Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia



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ABSTRACT

Environmental Corporation of America (ECA) has conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 39-acre (ac) (16-hectare [ha]) parcel of land located at 720 Euharlee Road, Bartow County, Georgia. The survey area is located immediately east of the Euharlee town limits. ECA understands that future development on the tract necessitates an archaeological survey pursuant to Section 7.17 of the Bartow County, Georgia Code of Ordinances as it is located within the boundaries of the Etowah Valley Historic District. Fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in January 2024.

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted throughout the entirety of the project area which measures approximately 540 meters (m) (1,771 feet [ft]) in length and 380 m (1,247 ft) in width. ECA's archaeological survey included a pedestrian survey and systematic subsurface shovel testing. A total of 213 shovel test locations were plotted within the survey area. Of these, 208 were excavated and 5 were omitted due to obvious recent mechanical grading along the northwestern border of the survey area. Of the 208 excavated shovel tests, 195 were negative for archaeological materials while 13 were positive for artifacts. During ECA's archaeological investigation, one precontact lithic scatter (9BR1288) and one late 19th to mid-20th century farmstead (9BR1289) were identified. In addition, one precontact isolated find was recorded. The two newly recorded archaeological sites and the isolate are recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

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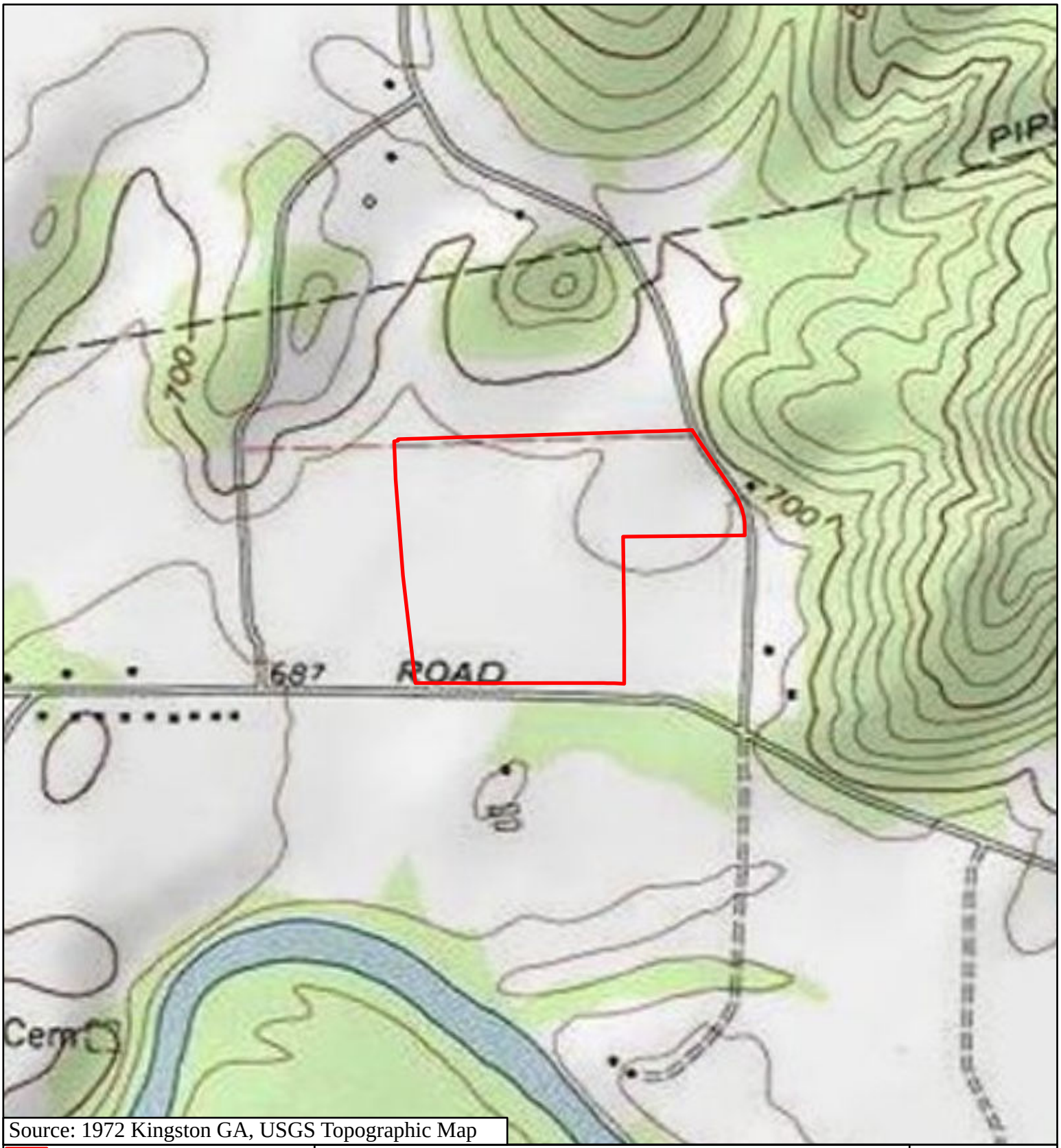
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In January 2024, ECA conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a parcel located at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia. The archaeological survey was performed in order to identify archaeological resources within the survey area and evaluate their potential eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was conducted in compliance with Bartow County, Georgia planning and zoning ordinances (Sec. 7.17) which require a professional archaeological survey prior to certain types of development within the Etowah Valley Historic District. The Phase I archaeological survey fulfills the requirements specified in Section 7.17 of the Bartow County Code of Ordinance as well as the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists' guidelines for archaeological investigation (GCPA 2019).

As currently proposed, the project area includes a 39-ac (16-ha) tract of land located at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia (Figure 1). The project area measures approximately 540 m (1,771 ft) in length and 380 m (1,247 ft) in width. The property is bordered to the north by a constructed residential neighborhood, to the east by Adams Chapel Road SW, to the south by Euharlee Road, and to the west by a storage facility and agricultural field. At the time of the archaeological survey, the parcel was predominantly used for cultivation with stalks of corn and a cover crop of clover being present throughout most of the area. A dilapidated structure surrounded by a stand of pine and hardwoods also exists near the northeastern border of the parcel along Adams Chapel Road SW. All areas within the survey area were subjected to a visual, pedestrian inspection, and systematic shovel testing. In total, 213 planned shovel test locations were plotted within the survey area. Of these, 208 were excavated and 5 were omitted due to obvious recent mechanical grading along the northwestern border of the survey area. Of the 208 excavated shovel tests, 13 were positive for artifacts. During ECA's archaeological investigation, one precontact lithic scatter (9BR1288) and one late 19th to mid-20th century farmstead (9BR1289) were identified. In addition, one precontact isolated find was recorded. The two newly recorded archaeological sites and the isolate are recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

The Principal Investigator overseeing ECA's Phase I investigations was Matt Beazley. Joe Anderson and Matt Beazley coauthored the report, and Joe Anderson directed all fieldwork activities. Matt Beazley reviewed the report for quality assurance and quality control. All artifacts, field notes, photographs, and other records produced during this Phase I archaeological survey will be temporarily stored at ECA's facilities in Alpharetta, Georgia. Once approved, associated artifacts and a copy of field notes will be provided to the current property owner and sponsor of the archaeological survey, MAC Eurharlee LLC. The following report details ECA's background research, objectives, methods, and results of the Phase I archaeological survey. Chapter 1 provides a general description of the proposed project and the applicable regulations associated with the undertaking. Chapter 2 provides an environmental and cultural context of the project and also includes a discussion of previously conducted archaeological research in the area. Chapter 3 discusses the field survey and laboratory methodology as well as describing how archaeological sites are evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Chapter 4 discusses the results of archaeological investigations within the survey area. Chapter 5 summarizes these findings and provides recommendations, and discusses research questions posed in Chapter 2. Appendix A includes the Georgia Archaeological Site Forms, and the resumes of key staff are provided in Appendix B.



Source: 1972 Kingston GA, USGS Topographic Map

Project Area

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia
Figure 1: Survey Area Location Map

0 400 800 1,200 Feet

0 100 200 300 Meters

N
W E
S

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The survey area lies within the southern portion of the Ridge-and-Valley Physiographic province of Georgia. More, specifically, the survey area is located within the Great Valley District of the Southern Valley and Ridge Subsection of the Ridge-and-Valley Province. This district is characterized by a relative broad and open valley with scattered ridges and hills. Elevations generally 700-800 ft, and the floor of the valley consists of shales, dolomites, and limestones from the Cambrian and Ordovidian ages. The eastern edge of the district follows the escarpment of the Great Smoky-Cartersville Fault (Clark and Zisa 1976).

DRAINAGE

The survey area is located within the Etowah River Basin which is a part of the larger Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa River Basin. The survey area does not intersect any named waterways; however, it is located approximately 350 m (1,148 ft) north of the Etowah River at its closest point. The project area is located on broad alluvial terrace within the river's valley. No streams, perennial or ephemeral were noted within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

SOILS

Numerous soil types are found in the vicinity of the survey area. Slope, parent material, drainage and topographic position help in separating the general soil area and are included in this discussion. The soil types described below and summarized in Table 1 are those found within the current survey and are listed in order of highest occurrence (Soil Series Staff 2024) (Figure 2).

Table 1. Soil Types in Proximity to Survey Area

Symbol	Type	Acres in Survey Area	Percent of Survey Area
EtA	Etowah loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20.1	51.8%
EtB	Etowah loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	18.3	47.2%
DaB	Decatur loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.5	0.9%
MsE	Minvale-Shack complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	<0.1	<0.1%
	Total for Survey Area	39	100.0%

Etowah loam (EtA and EtB). The soil series "consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on high stream terraces, alluvial fans and foot slopes. These soils

formed in alluvium or colluvium that is commonly underlain by limestone residuum below 40 inches. The slopes range from 0 to 35 percent" (NCSS 2001).

Decatur loam (DaB). The soil series "consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in residuum derived from limestone. These soils are on level to strongly sloping uplands in valleys. Slopes are dominantly 1 to 10 percent but range up to 25 percent. Near the type location the mean annual temperature is 62 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is more than 49 inches" (NCSS 2004).

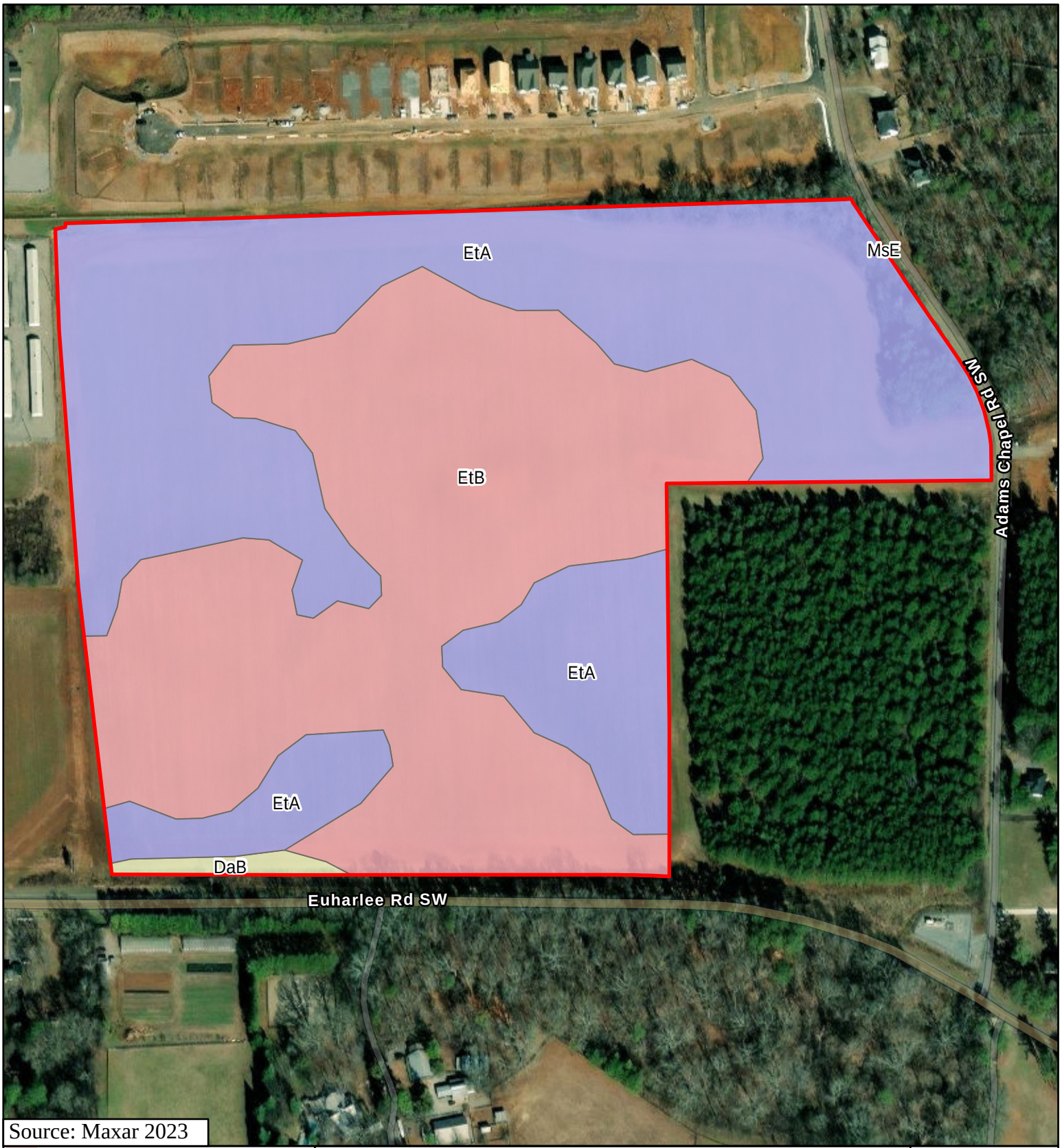
Minvale-Shack complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes (MsE). The mapped soil series represents less than 0.1 percent of the project area and was not encountered during the archaeological survey. Therefore, no description is provided here.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Current vegetation within and near the survey area consists largely of a clover cover crop, corn stalks, and a stand of hardwood and pine. Prior to the impacts of commercial, industrial, and residential development, much of the surrounding area would have been covered by a predominately dwarf oak forest consisting of small oaks with or without a longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) overstory (Wharton 1978).

