

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000701

Date Listed: 7/06/98

Wrightsboro Historic District
Property Name

McDuffie
County

GA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Barbara A. Fitch
Signature of the Keeper

7/15/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification:

There are 22 Contributing sites and 6 non-contributing sites. GSU MF 7 (Site 7) the mid-20th-century dump site is outside the period of significance.

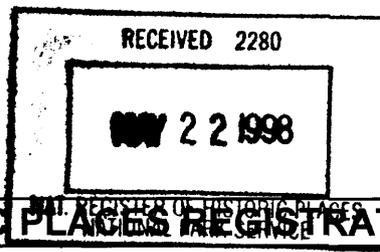
Significance:

Criteria consideration A is not necessary for this property.

This information was confirmed with Richard Cloues of the Georgia Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wrightsboro Historic District
other names/site number Wrightsborough, Quaker Reserve, Wrightsborough Township and Proper Town

2. Location

street & number Wrightsboro Road, east of Ridge Road
city, town Wrightsboro (n.a.) **vicinity of**
county McDuffie **code** GA 189
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30825

(n.a.) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	18	8
sites	23	5
structures	4	5
objects	0	0
total	45	18

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n.a.

Name of previous listing: n.a.

Name of related multiple property listing: n.a.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Mark R. Edwards _____ April 9, 1998
Signature of certifying official Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register _____ Richard Little 7/6/98

determined eligible for the National Register _____

determined not eligible for the National Register _____

removed from the National Register _____

other, explain: _____

see continuation sheet _____

for _____
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: department (general) store
EDUCATION: school, education-related (dormitory)
RELIGION: religious facility
AGRICULTURE: processing, field, outbuilding, animal facility
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
FUNERARY: cemetery
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
FUNERARY: cemetery
AGRICULTURE: field, animal facility
LANDSCAPE: forest
RECREATION AND CULTURE: visitor's center, museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: I-house
OTHER: hall-parlor cottage
OTHER: country store
OTHER: rural church

Materials:

foundation	stone, brick, wood (log)
walls	stone, wood (weatherboard), asbestos (shingles), brick
roof	metal, asphalt (shingles)
other	n.a.

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Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Wrightsboro is one of the oldest continuously inhabited English colonial settlements in the interior upland of Georgia, north of the Georgia coastal region and inland from the Savannah River valley.

Wrightsboro was established 1767, before the American Revolution, to serve a rural Quaker community. During the 19th century, Wrightsboro passed through successive phases of economic, religious, social, and physical change. Since the early 20th century the village has been largely dormant. However, unlike some contemporary colonial settlements, Wrightsboro did not completely vanish; neither was it completely redeveloped. Virtually unique in this respect, Wrightsboro retained its relatively small size, dispersed development pattern, and rural setting.

Wrightsboro is located in a rural area of McDuffie County, Georgia, about seven miles north-northwest of Thomson, the county seat, and about 35 miles west of Augusta, Georgia, and the Savannah River. The Wrightsboro Historic District is situated on the high ground averaging between 400 and 450 feet in elevation between Middle Creek to the east and Hart Creek to the west. A peninsula of high ground extending eastward and sloping slightly from the 500-foot-elevation ridge between the two creeks forms the geographic setting of the community (Photograph 1). The Piedmont landscape is gently rolling with occasional steep rises and declivities. One such rise is "Rocky Mountain," in the southeast corner of the historic district, reaching a height of 478 feet; one such declivity leads down to Tanyard Creek, a tributary of Middle Creek at 350 feet above sea level, just north of the district's geographic center. Development in the immediate area is and always has been sparse, characterized by small crossroads-type communities, dispersed farms, and extensive agricultural acreage, forests, and low swampy lands. The district itself is not densely developed, except in contrast to the surrounding rural area. New development, primarily residential subdivisions and large houses on extensive acreage, is approaching from the southeast and northwest, although little has encroached upon the district.

The Wrightsboro Historic District is composed of historic buildings and structures, landscape features, and historic archeological sites associated with the founding, settlement, and historical development of Wrightsboro from 1767 to the 1920s. It covers approximately 800 acres. Most of the historic buildings and structures are sited along the only open and paved road in the district, Wrightsboro Road (historically called James Street and Broad Street), which runs east-west through the middle of the district; historically, this road first connected the community with Augusta to the east, and later it was extended westward to Washington and Greensboro. The remainder of the district, composed primarily of archaeological sites, lies south, west, and north of Wrightsboro Road.

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The Quaker Road (Cody's Ford Road) runs south from the center of the district, at right angles to Wrightsboro Road, and crosses Middle Creek near the southern edge of the district; still a narrow dirt road, it once was the major road to Savannah. To the north, almost aligned with the Quaker Road, is Fish Dam Ford Road (Middle Lane), a deep-set dirt lane which once led to the Little River (Maps 1, 2 & 3).

Two basic sections comprise the Wrightsboro Historic District: the "town," a sideways, "T"-shaped area approximately 200 acres in size, and the 450-acre "commons" which encloses the town in a rectangle (Maps 1, 2, 3). The town and commons are one unit, referred to in early records as "the proper town," within the much-larger 44,000-acre Quaker reserve or "township." Also included in the district is an approximately 150-acre extension to the east incorporating the reported site of a Quaker Meeting House.

Wrightsboro was one of the last colonial towns in Georgia planned under royal authority. It also was one of a very few upland interior colonial towns; most were located on the coast or along major rivers. Its original plan is somewhat similar to that of Savannah, the first and most famous colonial Georgia town and the model for subsequent community development, but there are differences. The town and commons comprise a rectangle sited on a north-south axis. Within the rectangle, the town was laid out in a sideways "T"-shape, with the principal thoroughfare, James or Broad Street (Wrightsboro Road), centrally aligned on an east-west axis (Map 1). The town plan provided for three squares, bisected by major streets, the largest located in James/Broad Street (Wrightsboro Road), and two smaller squares on either side to the north and south. Town lots were one-acre rectangles comprised of ten smaller lots. Originally, 99 town lots were surveyed but later this number was expanded to approximately 130 (Maps 1 & 2). Major streets were 66 feet wide, except for James/Broad Street (Wrightsboro Road) which was 99 feet in width. An unusual feature of "the proper town" plan is a lane, referred to as Circular Street, which provides a buffer between the town and the commons (Map 1). It must be understood that today little physical evidence of "the proper town" plan is discernible at the town site.

Documentary research and archaeological investigations have established that Wrightsboro never fully developed, nor was "the proper town" plan ever realized. Time has erased most of the historic structures, leaving only scattered remnants along with an impressive archaeological record. Five of the extant historic structures remain on Wrightsboro Road. The two other remaining historic structures are to the south; one is sited on Quaker Road (Cody's Ford Road) and the other is on the town border at the western end of Barnett Street (now only a platted right-of-way). All of these structures are post-Quaker and post-Revolutionary War. The type and extent of development and demise that Wrightsboro experienced in its long history is represented primarily by its archaeological record.

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Wrightsboro's remaining historic buildings are freestanding dwellings and associated outbuildings, a church, and a general store. These buildings date from the early 19th century to the first quarter of the 20th century when Wrightsboro had transformed from a planned colonial Quaker town to a more typical crossroads-type rural community. The earliest surviving dwellings are Southern vernacular types, one to two stories high, built of wood with heavy mortised-and-tenoned timber-frame construction. Chimneys are placed on gable ends and are constructed with stone and brick. It appears some chimneys have been stuccoed at a later date. Interior walls and ceilings are covered with wide tongue-and-groove pine boards; floors also are laid with tongue-and-groove pine boards. Floor plans consist generally of two rooms with shed rooms on the rear. A late-19th- or early 20th-century house on Quaker Road (Cody's Ford Road) is the only surviving example from that depressed era of 5¢ cotton. It is a typical one story ell-and-gable structure; the ell appears to be a later addition. An early 19th-century church and a boll weevil-era general store stand across from each other near the western end of the former James (Broad) Street (Wrightsboro Road) near the geographic center of the district; both are gable-front frame structures of vernacular design built one hundred years apart. Also on the same street is a c.1840 log house next to the general store which was moved to the site in 1976 from its original site near Dearing, in McDuffie County; because it was extensively reconstructed with elements from several other buildings in addition to being moved, it cannot be considered contributing to the historic district.

The most striking landscape features in Wrightsboro today are the old dirt roads and lanes. Quaker Road and Fish Dam Ford Road, running south and north respectively, have a distinct aura of age about them. They are graded and sunken below the surrounding countryside, with prominent high banks covered with vinca minor and lined with old domestic and native trees and shrubs. Pine, walnut, white oak, and red cedar, all native to Georgia, are joined by Osage orange and clumps of crepe myrtle along these lanes. Dwellings are, and were, sited near these roads and lanes. Landscape features around dwellings are informal with dependencies and vegetable gardens located in the rear.

The only public landscaped area in Wrightsboro is the Wrightsboro (Methodist) Church cemetery, dating from the late 18th century. A ground cover of vinca minor carpets much of the site. Rock walls and family plots with rows of graves aligned on an east-west axis give a sense of order to the cemetery.

If the formal squares so meticulously platted on the 18th-century town plan were ever created, there is no evidence today. Since most of Wrightsboro is essentially an archeological site, it is possible that traces of the squares might exist beneath the ground's surface.

Much of Wrightsboro's history is found in the artifacts, structural remains, and other evidences of settlement patterns that comprise its archeological record. Two archeological investigations have

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been carried out in the Wrightsboro Historic District. In 1981, the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation, Inc., retained the services of Pat Garrow of Soil Systems, Inc. He surveyed about 336 acres of "the proper town" or about one-half the historic district, inventorying 10 archaeological sites, 19 structural areas, and 23 isolated artifact clusters, and proposing an archaeological district (Garrow 1981). Starting in 1983, Dr. Sue Moore of Georgia Southern University continued this work. She examined eight of Garrow's sites more intensively, attempting to define more precisely their spatial and temporal characteristics, and she investigated several newly discovered sites (Moore 1991). The major archaeological resources in the historic district include the Quaker meeting house site, the sites of important local businesses and industries including a general store, blacksmith shop, cotton gin, and waterpowered grist-and-saw mill, the sites of former schools, and numerous house sites.

There are relatively few noncontributing buildings, structures, or sites in the Wrightsboro Historic District. Noncontributing buildings include two small ranch-type houses, three mobile homes, one drastically altered historic house, and a newly graded driveway to a modern horse farm (located outside the district boundaries), in addition to the relocated and reconstructed log cabin mentioned above. Two noncontributing structures are the modern highway bridge carrying Wrightsboro Road over Middle Creek and a jerryrigged modern bridge carrying occasional all-terrain-vehicle traffic on Quaker Road over Middle Creek (recently washed out, leaving only concrete abutments and two steel beams). Five surveyed archaeological sites are deemed noncontributing, two because of disturbance, two because of the relatively paucity of significant artifacts, and one because it post-dates the district's period of significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Wrightsboro Historic District lies in the gently rolling hills of the southern Piedmont physiographic zone called the Washington Slope District. It is characterized by gently rolling ridges, descending gradually from about 238 meters (700 feet) above mean sea level on the northern edge to 170 meters (500 feet) above mean sea level on the south. Streams occupy broad, shallow valleys with long, gentle side slopes separated by broad, rounded divides. Relief throughout the area is 17 meters (50 feet) to 34 meters (100 feet). The southern boundary, known as the Fall Line, follows the geological contact between the metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont and the sands of the Coastal Plain physiographic zone. A prominent ridge, known historically as "Rocky Mountain," rises in the extreme southeastern corner of the historic district.

The historic district is comprised of upland ridges dissected by low-ranking seasonal and permanent streams. Two streams cross the historic district. Middle Creek flows northeasterly across the

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southern portion of the district and then more northerly along its eastern boundary. With a well-developed, active floodplain, it drains into the Savannah River. A tributary of Middle Creek, Tanyard Branch crosses the district's northern portion, intersecting Middle Creek east of the historic district.

Geologic formations underlying McDuffie County are composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks. The igneous components are extrusives of undifferentiated granites and granite/granite gneisses. Metamorphic components are graphitic schists and amphibolite/biotitic gneiss/quartz gneiss schists.

Two major soil associations are present. One is generally characterized as being alluvial while the other comprises the upland slopes and flats. Soils range from level, poorly drained silts, sandy clays, and loams on the floodplains to well-drained upland deposits of sandy loams or clayey loams.

Tree cover is typical of Eastern Deciduous Forest where associations of oaks and hickories represent climax and near-climax growth. The wetter north and east facing slopes and valleys support species of beech, yellow poplar, and maple. The dryer south and west slopes and ridges support sourwood, black cherry, and pine. Stream and river banks as well as floodplains are covered by alluvial hardwood species of river birch, sycamore, and sweetgum.

McDuffie County's climate typifies the southern Piedmont. Summers are long and hot and winters are mild. Maximum daily temperatures range on average from 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. The frost-free season begins in mid-March and lasts until mid-November. Average annual rainfall varies between 47 to 49 inches. March and July are the wettest; October and November are the driest. Snowfall is light and usually melts by the end of the day.

FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1981 Archaeological Survey

Prior to 1981, Wrightsboro had received no known or recorded archeological attention. As part of an attempt to define the boundaries and locate sites which may have been associated with the historic town of Wrightsboro, the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation commissioned an archeological survey to be conducted by Soil Systems, Inc., under the direction of Pat Garrow, Principal Investigator. A total of 336 acres was surveyed, including the 191 acres of the original town plan along with contiguous acreage (Maps 3 & 4). The survey did not encompass the whole of the original 672 acres (currently calculated as 654 acres) set aside and subsequently surveyed for a

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town but did include the whole of that part that was laid out in lots, streets and squares. Ten archaeological sites, 19 structural sites, and 23 isolated finds were identified.

The methods and techniques of the 1981 survey consisted of laying out north-south transects spaced 200 feet apart and conducting shovel tests at 50 foot intervals along these transects within the boundaries of the town and at 100 foot intervals in the bordering areas (Map 4). Testing also was conducted around visible structural remains and other obvious features off the transects. Since vegetation was generally dense, obscuring visual inspection of the ground, extensive use of subsurface survey techniques was required. The primary technique was a form of shovel testing involving the removal of vegetation and forest litter from an area of approximately one foot in diameter, followed by the removal of soil in one- or two-inch horizontal increments until undisturbed subsoil was encountered. Two shovel tests spaced 20 feet apart were conducted at each shovel-test station designated on a transect (50 feet apart within the boundaries of the town proper, 100 feet apart in the former commons area). Approximately 1350 shovel-test stations were established during the survey.

Following the completion of the survey, three sites were chosen for more intensive testing: Site 1 (Moore's GSU MF 1), an early house site; Structure 5 (Moore's GSU MF 15), a general store site; and Structure 9 (Moore's GSU MF 18), the reported site of a Revolutionary War-era fort. Two three-foot by three-foot test units were excavated at each of these. The tests further defined the nature and significance of each site. As a result of Garrow's investigation, 17 sites were assessed as eligible for the National Register. Also, Garrow concluded that the area surveyed (Map 4) appeared to meet the National Register criteria as a historic district.

Garrow reported his findings in 1981.

Subsequent Archeological Investigations

In 1983, Dr. Sue M. Moore of Georgia Southern University became involved in archeological investigations at Wrightsboro. Her work included further testing and excavating at selected sites, some previously surveyed by Garrow, others newly identified, with one exception within Garrow's proposed historic district (the one exception is a mill site on Maddox Creek in an isolated location two miles east of the historic district). To date, eight sites within the proposed district have been examined by Moore. Most testing has focused on the definition of site boundaries and temporal placement. Extensive excavations have been carried out at one site, GSU MF 15, the Hunt General Store. Moore reported on the results of her archaeology in 1991.

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Surveys of Historic Buildings, Structures, and Landscape Features

Extant historic buildings and structures in Wrightsboro were examined during the archeological investigations conducted by Pat Garrow (1981) and Sue Moore (1991). Further field survey of historic buildings and structures was conducted by Anne Floyd, historic preservation planner at the Central Savannah River Regional Development Center in Augusta, Georgia, between 1988 and 1991. Each extant building or structure in the proposed historic district was examined, analyzed, photographed, and sketch-mapped, and floor plans were drawn for the larger or more important examples. Dale Jaeger, a historic landscape specialist with the Jaeger-Pyburn consulting firm in Gainesville, Georgia, carried out a historic landscape survey and assessment of the area in 1990-1991 which identified significant natural and cultural landscape features. Bill Moffat, a historian and historic preservation consultant in Athens, Georgia, re-examined all the historic buildings, structures, and landscape features in the district as well as all the historical documentation compiled to date in 1991 while compiling an overview of the history and development of Wrightsboro. Dorothy "Dot" Jones, local historian and then-tourism director for the Thomson McDuffie Tourism Bureau, provided extensive historical documentation and oversight.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIELD-IDENTIFIED CONTRIBUTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND PLAN FEATURES

The following descriptions are summaries of significant or contributing resources in the Wrightsboro Historic District derived from Garrow's and Moore's archaeological reports, Floyd's architectural surveys, and Jaeger's landscape survey. They are not intended to be detailed site reports but simply short descriptions of the important facts, features, and observations. Resources are numbered using Moore's Georgia Southern University nomenclature, with Garrow's original site/structure numbers in parentheses, combined with the historic or descriptive names of the resources where appropriate. Georgia Historic Resources survey numbers for field-identified historic buildings and structures, where assigned, appear in parentheses below the underlined resource name.

GSU MF 1 (Site 1/Structure 8): The Kenny Palmer House Site

This site is located near the eastern boundary of the Wrightsboro Historic District, in the vicinity of lot 10, where the Wrightsboro plateau drops down to Middle Creek (Map 6). It contains prehistoric as well as historic components. Because of their proximity, the two components have been combined into a single site for reporting purposes (Maps 5, 6, 7 & 8) (Photographs 1 & 2).

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A light scatter of lithic material and a Dalton point indicated the presence of a prehistoric component at this site. If the Dalton point is taken as an indicator, then the time period of the prehistoric component is Early Archaic. The limited quantity of material suggests that this prehistoric component does not represent a significant occupation of the site.

In addition to the prehistoric materials, Garrow reported archaeological evidence of a former historic structure nearby which he labeled Structure 8 (Map 8). The historic component is a substantial one and has some of the earliest historic materials within the town boundaries. The remains of stone and brick foundations are visible on the site and are indicated on a map in Garrow's 1981 report. An informant interviewed by Moore in 1984 reported that this was a two-story structure with a porch on the front and two shed rooms on the rear. One of the shed rooms was a kitchen and one a bedroom. The house stood until approximately 1940.

There is historical evidence of a house on lot 10 as early as 1835 when this lot was sold as part of the estate of Joseph Barnes. Lots 3, 10, and "D" were sold as the place where "Joseph Barnes lived." Whether this structure is the Barnes house is not clear; however, the archeological evidence supports the time period and domestic use of the structure.

Because of the early nature of the historic materials at this site, it is a particularly significant component of the proposed district. It has the potential to yield valuable evidence about the early habitation of the town. This early period of occupation is not well represented in other areas of the district, primarily because of later occupation of sites.

GSU MF 2 (Site 2): Artifact Scatters

This site is located south of the town lot boundaries but within that part of the town historically designated as commons, just east of Quaker Road (Map 5).

The site measures 150 feet north-south by 100 feet east-west. It covers an area of approximately 0.27 acre. Recovered materials include lithic debitage and a single Morrow Mountain point. The density of prehistoric artifacts was extremely low indicating very little occupation at this site. The Morrow Mountain point suggest occupation during the Middle Archaic period. There also were a small number of historic artifacts, all very late (post-1870). Two whiteware sherds and seven glass fragments were the extent of this occupation.

Because of the paucity of artifacts from both the prehistoric and historic period, Garrow recommended no further work at this site. Moore has done nothing further; however, she recommends that this site be considered contributing to the district as it is within the boundaries

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encompassed by the town commons and might yield further information through intensive testing about the nature of development in this poorly documented part of the town.

GSU MF 3 (Site 3/Structure 15): The Williams House/Boys' Dormitory Site

This multi-component site is located on high ground near the northern boundary of the town lots just west of Fish Dam Ford Road (Map 5).

Garrow's 1981 survey located a light artifact scatter in the general vicinity of lot 108. The scatter consists of lithic debitage and two projectile points, one Morrow Mountain and one Guilford point. Both types are Middle Archaic in time. Because of the scarcity of prehistoric artifacts (nine), the prehistoric component of this site is evaluated as not significant in the context of this nomination.

In addition to the prehistoric component, the ruins of a structure indicate historic occupation of the site (Map 8). Garrow's report noted that a 1908 photograph of a structure at this location showed that it was a two-storied, raised, wood-framed house, measuring approximately 40 by 40 feet. According to oral histories collected by Garrow, the house was occupied by the Williams family during the late 1800s and early 1900s, and it was destroyed sometime after 1975. Other oral history reported by Floyd indicates that this house may have been used as the boys' dormitory for the Wrightsboro Academy and was demolished in 1915. While Garrow suggests that the Williams House was built by that family in the late 1800's, both the archaeological data and oral history suggest an earlier date for this structure.

