosting” of relevant building foundations (building footprints in stone, flush to ground); period furnishings for some buildings, such as vintage tractor, etc.; and design, construction and installation of interpretive signage for all buildings (extant and nonextant), the old Five Forks Trickum Road alignment, and key landscape elements (ravine, etc.).

If the Master Plan Option is followed, land acquisition should occur in this phase. If Five Forks Trickum Road is widened, relocation of the store/post office will be required at this phase or moved to the final phase, as necessary. (In discussions with Gwinnett County transportation officials, there does not appear to be an official plan to widen the road at this time.)

Phase III will consist of *restoration* of all remaining outbuildings to allow for their interpretive and/or active use; *restoration* of Five Forks Trickum Road and the *reconstruction* of the front yard space of the Claude Nash House; continued development of the interpretive video of the site/buildings restoration; and provision of historically appropriate furnishings and equipment for designated structures.

The Building Repair List reflects the final Master Plan approach (*Appendix G: Building Repair List*). The list is divided into three phases. All work done on the structures should meet the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. An experienced preservation architect should be retained to provide architectural plans and to assist in the implementation of the construction work. The Claude Nash House is the only structure recommended to include modern heating and cooling systems (HVAC). By limiting HVAC systems to the Nash House, all the other structures can maintain their authentic farmstead character.

Specifically, the following is recommended for each structure.

The *store/post office* should be used as a major element in the interpretive program. The building should be stabilized in Phase I to prevent further deterioration. In Phase II, the structure should be restored to its appearance as a mid-nineteenth-century store/post office by replacing missing materials and features to match existing original work as closely as possible. Modern amenities

should not be added to the building. A historic store/post office interior should be recreated as closely as possible. An exhibit within the structure might also be included to reflect the building's possible use as a school. The Master Plan notes a proposed location for the store/post office in the event Five Forks Trickum Road is widened. As proposed in the *Historic Structure Report*, the building would be moved further from the road, maintaining the same orientation to the road as exists now.

The *slave/tenant house* should be stabilized in Phase I to prevent further deterioration. In Phase II, the building should be restored and furnished to both a "slave" and a "tenant" period. Restoration should involve professional research to determine which materials, finishes, and features date to each period of the house's history. The building should be carefully returned to its appearance during these periods by replacing missing materials and features to match existing original work as closely as possible. A "cut-away" section showing the building's construction materials and techniques should be incorporated to give visitors an understanding of the building's internal structure.

An added option related to the restoration of the store/post office and the slave/tenant house should be the involvement of a historic preservation class from a university historic preservation program in the restoration planning and work of these buildings. This would provide the class with a hands-on working laboratory for learning appropriate restoration techniques.

The *Claude Nash House* should be rehabilitated in Phase I to allow a caretaker to reside on the property as soon as possible. Rehabilitation should involve making the building livable for its resident caretaker while retaining its significant features and original materials as much as possible. Repairs should be made as needed, particularly to structural problems in the rear shed addition. The building's systems, such as plumbing and wiring, should be replaced. New kitchen facilities should be added. Additional work to more closely restore the house to its original appearance is included as optional. For example, the exterior could be returned more closely to its original appearance by replacing the existing siding with weatherboard matching the original and leaving it unpainted. In Phase II, the front two rooms of the Nash House should be rehabilitated further to allow for visitor use.

The *barn, wash house, wood shed, and tractor shed* should be stabilized during Phase I to protect them from further deterioration. This work will be most extensive for the wood shed due to its recent roof collapse. In Phase III, these outbuildings should be rehabilitated for various uses. The rehabilitation should include repair and replacement of existing materials and features as needed to provide sound structures, while preserving as much original material in each building as possible.

6.3 Recommendations for Landscape Treatments

Landscape elements would serve to interpret the history of the site and also create attractive and functional spaces. The landscape would be treated in a similar manner to the structures using the approaches of restoration, rehabilitation, and in some cases, reconstruction.

The historic drive and parking area would serve as access and temporary parking for the roadside stand customers. The loop drive would serve as drop-off for school and group buses or as a staging area for a shuttle service, when small events are staged at the site. A small area for parking is provided along the loop drive. A gate would be installed between the loop drive and the drive adjacent to house--this drive area would be used by the caretaker.

The old farm road would be reconstructed as a 'dirt road' and be used for farm equipment and pedestrian access to the site. Consideration should be given to using the Stabilizer type material described previously. This material provides ADA access but remains a pervious surface, thus lessening runoff on the site.

The historic Five Forks-Trickum Road would be reconstructed as a dirt road, and used as a sidewalk to tie in with possible future sidewalks along existing Five Forks-Trickum Road. Again, the Stabilizer material should be considered here. The reconstructed road would serve as a segment within a larger pedestrian system for the community. Reconstruction of the original Five Forks Trickum Road will involve regrading of the front lawn of the Claude Nash House and the rebuilding of the original stone steps that previously provided access to the road.

The nonextant buildings should be interpreted using a stone wall set flush with the ground. This will delineate the original footprints of these buildings. It may be desirable to consider constructing the walls 6-8" above the ground to allow for easier maintenance. If flush with the ground, the element may be obscured by vegetation or erosion. There is also the potential for the building outline to serve as seating areas by constructing them at seating height, approximately 18".

The fields would be restored and maintained to their original use, planted with crops and pasture grass. Volunteer trees should be removed from all three fields with the exception of trees greater than 18" diameter.

The old fence lines should have underbrush cleaned from them. The fences should be repaired where possible. If replacement is necessary similar materials and construction methods should be used. As noted earlier, existing barbed wire will be replaced with smooth wire. Based on historical data, it is believed that the front of the barn was fenced for milk cows and the adjacent garden was fenced, as well. Fencing should be reconstructed in these areas as well as other areas, noted on the master plan (*Map 8: Master Plan*). In most cases, remnants of

existing fencing provide a guide for the location of replacement and/or reconstructed fencing. The existing wooden ornamental fence across the front of the site should be removed, since it is a nonhistoric feature of the site.

The vegetable gardens should be planted with heirloom herb and vegetable species that would have been typical of the 1930s and 1940s.

Various landscape plantings should be restored to the site such as the rose bushes along the house, the annuals on the porch, fruit trees to the orchard area, and hydrangeas to the house foundation. Historic photographs of the site contained within this report as well as other historic photographs of similar sites from the desired time period should be used to guide landscape improvements. Like the structures, detailed design work should be completed by a Historical Landscape Architect.

The Ravine area should be preserved as a hardwood forest community with hiking trails constructed. The evergreen buffer providing visual separation between the site and adjacent residences should resemble a hedgerow, a common feature of a farmstead. Suggested evergreen plants to consider using in the hedge include Red Cedar, Pines, and Holly.

6.4 Master Plan Option

With the addition of land, offered as an option in chapter four of this report, the site has the potential to be used more intensely. The Master Plan described above would remain the same with the exception of a few elements. First, the Claude Nash House would not be open to visitors, since the orientation function would occur in a new structure on the adjacent land. A pedestrian connection between the adjacent site and the Hudson-Nash Farm would be developed directing the visitor to enter the site in the vicinity of the store/post office.

Without additional land, the current site cannot support intensive use, such as major events or festivals. The limited area for parking and the fragile nature of this site restricts the number of people that might use it at any one time. Additional land would allow events to take place within the farmstead, but all events should be small in scale to protect and preserve this significant site.

Specifically the adjacent land should include the following:

- Building providing Orientation/Exhibit & Gathering Space – 3,000 sf;
- Restroom (Separate Building or attached to Orientation/Exhibit Bldg) – 400 sf; *(note provide access to restrooms if balance of building is closed)*
- Staging area for small events/festivals within historic themes of Hudson-Nash – 2,500 sf using brick or concrete pavers;

- Support parking for vehicles and buses and drop-off zone to include 50 vehicular spaces with additional space for bus drop off, asphalt (porous) – 20,000 sf;
- Additional area for passive recreation activities

The option plan would require a minimum of four acres of additional land based on the following assumptions. The first four elements listed above would require approximately .6 acre with .4 acre necessary for buffering between the various elements for a total of one acre. The fifth element, passive recreation, is estimated to require a minimum of two acres. One additional acre is added as buffer space between the site and surrounding properties and space to provide walking trails between the additional land and the existing site.

7.0 Costing and Phases of Development

The proposed phases for development of the Hudson Nash site are listed below. Associated cost estimates are included as an appendix (*Appendix H: Cost Estimates*) and include separate cost estimates for the buildings and landscape elements as well as a cost estimate that combines both and provides a total for each phase. The total for each phase is noted below.

Phase I Recommendations and Cost: \$437,140

- immediately stabilize all structures to protect them from further deterioration;
- rehabilitate the *Claude Nash House* to allow a caretaker to move onto the property as soon as possible;
- immediately repair any features that might represent a potential safety issue, such as barbed wire fencing;
- begin development of an interpretive video, documenting from the outset the improvements to the structures and landscape;
- plant an evergreen buffer along the rear property line to shield views of adjacent residential neighborhoods;
- install a historic marker to highlight the significance of this future park site.

Phase II Recommendations and Cost: \$196,708

- rehabilitate the front two rooms of the *Claude Nash House* with ADA access to provide an orientation/exhibit space for visitors;
- restore both the store/post office and the slave/tenant house to provide an authentic experience of these significant antebellum structures;
- continue development of the interpretive video; install video viewing equipment in the two front rooms of the *Claude Nash House*;
- restore landscape features appropriate to the period of the site/buildings;
- “ghosting” of relevant building foundations (building footprints in stone);
- acquire period furnishings for some buildings, such as vintage tractor, etc.;
- design, construct and install interpretive signage for all buildings (extant and nonextant), the old Five Forks Trickum Road alignment, and key landscape elements (ravine, etc.).

Phase II Recommendations and Cost with Option Plan, add: \$180,000

- if option plan is followed, land acquisition.

Phase III Recommendations and Cost: \$ 79,112

- restore all remaining outbuildings to allow for interpretive and/or active use;

- *restore Five Forks Trickum Road and reconstruct the front yard space of the Claude Nash House;*
- continue development of the interpretive video of the site/buildings restoration;
- provide historically appropriate furnishings and equipment for designated structures.

Phase III Recommendations and Cost with Option Plan, add: \$774,964

- if option plan is followed, development of the adjacent parcel to include orientation/exhibit & gathering space, restroom building, staging area, support parking and vehicular/bus access & drop-off, and areas for passive recreation.

If Five Forks Trickum Road is widened, relocation of the store/post office may be required. Since this remains an unknown at this time, these costs have not been included in any phase of development.

Bibliography

Hudson, Karen Elaine. "The Historic Farmstead Architecture of Oglethorpe County." Master's thesis, Historic Preservation, University of Georgia, 1982.

Jones, Tommy Hart. "A Historic Structure Report on the Old Yellow River Post Office and the Hudson-Nash Farm." Gwinnett County, Georgia, February 1998.

MAPS

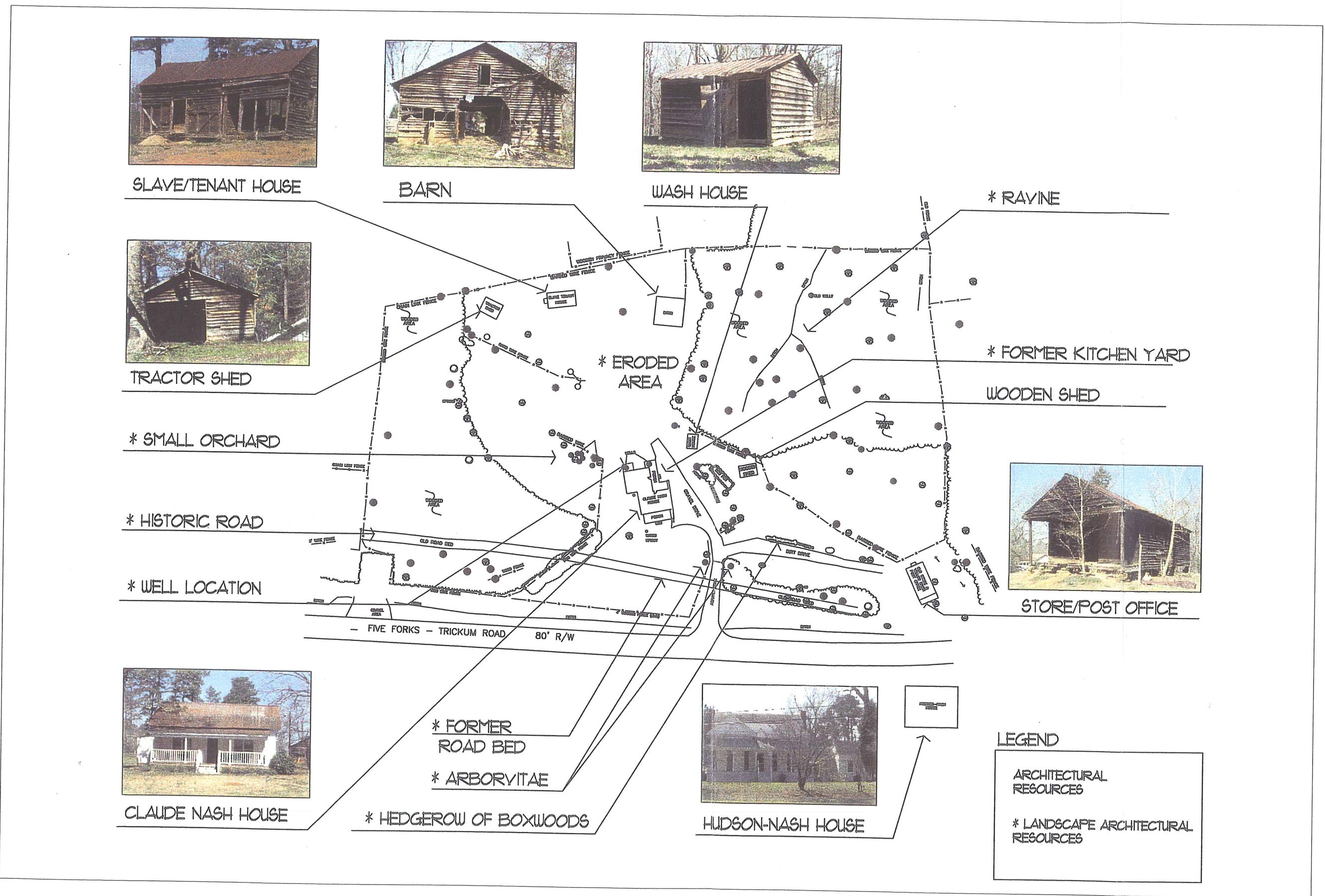


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770/334-0008 FAX 770/334-0007

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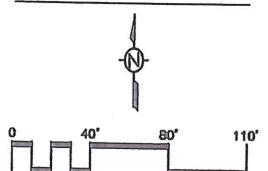


YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE



Date: SEPTEMBER 2
Revisions: 12 JULY 2000

Project No.: 990022
Scale:
Drawn: LH
Checked: DL



HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MAP 3

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YELLOW RIVER
POST OFFICE

Date: SEPTEMBER 2

Revisions: _____

ANSWER

Project No.: 100

Drawn: UH

Checked: 5 _____

1

-1-

1

48 58

— 10 —

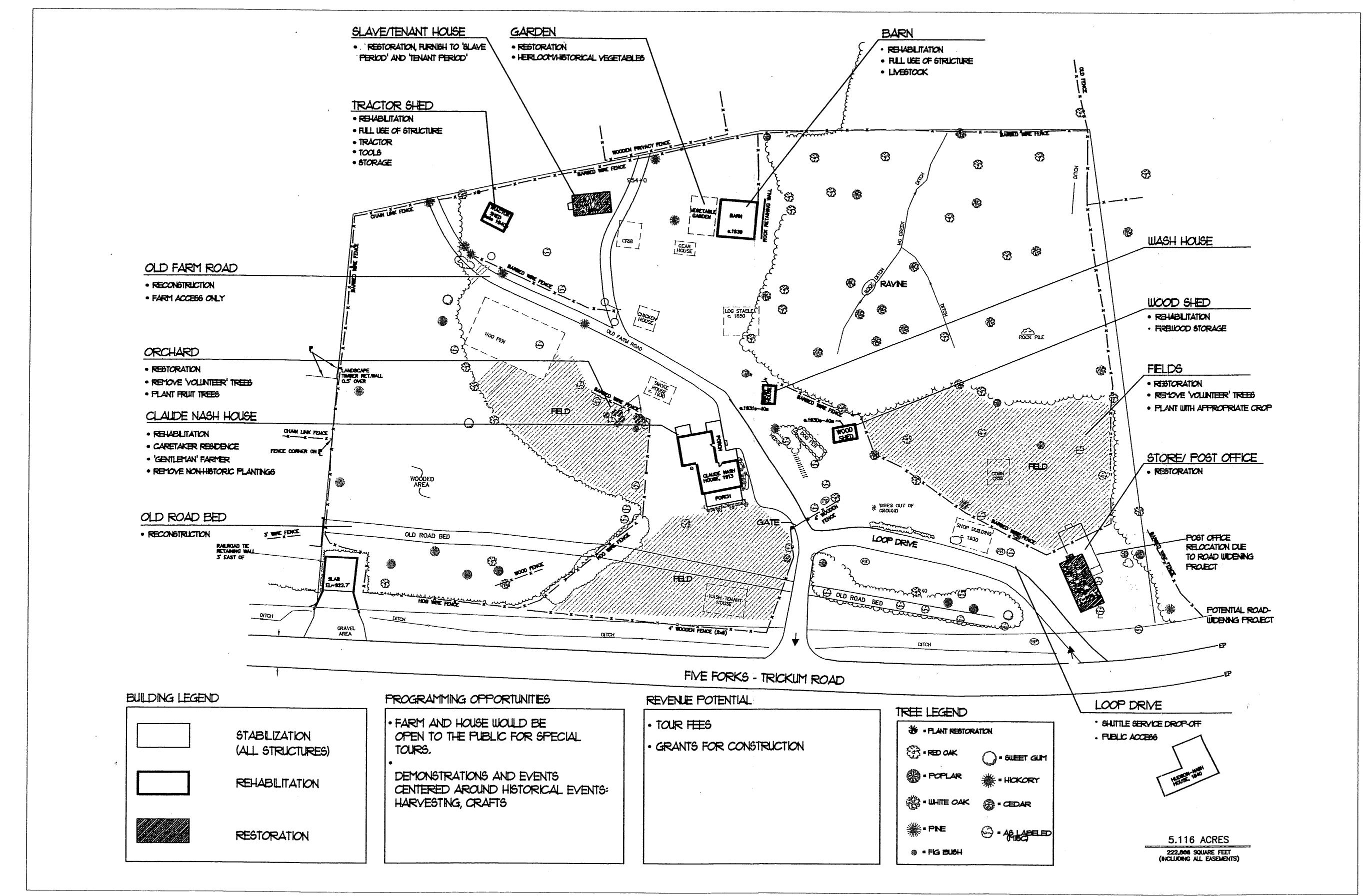
MORNING

WORKING

FARM

CONCEPT

MAP 4

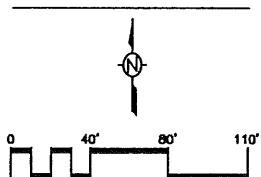


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YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE

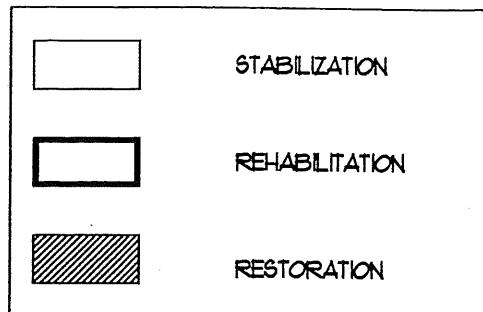
Date: SEPTEMBER 2
Revisions: 12 JULY 2000
Project No.: 99022
Scale: _____
Drawn: LH
Checked: DJ



COMMUNITY PARK/MUSEUM CONCEPT

MAP 5

BUILDING LEGEND



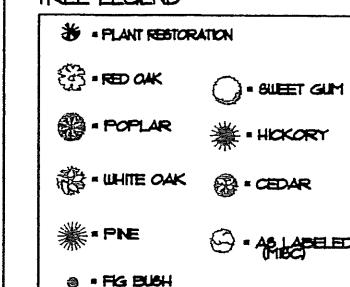
PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES

- TOURING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PUBLIC AND SCHOOL GROUPS
- PARK OPEN DURING DAYLIGHT HRS.
- SCHOOL PROJECT SITE: HERITAGE EDUCATION, ECOLOGY.
- HIKING TRAILS

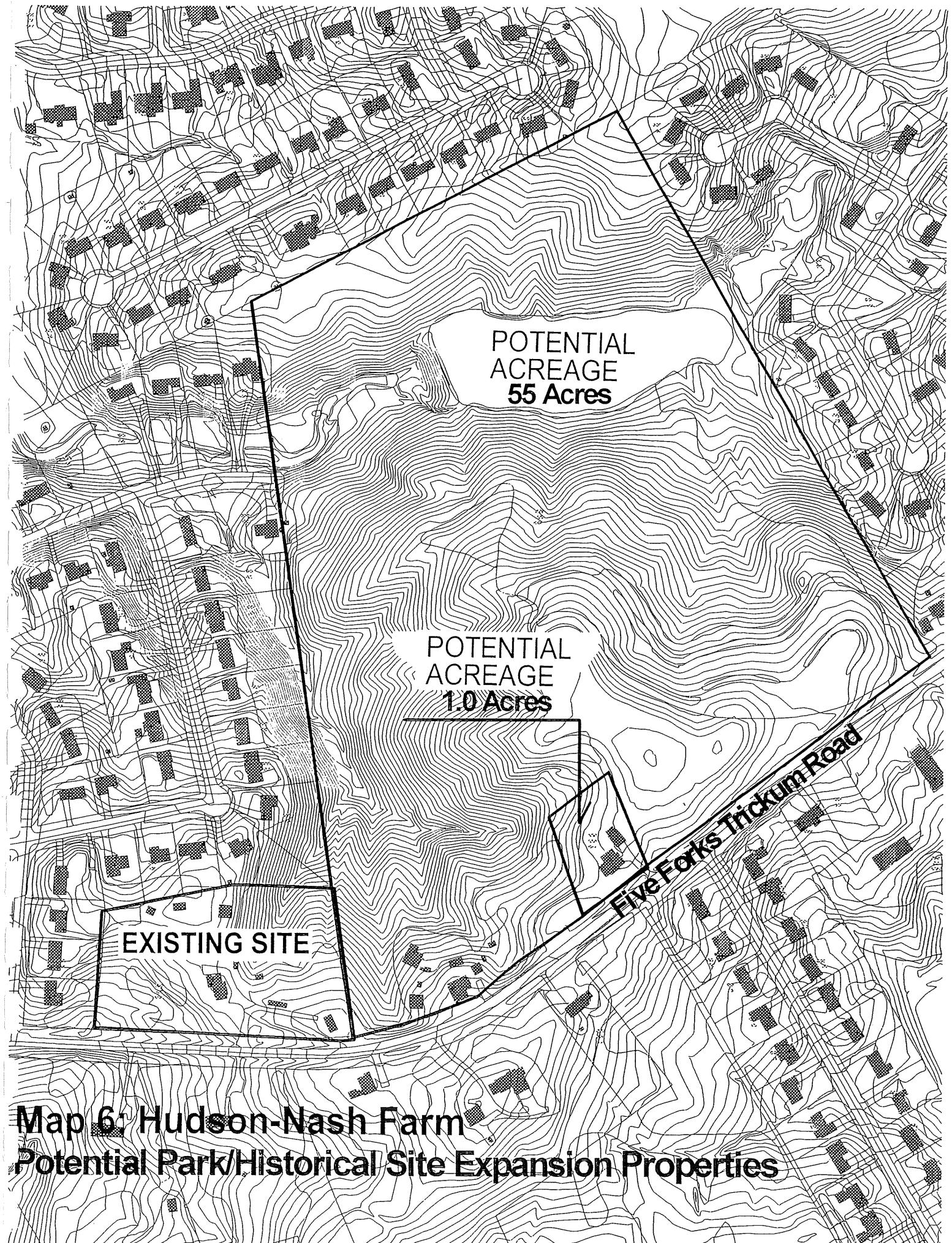
REVENUE POTENTIAL

- TOUR FEES

TREE LEGEND



5.116 ACRES
222,868 SQUARE FEET
(INCLUDING ALL EASEMENTS)



THE
LAEGER
COMPANY

118 Washington Street, Odenville, AL 35061
TDD/TTYA: 205/654-5500; FAX: 205/654-5507

7/1/554-3000 7/1/554-3000

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YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE

Date: SEPTEMBER 2

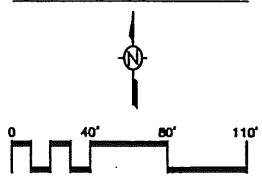
REVISIONS: 12 JULY 2000

Project No.: 99022

Scale: _____

Drawn: 1H

Checked:



INTERPRETIVE ROUTING PLAN

MAP 7

TREE LEGEND

- PLANT RESTORATION
- RED OAK
- SWEET GUM
- POPLAR
- HICKORY
- WHITE OAK
- CEDAR
- PINE
- AS LABELED (MSB)
- FIG BUSH

MASTER PLANS BEGINNING

INTERPRETIVE FEATURES

- EXTANT STRUCTURES
- NON-EXTANT STRUCTURES
- * LANDSCAPE FEATURES

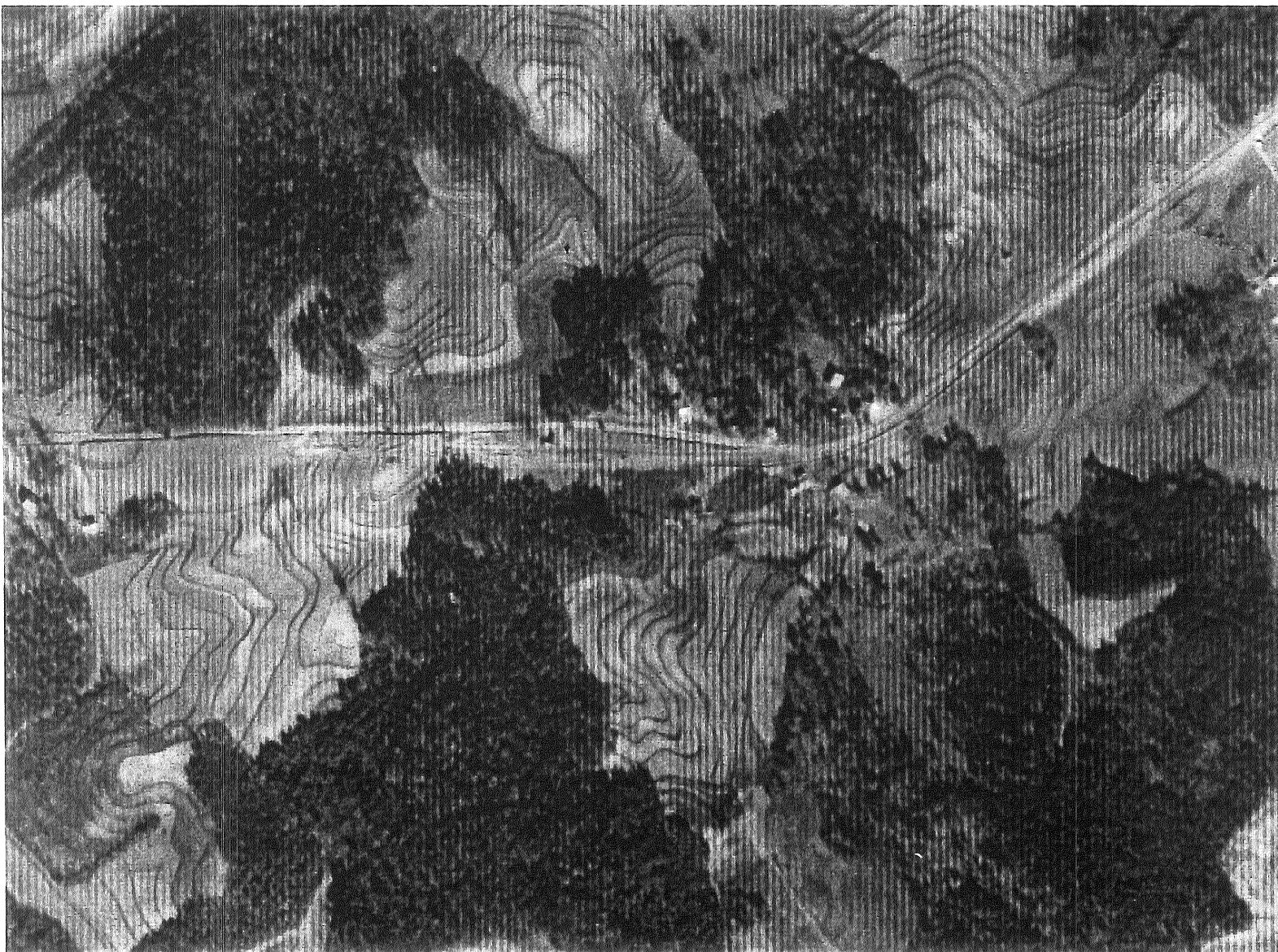
• DEBT SURFACE 'STABILISER' PROPOSALS

- SHUTTLE SERVICE DROP-OFF
- ONLY PUBLIC ACCESS
- PARKING AREA FOR 10 CARS
- DIRT SURFACE 'STABILIZED'
- PRODUCT

5.116 ACRES
22,886 SQUARE FEET
(INCLUDING ALL EASEMENTS)

APPENDIX A

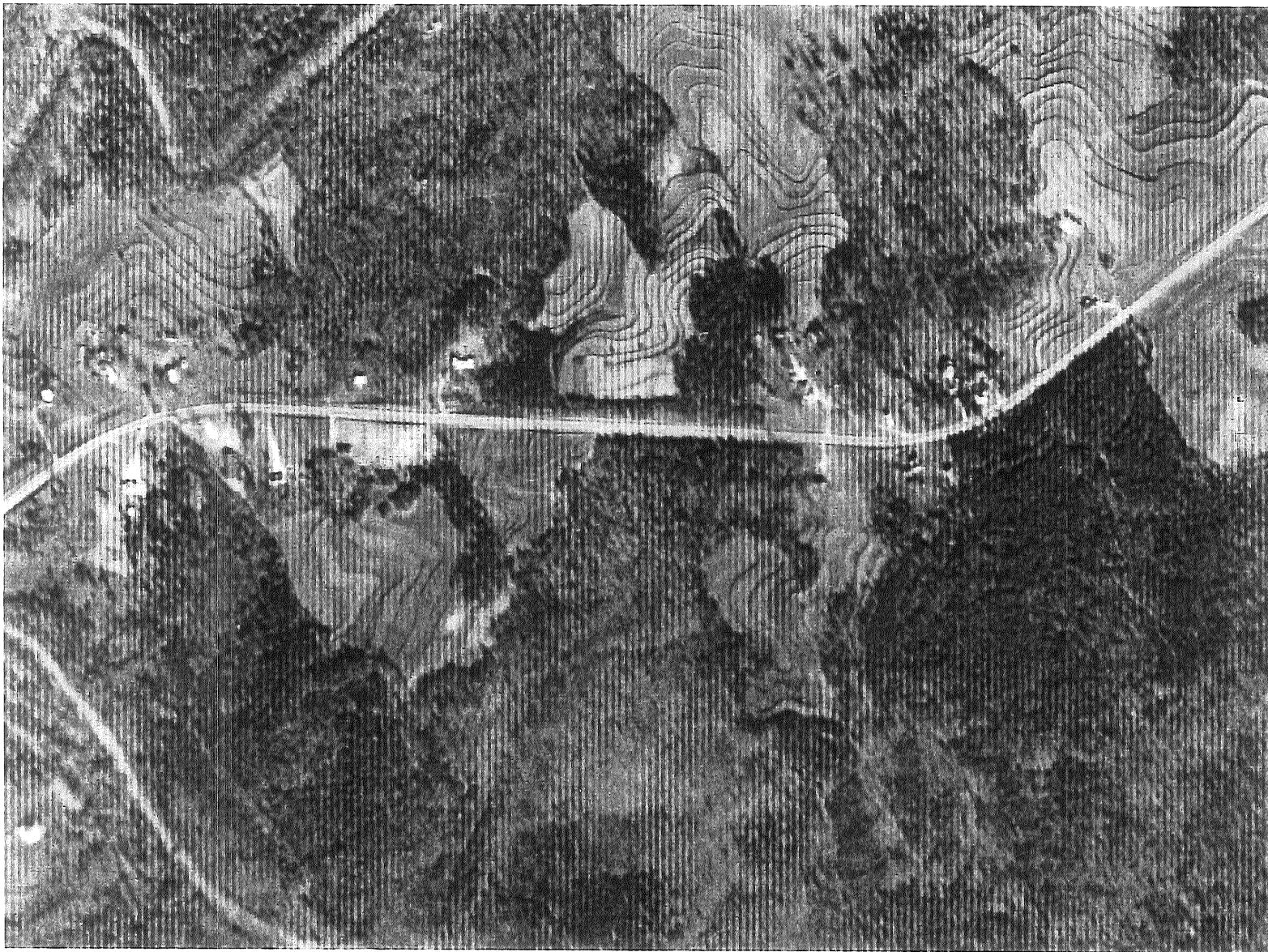
HISTORIC AERIALS



AERIAL
1939

HUDSON-NASH FARM AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
MASTER PLAN
GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

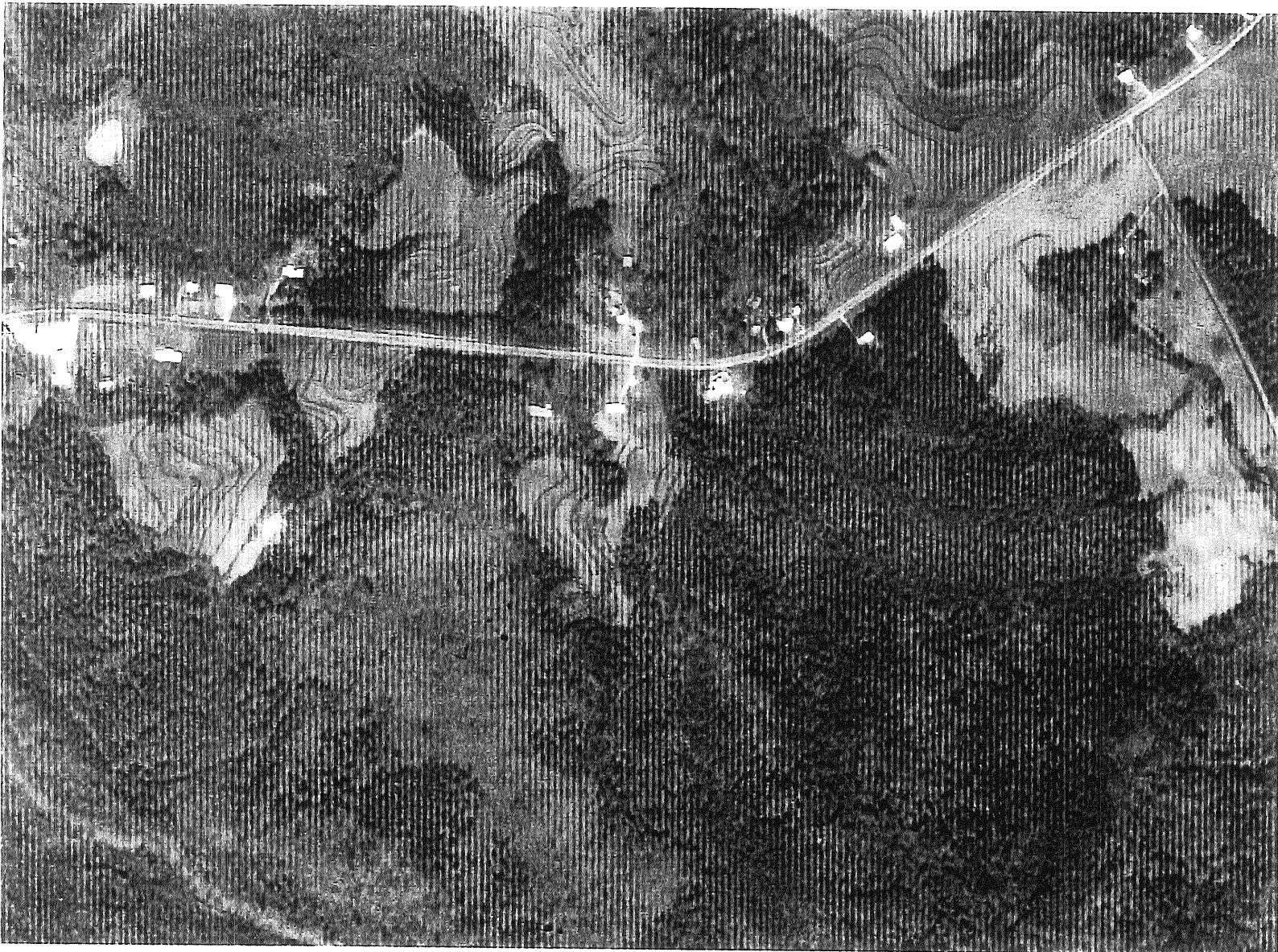
THE
JAEGER
COMPANY



AERIAL
1960

HUDSON-NASH FARM AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
MASTER PLAN
GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

