

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

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Chapter 1. Introduction

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

radar (GPR) survey of selected portions of the site.

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

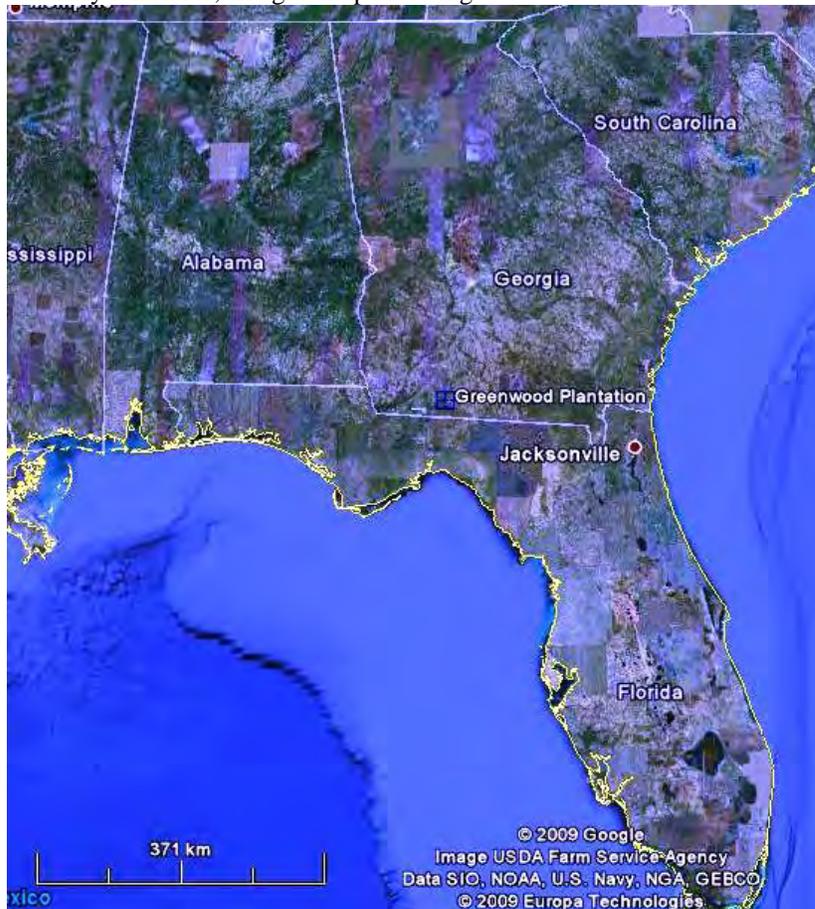


Figure 1. Location of Greenwood Plantation.

Environment

At the time of this reconnaissance survey, Greenwood Plantation occupied approximately 5,200 acres of central Thomas County. Greenwood is located northwest of Thomasville and southeast of the Ochlocknee River (U.S.G.S.

1982, Pine Park, GA quadrangle). One remarkable aspect of the property is a 500 acre section that contains a large stand of pristine longleaf pine forest, which includes trees in excess of 500 years old. The remainder of the plantation consists of developed areas of the plantation complex, cultivated fields/pasture, and managed forest. The property is divided by an

active CSX railroad line and by old U.S. Highway 84, which is also known as Cairo Road.

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

Brief History of Greenwood Plantation

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

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

Thomas and Lavina Jones had eight children, who were:

James Young Jones, Sr., born December 25, 1827, Thomas County, Georgia; died May 16, 1877, Brooks County, Georgia;

Mary Elizabeth Jones, born January 23, 1830; died about 1854; married Ferman Chaires, June 15, 1848, Thomas County, Georgia;

Harriett Lavina Jones, born November 10, 1833; death date undetermined; married Dr. David S. Brandon;

Sussanah Jones, born January 13, 1835, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; death date undetermined, Died while a student at Wesleyan College;

Thomas William Jones, born February 9, 1839, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; death date undetermined; married Ella Capers;

Henry Francis Jones, born March 11, 1841, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; Died in CSA, Civil War, July 12, 1864 (Figure 2);

Florence Jones, born November 11, 1843, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; death date undetermined; married General John Crawford Vaughn;

Martha Jones, born May 25, 1846, near Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia; married Edwin T. Davis.



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

After Thomas Jones died, his wife, Lavina, managed the plantation until 1889. She died two years later and was buried in the family cemetery alongside her mate (Figure 3).

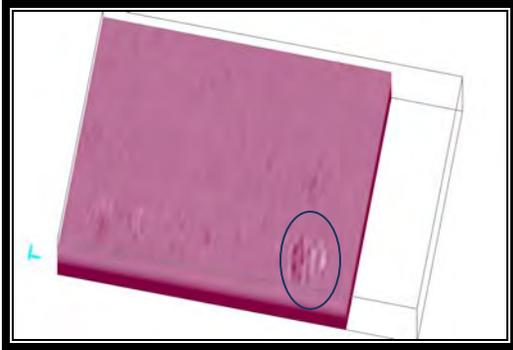


Figure 3. Pronounced GPR Reflection of Graves of Thomas and Lavina Jones, 9TH84, Shown Within Circle.

Most of Greenwood plantation was sold to S.R. Van Duzer of New York at that time. Van Duzer made some improvements to the plantation but his period of ownership was brief.

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

Greenwood Plantation was acquired by William Payne Whitney, nephew of Colonel Payne, in

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

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

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



Figure 4. Greenwood Plantation, Circa 1890.

Chapter 2. Research Methods

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

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

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

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

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

cm intervals. The GPR data was post-processed using GroundVision and Easy 3D software.

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

Chapter 3. Archaeological Reconnaissance Results

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

The LAMAR Institute's archaeological reconnaissance of the Greenwood Plantation

Field Site (GW)	Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation (Description
1	16	783407	3417179	68	Isolated whiteware sherd
2	16	783335	3416836	59	Isolated Late Archaic stemmed PPK
3	16	782642	3418511	58	Isolated amber glass bottle
4	16	782515	3418590	55	Aboriginal lithic scatter
5	16	782400	3418229	63	Aboriginal lithic and ceramic scatter; Isolated historic artifact
6	16	785058	3417054	70	Greenwood Plantation complex
7	16	782607	3417874	39	Early Archaic corner notched PPK and lithic scatter
8	16	784813	3415365	75	Historic house site
9	16	784455	3415651	67	Historic picnic area
10	16	784287	3417168	89	Historic cemetery; Isolated aboriginal lithic
11	16	784294	3416726	80	Historic dump
12	16	784261	3415662	78	Suspected Historic Cemetery

Table 1. Site Summary, Greenwood Plantation.