Informants suggest that this structure was older than the Hawes House (GSU MF 12), which was built in the 1830s. Archaeological testing by both Moore and Garrow turned up fragments of early historic ceramics (pearlware). Particularly notable in the testing by Moore was a lack of wire wound nails; all nails were square-cut. Any structure built after 1880 should have at least some wire nails. It seems likely that this structure was constructed much earlier than Garrow suggested, probably some time between 1800 and 1830.

Mapping of this structural site by Moore indicates a former house, measuring 34 by 33 feet, with two chimneys, one brick and one stone (1991). Stone and bricks were noted around the foundation. Particularly notable were the ornamental plants which outlined a front walkway and possible flower beds in a front yard area. A well was located approximately 90 feet from the rear of the house.

Because of the possible early nature of this site and its relatively good state of archeological preservation, this is a particularly significant component of the historic district. Further testing should

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yield valuable data concerning 19th century domestic life in Wrightsboro and could answer the question as to exactly when the house was built and whether it ever had been used as a dormitory.

GSU MF 4 (Site 4): Historic Artifact Scatter

This site is located approximately 200 feet north of Wrightsboro Road and 1000 feet west of Middle Creek (Map 8). It is also just east of the Hunt Cotton Gin Site (GSU MF 19). All five artifacts recovered were late historic in time. They consisted of one whiteware sherd, several glass fragments, and a metal hoe blade. Because of the paucity and lateness of the material, Garrow suggests no further work. Moore, however, suggests that testing be extended into this area if any archaeology is conducted at the cotton gin site. Located in an area of fairly intense commercial activity during the 19th and 20th centuries, it might yield additional information on activities associated with the cotton gin. Therefore, this site is included as a contributing resource in the historic district.

GSU MF 7 (Site 7): Dump Site

This site is located 1485 feet north of Wrightsboro Road and 1000 feet west of Fish Dam Ford Road, overlooking Tanyard Branch (Map 8). It appears to be a mid-20th-century dump. Because of its recent age, Garrow recommends no further work. Moore recommends including the site as a component of the historic district, arguing that it represents the terminal period of occupation of the town and artifacts occur at a much higher frequency than at other sites of comparable age in the area. The site also might contain more recently discarded items dating from earlier periods in the town's history. Therefore, the site is considered contributing for its potential to yield information.

GSU MF 11 (Structure 1): Hunt-McCorkle House

(Georgia Historic Resource Survey No. MF-022)

The Hunt-McCorkle House is located on the north side of Wrightsboro Road just east of its intersection with Fish Dam Ford Road, at the geographic center of the town proper (Map 6).

The Hunt-McCorkle House consists of an original 19th-century house, a turn-of-the-century addition, and a connector between the two (Photograph 5). The original house (the western portion of the present house) was built in the 19th century, possibly early in the century according to oral histories collected by Garrow (1981), although Floyd suggests a later 19th-century construction date. The

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original house is one-and-one-half stories high and rectangular in plan with a side-gabled roof and one exterior end brick chimney. It is built of wood-frame construction, presumably using a heavy mortised-and-tenoned framing system. Its front facade features a slightly offset central doorway flanked by single windows under a shed-roofed porch. Wood weatherboards have been covered with asbestos siding. On the interior, the original house features a variant hall-parlor arrangement with a stairway forming the divider between the two rooms. One local informant suggests that the house originally was two stories high, with the second floor having been removed prior to 1908, but this has not been confirmed. The turn-of-the-century addition to the house, located off the east end of the main house, is a one-story wood-framed structure with an end-gabled roof and an exterior brick-and-stone chimney. It too has been sided with asbestos shingles. The addition rests on unusual whole-log foundations. The addition is connected to the original house by a small "hyphen" connector or breezeway, date uncertain, also resting on whole-log foundations which suggest it may be contemporary with the larger addition.

To the east of the house is the Hunt Cotton Gin Site (GSU MF 19). Beyond it is a small, gable-roofed, wood-framed barn or shed. Further east is a small terraced site, possibly the site of another former outbuilding or house, lined along the south and east sides with a cedar hedgerow. To the rear is the Historic Artifact Scatter Site (GSU MF 4).

No archeological testing has been conducted immediately around this house. This site is a very significant part of the district for containing one of the earlier standing structures in the district. It almost certainly will yield valuable archeological information as well because of its continuous historic occupation and relatively undisturbed grounds.

GSU MF 12 (Structure 2): Hawes-Hall House and Farm

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. MF-020)

The Hawes-Hall House is located 50 feet north of Wrightsboro Road and 700 feet west of Fish Dam Ford Road, in the vicinity of lots 92 and 102 near the geographical center of the historic district (Map 6). Behind (to the north of) the house is a complex of historic agricultural outbuildings.

The Hawes-Hall House is a one-story (with habitable attic), wood-framed house with a side-gabled roof and three exterior end chimneys (one now "interior" due to the later addition of a bathroom on this end of the house) (Photograph 7). It is built with a heavy pit-sawn mortised-and-tenoned wood frame on a continuous stone perimeter foundation and interior stone piers. Original wood weatherboards have been covered with asbestos siding. The south or front facade features an offset front door flanked by two nine-over-nine windows to the right and one to the left under a full-width,

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shed-roofed porch. A small bathroom and porch addition extends from the east end of the house. Rear shed rooms and later porch and kitchen additions extend from the rear of the house. On the interior, the house features a hall-parlor arrangement in front, with a staircase to the attic separating the two unequal-sized front rooms. To the rear are two smaller rooms separated by a wide hall. Behind these are more recent kitchen and rear porch additions. Interior rooms are finished with circular-sawn tongue-and-groove pine boards nailed with cut nails; one wallboard is 15 inches wide. Doors are paneled in a traditional "Cross and Bible" pattern. Oral histories collected by Garrow (1981) as well as building materials and construction techniques suggest that this house was built during the first half of the 19th century.

To the immediate side (east) and rear (north) of the house are several historic outbuildings including a gabled smokehouse with board-and-batten siding, a two-seat privy, and a shed-roofed chicken coop. Also in this vicinity are a historic well and a nonhistoric pumphouse. To the immediate west of the house is a small nonhistoric garage. Local informants recall a well in the front yard of the house, but no evidence can be seen; a recent road-widening project revealed the presence of a well directly across the road from the house. Behind the house, to the north, are additional historic agricultural outbuildings including a gable-roofed, wood-framed stable, a wood wagon barn, and a large but partially collapsed horse and wagon barn, along with a nonhistoric shed-roofed seedhouse. All these outbuildings are arranged in an informal but functional and well-ordered "landscape of work." Other historic landscape features include large cedar and shade trees in the front yard of the house, a row of cedar trees north of the horse and wagon barn, and the remnants of a former cotton field.

To the north of this property, on a rise of ground, is the Williams House Site/Boys' Dormitory (GSU MF 3). To the west is the Hawes General Store (GSU MF 24).

No archaeology has been conducted around the house or its outbuildings, but the site is clearly a significant component of the proposed historic district. Almost certainly, the continuously occupied but relatively undisturbed grounds around these buildings have the potential to yield valuable archaeological information about 19th-century domestic life and agricultural activities associated with the property and its association with the nearby Hawes General Store. In particular, archaeology could yield information about how the outdoor spaces between the numerous historic structures on the property were used for domestic and agricultural activities.

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GSU MF 13 (Structure 3): Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey Nos. MF-016, MF-017)

The Wrightsboro Church is located just west of the geographic center of the historic district, 60 feet south of Wrightsboro Road (Map 7), in an area historically designated as the church lot (Map 1). Property associated with the church may have extended into the surrounding lots, particularly numbers 123, 124, and 125. The property includes a standing church building and a cemetery (Photographs 10 & 11). Historical documentation indicates that the extant church building was constructed between 1809 and 1812; this date of construction is corroborated by the church's building materials and construction methods.

The Wrightsboro Church is a simple, vernacular, wood-framed building, one story high, with a rectangular plan, front-gabled roof, and recessed front porch (Photograph 10). It sits on historic stone piers and is sheathed with horizontal wood weatherboards. The front porch with its wood columns, floor, and steps is a recent reconstruction in kind of an earlier porch. The front (north) facade features two two-door entrances. Each side of the building has five 16-over-16 clear-glass windows. The roof is standing-seam metal and features modest boxed cornice returns. On the rear wall are two doorways and a centered window. The interior of the church is one open space (Photographs 12 & 13). Floors, walls, and ceilings are finished with hand-planed tongue-and-groove pine boards. Minimal moldings surround windows and doorways. The pews are original to the building.

The church stands on a rise of ground just south of Wrightsboro Road. It is the second church at this location; the first, built in 1799, was destroyed by fire just one decade later. Oral histories suggest that the original Quaker settlers may have built their meeting house in the mid-1770s on this site as well; however, recent archaeological investigations have documented the location of an early Quaker meeting house on a hillside to the east of Middle Creek (GSU MF 31) (Moore, 1991).

South and west of the church is the cemetery (Photograph 11). It contains approximately 300 marked and unmarked burials dating from 1800 to 1978 with the majority from the period 1850-1920. A variety of carved stone markers (flat, upright slabs) and monuments highlight the 104 marked graves. Most are in the open, although a few are enclosed with stone walls or cast-iron or wire fences. One iron fence is attributed to the Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio (Jaeger, 1991). The landscaping in the cemetery is open and informal with a number of mature shade trees and cedar trees.

As part of the archeological investigations conducted by Moore (1991), the cemetery has been completely mapped and documented. Three hundred possible grave sites were mapped, 104 of

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which have carved stone markers. The other graves were represented primarily by depressions or fieldstones. The earliest marked burial in the cemetery is for Theodosus E. White who died October 1, 1800. The last burial was in 1978. Most of the marked burials date between 1850 and 1920. Burials marked by fieldstones may include the oldest in the cemetery. Because of religious prohibitions, Quakers were not allowed to use carved stone markers on their burials. It is possible that these fieldstones are markers for the early Quaker inhabitants of Wrightsboro. Since this lot was designated as the church lot on the original town plan laid out for Wrightsboro in 1770, it seems likely that the cemetery was in use from that time on. There was almost certainly a church on this site prior to the erection of the current church.

Between the cemetery and Wrightsboro Road stands a recently erected marker for the Bartram Trail. It was erected by the Bartram Trail Society with the cooperation of the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation. Although the exact location of the trail is not known for sure, it is certain that William Bartram visited Wrightsboro in 1773 when he wrote a brief description of the community at that time.

This property represents a major component of the historic district. For obvious reasons, no archeological testing or excavations have taken place in the cemetery. Testing around the church structure might yield information about the previous structure(s) on the site and whether one might have been a Quaker meeting house.

GSU MF 14 (Structure 4): "Old" Bryant Hunt House and House Site

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. MF-021)

The Bryant Hunt House is located 560 feet south of Wrightsboro Road, just west of Quaker Road, in the vicinity of lots 88 and/or 98 (Map 8). The date of construction is unclear, but oral histories collected by Garrow (1981) suggest that it was constructed about 1900. Also suggested was that this house replaced an earlier one on the site.

The Bryant Hunt House is an unusual L-shaped, one-story, gable-roofed, wood-framed house sheathed with vertical board-and-batten siding. The L-shaped configuration of the house appears to be a variant of the common gabled-ell vernacular house type, although the ell may be a later addition. Board-and-batten siding is relatively rare in Georgia. The house has been abandoned since the Depression and access to the interior is not possible.

The Bryant Hunt House stands on a rise of ground and appears to be aligned with the historic although no-longer-evident street pattern of early Wrightsboro. Historic landscaping includes an

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ancient specimen-sized gnarled mulberry tree. According to Jaeger (1991), early Wrightsboro residents attempted to develop a silk industry by growing mulberry trees as habitat for silkworms. The industry was not successful. This old mulberry tree may be a remnant of that failed industry.

Southwest of the house is one historic outbuilding, possibly a single-pen cabin. It is one story high, rectangular in plan, with a gabled roof. The exterior is sided with horizontal wood weatherboards. A door is centered on one side, two small windows are on the other, and a single small window is on each end wall. The chimney has collapsed or been removed. Original forged metal hardware including strap hinges remains. Moore's examination of this outbuilding suggests that it is considerably older than the house, perhaps as early as the first quarter of the 19th century. Garrow's recovery of early historic ceramics, including a piece of black basalt ware, supports an early occupation of the site. The later occupation is also represented by numerous artifacts of the 1870-1930 period. The house has been unoccupied since the early 1930s.

No additional archeological work has been conducted at this site since Garrow's survey (1981). This site represents a very important component of the historic district in that it has both an early and late historic occupation. It is also in relatively good condition in terms of minimal ground disturbance and should yield valuable archeological information about Wrightsboro's inhabitants and how they and their town changed over time.

GSU MF 15 (Structure 5): Hunt General Store Site

This historic archaeological site is located 20 feet south of Wrightsboro Road, approximately 400 feet east of its intersection with Quaker Road, and almost directly across Wrightsboro Road from the Hunt Cotton Gin Site (GSU MF 19) (Map 7). Historical documentation as well as the archaeological record indicate that this was the site of a general store.

This site is represented by stone wall ruins in a thick grove of trees (Photograph 4). Documentary evidence indicates that there was a store and/or tavern on this site at least by 1822 and maybe even earlier. The store passed through a number of owners during the 19th century and to the Hunt family in the early 1900s. In 1935 it burned, an event confirmed by oral history and archaeology.

Preliminary testing by Garrow (1981) indicated the presence of structural fieldstone perimeter walls, 25 feet by 45 feet, interior foundation stones, and a chimney base in the rear (south) wall. Garrow also reported late-19th-century and early 20th-century artifacts. Subsequent excavations by Moore in 1988 focused on defining architectural features. Of particular interest were the store's front where almost no remains were visible and the sides and rear where remains were abundant.

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During the period of fieldwork, two photographs showing the store in the early 1900's were located. One was taken from the rear and the other from the front. It appears that the store was two-storied at the rear, but only one story on the front or street side. The basement level was used for storage and perhaps the production of alcohol at times. (Judging from the debris deposits, when the proprietors cleaned the basement, they apparently threw much of the debris out of the doors and windows on the back and sides of the building.) Commercial activities took place primarily on the main floor. Informants noted that a variety of goods were sold here as would be expected in the typical 19th-century rural store. Numerous clothing artifacts such as rivets, overall clasps, and snaps were recovered. By far the largest numbers of artifacts were glass bottles and fragments along with ceramics including pearlware and whiteware. Most of the glass on the store's front and interior indicated burning, almost certainly a result of the 1935 fire. That which had been thrown outside of the basement was unburned. The heaviest concentrations of glass from archaeological excavations came from a unit placed under a window on the west side of the building; from a one-by-two meter unit opened to a depth of less than 20 centimeters, two hundred whole or partial bottles were recovered; most were patent medicine bottles dating from 1880-1920.

Excavation units at the rear of the store yielded artifacts not only from the more recent occupation but also from earlier tenures. Several pieces of hand-painted pearlware and transfer-printed pearlware were recovered. All were found underneath what appeared to be a wall from the rear part of the building. Several boards from the building's first floor had been preserved in the clay strata of this unit.

This site is significant to the historic district as a source of information about the commercial activity of Wrightsboro; it is one of two documented commercial resources in the district. With an occupation span from the 1820s to 1935, it provides an excellent opportunity to examine changes that took place in the commercial economics of the community during its crossroads-community era. It has very good preservation and there is evidence of additional features surrounding the building. Also, it makes an excellent complex with the various Hunt houses, cotton gin, and blacksmith shop nearby (GSU MF 14, 16, 19, & 21).

GSU MF 16 (Structure 6): Scott-Hunt House Site

Located 295 feet south of Wrightsboro Road and just east of Quaker Road, the Scott-Hunt House Site is in the area of lots 65 and 66 (Map 7).

At the time of Garrow's survey the house was still standing (1981). Shortly afterwards, it burned, leaving only the foundations. The house was a T-shaped, two-story, raised wood-frame structure,

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measuring 50 feet east-west by 90 feet north-south. It was in poor condition and had not been occupied since the mid-20th century.

Oral histories collected by Garrow indicated that the house was occupied by the Scott family from the mid-1800s until the late 1800s and by the Hunt family from that time until the mid-1900s.

Garrow's testing yielded many post-1870 artifacts but few from any earlier periods (1981). Additional archaeology may reveal evidence of the early occupation, or it may suggest a later date of initial occupation. Although the structure is no longer intact, the archeological potential of this site is significant. It has the potential to yield data on the post-1870 occupation of Wrightsboro and possibly earlier habitation on the site, and it may be able to reveal a more precise construction date for the house. Having been unoccupied since the mid-20th century, the site also appears to be relatively undisturbed.

Jaeger (1991) reported a large decaying mulberry tree stump at the site. She suggests that this may be a remnant of the failed attempt to develop the silk industry in early Wrightsboro (see discussion under the Bryant Hunt House and House Site, GSU MF 14).

GSU MF 17 (Structure 7): Girl's Dormitory ("New" Bryant Hunt House)

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. MF-015)

The Girl's Dormitory is located 460 feet south of Wrightsboro Road, very near the western boundary line of the town lot area, and just southwest of the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13) (Map 7). Oral histories and documentary sources indicate that this building was constructed in the 1820s, although possibly later in the 1840s, and used as a girl's academy associated with the Wrightsboro Academy. It subsequently was used as a residence, most recently by the Bryant Hunt family.

The Girls' Dormitory resembles an early 19th-century I-house (Photograph 14). It is a two-story, wood-framed structure with a long, narrow, rectangular plan, a side-gabled roof, and two exterior end chimneys. A one-story half-hipped porch runs across most of the front (north) facade and east side. At the rear of the building is a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed range of rooms. Windows and doors on the front facade are asymmetrically arranged; on the ground floor, an off-centered front doorway is flanked by two windows to the left and three to the right, while on the second floor there are five almost-equally-spaced windows. Windows contain nine-over-six sash. Original wood weatherboard siding has been covered with asbestos shingles. On the interior, the building is arranged in a variant of the hall-parlor plan, with two unequal-sized rooms in front, separated by an enclosed dogleg

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stairway and added closet, and three equal-sized rooms to the rear, under the shed roof. The upstairs consists of three equal-sized rooms, possibly a later subdivision of an original large open space.

The dormitory house is situated on an east-west axis corresponding to the street pattern of the original Wrightsboro town plan. To the southwest are two outbuildings. The carriage house is a small, one-story, gable-roofed wood structure with open shed-roofed flanking wings. It is at least partially sheathed with vertical wood siding. The barn is a two-story, gable-roofed, wood-framed structure, partially earth-banked. It is sheathed with horizontal wood weatherboards. Both outbuildings appear to be historic, although it is uncertain whether either is historically associated with the dormitory era of the main building.

Archaeological testing was limited at this site and very few early historic materials were recovered. It is possible that additional archaeology might turn up evidence of the earlier occupation of the structure. The structure and any associated archeological remains are certainly an important part of the district, being significant both in the time period represented as well as in the early usage of the site as an educational institution. While the site is inaccessible presently to archeological investigations, it appears to have the potential to yield information about the 1820-1870 period of occupation of Wrightsboro, and about the community's educational institutions in particular, adding to its significance.

GSU MF 18 (Structure 9): The Fort Site/The Williams House Site

This site is located approximately 400 feet south of Wrightsboro Road and an equivalent distance east of Quaker Road, in the general location of lot 45 or 46, at the eastern edge of the Wrightsboro community plateau overlooking Middle Creek (Map 8).

According to Garrow (1981), two foundations are evident, a house pad and a stone foundation. The latter is described by local informants as "the fort." A well is also present. In addition to the structural remains, ornamental plantings are evident. The most notable of these are several large Osage orange trees (Bois d'Arc, Maclura pomifera). Jaeger (1991) reports these historic features as well as an exceptionally large crape myrtle, red cedars, and a specimen-sized pecan tree (Jaeger 1991).

Garrow tested this site in an attempt to determine if the stone "fort" might prove to be part of the colonial fort supposedly built in Wrightsboro. No archeological evidence was found to support the site's use in any military activity. There was evidence, however, to indicate that this site had been used as a house (the house pad) and detached kitchen or smokehouse (the stone foundation). Oral

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histories and archeological data suggest a late-19th-century construction date and abandonment by the early 20th century. The house was associated by local informants to the Williams family.

This site is a significant part of the district nomination. While it may not be the location of Wrightsboro's colonial fort, and has yielded through negative findings apparent confirmation of this, it is a well-preserved example of 19th- and 20th-century domestic occupation in the town. Its landscaping is unusual and better preserved than at the other sites. The architectural remains of the detached kitchen ("fort") are unique among the known sites.

GSU MF 19 (Structure 10): The Hunt Cotton Gin Site

The Hunt Cotton Gin Site is located approximately 30 feet north of Wrightsboro Road, 200 feet east of the Hunt-McCorkle House (GSU MF 11), and almost directly across Wrightsboro Road from the Hunt General Store Site (GSU MF 15) (Map 8) (Photograph 5).

Architectural remains include foundation piers and scattered building parts. Artifacts recovered included whiteware sherds, late glass fragments, and heavy machine parts.

Garrow's work indicated that this was the remains of a cotton gin built in the early 20th century by the Hunt family and run by Grover McCorkle (1981). A photograph taken of the area in the early 1900s shows the gin with a very tall stack which indicates that it was steam powered. Garrow reported that the gin burned in 1920 and that the site was not significant.

Moore (1991) re-examined this site and suggested that it is especially significant within the context of the Wrightsboro historic district as a commercial-industrial complex including the nearby Hunt General Store Site (GSU MF 15) and the Hunt Blacksmith Shop Site (GSU MF 20).