Wharton (1978) notes that the dominant tree species include turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*), post oaks (*Quercus stellate*), and longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). Common shrubs include haws (*Crataegus flava* and *C. uniflora*), winged sumac (*Rhus copallina*), poison sumac (*Rhus toxicodendron*), sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*), deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), and blueberry (*Vaccinium tenellum*). Prominent herbs include gopher apple (*Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*), wiregrass (*Aristida* spp.), orangegrass (*Hypericum gentianoides*), sticky foxglove (*Aureolaria pectinata*), sandhill lupine (*Lupinus villosus*), dog tongue (*Eriogonum tomentosum*), and sandhill milkweed (*Asclepias humistrata*).

Prior to largescale development within and near the survey area, local habitats would have supported numerous animal species important to precontact and post-contact peoples including beaver (*Castor* spp.), black bear (*Ursus americanus)*, bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), box turtle (*Terrapene* spp.), eastern cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), marsh rabbit (*Sylvilagus palustris*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), opossum (*Didelphimorphia* spp.), otter (*Lutrinae* spp.), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), turkey (*Meleagris* spp.), water moccasin (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and the eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*). (Golley 1962; Wharton 1978).



Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia
Figure 2: Soil Map

HISTORIC AND CURRENT LANDUSE

Historic aerial photographs indicate that the area has largely been used for cultivation of row crops since at least 1938. A 1906 USGS topographic map, the earliest map depicting individual structures reviewed by ECA, shows a building along the northeastern edge of the parcel along Adams Chapel Road SW. Subsequent historic maps and aerial photographs suggest that the project area has largely continued to be used primarily for cultivation with the structure, surrounded by a thin stand of trees and vegetation remaining alongside the roadway. Twenty-first century development has occurred on neighboring parcels to the west, north, and east.

CULTURAL SETTING

The precontact southeastern United States is divided into several periods based on large scale trends in cultural development. These periods are further subdivided into temporal horizons, based largely on technological variation, or phases, if the state of understanding of the archaeological record of an area allows for the identification of precontact social groups. The following paragraphs provide a general summary of cultural development within the Georgia Ridge-and-Valley geophysical province with a particular focus on the Etowah River basin for precontact periods and Bartow County for the historic period.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (CA. 12,600 – 8000 BC)

Initial human occupation of the southeastern United States likely occurred as early as 14,600 BP (Halligan et al. 2016); however, the first identifiable culture that can be discerned in the archaeological record, the Clovis, was not firmly entrenched in the region until 11,500-11,000 BP during the terminal Pleistocene of the Late Glacial era (Anderson et al. 1990, 1994). These initial occupants would have encountered a markedly different and variable climate than that seen in the southeastern United States today. The period of 12,000 to 10,000 BP in particular was marked by great environmental and ecological transitions as the continental ice sheets retreated and sea levels advanced, seasonal temperatures became more extreme, and precipitation began to increase. North American mega-fauna failed to adapt to these environmental stressors, perhaps exacerbated by the introduction of *Homo sapiens*, resulting to 33 genera becoming extinct by 10,000 BP. Major shifts in vegetational communities also occurred throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Paleoenvironmental research in the lower southeast has pointed to a drastic change in forest composition north of 33 degrees N latitude (Anderson et al. 1990, Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). The spruce-pine boreal forest which covered much of the region during the Pleistocene began to give way to a predominantly oak-hickory composition with other hardwoods such as beech, birch, and elm also present. Also, whereas the canopy of the earlier forests gave way to sizeable areas of grassland, the hardwood canopy of the early Holocene was much more homogenous.

Human adaptations to this transitional environment have been a central theme in Paleoindian and Early Archaic research. It is believed that initial Paleoindian groups arriving in the region would have utilized a logistic procurement strategy that was ideal for the sporadic, less homogenous nature of the Pleistocene boreal forests (Anderson et al. 1990:5-6). Logistically organized groups radiated from central base camps placed near desirable environmental features such as quarries

and bluff-shelters, establishing short-term extraction camps before returning to the home base. Such base camps were not permanent and would have been relocated as local resources were exhausted or during the turn of the seasons. The Paleoindian toolkit has been described as highly formalized and characteristic of a logistic strategy. Meticulously crafted bifaces, scrapers, gravers, adzes, and other tools would have been curated long after manufacture using high quality materials (Anderson et al. 1990).

Projectile points of the period have contributed to the construction of chronological components subdividing the period into early, middle and late divisions which roughly corresponds to shifts in demography and environment (Anderson et al. 1990: 6-9). Early Paleoindian projectile points (11,500-11,000 BP) are notably uniform with the fluted, lanceolate Clovis points predominating across much of North America. Such points were large with parallel, grounded haft margins and a central flute extending usually no more than a third up the body. Middle Paleoindian (11,000-10,500 BP) points are marked by a reduction in the size of "fluted and unfluted points with broad blades and constricted haft elements" (Anderson et al. 1990:6). Various projectile point types are attributed with this period and include Cumberland, Simpson, and Suwanee points. The Late Paleoindian (10,500-10,000 BP) marks the appearance of the Dalton, Quad and Beaver Lake point types. These points are noticeably smaller with evidence of repeated use and resharpening perhaps indicating restricted access to source lithic materials (Anderson et al. 1990:8; Justice 1987:40). According to Goodyear (1982), the Dalton period brought along the first major influx of people into the southern Piedmont region.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (CA. 8000 – 1000 BC)

The Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic transition is generally thought to be marked by a complete adaptive response to local early Holocene environments seen by a more generalist subsistence pattern (Anderson et al. 1994:66; Shah and Whitley 2009: 1-2; Stanyard 2003: 20). A dramatic increase in population that began in the Paleoindian period and continued throughout the Early Archaic could have contributed to this and other social, political and economic changes. Like the preceding period, the Archaic is subdivided into early, middle, and late periods identified predominantly by projectile point types. In general, the large lanceolate points were replaced by smaller side and corner-notched projectile points which would have been better suited for a wider variety of smaller game and would have utilized less material as movement throughout the region became further restricted by denser populations. Outside changes in chipped lithics, groundstone tool use appears to have increased during the Archaic, being considered one of the defining material characteristics of the period as celts, axes, adzes, metates and atl-atl weights were added to the Archaic toolkit to better adapt to local environments (Stanyard 2003:24-25).

Early Archaic (ca. 8000-6000 BC) settlement, although more generalized than that of the Paleoindian, is thought to have been influenced by concentrations in natural resources such as lithic quarries, shoals, and Fall Line ecotones. Throughout northern Alabama and Georgia, heavy Early Archaic site concentrations appear along major riverine valleys such as the Tennessee, Oconee, Tallapoosa, and Savanah Rivers (Stanyard 2003). O'Steen (1983) posits high site densities in such areas as evidence of the establishment of base camps near shoals, with forays being conducted throughout the local area. According to this model, such base camps would have been located within floodplains during the spring, summer, and fall before moving to upland

terraces and bluff shelters during the winter months.

The Middle Archaic (ca. 6000-3000 BC) has traditionally been linked to the cultural adaptation to the Hypsithermal warming period of the Middle Holocene. Much debate surrounds the environmental changes seen during the period; however, it is now generally thought that climatic extremes, rather than increases in mean temperature, better defines the Middle Holocene (Anderson and Sassaman 2004:94). Under this model, temperatures throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere would have been warmer in the summer and colder in the winter. The regional climate of the Midwest and Midsouth was much drier and possibly hotter, placing strain on flora and fauna populations and making areas with permanent access to water more favorable for settlement. Changes in stream flow could have increased flood plain resources, especially freshwater shellfish along shoals.

Dramatic cultural changes were seen throughout the southeast as local band societies were growing in number and complexity. Large shell mounds representing repeated or permanent occupation along riverine and estuarial habitats are indicative of the period. While the ceremonial significance of such midden mounds is often debated, large earthen mound architecture also developed during the period as seen at sites such as Watson Brake and Frenchman's Bend along the Lower Mississippi Valley. The Benton Interaction Sphere (5600-5000 BP) involving the deposition of oversized Benton points in burials throughout the Middle Tennessee Valley and Gulf Coastal Plain (Johnson and Brookes 1989).

The Late Archaic (ca. 3000-1000 BC) coincides largely with the establishment of a modern Late Holocene environment. Climatic stabilization along interior riverine systems and along coasts allowed for the establishment of mature floodplains and estuaries throughout the southeast. Such environmental conditions allowed for the continued heavy use of such ecosystems seen in the Middle Archaic with increasing number of sites displaying near continuous habitation (Sassaman and Anderson 2004: 101-102). Settlement and long-distance trade continued to intensify with soapstone, or steatite, vessels being extensively manufactured in the southern Appalachians and dispersed throughout much of the upland southeast (Wagoner 2009).

Increased sedentism likely had a broad range of sociocultural and environmental ramifications. The emergent, long-term settlements created favorable anthropogenic environments that allowed for the early domestication of heavily used plant materials such as chenopod, marsheler, sunflower, and cucurbits leading to the beginning forms of garden horticulture in some locales (Sassaman and Anderson 2004; B. Smith 1992). Although the Archaic was initially conceived as a pre-ceramic period, this definition has changed in light of ceramic use along the southern Atlantic Coast and portions of the interior Coastal Plain of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina beginning in 5200 BP. Ceramic use further upland did not occur until much later, around 3500 BP. This large temporal lapse in adoption of ceramics is thought to be indicative of competing pan-regional trade and social networks as soapstone vessels dominating the upland southeast and fiber-tempered wares encompassing the Coastal Plain (Waggoner 2009).

WOODLAND PERIOD (CA. 1000 BC – 900 AD)

With the discovery of ceramic traditions during the Late Archaic, the archaeological interpretation

of a separation between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (ca. 1000-100 BC) has become somewhat blurred. Perhaps the most recognizable marker of the Early Woodland subperiod is the uniform adoption of ceramic technology throughout the region. Trade networks continued to expand as well as the practice of garden horticulture; however, gathering, fishing, and hunting continued to remain the primary sources of subsistence. By 2700 BP many populations began expanding vessel forms to include conoidal, flat-based, and globular jars (Jefferies 2004:115-116). Dunlap fabric marked or impressed pottery of the Kellogg Phase is the dominant ceramic type in the Etowah River basin (Wood and Bowen 1995). Other artifacts attributed to the Kellogg Phase include biconcave mortars, manos, solid and hollow boatstones, and mostly small-to-medium sized projectile point types including Camp Creek, Yadkin, Greeneville, Little Bear Creek, Otarre, Sannanoa, and Woodland Spike (Whatley 2002; Wood and Bowen 1995).

The Middle Woodland in the southeast usually dates from 100 B.C. to A.D. 500. Little in the way of subsistence, settlement, or material culture differs in this period from the Early Woodland; however, notable increases in ceremony, architecture, and long-distance trade largely defines the subperiod. Most notable, the Hopewell Interaction Sphere facilitated the widespread exchange of exotic materials displaying similar styles reflecting a common and widespread sharing of ideas pertaining to the physical and spiritual worlds (Anderson and Mainfort 2002; Jeffries 2004). Such exotic items often appear in burials with individuals displaying a certain degree of variance in wealth at the time of death, perhaps indicating differences in status and prestige. Also, large ceremonial centers featuring earthen architecture became much more elaborate and common. Such sites, though void of domestic habitation, indicate an increase in multi-group, regional integration as small communities temporarily coalesced for ceremonial purposes. In the Bartow County area, Cartersville Phase ceramics consisting of simple and check stamped decorations and larger conoidal based jars increase in popularity, and Swift Creek ceramics have also been observed in Middle Woodland contexts (Wood and Bowen 1995). Projectile points from the Middle Woodland are largely similar to those of the Early Woodland being small-to-medium in size with predominantly stemless bases (Wood and Bowen 1995).