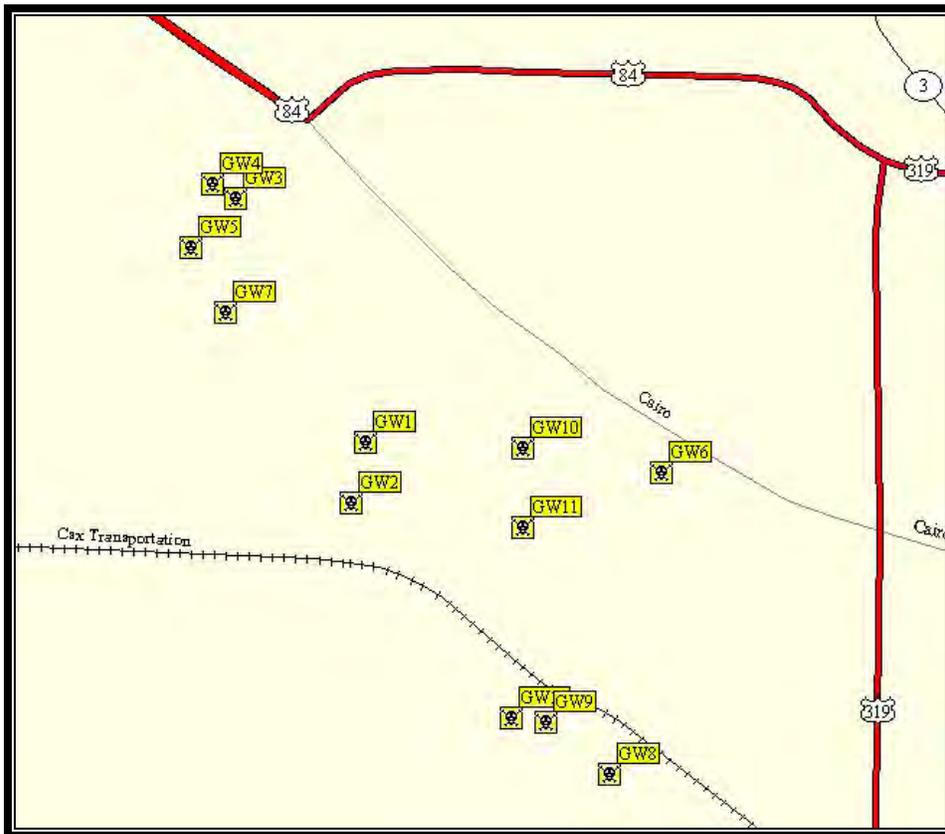


Figure 5. Field Site Locations, Greenwood Plantation.

Site 9TH75

Site 9TH75 (Field Site GW1) consisted of a single blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd surface find. This ceramic sherd probably dates to the mid-19th century. It was observed on the

surface of a plowed field and careful examination of the surrounding area yielded no additional finds. The sherd was found on an eroded ridge top and it may represent a former dwelling site, although the preliminary observations would suggest otherwise. A 1902

map of Greenwood Plantation shows a “barracks” in this approximate vicinity.

Site 9TH76

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



Figure 6. Stemmed PPK, 9TH76.

9TH77

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

9TH78

Site 9TH78 (Field Site GW4) was a medium-sized aboriginal lithic and ceramic site on the Ochlocknee River bluff. The site measures at least 40 m in diameter, based on surface artifacts. Chert debitage and non-diagnostic tool fragments and one small, undecorated sand-tempered pottery sherd were observed. The age

of this site was not determined. This site is separated from Site 9TH79 by a slight terrain dip that lacks artifacts. The aboriginal component(s) on this site may include deeply buried deposits of scientific importance. More archaeological study of this site is recommended.

9TH79

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



Figure 7. Folded Lead, 9TH79.

9TH80

Site 9TH80 (Field Site GW6) consisted of the built environment of the Greenwood Plantation, including the manor house and its various dependencies. The main complex of plantation buildings occupies an area approximately 570 m north-south by 570 m east-west. The main house

was constructed by John Wind for Thomas Jones and his family and was completed by 1844. Thomas Jones grew the enslaved population on the plantation of 59 to 118 persons. As such, it was one of the most thriving plantations in southwestern Georgia and Thomas County.

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

9TH81

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



Figure 8. Corner-notched PPK, 9TH81.

9TH82

Site 9TH82 (Field Site GW8) consisted of a historic house ruin. The site covers an area approximately 40 m in diameter, based on

surface observations. The ruins include a standing brick chimney, collapsed chimney, yard artifact scatter, and other foundation evidence. The house is located on a slight rise in a wooded area, south of the CSX rail road track. The site measures at least 30 m in diameter. A 1902 plat of the Greenwood Plantation property depicts a dwelling in this approximate vicinity, which is identified as the "Cheek" place. Further study of this site is recommended.

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

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

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

9TH83

Site 9TH83 (Field Site GW9) is a 20th century picnic area, approximately 20 m in diameter. The ruins consist of a small brick Bar BQ pit and an associated refuse scatter of soft drink bottle glass. The site is deemed of no cultural significance. This relatively modern site was recorded for the present study because of its proximity to a suspected historic cemetery (See discussion of 9TH86).

9TH84

Site 9TH84 (Field Site GW10) is the Jones family cemetery and an isolated prehistoric stone tool find. The most prominent feature at this cemetery is a sturdy brick wall that surrounds those graves that are marked with tombstones and brick crypts. The cemetery plot is identified on the 1902 map of Greenwood Plantation, where it is shown as a rectangular area, immediately southeast of two field roads. It is also delineated on the 7.5 minute Pine Park, GA quadrangle sheet (U.S.G.S. 1982). Fieldwork at the cemetery consisted of a preliminary walkover where the extent of grave depressions was noted. A sketch map of the graves within the brick enclosure was prepared and the grave markers were digitally photographed. The cemetery site measures at least 75 m in diameter. Two areas of the cemetery were then subjected to mapping by Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). Block A covered most of the area within the brick Jones family enclosure. Block B was a smaller area, immediately adjacent to the brick enclosure, where numerous depressions (suspected graves) were observed. It consisted of a long, narrow rectangular sample.