GSU MF 20 (Structure 11): Hunt Blacksmith Shop Site

This site is located just south of Wrightsboro Road, almost directly across from its intersection with Fish Dam Ford Road, and approximately 250 east of Quaker Road (Map 8). It is approximately 100 feet west of the Hunt General Store (GSU MF 15).

The Hunt Blacksmith Shop Site consists of the foundations of a possible forge area with numerous machine and tool parts. It seems to have been occupied in the early part of the 20th century.

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At the time of Garrow's survey, the site had been disturbed by heavy equipment (1981). As a result of the recent widening of Wrightsboro Road, the site has been partially covered by road fill. A visual inspection during the road widening indicated that part of the foundations were still intact beneath this fill. Since these appear to be relatively undisturbed, just covered, Moore (1991) believes that this site still contributes to the archaeological potential of the historic district. As a part of the Hunt commercial complex including the general store (GSU MF 15) and cotton gin (GSU MF 19), and as the district's only known blacksmith shop, it is especially significant.

GSU MF 21 (Structure 12): Hunt Family House Ruins

This site contains the ruins of a domestic structure located roughly 400 feet south of Wrightsboro Road and east of Quaker Road between the Scott-Hunt House Site (GSU MF 16) and The Fort Site-The Williams House Site (GSU MF 18) (Map 8).

Garrow's work revealed that the house was a raised L-shaped house, possibly an example of the gable-ell type of vernacular house, measuring 50 feet east-west by 35 feet north-south. It was in a collapsed state when encountered by Garrow (1981).

Oral histories suggest that this structure was built in the early 1900s for two unmarried members of the Hunt family. Archaeological evidence supports this temporal placement (Garrow 1981).

As part of the residential complex of early 20th-century Wrightsboro, the Hunt Family House Ruins is a significant archaeological component. It also forms part of the Hunt commercial-domestic complex in the vicinity. For these reasons, Moore recommends that this structural ruin be included as a contributing site in the historic district (1991).

GSU MF 22 (Structure 13): Lloyd Williams House

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. not assigned)

The Lloyd Williams House is situated just south of Wrightsboro Road, 265 feet west of Quaker Road (Map 8) (Photograph 6).

The house is a one-story, wood-framed, L-shaped house raised on brick piers. It measures 45 feet east-west by 40 feet north-south. It features a canted or double-sloped end-gabled roof. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood weatherboards. There is evidence of one exterior end chimney. The house is still standing, and structurally intact, although it is in serious disrepair

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and unsafe to enter. The immediate grounds are heavily overgrown with underbrush and thorn bushes, making access to the house very difficult, and in some seasons the house hardly can be seen from the road. The house sits on a high bank above Wrightsboro Road; some of the house's front yard was removed during the recent road widening, leaving a steep cut, but daffodils and other perennials still outline the historic front walk.

Oral histories indicate that the house was constructed in the late 1800s by the Williams family. Local informants report that it has not been occupied since the early 20th century when the Lloyd Williams family lived there.

Although seriously deteriorated and perched precariously on the embankment above Wrightsboro Road, the house retains its essential architectural integrity as well as its integrity of location. It helps form the cluster of historic buildings in the center of the historic 19th-century crossroads community of Wrightsboro.

GSU MF 23 (Structure 14): Cabin Site

Historic archaeological site GSU MF 23 is located approximately 1200 feet south of Wrightsboro Road and just east of Quaker Road (Map 8). This location puts it just outside the historic "town proper." It is one of a very few historic archaeological sites investigated in the former commons area of the town.

This site contains the remains of what appears to have been a raised wood-frame structure measuring 30 feet square. During Garrow's 1981 survey, it was noted that the structure had probably burned in the last twenty years. The foundation piers, a chimney, charred wood, and tin roofing materials are the remaining indicators of this building.

There is no historical documentation on this house site, and there is no mention of this site in any of the local oral histories. The artifacts recovered would suggest that it was occupied in the late 1800s and early 1900s. While additional research is needed, Moore (1991) recommends that this site be included as a contributing site in the historic district as part of its 19th-20th century domestic complex. As a very small house, it represents one end of the spectrum of historic residential buildings in Wrightsboro. Right now, the archaeological record is the only potential source of further information about this former historic building.

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GSU MF 24 (Structure 16): Hawes General Store

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. MF-019)

Hawes General Store is located just north of Wrightsboro Road about 200 feet west of the Hawes-Hall House (GSU MF 12) and almost directly across the road from the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13) (Photograph 8).

According to local informants, Hawes General Store was built in 1918 by John Hawes and operated by him until 1932 (Floyd, 1991). John Hawes also served as a Justice of the Peace. The building is a long, narrow, one-story, front-gabled structure with a narrow, full-length, shed-roofed wing along its east side. It is a wood-framed structure, built of dimensioned lumber, and sheathed with vertical board-and-batten siding on the front and sides and with horizontal wood weatherboarding on the rear. There is a single exterior end chimney centered on the rear (north) wall of the main structure and wooden plank doors on the front and west side. The interior is essentially open, with the space subdivided between the main building and the side wing. Original built-in wooden shelves line the west wall; a long wooden counter runs along the east side. A small voting booth is located in one rear corner.

Like most country stores, the Hawes Store sold all kinds of general merchandise, agricultural supplies, hardware and equipment, and groceries. The store served as a gathering place for people in the Wrightsboro community, and it served as a voting place for the Wrightsboro precinct. It is one of two documented historic country stores in the historic district, the other being the Hunt General Store, now reduced to an archaeological site (GSU MF 15).

No archeological work has been conducted around the structure, but future work might add information about the historic uses of this building. Its principal contribution to the historic district is as an excellent intact example of a community landmark structure in the crossroads community.

GSU MF 25 (Structure 17): Gardner Complex Site

The Gardner Complex Site is located roughly 500 feet north of Wrightsboro Road, approximately on the western boundary of the town-proper plan (Map 8). This puts it in the general vicinity of lot 128 (Maps 1 & 2).

Three foundations were located by Garrow's survey (1981). Each measured 35 feet square, leading him to suggest that they might all be outbuildings for a domestic structure which was not evident. Garrow noted that these structures were probably associated with the Gardner family and dated from

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the late 1800s or early 1900s (1981). Moore (1991) found little archeological information to corroborate this, but she recommended that this site be included as a contributing resource in the historic district. Further archeological work is needed to confirm its usage and associations.

GSU MF 26 (Structure 18): Tenant House

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. not assigned)

This building is located in the floodplain of an unnamed drainage and Tanyard Branch, some 1,320 feet north of Wrightsboro Road and west of the Dump Site (GSU MF 7), in the northwest corner of the archaeologically surveyed area of Wrightsboro (Map 8). This places it outside of the town lot boundary but in the area of the town commons. It is a raised, wood-frame, gable-roofed house measuring 10 feet east-west by 15 feet north-south.

No oral history or documentary data are available on this site, but as a result of his investigations, Garrow (1981) suggested that it was an early 20th-century tenant farmer's house.

It is one of the very few examples of such a small residential structure within the historic district, one of a few documented historic structures to have been built within the original common area of the town, and the only standing historic structure left in the commons area.

GSU MF 27 (Structure 19): Schoolhouse Site

This site is located outside the town lot boundaries on the west but within the town commons (Map 8). It is approximately 200 feet north of Wrightsboro Road.

The schoolhouse apparently was a raised, wood-frame structure, measuring 35 feet east-west by 25 feet north-south. A well was located to the west and two small wood frame structures to the northwest. Garrow indicated that the main structure had been recently demolished (1981).

Oral histories indicate that this building was a school which operated from the late 1800s through the 1920s. Little else is currently known about this school. The few archeological remains do not contradict this information. Because of its potential to yield information about educational activities in late-19th- and early 20th-century Wrightsboro, Moore recommends it for inclusion as a contributing site in the historic district (1991). It appears unique in its function at this time.

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GSU MF 31: Quaker Meeting House Site

The Quaker Meeting House Site is located just east of Middle Creek and just outside the proper town of Wrightsboro (Map 3). It is situated approximately 850 feet south of the road and 800 feet east of the creek on the westward-facing slope of a small hill. Historically in a cleared area, the site is now in the midst of a stand of young trees.

The site consists of the stone foundations of a structure and an area surrounding the foundations with a number of what may be fieldstone grave markers. There are also several grave-sized depressions inside the stone foundations (Photograph 17).

In 1988, Moore tested this site to determine its age, historical associations, and the nature of the depressions inside and around the foundations, and to ascertain its extent. A map of the site was also prepared at this time. Study of the architectural foundations indicated that along the east side there were two entrances to the structure; two sets of steps occur along this wall. Also, there appears to have been an entrance on the south side of the building; the steps along this wall are well preserved. In keeping with Quaker traditions, it was common to have two entrances to the meeting house, one for men and one for women; these foundation remains seem to fit this pattern. Testing inside the foundation walls yielded no evidence of burials; it seems likely that because of local legends, some people may have dug exploratory holes in this area, and the depressions are the result of this activity. It is possible that there are graves outside the foundations--historical documentation including the 1807 re-survey of Wrightsboro indicates the presence of a "Quaker burying ground" in this vicinity--but no archaeological testing was done to verify this. The very few artifacts recovered during the investigation included only two pieces of diagnostic ceramics, both creamware. The other artifacts were all non-diagnostic. Creamware is a ceramic which is common around 1770, which suggests that this is an early site within the Wrightsboro community.

All the archaeological evidence seems to point to this site being very early in Wrightsboro's history and quite likely associated with the earliest Quaker settlers. There also is some documentary evidence indicating that there was a meeting house tract in this area prior to or coincident with the original 1770 survey of the Wrightsboro town plan. Other historical documentation (Baker, 1980) indicates that the meeting house was built in 1774, four years after the town survey, to replace an earlier, temporary structure. In any case, it seems clear that this site dates from very early in Wrightsboro's history, and it appears likely that this is a Quaker meeting house site dating from the 1770s. Although it is geographically outside the planned Quaker town, by happenstance or intent, it contributes to the Wrightsboro Historic District as delineated for this National Register nomination because of its direct and vitally important associations with the Quaker settlement and its fundamental religious beliefs.

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GSU MF 32: Hattie's Clearing

This site was discovered during fieldwork in 1988 (Moore 1991). An area east of the Hunt Cotton Gin (GSU MF 19) had been cleared by logging and a surface survey was done of the site. Numerous pieces of 19th-century ceramics were collected.

This site appears to be in the area of lots "E", "I" and/or 30 (Map 7). No structural remains were evident in the cleared area, but all the debris seems to be domestic in nature. Subsequent collecting at this site has yielded large quantities of ceramics and a small quantity of glass. Almost all of the material is 19th-century in origin. From the fragmented nature of the artifacts, it seems likely that any structural remains may have been obliterated by later activities on the property, and features may have been destroyed by plowing since it is known that this area was in cotton as shown in at least one photograph taken in the early 20th century.

While this site is in a very poor state of preservation, Moore (1991) recommends its inclusion in the historic district. Within the town boundaries it is one of the few places with a marked concentration of early 19th-century ceramics.

GSU MF 38: Middle Creek Mill Site

The Middle Creek Mill Site is located south of the town proper, on Middle Creek, approximately 3000 feet south of Wrightsboro Road, 400 feet west of Quaker Road, near the southern boundary of the historic district (Map 3). Features include a mill race and the stone foundations for mill machinery (Photographs 15 & 16).

There is little documentary information about this site, but there is some suggestion of an 18th-century mill having been in this area. It is the closest documented milling location for the townspeople of Wrightsboro. Another early mill, archaeologically documented by Moore (GSU MF 29), is located two miles away to the east on Maddox Creek, well outside the Quaker town (although within the much-larger reserve), and too distant to include in the Wrightsboro Historic District.

Very little archaeology has been conducted at this site. The above-ground structural ruins have been examined, and photographs have been taken, but no mapping or archaeological testing has been done. Its chronology is not well understood. Because the site is relatively intact and appears to represent an excellent and very rare example of a mill in the Wrightsboro vicinity, and because so little archaeology has been done to date, the site appears to have a high potential for yielding useful information about the industrial history of Wrightsboro, possibly including its Quaker period. For this reason, it is included as a contributing site in the historic district.

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Historic and Cultural Landscape Features

The largest-scale historic landscape feature of the Wrightsboro Historic District is the siting of the community on the high ground between Middle Creek to the east and Hart Creek to the west (Photograph 1). This would become traditional practice in laying out new non-coastal and non-river communities throughout Georgia, especially in the post-Revolutionary War 18th century and the 19th-century, but in 1770 it was precedent-setting. A peninsula of high ground extending eastward from the ridge between Middle and Hart creeks formed the geographic setting for the community. This natural situation afforded early settlers high, dry ground upon which to build as well as a variety of uplands and bottomlands for agriculture and woodlots while assuring easy access to a supply of water for domestic and industrial purposes. It should be noted that the original town plan for Wrightsboro (Maps 1 & 2), although focused on this high ground, did not entirely conform to it, especially in its northern reaches where its gridiron pattern was imposed upon highly irregular and difficult-to-settle topography leading down to Tanyard Creek (Map 3). The pattern of actual settlement, as evidenced by the locations of buildings, structures, archaeological sites, landscape elements, and roads, appears to have followed the directives of the topography more than the dictates of the plan.

The siting of individual houses on their tracts of land tended to follow the same characteristic pattern on a smaller scale. This too gives the overall landscape character of the district a distinct historical quality. Houses and other domestic buildings generally were situated on the highest point of ground available; good examples are the Williams House Site (GSU MF 3), the Bryant Hunt House and House Site (GSU MF 14), and the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17) (Photograph 14). Tempering this locational practice was a similarly strong tradition of locating houses close to primary country roads, in particular the Wrightsboro Road; good local examples are the Kenny Palmer House Site (GSU MF 1), the Hunt-McCorkle House (GSU MF 11) (Photograph 5), the Hawes-Hall House (GSU MF 12) (Photograph 7), and the Lloyd Williams House (GSU MF 22) (Photograph 6).

Other important historic landscape elements in the historic district are traces of at least portions of three old country roads. Because these surviving traces tend to be off the current public highway system and on private lands, often in remote locations, access is difficult and mapping is approximate. Jaeger (1991) reported on traces of the Old Quaker Road, an older and different road than the current Quaker Road, which itself is historic. The Old Quaker Road is one of the oldest extant historic roads in the area. It is located south of the town proper, east of today's Quaker Road, running through the former common land to a ford across Middle Creek. Jaeger also reported a sandy shoals and the remains of a wooden bridge at the traditional ford site. The road and the surrounding land are owned by a timber company, and the road has been disturbed to some degree by heavy equipment. North of Wrightsboro Road, Jaeger (1991) reported the location of a road trace

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leading north for approximately 2000 feet from the center of the community to Fish Dam Ford on Tanyard Creek. The roadway is dirt, depressed in a low cut with steep earthen banks to either side, and relatively intact. Vehicular access is blocked by an earthen embankment at Wrightsboro Road. The location of this trace corresponds to the mapped location of the historic Middle Lane (Maps 1 & 2). The Quaker Road (Cody's Ford Road), leading south from Wrightsboro Road near the center of the community, is similar, although somewhat less intact; between Wrightsboro Road and Middle Creek, it is accessible by four-wheel-drive vehicles, and south of Middle Creek it is used by logging equipment. The most intact portion of the historic district is the 3000-foot stretch between Wrightsboro Road and Middle Creek. Here the trace consists of a narrow dirt road, graded, with shallow ditches on either side; for much its length, it is depressed below the surrounding land, probably as a result of years of grading and erosion, with steep dirt banks on either side.

Small-scale historic landscape features of individual properties and sites are described in the individual property and site descriptions, above; see the Hawes-Hall House and Farm (GSU MF 12), for example.

Historic Plan Features

Although Wrightsboro was a planned settlement, little survives of its plan features as they were originally mapped and surveyed in the late 18th century--if, indeed, they ever existed (Maps 1 & 2). For example, there is no physical evidence (structural or archaeological) of the three public squares shown in the original plan, nor is there much evidence of the gridiron street pattern, the checkerboard arrangement of town lots, or the unusual "circular street" around the perimeter of the town proper. There is no clear demarcation of the planned boundary between the town proper and the surrounding common land.

There are some signs of the original plan features in the historic district, however. A road trace leading north from Wrightsboro Road (Fish Dam Ford Road) appears to be the remnant of the historic Middle Lane leading north to Tanyard Creek, and the Quaker Road trace leading south may be another remnant of an early mapped street. The distribution pattern and orientation of houses and house sites reveals the original gridiron street plan; this is especially evident at the Kenny Palmer House Site (GSU MF 1), the Bryant Hunt House and House Site (GSU MF 14), and the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17), which appear to be situated in isolated locations but which are in fact aligned with the 18th-century town plan. The concentration of historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites in the center of the historic district reflects traditional clustering in the town proper; the absence of many identified sites in the former common land reflects the dispersed settlement pattern if not the actual maintenance of common land outside the town proper.

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NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND SITES

There are relatively few noncontributing buildings, structures, and sites in the Wrightsboro Historic District. The few noncontributing buildings and structures that do exist are generally small in scale and do not detract from the overall historic character and appearance of the district. The noncontributing archaeological sites--sites discovered during the archaeological investigations but found not to be significant within the context of this nomination--do not detract at all from the district but simply do not contribute anything in terms of their information potential.

In the following, the prefix "X" stands for "noncontributing." The numbers correspond to numbered locations on the district map.

X1--GSU MF 5 (Site 5)

This surveyed historic archaeological site along Quaker Road south of Wrightsboro Road was determined to have lost its integrity due to heavy ground disturbance, primarily from being washed out. It also lacks temporal depth.

X2--GSU MF 6 (Site 6)

This surveyed historic archaeological site along Quaker Road south of Wrightsboro Road was of small size and had been disturbed by highway-maintenance activities. It was judged not significant due to lack of content and loss of physical integrity.

X3--GSU MF 8 (Site 8)

This surveyed historic archaeological site just southwest of the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13) consisted of a very light scattering of whiteware, porcelain, stoneware, and metal artifacts. It was determined to be not significant due to the limited number, common type, and scattered distribution of the artifacts.

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X4--GSU MF 9 (Site 9)

This surveyed historic archaeological site south of Wrightsboro Road and west of Middle Creek consisted of a very light scattering of whiteware, porcelain, stoneware, and metal artifacts. It was determined to be not significant due to the limited number, common type, and scattered distribution of the artifacts.

X5--GSU MF 10 (Site 10)

This surveyed historic archaeological site southwest of the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House consists of a late historic-period dump (trash midden) extensively disturbed by earthmoving equipment. It was found to be not significant due to loss of physical integrity.

X6--GSU MF 37: Harris Visitor's Cabin

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. MF-018)

This early 19th-century log cabin, now located across Wrightsboro Road from the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13), was moved to this location from another part of the county in 1976 and reconstructed and enlarged using building materials from several other historic buildings (Photograph 9). Because it was moved and reconstructed, it has lost its integrity of location, setting, design, and materials. Because it has not been shown that log houses like this one existed in Wrightsboro (although it is possible that they may have), this building cannot be determined to contribute to the historic district.

X7--House at 4550 Wrightsboro Road

This is a small, mid-20th-century, wood-framed, ranch-type house located on the south side of Wrightsboro Road just west of Middle Creek. It is out of the period of significance for the Wrightsboro Historic District.

X8--Gravel Driveway at 4579 Wrightsboro Road

This is a new gravel driveway to a large, recently established horse farm located north of Wrightsboro Road. The driveway, which connects to Wrightsboro Road just west of Middle Creek, is

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a narrow gravel roadway (Photograph 3). A contemporary wood sign marks the entrance from the road. The modern horse farm to which the gravel driveway leads is about three-tenths of a mile outside the boundaries of the historic district to the northeast. It consists of a main house, two large horse barns, several smaller barns, sheds, and maintenance buildings, and extensive pasturage and forest.

X9--Mobile Home at 4592 Wrightsboro Road

This is a small, mid-20th-century mobile home on the south side of Wrightsboro Road west of Middle Creek. It is out of the period of significance for the Wrightsboro Historic District.

X10--House at 4789 Wrightsboro Road

This is a modern, one-story, brick house located on the north side of Wrightsboro Road just west (and across the road) from the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13). It stands on a small parcel of informally landscaped land. According to mid-20th-century maps, it may have replaced an older, possibly historic house on the site. It is out of the period of significance for the Wrightsboro Historic District.

X11--Mobile Home at 4965 Wrightsboro Road

This mobile home is located some distance north of Wrightsboro Road at the extreme western edge of the historic district. It is approached by a narrow, winding dirt driveway. It is outside the period of significance of the Wrightsboro Historic District.

X12--House at 1884 Ridge Road

(Georgia Historic Resources Survey No. MF-012)

This house is located on the east side of Ridge Road in the extreme northwest corner of the historic district. It appears to date from the late 19th century but has been extensively altered; alterations include new artificial siding, replacement windows, a rebuilt front porch, removal of chimneys, and multiple additions to the sides and rear. Because of these additions and alterations, this house has lost its historic architectural integrity and does not contribute to the district's historic character and appearance.

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X13--Mobile Home at 1770 Ridge Road

This modern mobile home is located on the east side of Ridge Road in the extreme northwest corner of the district. It does not date from the district's period of significance.