The Late Woodland (ca. 500-900 AD) period is largely identified by the collapse of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere, the introduction of the bow and arrow, social conscription, and higher degrees of intergroup conflict (Blitz 1988; Cobb and Nassaney 1995). As mentioned by Cobb and Nassaney (1995), a great degree of variance is seen in the social complexity, settlement, and other cultural aspects among groups throughout the region. Most notably, many areas see increased social integration and site sizes while others possess smaller, dispersed sites. An increase in the cultivation of maize is also noted among many cultures of the Late Woodland, especially in the American Bottom; however, its use remained limited in many parts of the southeast. In such areas, local cultigens such as squash, sunflower, sumpweed, chenopod, and maygrass were often grown and still other cultures continued to rely almost exclusively on hunting, fishing, and gathering (Jeffries 2004). Swift Creek and Napier complicated stamp ceramics are the dominant ceramic traditions during much of the Late Woodland. Projectile points from the Late Woodland in northern Georgia are small stemmed, side notched, and made from chert or quartz. Specific types include the Baker Creek, Swan Lake, and Swift Creek spike (Wood and Bowen 1995).

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD (CA. 900 – 1540 AD)

From as early as A.D. 900, much of the southeast witnessed a dramatic change in social organization, material culture, architecture, settlement, and subsistence. Most notably, Mississippian groups have been characterized as chiefdoms. While an all-inclusive definition for precontact chiefdoms has continued to elude archaeological consensus, most agree that such communities were usually politically centralized and multicommunal with institutionalized, ranked hierarchies (Earle 1987). Outside this rather general definition, a great deal of variation is evident when considering Mississippian "traits" throughout the southeast and midcontinent (Beck 2003; Cobb 2003). Therefore, the Mississippian period is often associated with the widespread expansion of maize agriculture, large, often fortified villages, platform mound architecture, a reinvigorated trade network of exotic goods, as well as artistic styles and other changes in material culture, such as the predominant use of shell-tempered ceramics (Hally and Mainfort 2004).

The Early Mississippian period (ca. 900-1000 AD) in the vicinity of Bartow County is typically associated with the Woodstock Phase with several large components being present in the near area, such as Etowah (9BR1), Two Run Creek (9BR3), and Walt Jones Farm (9Br9). Woodstock ceramics are "characterized by the near exclusive occurrence of concentric oval, concentric diamond, and lineblock stamped motifs. Woodstock pottery is characterized by fine-textured, micaceous paste with fine sand temper and is typically manufactured in the form of elongated jars with rounded bottoms, slightly constricted necks, and outflaring plain rims" (Hally and Langford 1993). The Etowah culture centered around the Etowah mound complex (9BR1) emerges in during this period. Etowah ceramics (subdivided into Etowah I and II or Etowah I-IV) are characterized sand tempering and a variety of complicated stamping and incised designs (Hally and Langford 1993).

The Middle Mississippian period (ca. 1000-1350 AD) is often identified as a period of peak, or classic, Mississippianism throughout much of the Eastern Woodlands. Long-distance trade, ceremonialism, sociopolitical complexity, and the construction of monumental architecture reached their zenith (Brown 2004). The intensification of long-distance exchange and the establishment of specific trade networks can be seen in the wide distribution of a large number of artifacts traditionally considered a part of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Such items with wide geographic distribution include masks, copper plates, shell cups, pipes and chunkey stones. Artistic similarities seen among these and similar artifacts throughout the Mississippian world display a pan-regional concept of religion and cosmology (Brown 2004). Many artifacts were made of exotic materials, such as marine shell from the Gulf of Mexico, copper from the Great Lakes Region, and red claystone from the American Bottom.

The Late Mississippian Lamar culture is seen throughout much of North Georgia from A.D. 1350 to well into the Protohistoric period. This culture is divided into three segments, two of which, Early and Middle Lamar, occur during the Late Mississippian period. The Lamar culture also accounts for a variety of named phases throughout Georgia. The Lamar ceramic assemblages are characterized by plain, complicated-stamped, and incised wares with folded and decorated rims (Wynn 1990).

PROTOHISTORIC AND HISTORIC PERIODS (1540 – PRESENT)

The Protohistoric period in northwestern Georgia begins with European contact as sixteenth century Spanish entradas explored the American southeastern interior. The first of such incursions was the Hernando de Soto expedition which, according to our current understanding, crossed the Etowah River before then headed west into Alabama (Galloway 1997). Beginning in the late 17th century, contact between American Indian groups and Europeans was largely predicated on the establishment of the deer skin and slave trade. English traders, initially based in Charleston, exposed these groups to new material items and a market exchange system (Braund 1996). Jurisdictional disputes between the English and French for access to trading rights with American Indian groups caused occasional conflict with the defeated being sold into slavery. The overstressing of native deer populations and the reduction in the price of skins led to a slow decline in the deer skin trade.

European expansion westward into Georgia led to conflict with American Indian tribes inhabiting Georgia in the 18th and 19th centuries. The two largest tribes were the Creek and the Cherokee who frequently fought each other over territorial disputes. Advancing from the Appalachian Mountains, the Cherokee pushed further south throughout the first half of the 18th century until the Battle of Taliwa in 1755 permanently settled the Creek/Cherokee border along the Chattahoochee River.

By the early 1800s, most of the land that would become the state of Georgia had been ceded to the United States. The Bartow County area was in the heart of Cherokee territory at this time. Cherokee towns in the region included Ustanali, New Echota, Coosawattee Town, Rabbit Trap Town, and Alaculsa Town (Shaburn 1989). By this time, the Cherokee had adopted many European customs, including farming practices, architecture, written language, and representative government. Cherokee home sites at this time contained a combination of European ceramics and Galt (an indigenous pottery). The Cherokee published newspapers, had a national constitution, and some families owned large plantations with enslaved people (Wilms 1973).

Large numbers of American settlers were first drawn to the area that is now Bartow County by rich natural resources such as gold and timber, and the 1832 land and gold lotteries facilitated the acquisition of land by white settlers (Parker 2022). Southern portions of Bartow County were subdivided into 40-acre parcels, and the project area includes portions of lots 611-614 within Section 3, Gold District 17 (Landingham 1832; Figure 3). The county was originally named Cass County in honor of the Secretary of War during the Jackson administration, General Lewis Cass; however, since Cass later sided with the Union, the name was changed to Bartow in 1861 in honor of the first Confederate officer from Georgia killed in Manassas, Virginia (Parker 2022). Following the removal of the Cherokee in 1838, U.S. citizens moved in ever increasing numbers into northwest Georgia. The early American settlers were mostly of English, Irish, and Scottish descent and they practiced subsistence farming. Corn, rye, oats, barley, and cotton were grown (Hodler and Schretter 1986).

By 1850, the Western and Atlantic Railroad was completed between Atlanta and Chattanooga which passed through Bartow County (Parker 2022). This railroad played a crucial role throughout the Civil War, especially in supplying Sherman's army during the Atlanta Campaign and the

Franklin-Nashville Campaign. Of the numerous skirmishes and battles that occurred in Northwest Georgia in 1864, one of the most significant engagements in the area was the battle of Allatoona Pass which occurred approximately ten miles southeast of the project area. The county seat of Cassville was largely destroyed during the war, and seat was moved to Catersville shortly after the war (Parker 2022). A Civil War era map shows the project area near the intersection of several rural roadways in the vicinity of "Etowah Cliffs" and the estate of Col. Stiles (Figure 4).

With the end of the Civil War came the abolition of slavery which precipitated a drastic change in the southern economy. Without slave labor to husband the fields, large landowners were forced to subdivide their property into small 30 to 70 acre lots and rent the lots to tenant farmers. The tenant farm system was highly exploitative as tenant farmers were constantly in debt to landowners and initially most tenant farmers were former slaves. But as economic conditions in the south deteriorated during the reconstruction years many of these former slaves migrated north in search of work and many formerly independent poor white farmers were driven into the tenant farm system (Elliot et al. 1995). By 1900, 60% of the farms in Georgia were tenant farms. In addition, approximately 70% of the annual crop production in Georgia was cotton (U.S. Dept. of the Interior 1902). However, by the 1920s several factors led to the sharp decline of cotton production in Georgia. These factors included soil erosion and soil nutrient exhaustion due to poor farming practices, the spread of the boll weevil pestilence, cheaper foreign sources of cotton, and a declining labor pool due to emigration to the north of many poor Georgians seeking better employment (Hodler and Schretter 1986).

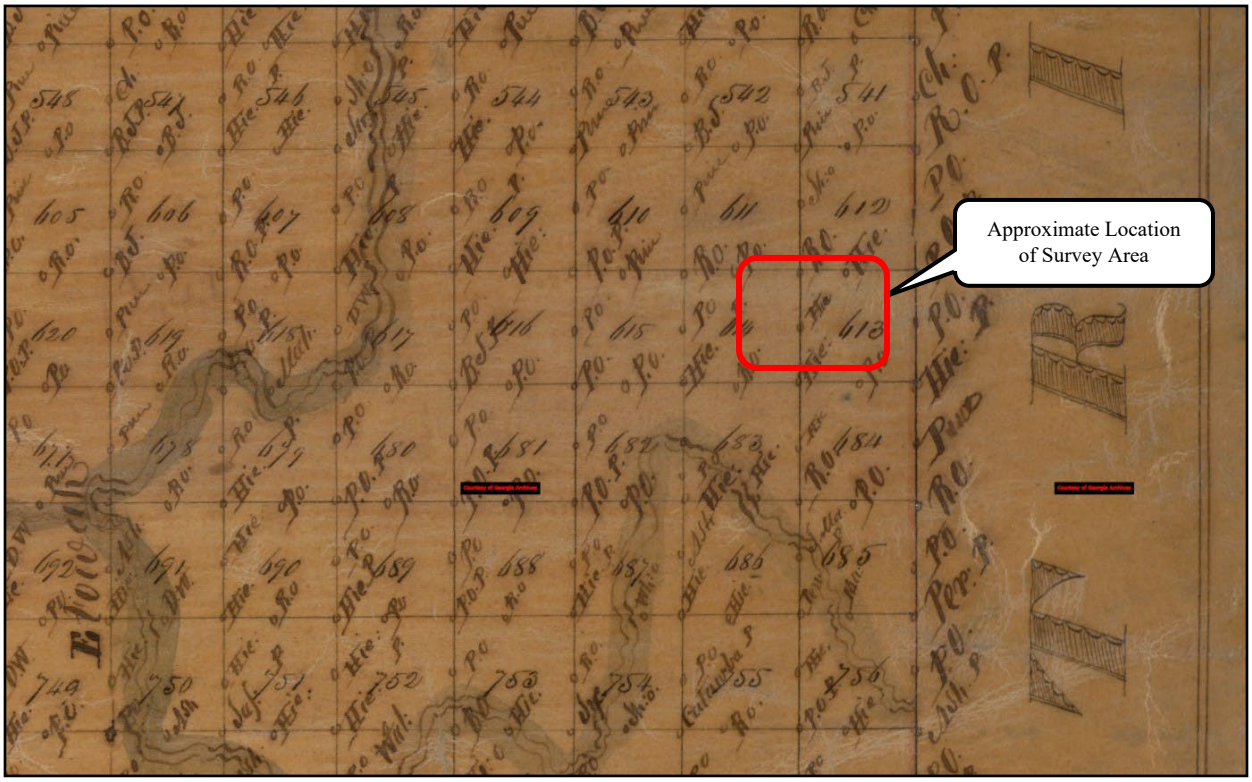


Figure 3. 1832 Gold Lottery Map of Cherokee County, Georgia (Landingham 1832).