Figure 10. Interior of Jones Cemetery Enclosure, 9TH84.

The GPR survey of Block A produced some interesting findings. Block A covered an area 20 m north-south by 13.5 m east-west. Included within this block were many graves that were identified by a variety of markers. Figures 11 through 15 show Block A at increasing depths from 60 cm to 1.4 meters below ground. The

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



Figure 9. Jones Cemetery, Greenwood Plantation, 9TH84.

GPR survey indicates that many additional graves, which are not marked on the ground surface, are likely present.

The GPR survey of Block B also produced some tantalizing findings. Although only a narrow section, which measured 20 m by 2 m, was examined, many strong radar anomalies were

defined. A few examples are shown in Figure 16 and a plan view of Block B at about 75 cm below ground is shown in Figure 17. Many of these may be GPR signatures of human graves,

while others may indicate tree roots or other ground disturbances.

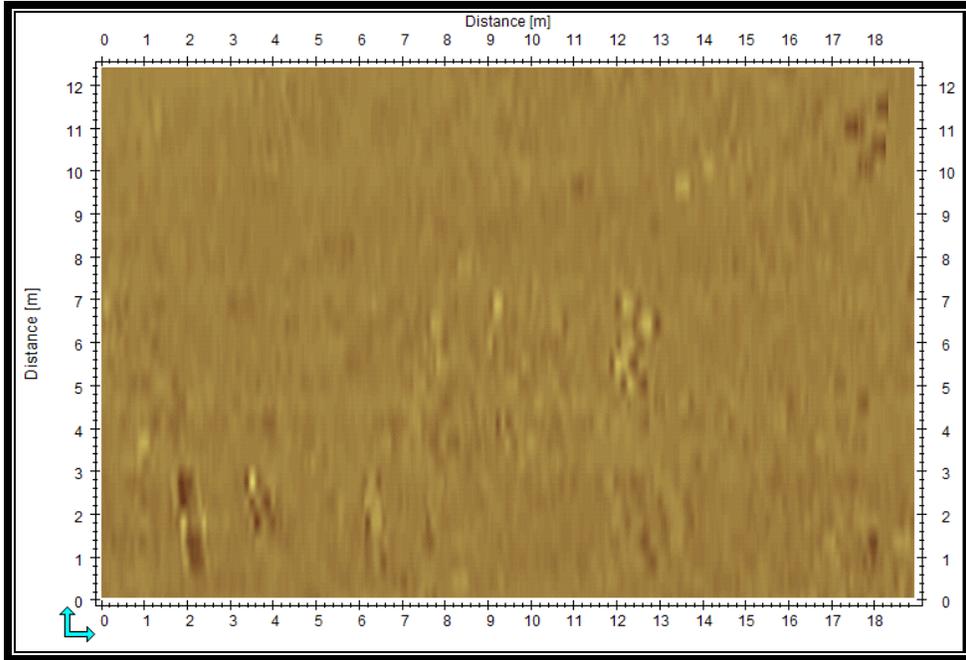


Figure 11. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 60 cm Depth.

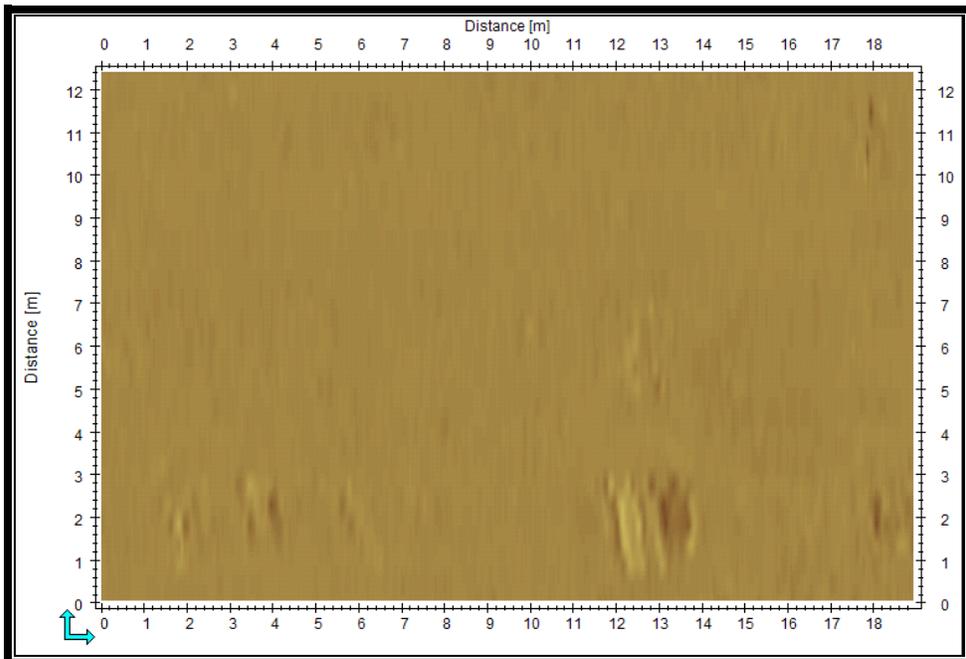


Figure 12. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 80 cm Depth.