X14--Wrightsboro Road Bridge over Middle Creek

The bridge carrying Wrightsboro Road over Middle Creek at the eastern edge of the historic district is a modern two-lane concrete structure built in 1996 (Photographs 1 & 2). It is outside the district's period of significance. Note that these photographs were taken just prior to the construction of a new bridge and show the former nonhistoric bridge at this location. The replacement bridge is similar in size and design to the previous bridge with the exception of new steel approach guardrails.

X15--Quaker Road Bridge over Middle Creek

This bridge carries Quaker Road over Middle Creek near the south edge of the historic district. Quaker Road is a historic dirt road (see discussion above under "Historic and Cultural Landscape Features"). It formerly forded the creek and later crossed over on a wooden bridge. The wooden bridge, lost years ago, was replaced in recent years by a jerryrigged steel beam and wood deck structure suitable for the limited number of all-terrain vehicles that make occasional use of this road. The wood deck of this bridge recently washed away (1998), leaving only the two steel beams crossing the creek. This modern bridge is out of the period of significance for the Wrightsboro Historic District.

NOTE: None of the archaeological "isolated finds" reported by Garrow (1981) and shown on his maps was determined to be significant from an archaeological point of view within the context of this nomination except as they help document the overall archaeological record of the historic Wrightsboro community. Because of their small size and inconsequential nature, they have not been included in the enumeration of noncontributing resources in the district.

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SETTING AND SURROUNDINGS

The Wrightsboro Historic District is located in a largely rural area of McDuffie County. The surrounding land is sparsely developed. Forest predominates, although there are large open fields and extensive pasturage. To the east of the historic district are two large horse farms, extensive wooded tracts, and some open land. To the south and west are commercial woodlands. Northwest of the district, along Ridge Road north of its intersection with Wrightsboro Road, is some modern, low-density residential development, mostly freestanding individual homes and mobile homes along the highway. North of the district is a tract of woods. All the land surrounding the historic district historically was part of the 44,000-acre Quaker reserve or township. However, there is little evidence of the former Quaker occupation of this land, and 20th-century silvaculture has pretty much obliterated most of the evidence of subsequent historical development in this traditionally rural area.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY: historic--non-aboriginal
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ETHNIC HERITAGE: European--Quaker
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
RELIGION: Quakerism
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance:

1767-1932

Significant Dates:

1767--initial settlement by Quakers
1770--town plan surveyed (Quaker community of "Wrightsborough")
1799--town incorporated (civil community of "Wrightsboro")

Significant Person(s):

n.a.

Cultural Affiliation:

Quaker

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

n.a.

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Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wrightsboro Historic District represents a unique historic community in Georgia. It is extraordinarily significant for its direct associations with the 18th-century planned Quaker community of Wrightsborough, the only Quaker settlement in Georgia and the southernmost Quaker community in America. As such, the district is directly associated with the historical spread of Quakerism in America. It also is directly related to the settlement of Georgia's upland interior frontier during the 18th century under policies and programs of the colony's governing body; it may be the only example of such an 18th-century community in existence in the state today. It is further significant for its subsequent transformation into one of the earliest examples in Georgia of a rural crossroads community. The district's historical importance is enhanced by the presence of significant 19th- and early 20th-century vernacular architecture, including a variety of houses, a country store, and one of the oldest church buildings in the state. It also is significant for its variety of historic and cultural landscape features ranging from 18th-century road traces and mulberry trees to a 19th-century landscape of work. Finally, the district is particularly significant in terms of historic archaeology for the critical information which already has been yielded through preliminary archaeological investigations about Wrightsboro's 18th- and 19th-century history and physical development, and for its high potential to yield further information through additional archaeological investigations that, given the extensive but inconclusive historical research already conducted, may be the only way to obtain the information needed to answer local research questions about the development of Wrightsboro while contributing to our understanding of colonial and 19th-century rural communities in Georgia. Overall, the Wrightsboro Historic District has retained its integrity of location and setting while preserving evidence of its original 18th-century plan and its 19th-century transformation into a crossroads-type community. It features a concentration of significant vernacular architecture and historic landscape features directly related to its crossroads-community period. Although a number of historic buildings, structures, and landscape features have disappeared due to fire, demolition, collapse, or replacement, new development is virtually absent from the district; the district's traditional rural character and appearance is strongly maintained. Wrightsboro's archaeological record appears to be unusually well preserved due to continuing traditional land uses and the absence of extensive ground disturbance and new development.

Exploration and Settlement, Community Planning and Development, Social History

The Wrightsboro Historic District is significant in the related areas of exploration and settlement, community planning and development, and social history, under National Register Criterion A, for its direct associations with the settlement of the Georgia frontier under the direction of the colonial government during the mid-18th century. The district is directly related to colonial government social

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policies and programs that encouraged the establishment of organized communities at the centers of larger agricultural settlements in newly acquired lands in the upland interior of the colony. It also is significant for its distinctive "Georgia" original plan-form (although never fully realized), derived from the colony's first community, Savannah, variants of which are found in virtually every colonial Georgia settlement including Darien, Brunswick, Hardwick, Sunbury, and Ebenezer and New Ebenezer. Owing to Georgia's relatively short colonial period, limited colonial lands, and slow initial growth, there are relatively few colonial settlements remaining in the state today, Wrightsboro being among them, and the Wrightsboro Historic District represents the only upland interior (non-coastal, non-river) colonial settlement documented to date. Indeed, Wrightsboro may be the only such community still in existence in Georgia. Soon after Wrightsboro was founded, Georgia's restricted colonial period was to be superseded by a long and vigorous era of upland interior settlement through the creation of new counties and county-seat towns, with their different but equally distinctive plan-forms centered on county courthouse squares. The Wrightsboro Historic District continues to have significance in this subsequent era, due to its transformation starting early in the 19th century into an excellent example of the more typical rural crossroads-type community. Indeed, it appears to be among the oldest known examples of this important community type in the state. Wrightsboro virtually ceased being a viable community, although it never completely died out or disappeared, early in the 20th century.

Wrightsboro was founded in 1767 in direct response to Georgia's colonial government's policies and programs encouraging settlement of upland interior frontier lands. From 1733 to 1752, the colony of Georgia was managed by a Board of Trustees under royal charter. Under the Trustees' direction, growth and development were slow, although the colony was socially diversified. When the charter expired and Georgia became a crown colony in 1752, new aggressive settlement policies were put into place by the new colonial government. In 1763 the colonial government obtained a large tract of former Creek Indian land--including the land where Wrightsboro would be established--through the Treaty of Augusta. In 1766 (some sources say 1764), a colonial "Act for Encouraging Settlers to Come into this Province" was passed, offering land for new townships in the new upland interior territory to any group of at least 40 Protestant families. Free land surveys and claim registrations along with a 10-year tax exemption were included in the offer. Under this Act, qualifying organized groups could petition to have land surveyed and reserved for them. Upon actual settlement, the reserved land would be distributed, or granted, to individual settlers. In this way, the colonial government hoped to encourage the establishment of towns as well as the distribution of land to settlers, a reflection of the humanitarian social goals of the colony's original Trustees. It should be noted that this Act was later vetoed by the Crown, but settlements already were underway by then and continued to develop unhampered by the Crown's attempted interference.

In 1767, just one year after the passage of the land settlement act, a qualifying group of Quakers (The Society of Friends) from North Carolina petitioned for, received, and began settling a 12,000-

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acre reserve on the Georgia frontier. In 1768, with the arrival of additional settlers, the reserve or township was enlarged, ultimately to 44,000 acres covering most of present-day McDuffie County. In 1769, the Quakers requested that the colonial government set aside 1,000 acres of the reserve "to be laid out in a proper spot for a town." By 1770, the new town of "Wrightsborough" near the center of the township had been surveyed and town lots were being granted to settlers. Although the original survey map has been lost, the town was re-surveyed again in 1807, following the original survey lines and markers, and this map survives (Maps 1 & 2).

The Wrightsboro plan called for a town of approximately 150 acres (later expanded slightly) to be laid out in a "T" shape containing ten blocks of one-acre town lots. The blocks were divided by a gridiron pattern of 66-foot-wide streets. Also included were three public squares quadrased by intersecting streets and an unusual "circular street" around the perimeter of the town. Surrounding the town to the north, west, and south was a several-hundred-acre tract of common land contained within the overall rectangle of the town limits. Beyond it in all directions lay land for individual farmsteads.

Although the town of "Wrightsborough" never fully developed as intended--its actual growth responded more to private land ownership opportunities and local geography than to its original paper plan--this platted tract of land is preserved today in legal documents and property lines. The location and orientation of several of the older extant houses in Wrightsboro corresponds to the original town plan, although this is not evident except through careful analysis. Evidence of the town plan as it was originally surveyed in the landscape may exist in Wrightsboro's archaeological record, although few signs have been found in the preliminary archaeological investigations apart from the old road traces.

The land set aside for the new colonial town of "Wrightsborough"--the town lots and surrounding commons--constitutes the Wrightsboro Historic District. This tract of land is most directly associated with the colonial government's efforts to settle Georgia's upland interior with planned communities at the centers of larger agriculturally oriented settlements. In its planning concepts and plan features, Wrightsboro's original plan also illustrates the same 18th-century community planning principles and practices evident in the well-known Savannah plan from which it is derived. As such, it helps document the spread of this distinctive community plan-form throughout the Georgia colony; variants of this plan-form, which is now recognized as distinctly "Georgian," can be found in virtually every colonial Georgia community including Darien, Brunswick, Hardwick, Sunbury, Ebenezer, and New Ebenezer.

The Wrightsboro Historic District takes on additional significance by representing one of the relatively few colonial settlements in Georgia--owing to Georgia's short colonial period, restricted colonial lands, and slow initial growth--and by being the only documented example of a non-coastal,

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non-river, upland interior colonial town. And the very fact that Wrightsboro's original plan was not fully realized provides an important insight into the history of community planning and development in Georgia--in particular, into the difficulty of imposing a Euro-centric urban order on an undisciplined wilderness frontier with seemingly limitless potential for private property ownership and endless natural resources for exploitation. The new upland interior colonists quickly shed the lingering European community settlement traditions--including a dense, compact settlement surrounded by common lands--in favor of a dispersed settlement of farmsteads around a small, irregularly shaped community center shaped more by local geography than plan.

Starting in the early 19th century, with the exodus of many of the original Quaker families, Wrightsboro slowly transformed itself into a what would become a typical 19th-century crossroads community. Although many of its former buildings and structures are now gone, the Wrightsboro Historic District today retains the essential characteristics of a well-defined Georgia crossroads community, including a developmental focus or center of gravity at the intersection of country roads (Wrightsboro Road running east-west and the Quaker Road and Fish Dam Ford Road running north-south), community landmark buildings such as the church and the store near the intersection, and a clustering of houses around the intersection, all surrounded by dispersed farmsteads, agricultural lands, and forest. As such, the district is distinguished by representing, almost by default, one of the earliest if not the earliest documented example--the prototype--of what would become a common form of 19th-century rural community: the crossroads community.

Religion, Ethnic Heritage: Quaker, and Social History

The Wrightsboro Historic District is significant in the related areas of religion, social history, and ethnic heritage: Quaker, under National Register Criterion A, for its direct and important associations with the spread of Quakerism in colonial America. Wrightsboro was the only Quaker community in Georgia (an earlier 1750 attempt to establish a Quaker community on the Savannah River north of Augusta failed after only seven settlers arrived and only four were granted land), and it was the southernmost Quaker community in America. Founded (although not fully developed) as a planned community, it represented the Quaker philosophy of well-ordered, humanitarian, public life. It reflected the Quaker's desire to avoid persecution by establishing their own communities in America. It also reflected colonial Georgia's policy of religious freedom, at least for Protestant sects, as expressed in the Colony's 1732 charter, and as revealed by contemporary Salzberger (Ebenezer and New Ebenezer) and Moravian (Vernonburg, Irene) settlements along with settlements for Congregationalists (Sunbury) and Scotch-Irish (Darien, Queensborough).

Quakerism, the religious beliefs and practices of the Religious Society of Friends, dates to 17th-century England. A loosely organized radical-reform Protestant movement, Quakerism was based on faith in the Holy Spirit and the conviction that ordinary individuals were able to perceive this Spirit.

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Quakerism emphasized inward spiritual life rather than specific creeds or doctrines, and Quakers lived lives characterized by humanitarianism and public good. In 1682, William Penn, a Quaker, founded the American colony of Pennsylvania, the largest and most famous colonial Quaker settlement in the New World, and Quakers governed that colony until 1756. Quakerism spread throughout the American colonies, however, not being confined to Pennsylvania, and established a presence in North Carolina by the early 18th century. From there, Quakers came to Georgia in 1767 to found the Quaker community of "Wrightsborough," enticed in part by Georgia's colonial policy of religious freedom for Protestant sects but surely in part by the colonial government's offer of free land. Wrightsboro was the first and only such colonial settlement in Georgia; it also represented the southernmost Quaker settlement in America.

By all accounts, the Quakers did well in their early 12,000-acre Georgia settlement, the community growing so large and so fast that additional lands eventually totalling 44,000 acres, covering most of present-day McDuffie County, were granted to the new settlers. Although the "proper town" of Wrightsboro did not develop exactly as planned, recent archaeological investigations in the Wrightsboro Historic District have confirmed that the Quakers did in fact built a traditional Meeting House in the town, c.1770, although not on or adjacent to any of the three public squares planned for the town--perhaps because they wished to keep the Meeting House apart from the secular activities of the town, or perhaps because the town plan had not yet been surveyed when the Meeting House was built. The Georgia Quakers maintained their traditional religious orientation, humanitarian outlook, material success, and tolerance of others; in keeping with their non-prejudicial, non-exclusionary beliefs, they early on accepted and perhaps even invited non-Quakers into their settlement.

The Georgia Quakers' faith was severely tested by three historical events, one of which ultimately led to the demise of Wrightsboro as a Quaker community. The first was conflict with Native Americans in the Wrightsboro area. While Quakers generally enjoyed good relations with the Native Americans, an increase in tensions between Georgia colonists and Indians in the early 1770s led the non-militant Quakers, reluctantly, to request military protection, and a small fort apparently was established in or near Wrightsboro, although its exact location remains unknown. The second test was the Revolutionary War. Again because of their pacifism, Georgia's Quakers generally objected to the war, sided with England, or tried to remain neutral, but political realities during the prolonged conflict demanded choosing sides (which some Quakers apparently did, probably reluctantly) or paying the price (which other Quakers did, with their property and their lives) as Wrightsboro alternately came under American or British control. Some Quaker residents left the Wrightsboro area during the Revolutionary War for the relative safety of larger communities like Savannah and Augusta, away from the violent guerrilla skirmishes on the frontier; others returned to North Carolina. Some returned after the War; others did not, reducing the Quaker presence in the community and making room for new, non-Quaker settlers.

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The third test of the Quakers' faith was the legalization of slavery in the Georgia colony. As a group, Quakers disapproved of slavery, although there are indications that some Quaker individuals may have owned slaves. But up until the advent of large-scale cotton agriculture with its equally large-scale slave labor, the Quakers could abide. After cotton culture and slavery came to dominate Georgia agriculture starting late in the 18th century, however, the Georgia Quakers found themselves in an untenable position: they no longer could ignore the growing presence of slavery, and they increasingly could not compete economically with slave-labor cotton plantations. As a direct result, some Quakers renounced their faith and adopted, reluctantly or otherwise, the new social and economic order. Others, unable to abide, moved away to non-slave states or territories. As they left, they sold their land, their houses, their businesses and their industries to non-Quaker residents or newcomers. The Quaker exodus began in earnest in the mid-1780s and reached a climax in 1805 when some 40 Quaker families left Wrightsboro in a caravan to new settlements in Ohio and the Midwest. In their wake were a newly chartered (1799), secular local government and a newly constructed (1799) interdenominational church, the latter of which replaced in function, if not in place, the Quaker Meeting House which reportedly burned that same year.

Wrightsboro's 19th-century history is the result of these important trends and events in state and national history and their pronounced effect on the former Quaker town. In their exodus from Wrightsboro, the Quakers left a distinctive "negative" mark on the community, a void or absence. The new settlers who replaced the Quakers quickly went about filling that void and leaving their own distinctive mark on the former Quaker town, and the community quickly took on the character and appearance of a typical rural Georgia crossroads community. As a result, the local Quaker legacy has been largely reduced to its present archaeological record.

Historic Archaeology

The Wrightsboro Historic District is significant in terms of historic archaeology (non-aboriginal), under National Register Criterion D, because it has yielded important information and has the potential to yield further information about colonial settlement in Georgia and the settlement and subsequent development of Wrightsboro itself. Archaeology at Wrightsboro already has helped answer important research questions about the establishment and development of the community within the larger context of colonial settlement in Georgia. Because of the relatively undisturbed nature of the archaeological sites in the historic district, it is expected that additional archaeology would produce significantly more information that will help answer many more questions about the actual physical development of this unusual interior colonial Georgia town and about the Quakers who initially planned, developed, inhabited, and then abandoned it. Archaeology also has already yielded important information about the subsequent development of the town after the Quaker exodus in the very early 19th century; again, because of the relatively undisturbed nature of the

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district's archaeological resources, it is expected that additional information about this era in Wrightsboro's history could be recovered through further archaeological investigations.

Through the Georgia Archaeological Research Design, the archaeological history of Georgia has been organized into 36 historic contexts or "study units." Each study unit is based on a cultural theme, chronological period, and geographic region of the state. Archaeological study units relating to the colonial settlement of Georgia, along the coast and in the interior, have not been completely developed, in part because of the paucity of historic archaeology dealing directly with associated sites. No comprehensive archaeology has been done in Savannah, the state's first and foremost English colonial settlement. Little has been done at other English colonial settlements such as Brunswick, Darien, Midway, Hardwick, or Sunbury, and in some cases, notably Darien and Brunswick, the archaeology that has been done has focused on later, 19th-century development or on waterfront development only. Some archaeology has been done at early historic-period ethnic settlements such as Vernonburg, Ebenezer, and New Ebenezer, but none of these investigations has been exhaustive.

The archaeology done at Wrightsboro, although also preliminary in nature, already has yielded important information about the actual settlement pattern of this interior colonial community that will contribute significantly to our understanding of the larger picture of colonial settlement in Georgia. In particular, it has shown how an ostensibly planned "European" community actually developed on the interior frontier of Georgia during the mid-18th century--how settlement seems to have responded more to the potential of private land ownership, the geography of the region, and the conditions encountered by settlers in the field, and less to the original community plan, the concepts behind it, and even the expectations of the community's founders--resulting in a much less nucleated, much more dispersed settlement pattern. Indeed, the Wrightsboro archaeology is unique in this respect--no other interior colonial community in Georgia has been archaeologically investigated--so its contribution to our understanding of colonial settlement in Georgia is especially significant. Also, because of the relatively undisturbed nature of the archaeological sites and resources in the historic district, it is believed that additional sites and resources possessing a relatively high degree of physical integrity will be found in any future archaeological investigations which will yield even more information about colonial settlement patterns in Georgia.

Pat Garrow's groundbreaking archaeological investigations in 1981 represented the first time Wrightsboro had received archaeological attention. Intensively researched by local historians and others since the mid-1960s, Wrightsboro had been the subject of little field survey beyond amateur investigations of derelict houses, foundations and chimney falls, cemeteries, and old road traces and fords. Retained by the Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation to broaden the understanding of Wrightsboro's history, Garrow postulated several hypotheses to guide his work in this new realm. These dealt with the original Quaker settlement pattern and subsequent community development

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following the Quaker exodus, the location and chronology of local industries and businesses, and the decline of Wrightsboro as a viable community toward the end of the 19th century. But the fundamental purpose of Garrow's initial archaeology was to answer two very basic archaeological questions: is there an archaeological record of the Wrightsboro community--are there archaeological sites and features relating to the establishment and development of the community--and, if so, does the archaeological evidence retain sufficient integrity to yield reliable, useful information through archaeological investigation and analysis? The answers to both questions proved to be "yes." After surveying several hundred acres of land at the Wrightsboro town site, in the process discovering approximately two dozen major archaeological sites along with numerous isolated finds and other features, and more extensively testing three selected sites, Garrow demonstrated that: (1) a clear archaeological record is present at Wrightsboro; (2) this archaeological record dates from the 18th-century Quaker occupation to the mid-20th century; (3) the local archaeological resources have retained a relatively high degree of integrity, due primarily to the relatively undeveloped nature of the area; and (4) these resources can be expected to yield significant additional information about the historical development of Wrightsboro through further archaeological investigation.

Subsequent archaeological investigations begun by Sue Moore in 1983 which continue today have substantiated Garrow's initial findings and have added significantly to the small but growing body of archaeological information specifically about the Quaker occupation of the historic district. Moore also pointed out the apparent discrepancy between Wrightsboro's historical record, which with its historical survey maps indicated a planned, dense, orderly, "European"-type town settlement surrounded by a common area and open agricultural and forest lands, and the archaeological record which suggested a much smaller, less orderly, and less densely developed town proper, possibly absent the intended commons, and a much more dispersed settlement pattern of individual farms throughout the entire Quaker township. (Further analysis of historical data about Wrightsboro now shows that, with the exception of the early survey plans, it actually conforms better to the dispersed-settlement theory, lending further credence to these initial archaeological findings.) And Moore confirmed the potential of the historic district to yield further information through additional archaeology, especially pertaining to the 18th-century Quaker occupation period, that would further test the settlement-pattern theories.