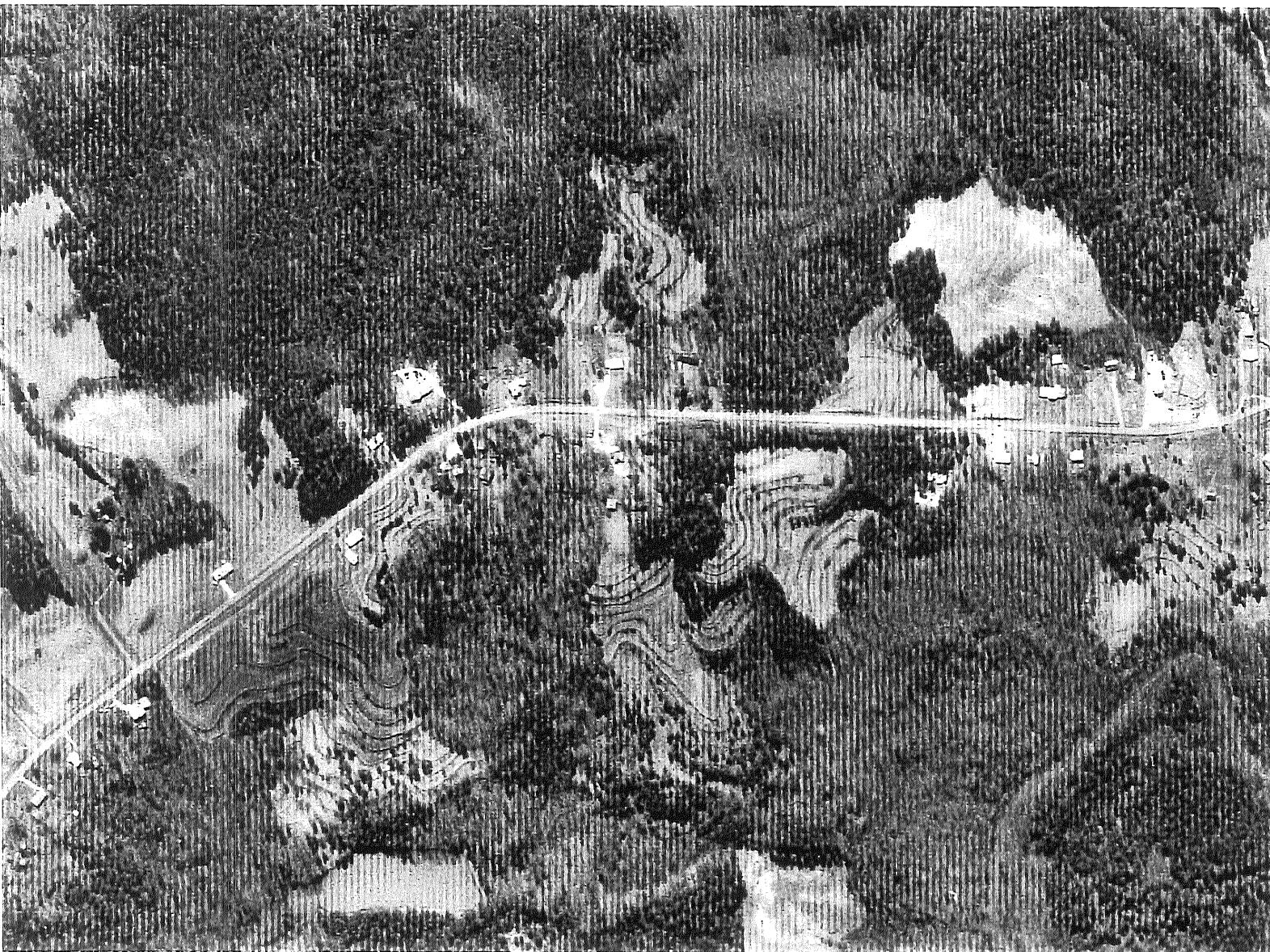
THE
JALGER
COMPANY



AERIAL
1966

HUDSON-NASH FARM AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
MASTER PLAN
GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

THE
JALGER
COMPANY



AERIAL
1972

HUDSON-NASH FARM AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
MASTER PLAN
GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

THE
JALGER
COMPANY



AERIAL
1986

HUDSON-NASH FARM AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
MASTER PLAN
GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

THE
JAEGER
COMPANY



AERIAL
1989

HUDSON-NASH FARM AND YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
MASTER PLAN
GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

THE
JAEGER
COMPANY

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF LANDSCAPE AND BUILDINGS



1. From the historic road looking at the Claude Nash House; note the rock steps and palmetto; photo taken shortly after 1936 when the house's front section was added and before the house was painted.



2. Front yard of the Claude Nash House; photo taken after the house was first painted in the 1940s.



3. Front porch of the Claude Nash House added in 1936.



4. Driveway of the Claude Nash House, kept free of grass, c.1950s; note the addition of the house's front section seen in the seam visible in the siding.



5. Kitchen yard of the Claude Nash House, c.1950s.



6. Interior of kitchen in the rear wing of the Claude Nash House, c.1950s.



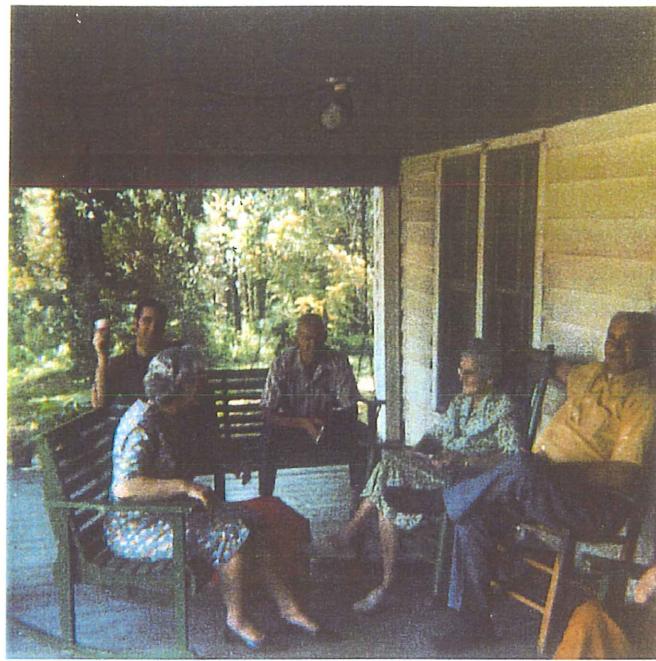
7. Kitchen yard of the Claude Nash House, popular gathering place for the family; rear kitchen wing and porch in background.



8. Family gathering in the kitchen yard of the Claude Nash House; front porch in the background.



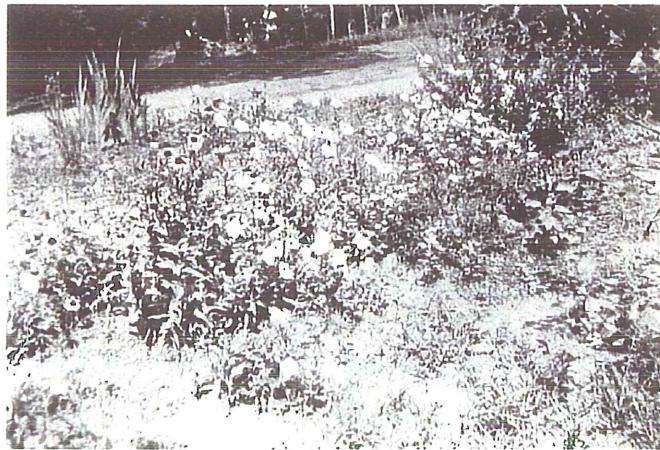
9. Family gathered in the kitchen yard of the Claude Nash House; note the sheds and slave/tenant house in the background.



10. Family gathered on the front porch of the Claude Nash House.



11. Blue hydrangea at the front porch of the Claude Nash House.



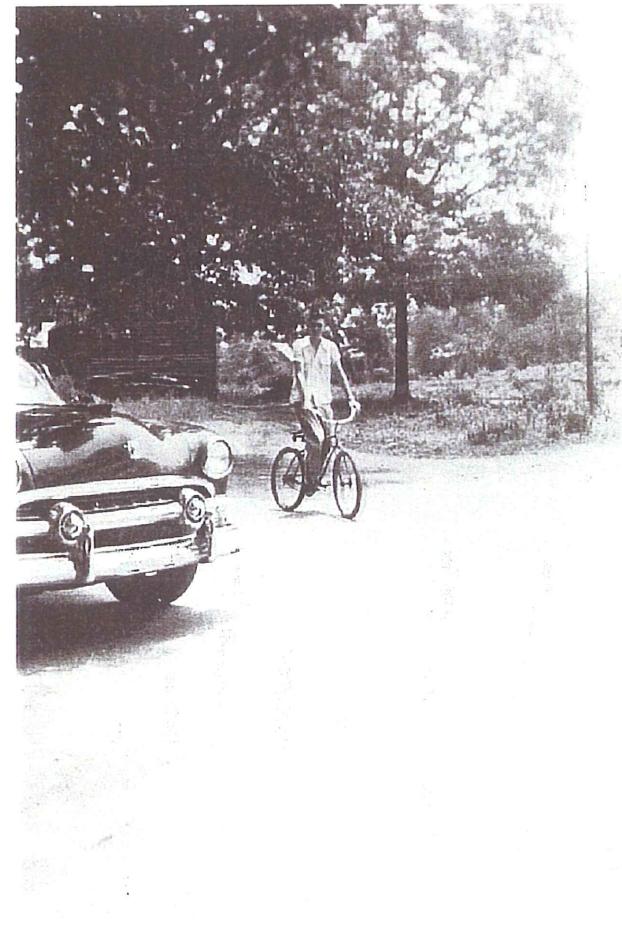
12. Flower garden with petunias, in the front yard of the Claude Nash House along the driveway.



13. Runelle Nash in the landscaped yard of the Claude Nash House; a barn is visible in the background.



14. Woman and baby in the yard of the Claude Nash House; a barn is visible in the background.



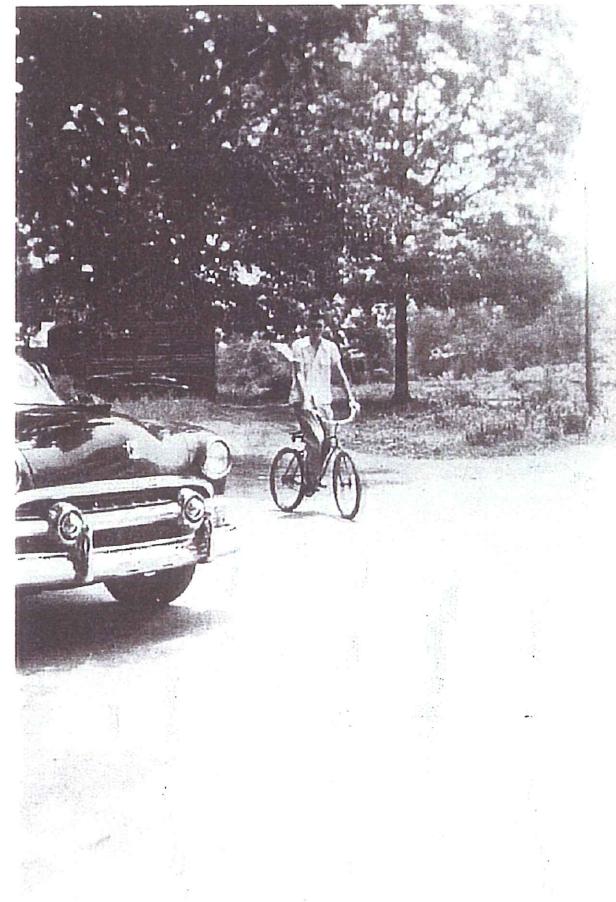
15. Driveway and yard of the Claude Nash House, c. 1950s.



13. Runelle Nash in the landscaped yard of the Claude Nash House; a barn is visible in the background.



14. Woman and baby in the yard of the Claude Nash House; a barn is visible in the background.

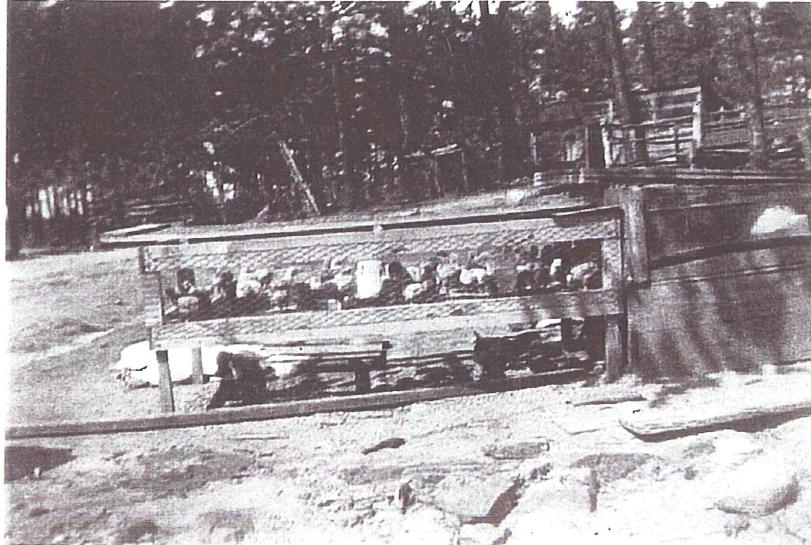


15. Driveway and yard of the Claude Nash House, c.1950s.

16. Family tractor on the farm.



17. Chicken coops in the barn-yard area.



APPENDIX C

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



Store/Post Office



Slave/Tenant House



Claude Nash House



Ravine



Wash House



Barn



Wooden Shed



Tractor Shed



Hudson-Nash House

APPENDIX D

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY
OF THE
OLD YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE
AND THE
HUDSON-NASH FARM,

GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

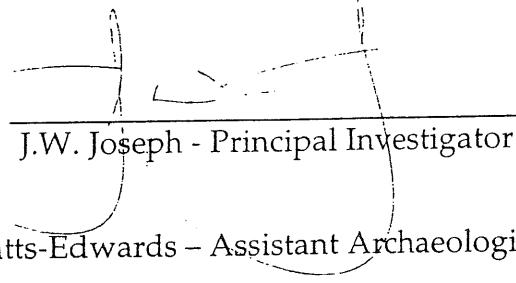
DRAFT

Report submitted to:

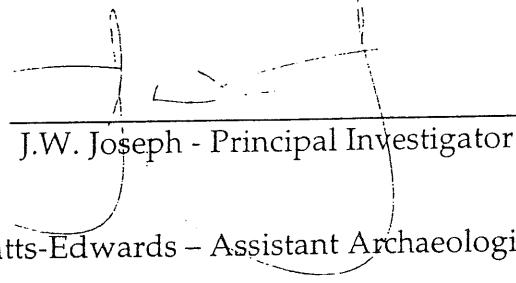
The Jaeger Company
119 Washington Street
Gainesville, GA 30501

Report submitted by:

New South Associates
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



J.W. Joseph - Principal Investigator



Matthew Watts-Edwards - Assistant Archaeologist and Author

New South Associates Technical Report 654

August 26, 1999

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Old Yellow River Post Office and Hudson-Nash Farm is located in south central Gwinnett County, approximately equidistant between the communities of Lilburn and Snellville on Five Forks-Trickum Road (Figure 1). The county-owned site is made up of the remaining 5.116 acres of the Hudson-Nash Farm that at one time, just before the Civil War, encompassed 562 acres.

The property is approximately 630 feet long and 390 feet wide, oriented roughly east west. Across Five Forks-Trickum Road from the property's southwest corner stands the historic Thomas Hudson-William T. Nash farmhouse built about 1840. Seven of the ten standing structures that were noted by the National Register as contributing to the significance of the site are on the property. Near the center of the property's northern boundary stands a slave/tenant quarters, built around 1850. To the west of the slave/tenant quarters stands a tractor barn (c. 1950), and to the east a barn (c. 1940). The Claude Nash House, built in 1913, stands approximately in the center of the property with two 1930's structures, a wash house and a wood shed just to the east of the house. The Hudson Store was built around 1845, and later became the Yellow River Post Office, stands in the southeast corner of the property. The western third (approximately) is wooded and sloped and the northeastern corner of the property is wooded with a relatively deep ravine cutting through it (Figure 2).

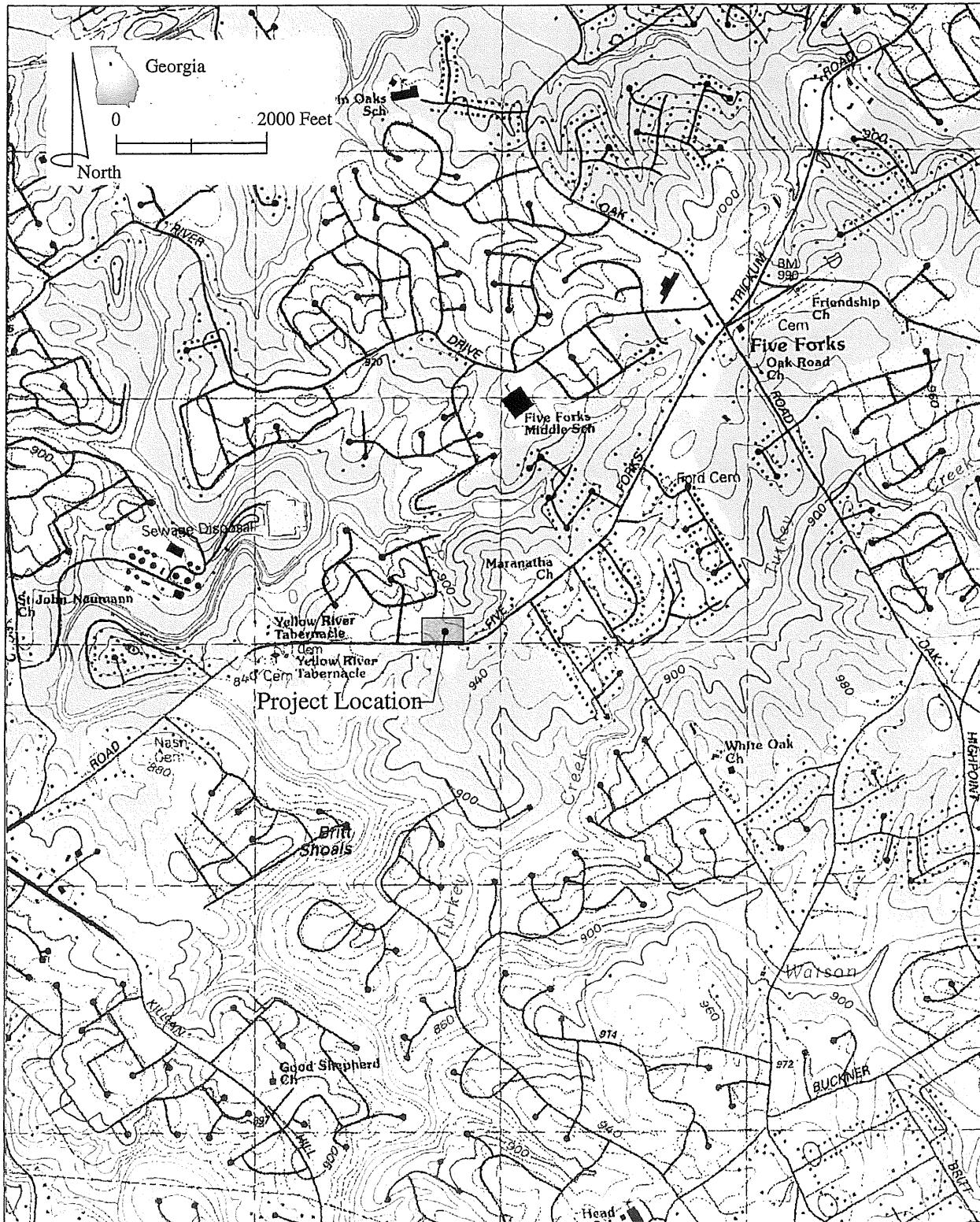
The present archaeological study was undertaken by New South Associates to provide archaeological information about the site that could then be used by the county to develop an interpretive program for the property. Archaeological data retrieved by the study also supplements architectural and landscape studies in overall preservation planning for the site, including identifying areas that may be impacted by site development and prioritizing areas for future investigation.

These efforts support a Historic Structure Report of the property prepared for the Gwinnett County Commission by Tommy Hart Jones (1998). A historical overview of the Old Yellow River Post Office and the Hudson-Nash Farm is included in the Historic Structure Report and therefore historic documentation is not included in this report.