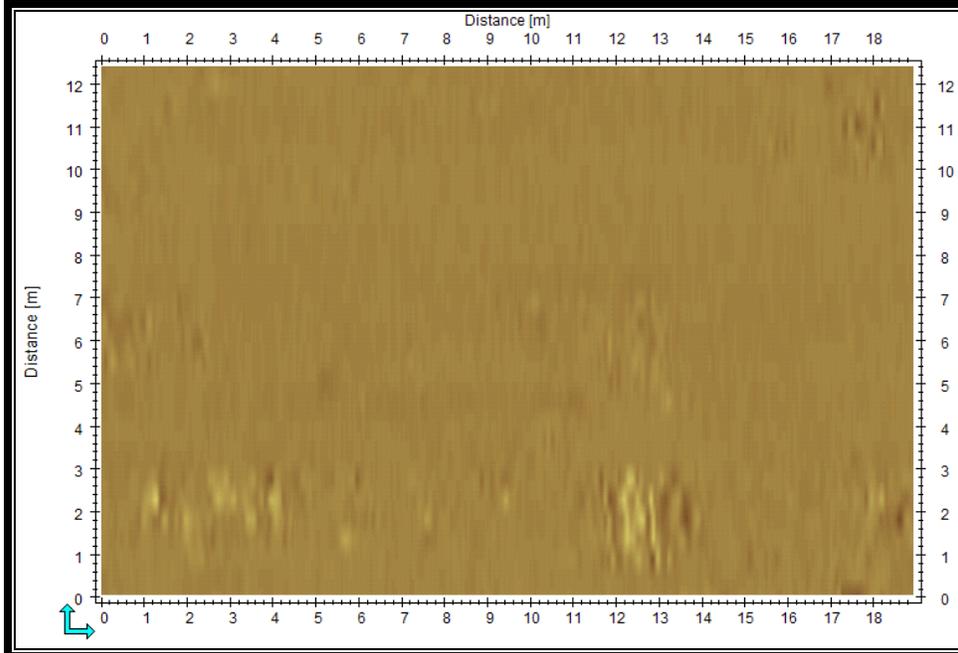


Figure 13. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 1 meter Depth.

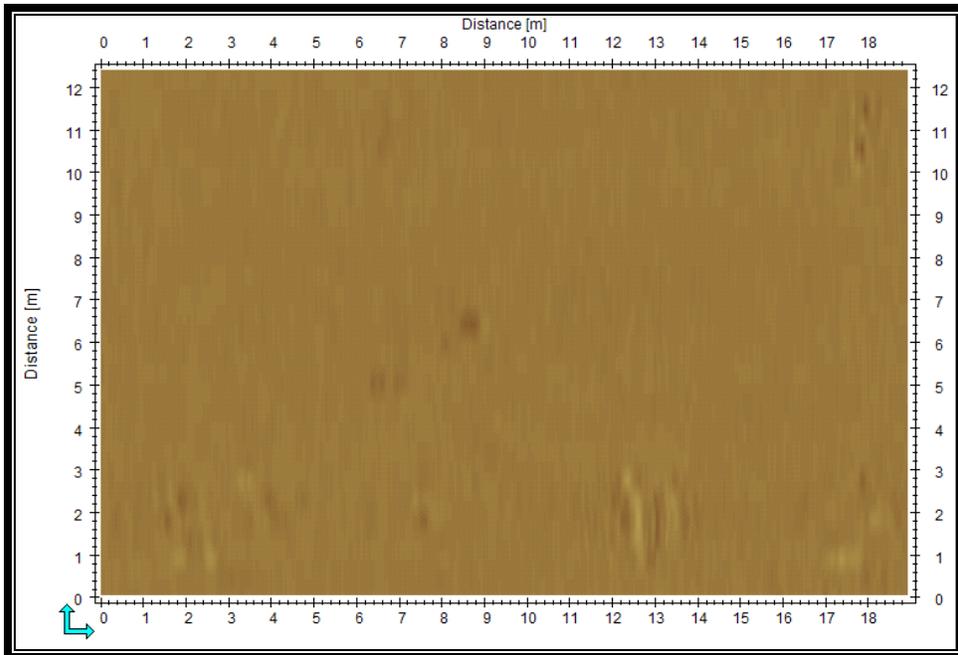


Figure 14. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 1.2 meters Depth.

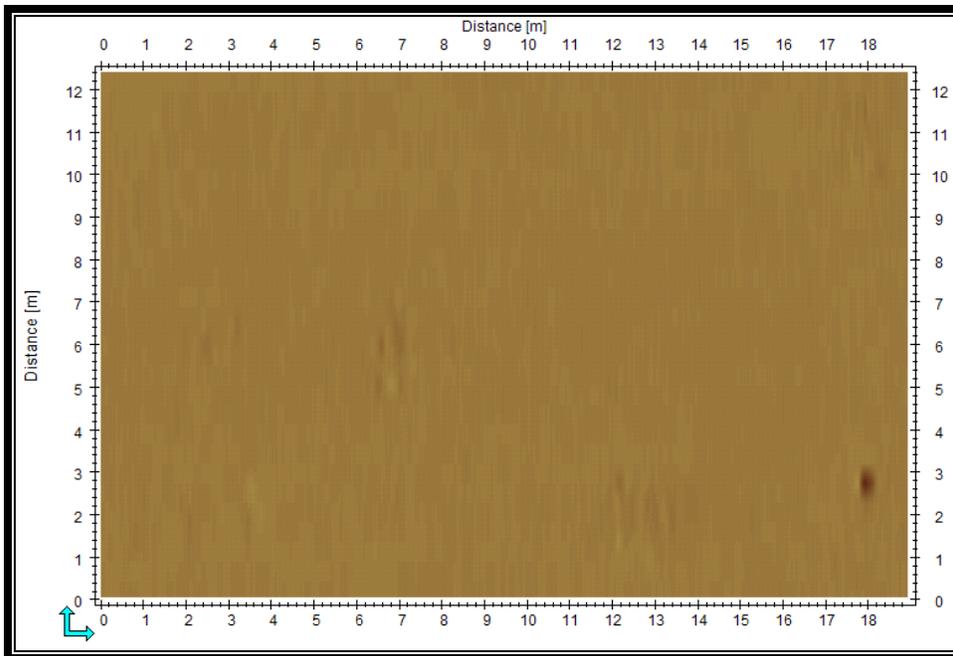


Figure 15. Aerial View of GPR Block A, 9TH84, at 1.4 meters Depth.