What in particular has the archaeology at Wrightsboro revealed about the history and development of this important and unusual colonial Georgia town? First, and most fundamental, it has confirmed the historical existence of the Wrightsboro Quaker community, which had all but disappeared from the landscape during the 19th century. It also has confirmed through the discovery of physical evidence the general location and to some degree the overall size or extent of the "proper town" at Wrightsboro.

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Second, and perhaps even more important, the archaeology at Wrightsboro has indicated that the actual physical development of the "proper town" at Wrightsboro did not conform to its original plan, that of a compact, dense, orderly town surrounded by a commons, but instead responded to the opportunities of private land ownership and the realities of local geography, resulting in a much smaller, less dense, and less orderly town center surrounded by a relatively large agricultural hinterland, thinly populated by dispersed, privately owned farmsteads and landholdings. Interestingly, much of the evidence for this theory of community development comes as much from negative archaeological findings--from what has not been found at the town site--as from positive findings of physical evidence. Indeed, there is virtually nothing in the archaeological record to suggest that Wrightsboro ever developed in the way it was originally planned. There is simply no archaeological evidence of a planned community, densely developed with numerous houses and public buildings, with orderly streets and public squares, as projected by the paper plans. Instead, the archaeological record suggests a much smaller and less densely developed town proper, with only a few houses and community buildings, arranged along the major country roads or to take advantage of the local geography. Re-examined in light of these archaeological findings, the historical record of Wrightsboro's development beyond the initial paper plan conforms well to this dispersed-settlement theory. Indeed, it now appears as though the original town plan with its town lots, streets, and public squares existed only in a legal sense, serving as the basis for land transactions, property demarcation, general orientation, and rights-of-way for several country roads.

Third, the archaeology at Wrightsboro has helped document the social evolution and physical transformation of the community from a planned 18th-century Quaker colonial town to a dispersed 19th-century crossroads community with its own distinctive characteristics. Clearly, Wrightsboro did not "die" after the early 19th-century Quaker exodus. This seems to have been due in part to the strong influx of new settlers taking advantage of the available local infrastructure and in part because some if not many of the early settlers were not Quakers. Instead of dying, Wrightsboro transformed itself, physically as well as socially, into what by the mid-19th century could only be described as a pretty ordinary little country village. Many of the archaeological sites in Wrightsboro have yielded information about this era in the community's history--in particular about its former 19th-century houses, educational facilities, stores, and industries. Similarly, the local archaeological record has helped document the decline of Wrightsboro in the second half of the 19th century and its ultimate near-demise as a viable community in the early 20th century.

What more could archaeology tell about the history and development of Wrightsboro and about colonial settlement in Georgia? The answers to these questions must be seen within the context of Wrightsboro's history, its distinctive historical community characteristics, and outstanding research questions.

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From a historical point of view, Wrightsboro is still something of an enigma: ostensibly a planned colonial town, founded with the best of intentions, seemingly well-documented historically, with a well-preserved early 19th-century survey map, yet apparently settled in an entirely different manner, responding to private property ownership opportunities and local geography, not at all as well documented. In light of the extensive historical research already carried out, inconclusive as to the actual physical development pattern of the community, additional archaeology may be the only way to decisively answer these questions and resolve the enigma. Further archaeology also may provide answers to questions about land-use patterns in the community, the actual layout of the community's infrastructure including streets and roads (and public squares, if they ever existed), and the density of development in the 18th century. Stepping back from the purely local arena, additional archaeological information about Wrightsboro's settlement and development also may enhance our understanding of broader colonial settlement issues such as the interplay of traditional European concepts of community settlement patterns, public values, and resource conservation with new American ideas of individual land ownership, seemingly unlimited natural resources, and sprawling settlement patterns.

Wrightsboro also is distinctive as a Quaker community in Georgia, the only such community in the state and the southernmost Quaker community in the United States. Yet the significance, if any, of this distinctiveness is not clear, and Wrightsboro's peculiarly "Quaker" attributes, if any, are not entirely apparent, particularly in terms of its physical development, architecture, landscaping, or land-use patterns. As yet, relatively few sites in Wrightsboro have been specifically associated with the Quaker occupation (the cemetery, the Meeting House site, and the mill site), and relatively little information about the Quakers has been brought to light archaeologically. No "Quaker" house sites have yet been discovered; relatively few artifacts from the 18th century have been recovered. Yet the historical record is clear that there were at least 20 Quaker houses in the town in the 1770s and more in the surrounding countryside. Garrow initially believed that, archaeologically speaking, the Quaker occupational layer may have been buried too deeply and thus largely escaped notice during the earliest, relatively superficial archaeological surveys. This in fact may be the case, but the problem of the Quaker "layer" now seems compounded by the near certainty that the Quakers settled Wrightsboro in a highly dispersed manner, therefore leaving behind a correspondingly highly dispersed incidence of archaeological evidence, thereby making the archaeological detection of these resources all the more challenging. There also is the likelihood that much of the initial Quaker development--houses in particular--may have been relatively insubstantial in nature, as was often the case with the first wave of frontier development, with the consequence that much of the archaeological record also may be relatively insubstantial. (Indeed, in the entire 44,000-acre Quaker reserve, there are no known "Quaker" houses in existence today, with the exception of the "Rock House," listed in the National Register, located several miles south of the Wrightsboro town site, and it apparently owes its distinctive and long-lived architecture more to the colonial New Jersey origins of its builder/owner, Thomas Ansley, than to any "Quaker" traditions.) Given the documented Quaker

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occupation of the area and its overall high degree of archaeological integrity, it seems clear that further archaeological investigations designed to cope with these challenges will likely discover remains of 18th-century Quaker houses, yards, outbuildings, community buildings, other structures, and community infrastructure that would help define the "Quaker" quality of the Wrightsboro settlement and its significance in the overall pattern of Quaker settlement in the United States.

Wrightsboro also is distinctive as a colonial community in Georgia. Because of its relatively late founding as an English colony (1733), Georgia had a very short colonial period--in fact, the shortest of the original thirteen American colonies. Settlement also was slow to occur in Georgia until the late 18th century--it was a remote colony, the southernmost of the English colonies, and precariously situated between the more established English colonies to the north and hostile Spanish territory to the south and French territory to the west. As a result, there are relatively few colonial communities of any kind in Georgia, and even fewer with documented intact archaeological records or that have not been intensively redeveloped. Thus, the importance of Wrightsboro's potential contribution to our understanding of the history and development of Georgia's colonial settlements cannot be overstated.

Wrightsboro is further distinguished by being an "interior" or "inland" colonial settlement. Such settlements are extremely rare in Georgia. Given the small size of the Georgia colony, most colonial settlement took place within a few miles of the coast (for example, Savannah, Hardwick, Sunbury, Darien, Brunswick) or along the Savannah River (Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Augusta) or, less commonly, the Ogeechee River (for example, Queensborough, near present-day Louisville). Wrightsboro is among the oldest of the few interior Georgia colonial settlements and one of a very small number whose locations are precisely known today (most of the other inland colonial settlements were so unsuccessful that all obvious evidence of them in the landscape has disappeared). To date, Wrightsboro is the first and only upland interior colonial settlement to have been archaeologically investigated; given the unknowns and uncertainties surrounding its contemporaries, it may be the only one that can be so investigated without inordinate effort. Thus, it provides a unique opportunity to further investigate the response to colonial settlement in a geographical environment quite different than that found on the coast or along the major rivers.

Finally, because it never actually "died" as a viable community (although it very nearly demised in the early 20th century), as many colonial settlements did (Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Hardwick, Queensborough, for example), yet it was not intensively redeveloped, as were other colonial communities (for example, Savannah, Brunswick, even Darien to some degree), Wrightsboro presents a unique opportunity to study community transformation from a "colonial" and "Quaker" community in the 18th century to what by all other measures appears to have been a typical "Georgia" country crossroads community in the 19th century.

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Architecture

In terms of architecture, the Wrightsboro Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C for its collection of vernacular houses, its country store, its community-landmark church, and agricultural outbuildings which locally represent important rural Georgia building designs, construction materials and techniques, and craftsmanship from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. Because of its early date, the church is of statewide architectural significance. Wrightsboro's architectural heritage dates from its post-Quaker period of history when this rural community transformed into a relatively typical crossroads-type community.

The Wrightsboro Church (GSU MF 13) is an extraordinarily significant historic building. Built between 1809 and 1812, it is among the oldest half-dozen church buildings in Georgia, the second-oldest documented wood-framed church building in the state, and the second-oldest documented wood-framed rural church building statewide. It also is the oldest documented standing structure in the Wrightsboro Historic District. Architecturally, the Wrightsboro Church is an excellent intact example of the vernacular "country church" building type that was built throughout rural areas of Georgia from the late 18th century through the early 20th century. It is the second-oldest known example of this type of church building in the state. Its significant character-defining features include, on the exterior, its one-story height, rectangular plan-form, and front-gabled roof; simple, unadorned weatherboarded exterior walls with large multi-pane windows; and a simple, portico-like front porch (in this case recessed, in some other cases projecting) with two sets of entry doors (some other examples have a single centered doorway). Most churches of this type were built on foundation piers, more commonly of brick, but sometimes, as in this case, when stone was available, of rock, and most built before the 1870s were constructed with a heavy mortised-and-tenoned wood frame, with the larger sills and beams being hand-hewn, as in this case. On the interior, the greatest character-defining feature is the single unornamented large open space. In churches like this one, built before the middle of the 19th century, the characteristic way of finishing the interior space was with relatively wide, hand-planed, usually tongue-and-groove pine planks. Few changes beyond routine maintenance have been made to this building, with the exception of the front porch which recently was rebuilt with new, in-kind wood columns, flooring, and steps. In its overall design, construction materials and techniques, and craftsmanship, the Wrightsboro Church is an extraordinary early example of the vernacular country-church building in Georgia.

Also of architectural significance is a second community landmark building in the Wrightsboro Historic District, Hawes General Store (GSU MF 24), directly across Wrightsboro Road from Wrightsboro Church. Built in the early 20th century, it is an excellent intact example of the "country store" type of commercial vernacular architecture found in rural areas all across the state, generally dating from the 1840s to the 1940s. Most extant examples date from the first three decades of the 20th century; this building's 1918 date puts it squarely in the middle of the pack. This is the only

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extant example of a historic commercial building in the Wrightsboro district. Typically, as in this case, this type of building is one story high with a gable-front roof and a long, narrow, rectangular plan-form. The main entrance is on the narrow front end, often but not in this case flanked by windows, and often but not in this case under a simple front porch. The interior is generally one large open space. This example has a side lean-to addition which provided expanded space for store activities. It still retains its historic wood shelving and counters, which is somewhat unusual. Built with a balloon frame typical of its period, this building features unusual vertical board-and-batten siding.

The seven historic houses in the Wrightsboro Historic District are architecturally significant as good examples of important vernacular house types and for representing the change in rural house construction from traditional heavy timber framing and hand-craftsmanship in the early 19th century to balloon-frame construction using dimensioned lumber and standardized, industrially produced building materials by the end of the 19th century. The oldest house in the district, and the only local example of a two-story house, is the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17). Dating possibly as early as the 1820s, it is a unique and locally impressive example of the traditional but relatively rare "I-house" type of vernacular house (only two percent of Georgia's surveyed historic houses are I-houses, and less than two-tenths of one percent are hall-parlor subtypes). Characteristic features include its long, narrow, and tall proportions, its broad five-bay front and rear facades, and its distinctive tall, narrow gable-end profile with exterior chimneys. Because it was originally built as a "dormitory" (essentially a large house), it features a variant of the characteristic hall-parlor interior arrangement with two unequal-sized rooms on the main floor. Like several houses in Wrightsboro, its original wood weatherboard siding has been covered with asbestos shingles, but this minor exterior change does not compromise its overall architectural integrity. Other distinctive features of this building include double-hung multi-pane windows (the nine-over-six pattern is characteristic of late-18th- and early 19th-century houses in Georgia and thus is relatively rare) and the brick-and-stone exterior end chimneys. Also intact is the house's heavy mortised-and-tenoned wood frame. This building is believed to be the oldest extant residential structure in the Wrightsboro Historic District. Nearly as old is the Hawes-Hall House (GSU MF 12). It is a one-story house, more typical of those in this district (and elsewhere in the state, for that matter). It is an excellent local example of the traditional and relatively common "hall-parlor cottage" type of vernacular house (approximately six percent of the surveyed houses in Georgia are hall-parlor cottages), and it is a relatively early example of the type in the state (most extant hall-parlor houses date from the early 20th century; less than four-tenths of one percent date from before 1850). Its character-defining features include its slightly asymmetrical front facade and offset front doorway, side-gabled roof with exterior end chimneys, and an interior featuring two unequal rooms, the "hall" and the "parlor." These rooms feature circular-sawn (not hand-hewn) pine wallboards nailed with cut nails, an unusual early combination of craftsmanship and industrially produced materials; one of these wallboards is 15 inches wide, reflecting its early 19th-century origins when climax pine trees were readily available for milling. The house is built with a characteristic heavy mortised-and-tenoned wood frame. Dating

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from the early to mid-19th century is the Hunt-McCorkle House (GSU MF 11), another good local example of the "hall-parlor cottage" type of house and another early example in the state. Otherwise similar to the Hawes-Hall House, this house features a variant hall-parlor interior arrangement with a small stairway to the attic subdividing the two unequal-sized front rooms. Attached to one end of the house is a turn-of-the-century addition, clearly distinguishable from the original portion of the house yet compatible with it in terms of its size, scale, overall design, and materials. It rests on an unusual log foundation. Asbestos shingles over the wood weatherboards do not constitute a serious loss of historic architectural integrity. The Lloyd Williams House (GSU MF 22) is the only documented late-19th-century house in the Wrightsboro Historic District. Also a one-story house, it appears to be either another local example of the hall-parlor type or an example of the "central hallway cottage" type. Very dense overgrowth and the boarded-up condition of this abandoned house hinders more detailed analysis. Although in a state of extreme disrepair, it is still structurally intact and its essential character-defining features appear to be present. The Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 14) is one of two early 20th-century houses in the district. One story in height, it represents an extreme variant of the traditional and relatively common "gabled-ell cottage" type of vernacular house, with its gabled ell being nearly as large as the main portion of the house. It features unusual vertical board-and-batten wood siding, unique to the houses in the district (although found on other types of buildings). Although in a state of extreme disrepair, it is still structurally intact and its essential character-defining features appear to be present. Nearby on the same tract of land is a good example of a single-pen, wood-framed cabin. This cabin may predate the main house by several decades and may have been associated with an earlier main house on the property. Once relatively common as antebellum slave quarters and postbellum tenant farmhouses, single-pen houses are extremely rare today; they constitute only two percent of all the surveyed houses in the state, and less than a third of them date from the 19th century. This is one of two extant single-pen houses in the Wrightsboro Historic District. The other is an early 20th-century tenant farmhouse (GSU MF 26) located in a remote area in the northwest quadrant of the district.

Associated with at least three of Wrightsboro's historic houses are historic domestic and agricultural outbuildings. These outbuildings are significant architecturally as good surviving examples of the kinds of outbuildings that likely would have been associated with every historic house and farmhouse in the area. Like the main houses, they also represent important building traditions, use of materials, and craftsmanship. Although these outbuildings, like most of their kind, are not as well documented as the main houses with which they are associated, they appear to date generally from the late-19th and early 20th centuries and served a variety of utilitarian functions, some, like barns and sheds, quite generalized, others, like privies, quite specialized. The single greatest concentration of historic agricultural outbuildings in the Wrightsboro Historic District is found at the Hawes-Hall House and Farm (GSU MF 12). Clustered near the main house are three specialized domestic outbuildings--smokehouse, chicken coop, and privy--while further back are larger agricultural outbuildings including a stable, wagon barn, and partially collapsed horse and wagon barn. All these buildings

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and structures are arranged in Georgia what is called a "landscape of work" (a highly functional but orderly arrangement linked by sight lines, travelways, and outdoor work areas). This is the only example of a relatively intact landscape of work with numerous and diverse outbuildings in the historic district. Significant examples of historic outbuildings are present at two other properties in the district. At the Hunt-McCorkle House (GSU MF 11) is a small, gable-roofed, wood-framed barn, and at the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17) are a carriage house and an unusual two-story barn, partially earth-banked, the only one of its kind in the district.

Landscape Architecture

The Wrightsboro Historic District is significant in terms of landscape architecture under National Register Criterion C for its several examples of historic and cultural landscape features characteristic of late-18th- and early 19th-century crossroads-type communities and their associated rural properties.

One of the most significant historic landscape characteristics of the Wrightsboro Historic District, and one that is generally taken for granted, is the situation of the community on high ground between two creeks. This situation was not the result of happenstance but rather deliberate locational theory and practices. In establishing what appears to have been one of the earliest if not the earliest interior upland colonial settlement (non-coastal, non-river), the colonial government and the Quakers made a precedent-setting decision to locate the community on high ground near but not along watercourses in the area. This was quite different than locating new communities along the coast (Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, Hardwick) or upland rivers (Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Augusta, Queensborough), although the high-ground principal is constant. Indeed, the locational influence of high ground was so strong at Wrightsboro, at least, that it shaped the eventual settlement pattern of the town in ways that were markedly different from its original paper plan and survey and gave the community its overall landscape character. Moreover, the locational principles used to select the site for Wrightsboro would be used over and over again in the late-18th and early 19th centuries as the new state of Georgia expanded its domain and created dozens of new counties, each with its county seat situated on high ground near its geographical center. As a result of this consistent approach, apparently first tried out at Wrightsboro, all these communities share a similar and distinct overall landscape character.

In a similar way, many of the oldest residences in Wrightsboro are situated on the highest ground available, another landscape characteristic that proved to become common during the 19th century throughout Georgia. Perhaps the best example is the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17), one of the oldest if not the oldest extant residential building in Wrightsboro, which is located at the very highest point of ground in its vicinity. Other examples of this domestic locational practice are the late 18th-early 19th century The Fort/The Williams House Site (GSU MF 18) and the

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Williams House/Boys' Dormitory Site (GSU MF 3). So pronounced would this domestic locational practice become that in many parts of the state it can almost be assumed that the highest point of ground on a tract of land will be or will have been a dwelling site.

A third significant historic landscape feature in the Wrightsboro Historic District is the road trace. Three historic road traces exist in the district. Fish Dam Ford Road (formerly Middle Lane), leading north from Wrightsboro Road at the center of the district, is especially well preserved and may date back to the late-18th century; a road in this general location appears on the 1807 re-survey map of Wrightsboro. The Quaker Road (formerly Cody's Ford Road), heading south from Wrightsboro Road at the center of the district, appears to date from the early 19th century. Portions of the 18th-century Old Quaker Road leading south from the town proper toward Rocky Mountain and Middle Creek also still exist, although they are difficult to get to. Each of these road traces retains its character as a historic road: a narrow, cleared, and graded dirt road, with shallow ditches along both sides, often depressed after years of grading and erosion below the level of the surrounding land, with steep earth banks on either side. These three road traces are exceptionally unusual and well-documented survivors of an 18th- and 19th-century wagon-road transportation system. Most roads dating from these periods in the area and throughout Georgia have been obliterated by natural succession, erosion, new development, or reconstruction. (To some extent, Wrightsboro Road in the historic district is a good example--although it still closely follows its historic alignment and continues to serve as the developmental corridor in the district, it has been graded and straightened to some degree, widened, and paved.)

A fourth significant historic landscape feature in the Wrightsboro Historic District is the "landscape of work" at the Hawes-Hall House and Farm (GSU MF 12). The arrangement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, travelways, sight lines, and outdoor work spaces corresponds exactly to the model of the "landscape of work" as defined in Georgia's 1991 Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses and their Landscaped Settings. The principal characteristic of this form of historic landscape is a functional, loosely geometric, often evolved arrangement of outbuildings, outdoor work spaces, sight lines, paths and roads, and fences. In the Wrightsboro example it is embellished with several ornamental plantings including cedar trees. This is the only documented example of this relatively common form of 19th-century landscaping in Wrightsboro.

A fifth historic landscape characteristic of the Wrightsboro Historic District derives from the planting of certain ornamental and useful trees in and around the district throughout its history. Chief among these distinctive plantings are mulberry trees, found on at least two historic properties (the Bryant Hunt House and House Site, GSU MF 14, and the Scott-Hunt House Site, GSU MF 16), which reflect early attempts to establish a local silk industry. Although destined to fail, growing silk was a goal of the original colonial Trustees maintained by the royal colonial government and pursued even after

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the Revolutionary War and Independence, and Georgia did develop a small silk export trade during these years.

The final significant historic cultural landscape feature in the Wrightsboro Historic District is the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13). The historic church-cemetery complex is a cultural landscape which is characteristic of rural Georgia. Although configurations and landscape treatments vary widely, the essential topological relationship of the church structure and the cemetery space is a constant, as it is here in Wrightsboro. Most of these rural church-cemetery complexes feature an overall rectilinear plan, or at least orientation, not necessarily strictly adhered to, along with a wide variety of burial markers from simple rocks and depressions in the ground to upright slabs and occasional sculpted monuments, occasional stone copings and walls, ornamental metal fencing, and generally informal landscaping with the ever-present cedar trees. The Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery is an excellent and very early example--one of the oldest in the state--of the rural church and cemetery cultural landscape complex in Georgia.