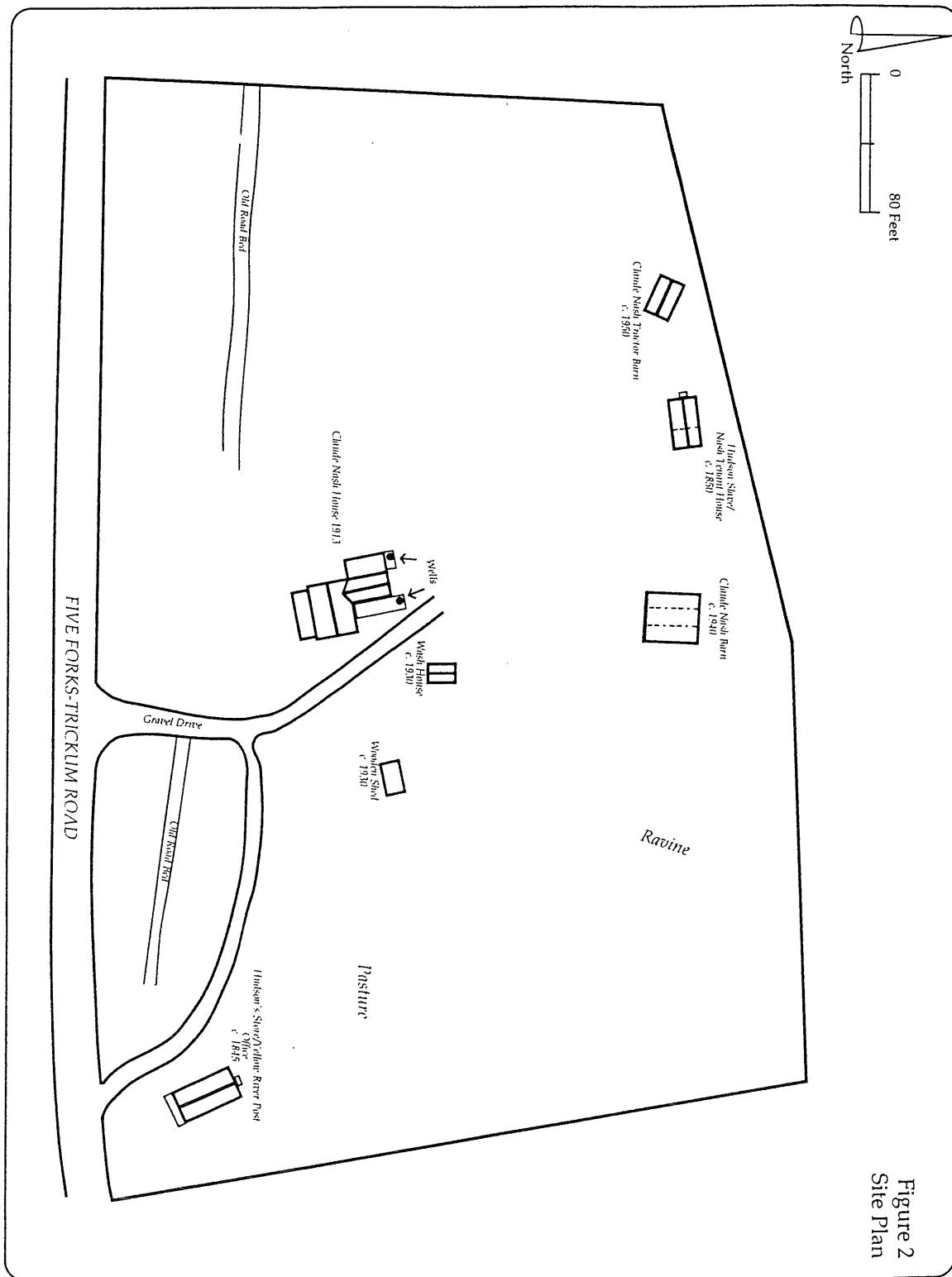
The report is divided into five sections including this introduction. Section II discusses the environmental setting of the area; Section III examines the survey and analytical methodology. Section IV presents the project results and Section V discusses recommendations. An artifact inventory is included as Appendix A and the Georgia Archaeological Site Form prepared as a result of this study is included as Appendix B.

The Principle Investigator for the study was J.W. Joseph, Ph.D. Ricah Marquez assisted in carrying out the fieldwork. Matthew Watts-Edwards directed fieldwork, completed the artifact analysis, and authored this report. Mr. Watts-Edwards prepared report graphics with assistance from Tony Greiner. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included as Appendix C.

Figure 1
Project Location Map



Source: USGS Quadrangle; Luxomni, GA., 1992; Snellville, GA., 1992.



II. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Old Yellow River Post Office and Hudson-Nash Farm is located in the south central portion of Gwinnett County, which in turn lies in the north central portion of Georgia. The entire county lies in the Upper Piedmont Physiographic Province (Tate 1967). The Piedmont bisects the state, separating the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge Provinces in the north part of the state from the Coastal Plain in the south. The Piedmont is divided into Upper and Lower Provinces. The Upper Piedmont lies near the foothills of the Blue Ridge and Ridge and Valley and contains residual hills and ridges. The Savannah, Chattahoochee, Etowah and Coosawattee Rivers (Hally and Rudolph 1986) drain the area.

Elevations in the county range from about 720 feet above sea level to more than 1,200 feet on the ridge tops. The topography consists of broad, convex ridge tops dissected by multiple drainages and gentle to strong slopes. Slopes near major streams are short and steep. The climate is generally moist and temperate. During the summer the average high temperature is between 84 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit and low temperatures average 62 to 67 degrees. Winters are mild, and precipitation, which falls almost entirely in the form of rain, is well distributed over the area, with a yearly average of approximately 49 inches. March is the wettest month and October is the driest. The first frost usually occurs in late October while the last frost occurs late in March (Tate 1967).

Vegetation within the project area includes oaks, poplars, sweet gum, American elm, loblolly and shortleaf pines, hickories, and maples. Shrub types include blackberry, French mulberry, buckthorns and honeysuckle. The modern fauna includes white-tailed deer, squirrel, beaver, opossum, skunk, and raccoon (Shelford 1963). The property itself is grassy with numerous trees including Red Oak, Poplar, White Oak, Pine, Sweet Gum, Hickory, and Cedar. Apple trees, Fig bushes, and Privet Hedge also grow at the site.

Three main soil types are located in the survey area, according to the Soil Survey of Gwinnett County (Tate 1967). Most of the area is Pacolet sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes. The other soil types present are Gwinnett clay loam (6-10% slope), and Gwinnett loam (6-10% slope). All soil types in the survey area are categorized as eroded.

The Old Yellow River Post Office and Hudson-Nash Farm is located on a finger ridge with an elevation of approximately 940 feet above mean sea level. The Yellow River and its tributaries, including Turkey Creek, drain the ridge. The property itself rises from street level where the property is bounded on the south by Five Forks-Trickum Road to the north with the slave/tenant quarters near the rear of the property occupying, more or less, the high ground. A relatively strong southeasterly slope characterizes the westernmost portion of the property. A steep ravine cuts across the northeastern corner of the property, behind the old post office. These steeply sloping areas are presently wooded, whereas the more level areas are mostly covered in grass, which is maintained by the county.

IV. METHODS

FIELD METHODS

Archaeological survey of the area started with a close interval shovel test grid across the level areas of the site (locations with less than 10% slope). Shovel test units were excavated every 15 feet along east west transects which, in turn, were 15 feet apart. Where erosion or other disturbance allowed more than 90% of the ground surface to be seen areas were visually inspected. All such areas on the property had been eroded to the red clay subsoil. Although one can be misled by the presence of redeposited soils, the presence of subsoil at the surface in these areas was confirmed by routine subsurface shovel testing in exposed surface locations. All soil recovered from shovel tests was screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh for artifact recovery. All shovel tests where excavated to subsoil. While a standard maximum depth for shovel tests is 3 feet below the surface if subsoil is not encountered, no shovel test units in this survey approached this depth of deposit. Notes were taken on the soil stratigraphy across the site with an emphasis on locating sheet midden deposits. Shovel tests producing cultural materials were given discrete numbers and their locations were noted on project field maps.

The shovel-testing portion of the survey was supplemented by additional field methods to address specific issues raised by the Historic Site Report. Since only two of the three wells reported on the site were located during the survey it was decided that further investigations where necessary to try to locate the third, and potentially oldest, well. Conversations with Tommy Hart Jones, who had prepared the Historic Site Report, and Mrs. Hazel Cruce, one of Claude Nash's children who grew up at the site, gave the general location of an old well, said to have been associated with the Hudson's Store/Yellow River Post Office. This area was more intensively investigated, including probing at two-foot intervals and shovel stripping of a suspicious spot under a woodpile. The well was not found. Additionally, the shovel test transects were investigated with a metal detector, with special attention given to the ravine in the northeastern corner of the property where troops ("Hudson Guards," Company H, 10th Regiment, Georgia State Troops) held rifle practice during the Civil War (Flanigan 1995).

Following shovel testing, a bucket auger was used to extract samples from each of the wells located on the site. Two of three wells were relocated during the survey. As discussed above, the third, and perhaps oldest, of the three wells was not located. The two wells that were found are both associated with the Claude Nash House. One of these is covered by a porch addition and is therefore, inaccessible. As a result only one of the site's three wells was investigated in the manner discussed here. The bucket auger, with extensions, can sample deposits of up to 15 feet in depth, which should be sufficient to characterize the content and age of well shaft deposits. It may not be sufficient to reach the base of well shafts, however, nor will the bucket auger allow dense rubble fill to be penetrated. The soils removed from the bucket auger where screened by approximate depth. It should be noted that the absolute depth of artifacts recovered from these deposits could not be determined with certainty since use of the

auger may result in some displacement of artifacts from the sides of the auger shaft. This information was used to estimate the age and sequence of the wells at the site, as well as to make a preliminary assessment as to whether these wells contain deposits of benefit to further archaeological study.

The final stage of the field investigation was the excavation of a one by three foot slot trench across the area of the drip line at the Yellow River Post Office in an effort to determine the original depth of the roof overhang of the building.

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

After completion of fieldwork all recovered artifacts, notes, maps, and photographs are transported to the laboratory at New South Associates. Artifacts are cleaned, counted and cataloged by provenience, and then prepared for curation. The data from the catalog can then be used to answer analytical questions about the site.

When artifacts are recovered by a survey, they are returned to New South Associates' laboratory in Stone Mountain for processing. All collected materials are washed, sorted and analyzed. Historic artifacts are catalogued using a system based on Stanley South's artifact patterning typology (1977). Each historic artifact was catalogued by a six-digit code identifying functional group, raw material, artifact type, and subtype. South's functional groups are Activities, Architecture, Arms, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Miscellaneous, Personal and Tobacco. After being assigned a functional group, the artifacts were further divided by raw material such as ceramic, glass, stone, metal, plastic or biological. For example, a fragment of clear bottle glass is coded as KG0301: K - Kitchen; G - Glass; 03 - bottle glass; 01 - clear. This information was entered into a computer database so that the artifact catalog could be easily accessed and rearranged to answer analytical questions about the site.

The results were then entered into a computer program to develop artifact density maps. A series of maps were generated, showing the density of various artifact groups as well as particularly temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. These maps are included in the following section.

V. RESULTS

FIELD RESULTS

Field investigations were carried out from July 20th to the 23rd, and again on July 30th. These investigations consisted of shovel tests and surface inspection on a close interval grid. This grid consisted of points, 15 feet apart, along transects which were also 15 feet apart. Depending on conditions at each of these points a shovel test unit was dug or, in the case of eroded surfaces, the soil was inspected visually. Occasionally even these eroded areas were shovel tested to confirm the presence of subsoil at the surface. Areas of greater than 10% slope were given only cursory attention unless other factors suggested artifacts or features might be present. A total of 671 such stations were evaluated with about 480 resulting in either a shovel test or significant surface inspection, the remainder being located on sloped areas, especially on the westernmost edge of the property. Of those 480 shovel tests, 80 yielded a total of 292 artifacts. No intact features were located. Most shovel tests yielded red clay at or near the surface over the entire property and indicate the results of erosion. Erosion is a common problem for archaeologists working in the Piedmont and even more so in areas subjected to intensive agriculture.

Since it had been reported in the Historic Site Report that an old well had been located near the Hudson Store/Yellow River Post Office a major goal of the shovel test grid had been to locate the well. The shovel test survey did not locate the well, however. Since this goal was unattained, a strategy was carried out by which the general area where the well was said to be located was probed at 2 foot intervals in an attempt to locate the well. This strategy also proved unsuccessful. Probing for features is an accepted but imperfect technique and may yield incorrect results, especially in hard, clayey soils (as were encountered on the Hudson-Nash Farm).

Another piece of the farmstead's history that was unable to be confirmed by shovel testing and surface survey was the location of the ravine where troops held rifle practice during the Civil War. Use of a metal detector in the area of a ravine located in the northeastern corner of the property also failed to produce any artifacts consistent with this historical occurrence. The ravine continues to slope, however, into adjacent properties, which were once part of the property and the site may be located further down the ravine. Also, one cannot dismiss the possibility that collectors have scoured the area. One such hobbyist stated that collectors of Civil War artifacts, in fact, know of the site.

In addition to the level areas of the site investigated and discussed above, the ravine and in the Northeast portion of the property was also investigated for evidence of refuse disposal. One of historic archaeology's lasting contributions to landscape studies has been the analysis of refuse disposal patterns. Drucker et al (1982) suggest a Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern in which trash was thrown downslope into gullies and ravines surrounding piedmont farms in combination with trash burning and appears to result from growing concern about sanitation (Joseph and Reed 1997). Artifacts were present in the ravine bottom and consisted mostly of bottle glass and

ceramics. One expects to find these items with the Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern since these items could not be reduced with fire and additionally, especially in the case of bottle glass, were becoming increasingly inexpensive and therefore likely to be discarded in significant quantities. Since it is equally plausible that the artifacts in the ravine ended up there as a result of erosion from elsewhere on the property, a number of shovel tests units were excavated at the bottom of the ravine. None of the tests produced subsurface artifacts and it is therefore unlikely that the small concentration of artifacts in the bottom of the ravine represents a deliberate disposal pattern. The lack of artifacts may reflect the site's use primarily for agricultural and institutional functions, which would not produce the type of refuse patterns that domestic areas do.

Following shovel testing, a bucket auger was used to extract samples from one of the two wells that were re-located during the survey. Both of these wells are located behind the Claude Nash House, built in 1913. One of them is inaccessible due to a porch addition to the house, which completely covers the well shaft. In the other, dense rubble fill made it impossible to get the auger any deeper than approximately 1.5 feet. This layer of fill was sandy clay and gravel. The only artifact recovered from the bucket auger was a single indeterminate, probably recent, plastic object.

The final stage of the field investigation was the excavation of a one by three foot slot trench across the area of the drip line at the Yellow River Post Office in an effort to determine the original depth of the roof overhang of the building. This trench, like the shovel tests dug near it, revealed red clay immediately under a grass surface. No evidence of a drip line could be discerned in the floor of the trench.

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

After fieldwork was completed all recovered artifacts, notes, maps, and photographs were transported to the laboratory at New South Associates. Artifacts were cleaned, counted and cataloged by provenience, and then prepared for curation. The data from the catalog was then used to answer analytical questions about the site.

Since standing historic architecture at the Hudson-Nash farm represents a long history, shovel test units were grouped into three larger provenience groups. These groups linked shovel tests together that surrounded the property's most important structures: the slave/tenant quarters, built around 1850, Hudson's store (which later became the Yellow River Post Office), about 1845, and the Claude Nash house built in 1913.

A total of 324 historic artifacts were recovered from the entire site, most of these (58.71%) were from the Kitchen group. Of the remaining artifacts, the Architecture group made up 32.58%, with Activities (8.39%) and Personal (0.32%) accounting for the rest. This pattern generally held when the area around the slave/tenant quarters was considered in isolation (Kitchen 55.35%, Architecture 39.62%, Personal 0.63%, and Activities 4.4%) and it should be noted that half of the total artifacts from the entire study came from that area. However, when considering subsurface

finds only, the Architecture group rose to 77.63% of the total and is a result of a concentration of window glass found in Transect 21, Shovel Test Unit 30, at about 10cm below the surface. This find will be discussed below.

Artifacts from the Kitchen group also make up the majority of the finds from near the Hudson Store-Yellow River Post Office, although by a much wider margin (72.41%). Here the next most common group is activities at 20.69% and may indicate the presence of a shop building (built about 1930) that once stood nearby. Architecture made up the difference at 6.9%.

The Architecture group dominated the assemblage near the Claude Nash House making up three-quarters (75%) of the total. Kitchen (17.5%) and Activities (7.5%) make up the difference.

In the absence of intact archaeological deposit most analytical methods available for dating archaeological deposits led to inconclusive data at best. Three different methods used for dating historic archaeological sites were employed. The first method used for dating the archaeological remains from the site was to calculate the *terminus post quem*, or TPQ, literally "date after which." The TPQ is essentially the earliest possible date for the artifact with the latest date range. Since an artifact can be thrown away many years after, but not before, its manufacture, the TPQ is a useful means of dating an archaeological deposit. For example, if a deposit contains many artifacts that were manufactured in the 1830s and a few that were manufactured in 1890, the TPQ must be 1890. TPQs at the Hudson-Nash farm are consistently late, given the long history of occupation at the site. This situation remained unchanged when considering subsurface finds associated with specific structures only. This is explained by a long period of occupation combined with a dearth of intact features.

The second dating method used in the current study involved ceramic remains. Certain types of ceramics were manufactured for limited times. These dates have been determined by examining historic documents such as merchant's orders and potter's invoices. George Miller (1991a, 1993) has worked out dates for nineteenth century ceramics, which were used here. By averaging the beginning and ending dates of a particular ceramic type, a mean ceramic date, or MCD, for that type is reached. The only part of the survey of the Hudson-Nash Farm that yielded enough datable ceramics for the calculation of a MCD was the area around the slave/tenant quarters. This calculation produced a date of 1875. This date, however, is unreliable for a couple of reasons. First, the ceramic types upon which this calculation was based have a very long date range, which diminishes the usefulness of an average. Also, most of the ceramics used in the calculation of the MCD were found on the surface which make their link to the structure, and to each other, tenuous at best.

A large quantity of window glass was found at the site and it was the only datable artifact type found in anything like significant numbers beneath the surface. Window glass dates are based on a progression of thickness over time. For instance, 19th century glass may be 2.5 millimeters (mm) or less in thickness whereas mid-20th century glass approaches 3.0 mm. Three formulas (Roenke 1978; Ball 1982; and Moir 1987) which have been developed for dating architectural remains based on window

glass were used to extract dates for a concentration of window glass found below the surface, in relatively undisturbed soil, near the slave/tenant quarters.

Roenke's date formula is based on research in the Pacific Northwest, and many researchers have noted that his dates appear too early for sites in the Southeast. Roenke's formula is $y = 41.46x + 1762.76$, where x equals the average thickness and y equals the glass thickness date. The glass thickness date for the window glass concentration near the slave/tenant quarters was 1852.9, according to the Roenke formula.

Ball's formula was developed in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. Ball's formula is $D = (T-1/0.0286) + 1800$, where T equals the average thickness and D equals the glass thickness date. Ball notes that his formula appears to give better dates for the early nineteenth century than the late nineteenth century. Using the Ball formula, the glass thickness date for the window glass concentration near the slave/tenant quarters was 1841.08.