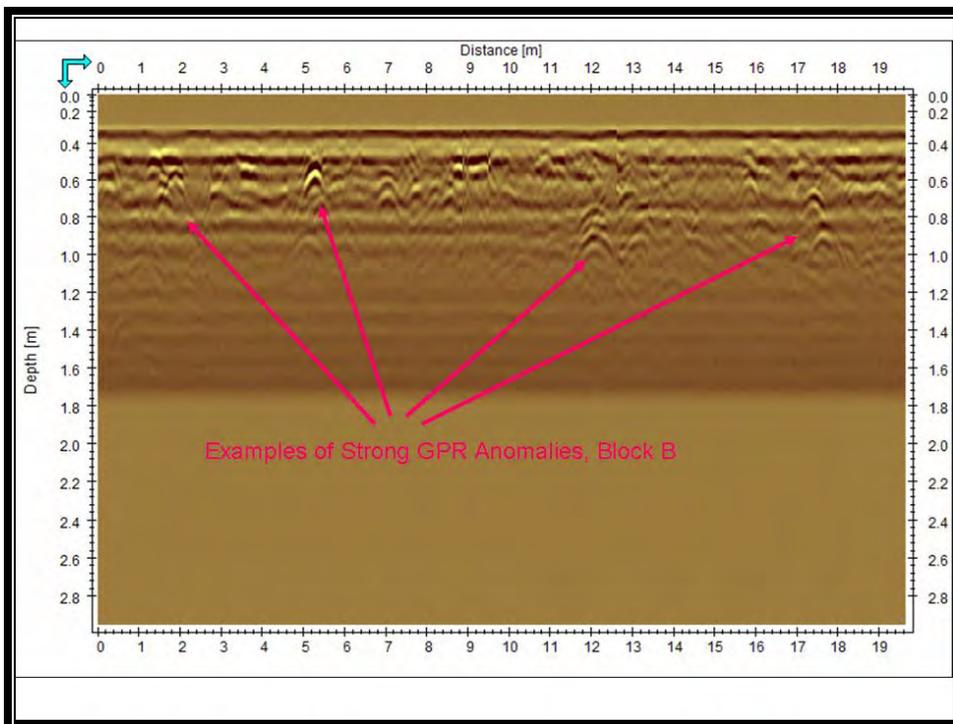


Figure 16. Selected Side View, GPR Block B, 9TH84, Showing Numerous Strong Radar Reflections, Many of Which are Likely Human Burials.

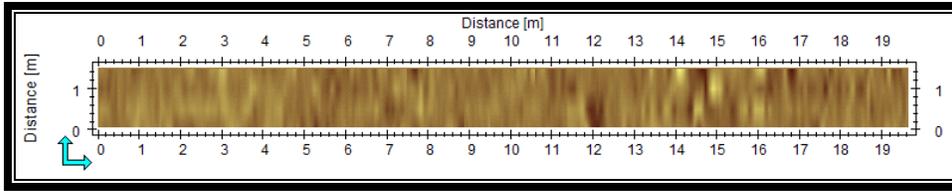


Figure 17. Aerial View of GPR Block B, 9TH84, at 75 cm Depth.

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

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

Federal census records for Thomas Jones reveal that had 73 enslaved people on his Thomas

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

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

The combined sample of 118 enslaved persons included 72 males and 46 females. The majority of these people (98, or 75%) were under 30 years of age. Among teenagers, adolescents and infants, males outnumbered females by a substantial margin (34 to 22, respectively). This same trend continued among the adult population (38 males to 24 females. These demographic data suggest that males were preferred over females at Greenwood Plantation, since this is not a normal population distribution.

Using the enslaved community sample, which averages 66 persons in the two census enumerations, some mortality estimates can be derived. Assuming a conservative annual mortality rate among this population of 10 percent, an estimated 132 deaths occurred over two decades. These deaths could account for most, if not all, of the suspected graves that are located outside of the brick enclosure.

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

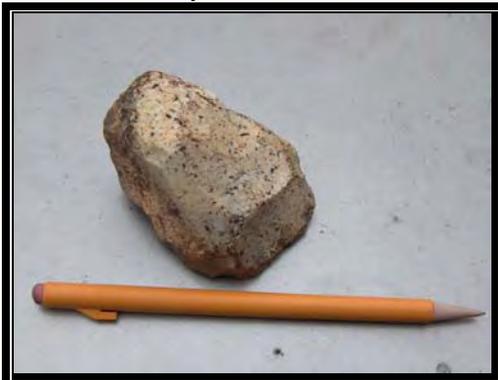


Figure 18. Chert Adze, 9TH84.

9TH85

Site 9TH85 (Field Site GW11) consisted of a historic refuse dump associated with the Greenwood Plantation. Historic artifacts were observed protruding from the wooded ground surface on both sides of a gully, and in the gully trough (Figure 19). The site covers an area of at least 130 m northwest-southeast by 30 m northeast-southwest, based on surface evidence. The artifacts include a variety of ceramics, glass, metal, and brick objects. Most of the items appear to date to the early 20th century, although

several mid to late 19th century artifacts were observed. This may indicate that this dump has antiquity and may include antebellum-era deposits. This trash deposit is extensive and probably has important research potential. The reconnaissance examination of this dump site was curtailed by the approach of a dangerous thunderstorm, which contained very large hail.



Figure 19. Artifacts on Surface, 9TH85.

9TH86

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

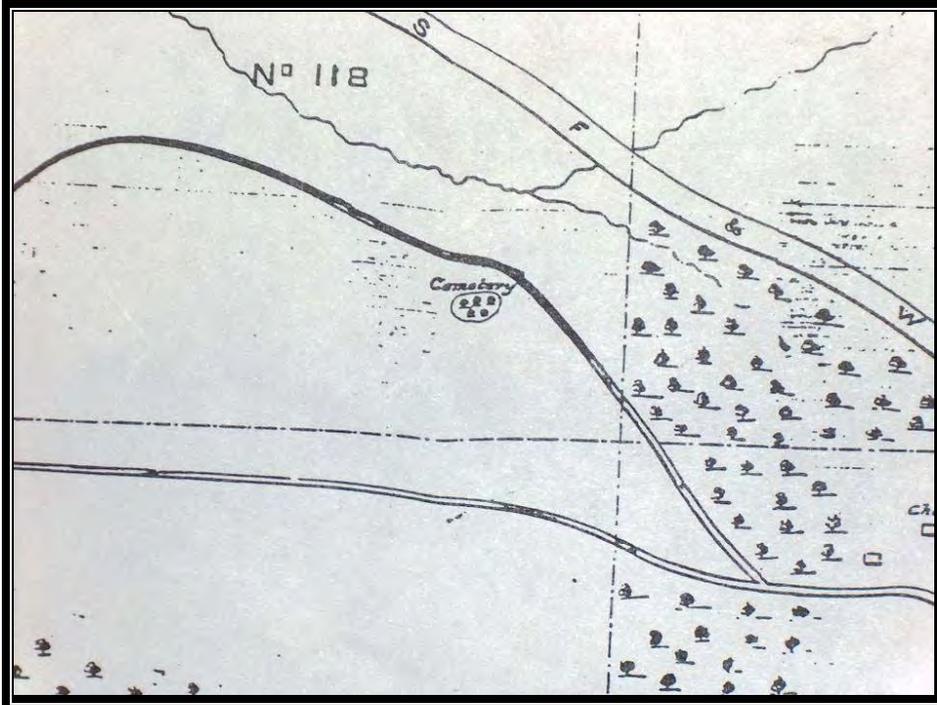


Figure 20. Portion of 1902 Plat of Greenwood Plantation, Showing Cemetery.