National Register Criteria

The Wrightsboro Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for its direct associations with the founding and settlement of Georgia's first and only Quaker community, for the planning and development of this virtually unique interior upland frontier town under programs and policies of Georgia's colonial governing body, and for its subsequent transformation into a 19th-century rural crossroads community.

The district meets National Register Criterion C for its distinguished examples of 19th- and early 20th-century vernacular architecture including one of the oldest country churches in the state. It also meets Criterion C for its extant historic and cultural landscape features dating from the late 18th century through the 19th century.

Wrightsboro meets National Register Criterion D for the vital information already yielded through preliminary archaeological investigations and for its high demonstrated potential for yielding additional information critical to an understanding of how this unique Georgia community actually developed over time and its place in the larger context of colonial and 19th-century town settlement in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The Wrightsboro Historic District meets National Register Criterion Consideration A (eligibility of historic religious properties) for its direct associations with the founding and settlement of Georgia's first and only Quaker community within the larger framework of the planning and development of this

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virtually unique interior upland frontier town under programs and policies of Georgia's colonial governing body. It also meets this Criteria Consideration for its direct associations with the historical spread of Quakerism in America during the colonial and early American eras. Finally, it meets this Criteria Consideration for its potential to yield additional information through archaeology about Wrightsboro's Quaker settlement, particularly in the area of the Quaker Meeting House site which has been only preliminarily investigated.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the initial settlement of Wrightsboro by the Quakers in 1767. It ends with the closing of the Hawes General Store in 1932; with the exception of the Wrightsboro (Methodist) Church, which remained active into the 1960s, the general store was the last historic community institution to close, signaling the near-demise of the community during the Great Depression.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing buildings, structures, and landscape and plan features within the district date from the district's period of significance, are related to the initial Quaker settlement of Wrightsboro or its subsequent transformation into a crossroads community, and retain their essential historic physical integrity. Contributing archaeological sites including standing ruins, surface features, and subsurface resources within the district date from the district's period of significance, are related to the initial Quaker settlement of Wrightsboro or its subsequent transformation into a crossroads community, retain their essential physical integrity, and have yielded or have the demonstrated potential to yield information important to understanding the developmental history of Wrightsboro and the lifeways of its residents from the mid-18th century through the early 20th century.

Noncontributing buildings, structures, and sites date from outside the district's period of significance or have lost their historic physical integrity through additions and/or alterations (buildings and structures) or extensive ground disturbance from natural causes (erosion), agricultural or forestry practices, or new development.

Contributing Buildings

GSU MF 11	Hunt-McCorkle house barn/shed
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GSU MF 12	Hawes-Hall house privy smokehouse chicken coop stable wagon barn horse barn
GSU MF 13	Wrightsboro Church
GSU MF 14	Bryant Hunt house cabin
GSU MF 17	Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House carriage house barn
GSU MF 22	Lloyd Williams house
GSU MF 24	Hawes General Store
GSU MF 26	Tenant house

Contributing Structures

GSU MF 12	well
(no numbers)	three road traces (Old Quaker, Quaker, Fish Dam Ford)

Contributing Sites

GSU MF 1	Kenny Palmer house site
GSU MF 2	artifact scatters
GSU MF 3	Williams House/Boys' Dormitory site
GSU MF 4	historic artifact scatter
GSU MF 7	dump site
GSU MF 11	terrace with cedar hedgerows, Hunt-McCorkle house
GSU MF 12	"landscape of work" with cedar hedgerows at Hawes-Hunt house
GSU MF 13	Wrightsboro cemetery
GSU MF 14	mulberry tree at Bryant Hunt house and house site
GSU MF 15	Hunt General Store site
GSU MF 16	Scott-Hunt house site mulberry tree/stump
GSU MF 18	The Fort/The Williams House site ornamental plantings, specimen trees in yard
GSU MF 19	Hunt Cotton Gin site

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GSU MF 20	Hunt Blacksmith Shop site
GSU MF 21	Hunt Family House ruins
GSU MF 23	Cabin site
GSU MF 25	Gardner Complex site
GSU MF 27	Schoolhouse site
GSU MF 31	Quaker Meeting House site
GSU MF 32	Hattie's Clearing site
GSU MF 38	Middle Creek mill site

Noncontributing Buildings

GSU MF 12	garage at Hawes-Hall house
(X 6) GSU MF 37	Harris Visitor's Cabin (moved, reconstructed)
(X 7)	ranch house at 4550 Wrightsboro Road
(X 9)	mobile home at 4592 Wrightsboro Road
(X 10)	brick ranch house at 4789 Wrightsboro Road
(X 11)	mobile home at 4965 Wrightsboro Road
(X 12)	altered house at 1884 Ridge Road
(X 13)	mobile home at 1770 Ridge Road

Noncontributing Structures

GSU MF 12	pump/pumphouse at Hawes-Hall house
	seedhouse
(X 8)	new gravel driveway/road to Foxboro
(X 14)	1996 bridge on Wrightsboro Road over Middle Creek
(X 15)	modern jerryrigged bridge on Quaker Road over Middle Creek

Noncontributing Sites

(X 1) GSU MF 5	disturbed archaeological site
(X 2) GSU MF 6	disturbed archaeological site
(X 3) GSU MF 8	scattered archaeological site
(X 4) GSU MF 9	scattered archaeological site
(X 5) GSU MF 10	disturbed archaeological site

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Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

1767-1805: The Quaker Settlement of Wrightsborough

Georgia was founded in 1733 as the last of the thirteen original English colonies in America. Rights to the colony were vested in a Board of Trustees chartered by the Crown government. Lands available for settlement were limited to just a few miles inland from the coast and along the Savannah River to the Fall Line. Savannah, established by James Oglethorpe in 1733 on a bluff overlooking the Savannah River near the coast, was the colony's first and most famous settlement. Other early colonial settlements included Darien further south on the coast, Ebenezer and New Ebenezer a short distance upriver from Savannah, and Fort Frederica on a coastal island just outside the southern extremity of the colony. In 1736 the trading post of Augusta was established at the fall line on the Savannah River some 125 miles upriver from Savannah.

The British government was interested in founding the Georgia colony as a way of protecting more-established English claims in the New World from the Spanish in Florida and the French along the Gulf Coast. The colony's Trustees were more interested in establishing a model colony with humanitarian ideals and a policy of non-exclusionism, at least for members of Protestant sects. Their goal was the creation of well-planned towns, the provision of common land, and agricultural settlement by yeoman farmers. Toward this end, the Trustees discouraged land speculation and initially banned slavery. Under the Trustees' direction, growth in the new colony was slow, hampered in part by the Trustees' deliberate pace of development and stringent controls over land ownership, and in part due to international uncertainties with Spain and France.

After two decades, the Trustees' charter expired and was not renewed under mutual agreement. In 1752, Georgia became a crown colony. Shortly thereafter, more aggressive efforts were made to secure Indian territory west of Augusta for new settlers. Under the leadership of Sir James Wright, the third (and last) royal governor, this policy was pursued more energetically than ever before. The colonial towns of Sunbury and Midway, Brunswick, Hardwick, and Queensborough, along with numerous other smaller settlements, and the town of Wrightsborough, were established in Georgia between the 1750s and the 1770s.

In 1763, the colonial government obtained a large cession of Creek Indian lands--including the land where Wrightsboro would be established--through the Treaty of Augusta. In 1766, the government passed "an Act for Encouraging Settlers to Come into this Province." It offered free land for new townships to any group of at least 40 Protestant families. Free land surveys and registrations of claims were included in the offer, along with exemption from most taxes for ten years. Under this system of land distribution, large tracts of land were held "in reserve" for groups of settlers; as they arrived, some of the land in the reserve or "township" would be allocated to individual settlers under

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what was called the "headright," and other land would be platted for a town. These early towns were generally diminutive variants of Savannah, with broad streets, public squares, and commons, at least on paper.

In 1767, a group of North Carolina Quakers, formally known as the Society of Friends, decided to take Governor Wright's offer of land grants for new settlers. Led by Joseph Maddock and Jonathan Sell, 40 Quaker families moved to Georgia late in 1767 to settle the 12,000-acre reserve being held for them in the vicinity of what was to become Wrightsboro. By 1768, with 70 Quaker families having already settled in the area, Maddock and Sell requested additional lands for the community, culminating in an eventual total of 44,000 acres being granted for the Quaker township, covering virtually all of present-day McDuffie County. In 1769, the Quakers requested and received assistance in laying out a road from their township to Augusta, some 35 miles to the east. In 1769, the Quakers requested that "1000 acres of the reserve be laid out in a proper spot for a town," and by 1770 the newly surveyed lots in the new Quaker town of "Wrightsborough" were being allocated to settlers.

"Wrightsborough," as it was called until the mid-19th century, was located along the newly laid-out Augusta-to-Wrightsborough Road, on high ground between Middle Creek and Hart Creek, several miles south of the Little River, and approximately 35 miles west of Augusta, in present-day McDuffie County. The land in the vicinity is typical of the Georgia Piedmont, with gently rolling hills, rounded plateaus, low ridge lines separating major watercourses, and lowlands along the creeks and rivers. Although the original survey maps for Wrightsborough have been lost, the town was re-surveyed in 1807, following the original lines, and this map survives (see Maps 1 & 2).

The town of Wrightsborough occupied a rectangular land area, originally intended to comprise 1,000 acres but in actuality comprising approximately 650 acres (different measurements at different times have produced different calculations of the actual acreage), on the west side of Middle Creek in present day McDuffie County. Within the rectangle, a 190-acre town proper was laid out consisting of ten blocks of one-acre lots. The blocks were divided by 66-foot-wide streets and smaller lanes. The sideways "T"-shaped town plan also provided for three squares across the "top" of the "T", the largest square located in James Street (later Broad Street, now Wrightsboro Road).

When settlement began in the Wrightsborough vicinity, there were no direct roads eastward to Augusta, the nearest city. The first settlers probably used an alternate route of the Middle Cherokee Path running from Augusta northwestward to the Cherokee towns in present-day north Georgia. The alternate route came within four or five miles of Wrightsborough. In 1769, two roads were approved for construction by the Governor's Council and were to become Wrightsborough's communication lines to the outside world. The road from Augusta to Wrightsborough became known as the Wrightsborough Road, and still carries the appellation in Augusta's western environs. The other road

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ran southeast from Wrightsborough and eventually reached Savannah; this thoroughfare was later known as the Quaker Road.

Although many lots were sold in Wrightsborough at an early date, it soon became evident the town would not develop as the town planners had envisioned. Lots were bought and sold and re-sold, but few owners actually built houses or made other improvements in the town, and little is left today of their domestic endeavors beyond the local archaeological record. Most of the Quaker settlers appear to have dispersed throughout the reserve on individual farmsteads or in very small rural settlements near streams and grist mills. However, the Quakers do appear to have built a meeting house and established a cemetery on a tract of land adjacent to and just east of their "proper town," just south of the present-day Wrightsboro Road, within the historic district. The 1807 re-survey of Wrightsborough documents the "Quaker Burying Ground" in this area (Map 1), and recent archaeological investigations at this location have reported stone foundations and ceramics consistent with a late-18th-century Quaker meeting house site. Also, Quaker settlers are known to have established waterpowered grist and saw mills in the area, and one such mill site consisting of stone foundations and waterworks is located in the southern reach of the town, south of the town proper, in the historic district.

The town of Wrightsborough is shown on Philip Yonge's 1773 map of the area in correct relationship to Middle (then Towns) Creek and the roads leading to Augusta and Savannah. Wrightsborough also is mentioned in early 1770s colonial records as the site of a "fort" established by the colonial government to fend off Indians and protect the Quaker settlers and their investment in land, buildings, crops, and animals. The exact location of this colonial fort is not known (one site locally believed to have been the fort location has been largely discounted after recent archaeological investigations at GSU MF 18).

The fledgling town of Wrightsborough was described in more detail in 1773 by the famous American naturalist William Bartram:

Wrightburge [sic] is a late but thriving Settlement on a branch of Little River which runs into Savana [sic] River. The inhabitants are for the most part emigrants from the North Colonies, under the conduct of ---Maddox, Esq. Who obtain'd a grant of these lands with a privilege of settling with such People as he should approve of And he being a Quaker by profession, most of his followers are of that Society. It is called Wrightsborough in honour to the Governor, Sr. James Wright, who granted Mr. Mattox the privilege of a Burrow in his little colony; The town is already laid out & about 20 houses built; several Traders in it & goods are sold as cheap here as at Augusta. . . .

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Four points in Bartram's description of Wrightsborough deserve emphasis. First, he confirms that it was a Quaker settlement. Second, he locates the town on a tributary of the Little River. Third, he reports the existence of some kind of town plan "already laid out." And fourth, he documents the presence of at least 20 houses in the town. Unfortunately, we know little more about the nature of this development or the early Quaker houses.

Indian depredations in the early 1770s caused a number of Quakers to leave their new homes, some temporarily, some permanently. It is not clear whether the departing Quakers left farmsteads in the hinterland or town lots in Wrightsborough or both. Nevertheless, the Quaker community and Wrightsborough prospered until the American Revolution more seriously disrupted development.

When the American Revolution began in 1775, the Quakers found themselves in a difficult position. Not only were they pacifists, but many gave moral support to the crown rather than the revolutionaries' cause. Although there was no large-scale military action around Wrightsborough, there was a series of skirmishes as the territory passed back and forth between British and American control. During these conflicts, Quaker homes, crops, and other property were destroyed, and twelve Quakers were reported murdered by roving bands of Whigs (patriots). The small military post which had been established in Wrightsborough before the war became an important supply base and apparently changed hands several times before hostilities ended.

The extent of wartime damage to the "proper town" of Wrightsborough is not known. It is recorded that Joseph Maddock's farmhouse was burned, his horses and cattle stolen, and his crops trampled; also destroyed were his grist mill and many of the Quaker's earliest paper records. There is an uncorroborated reference to the burning of the town. However, there is little in the current archaeological record evidencing mass destruction by fire or other causes.

Following the close of the war (1781) and the final departure of British soldiers from Savannah (1783), Wrightsborough experienced renewed economic activity as local residents resumed their livelihoods and new settlers arrived. For the Wrightsborough Quakers, however, the new order was not attractive. Because of their partiality to Britain, many Quakers had moved from the area during the war and did not return. For others, post-war recriminations, seizures of property, and loyalty oaths made returning to or remaining in the area difficult. Also, with at least tacit Quaker approval if not outright encouragement, many non-Quakers had settled in the township, and many brought their African slaves to work the newly established cotton plantations. Within a few years, the Quakers found themselves in the minority not only in the reserve but in Wrightsborough town itself. The number of slaves steadily increased and with the development of the cotton gin in the 1790s the plantation system became entrenched throughout the old reserve.

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Opposed to slavery and finding their small farms unable to compete with the growing plantations, Quakers began emigrating in small groups. Starting in the 1780s, the Quakers began what can be described as a slow exodus from the area. One of the first to leave was Henry Jones, a saddler, who returned to North Carolina in 1785. Community facilities in Wrightsborough gradually were sold to non-Quakers: Jones' tanyard in 1791, Maddock's mill in 1795, Stubbs' grist-and-saw mill in 1804. In 1803, Joseph Stubbs and his daughter Deborah left Wrightsborough to seek new lands for Quaker homesteading; they acquired three-quarters of a section in Belmont County, Ohio. In 1805, the entire Stubbs family left Wrightsborough for Ohio. Also in 1805, the Jones' clan left for Ohio in what was described by a descendent as "a caravan of some forty families" including Jones' children and grandchildren. Other Friends stayed in Georgia but renounced their Quaker faith in order to accommodate the new social and economic realities of the cotton-based culture.

1799-1861: The Town of Wrightsboro

Although the Quaker exodus from Wrightsborough climaxed in 1805, its effects on the community were felt much earlier. In 1799, the former Quaker settlement of Wrightsborough was newly incorporated under Georgia law as a town with a secular and largely non-Quaker governing board of commissioners, a formal town charter, and (in at least some of the legal documents) the new Americanized name of "Wrightsboro." The act of incorporation stated that the 1,000 acres surveyed by the royal government in 1769 "shall in future be held...as the town and common..." and that "the Commissioners of the Town and Common...shall be empowered to lay out agreeably to the original plan of said town, 150 acres of land into lots and streets, including the lots and streets already laid out..." Thus not only the original name was retained, that of Georgia's last royal governor, but the original plan also. The town plan was resurveyed in 1807, based on the 1769-70 survey, now lost. However, the 1807 survey conducted by William Harriss found only 672 acres in the town plan--191 acres in the town proper and 481 acres in the commons (and current calculations arrive at a figure of 654 total acres). This discrepancy cannot be readily explained, as Harriss stated he "found a complete set of old lines and corners all corresponding with each other, containing 672 acres...". Apparently the town never contained 1,000 acres, even though this had been authorized by the colonial government.

Shortly after its incorporation, Wrightsboro evolved into a small, dispersed, apparently prosperous plantation-based agricultural community. In 1812 it was described by future Georgia Governor George Gilmer as "the center of a large and prosperous plantation system." Adiel Sherwood's 1827 Gazetteer of the State of Georgia described it as a "p[ost] v[illage]" with "a house of worship, female academy, and 30 houses and stores." An 1844 tax list recorded 73 householders, approximately one-third of whom owned slaves. An analysis of early 19th-century tax digests suggests that many of Wrightsboro's residents at the time were farmers and planters who also owned extensive

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agricultural lands outside the town limits. Other local residents likely included store owners, school teachers, doctors, lawyers, ministers, millers, carpenters, saddlers, tailors, and cobblers.

Wrightsboro's early 19th-century physical development apparently followed the pattern of its actual 18th-century development--influenced more by geography, intersecting country roads, and private property ownership than by the original town plan as re-surveyed in 1807. The overall town developed in a dispersed pattern, with a clustering of houses, a church, schools for boys and girls, a post office, stores and other businesses, and small industries including blacksmithing and cotton ginning in the old "proper town" at its center, on the high ground west of Middle Creek, along the Wrightsboro Road at its intersection with the Quaker Road and Fish Dam Ford Road--in what today would be called a "crossroads community"--and with farmsteads dispersed throughout the surrounding countryside. At least one house survives today from Wrightsboro's early 19th-century development (the Hawes-Hall House, GSU MF 12); another extant house (the Hunt-McCorkle House, GSU MF 11) also may date from this period. Other historic buildings from the early 19th century include the Wrightsboro Church (GSU MF 13) and the Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17). Significant archaeological resources from this era include the Kenny Palmer House Site (GSU MF 1), the Williams House/Boys' Dormitory Site (GSU MF 3), the Bryant Hunt House and House Site (GSU MF 14), and the Hunt Family Members House Ruins (GSU MF 21). Marked graves at the cemetery adjacent to the Wrightsboro Church began to appear at this time as well (there may be unmarked graves, or graves which have lost their markers, which predate this period). A tanyard and a silk mill were built somewhere in the town, their exact locations still unknown; surviving mulberry trees at the Bryant Hunt House and House Site (GSU MF 14), the Scott-Hunt House Site (GSU MF 16), and elsewhere in the town reflect the innovative but ultimately ill-fated attempt to establish a silk industry in the community. Other reported but otherwise undocumented local industries and businesses include grist and saw mills, a woolen mill, several drygoods stores, a shoe shop, and a milliner. The Hunt General Store Site (GSU MF 15) may date to the end of this prosperous era, along with the nearby Scott-Hunt House Site (GSU MF 16). The Middle Creek Mill Site (GSU MF 38) may have been operational throughout the first half of the 19th century. Again, as in the previous years, there appears to have been no physical development of the three squares or other amenities shown on the 1807 re-survey of the town. These ostensibly public spaces do not appear to have been subdivided, however; apparently they were just left undeveloped. Town lots gradually were combined and some town land essentially became part of contiguous farms. Lands set aside for streets and lanes in town appear to have been closed, sold, or transferred to adjacent property owners, as in 1835 when a public street, never used as such, adjacent to the church and cemetery was formally closed by the town commissioners, partly because it had been blocked by abutting property owners and partly because burials had taken place in it in the vicinity of the cemetery.

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Wrightsboro had become so well-established by the fourth decade of the 19th century that Adiel Sherwood, writing in his 1837 Gazetteer, described it as "an old village, built before the Revolution...containing a house of worship and an Academy."

Tradition has long held that the construction of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta into Middle Georgia spelled the economic decline of Wrightsboro. The railroad, chartered in 1833, passed about six miles south of Wrightsboro, roughly paralleling the Wrightsboro Road. By the 1840s, a hamlet grew around the depot which today is now known as Thomson. While some trade and a few families may have moved from Wrightsboro to the new railroad town, it is doubtful if the impact was as great as tradition claims. In 1848-49, for example, the W. P. Arnold Masonic Lodge #82 was chartered in Wrightsboro, evidencing continued life in the small community. However, an analysis of tax digests for the first half of the 19th century shows a pronounced decrease in the proportion of slaveholders in Wrightsboro after 1834, which could indicate that at least some of the more wealthy local planters had moved to the new town.