Figure 4. Map of the Etowah River from Rome to Cartersville, Georgia (1864).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND INVESTIGATIONS

ECA conducted a review of the of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historical Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) online database prior the initiation of fieldwork. This search identified 12 previously recorded archaeological sites and four previously conducted archaeological surveys within a one-mile radius of the project area (Tables 2.2 and 2.3). The site form for four previously recorded archaeological sites provide little to no specific information (9BR1079, 9BR1080, 9BR1081, 9BR1082), and three archaeological surveys mentioned within site forms are not provided in the GNAHRGIS system.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1-mi of the Survey Area

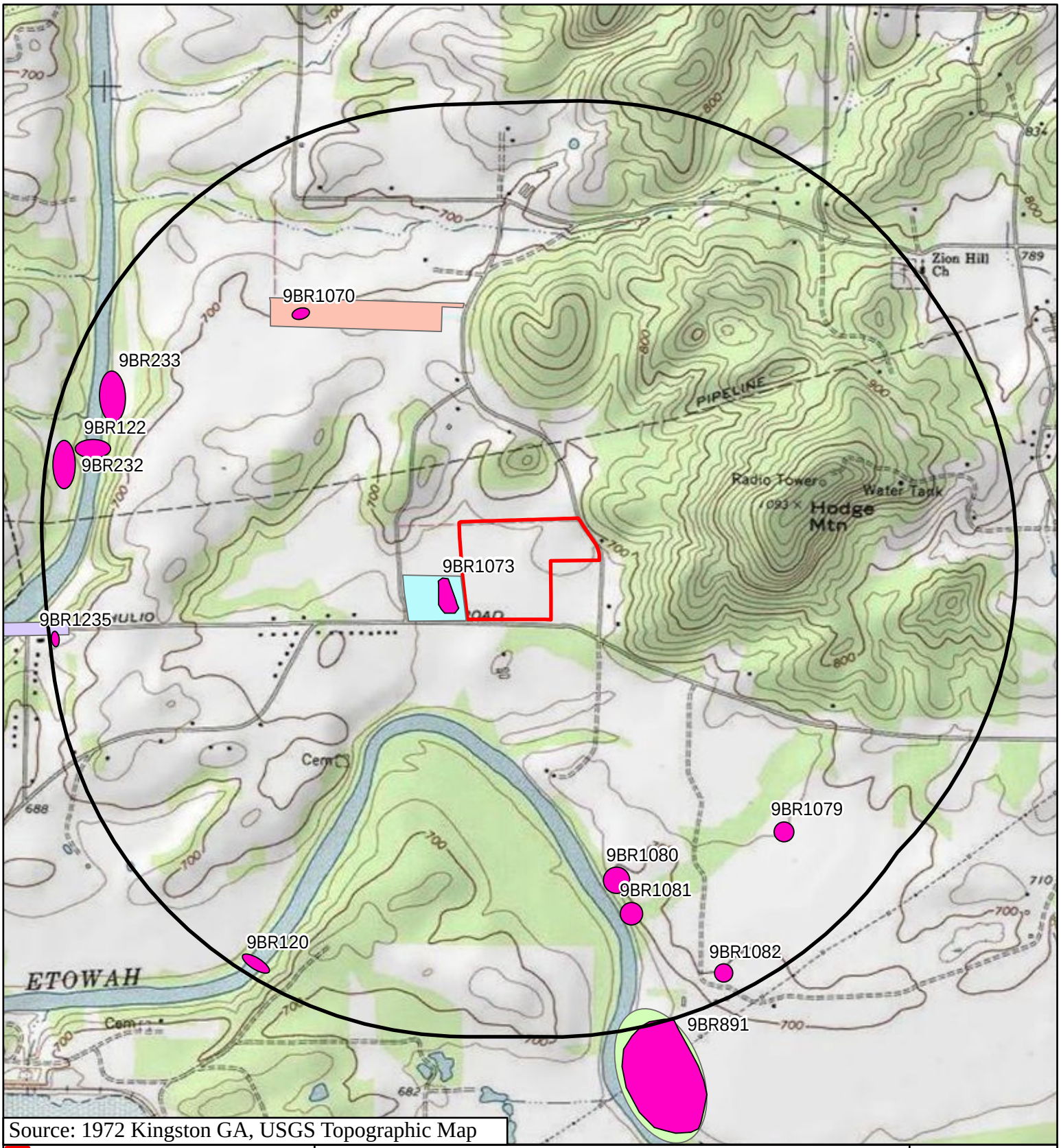
Site Number	Cultural Affiliation/Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	GASF Report	Distance from Survey Area
9BR120	Fish Weir	Uknown	NA	1,525 m (5,0003 ft) SW
9BR122	Fish Weir	Uknown	NA	1,350 m (4,429 ft) NW
9BR232	Precontact Lithic Scatter	Uknown	NA	1,475 m (4,839 ft) NW
9BR233	Archaic and Woodland Period Lithic Scatter	Uknown	NA	1,325 m (4,347 ft) NW
9BR891	Early Woodland Village; Woodstock-Etowah Campsite	Recommended eligible	4584	1,600 m (5,249 ft) SE
9BR1070	Precontact Lithic Scatter	Recommended ineligible	NA	975 m (3,199 ft) NW

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation/Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	GASF Report	Distance from Survey Area
9BR1073	Precontact Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	ineligible	NA	30 m (100 ft) W
9BR1079	*No information provided*	Unknown	NA	1,175 m (3,855 ft) SE
9BR1080	*No information provided*	Unknown	NA	975 m (3,199 ft) SE
9BR1081	*No information provided*	Unknown	NA	1,100 m (3,609 ft) SE
9BR1082	*No information provided*	Unknown	NA	1,450 m (4,757 ft) SE
9BR1235	Precontact Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Unknown	NA	1575 m (5,167 ft) W

Table 3. Previously Archaeological Surveys within 1-mi of the Survey Area

GASF Report #	Year	Author(s)	Title	Distance from Survey Area
AR4584	1999	William F. Stanyard	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Site 9BR891, Bartow County, Georgia	1,600 m (5,249 ft) SE
NA	2006	Steve Webb	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 18.6-Acre McCormick Road Tract (Law Property), Etowah Valley Historic District, Bartow County, GA	725 m (2,379 ft) N
NA	2007	Steve Webb	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 10.5-Acre Euharlee-McCormick Road Tract, Bartow County, GA	Adjacent to the West
NA	2005	Jospeh Robert	Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the Proposed CS 1014/Euharlee Road Bridge at Etowah River, Bartow County, Georgia (PI No. 0008601)	1,525 m (5,003 ft) W

In general, most site location models include distance to a permanent water source as a major factor in determining the existence of archaeological sites and also the density of such sites. There is a higher probability of encountering a precontact archaeological site the closer one is to a source of fresh water with the distances varying depending on topography and difficulty of access. As a result, there are a greater number of prehistoric sites located near streams and natural freshwater lakes. Additionally, there is a greater density of Woodland and Mississippian Period sites, as opposed to Archaic or Paleo-Indian Period sites, near streams due to their greater reliance on horticulture and aquatic resources. Due to the historic ability of excavating wells, historic sites, in rural areas, can be found equally distributed across the uplands as well as within valleys. The nearest natural source of water is the Etowah River, located approximately 350 m (1,148 ft) south of the survey area at its closest. Since the survey area is on an alluvial terrace within a short distance to the river and is also in close proximity to a previously recorded precontact archaeological site (9BR1073), ECA believed the survey area had a high probability for containing precontact artifacts at the time of project planning. In addition, historic maps and aerial photographs indicated that a historic structure has been present along the northeastern corner of the project area since at least 1906. Therefore, ECA anticipated the recovery of historic period artifacts in that area.



Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia
Figure 5: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Surveys

CHAPTER 3. METHODS

FIELD METHODS

Fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological survey of the 39-ac (16-ha) property was conducted in January 2024. The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in accordance the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (GCPA 2019). All archaeological fieldwork was conducted within the boundaries of the survey area which corresponds with the parcel boundary obtained from Bartow County's tax assessor website. The entirety of the survey area was subjected to a visual, pedestrian survey. In addition, systematic subsurface shovel testing was conducted throughout the entire parcel.

Shovel test pits were placed at approximate 30-meter (98-foot) intervals along transects that were spaced approximately 30 meters (98 feet) apart. Five shovel test pits were not conducted due to obvious recent mechanical grading along the northwestern border of the survey area. In such cases, the reason for shovel test pit omissions (also known as "no digs") were documented in field notes and maps in order to record any deviations from the systematic shovel test strategy. All proposed shovel test locations were recorded using the Trimble GNSS Surveyor GPS unit.

Shovel test pits measured at least 30 cm (12 in) in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 80 cmbs (31 inch) or until impenetrable substrate, a known sterile subsoil, or the water table was reached. When subsoil was encountered, shovel tests were excavated at least 10 cm (4 in) into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were passed through 0.64-cm (0.25-in) hardware cloth to recover artifacts and backfilled upon completion.

When artifacts were identified, delineation shovel tests were conducted at 15-m (50-ft) intervals surrounding positive shovel tests as well as areas producing surface artifacts. Shovel test delineations continued in cardinal directions until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered or until the survey area boundary was reached.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DEFINITION

The Phase I archaeological survey followed the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (GCPA 2019) in determining whether an archaeological occurrence constitutes an archaeological site or an isolated find. An archaeological site is a "concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context." In addition, an archaeological site must be a minimum 50 years of age and includes at least one of the following criteria:

- *An area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or precontact) on the surface within a 30-m radius;*

- *A shovel test that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same artifact);*

- *A shovel test that produces one artifact and at least one surface artifact from the same broad cultural period within a 20-m radius from that shovel test;*

- *An area with visible or historically-recorded cultural features (e.g., shell midden, cemetery, rockshelter, chimney fall, brick walls, piers, earthwork, etc.).*

Conversely, an isolated find is defined as "no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius" (GCPA 2014). Isolated finds are inherently not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. However, for cases where an isolated find is unique and could be considered eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, it should be defined as a site. In addition, when cultural artifacts are found to be without integrity, such as road fill, stream gravels, or other situations where artifacts clearly are re-deposited, they should be classified as isolated finds.

EVALUATION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY

Archaeological site(s) discussed in this report were evaluated for their significance and their potential to be recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. In order to provide these recommendations, ECA followed the guidance provided in National Park Service's "NRHP Criteria for Evaluation" (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Therefore, an archaeological site was recommended eligible for inclusion to the NRHP if:

> *The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and*
>
> *a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
>
> *b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
>
> *c) embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
>
> *d) yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history*.

In addition, since most archaeological sites are primarily evaluated under Criterion D, ECA also followed the guidance provided in the "National Register Bulletin 36" (NPS 2000) which states that an archaeological site must possess enough data and integrity sufficient to answer potential research questions. The seven aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Therefore, archaeological sites that have been heavily disturbed or are common site types typically are not eligible for listing to the NRHP.

LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

When archaeological materials were recovered, they were first returned to ECA's laboratory located in Alpharetta, Georgia to be processed and analyzed. Artifacts were first cross-checked with field notes and bag lists in order to confirm that all artifacts recovered in the field were accounted for. Non-metallic artifacts were then washed and placed on drying racks. Once dry, artifacts were sorted based on morphological attributes, raw-material type, measurements, and/or function.

Historic period artifacts were sorted into broad artifact groups including the Kitchen, Architectural, Activities, Clothing, Arms, and Other Material groupings similar to those employed by South (1977). Artifacts were then subdivided into material categories including ceramics, glass, and brick. Artifacts were then further classified based on attributes such as methods of manufacture, color, and maker's mark. In order to assign relative dates to the archaeological materials recovered, ECA relied upon Brown (1982), Noel Hume (1969), and Sussman (1997) for ceramic artifacts and the Society of Historical Archaeological (SHA 2024) for container glass.

Once artifacts were sorted, they were assigned a catalog number before being sealed and labeled in plastic bags. Following the acceptance of the final report, these artifacts, along with a copy of field notes, will be provided to the current property owner and the sponsor of this survey, MAC Eurharlee LLC.

CHAPTER 4. RESULTS

In January 2024, ECA conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a parcel located at 20 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia. All areas within the survey area, measuring approximately 39 ac (16 ha), were subjected to a visual, pedestrian inspection, and systematic shovel testing was also conducted at 30 m (100 ft) intervals across 13 transects.

In total, 213 planned shovel test locations were plotted within the survey area. Of these, 208 were excavated and 5 were omitted due to obvious recent mechanical grading along the northwestern border of the survey area (Figure 6). Of the 208 excavated shovel tests, 195 were negative for archaeological materials while 13 were positive for artifacts. During ECA's archaeological investigation, one precontact lithic scatter (9BR1288) and one late 19th to mid-20th century farmstead (9BR1289) were identified. In addition, one precontact isolated find was recorded. The two newly recorded archaeological sites and the isolate are recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

A previously recorded precontact site (9BR1073) is located approximately 30 meters to the west of the surveyed area. In addition to negative shovel tests within portions of the project area in the vicinity of the site, ECA visually inspected a dirt drive which forms the western border of the parcel, and no artifacts were observed on the exposed ground surface.

The project area is located in a general rural setting which has seen recent suburban development. Much of the existing survey area is occupied by a cultivated field with a small stand of pine and hardwood located along its northeastern border. Buried stormwater/sewer infrastructure appears to follow the dirt drive which forms the western border of the parcel, and a washed-out, recently graded area separates the field from the recently constructed residential neighborhood to the north. Most of the project area is gently sloping or flat; however, several rises were noted throughout the southern and central portions of the project area.

Since most of the survey area has been subjected to intensive cultivation since at least 1938, the majority of shovel tests exhibited some degree of disturbance. In general, soils within the agricultural field were highly eroded and/or deflated. Areas on the aforementioned rises were especially eroded with large, natural stone cobbles lying strewn across plowzone with soils exhibiting a reddish brown to yellowish red (5YR 4/4 – 5YR 5/8) silt loam to silty clay loam. This indicates that large amounts of subsoil have been admixed within the plowzone, and sterile subsoil (typically ranging from a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay to a red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay) was encountered directly underneath the plowzone. In areas not located on these rises, soils generally had a slightly less reddish hue and naturally occurring soils were much less abundant. The typical soil profile in these areas consisted of 0-15 centimeters (cm) (0-6 inches [in]) of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam overlying a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silty clay loam subsoil often mottled with red (2.5YR 4/6) silty clay from 15 cm (6 in) to the base of excavations at approximately 30 cm (12 in). Wooded areas were slightly less eroded with topsoil occasionally extending to 20 cm (8 in) with a subsoil ranging from a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) to a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay loam.