Chapter 4. Interpretations and Summary

Greenwood Plantation

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

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

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

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

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

Garrow & Associates' Previous Reconnaissance

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

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

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

Areas marked as barracks on the 1902 map were investigated first by the use of shovel test excavations measuring 30 x 30 cm placed at intervals of 15 m, generally, and 10 m at certain locations. The soil from these test excavations was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth. The three areas were also swept with a metal detector. Nearby areas with good surface visibility were examined closely. No evidence was found of structures, habitations, or artifacts at any of the three

sites or at nearby locations. No metal was found with the metal detector.

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

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

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

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

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

After a careful review of the 1902 map that Ruple used to explore Greenwood Plantation, a source of his confusion was identified. The suspected cemetery, which Ruple investigated in the areas immediately south of the Cairo Road was actually an agricultural field. The map's legend created this confusion, since the symbol "P" was used to denote both the Jones Cemetery and Agricultural Field "P". It would seem that Ruple confirmed the absence of any historic

cemetery in this location, which would verify that this was an agricultural field and not a cemetery. Oddly, Ruple did not pursue the other cemetery location shown on the 1902 map, which was visited in the present study.

Need for Additional Survey and Testing

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

Site Stewardship

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

In the time that has lapsed since the fieldwork for this study was conducted the Greenwood Plantation has experienced a change of management. The Nature Conservancy is no longer charged with managing the plantation's resources. The archaeological resources identified by the present study are intended to provide the present and future stewards of the Greenwood Plantation, whomever they may be, with baseline knowledge of the archaeological resources contained on the property.

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Grave	Surname	Given name(s)	Death Date	Comments	GPR Survey	GPR Verified	Jones Plot	Photo Link
1	Weston	Ella Capers Jones	12/22/1990	Cenotaph only	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G1.JPG
2	Davis	Edwin T.	4/14/1879	Cenotaph only; Captain in Co. A, 57th Ga Inf., CSA	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G2.JPG
3	Jones	Hamilton M.	6/19/1977	Cenotaph only	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G3.JPG
4	Jones	William Harden	11/10/1936	Ensign in US Navy	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G4.JPG
5	Blackburn	E. Bernard	1/30/1989	Cenotaph only	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G5.JPG
5	Blackburn	Patricia Jones	N/A	Name engraved with above; Living?	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G5.JPG
6	Jones	Malcolm Dudley, Sr.	3/14/1942	Cenotaph only	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G6.JPG
6	Jones	Rosa Harden	2/21/1949	Name engraved with Malcom Dudley Jones, Sr.	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G6.JPG
7	Brandon	Thomas J.	9/15/1925	Slab and Headstone	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G7.JPG
8	Brandon	Edgar L.	12/5/1882	Headstone and Footstone	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G8.JPG
9	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Blank Headstone and Footstone	Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	Jones	H.F.	6/13/1864	Born June 18, 1811; Adjutant, Cobb's Legion, CSA	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G10.JPG
11	Chaires	Mary E.	9/22/1854	On same stone as Furman Chaires, husband	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G11.JPG
11	Chaires	Furman		On same stone as Mary E. Chaires, wife	Yes	Yes	Yes	
12	Jones	Susan Estelle	9/22/1854	Marble monument	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G12.JPG
13	Jones	Sumers	Unknown	Infant, 8 months; Marble tombstone	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G13.JPG
14	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Yes	Yes	Yes	
15	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Yes	Yes	Yes	
16	Chaires	Josephine	12/28/1857	Marble tombstone	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G16.JPG
17	Brandon	Mary Lavina	8/8/1854	Infant, 8 Months and 13 Days; Daughter of D.S. and H.L. Brandon	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G17.JPG
18	Chaires	Thomas Jones	6/22/1854	Infant, Son of Furman & Mary E. Chaires	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G18.JPG
19	Chaires	Sally	6/4/1849	Infant, Daughter of Furman & Mary E. Chaires	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G19.JPG
20	Jones	Emma Gertrude	5/14/1849	Infant, 3 Weeks and 5 Days	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G20.JPG
21	Jones	Mitchell Francis	1/1/1846	Infant, 2 Months; Large Obelisk	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G21.JPG
22	Jones	Francis Remer	3/3/1833	Infant, 1 Year, 4 Months & 21 Days; Large Obelisk	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G22.JPG
23	Jones	Elizabeth	2/27/1836	72 Years, 8 Months & _ Days	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G23.JPG
24	Jones	Thomas	2/24/1869	Born May 14, 1802; Obelisk	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G24.JPG
25	Jones	Lavina Young	2/13/1891	Born May 14, 1810	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G25.JPG
26	Brandon	Harriet Lavina Jones	Unknown	Born Nov. 10, 1833; Wife of Dr. David Smith Brandon	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G26.JPG
27	Brandon	D.S.	3/11/1878	Born July 11, 1821; Doctor [David Smith Brandon]	Yes	No	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G27.JPG
28	Young	E.R.	6/30/1860	Born Sept. 1798; Major	Yes	Yes	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G28.JPG
29	Bryant	Ann Andrews	Unknown	Born 1790; on same stone as Julia Maria Adams	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G29.JPG
29	Adams	Julia Maria Bryant	Unknown	Born 1815; on same stone as Ann Andrews Bryant	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G29.JPG
30	Adams	George Henry	7/25/1885	On same stone as John William Adams	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G30.JPG
30	Adams	John William	1857	On same stone as George Henry Adams	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G30.JPG
31	Adams	S. Samuel	3/23/1889	Medical Doctor; on same stone as Mary Frances Adams Bryant	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G31.JPG
31	Bryant	Mary Frances Adams	6/8/1864	On same stone as S. Samuel Adams	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G31.JPG
32	Fisher	Ellie	6/3/1855	"Little", Infant, Born Oct. 3, 1854	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G32.JPG
33	Adams	Julia Amelia	8/10/1854	Infant, Born Aug. 15, 1853	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G33.JPG
34	Adams	Samuel Wesley	6/18/1844	Infant, Born May 18, 1853	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G34.JPG
35	Adams	Wesley	7/20/1854	Reverend	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G35.JPG
36	Adams	Drucilla Amelia	9/9/1841	Infant, Born Apr. 21, 1841	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G36.JPG
37	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Cement	No	N/A	Yes	