1861-1865: The Civil War

No warfare occurred in Wrightsboro during the Civil War. An interesting war-related event may have taken place in town, however, although it is poorly documented and has little impact on the subsequent history or significance of the community. Local informants report a local tradition that Wrightsboro served as the temporary state capitol for several days when the seat of government was removed from Milledgeville during Sherman's infamous March to the Sea (Garrow, 1981). This story is repeated in a short unpublished history of Wrightsboro written during the Great Depression (Booth, 1937). The house which supposedly served as the temporary state capitol reputedly was a large and architecturally impressive structure, described as "one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the village" (Cox, 1940). But the house no longer exists and apparently was destroyed prior to 1913 when Elmo Massengale visited Wrightsboro with the express purpose of finding the old house, to no avail.

The Civil War did have serious indirect effects on Wrightsboro, however. Many local young men were killed or injured; others simply did not return home after the war. The local agricultural economy was devastated, transportation was disrupted, and the labor system was disorganized.

1865-1920s: The Declining Town

The results of the Civil War (1861-1865) and later economic and social changes apparently caused Wrightsboro's gradual decline as a viable community. The war had disrupted what had been a community of prosperous planters and farmers. Agricultural labor was disorganized and land values dropped. The effects of soil exhaustion and erosion among the red clay hills also was a factor in the

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community's decline. Thomson, along the Georgia Railroad, became the county seat when McDuffie County was created from Warren and Columbia counties in 1870. These developments, coupled with an economic depression in the 1890s, caused many of the once-affluent white citizens to move to larger towns such as Thomson or Augusta. Wrightsboro Militia District, in which the Wrightsboro Historic District is located, declined in population from 1,746 in 1870 to 1,276 by 1910. By the early 1880s, the state gazetteer no longer listed Wrightsboro as a town or placename. Additionally, by the late 19th century, Wrightsboro's town government was inactive, in 1899 its Masonic Lodge moved to Mesena in adjacent Warren County, and by 1916 the community had lost its post office. Agriculture still depended heavily on cotton, but the earlier slave-dependent plantations had been replaced by large-scale tenant farms populated by both white and black farmers. Small independent farms remained viable, diversified in their production, with an emphasis on subsistence.

Relatively little new development took place in Wrightsboro during this declining era, and what new development there was did not even keep pace with the loss of buildings and structures from abandonment and fire. Indeed, one local historian has observed that by 1916 "there were fewer houses" than before (Baker, 1965). However, several of the surviving historic buildings and structures in Wrightsboro today date from this period--they include the Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 14), the Lloyd Williams House (GSU MF 22), the Hawes General Store (GSU MF 24), and the Tenant House (GSU MF 26)--as do several significant archaeological sites--including The Fort/Williams House Site (GSU MF 18), the Hunt Cotton Gin Site (GSU MF 19), the Hunt Blacksmith Shop Site (GSU MF 20), the Hunt Family Member House Ruins (GSU MF 21), the Cabin Site (GSU MF 23), the Gardner Complex Site (GSU MF 25), the School House Site (GSU MF 27), and Hattie's Clearing (GSU MF 32). This record of historic buildings and archaeological sites clearly shows that while the Wrightsboro Militia District area may have been steadily declining, the small crossroads community of Wrightsboro at its center was far from dead. It still had its church, school, post office, stores, cotton gin, and blacksmith shop along with a clustering of houses.

1920s-Present: Wrightsboro in the Modern Era

Wrightsboro, like other small communities dependent upon cotton culture, was devastated by the arrival of the boll weevil during World War I (1917-1918). Cotton production in McDuffie County, as elsewhere in the state, dropped precipitously. Many farmers sold out for whatever they could get; others simply abandoned their farmsteads. Symbolically, the local cotton gin in Wrightsboro burned in 1920 and was not rebuilt owing to the decimated condition of cotton culture. Following the local post office, which had closed in 1916 due to the advent of Rural Free Delivery, the community school closed in 1922 as the local population dwindled and county schools were consolidated in conformance with statewide mandates and incentives. The Hawes General Store seemed an exception to the rule; it opened in 1918. But by 1932 it too was closed. The building still stands (GSU MF 24). The Great Depression merely extended the profound economic slump which had

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started locally in the 1920s. Between 1920 and 1940 the Wrightsboro Militia District lost over 400 persons. The village was left with but one public building--the early 19th-century Methodist Church, originally known as simply the Wrightsboro Church, which still stands (GSU MF 13)--and the church congregation dissolved itself in 1964.

From the 1940s to the 1960s, Wrightsboro was essentially dormant. Voting and going to church were cited by some long-time residents as maintaining some sense of community. But another local resident said that he had never thought of 20th-century Wrightsboro as a town, "just a spot" with a run-down store and several houses scattered around, "some vacant, some empty" (Garrow, 1981).

In the early 1960s, interest in the history of the community was renewed, and a movement to preserve its structural and archaeological resources was begun. Led by local historian Pearl Baker (died 1976) and later by Dorothy Montgomery Jones, an organization was founded to perpetuate Wrightsboro's legacy. The Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation, Inc., was founded in April 1965 for research, educational, and preservation purposes. The Foundation's projects have included researching and publishing Wrightsboro's history, sponsoring architectural and archeological surveys, preserving the Wrightsboro Church and cemetery, and conducting tours of the town. The Foundation also acquired and restored the "Rock House" (National Register-listed), the rural home of Thomas Ansley (a late-18th-century Wrightsboro township resident), believed to be the oldest intact standing house in Georgia, and certainly the oldest outside Savannah. Additionally, the Foundation cooperated with the Bartram Trail Society which has recognized Wrightsboro's significance by placing a Bartram Trail marker in the district near the church and cemetery. The Foundation, with the cooperation of the McDuffie County Board of Commissioners and the Bureau of Tourism, sponsored this National Register district nomination.

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Section 9--Major Bibliographic References

Census Records:

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U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States: Population, 1930, vol. 3.

Interviews:

See appendices in Patrick Garrow's Cultural Resource Investigations of Historic Wrightsboro, Georgia. Marietta, Ga.: Soil Systems, Inc., 1981.

Maps:

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Hemperley, Marion. "Major Indian Trails in Georgia". Atlanta: Georgia Department of Archives and History, 1979.

Yonge, Philip. "Georgia", 1773., in Surveyor-General Office, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.

Personal/Family Papers: Stubbs family papers, in possession of Mr. R. A. Stubbs, Long Lake, Minn.

Photographs: collection of Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation, Inc., Thomson, Ga.

Tax Digests: Columbia County, Georgia, Tax Digests, 1805-1853, were researched.

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National Park Service

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Section 9--Major Bibliographic References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University: Georgia Southern University
- Other, Specify Repository: Wrightsboro Quaker Community Foundation, Inc.

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Survey numbers are provided for each historic property described in the description (Section 7).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 778 acres

UTM References (Wrightsboro quadrangle)

A)	Zone	17	Easting	354790	Northing	3714170
B)		17		355590		3712890
C)		17		354770		3712200
D)		17		353420		3712220
E)		17		353440		3714180

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Wrightsboro Historic District is drawn to scale on the attached "Wrightsboro Historic District" sketch map. The map, derived from the McDuffie County tax maps, is drawn at a scale of 1 inch to 660 feet (1:7920); this is the largest-scale map available of this rural area. The district boundaries are also superimposed on the attached USGS quadrangle map, "Wrightsboro Quadrangle," at a scale of 1 inch to 2000 feet (1:24000).

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Wrightsboro Historic District is based largely on the original Wrightsborough town plan boundary as drawn in the 1807 re-survey of the community. The 1807 re-survey map is the oldest known extant map of the historic town. It describes a rectangle, oriented north-south, centered approximately on the Wrightsboro Church (GSU MF 13), with surveyed dimensions of "98 chains" (6468 feet) north-south by "66.75 chains" (4405.5 feet) east-west, comprising 654 acres. Added to the historic town-plan acreage is a contiguous tract of land to the east, across Middle Creek, encompassing the westward-facing hillside on which is situated the Quaker Meeting House Site (GSU MF 31), comprising an estimated 124 acres. Because this tract of land was outside the surveyed town with its gridiron pattern of streets and lots, its boundaries are drawn following topographic features which define the hillside on which the meeting house once stood--a small creek to the south and southeast, a seasonal creek to the north and northeast, and a "saddle" to the east crossing Wrightsboro Road.

The Wrightsboro Historic District is located in a rural area. The surrounding land is sparsely developed. Forest predominates, although there are large open fields and extensive pasturage. To the east of the historic district are two large horse farms, extensive wooded tracts, and some open land. To the south and west are commercial woodlands. Northwest of the district, along Ridge Road north of its intersection with Wrightsboro Road, is some modern, low-density residential development, mostly freestanding individual homes and mobile homes along the highway. North of the district is a tract of woods. All the land surrounding the historic district historically was part of the 44,000-acre Quaker reserve or township. However, there is little evidence of the former Quaker occupation of this land, and 20th-century silvaculture has pretty much obliterated most of the evidence of subsequent historical development in this traditionally rural area.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Richard Cloues, Survey and Register Unit Manager, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer; John R. (Chip) Morgan, archaeologist; Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** April 8, 1998

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name/title Anne Floyd
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city or town Augusta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30914-2800
telephone 706-667-4192

consultant
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

name/title Patrick H. Garrow
organization TRC Garrow Associates (formerly Soil Systems, Inc.)
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consultant (archaeology)
 regional development center preservation planner
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city or town Gainesville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30501
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consultant (historic and cultural landscapes)
 regional development center preservation planner
 other:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 11--Form Prepared By

name/title Dorothy H. (Dot) Jones
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street and number
city or town Thomson **state** Georgia **zip code** 30824

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- regional development center preservation planner**
- other:** local historian and member of sponsoring organization

name/title Bill Moffat
organization (private consultant)
street and number 185 Woodland Way
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30606
telephone 706-548-7326

- consultant** (history, historic preservation)
- regional development center preservation planner**
- other:**

name/title Dr. Sue M. Moore
organization Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Georgia Southern University
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city or town Statesboro **state** Georgia **zip code** 30460
telephone 912-681-5443

- consultant** (archaeology)
- regional development center preservation planner**
- other:**

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs

Name of Property: Wrightsboro Historic District
City or Vicinity: Wrightsboro
County: McDuffie
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: March 1993

Description of Photograph(s):

NOTE: The photographs taken in 1993 were field-verified in March 1998 to confirm that they still present an accurate view of the historic district. Any physical changes in the photographed views are noted in the photograph descriptions below.

- 1 of 17. Wrightsboro Road at Middle Creek, at eastern edge of the "proper town," near the east edge of the historic district; photographer facing west. The town of Wrightsboro was situated on the high ground in the background of this picture. NOTE: The bridge in this photograph was replaced in 1996 by a similar but slightly wider concrete structure with steel approach guard railings.
- 2 of 17. Wrightsboro Road at Middle Creek, at eastern edge of the "proper town," near the east edge of the historic district; photographer facing west. The Kenny Palmer House Site (GSU MF 1) is located on the wooded rise of ground just to the left (south) of the road in the background of this picture. NOTE: The bridge in this photograph was replaced in 1996 by a similar but slightly wider concrete structure with steel approach guard railings.
- 3 of 17. New gravel driveway to "Foxboro" at 4579 Wrightsboro Road ("Foxboro" is a new horse farm; the farm complex is located outside the district boundaries to the northeast); photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 17. Hunt General Store Site (GSU MF 15), south side of Wrightsboro Road; rear (south) and side (east) walls; Hunt Blacksmith Shop Site (GSU MF 20) to left (west); photographer facing northeast.

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Photographs

- 5 of 17. Hunt-McCorkle House (GSU MF 11), north side of Wrightsboro Road; Fish Dam Ford Road (Middle Lane) road trace to left (west); Hunt Cotton Gin Site (GSU MF 19) to right (east) beyond tree; photographer facing north.
- 6 of 17. Wrightsboro Road looking west from intersections with Quaker Road trace (left) and Fish Dam Ford Road trace (right); Lloyd Williams House (GSU MF 22) on left (south) side of road, above embankment; Wrightsboro Church (GSU MF 13) on left (south) side of road in background; photographer facing west.
- 7 of 17. Hawes-Hall House and Farm (GSU MF 12), north side of Wrightsboro Road west of Fish Dam Ford Road; photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 17. Hawes General Store (GSU MF 24), north side of Wrightsboro Road, west of Hawes-Hall House (GSU MF 12) and across Wrightsboro Road from the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13); photographer facing north.
- 9 of 17. Harris Visitor's Log Cabin (GSU MF 37) (moved, reconstructed, noncontributing), north side of Wrightsboro Road west of Hawes General Store (GSU MF 24) and across Wrightsboro Road from the Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13); photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 17. Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13), south side of Wrightsboro Road near the geographical center of the historic district, across Wrightsboro Road from the Hawes General Store (GSU MF 24) and the Harris Visitor's Log Cabin (GSU MF 37); front (north) of church; photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 17. Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery (GSU MF 13), south side of Wrightsboro Road near the geographical center of the historic district; rear (south) of church and cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 17. Wrightsboro Church (GSU MF 13); interior; photographer facing south-southwest toward rear of church.
- 13 of 17. Wrightsboro Church (GSU MF 13); interior; photographer facing north toward front of church.
- 14 of 17. Girls' Dormitory/Bryant Hunt House (GSU MF 17), south side of Wrightsboro Road west of Wrightsboro Church and Cemetery; photographer facing south.

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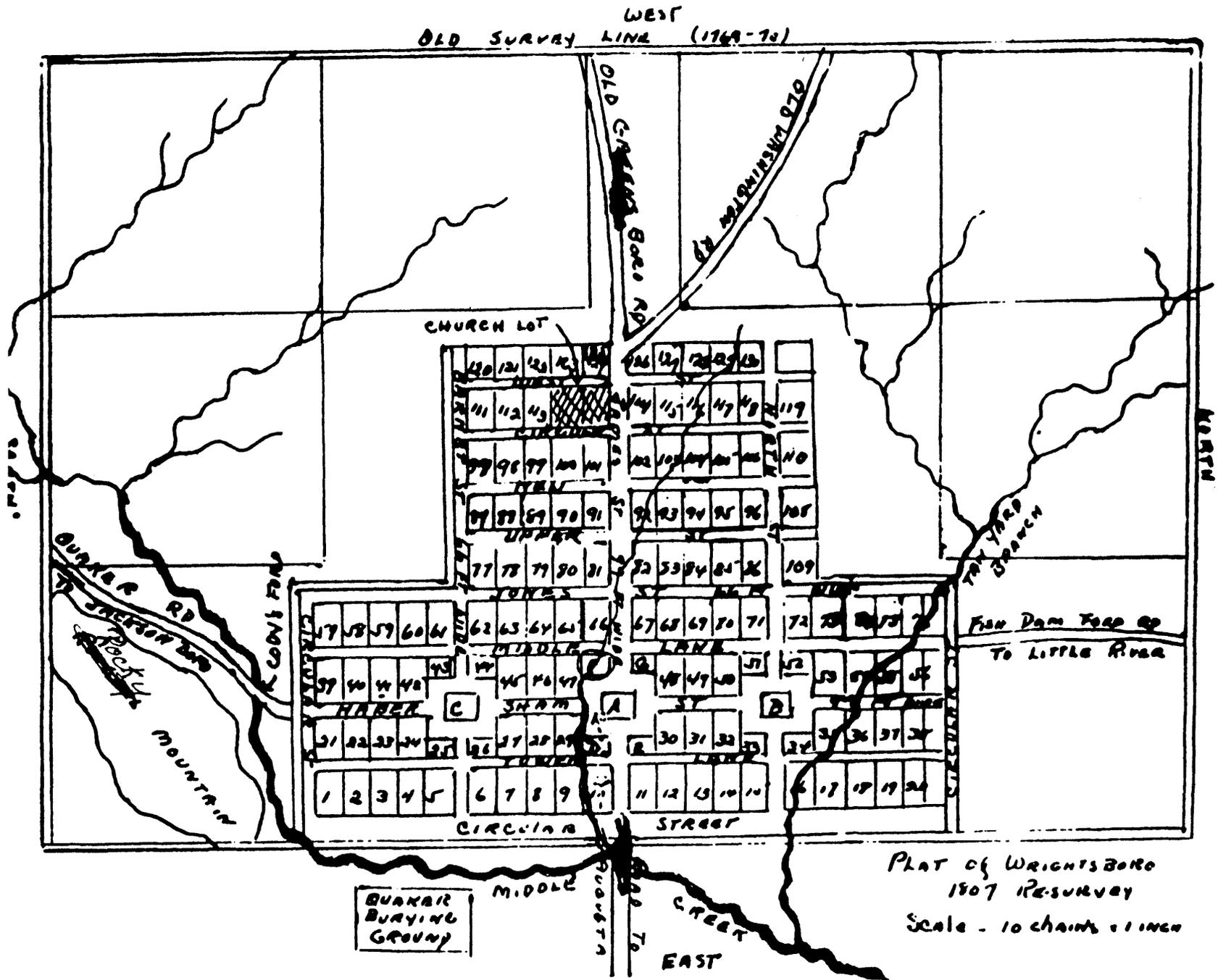
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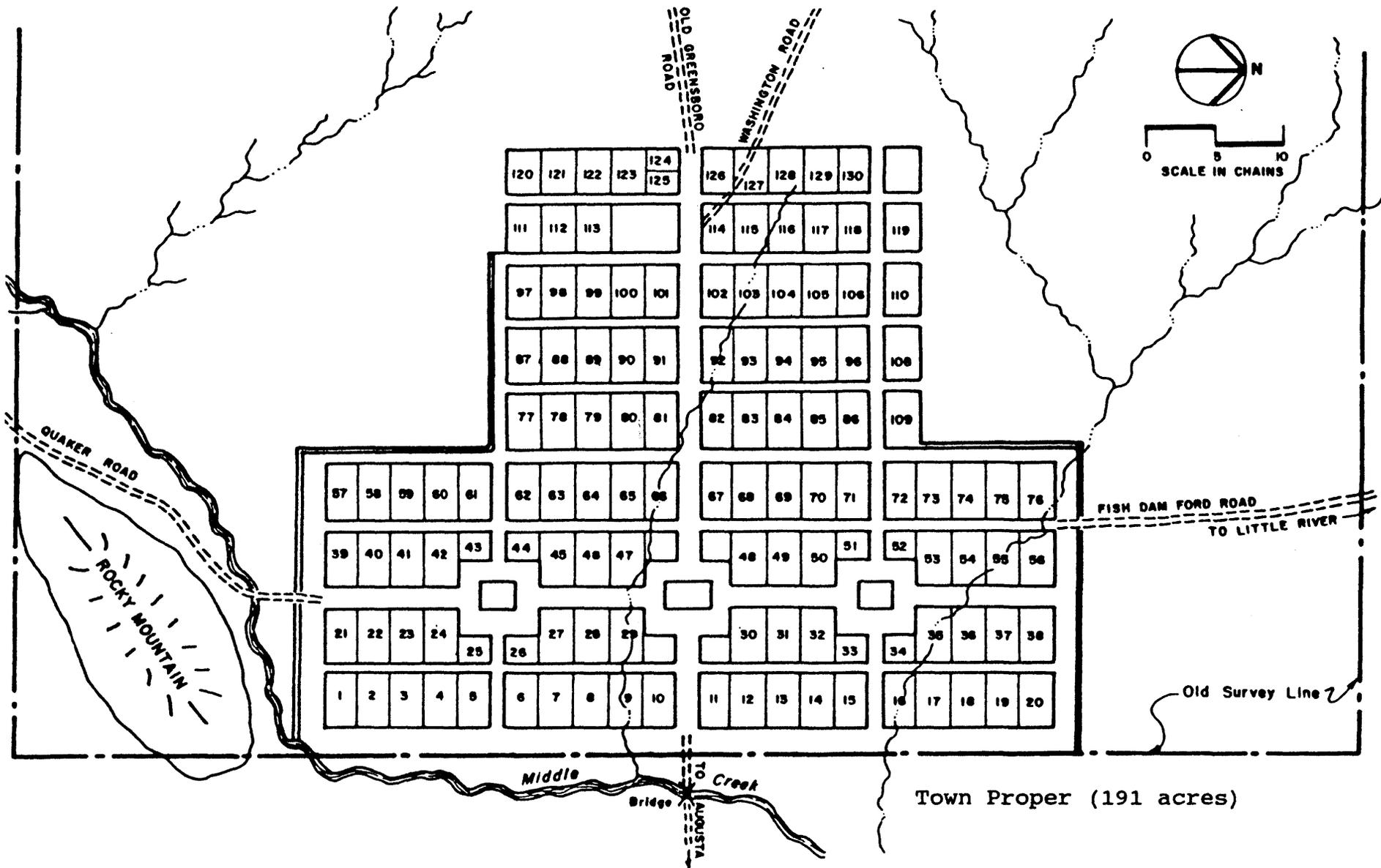
Photographs

- 15 of 17. Middle Creek Mill Site (GSU MF 38), south of Middle Creek, showing mill foundations (right) and creek; photographer facing north.
- 16 of 17. Middle Creek Mill Site (GSU MF 38), south of Middle Creek, close-up of mill foundations; photographer facing south.
- 17 of 17. Quaker Meeting House Site (GSU MF 31), south of Wrightsboro Road and east of Middle Creek; photographer facing south.