The third formula, derived by Moir, is based on work conducted in Texas. Moir's formula is $I = 84.22T + 1712.7$, where T equals the average thickness and I equals the glass thickness date. Like Roenke's formula, it may not be entirely applicable to the Southeast. The glass thickness date for the window glass concentration near the slave/tenant quarters based on Moir's formula was 1895.87.

Since window glass was relatively expensive until later in the nineteenth century it generally was not installed in housing for slaves. The Hudson's slave quarters were used as tenant houses after the Civil War (Jones 1998) and it is possible that the window glass found there represents an improvement to the structure. This improvement might have come sometime during the late-nineteenth century when automation led to depreciation in the price of window glass.

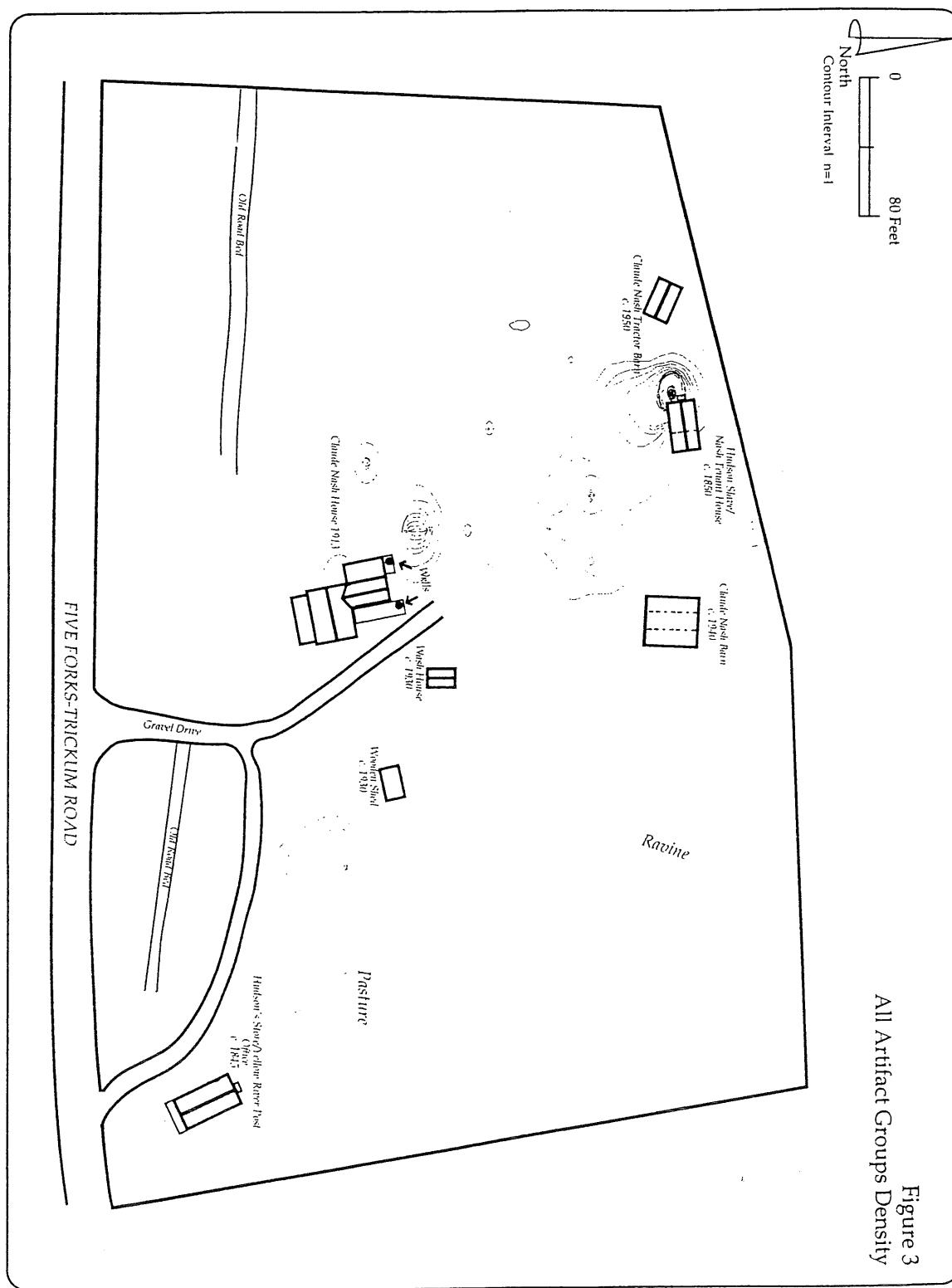
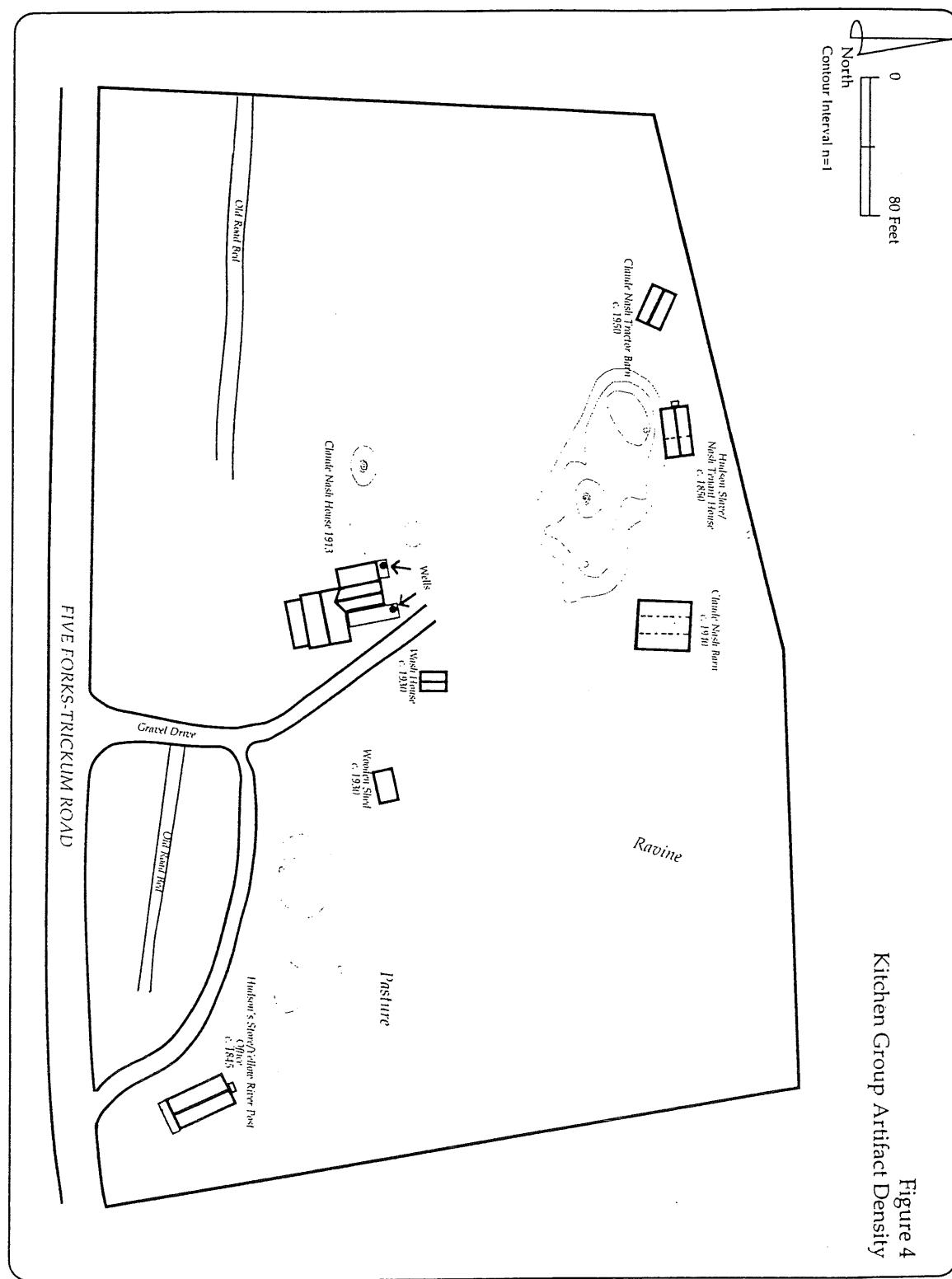


Figure 3
All Artifact Groups Density



FIVE FORKS-TRICKUM ROAD

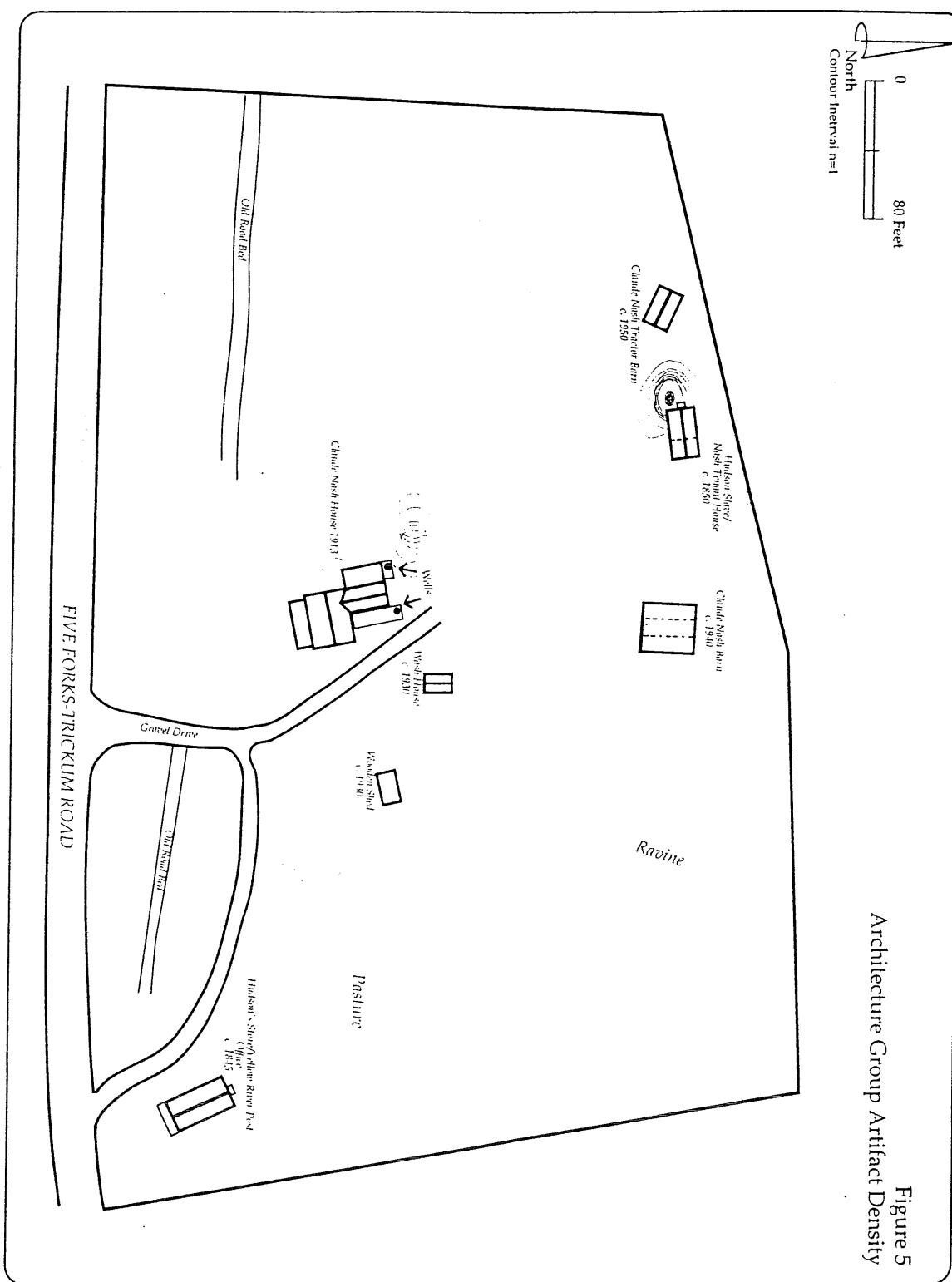


Figure 5
Architecture Group Artifact Density

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Since subsurface features appear to be absent and artifact deposition extremely disturbed it seems, based on these investigations, that little archaeological information of use to future researchers, or of interest to the general public in the interpretation of the site, exists at the Hudson-Nash Farm.

It should be noted that the area investigated consists of the historic farm core (e.g. barns and other out buildings), an associated slave/tenant cabin, an early twentieth century house site, and the location of the historic store and post office. None of these uses would be expected to generate large quantities of artifacts or to leave a very notable archaeological signature. The preservation of archaeological remains in this area has further been impacted by sheet erosion, which has removed much of the topsoil from the site and hence would have also washed away artifact deposits that might once have been placed in the topsoil. The area immediately behind the slave/tenant cabin has been subdivided from the Hudson-Nash Farm property and developed, and this area is the most likely historical location for gardens, privies, and refuse associated with the slave/tenant cabin's occupants.

The only exception to this recommendation would be if the well associated with the Hudson Store/Yellow River Post Office were ever relocated. This is an unlikely occurrence unless the area is ever stripped for some reason. In this event the well should be tested by an archaeologist in the manner outlined above.

While the archaeological survey recovered relatively limited material and did not identify the locations of subsurface features, it should not be concluded that such features absolutely do not exist on the site. Features such as former locations of posts, subsurface storage pits, and privies may be present, and if encountered, could contain significant archaeological material. The potential for such features should be noted in any planned land surface alterations, and if such are encountered, efforts should be made either to preserve these or to recover the artifacts and the information they contain.

It should also be noted that the present study did not investigate the area surrounding the Hudson-Nash Farmhouse, on the opposite side of the road. This location contains a much greater potential for midden deposits and subsurface features with artifacts reflecting the Hudson's and Nash's occupation of the site. Should these areas be incorporated into the site in the future, archaeological survey is recommended to determine the locations and nature of deposits associated with the house site.

The fact that the Hudson-Nash Farm/Yellow River Post Office is not being recommended for further testing or interpretation as an archaeological site should not, however, be construed as a lack of endorsement for preservation of the site. The architectural remains, as well as the rich history of the site as outlined in Jones' Historic Structure Report, is ample reason enough to preserve the site. It is merely being suggested here that, *as an archaeological site*, the property has very limited potential.

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Trans/Pr No.	Level	ArtCode	ArtifactName	Qty	Notes
1 C	2	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
1 C	2	0 KG0404	Modern Soda Green Machine Made Bottle Glass	3	
1 C	22	1 AM1706	Bolt and/or Bracket	1	bracket, probably from fence
2 C	6	1 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	2	
3 C	2	0 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
3 C	4	1 ZG0912	Machine Made Light Bulb	4	
3 C	8	0 ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	1	flat iron/steel - slightly bent on one end
3 C	9	0 KM0305	Crown Cap w/ Plastic Liner	1	
3 C	9	0 ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	1	flat, thick
3 C	11	1 ZM1299	Machine Made Light Bulb	1	flat iron/steel with rivet and hole on one end
5 C	5	1 KC0301	Unidentified Metal Object	1	
6 C	3	1 KG0412	Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	
6 C	4	0 KC0607	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	2	
6 C	6	2 KG0406	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
6 C	7	1 KC0399	Cobalt Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
6 C	7	1 KG0401	Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	1	Red body with albany-like slip.
6 C	7	1 KG0408	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
6 C	9	2 KP0201	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass	4	
6 C	10	0 KG0401	Plastic Plates/Cups	1	
6 C	10	0 ZM0602	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
6 C	10	0 ZM1299	Horseshoe	1	iron/steel flat rounded
6 C	12	0 KG0231	Unidentified Metal Object	1	
6 C	12	0 KP0201	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1	
6 C	20	0 AC0101	Plastic Plates/Cups	6	
7 C	7	1 KG0513	Deft Fireplace Tile	1	
7 C	11	2 KC0504	Other Cut Glass Tableware	1	amethyst color - possible vase base
7 C	11	2 KP0202	Relief White Granite	5	3 mend, all part of same vessel
7 C	12	2 ZM1299	Plastic Flatware	1	1 handle
7 C	13	1 KC0607	Unidentified Metal Object	1	1 iron/steel flat, curved
8 C	8	1 KC0306	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
8 C	11	1 KC0399	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	3	
8 C	11	1 MG0101	Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	1	1 over-fired or burned, albany-like slip.
8 C	12	1 AM0699	Unidentifiable Glass	1	1 burned and melted
8 C	12	1 AM1111	Fragment Cut Common Nail	2	
8 C	12	1 KG0231	3.25 to 3.5 Wire Common Nail 16 Penny	1	
			Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1	

Trans. Prt No.	Level	ArtCode	ArtifactName	Qty. Notes
8 C 12	1	KG0306	Amber Bottle Glass	1
8 C 12	1	MM9903	Slag	3
8 C 12	1	MP9901	Indeterminate Plastic	1
8 C 12	1	ZM1206	All Other Metal Hooks	1 flattened - as if to hold a rod or something
8 C 13	2	AM1111	3.25 to 3.5 Wire Common Nail 16 Penny	1
8 C 13	2	MM9903	Slag	2
8 C 23	1	AG0121	2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass	1
8 C 23	1	AG0122	2.2 to 2.29 mm Flat Glass	1
8 C 23	1	AG0123	2.3 to 2.39 mm Flat Glass	1
8 C 23	1	AG0124	2.4 to 2.49 mm Flat Glass	3
8 C 23	1	AG0125	2.5 to 2.59 mm Flat Glass	4
9 C 28	2	KG0203	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1
9 C 28	2	KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	3 crazed
9 C 28	2	KG0405	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass	1
9 C 28	2	KG0412	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	2 crazed
10 C 24	1	AM1601	Pointed Wood Screw	1 large
11 C 23	1	KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1
11 C 23	1	ZM1243	Iron Rebar	1 bent into an s-shape
11 C 25	1	AG0129	2.9 to 2.99 mm Flat Glass	18
11 C 25	1	KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	2
11 C 25	1	KG0408	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass	2 embossed texture
13 C 25	1	AR0102	Modern Mortar	1
13 C 25	1	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1
13 C 27	1	ZM0914	Battery Part	1
14 C 24	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1
14 C 24	0	ZM1220	Grommet	1
14 C 29	1	AR0101	Portland Cement	1
14 C 29	1	KC0306	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	1 Over-fired or burned post-deposition
14 C 29	1	MF0203	Unidentified Rubber	1
15 C 23	0	KG0306	Amber Bottle Glass	1
15 C 30	1	ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	1 aluminium, probably modern
15 C 33	1	AG0118	1.8 to 1.89 mm Flat Glass	1
15 C 33	1	KC0306	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	1 reduction fired
15 C 33	1	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1
16 C 21	1	AM1110	3.0 to 3.25 Wire Common Nail 12 Penny	1 bent into a hook shape

