

A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CENTER

DeKalb County, Georgia
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**A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC
SAFETY TRAINING CENTER, DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA**

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1. INTRODUCTION

In October and November 2021, and January 2022, Terracon conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the Atlanta Public Safety Training Center tract in DeKalb County, Georgia (**Figure 1.1**). According to the DeKalb County Property Appraiser (DCPA), the project is associated with parcels ID 15 082 01 001 and 15 081 01 001. The investigation was undertaken on behalf of the Atlanta Police Foundation, Inc. in anticipation of complying with state and federal regulations. The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify and evaluate all cultural resources within the proposed project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP).

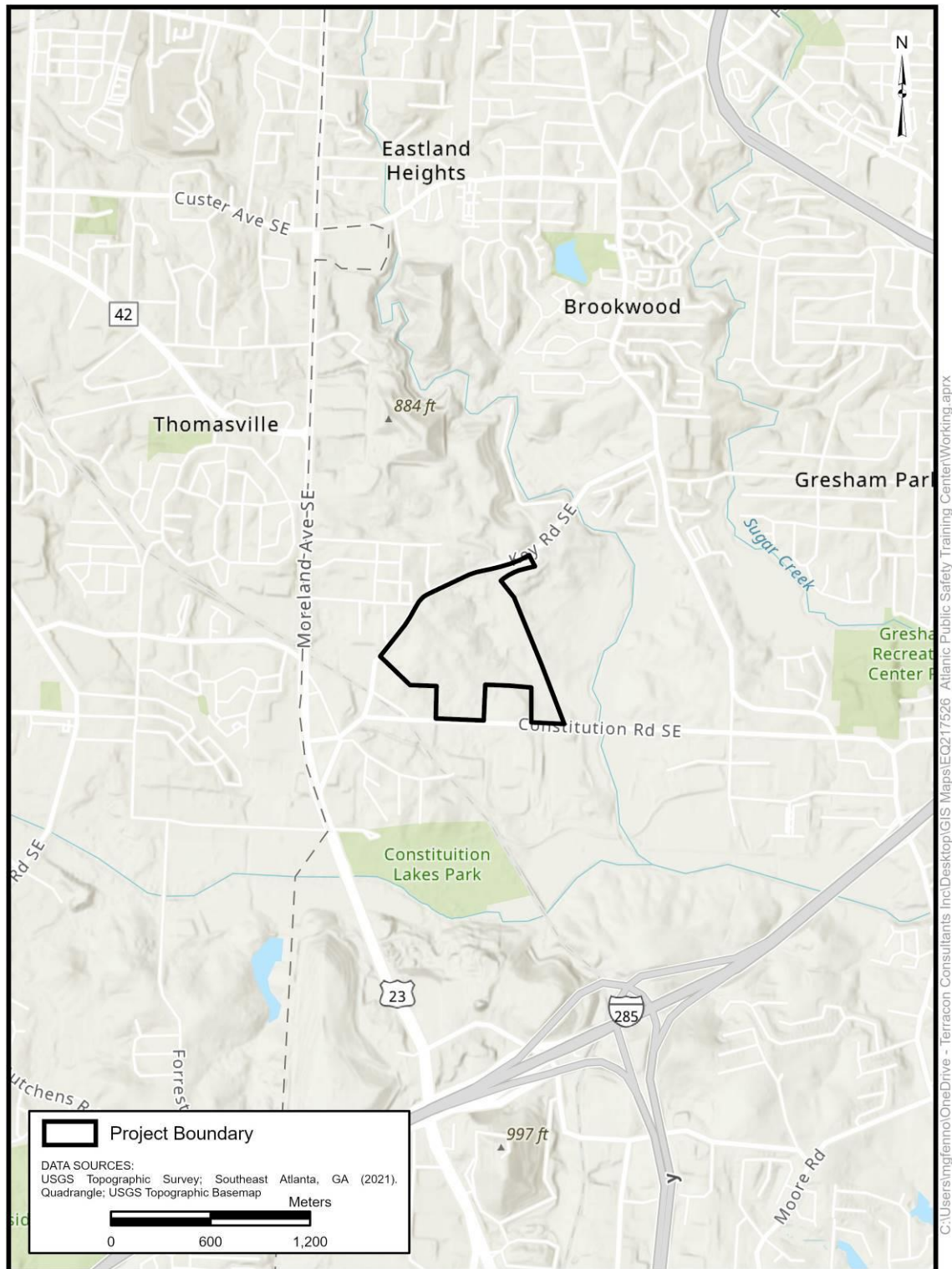
The term "cultural resources" as used herein is meant to refer to sites or objects that are archaeological, architectural, and/or historical in nature. All work will comply with the cultural resource provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-190, as amended) and its implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties). The Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 61).

The proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project includes the property boundaries as direct effect area and the neighboring parcels for indirect effects. It was assumed that the indirect effects of 500-feet around the project boundaries was adequate for potential future projects. The project is planned for development, specific project plans have not been provided.

Prior to fieldwork, a search of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) identified no previously recorded archaeological sites in the APE. One previous survey is within the project boundary as a fiber optic survey along an existing powerline corridor. Fieldwork for the current study consisted of a pedestrian inspection along with subsurface testing. Architectural survey methods consisted of a review of the DCPA website, a review of the GASF and GNAHRGIS, for any previously recorded resources, and a pedestrian investigation to field verify all architectural resources within the project area. The fieldwork was conducted by archaeologist Joshua Newman under the direction of Brent Handley, who served as Principal Investigator.

As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or artifacts were encountered from the walkover survey or subsurface testing. The project area is associated with the Atlanta Prison Farm. This historic resource is considered a historic cultural landscape that once included agricultural fields and various structures. The current project area only contains a portion of the prison farm. The eastern portion of the project area contains the western wing of the historic prison. The project area also contains several other buildings and building remains. This prison farm has been vacant for several years and has transformed from cleared agricultural fields to a mixed woodlands forest. The prison and associated structure are all in deteriorated conditions. The prison building has suffered several fires in recent years and the other buildings have been either demolished or are in dilapidated condition.

Figure 1.1: Project Location



2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental variables have always had an important influence on the selection of habitation and special use sites by human groups. The availability of water, dry land, and associated natural resources (i.e., food, material for tools, etc.) has had a pronounced effect on prehistoric technological organization and mobility strategies (Anderson 1990:198). Therefore, knowledge of past environments coupled with archaeological data is critical to the reconstruction of past lifeways and in drawing appropriate conclusions regarding site location and interpretation.

Paleo-Environment

During the time that Georgia has been inhabited by human populations (at least 12,000 years), the region has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. In response to these changes, human groups altered their adaptive strategies as the environment evolved. These behavioral adaptations appear in the archaeological record as a variety of site patterns, site compositions, tool types, and pottery types (Anderson 1996:3). Below, the general environment of the period 12,000-3,000 years before present (BP) is briefly described to provide a background for understanding the environment that was inhabited by early populations in Georgia.

When the earliest humans occupied the region over 12,000 years ago, they encountered much different biotic and climatic conditions than those of today. Prior to 8,000 BP, oaks (*Quercus*) in association with an herb understory of grasses (*Poaceae*), ragweed (*Ambrosia*), and chenopods (*Chenopodium*) appear to have been the dominant forest type in the coastal plain of Georgia and South Carolina (Watts et al. 1996:32). This oak forest may have had prairie-like openings and the environment in general was probably marked by less surface water than is present today. This type of environment would have favored larger game, although access to water may have been limited (Watts et al. 1996).

During this time, known as the early Holocene period, it is currently believed that the prevailing environment was drier, and that surface water was less prevalent than it is today; although some shallow, spring-fed, perched lakes and sinkholes almost certainly contained water. Sea levels were considerably lower at this time, and the Atlantic shoreline of Georgia was situated many kilometers seaward of its present location. Our knowledge of Mid-Holocene environmental conditions is based on palynological evidence gathered from two Coastal Plain sites in South Carolina (White Pond and Clear Pond), which are thought to have experienced analogous climatic conditions (Watts 1980; Hussey 1993). While palynological data exists for two sites in Georgia (Lake Louise and Longdale Pond), these sites are located along the Florida/Georgia state line.