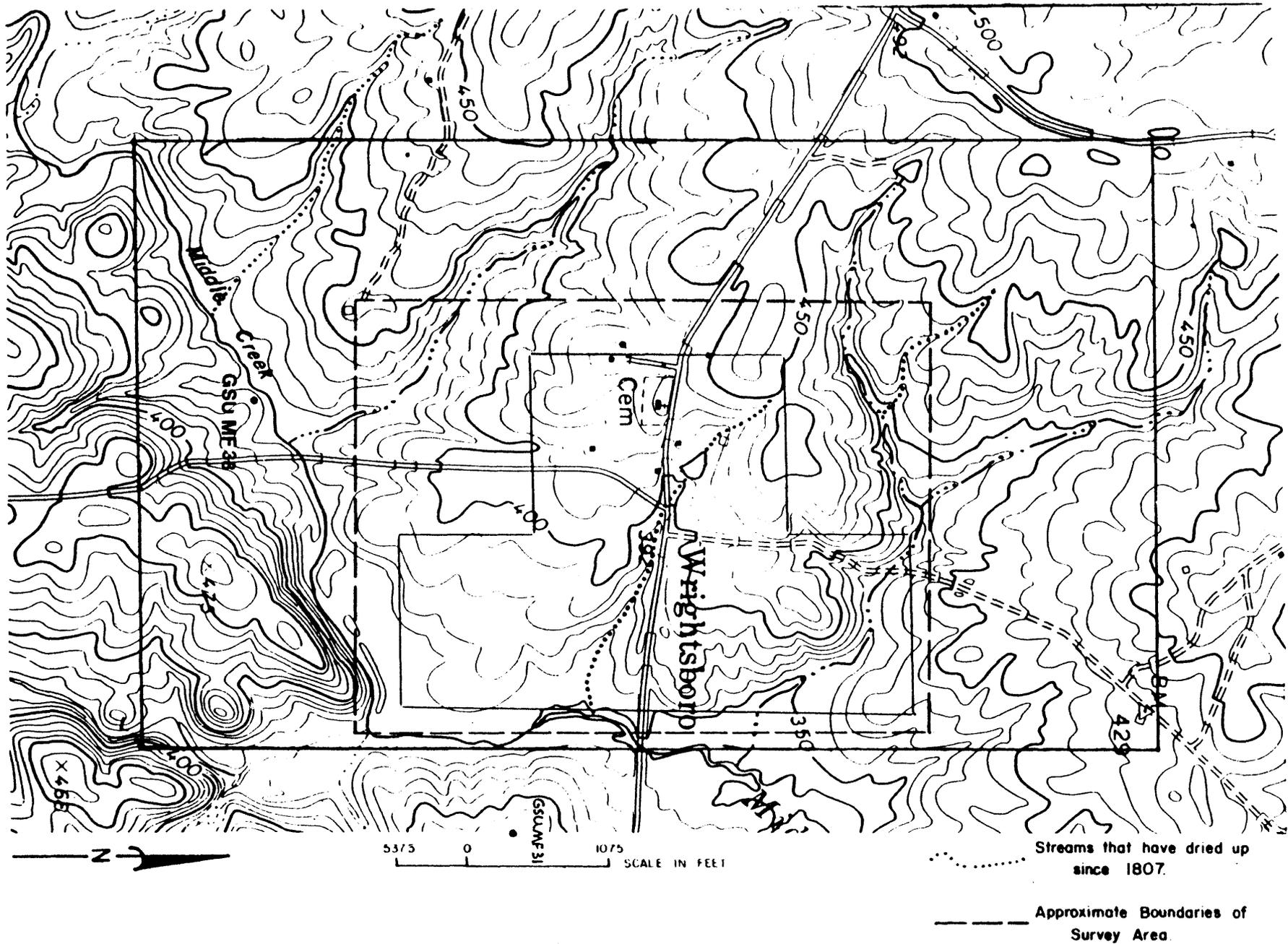
Wrightshoro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
 W. Harris Plan of Wrightshoro 1807 Re-survey

MAP 1

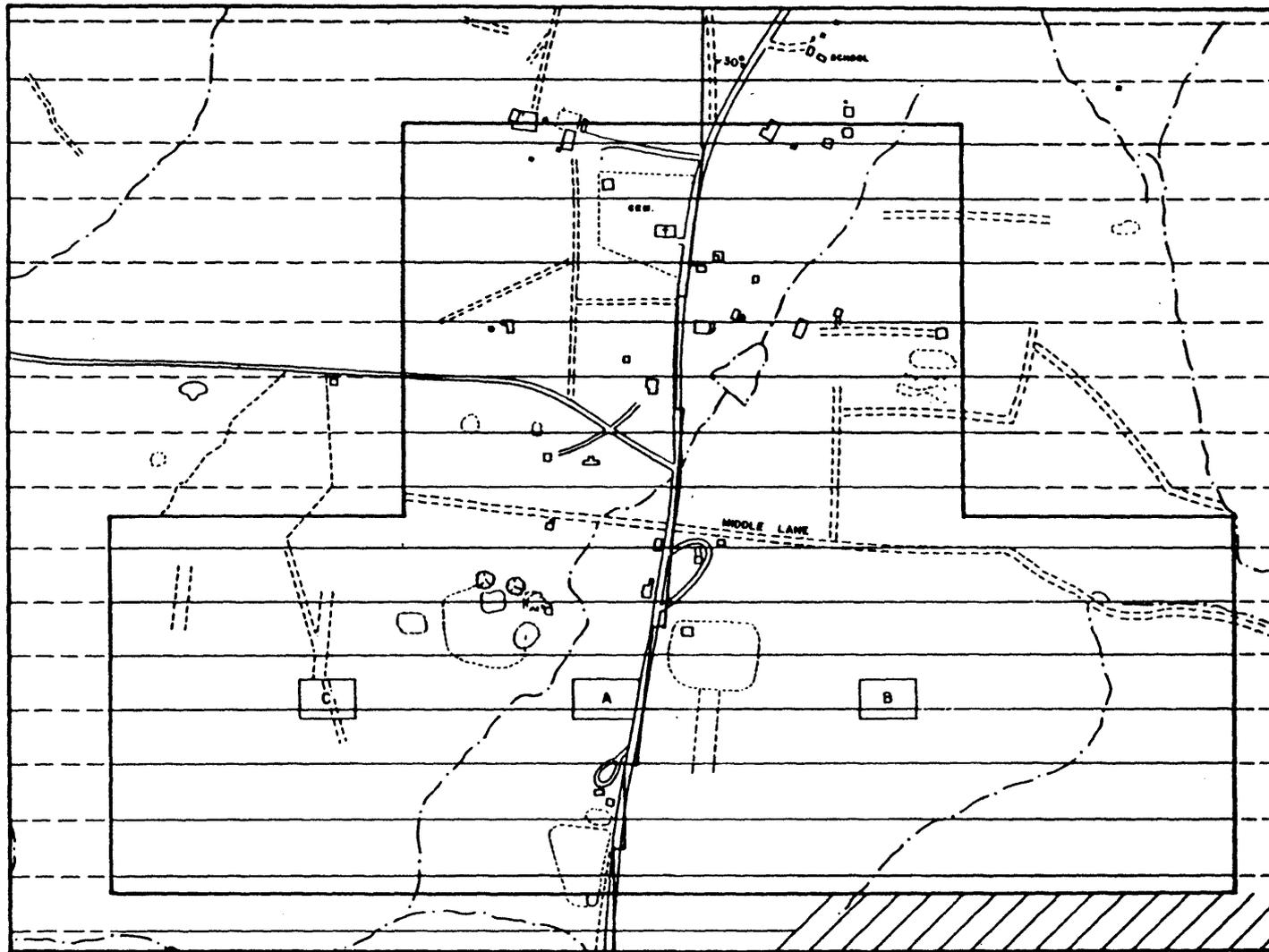




MAP 2
 Wrightsboro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
 W. Harris Plan of Wrightsboro "Town Proper" 1807 Re-survey



MAP 3
 Wrightsboro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
 Map of Wrightsboro superimposed on USGS Quadrangle Map
 (Wrightsboro, Ga., Quadrangle, 7.5 Series, 1972)
 (Boundaries approximate)

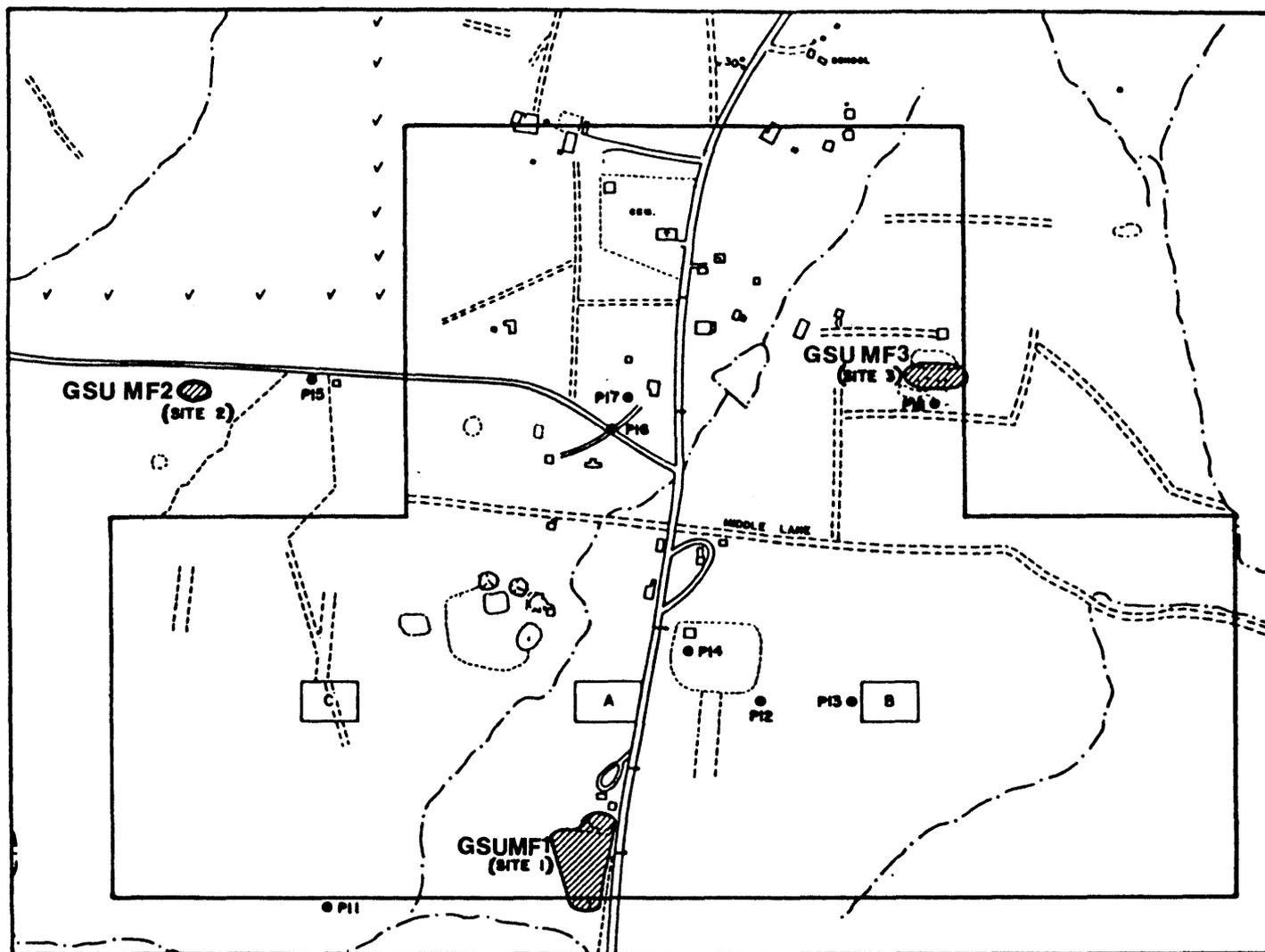


- UNPAVED ROADS (HISTORIC) & ROAD REMMANTS
- CLEARINGS
- PAVED ROADS (MODERN)
- ▨ SITE
- STRUCTURES
- PROJECT AREA
- LOCATION OF TOWN SQUARES FROM THE 1807 RESURVEY MAP

0 400
SCALE IN FEET

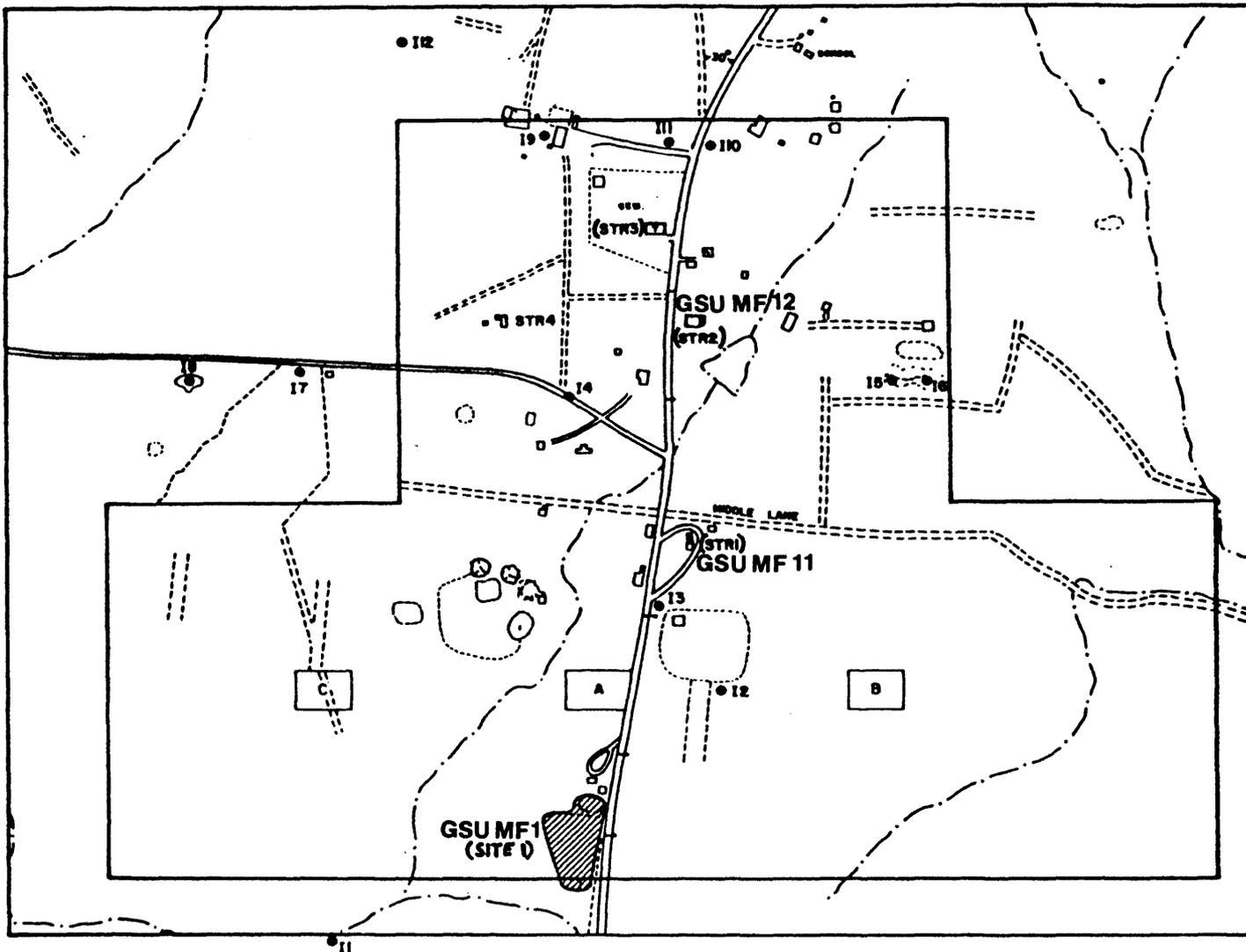
- BASELINE
- TRANSECTS WITH SHOVEL TEST INTERVALS OF 50 FEET
- - - TRANSECTS WITH SHOVEL TEST INTERVALS OF 100 FEET
- //// UNSURVEYABLE

MAP 4
 Wrightsboro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
 Archaeological Survey Area and Intensity of Coverage by Garrow
 (from Garrow, 1981, Figure 12, page 45)



PI - PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FIND

MAP 5
 Wrightsboro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
 Distribution of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites
 (from Garrow, 1981, Figure 13, page 49)

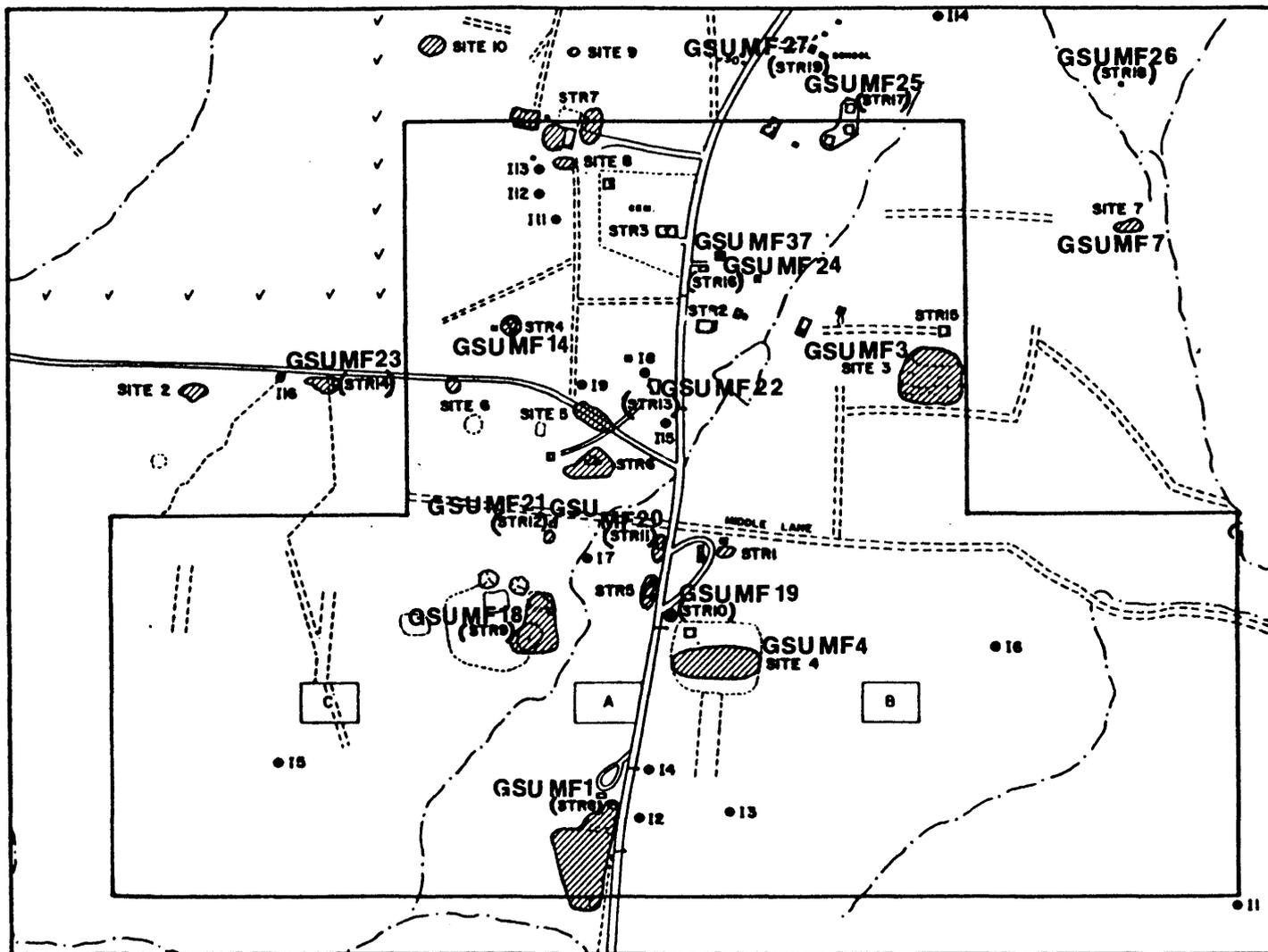


- N
- UNPAVED ROADS (HISTORIC) & ROAD REMNANTS
 - CLEARINGS
 - == PAVED ROADS (MODERN)
 - ▨ SITE
 - STRUCTURES
 - ▭ PROJECT AREA
 - LOCATION OF TOWN SQUARES FROM THE 1807 RESURVEY MAP

0 400
SCALE IN FEET

I - ISOLATED FIND
STR - STRUCTURE

MAP 6
Wrightsboro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
Distribution of Early Historic Period (1760-1820) Archaeological Sites
(from Garrow, 1981, Figure 14, page 50)



- UNPAVED ROADS (HISTORIC) & ROAD REMNANTS
- CLEARINGS
- PAVED ROADS (MODERN)
- ▨ SITE
- STRUCTURES
- PROJECT AREA
- A LOCATION OF TOWN SQUARES FROM THE 1807 RESURVEY MAP

I - ISOLATED FIND
 STR - STRUCTURE

MAP 8
 Wrightsboro Historic District, McDuffie County, Georgia
 Distribution of Late Historic Period (1870-1920) Archaeological Sites
 (from Garrow, Figure 16, page 53)