Trans_Prc No.	Level	ArtiCode	ArtifactName	Qty	Notes
16 C 25	0	AR0105	Plaster	1	
16 C 25	0	KG0231	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1	
16 C 25	0	KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	2	
16 C 26	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	2	
16 C 34	2	KG0601	Milk Glass Canning Seal	1	
17 C 22	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
17 C 22	0	KG0405	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
17 C 24	0	KC0503	Plain White Granite	1	
17 C 24	0	ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	1	
17 C 25	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
17 C 25	0	KC2205	Polychrome Painted (Red, Black, Lt Blue, Lt Green)	1	
17 C 26	1	KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
17 C 27	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	2	
17 C 28	1	KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	3	
17 C 32	0	ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	2	
18 C 23	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
18 C 24	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	4	
18 C 24	0	KC2205	Polychrome Painted (Red, Black, Lt Blue, Lt Green)	1	
18 C 24	0	KC2310	Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stripped Trans. Prl	1	
18 C 25	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
18 C 26	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	7	
18 C 26	0	KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass	2	
18 C 26	0	KG0397	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	2	
18 C 27	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
18 C 27	KG0405	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass	1		
18 C 28	2	KC0305	Albany Slipped Stoneware	1	
18 C 29	0	KC0503	Plain White Granite	1	
18 C 29	0	KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass	2	
18 C 32	1	KG0412	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
19 C 23	0	KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1	
19 C 23	0	KG0405	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
19 C 24	0	KG0231	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1	
19 C 24	0	KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass	1	
19 C 24	0	KG0304	Aqua Bottle Glass	1	
19 C 24	0	PM0101	Brass Key	1	modern

Trans_PrcNo.	Level	ArtCode	ArtifactName	Qty/Notes
19	C	26	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
19	C	27	0 KC0699	Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic
19	C	27	0 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass
19	C	28	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
19	C	28	0 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass
19	C	29	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
19	C	30	0 AG0123	2.3 to 2.39 mm Flat Glass
19	C	30	0 KC0305	Albany Slipped Stoneware
19	C	30	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
19	C	30	0 KG0231	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass
19	C	30	0 KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass
19	C	30	0 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass
19	C	30	0 KG0412	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass
19	C	30	0 ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object
20	C	26	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
20	C	26	0 ZM1104	Machine Pin
20	C	27	0 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass
20	C	27	0 KG0405	Aqua Machine Made Bottle Glass
20	C	28	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
20	C	29	0 KG0207	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters
20	C	29	0 KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass
20	C	29	0 KG0412	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass
20	C	29	0 KG0601	Milk Glass Canning Seal
20	C	29	0 MP9901	Indeterminate Plastic
20	C	30	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
20	C	30	0 KG0601	Milk Glass Canning Seal
21	C	27	0 KC0607	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware
21	C	28	2 AM0610	3.0 to 3.25 mm Cut Common Nail 12 Penny
21	C	28	2 KG0412	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass
21	C	30	1 AF0101	Lumber
21	C	30	1 AG0122	2.2 to 2.29 mm Flat Glass
21	C	30	1 AG0199	Unmeasured Flat Glass
21	C	30	1 AG0312	>3.0 mm Plate Glass
21	C	30	1 AM0604	1.5 to 1.75 mm Cut Common Nail 5 Penny
21	C	30	1 AM0699	Fragment Cut Common Nail

Trans. Ptno.	Level	ArtCode	ArtifactName	Qty	Notes
21 C	30	1 KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass	1	
21 C	30	1 ZM1208	Strap Iron/Metal	1	
21 C	30	1 ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	1	iron/steel - flat, thick - tapered at one end, hole in other
21 C	30	1 ZM1299	Unidentified Metal Object	1	iron/steel - flat, thick, square
22 C	30	0 AG0199	Unmeasured Flat Glass	1	
22 C	30	0 ZM0505	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	1	4.0 mm thick
22 C	31	0 AG0122	2.2 to 2.29 mm Flat Glass	1	
22 C	31	0 KG0301	Clear Bottle Glass	1	
23 C	20	2 KG0599	Unidentified Plain Glass Tableware	1	clear, very thin - seemingly modern
23 C	24	0 AM1007	2.25 to 1.5 Wire Finish Nail 8 Penny Chain	1	
23 C	24	0 ZM1203	Fragment Cut Common Nail	1	single link
23 C	27	1 AM0699	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	2	
23 C	29	1 KC0607	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
23 C	29	1 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
24 C	25	2 KG0401	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	3	
24 C	26	1 AG0116	1.6 to 1.69 mm Flat Glass	1	
24 C	26	1 AM1109	2.75 to 3.0 Wire Common Nail 10 Penny	1	
G	1	0 KC0307	Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware	1	w/ bristol slip on other side
G	1	0 KC0307	Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware	1	unid mark (not found in Lehner or Godden) "CHIN..."/ "8-28"
G	1	0 KC0503	Plain White Granite	3	
G	1	0 KC0503	Plain White Granite	3	
G	1	0 KG0203	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters	1	
G	1	0 KG0207	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	2	
G	1	0 KG0231	Clear Bottle Glass	1	
G	1	0 KG0301	Aqua Bottle Glass	2	
G	1	0 KG0304	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
G	1	0 KG0401	Cobalt Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	7	
G	1	0 KG0406	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass	1	
G	1	0 KG0412	Molded Tumbler	1	
G	1	0 KG0508	Other Glass Tableware	1	thin, clear
G	1	0 KG0515	Milk Glass Canning Seal	5	GENUINE ZINC CAP BALL MASON JARS
T	1	0 KG0601	Unidentified Nail	1	
T	1	1 KC2701	Polychrome Decal on White Granite/Whiteware	1	
T	1	1 KG0140	19th Century Panelled Pharma. Bottle	1	front panel: "BLOOMFIELD N.J. USA" bottom: "A.S. HINDS CO."

Trans. Prc. No.	Level	ArtCode	ArtifactName	Qty	Notes
A	1	4 ZP1299	Unidentified Plastic Item	1	1 cinch strap

APPENDIX B – GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

State Site Number: 9GW445 Institutional Site Number: 0001

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

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

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

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

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: _____
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: J.W. Joseph Ph.D. Affiliation: New South Associates Date: 7/28/99
Report Title: An Archaeological Study of the Old Yellow River Post Office and the Hudson-Nash Farm, Gwinnett
County, Georgia.

Other Reports: _____

Artifacts Collected: Historic and modern ceramic, glass, metal, etc.

Location of Collections: Temporarily at New South Assoc
Location of Field Notes: Temporarily at New South Assoc
Private Collections: None

Name: None Address: None

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Period(s): Mid 19th Century to Late 20th

Phases (if known): _____

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>07/28/99</u>	<u>Matthew Watts-Edwards</u>	<u>New South Associates</u>
<u>00/00/00</u>		
<u>00/00/00</u>		

APPENDIX C - RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

J. W. JOSEPH, Ph.D., RPA
PRESIDENT/PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

Education

Ph.D., Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania - 1993
M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania - 1982
B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina - 1980

Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologist - 1988

Areas of Specialization

History and Anthropology of the American South
Plantation Archaeology
African-American Archaeology
Spanish Colonial Archaeology
Landscape Archaeology
Southern Stoneware Research

Architectural History
Public Archaeology
Urban Archaeology
Caribbean Archaeology
Industrial Archaeology
Puerto Rican Archaeology

Professional Memberships

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (Board of Directors 1988-90, 1994-96; President 1992 -94)
Society for American Archaeology (Cultural Resource Task Force 1994-; Georgia State Representative,
Government Affairs Network, 1996-)
Society for Historical Archaeology/Council for Underwater Archaeology (Local Arrangements Chair, 1998
Atlanta Conference)
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Southern Historical Association
Georgia Historical Society
Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society (Board of Directors 1992 -1994)
Society for Georgia Archaeology
Archaeological Society of South Carolina

Professional Experience

1988-	Principal Archaeologist and President, New South Associates
1988	Archaeologist, John Milner Associates
1987	Assistant Chief Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1986	Senior Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1985	Archaeologist, Garrow and Associates
1984	Assistant Archaeologist, John Milner Associates
1983	Assistant Archaeologist, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology
1982	Data Record Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1981	Field Assistant Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1981	Assistant Archaeologist, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1980	Excavator, Director de Antiquites, Aquitaine Region, Bordeaux, France

1980 Research and Administrative Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1980 Field Assistant Archaeologist, Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates
1980 Field Assistant Archaeologist, New World Research
1980 Draftsman, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1979 Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1978 Archaeological Technician, University of Tennessee
1977 Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
1976 Archaeological Technician, University of Tennessee
1970 Volunteer Archaeological Technician, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

Teaching Experience

1984 Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1984 Educational Intern, Philadelphia Maritime Museum
1983 Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania
1983 Jr. High School Teacher, Department of History, Germantown Friends School, Pennsylvania
1982 Teaching Assistant, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania

Technical Reports

1998 Theresa M. Hamby, J. W. Joseph, Denise P. Messick, Mary Beth Reed. *Phase I/II Archaeological Investigations in the Richmond Heights District, Summerhill Urban Redevelopment Area*. Submitted to City of Atlanta, Atlanta Urban Design Commission.

1998 J. W. Joseph and Robert J. Yallop. *Archeological Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed London, Kentucky, U. S. Courthouse*. New South Associates Technical Report 514. Submitted to Radian International.

1998 Theresa M. Hamby and J. W. Joseph. *Archaeological Investigations for the Appalachian Scenic Corridor Study, Including a Prehistoric Overview and Predictive Site Model*. New South Associates Technical Report 510. Submitted to HDR Engineering, Inc.

1997 Denise P. Messick, Johannes Loubser, Theresa M. Hamby, J. W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reed, and Leslie Raymer. *Prehistoric and Historic Excavations at Site 9Gw347, Annistown Road Improvement Project, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 560. Report submitted to Gwinnett County DOT and Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1997 *Archeological Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed London, Kentucky, U.S. Courthouse: Management Summary*. New South Associates Technical Report 496. Report submitted to Radian and the General Services Administration.

1997 Mary Beth Reed, Robert J. Yallop, and J. W. Joseph. *Architectural Inventory and Context, Fort Buchanan, Municipios Bayamon and Guaynabo, Puerto Rico*. New South Associates Technical Report 480. Report submitted to Tetra Tech, Inc.

1997 *An Intensive Archeological Survey of a Proposed Parking Area for the U.S. Army South at Camp Santiago, Municipio Salinas, Puerto Rico*. New South Associates Technical Report 477. Report submitted to Tetra Tech and the USACOE-Mobile.

1997 J. W. Joseph and Robert J. Yallop. *Phase II Archeological Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Covington, Kentucky, U.S. Courthouse Site*. New South Associates Technical Report 469. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1997 *Management Summary: Archaeological Excavations at 122 King Street, 100 Broad Street, and 98 1/2 Broad Street*. New South Associates Technical Report 466. Report submitted to Charleston County Capital Projects.

1997 J. W. Joseph and Robert J. Yallop. *Phase II Archeological Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Covington, Kentucky, U.S. Courthouse Site: Management Summary*. New South Associates Technical Report 465. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1997 John S. Cable, Lisa D. O'Steen, Leslie E. Raymer, Johannes H. N. Loubser, David S. Leigh, Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, Lotta Danielsson-Murphy, Undine McEvoy, Thaddeus Murphy, Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund, and Deborah L. Wallsmith. *"A Picture Unsurpassed" Prehistoric and Historic Indian Settlement and Landscape, Brasstown Valley, Towns County, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 457. Report submitted to the Department of Natural Resources.

1997 J. W. Joseph and Denise P. Messick. *An Archaeological Research Design for the Summerhill Urban Redevelopment Area*. New South Associates Technical Report 456. Report submitted to the City of Atlanta.

1997 Lisa D. O'Steen, John Cable, Mary Beth Reed, J.W. Joseph, Lotta Danielsson-Murphy, and Undine McEvoy *Cultural Resources Survey, Lawson Army Airfield, Ft. Benning, Georgia and Alabama: Survey Results for 4,690 Acres Within Compartments V1-V-4 and W1-W3 and Lawson Field*. New South Associates Technical Report 447. Report submitted to National Park Service

1997 *Research Design and Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Ballard/Holt/Steadman/Maguire/Haden/Baxter/Annistown Mill Archaeological Site (9GW347), Annistown Road Improvement Project, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 444. Report submitted to Gwinnett County DOT and Moreland Altobelli.

1996 J. W. Joseph and Robert J. Yallop. *Results of a Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Federal Building, Jackson, Tennessee*. New South Associates Technical Report 441. Report submitted to Hishbach LLC.

1996 *Documentation of Two Historic Wells at the GSA Montgomery Courthouse Site, Montgomery, Alabama*. New South Associates Technical Report 440. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1996 J. W. Joseph and Denise P. Messick. *Phase II Archeological Survey of the Proposed U.S. Courthouse Annex, Tallahassee, Florida*. New South Associates Technical Report 422. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1996 J. W. Joseph, Mark Swanson and Mary Beth Reed. *Historic Properties Management Plan for the US Army South (USARSO), Republic of Panama, Central America*. New South Associates Technical Report 393. Report submitted to IT Corporation.

1996 Robert J. Yallop, Cynthia Gass Rhodes and J. W. Joseph. *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed US Courthouse Site, Covington, Kentucky*. New South Associates Technical Report 391. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1996 Denise Messick, Cynthia Rhodes, Charles Cantley, J.W. Joseph, and Mary Beth Reed. *45th Space Wing Cultural Resources Management Plan, Cape Canaveral Air Station and Patrick Air Force Base, Brevard County, Florida*. New South Associates Technical Report 386. Report submitted to Mobile Corps of Engineers

1996 Denise Messick, J. W. Joseph, Cynthia G. Rhodes and Theresa M. Hamby. *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the East Broad Street Park, Chatham County, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 382. Report submitted to Hinesly-Hickson Association.

1996 J. W. Joseph, Mark Oehlert, Theresa Hamby, and Leslie E. Raymer. *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the San Carlos Site (8ES2245) for the Proposed Pensacola, Florida, U.S. Courthouse Annex*. New South Associates Technical Report 381. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1996 Denise P. Messick, Cynthia G. Rhodes, and J. W. Joseph. *A Cultural Resources Overview of the Runaway Point Park and East Broad Street Park*. New South Associates Technical Report 373. Report submitted to Hinesly-Hickson Association.

1995 John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and Joseph Schuldenrein. *Research Design for an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of 4,690 Acres within Compartments VI-V4 and W1-W3 and Lawson Field, Lawson Army Airfield, Fort Benning, Georgia and Alabama*. New South Associates Technical Report 363. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1995 Theresa M. Hamby, Mark E. Oehlert, and J. W. Joseph. *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Spring Place Bypass, Murray County, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 362. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1995 Theresa M. Hamby and J. W. Joseph. *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Mitchell Bridge Road, Whitfield and Murray Counties, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 356. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates Inc.

1995 *Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Pensacola, Florida, U.S. Courthouse Annex Site: Management Summary*. New South Associates Technical Report 351. Report submitted to the GSA and Radian Corporation.

1995 *Report of the Observation and Evaluation of an Archaeological Feature at the Covington, Kentucky IRS Parking Lot Site*. New South Associates Technical Report 343. Report submitted to Radian Corporation and GSA.

1995 Denise P. Messick and J. W. Joseph. *Planning for the Past: Archaeological Resource Management in Kansas City, Missouri, Program Recommendations*. New South Associates Technical Report 333. Report Submitted to the City of Kansas City.

1995 J. W. Joseph, Theresa M. Hamby, Lotta A.C. Danielsson, Mary Beth Reed, Lisa D. O'Steen, Leslie E. Raymer, Thaddeus Murphy, and Nancy Parrish. *Between Conception and the Saints: Archaeological and Historical Studies of Late Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Century Urban Life in Mobile, Alabama*. New South Associates Technical Report 323. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1995 Denise P. Messick and J. W. Joseph. *Comparative Analysis of Four Public Archaeology*

Programs. New South Associates Technical Report 320. Report submitted to the City of Kansas City.

1995 Mary Beth Reed and J. W. Joseph. *Fort McClellan, A Popular History.* New South Associates Technical Report 315. Report presented to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1995 Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, Mary Beth Reed, and Lisa M. Kehoe. *A Cultural Resource Assessment of Proposed Sites and Alternatives, Savannah Courthouse, Chatham County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 314. Report submitted to the GSA.

1995 Mark Swanson, Lawrence E. Abbott, Mary Beth Reed, Jack Pyburn, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Preservation Plan, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina.* Compiled by Deborah Wallsmith. New South Associates Technical Report 309. Report submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1995 Denise P. Messick and J. W. Joseph. *Cultural Resources Summary Assessment: Savannah Federal Courthouse, Chatham County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 308. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1995 Lisa D. O'Steen and J. W. Joseph. *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at the Tampa Courthouse Site, Hillsborough County, Florida: Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 306. Report submitted to Radian Corporation.

1995 M. Scott Shumate, Denise P. Messick, and J. W. Joseph. *Archaeological Testing of the Historic Pruitt House (38AN225), SR 81 Widening From Starr To Iva, Anderson County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 304. Report submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

1995 *Management Summary/Data Recovery Plan: Phase II Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Tampa Courthouse Site, Tampa, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 298. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1994 Mark Swanson, Craig Hanson, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Gordon, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 263. Report submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1994 Theresa M. Hamby and J. W. Joseph. *Archaeological Investigations of the Johnston-Felton-Hay House Demi-Lune Garden, Rear, and Side Yards.* New South Associates Technical Report 253. Report submitted to the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.

1994 Kenneth Styer, Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, and J. W. Joseph. *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Coosa River Annex, Talladega County, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 248. Report submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

1994 J. W. Joseph, Craig Hanson, Mary Beth Reed, Jack Pyburn, Denise Messick, and Charles E. Cantley. *An Historic Preservation Plan for Fort McClellan, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 246. Report submitted to the Mobile Corps of Engineers.

1993 Lisa M. Kehoe and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological and Architectural Historical Reconnaissance of Proposed Interchange Improvements for the US 80/280 Highway Corridor, Phenix City, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 208. Report submitted to Florence and Hutcheson.

1993 Peter E. Siegel and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Data Recovery at el Palamar de las Animas*

(Vb-27) and the Concrete Well Site (Vb-32), Rio Cibuco Flood Control Project, Municipio de Vega Baja, Puerto Rico. New South Associates Technical Report 206. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District.

1993 *Management Summary: Archeological Data Recovery Excavations at the St. Michael Street Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 200. Report submitted to Sherlock, Smith, and Adams.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Rita F. Elliott. *Restoration Archeology at the Charleston County Courthouse, Charleston, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 194. Report submitted to Liollio Associates and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

1993 Howard A. Gard and J. W. Joseph. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ocoee River Olympic Venue Site, Polk County, Tennessee.* New South Associates Technical Report 191. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1993 *Damage Report and Data Recovery Assessment/Amendment, St. Michael Street Archeological Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 184. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1993 Charles E. Cantley, Mary Beth Reed, Leslie Raymer, and J. W. Joseph. *Historic Properties Survey, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Cape Canaveral, Florida.* New South Associates Technical Report 183. Report submitted to EBASCO Environmental Services and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mobile District.

1993 Thomas R. Wheaton, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Survey of the Beauregard Trace Property, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 180. Report submitted to the Mobile Downtown Redevelopment Commission.

1993 *Management Summary/Data Recovery Plan: Archeological Survey and Assessment of the St. Michael Street Site, Mobile, Alabama.* New South Associates Technical Report 178. Report submitted to the General Services Administration.

1993 *An Archeological Assessment of the Right-Of-Way of a Proposed Sewer Line, Stone Mountain Memorial Park, DeKalb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 176. Report submitted to KEMRON Environmental.

1993 *An Archeological Assessment of Proposed Expansions to the Evergreen Conference and Resort Center, Stone Mountain Memorial Park, DeKalb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 175. Report submitted to KEMRON Environmental.