Source: Maxar 2023

Shovel Test
- Negative
- No Dig
- Positive
- Site Boundary
- Project Area

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia
Figure 6: Survey Results Map

0 100 200 300 Feet

0 30 60 90 Meters

N W E S

9BR1288
Field Number: FS-1
UTM 16N (NAD27): Easting 693668 Northing 3780648
UTM 16N (NAD83): Easting 693669 Northing 3780854
Site Dimensions: 45 m x 30 m (148 ft x 246 ft)
Site Type: Lithic scatter
Temporal Affiliation: Unknown precontact
Landform: Alluvial terrace
Elevation: 207 m (680 ft) amsl
NRHP Status: Recommended ineligible

9BR1288 was identified during subsurface shovel testing along Transect 9 in the north-central portion of the project area, and it represents a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of one broken biface, a utilized flake, and one lithic flake (Figure 7; Table 4). The site is located approximately 300 m (984 ft) southwest of the intersection of Adams Chapel Road SW and Chapel Meadow Lane SW. The nearest natural source of water is the Etowah River located approximately 680 m (2,231 ft) to the south. Two shovel tests were positive for prehistoric materials, and twelve shovel tests conducted to delineate the site were negative.

9BR1288 is located on the western slope of a small knoll rising above a broad terrace between the Etowah River floodplain and an upland formation located to the northeast (Figure 8). The site area is currently used for row crop cultivation. Close rows of corn stalks and a clover cover crop largely obscured the ground surface, and ground surface visibility was approximately 0-10 percent across the site area (Figures 9-10). Small, sporadic patches of exposed ground surface were visually inspected; however, no artifacts were observed, and soils appeared to be extremely eroded. The typical soil profile consisted of a 5YR 4/4 (reddish brown) silt loam from 0-15 cm (0-6 in) overlaying a mottled 5YR 3/4 (dark reddish brown) and 2.5YR 3/6 (dark red) silty clay loam to the base of excavation at 25 cm (10 in). Based on a review of historic aerial photographs, the area has been heavily cultivated since at least 1938 which has led to severe topsoil erosion and soil deflation. Subsoil was encountered immediately beneath the plowzone at every shovel test pit location. Similarly eroded soils were noted at site 9BR1073 located approximately 230 m (755 ft) to the southwest on a parcel with a similar land use history (Webb 2007).

The artifact assemblage at 9BR1288 consists exclusively of undiagnostic lithic materials recovered from two shovel test pits (9-8 and 500N/450E). A partial, quartz biface appears to be the midsection of a broken projectile point or preform that may have been modified post-fracture. A utilized secondary flake of Ridge-and-Valley chert was also collected. The flake exhibits pressure flaking on its distal end and likely represents an expedient tool. A tertiary Ridge-and-Valley flake was also collected.

Consisting of only three lithic artifacts, 9BR1288 represents an ephemeral precontact campsite with an unknown cultural affiliation. ECA did not observe any above ground or subsurface features associated with the site. The site is located within an agricultural field which has been continuously cultivated since at least 1938, and the soil profile consists of a plowzone directly overlying sterile

subsoil with all artifacts being collected from the plowzone stratum. Due to a lack of integrity as well as a lack of artifact density and diversity, it is ECA's opinion that the site has little to no research potential. Therefore, 9BR1288 is recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered During Archaeological Investigations of 9BR1288

Artifact Location	Artifact Type	Artifact Amount	Date Range	Depth of Recovery
9-8	Ridge-and-Valley chert utilized flake	1	Undiagnostic	0-6 inches (0-15cm)
9-8	Ridge-and-Valley chert flake	1	Undiagnostic	0-6 inches (0-15cm)
500N/450E	Quartz partial biface	1	Undiagnostic	0-2 inches (0-5cm)

Figure 7. Artifacts collected from 9BR1288.

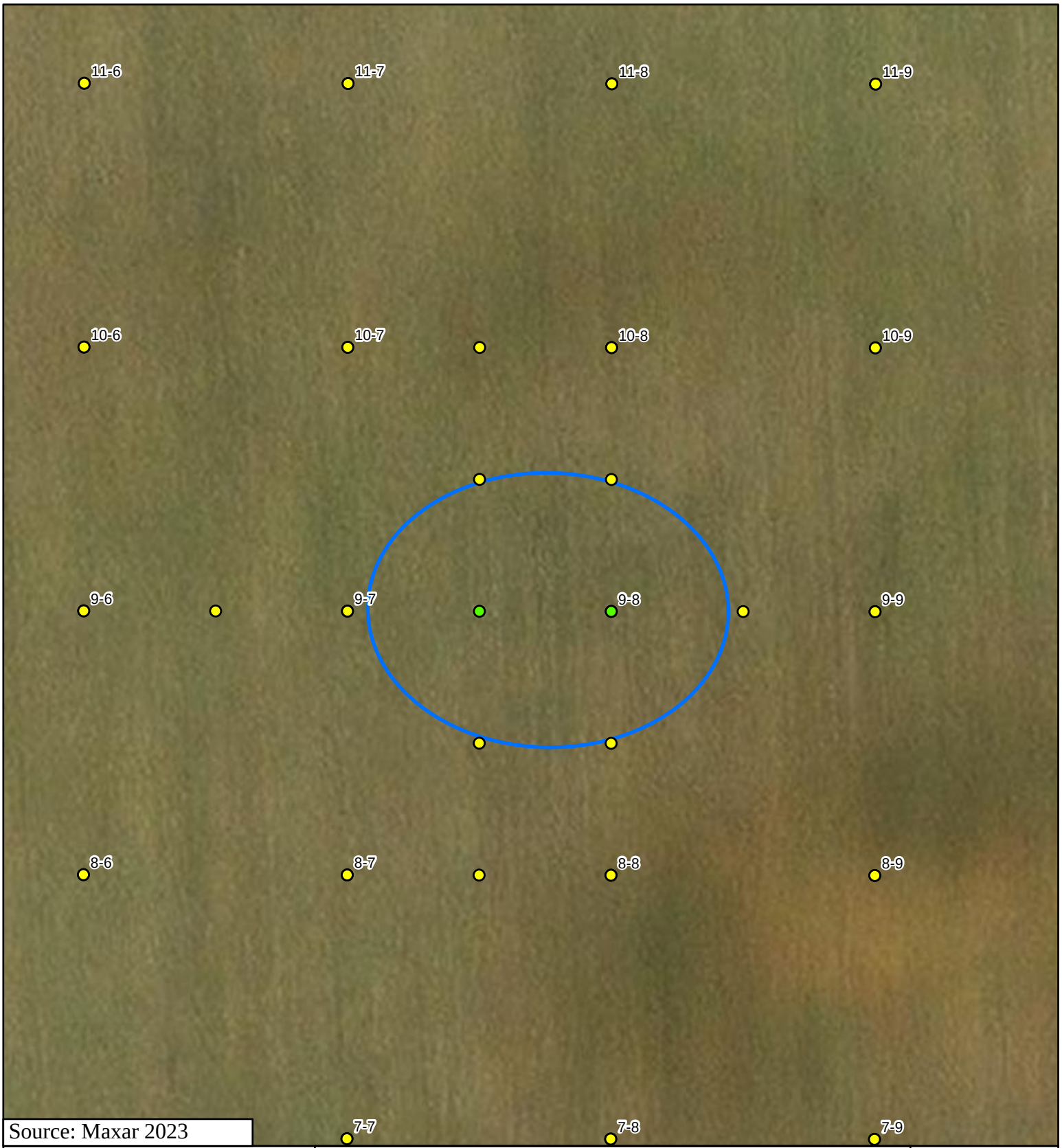

11-6
11-7
11-8
11-9
10-6
10-7
10-8
10-9
9-6
9-7
9-8
9-9
8-6
8-7
8-8
8-9
7-7
7-8
7-9
Source: Maxar 2023
Shovel Test
Negative
Positive
Site Boundary
Project Area
Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia
Figure 8: 9BR1288 Site Map
0 25 50 75
Feet
0 5 10 15
Meters
N
W
E
S

Figure 9. Northerly View from 9BR1288.

Figure 10. Easterly View from 9BR1288.

9BR1289
Field Number: FS-2
UTM 16N (NAD27): Easting 693941 Northing 3780716
UTM 16N (NAD83): Easting 693942 Northing 3780922
Site Dimensions: 105 m x 50 m (344 ft x 164 ft)
Site Type: Farmstead
Temporal Affiliation: Late 19th to mid-20th century
Landform: Upland
Elevation: 210 m (688 ft) amsl
NRHP Status: Recommended ineligible

During ECA's archaeological investigation within the northeastern corner of the project area, a historic farmstead dating to the late 19th to mid-20th century was identified. 9BR1289 is located approximately 65 m (213 ft) south of the intersection of Adams Chapel Road SW and Chapel Meadow Lane SW. Twenty-six shovel test locations were plotted at approximately 15-m (50-ft) intervals throughout the site area. Of these shovel test locations, ten were positive for cultural materials while sixteen were negative (Figure 11). The remains of a dilapidated structure, likely a barn, is located in the southern portion of the site, and a possible filled-in well is located near its norther extent. A sample of artifacts also collected from areas of exposed ground surface along the edge of an agricultural field. The site is bounded by negative shovel tests to the west and south, a roadbed to the east, and a recently constructed residential development to the north. The site measures approximately 105 m x 50 m (344 ft x 164 ft) and is oriented northwest to southeast.

The earliest map ECA reviewed showing the location of individual structures is the 1906 Stilesboro USGS topographic map. The map shows a structure within the site boundary immediately west of a roadway and west-northwest of a church building (Figure 12). Subsequent maps throughout the 20th century also show a structure in the immediate site vicinity. Historic aerial photographs also show a small structure located in the area including a 1938 (USDA) image and a 1951 (USGS) image (Figures 13-14).

The structure indicated on historic aerial photographs likely corresponds with the dilapidated structure currently located within the site boundary. The structure is located immediately west of the Adams Chapel Road SW roadbed and includes a ground floor divided into two halves, a hay loft, and a lean-to addition on its south side (Figures 15-16). Its foundation is constructed of stone and mortar, and wire nails were observed on its wooden plank exterior. The northern and western walls were largely missing at the time of ECA's visit; however, no window openings were observed on the structure. Based on these observations, the structure appears to be a barn; however, the subdivided bottom floor suggests the possibility of its use as a tenant house. Abundant modern trash was noted surrounding the structure, and a basketball backboard was attached to its façade.

A possible filled-in well was also noted in the northern portion of the site (Figure 17). The approximate 1-m (3-ft) diameter depression is lined by a concrete wall on its western edge with a push pile of soil and modern debris also present along its eastern edge. Abundant modern trash including clothing, glass and plastic bottles, and cans were present within the depression and throughout the vicinity. The concrete lining along the western side, measuring approximately 2-3

feet in length, suggests an alternative interpretation as a washed-out drainage feature; however, no outfall or inlet was observed in the concrete wall.

Shovel testing within 9BR1289 identified 24 artifacts from 10 positive shovel tests while a grab-bag sampling of artifacts from exposed ground surface along the site's western edge identified another 14 artifacts (Table 5; Figure 18). Artifacts collected include 1 brick fragment, 3 undifferentiated nails, 3 aqua window glass fragments, 6 aqua container glass fragments, 1 piece of amber container glass, five fragments of solarized colorless bottle glass, two pieces of colorless container glass, 8 plain whiteware sherds, 1 piece of whiteware with a floral decal, 2 plain white ironstone sherds, 5 pieces of stoneware with an Albany glaze, and 1 metal fragment. The relatively high ratio of kitchen group artifacts indicate that the site was primarily a domestic occupation. The presence of brick and window glass also suggest that another structure aside from the extant wood-frame building was once located in the vicinity.