38	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick Floor	No	N/A	Yes	
39	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick Floor	No	N/A	Yes	
40	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick Floor	No	N/A	Yes	
41	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
42	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Cement	No	N/A	Yes	
43	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
44	Jones	Unknown	10/17/1851	Infant daughter of M.B. and Eliza Jones	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G44.JPG
45	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
46	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick	No	N/A	Yes	
47	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick	No	N/A	Yes	
48	Eaton	William W.	4/24/1859	Born 1824; Doctor; Masonic Marble Obelisk	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G48.JPG
49	Eaton	Thomas B. Winn	4/9/1859	Infant, Born Mar. 25, 1859	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G49.JPG
50	Jones	T.P.	12/19/1881	Co. E, 20th Ga. Cav., C.S.A., Marble Headstone, Brick Floor	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G50.JPG
51	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick	No	N/A	Yes	
52	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick	No	N/A	Yes	
53	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Brick	No	N/A	Yes	
54	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
55	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
56	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
57	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		No	N/A	Yes	
58	Burnett	W.E.	6/20/1856	Born Feb. 26, 1829	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G58.JPG
59	Chandler	Don Carlos W.	2/22/1860	Born May 15, 1827	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G59.JPG
60	Clark	E.W.	10/4/1865	Born Dec. 1, 1815	No	N/A	Yes	JonesCemGPRGreenwoodPl\G60.JPG
61	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Located by GPR Survey only	Yes	Yes	Yes	
62	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Located by GPR Survey only	Yes	Yes	Yes	
63	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	Yes	No	
64	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
65	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
66	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
67	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
68	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
69	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
70	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
71	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
72	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
73	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	Yes		No	
74	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
75	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
76	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
77	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
78	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
79	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	
80	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Suspected grave depression	No	N/A	No	

ELLA CAPERS JONES
WESTON

MAR. 5, 1896
DEC. 22, 1990

ENFOLDED IN THE LOVE
AND CARE OF GOD.



ADJUTANT H. E. JONES,
 6th Regt. Light Arty.
 SON OF
 THOMAS & L. V. JONES
 BORN
 JUNE 19, 1811
 DIED
 JUNE 18, 1861

He died at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., June 18, 1861, at the age of 49 years, 11 months and 29 days.

W. H. WALKER
 BORN
 DIED

THOMAS
 BORN
 DIED

SALLY
 BORN
 DIED

W. H. WALKER
 BORN
 DIED

HENRY
 BORN
 DIED

BORN
 DIED



MARY E.

TURNER CHAPMAN



SUSAN ESTELLE JONES
BORN [illegible] AT [illegible]
DIED [illegible]
AGED [illegible] YEARS
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Our little
SUNNERS,
8 months old
Son of
J.V. & A.E. JONES



JOSEPHINE CHAIRES
 Daughter of
 FURMAN & MARY E.
 CHAIRES

was Born Jan 5th 1854
 Died Dec 28th 1857

*She was loved by many & beloved
 "Thy will be done"*

MARY ERADIS ADAMS
 Daughter of
 James S. Love Bryant
 was an English Hill Slave
 Nov 21 1822
 Died Dec 5 1861
 aged 39 years 11 ds
 She followed Christ and departed
 for the Kingdom of Glory

MARIA
 1790
 1855

Nov. 21, 1822.
Rell as sep. June 5, 1867.
Aged 44 yrs 3 mos 11 ds.
They followed Christ and departed
in the triumph of faith.



TO THE MEMORY

MARY LAVINIA

DAUGHTER OF D.S. & H.L. BRANDON
WHO DIED AUGUST 8TH 1854
AGED 8 MO'S. & 18 DAYS.

*Take thou little lambs said he
And feed them on my breast
Protection against pest in the
And give them to the best.*



THOMAS JONES.
 Son of
 FURMAN AND MARY E.
 CHAIRES.

Born [illegible] 1851
 Died [illegible] 1894

Jesus calls

JULIA AMELIA
 Daughter of
 Doct. S. S. & Mary
 ADAMS,
 of Thomsville, Ga.
 Born Aug. 18, 1853.
 Died Aug. 10, 1881.

MARY E.
 Born [illegible]
 Died [illegible]



SALLY,
Daughter of
FURMAN AND MARY E.
CHAIRES,
Born May 2nd, 1849.
Died June 4th, 1849.
Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.



CAPT

EDMUND DAVIS
CO. A. 5

57 GA. INF.

C. S. A.

AUG. 12. 1842

APR. 14. 1879

ERTER
EMMA JONES

DIED MAY 14 1849
AGED 3 WEEKS 8 5 DAYS

For many last my youngest love
The crown of every age
Though thou art born in heaven above
I am there only and now

MITCHELL FRANCIS JONES
Died Jan. 1st 1836
Aged 2 Months

*Make these little lambs and his
and his friends and friends
and friends and friends and friends*



FRANCIS REMER JONES
Died March 3 1888
Aged 82 years 8 months 21 days

ELIZABETH JONES
BORN
June 26 1764
DIED
Feb'y 27 1836
AGED
72 yrs 8 mos 1 day

*And I heard a voice from
Heaven saying unto me write
Blessed are the dead which die
in the Lord from henceforth
Yea said the spirit that they
May rest from their labours
And their works do follow them*

THOMAS JONES
BORN IN
Bulloch County
May 11, 1802.
DIED IN
Thomas County
Feb. 24, 1869.

ELIZABETH JONES
BORN
June 26, 1764
DIED
Feb. 27, 1836
AGED
72 yrs 5 mos 1 day

JONES
ES
LGA
I:
ERA
11.

S

LAVINA YOUNG
WIFE OF
THOMAS JONES
BORN IN SCREVEN CO. GA.
MAY 14, 1810;
DIED IN THOMASVILLE GA.
FEB. 13, 1891.