1993 Charles E. Cantley and J. W. Joseph. *A Phase IA-B Cultural Resources Survey of the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority Krum Bay Site, Estate Nisky, St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.* New South Associates Technical Report 172. Report submitted to Donald L. Hamlin Consulting Engineers.

1993 John S. Cable, Rita F. Elliott, Leslie E. Raymer, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Testing of Seven Sites in the Proposed Conway Bypass Corridor, Horry County, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 167. Report submitted to Sverdrup Corporation.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *A Cultural Resources Overview, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 164. Report submitted to the Gulf Engineers and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1993 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and Rita F. Elliott. *Historic Milling on Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 161. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1993 J. W. Joseph and Cynthia L. Abrams. *An Archeological Survey of a 34 Acre Tract, Aberdeen, North Carolina*. New South Associates Technical Report 158. Report submitted to Julian Brown and Associates/Woolverton Associates.

1993 "And They Went Down Both Into the Water": *Archeological Data Recovery of the Riverfront Augusta Site, 9Ri165*. New South Associates Technical Report 73. Report submitted to the City of Augusta, Office of Economic Development.

1993 *A Report of Archeological Monitoring/Recording of the Installation of a Water Line, Mobile Convention Center Northern Extension*. New South Associates Technical Report 157. Report submitted to Manhattan-Ogden Associates.

1993 *Terrestrial Cultural Resources Survey of the SC 41/US 17A Santee River Bridge Replacement, Berkeley and Georgetown Counties, South Carolina*. New South Associates Technical Report 152. Report submitted to Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott, J. W. Joseph, and Cynthia Abrams. *An Archeological Survey of 7,741 Acres in the Caddo, Cold Springs, Fourche, Poteau and Womble Districts of the Ouachita National Forest, Scott, Yell, Garland and Montgomery Counties, Arkansas*. New South Associates Technical Report 147. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 J. W. Joseph and Rita F. Elliott. *Archeological Survey and Testing, Historic Mills and Mill Dam Sites Along Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia, Management Summary II*. New South Associates Technical Report 142. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, J. W. Joseph, and Leslie E. Raymer. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments T021, T022 and Greentree Areas in the Tiak District and Compartments K200, K201, and K202 in the Kiamichi District of the Ouachita National Forest, Oklahoma. Contract Number 53-7A86-2-29, Delivery Order 43-7A86-2-1293, Management Summary No. 1*. New South Associates Technical Report 141. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 *Archeological and Architectural Historical Documentation of Leitner Mill and Dam, Fort Gordon, Georgia, Management Summary*. New South Associates Technical Report 139. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1992 *Research Design: Archeological Survey, Testing, and Data Recovery, Mill Sites Along Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Georgia*. New South Associates Technical Report 135. Report submitted to Gulf Engineers and Consultants.

1992 Mary Beth Reed, J. W. Joseph, and David L. Thomas. *From Alluvium to Commerce: Waterfront Architecture, Land Reclamation, and Commercial Development in Mobile, Alabama: Historical and Archeological Data Recovery of the Mobile Convention Center Site (1Mb194), Mobile, Alabama*. New South Associates Technical Report 126. Report submitted to the City of Mobile.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartment 1214 in the Poteau District and Compartment 1113 in the Oden District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. Contract Number 53-7A86-2-29, Delivery Order 43-7A86-2-1091, Management Summary No. 1.* New South Associates Technical Report 125. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 Charles E. Cantley, Leslie E. Raymer, John S. Foss, R. Lewis, C. Stiles, Linda Scott Cummings, J. W. Joseph, and Jack Raymer. *Data Recovery at Site 16VN794: Investigations into Site Formation Processes and the Cultural Sequence of West Central Louisiana.* New South Associates Technical Report 119. Report submitted to the National Park Service.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lawrence E. Abbott, J. W. Joseph, and Theresa M. Hamby. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 35, 42, 43, 44, and 52 in the Caddo District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 7.* New South Associates Technical Report 104. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 J. W. Joseph and John W. Davis III. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Town Point Center Property, Cobb County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 97. Report submitted to A. R. Weeks and Associates.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lea Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 1632, 1673 and 1692 in the Womble District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 6.* New South Associates Technical Report 93. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lea Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 1602, 1603 and 1670 in the Womble District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 5.* New South Associates Technical Report 92. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lea Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 1627 and 1638 in the Womble District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 3.* New South Associates Technical Report 89. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1992 *An Archeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation of the City of Greenville's Green Avenue HUD Site.* New South Associates Technical Report 88. Report submitted to the City of Greenville, S.C.

1992 John W. Davis, III, J. W. Joseph and Thomas R. Wheaton. *An Archeological Survey of Lewis Fraser Road Widening Project.* New South Associates Technical Report 86. Report submitted to Moreland Altobelli Associates.

1992 G. Ishmael Williams, Lawrence E. Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of Compartments 488 and 489 in the Fourche District and Compartment 243 in the Cold Springs District of the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas. Contract Number 53-7A86-1-76, Management Summary No. 2.* New South Associates Technical Report 85. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 John W. Davis, III and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of the Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) and National Weather Service (NWS) Office Properties, Peachtree*

City, Fayette County, Georgia. New South Associates Technical Report 79. Report submitted to SRI International.

1991 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed South Dalton Bypass, Whitfield County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 78. Report submitted to Whitfield Engineering.

1991 *An Archeological Survey and Architectural Evaluation of the City of Greenville's Green Avenue HUD Site: Management Summary.* New South Associates Technical Report 74. Report submitted to the City of Greenville, Development Administration.

1991 G. Ishmael Williams, John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, and J. W. Joseph. *An Archeological Survey of 3,720 Acres in the Betheria Area, Wambaw and Witherbee Districts, Francis Marion National Forest.* New South Associates Technical Report 71. Report submitted to the USDA Forest Service.

1991 J. W. Joseph, David C. Marsh, Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley. *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the City of Euharlee Recreation Facility.* New South Associates Technical Report 68. Report submitted to Bartow County, Ga.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and J. W. Joseph. *Fort McClellan - A Cultural Resource Overview.* New South Associates Technical Report 65. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, William R. Henry, Jr. and J. W. Joseph. *"The Military Showplace Of The South" Fort McClellan, Alabama. A Historic Building Inventory.* New South Associates Technical Report 61. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed. *An Inventory of Archeological Resources and Recommended Preservation and Research Plan. McLeod Plantation, James Island, South Carolina.* New South Associates Technical Report 59. Report submitted to Jaeger/Pyburn and the Historic Charleston Foundation.

1991 Charles E. Cantley, Leslie Raymer, Theresa Hamby, and J. W. Joseph. *Archeological Test Excavations at the Proposed Dry Boat Storage Facility and Archeological Survey of the Neal Road Extension Corridor.* New South Associates Technical Report 58. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

1991 Mary Beth Reed, Lawrence E. Abbott, and J. W. Joseph. *A Cultural Resources Overview of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.* New South Associates Technical Report 53. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

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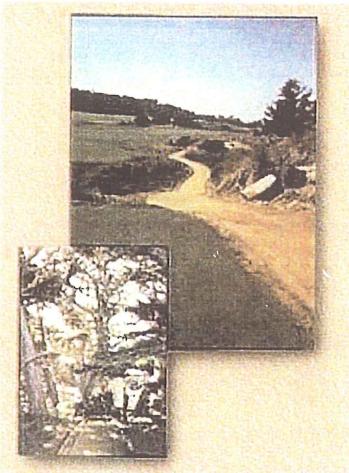
APPENDIX E

STABILIZER SPECIFICATION SHEET

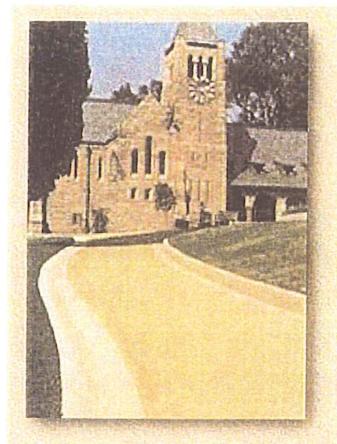


Stabilizer Crushed Stone Paving

- Golf Cart Paths
- Walkways
- Parking Areas
- Service Areas



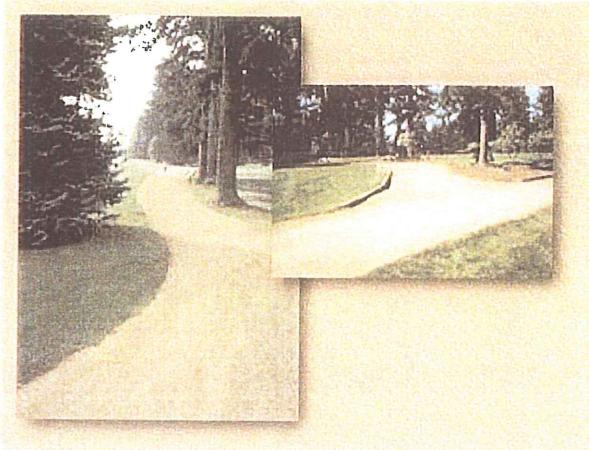
Cypress Point Country Club
California



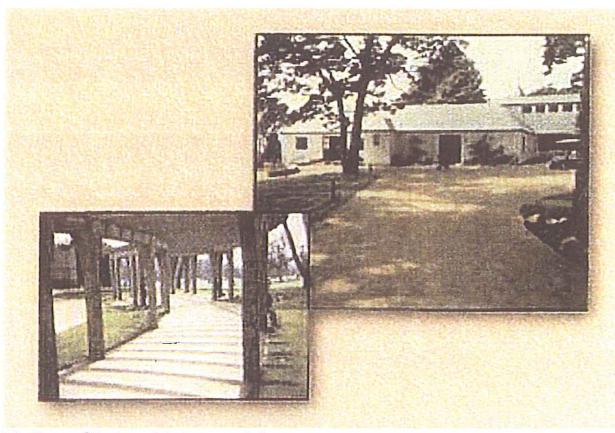
Church of the Angels
Pasadena, CA



Jogging Trail
Entree Des Poiriers
Paris, France



Everett Country Club
Washington



Valley Club of Montecito
California

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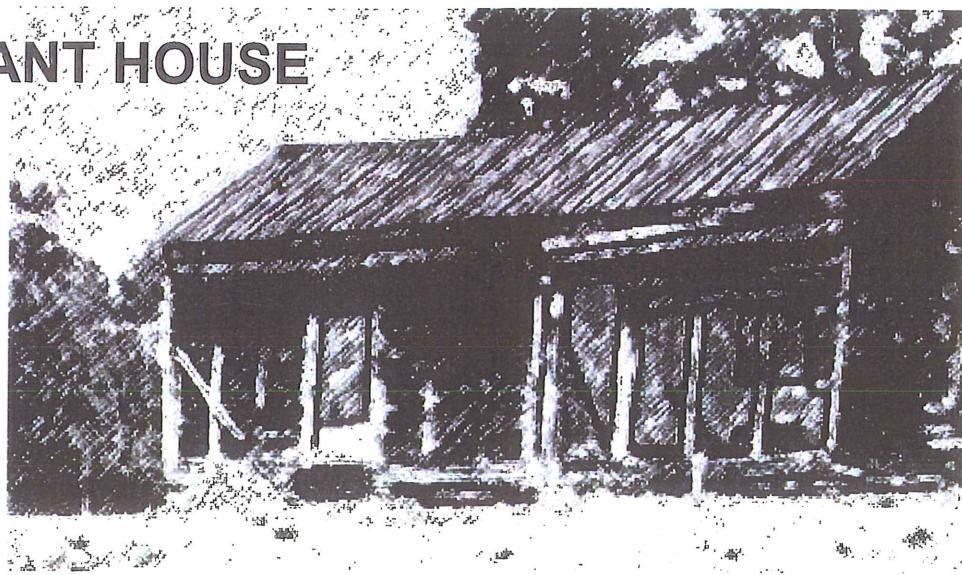
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APPENDIX F

INTERPRETIVE SIGN PROTOTYPE

SLAVE/TENANT HOUSE



This structure was one of two slave quarters constructed in the 1850s to house the thirteen slaves owned by Thomas Hudson. The farm at that time encompassed 562 acres.

The slaves living here during the Civil War were within earshot of the Confederate soldiers having target practice in the ravine.

A tenant farming family lived here while working the land, giving the owner, William Nash, a percentage of the crops they raised as rent payment.

By the 1920s, the Nash family used this structure to house farm animals.

HISTORICAL ERAS REPRESENTED

ANTEBELLUM ERA
c1840

TENANT FARM ERA
c1900

CIVIL WAR ERA
c1866

FAMILY FARM ERA
c1940

APPENDIX G

BUILDING REPAIR LIST

YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE and HUDSON-NASH FARM GWINNETT COUNTY, GEORGIA

BUILDING REPAIR LIST

PHASE I

A. STABILIZATION

Stabilize the Store/Post Office, Slave/Tenant House, & Agricultural/Domestic Outbuildings

HUDSON'S STORE/YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE

Date of Construction: c.1840 (south front room); c.1850 (north rear room)

Method of Construction: Braced wood frame

Square Footage: 785 SF

Repair List to Secure and Stabilize Building:

Detailed architectural plans based on a thorough investigation of the building should be prepared by an experienced preservation architect before any stabilization or restoration work is begun. Repairs to this building should be made to the highest standards and only by craftsmen familiar with the repair of historic braced-frame structures.

Roof:

- repair the existing metal roof
- retain sawn-slab roof decking

Foundation:

- preserve stone foundation wall under rear (north) side of original half of the building
- regrade eroded site to approximate original ground level so as to provide proper footing for piers and chimney foundation; remove existing trees near the foundation
- rebuild stone piers (dry-stack) as necessary, especially under front porch and along west side (use existing stones)

Chimney:

- repair chimney, including reconstruction of chimney top and reconstruction of west side of interior fire box; repoint with clay/lime mortar; use loose stones on site to replace missing material

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- replace hewn wood sill on west side of addition, lifting and resecuring log joists and studs into mortises in new sill
- replace front porch sill with new hewn wood sill
- consolidate other porch sills (see *Historic Structure Report* for information on wood consolidation)
- restore original porch floor framing system; replace missing porch sills, joists and flooring, replicating materials and techniques used in original work
- replace porch posts with 6" x 6" posts

- replace missing, cupped or otherwise deteriorated siding that cannot be renailed, especially on west side, lower part of north side and at a few locations on east side, replicating materials and techniques used in original work
- repair and reconstruct cornice as per drawing (see cornice drawing in *Historic Structure Report*)
- reconstruct wooden steps at center of front porch and at back door; use rough-sawn 2x12s
- reconstruct shed roof over back steps

Doors & Windows:

- re-hang original front door (in storage)
- reconstruct missing back door (see *Historic Structure Report* photos of back door)
- reconstruct missing shutters, matching existing shutter at W-4 (see floor plan in *Historic Structure Report*)

Interior:

- clean and repair interior as necessary, replacing missing or damaged woodwork in kind
- keep intact all existing interior features and finishes

SLAVE/TENANT HOUSE

Date of Construction: c.1850s

Method of Construction: Braced wood frame

Square Footage: 457 SF

Repair List to Secure and Stabilize Building:

Detailed architectural plans based on a thorough investigation of the building should be prepared by an experienced preservation architect before any stabilization or restoration work is begun. Repairs to this building should be made to the highest standards and only by craftsmen familiar with the repair of historic braced-frame structures.

Roof:

- repair the existing metal roof

Foundation:

- rebuild stone piers (dry-stack) as necessary
- insure that any drainage problems around the foundation are corrected

Chimney:

- repair chimney, including reconstruction of chimney top and firebox; reset stone hearth

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- repair hewn wood sills on south, north and east sides of building, lifting and re-securing log joists and studs into mortises; replace severely deteriorated portions of sills
- restore original floor framing system; replace missing flooring
- replace missing, cupped or otherwise deteriorated siding that cannot be renailed, especially on south side and all around addition, replicating materials and techniques used in original work
- repair and reconstruct cornice as per drawing (see cornice drawing in *Historic Structure Report*)

Doors & Windows:

- repair existing door; reconstruct three missing doors to match existing door
- repair existing shutter; reconstruct missing shutters to match existing; reconstruct missing shuttered opening at east end of addition

Interior:

- remove added partitions from original room and debris from the entire building
- replace missing interior woodwork of addition, matching that used in the original room
- keep intact all existing interior features and finishes, particularly the original white-washed finish

BARN

Date of Construction: c.1939

Method of Construction: Wood-frame, transverse-crib barn; some materials salvaged from earlier buildings

Square Footage: 908 SF

Repair List to Secure and Stabilize Building:**Roof:**

- repair the existing metal roof

Foundation:

- insure that any drainage problems on the west side of the building are corrected so that the interior remains dry and that any contact between the ground and the wood sills of the structure is eliminated

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- replace missing, cupped or otherwise deteriorated siding that cannot be renailed, especially on south and west sides

Interior:

- remove manure from stalls and hay from loft; put sawdust on stall and aisle floors
- replace missing boards on stall walls

WASH HOUSE

Date of Construction: c.1930s-40s

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 166 SF

Repair List to Secure and Stabilize Building:**Roof:**

- repair the existing metal roof

Foundation:

- regrade around foundation to insure proper drainage

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- remove vines from building
- repair/renail siding

Interior:

--clean out all debris from interior

WOOD SHED

Date of Construction: c.1930s-40s

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 238 SF

Repair List to Secure and Stabilize Building:

Roof:

--replace metal roof with new metal roof

Wood Frame & Exterior:

--rebuild collapsed structure and roof, re-using original materials as much as possible

--replace slab-sawn siding, re-using original siding as much as possible

TRACTOR SHED

Date of Construction: late 1940s

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 324 SF

Repair List to Secure and Stabilize Building:

Roof:

--repair the existing metal roof

Foundation:

--for long-term preservation from rot and insect damage, raise the structure slightly on a very low masonry foundation or system of piers installed with a termite shield

--repair/replace deteriorated sills as needed

Wood Frame & Exterior:

--replace deteriorated/damaged structural elements as needed

--repair/replace siding on north side and as necessary elsewhere

Interior:

--preserve remains of blacksmith fireplace

--retain dirt floor

B. REHABILITATION

Rehabilitate the Claude Nash House for Caretaker Occupancy

CLAUDE NASH HOUSE

Date of Construction: 1913 (original three rooms); c.1930 (shed addition); 1936 (two front rooms and porch added)

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 2031 SF (including front and rear porches)

Repair List to Rehabilitate Building:

Roof:

- repair existing metal roof
- repair/replace any deteriorated wood roof elements such as rafters, decking, eave boards, or knee brackets

Foundation:

- remove wood lattice from the foundation
- repair stone piers as needed; replace any missing piers with stone piers to match the original; remove concrete block piers

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- repair/replace deteriorated floor joists and/or sills under the rear shed addition and under the rear northeast room; re-level sagging floors in these areas
- repair any deteriorated wood elements on the front and rear porches

Doors & Windows:

- repair wood window frames, sills, and sash as needed; replace any deteriorated pieces in kind
- replace existing rear door with a more appropriate wood door and screen matching the front door and screen; remove the existing plywood around the door and repair these areas

Interior:

- remove carpet and vinyl flooring and retain wood floors
- cover asbestos tile with new floor covering
- replace missing or deteriorated tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling boards as needed; re-nail any loose boards
- re-paint board walls and ceilings to encapsulate lead paint; base interior colors on paint analysis or talking with family members; do not paint over original door finishes or previously unpainted window sash
- replace outdated electrical and plumbing systems
- install kitchen fixtures and cabinets in a style sympathetic to the house's simple interior
- retain and repair existing bathroom (c.1955) as needed

Optional Work Items for Rehabilitation:

ADA Access:

- ADA access to front two rooms (if option plan not exercised)

Roof:

- replace existing roof with new metal roof
- insulate the house's ceiling before replacing the metal roof

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- remove existing exterior siding; replace with weatherboard that replicates the original siding remaining on the front facade
- remove paint from existing siding on front facade (the house was not painted until the 1940s)
- insulate the house's walls when the siding is removed
- remove the added balustrade on the front porch; replace porch posts with square 6"x6" posts

Interior:

- re-finish wood floors
- remove asbestos tile flooring using appropriate abatement measures
- remove existing interior lead paint using appropriate abatement measures; re-paint board walls and ceilings; base interior colors on paint analysis or talking with family members; do not paint over original door finishes or previously unpainted window sash
- re-open fireplace openings by removing infill brick; replace missing mantel if feasible (original mantel in storage for safe-keeping)
- remove existing window blinds
- remove added closet
- install HVAC system for climate-controlled interior space

PHASE II

RESTORATION

Restore the Store/Post Office and Slave/Tenant House

HUDSON'S STORE/YELLOW RIVER POST OFFICE

Date of Construction: c.1840 (south front room); c.1850 (north rear room)

Method of Construction: Braced wood frame

Square Footage: 785 SF

Repair List to Restore Building (after Stabilization):

Detailed architectural plans based on a thorough investigation of the building should be prepared by an experienced preservation architect before any stabilization or restoration work is begun. Repairs to this building should be made to the highest standards and only by craftsmen familiar with the repair of historic braced-frame structures.