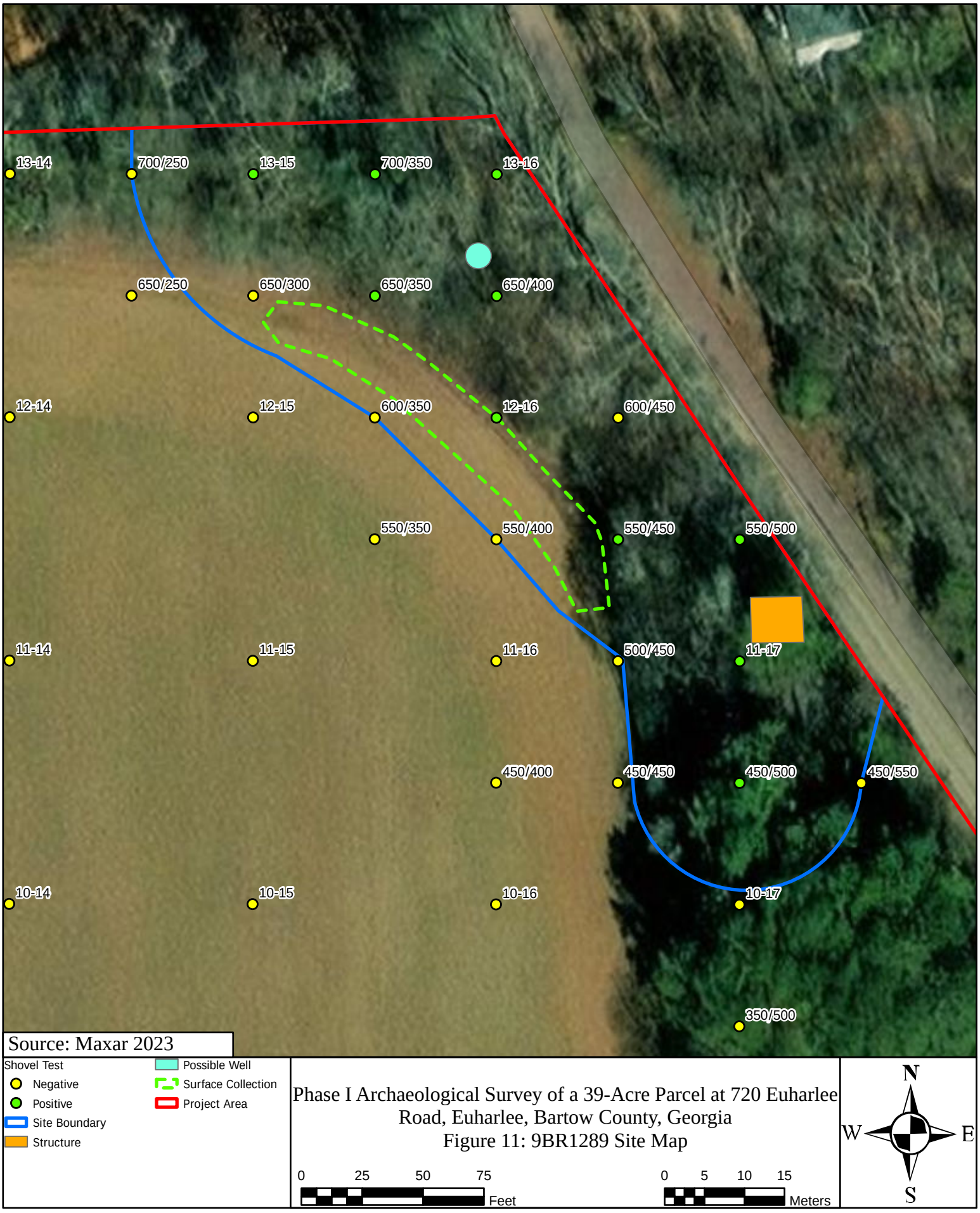
9BR1289 is predominantly located in a wooded area comprising of pine and hardwood with especially large hardwood trees located along Adam's Chapel Road SW. The western-most portion of the site is bordered by an agricultural field. Ground surface visibility throughout wooded portions of the site was near zero percent due to thick vegetative coverage while visibility within the adjacent field was approximately 25-75 percent. Topsoil depths were relatively shallow throughout most of the known portion of the site with a typical soil profile consisting of a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silty loam from 0-18 cm (0-7 in) overlying a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay loam subsoil from 18 cm (7 in) to the base of excavations at approximately 30 cm (12 in).

Based on information derived from the artifact assemblage and historical background research, 9BR1289 likely represents a late 19th to mid-20th century farmstead. The site includes the remains of a dilapidated structure which could represent a barn or a small tenant residence. A possible well is also present. The high ratio of kitchen group artifacts suggests domestic activities once occurred at the site. Though above-ground architectural remains exist, the site possesses a low artifact density consisting of 24 artifacts recovered from 10 shovel tests and an additional 14 artifacts from areas of exposed ground surface. Shovel testing did not indicate the presence of any middens or subsurface features within the site boundary. In addition, a push pile of soil and modern debris immediately adjacent to the possible well indicates that depression was filled in relatively recently. As a whole, the artifact assemblage does not appear to possess the diversity of artifacts typically necessary to answer relevant research questions pertaining to historic farmsteads, tenant farming, or the historical development of the surrounding rural community. Shovel tests located within the agricultural field indicated severely eroded and deflated soils, indicating that past cultivation has greatly impacted this portion of the site. Based on the above information, it is ECA's opinion that 9BR1289 lacks significant data potential. Therefore, 9BR1289 is recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered During Archaeological Investigations of 9BR1289

Artifact Location	Artifact Type	Artifact Amount	Date Range	Depth of Recovery
Surface	Brick fragment	1	Undiagnostic	Ground surface

Artifact Location	Artifact Type	Artifact Amount	Date Range	Depth of Recovery
Surface	Aqua container glass	3	1800-1920	Ground surface
Surface	Colorless bottle glass with light amethyst hue (solarized glass)	2	1880-1920	Ground surface
Surface	Whiteware, plain	4	1820-present	Ground surface
Surface	Whiteware, floral decal	1	1890-present	Ground surface
Surface	Stoneware, Albany slip exterior and interior	2	1810-1920	Ground surface
Surface	Stoneware, Albany slip exterior and unglazed interior	1	1810-1920	Ground surface
11-17	Undifferentiated nail	1	Undiagnostic	0-5 inches (0-13cm)
11-17	Aqua container glass	2	1800-1920	0-5 inches (0-13cm)
450N/500E	Amber container glass	1	Undiagnostic	0-6 inches (0-15cm)
450N/500E	Colorless container glass	1	1880-present	0-6 inches (0-15cm)
550N/500E	Undifferentiated nail	1	Undiagnostic	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
550N/450E	Whiteware, plain	1	1820-present	0-6 inches (0-15cm)
12-16	White ironstone, plain	2	1840-1950	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
12-16	Whiteware, plain	1	1820-present	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
650N/350E	Undifferentiated nail	1	Undiagnostic	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
650N/350E	Aqua window glass	1	Undiagnostic	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
650N/350E	Colorless container glass	1	1880-present	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
650N/350E	Colorless bottle glass with light amethyst hue (solarized glass)	1	1880-1920	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
650N/350E	Stoneware, Albany slip exterior and interior	1	1810-1920	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
650N/400E	Whiteware, plain	1	1820-present	0-5 inches (0-13cm)
13-15	Aqua window glass	2	Undiagnostic	0-5 inches (0-13cm)
13-15	Whiteware, plain	1	1820-present	0-5 inches (0-13cm)
700N/350E	Stoneware, Albany slip exterior and unglazed interior	1	1810-1920	0-8 inches (0-20cm)
700N/350E	Colorless bottle glass with light amethyst hue (solarized glass)	1	1880-1920	0-8 inches (0-20cm)
13-16	Metal fragment	1	Undiagnostic	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
13-16	Aqua container glass	1	1800-1920	0-7 inches (0-18cm)
13-16	Colorless bottle glass with light amethyst hue (solarized glass)	1	1880-1920	0-7 inches (0-18cm)


13-14
700/250
13-15
700/350
13-16
650/250
650/300
650/350
650/400
12-14
12-15
600/350
12-16
600/450
550/350
550/400
550/450
550/500
11-14
11-15
11-16
500/450
11-17
450/400
450/450
450/500
450/550
10-14
10-15
10-16
10-17
350/500
Source: Maxar 2023
Shovel Test
Negative
Positive
Site Boundary
Structure
Possible Well
Surface Collection
Project Area
Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 39-Acre Parcel at 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia
Figure 11: 9BR1289 Site Map
0 25 50 75
Feet
0 5 10 15
Meters
N
W
E
S

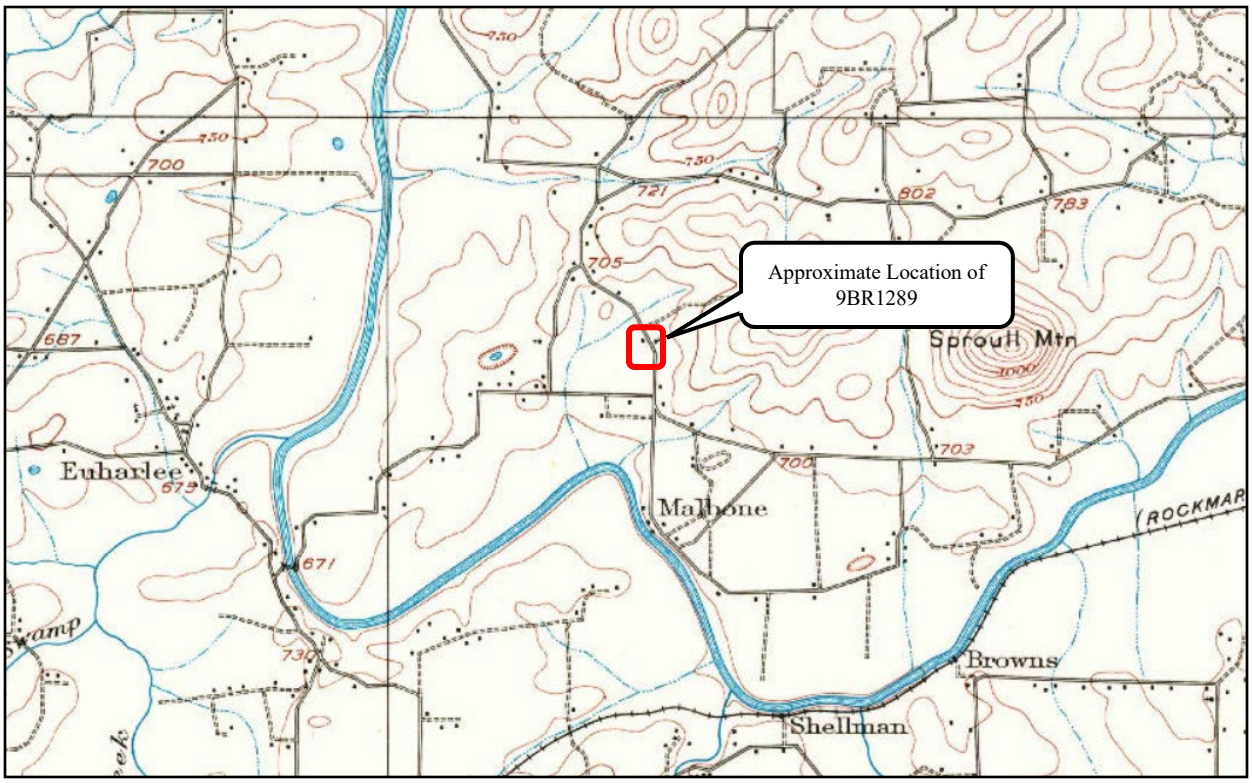


Figure 12. Location of 9BR1289 on a 1906 USGS Topographic Map.

Figure 13. Location of 9BR1289 on a 1938 Historical Aerial Image.

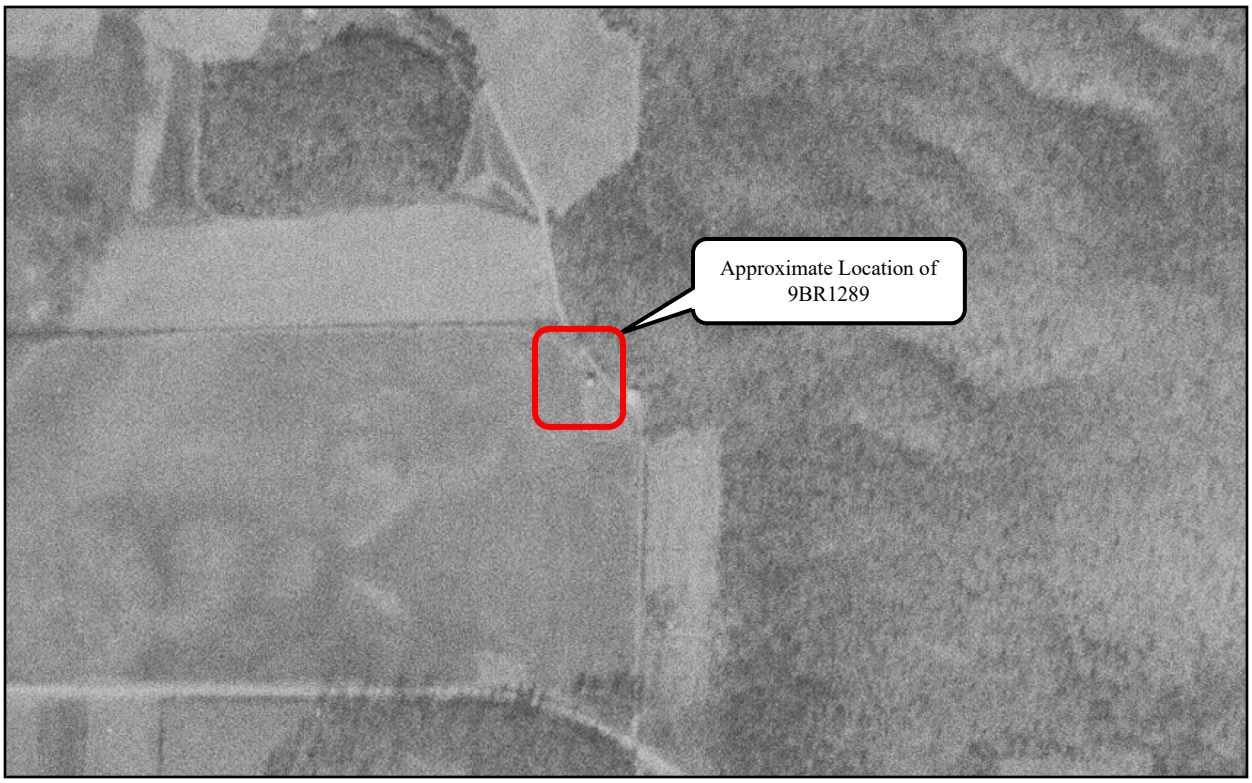


Figure 14. Location of 9BR1289 on a 1951 Historical Aerial Image.