JONES

SECRET
In the memory of
THOMAS JONES
Born in Screven Co. Ga.
May 14, 1810
Died in Thomasville Ga.
Feb. 13, 1891



HARRIET LAVINIA

JONES

wife of

DR. DAVID SMITH

BRANDON

NOV. 10, 1833

JAN. 30, 1893

*Her children arise up
and call her blessed.*

DR. D. S. BRANDON

Born in
Gwinnett Co. Ga.

June 11th 1821

Died

Michth 11th 1878

Rest at last.

MAJ.
E.R. YOUNG
BORN
SEP. 1798.
DIED
JUNE 30.
1860.

SECRET
In the memory
of
THOMAS W. EASTON
Born
in Stokes Co. N.C.
1824
Died April 25
1870

Memory of
GEORGE HENRY,
Son of
& Mary F. Adams.
Born
14, 1847.
All asleep
25, 1885.
WILLIAM,
Son of
& Mary F. Adams.
Aug. 8, 1849.
All asleep 1867.
of promise, practical
and serene best.

ANN ANDREWS,
Wife of
Wm Bryant
Born
July 31, 1790.
JULIA MARIA,
Daughter of
Wm & Ann Bryant
Second wife of
Dr. S.S. Adams.
Born on Bunker Hill, Mass.
May 12, 1815
Died in Thomasville, Ga.



HAMILTON M. JONES

MAR. 13. 1914

JUNE 19. 1977

ADAMS
of
Bryant
Hill Mass.
1822.
ne 5. 1867.
mos. 41 ds.
and departed
of faith.

In Memory of
GEORGE HENRY
Son of
S. Samuel & Mary E. Adams
Born
June 14, 1847.
Fell asleep
July 25, 1885.
JOHN WILLIAM
Son of
S. Samuel & Mary F. Adams.
Born Aug. 8, 1849
Fell asleep 1867.
*Children of promise placed
in God's hands.*

ANN ANDRE
Wife of
Wm. Bryan
Born
July 31, 1799
JULIA MARIA
Daughter of
Wm & Ann Bryan
Second wife of
Dr. S.S. Adams
Born on Bryant Hill
May 12, 1817
Died in Thomaston

IN MEMORY OF
S. SAMUEL ADAMS M.D.
Son of
Rev. Wesley & Betsy Adams
Born in Fairfax Co. Va.
May 26. 1813.
Fell asleep in Thomasville Ga.
Mch. 23. 1889.
75 Yrs. 9 mos. 28 ds.

MARY FRANCIS ADAMS
Daughter of
James & Ann Bryant
Born on Bunliet Hill Mass.
Mch. 21. 1822.
Fell asleep June 8. 1864.
Aged 42 Yrs. 2 mos. 14 ds.
They followed Christ and departed
in the triumphs of faith.

LITTLE EDWINE

Only Child of

J. E. & Julia M.

FISHER

Born Oct. 3, 1854

Died June 3, 1857



IN
Memory of
JULIA AMELIA
Daughter of
Doct. S. S. & Mary
ADAMS,
of Thomasville. Geo.
Born Aug. 18. 1853.
Died Aug. 10. 1854.

Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

ADAMS

31 1845

20 1851

of his age

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

*Suffer little Children to come unto
me and forbid them not.*

SACRED
In the Memory of
REV. WESLEY ADAMS
Born Dec 31 1875
Died July 20 1854
In the 79 year of his age

NEOVA
DIED
MAY 18 1854
AGED 10
Suffer little Child
we and for b

Mem
SAMUEL
First
Doct. S. S.
AD
of Thom
Born Ma
Died Jun
Suffer little Child
we and for b

SACRIFICE
In the Memory of
DRUGGILL A. NEWMAN
General Secy of
Rev. WESLEYAN CHURCH
Born Apr. 21st 1851
Died
at the Methodist Camp Ground
near Thomasville Ga.
Sept. 9th 1881

REV. WESLEYAN CHURCH
Born
Died
In the 21st





ENSIGN
WILLIAM HARDEN
JONES

LOVED BY EVERYONE

JULY 15, 1909

NOV. 10, 1936



AND MARGARET
S. ELIZA JONES
DIED OCT 1851



SACRED
to the memory
of
DR WM. W. EATON
Born
in Stokes Co. No.
1824.
Died April 24.
1859.

*Energetic in the business
of life, kind courteous and
candid in his intercourse
with his fellow men honest
and honorable in his deal-
ings, a sincere friend*

W. H. A. A. A.
OF
PARIS, MISSISSIPPI
DEC. 1, 1815
OCT. 4, 1865

SACRED

To the
memory of
THOS B. WINN
Infant Son of
D. W. M. W. &
C. W. EATON

Born
Mar. 25, 1859
Died
April 9, 1859

DEVOTED PARENTS
E. BERNARD BLACKBURN
JUNE 10, 1910 — JAN. 30, 1989
AND
PATRICIA JONES BLACKBURN
OCT. 4, 1911 —
GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER
OF
THOMAS JONES
ORIGINAL FOUNDER OF
GREENWOOD PLANTATION
ESTABLISHED 1827
HOME BUILT 1840





M. J. BURNETTE
Born
Feb. 26 1820
Died
July 24 1850



CARLOS W. CHAMBERLAIN
BORN
MAY 15, 1827
DIED

FEB. 22, 1860.

IN LOVING MEMORY

MALCOLM DUDLEY JONES, SR.

GRANDSON OF THOMAS JONES

FEB. 14, 1871

MAR. 14, 1942

AND

ROSA HARDEN JONES

OCT. 16, 1875

FEB. 21, 1949

PARENTS OF 7 CHILDREN
MALCOLM DUDLEY, JR.
EMILY CAPERS, ROSA HARDEN,
WILLIAM HARDEN,
PATRICIA NILES, HAMILTON M.
AND THOMAS RANDOLPH.

F. W. CLARK
OF
PARIS, MAINE;
DEC. 1, 1815;
OCT. 4, 1865.

THOMAS J. BRANDON
MAY 21 1855.
AUG 15 1925.



EDGAR L. BRANDON
Born
Aug. 11 1866
Died
Dec. 5 1882
Safe in the arms of Jesus



E. L. BRANDON