Roof:

- restore original wood-shingled roof
- retain sawn-slab roof decking

Chimney:

- reconstruct the chimney top and the west side of the interior firebox using loose stones on the site (if not already done in stabilization); repoint with clay/lime mortar

Wood Frame & Exterior:

- replace the newer siding on the west side facade with quarter-sawn pine siding that replicates the original
- reconstruct the wood cornice as per drawing (see cornice drawing in *Historic Structure Report*) (if not already done in stabilization)
- reconstruct shed roof over back steps (if not already done in stabilization)
- restore the front-facade mail slot and its "Yellow River" post office sign; professional investigation and lab analysis should be done to document the original appearance and color of the sign; replace the post office drop box with a replicated box based on remains of the original

Doors & Windows:

- replace all missing wrought-iron door hardware (based on remaining hardware and investigation into missing pieces)

Interior:

- remove the interior partition wall (added during building's use as a residence) for interpretation of the building as a store/post office
- replace missing wood shelves and brackets based on remains of the original store shelves
- replace missing mantel shelf and surrounding boards
- add electrical system
- provide a cut-away to display construction materials and techniques

SLAVE/TENANT HOUSE

Date of Construction: c.1850s

Method of Construction: Braced wood frame

Square Footage: 457 SF

Repair List to Restore Building (after Stabilization):

Detailed architectural plans based on a thorough investigation of the building should be prepared by an experienced preservation architect before any stabilization or restoration work is begun. In order to interpret the building as both a slave and a tenant residence, further investigation into the building's appearance during these two different eras should be done. Repairs to this building should be made to the highest standards and only by craftsmen familiar with the repair of historic braced-frame structures.

Roof:

--restore original wood-shingled roof

Chimney:

--reconstruct chimney top and interior firebox; repoint with clay/lime mortar; reset stone hearth (if not already done in stabilization)

Wood Frame & Exterior:

--replace missing steps at each entrance with wood steps of rough-sawn 2x12s

Interior:

--replicate original interior finishes, such as whitewashing in the original west room (based on further investigation into the building's appearance during both the slave and tenant eras)

--replace missing mantel shelf based on investigation into its size, shape, and height

--provide a cut-away to display construction materials and techniques

PHASE III

REHABILITATION/RE-USE

Rehabilitate the Agricultural/Domestic Outbuildings; Re-Use the Wood & Tractor Sheds

BARN

Date of Construction: c.1939

Method of Construction: Wood-frame, transverse-crib barn; some materials salvaged from earlier buildings

Square Footage: 908 SF

Repair List to Rehabilitate Building:
(See Stabilization list)

Roof:

--replace existing roof with new metal roof

Doors & Windows:

--replace missing hay loft window shutters
--replace missing doors/gates at each end of the center aisle

Interior:

--add electrical system

WASH HOUSE

Date of Construction: c.1930s-40s

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 166 SF

Repair List to Rehabilitate Building:
(See Stabilization list)

Roof:

--replace existing roof with new metal roof

Foundation:

--remove existing concrete slab floor and replace
--replace wood sills as needed

Doors & Windows:

--rebuild horizontal shutter at north end
--reconstruct door to match original

Interior:

--add electrical system

WOOD SHED

Date of Construction: c.1930s-40s

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 238 SF

Repair List to Rehabilitate Building:

(See Stabilization list)

Re-Use:

--retrofit interior of wood shed with accessible public restrooms

--add electrical system

TRACTOR SHED

Date of Construction: late 1940s

Method of Construction: Wood-frame

Square Footage: 324 SF

Repair List to Rehabilitate Building:

(See Stabilization list)

Roof:

--replace existing roof with new metal roof

Foundation:

--for long-term preservation from rot and insect damage, raise the structure slightly on a very low masonry foundation or system of piers installed with a termite shield

Interior:

--preserve remains of blacksmith fireplace

Re-Use:

--retrofit interior of tractor shed with open-air exhibit

--add electrical system

APPENDIX H

COST ESTIMATES

Appendix H: Cost Estimate - Landscape Elements/Structures

Phase Totals

Hudson-Nash Farm and Yellow River Post Office

Phase I

Landscape Total \$46,366
Structures Total \$390,774

Stabilization \$189,385

Rehabilitation of Claude Nash Home

Minimal Repairs \$145,158

Additional Repairs \$56,231

1

Phase Total **\$437,140**

\$437,140

Phase II

Landscape Total \$139,611

Structures Total \$57,097

Phase Total \$196,708

Option Plan: Land Acquisition \$180,000

Phase III

Landscape Total \$21,974

Structures Total \$57,138

Phase Total \$79,112

Option Plan: Development \$774,964

Appendix H: Cost Estimate - Landscape Elements Hudson-Nash Farm and Yellow River Post Office

Item	Qty	Unit	Unit Price	Total
Phase I				
Vegetation removal from Structures	1	ls		\$10,000
Vegetable gardens	2	ls		\$1,500
Reseed Yard Zone	350	sy	\$1.00	\$350
Historic Marker	1	ls		\$800
Fence Repair/Construction (500 lf, new)	1,000	lf	\$5.00	\$5,000
Interpretive Video	1	ls		\$5,000
Misc. Landscape Plantings	1	ls		\$5,000
Evergreen Buffer Planting	20	ea	\$200.00	<u><u>\$4,000</u></u>
<i>subtotal</i>				\$31,650
<i>Contractor Overhead & General Conditions - 12%</i>				\$3,798
<i>subtotal</i>				\$35,448
<i>Contractor Fee - 9%</i>				\$3,190.32
<i>subtotal</i>				\$38,638
<i>Detailed Design /Market Conditions Contingency-20%</i>				\$7,727.66
Total				\$46,366
 Phase II				
Ghosting of building footprints in stone (12"high)*	700	lf	\$20.00	\$14,000
Interpretive Signage	1	ls		\$30,000
Vegetation removal	1	ls		\$4,000
Interpretive Video, continue development	1	ls		5,000
Grading, Driveway	1	ls		\$1,500
Stabilizer, Driveway/Kitchen Yard	7,000	sf	\$2.00	\$14,000
Grading, Old Farm Road	1	ls		\$2,500
Stabilizer, Old Farm Road	3,500	sf	\$2.00	\$7,000
Stabilizer, Parking Area	2,200	sf	\$2.00	\$4,400
Fields Established	3	ls		\$2,500
Orchard Reconstruction	1	ls		\$2,000
Ravine Trail Development	1	ls		\$2,500
Ravine Vegetation Restoration	1			\$4,500
Stabilizer, Sidewalk	700	sf	\$2.00	<u><u>\$1,400</u></u>
<i>subtotal</i>				\$95,300
<i>Contractor Overhead & General Conditions - 12%</i>				\$11,436
<i>subtotal</i>				\$106,736
<i>Contractor Fee - 9%</i>				\$9,606.24
<i>subtotal</i>				\$116,342

Appendix H: Cost Estimate - Landscape Elements
Hudson-Nash Farm and Yellow River Post Office

<i>Item</i>	<i>Qty</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit Price</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Detailed Design /Market Conditions Contingency-20%</i>				\$23,268.45
<i>Total</i>				\$139,611
option plan: land acquisition	4	ac.	\$45,000.00	\$180,000
<i>Total</i>				\$180,000
Phase III				
Grading, Historic Road	1	ls		\$5,000
Stabilizer, Historic Road	5,000	sf	\$2.00	\$10,000
<i>subtotal</i>				\$15,000
<i>Contractor Overhead & General Conditions - 12%</i>				\$1,800
<i>subtotal</i>				\$16,800
<i>Contractor Fee - 9%</i>				\$1,512.00
<i>subtotal</i>				\$18,312
<i>Detailed Design /Market Conditions Contingency-20%</i>				\$3,662.40
<i>Total</i>				\$21,974
option plan: development				
Building, Orientation/Exhibit Space	3,000	sf	\$125.00	\$375,000
Restrooms	400	sf	\$150.00	\$60,000
Staging	2000	sf	\$12.00	\$24,000
Parking	20,000	sf	\$3.50	\$70,000
<i>subtotal</i>				\$529,000

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**HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate**

Note: This estimate is in current dollars. Add escalation at the rate of 5% per year.

PHASE I: STABILIZATION

Hudson's Store / Yellow River Post Office

Foundation Stabilization	1 LS	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Remove Trees and Stump Near Foundation	1 LS	@	\$2,000.00	=	2,000
Repair Metal Roofing	880 SF	@	\$4.00	=	3,520
Repair / Extend Chimney	1 LS	@	\$3,500.00	=	3,500
Replace Sill Beams	122 LF	@	\$50.00	=	6,100
Structural Repair @ Porch	1 LS	@	\$2,000.00	=	2,000
Siding Repair / Replacement	1,400 SF	@	\$10.00	=	14,000
Cornice Repairs	1 LS	@	\$750.00	=	750
Consolidation @ Porch Beam	1 LS	@	\$1,000.00	=	1,000
Wood Steps	2 SETS	@	\$350.00	=	700
New Rear Porch Roof	1 LS	@	\$1,250.00	=	1,250
Re-Hang Front Door (door in Storage)	1 EACH	@	\$75.00	=	75
New Rear Door w/Historic Hardware	1 LS	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Shutters	4 EACH	@	\$250.00	=	1,000
Repair/Replace Damaged Plank Flooring	1 LS	@	\$850.00	=	850
Seal Interior & Exterior	785 SF	@	\$5.00	=	3,925
Subtotal - Hudson's Store / Yellow River Post Office Stabilization					\$43,670
Slave / Tenant House					
Repair Metal Roofing	550 SF	@	\$4.00	=	2,200
Foundation Repairs	1 LS	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Repair/Extend Chimney	1 LS	@	\$3,500.00	=	3,500
Structural Repairs	457 SF	@	\$20.00	=	9,140
Replace Missing / Damaged Flooring	200 SF	@	\$10.00	=	2,000

1447 Peachtree Street

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

Siding Repairs/Replacement	1,055 SF	@	\$7.50	=	7,913
Replace Doors, Historic Hardware	4 EACH	@	\$1,500.00	=	6,000
Shutters	2 EACH	@	\$250.00	=	500
Seal Interior & Exterior	457 SF	@	\$5.00	=	2,285
<hr/>					
Subtotal - Slave / Tenant House Stabilization					\$35,038
<hr/>					
<u>Barn</u>					
Repair Metal Roofing	1,100 SF	@	\$4.00	=	4,400
Regrade to Correct Drainage Problems	1 LS	@	\$500.00	=	500
Siding Repairs / Replacement	1,740 SF	@	\$5.00	=	8,700
Shutters	2 EACH	@	\$250.00	=	500
Interior Repairs	1 LS	@	\$1,000.00	=	1,000
Seal Interior & Exterior	908 SF	@	\$5.00	=	4,540
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Subtotal - Barn Stabilization					\$19,640
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<u>Wash House</u>					
Repair Metal Roofing	200 SF	@	\$4.00	=	800
Remove Vegetation	1 LS	@	\$250.00	=	250
Regrade Around Foundation	1 LS	@	\$500.00	=	500
Siding Repairs / Replacement	1 LS	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Seal Interior & Exterior	166 SF	@	\$5.00	=	830
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Subtotal - Wash House Stabilization					\$3,880
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<u>Wood Shed</u>					
Rebuild Wood Shed	238 SF	@	\$40.00	=	9,520
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Subtotal - Wood Shed Stabilization					\$9,520
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1447 Peachtree Street					COSTING SERVICES GROUP, INC.
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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

Tractor Shed

Repair Metal Roof	390 SF	@ \$4.00	= \$1,560
Major Structural Repairs	324 SF	@ \$30.00	= 9,720
Siding Repairs / Replacement	1,025 SF	@ \$10.00	= 10,250
Seal Interior & Exterior	324 SF	@ \$5.00	= 1,620
			<hr/>
Subtotal - Tractor Shed Stabilization			\$23,150
TOTAL - ALL BUILDINGS		\$134,898	
Contractor Overhead & General Conditions		12% 16,188	
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Subtotal		151,085	
Contractor Fee		9% 13,598	
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Subtotal		164,683	
Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency		15% 24,702	
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TOTAL STABILIZATION COST		\$189,385	

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

PHASE I: REHABILITATION OF CLAUDE NASH HOUSE

Foundation Repairs @ Shed Addition	1 LS	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Structural Repairs @ Shed Addition	1 LS	@	\$5,000.00	=	5,000
Repair Metal Roofing	2,600 SF	@	\$4.00	=	10,400
Replace Wood Siding, Seal	3,500 SF	@	\$10.00	=	35,000
Porch Repair	520 SF	@	\$3.00	=	1,560
Reset Stone Foundations / Remove CMU	1 LS	@	\$3,500.00	=	3,500
Replace Door	1 EACH	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Paint Interior	1,510 SF	@	\$3.50	=	5,285
Kitchen (Simple)	1 LS	@	\$5,000.00	=	5,000
Plumbing	5 FIX	@	\$2,400.00	=	12,000
Electrical	1,510 SF	@	\$15.00	=	22,650
Subtotal - Claude Nash House			\$103,395		
Contractor Overhead & General Conditions		12%		12,407	
Subtotal			115,802		
Contractor Fee		9%		10,422	
Subtotal			126,225		
Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency		15%		18,934	
TOTAL REHABILITATION COST - HOUSE			\$145,158		
Optional Rehabilitation Items - House					
Wood Trim Repair / Replacement	1 LS	@	\$2,500.00	=	2,500
Insulate Walls	3,500 SF	@	\$0.80	=	2,800
Insulate Attic	1,510 SF	@	\$0.80	=	1,208
Remove Front Porch Railing	46 LF	@	\$10.00	=	460

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

Remove Storm Windows	10 EACH	@	\$50.00	=	500
Replace Windows in Shed Addition	3 EACH	@	\$650.00	=	1,950
Remove Closet	1 LS	@	\$250.00	=	250
Asbestos Abatement	1 LS	@	\$5,000.00	=	5,000
Lead Paint Abatement	1 LS	@	\$5,000.00	=	5,000
Refinish Wood Floors	1,510 SF	@	\$3.50	=	5,285
HVAC	1,510 SF	@	\$10.00	=	15,100
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Subtotal - Claude Nash House					\$40,053
Contractor Overhead & General Conditions				12%	4,806
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Subtotal					44,859
Contractor Fee				9%	4,037
					<hr/>
Subtotal					48,897
Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency				15%	7,335
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Optional Additional Rehabilitation Cost - House					\$56,231

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

PHASE II: RESTORATION

Hudson's Store / Yellow River Post Office

Install Wood Shingled Roofing	880	SF	@	\$15.00	=	13,200
Restore Mail Slot & Sign	1	LS	@	\$1,000.00	=	1,000
Remove Interior Partition	1	LS	@	\$250.00	=	250
Wood Shelving, Etc.	1	LS	@	\$5,000.00	=	5,000
New Mantel Shelf (Heavy Timber)	1	EACH	@	\$500.00	=	500
Miscellaneous	1	LS	@	\$2,500.00	=	2,500

Subtotal - Hudson's Store / Yellow River Post Office Restoration

\$22,450

Slave / Tenant House

New Wood Shingle Roofing	550	SF	@	\$15.00	=	8,250
Reset Stone Hearth	1	LS	@	\$350.00	=	350
Replace Missing Steps	3	SETS	@	\$350.00	=	1,050
Replace Missing Mantel	1	EACH	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Interior Restoration	457	SF	@	\$10.00	=	4,570
Miscellaneous	1	LS	@	\$2,500.00	=	2,500

Subtotal - Slave / Tenant House Restoration

\$18,220

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

TOTAL RESTORATION COST - STORE/POST OFFICE & SLAVE/TENANT HOUSE	\$40,670
Contractor Overhead & General Conditions	12% <u>4,880</u>
Subtotal	45,550
Contractor Fee	9% <u>4,100</u>
Subtotal	49,650
Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency	15% <u>7,447</u>
Total - Slave/Tenant House Restoration	\$57,097

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

PHASE III: REHABILITATION OF OUTBUILDINGS

Barn	1,100 SF	@	\$8.00	=	8,800
Replace Metal Roofing	2 EACH	@	\$2,500.00	=	5,000
Replace Missing Doors	2 EACH	@	\$1,800.00	=	3,600
Replace Missing Gates	1 LS	@	\$2,500.00	=	2,500
Subtotal - Barn Rehabilitation					\$19,900
 Wash House					
Replace Metal Roofing	200 SF	@	\$8.00	=	1,600
Remove & Replace Concrete Slab	166 SF	@	\$6.50	=	1,079
Rebuild Horizontal Shutter	1 EACH	@	\$1,000.00	=	1,000
Door w/Historic Hardware	1 EACH	@	\$1,500.00	=	1,500
Miscellaneous	1 LS	@	\$2,500.00	=	2,500
Subtotal - Wash House Rehabilitation					\$7,679
 Wood Shed					
Miscellaneous	1 LS	@	\$2,500.00	=	2,500
Subtotal - Wood Shed Rehabilitation					\$2,500

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HUDSON - NASH FARM BUILDING REPAIR
Cost Estimate

Tractor Shed	390 SF	@ \$8.00	= 3,120
Replace Metal Roof	1 LS	@ \$5,000.00	= 5,000
New Foundation / Raise Structure	1 LS	@ \$2,500.00	= 2,500
Miscellaneous			
Subtotal - Tractor Shed Rehabilitation			\$10,620
 TOTAL - ALL BUILDINGS			
Contractor Overhead & General Conditions			
Subtotal			12% 4,884
Contractor Fee			
Subtotal			9% 4,583
Detailed Design / Market Conditions Contingency			
Subtotal			15% 4,102
 TOTAL REHABILITATION COST - OUTBUILDINGS			\$57,138