Figure 15. Westerly View of Structure at 9BR1289.

Figure 16. Southerly View of Structure at 9BR1289.

Figure 17. Westerly View of Possible Well at 9BR1289.

Figure 18. Sample of Artifacts Collected from 9BR1289.

IF-1 (ISOLATED FIND)

UTM 17N (NAD27): Easting 693642 Northing 3780495
UTM 17N (NAD83): Easting 693643 Northing 3780701
Temporal Affiliation: Unknown precontact
Landform: Alluvial terrace
Elevation: 207 m (680 ft) amsl
NRHP Status: Ineligible

During ECA's archaeological survey, a single Ridge-and-Valley chert tertiary flake was discovered in shovel test pit 4-6 (See Figure 6; Table 6). A total of eight shovel test pits were plotted at approximately 15-meter (50-foot) intervals during the delineation of the positive STP; however, no other shovel tests were positive for cultural materials. The isolate is located within an agricultural field; however, ground surface visibility throughout most of the area was only 10-20 percent due to a dense clover cover crop. Soils in the vicinity of the isolate appear disturbed with a plowzone directly overlying sterile subsoil. By their nature, isolated finds are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

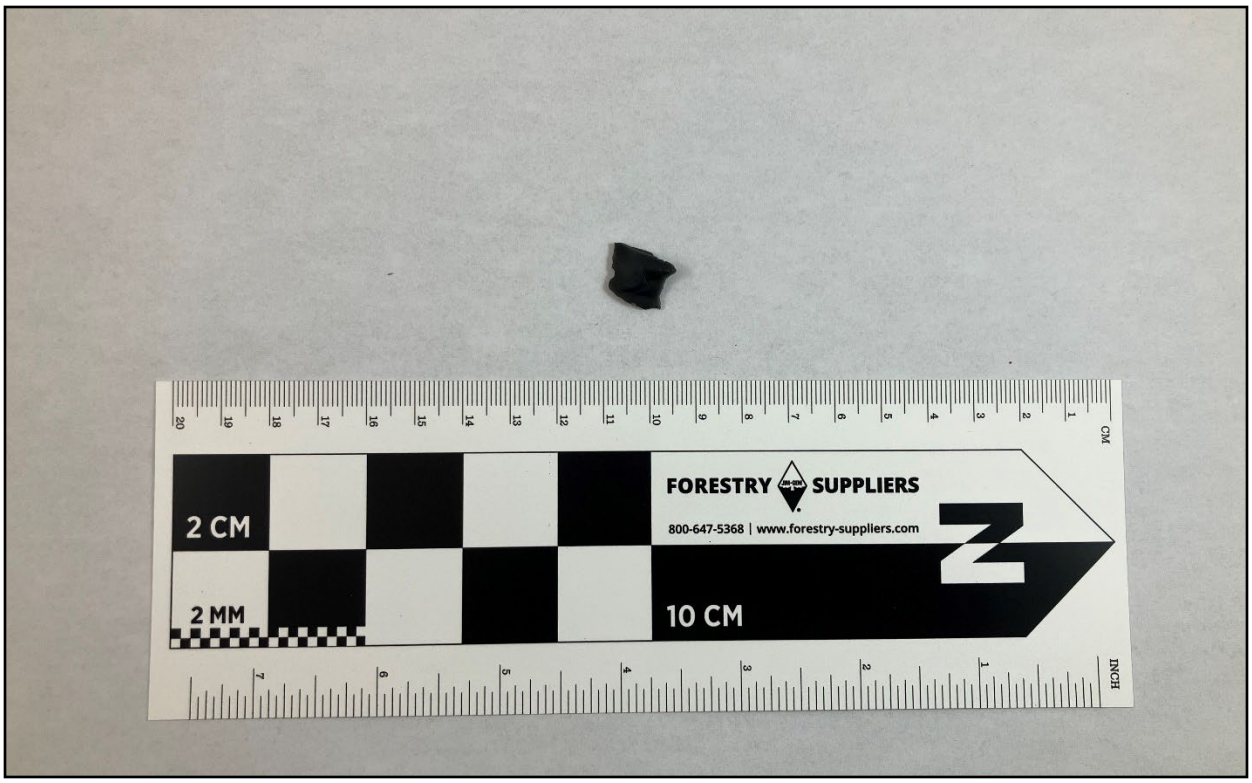


Figure 19. Artifact Collected from IF-1.

Figure 20. Southerly View from IF-1.

Figure 21. Westerly View from IF-1.

Table 6. Artifact Collected from IF-1

Provenience	Artifact Type	Artifact Amount	Date Range	Depth of Recovery
4-6	Ridge-and-Valley chert tertiary flake	1	Undiagnostic	0-7 inches (0-18cm)

CHAPTER 5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ECA has conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 39-ac (16-ha) parcel of land located at 720 Euharlee Road, Bartow County, Georgia. The survey area is located immediately east of the Euharlee town limits. ECA understands that future development on the tract necessitates an archaeological survey pursuant to Section 7.17 of the Bartow County, Georgia Code of Ordinances. Fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in January 2024. This archaeological investigation resulted in the identification of two newly recorded archaeological sites (9BR1288 and 9BR1289) as well as one isolated find (IF-1) (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Summary of Results and Recommendations

Site Number	Period/Phase	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendations	Management Recommendations
9BR1288	Precontact	Lithic scatter	Recommended Ineligible	No further archaeological investigations recommended
9BR1289	Late 19th to mid-20th century	Farmstead	Recommended Ineligible	No further archaeological investigations recommended
IF-1	Precontact	Isolate (chert flake)	Ineligible by definition	No further archaeological investigations recommended

Site 9BR1288 is a newly recorded archaeological site identified in the central portion of the project area along Transect 9. The site represents a small lithic scatter consisting of one partial quartz biface, one worked secondary flake, and one tertiary chert flake. The artifacts were recovered from two positive shovel test pits placed at 15 m (50 ft) intervals. The site is located within a agricultural field which has been continuously cultivated since at least 1938, and the soil profile consists of a plowzone directly overlying sterile subsoil. All artifacts were collected from the plowzone stratum. Due to this lack of integrity as well as a lack of artifact density and diversity, it is ECA's opinion that the site has little to no research potential. Therefore, 9BR1288 is recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

Site 9BR1289 is a newly recorded archaeological site identified in the northeastern portion of the project area along Adams Chapel Road SW. The site represents a late 19th-mid 20th century farmstead consisting of a dilapidated structure, a possible filled-in well, and an historic artifact scatter. The site is located in a predominantly wooded area west of Adams Chapel Road SW. Artifacts were collected from 10 positive shovel test pits and a surface collection along the edge of an agricultural field. As a whole, the artifact assemblage does not appear to possess the diversity of artifacts typically necessary to answer relevant research questions pertaining to historic farmsteads, tenant farming, or the historical development of the surrounding rural community. Shovel tests located within the agricultural field indicated severely eroded and deflated soils, indicating that past cultivation has greatly impacted this portion of the site. Based on the above information, it is ECA’s opinion that 9BR1289 lacks significant data potential. Therefore, 9BR1289 is recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Official Site Number: 9BR1288

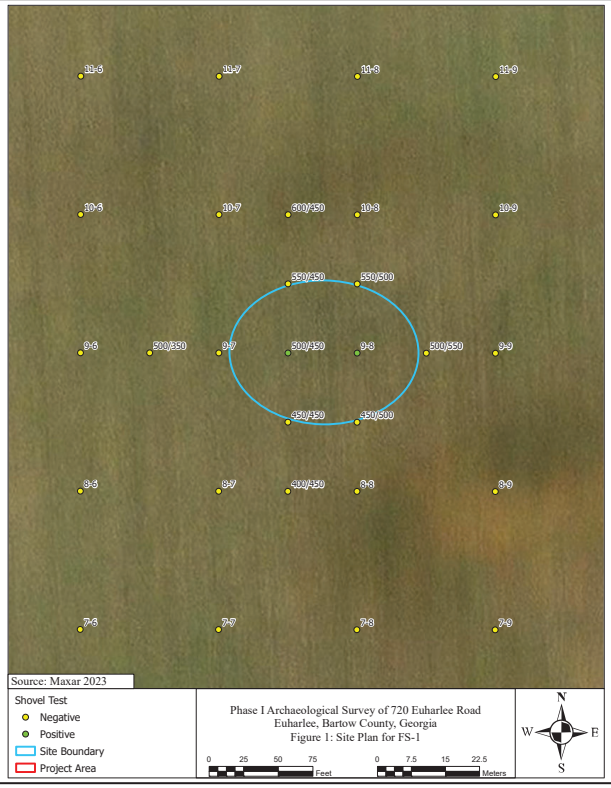
Institutional/Field Number: FS-1 **Site Name:** _____
County: Bartow **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingston (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 693668 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3780648 (NAD27)

Owner Name: MAC Euharlee LLC **Address:** 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, GA 30120 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 45 (meters) **Width:** 30 (meters) **Elevation:** 207 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** E-W **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other _____
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 5
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Lithic Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

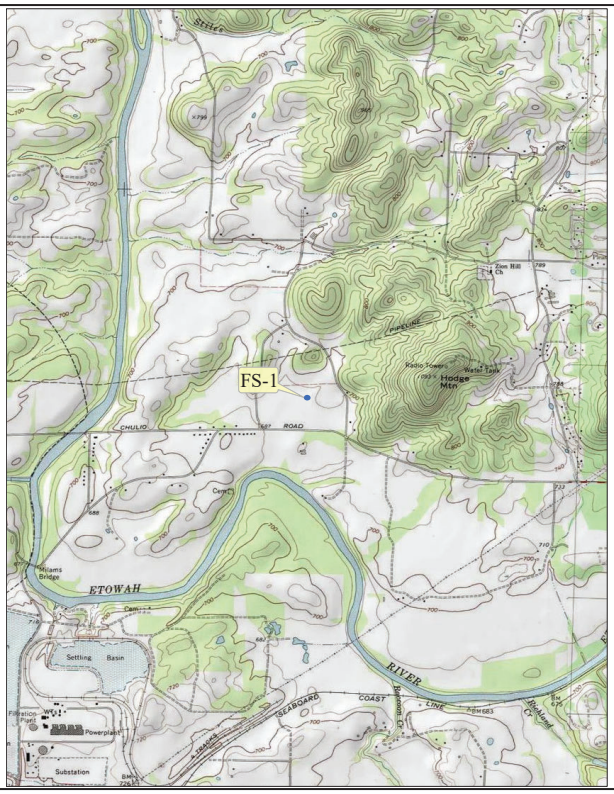
Has the site been excavated? Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** _____
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Row crop
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Etowah River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Etowah River d. Minor Drainage (name): Etowah River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 680 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical 7 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

The site represents a small lithic scatter consisting of one partial quartz biface, one worked secondary flake, and one tertiary chert flake. The artifacts were recovered from two positive shovel test pits placed at 15 m (50 ft) intervals. The site is located within a agricultural field which has been continuously cultivated since at least 1938, and the soil profile consists of a plowzone directly overlying sterile subsoil. All artifacts were collected from the plowzone stratum. Due to this lack of integrity as well as a lack of artifact density and diversity, it is ECA's opinion that the site has little to no research potential and is recommended ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.



Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: _____ **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-1

Public Status: Unknown **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Unknown

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Cultivated 2. Eroded
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

The site area is currently occupied by an agricultural field used for row crop cultivation. Historical aerial photographs indicate that the area has been cultivated since at least 1938.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Joe Anderson **Affiliation:** Environmental Corporation of America
Date of Fieldwork: 1/18/2024 **Date of Report:** 1/24/2024
Report Title:

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☑ Lithic Tools ☑ FCR ☐ Precontact Ceramic ☐ Historic Ceramic ☐ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☐ Nails ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ Midden ☐ Other ☐
Artifact Details:

One (1) partial, quartz biface, possibly a broken projectile point or preform. One (1) utilized secondary flake of Ridge-and-Valley chert. One (1) tertiary Ridge-and-Valley flake.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: MAC Euharlee LLC **Location of Field Notes:** ECA's Alpharetta, GA office
Private Collections: MAC Euharlee LLC
Private Owner Name: MAC Euharlee LLC **Address:** 1642 Powers Ferry Rd SE, Ste 250, Marietta, GA

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Unknown Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 1/24/2024 **Institutional Affiliation:** Environmental Corporation of America
Name: Joe Anderson **Phone:** 256-777-7704 **Email:** joe.anderson@eca-usa.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Official Site Number: 9BR1289

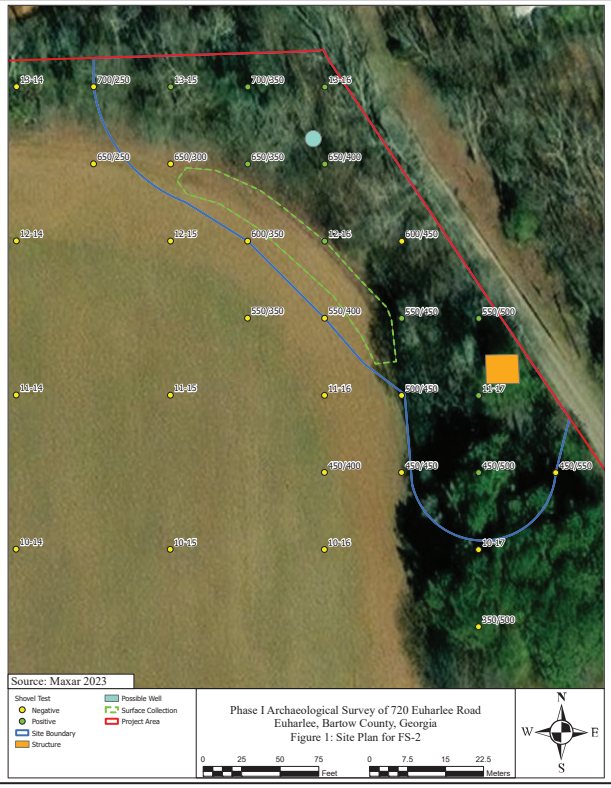
Institutional/Field Number: FS-2 **Site Name:**
County: Bartow **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingston (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 693941 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3780716 (NAD27)

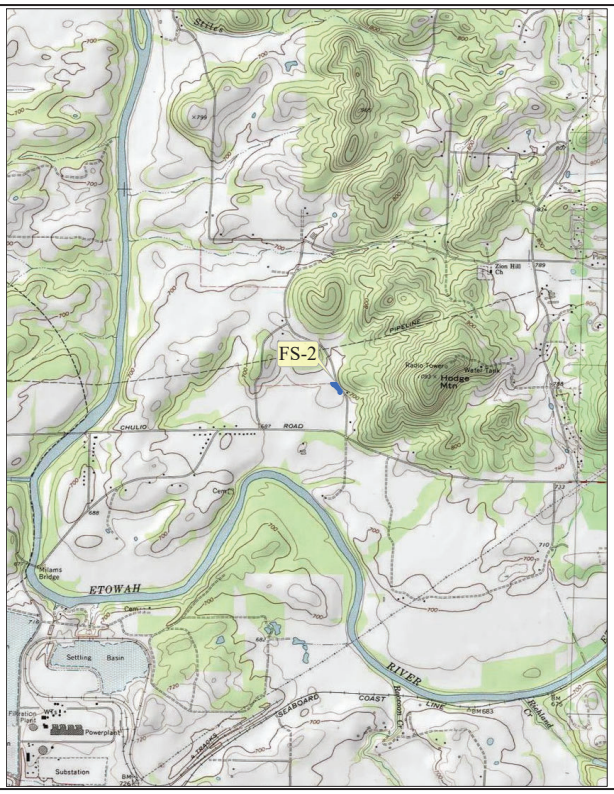
Owner Name: MAC Euharlee LLC **Address:** 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, GA 30120 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 105 (meters) **Width:** 50 (meters) **Elevation:** 210 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** NW-SE **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☐ Grab Sample ☑ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
Standing Architecture: Present **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:** 2
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Farm
2. House or Structure 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

Has the site been excavated? Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Wooded, agricultural field
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Etowah River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Etowah River d. Minor Drainage (name): Etowah River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 840 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical 10 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

The site represents a late 19th-mid 20th century farmstead consisting of a dilapidated structure, a possible filled-in well, and an historic artifact scatter. The site is located in a predominantly wooded area west of Adams Chapel Road SW. Artifacts were collected from 10 positive shovel test pits and a surface collection along the edge of an agricultural field. Artifact density is relatively low, and soils throughout most of the site are deflated. Due to a low artifact density and past impacts to the soil column from cultivation and erosion, it is ECA's opinion that the site has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.





Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: _____ **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-2

Public Status: Unknown **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Unknown

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Cultivated 2. Eroded
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

The site area is predominantly occupied by a wooded area adjacent to an agricultural field. Artifacts were collected from the ground surface along the border of the field. A dilapidated house is located in the southern portion of the site.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Joe Anderson **Affiliation:** Environmental Corporation of America
Date of Fieldwork: 1/19/2024 **Date of Report:** 1/24/2024
Report Title:

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 720 Euharlee Road, Euharlee, Bartow County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☐ Lithic Tools ☐ FCR ☐ Precontact Ceramic ☐ Historic Ceramic ☑ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☑ Nails ☑ Glass ☑ Metal ☑ Midden ☐ Other ☐
Artifact Details:

Brick fragment (1), Undifferentiated nail (3), Aqua window glass (3), Aqua container glass (6), Amber container glass (1), Colorless bottle glass with light amethyst hue (solarized glass) (5), Colorless container glass (2), Whiteware, plain (8), Whiteware, floral decal (1), White ironstone, plain (2), Stoneware, Albany slip exterior and interior (3), Stoneware, Albany slip exterior and unglazed interior (2), metal fragment (1)

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: MAC Euharlee LLC **Location of Field Notes:** ECA's Alpharetta, GA office
Private Collections: MAC Euharlee LLC
Private Owner Name: MAC Euharlee LLC **Address:** 1642 Powers Ferry Rd SE, Ste 250, Marietta, GA

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Nineteenth Century 2. Twentieth Century 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 1/24/2024 **Institutional Affiliation:** Environmental Corporation of America
Name: Joe Anderson **Phone:** 256-777-7704 **Email:** joe.anderson@eca-usa.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

APPENDIX B

RESUMES

Matthew Beazley, MA, RPA
Principal Archaeologist/Historian
1375 Union Hill Industrial Court, Suite A, Alpharetta, GA 30004
(770) 667-2040 Ext. 109
Matthew.beazley@eca-usa.com

STRENGTHS AND SKILLS

Mr. Beazley has been a professional archaeologist for eighteen years, thirteen of those years with ECA. He has been a Principal Investigator for the last ten years. In addition to reviewing cultural resource documents, Mr. Beazley also conducts archaeological fieldwork including Phase I survey, Phase II testing, site delineations, cemetery surveys, and metal detection surveys. Mr. Beazley is also the primary operative for conducting historical research and creating report templates and he manages ECA's artifact lab.

EDUCATION

North Carolina State University **Raleigh, NC**
M.A., Liberal Studies, Anthropology emphasis, 2009

Georgia College and State University **Milledgeville, GA**
B.S., History, Photography minor, 2005

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) 2010
Secretary of the Interior's 36CFR61 Professional Qualification Standards archaeology and history 2010
Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist Certification (RPA) 2012
Successfully Navigating Section 106 Review Certification (ACHP) 2019
Coordinating NEPA and Section 106 Certification (ACHP) 2019
Basics of NEPA and Section 106 Integration (ACHP) 2019
Early Coordination with Indian Tribes for Infrastructure Projects Certification (ACHP) 2019

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

January 2014 – Present **Environmental Corporation of America** **Alpharetta, GA**
Position: Principal Archaeologist/Historian
Responsibilities: Archaeological and historical research / Conducting archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliance / Authoring Section 106/archaeological assessment/phase one environmental assessment reports for submission to clients, SHPO offices, tribes, consulting parties, and other state agencies / Reviewing Section 106 reports / Managing archaeology lab and site form submissions.

January 2010 – January 2014 **Environmental Corporation of America** **Alpharetta, GA**
Position: Project Manager/ Project Archaeologist
Responsibilities: Archaeological and historical research, conducting archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliance, Authoring Section 106/archaeological assessment/phase one environmental assessment reports for submission to clients, SHPO offices, tribes, consulting parties, and other state agencies, Authoring Fish and Wildlife species impact reports, Producing NEPA reports.

August 2005 – December 2009 **Cultural Resources Assessment Group** **Raleigh, NC**
Position: Senior Archaeological Field Technician
Responsibilities/Training: Archaeological and historic research, cultural resource surveys, artifact analysis, report writing, use of AutoCAD, GIS, SketchUp, Photoshop, and Microsoft Office software

2006 – 2009 **Via Consolare Project in Pompeii (VCP)** **Pompeii, Italy**
Position: CAD/three-dimensional modeling specialist

June 2004 – July 2004 **APVA Jamestown Fieldschool** **Jamestown, VA**
Position: Field student

June 2003 – July 2003 **AAPP Fieldschool at Pompeii** **Pompeii, Italy**
Position: Field student

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project Manager/Archaeologist for over 600 telecommunications projects. Investigations have included National Register of Historic Places evaluation of historic structures and archaeological site assessments for the Section 106 review process under the terms a Nationwide Programmatic Agreement in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

2023 **Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 22Le872** **Lee County, MS**

Principal Investigator/Field Director
Goal: Excavated multiple test units at 22Le872 to determine site integrity and research potential prior to the development of a telecommunications facility.

2023 **Phase I CR Survey at the SW GA Regional Airport** **Dougherty County, GA**

Principal Investigator/Field Director
Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites at the Southwest Georgia Regional Airport in advance of proposed airport improvements. The survey area was approximately 4.5 acres in size.

2021 **Archaeological Survey of Brookshire Park** **Gordon County, GA**

Principal Investigator/Field Director
Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites at a previously unsurveyed portion of Brookshire Park in advance of proposed park improvements and additional delineation and evaluation of an existing NRHP-eligible site at the park on behalf of Gordon County. The survey area was approximately 105 acres in size.

2021 **Archaeological Survey and Testing at Mimosa Hall** **Roswell, GA**

Principal Investigator/Field Director
Goal: An archaeological survey of the Mimosa Hall property including phase II testing and investigation of anomalies identified by GPR on behalf of the City of Roswell. The survey area was approximately 9 acres in size.

2020 **Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 33CS0792** **Coshocton County, OH**

Principal Investigator/Field Director
Goal: Excavated multiple test units at 33CS0792 to determine site integrity and research potential prior to the development of a telecommunications facility.

2019 to present **Archaeological Survey for GDOT Projects** **Multiple Counties in GA**

Field Director/Principal Investigator
Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites for road widening and realignment projects and intersection improvement projects in Chatham, Henry, Muscogee, and Troup Counties on behalf of the Georgia DOT.

2016 to present **Archaeological Survey for NCDOT Projects** **Multiple Counties in NC**

Principal Investigator
Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites for road widening projects and intersection improvement projects in Burke, Camden, Davidson, Lenoir, Nash, Rockingham, and Stokes Counties on behalf of the North Carolina DOT.

2017 **Archaeological Survey for the Bridges Street Extension Project** **Carteret County, NC**

Principal Investigator
Goal: The survey, identification, and evaluation of archaeological and/or cultural sites for an extension of Bridges Street in Morehead City, NC on behalf of the North Carolina DOT. The survey area was more than 1,400 acres in size.

2014 **Relocation of Proposed Communications Facility** **Florahome, FL**

Field Director
Goal: The initial archaeological assessment for a proposed communications facility in Florahome, FL encountered a significant number of woodland period artifacts within the project area. In an effort to avoid disturbing a potentially significant archaeological site a new lease area and access easement was surveyed around the delineated archaeological site boundary.

June – August 2009 **Wal-Mart development site monitoring** **Charlotte, NC**
Monitoring of a sensitive site located within the property boundary over the course of two months as well as revisits to other sites located on the property.

June 2007 **Doby's Bridge Project** **York County, SC**
Senior field technician for a cultural resources phase I survey of a 600-acre tract and subsequent phase II testing of two sites of significance.

August 2005 – September 2006 **Carolina Lakes Project** **Lancaster County, SC**
Senior field technician for a cultural resources phase I survey of a 2,500-acre tract and subsequent phase III excavations of three sites of significance.

Joe Anderson

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EDUCATION

University of Alabama Tuscaloosa, AL
MA, Anthropology, 2013

Auburn University
BA, Anthropology, 2009, Magna Cum Laude Auburn, AL

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Secretary of the Interior's 36CFR61 Professional Qualification Standards - Archaeology

RELATED EMPLOYMENT

April 2014 – Present **Environmental Corporation of America**
Alpharetta, GA
Position: SOI Qualified Archaeologist
Responsibilities:

- Archaeological research.
- Conducting archaeological and historical site assessments for Section 106 compliance.

REPRESENTATIVE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

October 2012 – February 2014 **Panamerican Consultants, Inc.** Tuscaloosa, AL
Position: Archaeologist/Field Director
Responsibilities:

- Directed archaeological Phase I and Phase II fieldwork for numerous projects throughout the Deep South.
- Primary or contributing author of several cultural resource reports.
- Contributed to laboratory analysis, curation, database management, and report preparation.

August 2012 – October 2012 **Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research** Huntsville, AL
Position: Field Technician
Responsibilities:

- Conducted Phase I and Phase II archaeological assessments, artifact analysis, site photography, and archaeological monitoring.

May 2012 – July 2012 **Alabama Museum of Natural History**
Tuscaloosa, AL
Position: Archaeologist
Responsibilities:

- Directed staff and volunteers in the excavation of two Archaic sites in Colbert County, Alabama.
- Implemented educational seminars and tutorials for volunteers.
- Provided site visits for the public and journalists.

May 2009 – July 2009 **New South and Associates** Stone Mountain, GA
Position: Field Technician
Responsibilities:
Conducted Phase I and Phase II archaeological assessments, artifact analysis, site photography, and archaeological monitoring