The climatic event that is most significant to the later Mid-Holocene (Middle and Late Archaic periods) is known as the Hypsithermal, Altithermal, or Climatic Optimum. This event was a period of warmer weather from about 8,000 to 5,000 BP that occurred throughout North America (Sassaman et al. 1990:6). The nature of this climatic event on the South Atlantic slope is somewhat unclear. Evidence of dune deposition at the Copperhead Hollow site (38CT58) in the South Carolina Sand hills indicates that the Middle Holocene (8,000 - 3,000 BP) may have been a period of desiccation in the uplands of the Piedmont. It is believed that during this period

southern pine communities and mesic locales (riverine swamps, cypress swamps, bayheads, and hammocks) began to replace an established oak-hickory hardwood forest and its understory.

It should be noted that recent evidence indicates that the Altithermal may have been more of a mid-Continental, rather than a Southeastern, phenomenon. This evidence consists of unusually large paleo-channels in the Ogeechee River valley of southeast Georgia, as well as evidence of high energy sedimentation around 8,600 BP in the Broad River at Nipper Creek, South Carolina. These factors, which are interpreted as evidence of an increased flood magnitude, may indeed indicate that the Mid-Holocene climate of the Southeast was wetter than previously thought.

The spread of pine forests may have also been encouraged by forest fires set by humans and natural fires caused by lightning (Watts 1980:404; Sassaman et al.1990:13; Watts et al. 1996:36). Information from the White Pond site in Kershaw County, South Carolina, indicates that by about 7,000 or 8,000 BP, pine forests had replaced oak forests as the dominant forest type on the South Atlantic slope (Watts 1980; Watts et al. 1996:37). The Clear Pond site in Horry County, South Carolina furnished evidence that the expansion of pine had reached present levels by 8,000 BP (Hussey 1993).

Palynological data indicate that by 8,500 to 7,000 BP pine forests composed of loblolly and longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris* and *Pinus taeda*) replaced oak forests as the dominant forest type within South Carolina, though this replacement appears to have occurred later within Georgia and Florida (Watts et al. 1996). Seasonal fluctuations in temperature were only slightly different from today, and no drastic changes in seasonality are evident in the middle Holocene record of South Carolina (Goodyear et al. 1989:30). Present day levels of radiation and seasonality were probably achieved by about 6,000 BP (Watts et al. 1996:36). By the Late Holocene (3,000 BP-present), the climate was essentially the modern climate of today, and the sea level had reached its modern eustatic level.

Physiography

The project area is located within the Winder Slope District of the Piedmont physiographic province of Georgia. According to Clark and Zisa (1976):

A series of gently rolling topography of the Winder Slope District slopes gradually from an elevation of 1000 feet in the north to 700 feet at the southern edge. This district is dissected by the headwater tributaries of the major streams draining to the Atlantic Ocean. Numerous dome-shaped, granitic mountains are located on the interfluvies in the southern and western portion of the district. The stream valleys which are fairly deep and narrow, lie 100-200 feet below the narrow, rounded stream divides. The western boundary follows the drainage divide that separates streams draining to the Atlantic Ocean from those draining to the Gulf of Mexico. The southern boundary approximates the 700-foot elevation where a sharp break in regional slope occurs.

Soils

According to the Soil Survey for DeKalb County, Georgia, there are twelve distinct soil types represented in the project area (**Figure 2.1, Table 2.1**).

Table 2.1. Soil Types

SOIL SYMBOL	SOIL UNIT NAME	DRAINAGE CLASSIFICATION
AkB	Altavista fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained
CuC	Cecil-Urban land complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Well Drained
GwC2	Gwinnett sandy clay loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Well Drained
GwD2	Gwinnett sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Well Drained
MfC2	Madison sandy clay loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Well Drained
MfD2	Madison sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Well Drained
MfE2	Madison sandy clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Well Drained
PuE	Pacolet-Urban land complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Well Drained
To	Toccoa sandy loam, high	Moderately Well Drained
Ud	Urban land	
W	Water	
WeC	Wedowee sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Well Drained

Hydrology

Located in the project area are two man-made lakes that control a small creek leading southward.

Current Conditions

The project area is currently a vacant forest located on a hilly terrain (Figure 2.2 and 2.3). Throughout the tract area various small trails that are person-wide and often small ATV or vehicle paths. Present on the project area on the east is the location of a vacant and degraded prison. Also, a powerline easement (Figure 2.4). with access road leading to the prison facility. There are also multiple structures and structural remains including a former residence (Figure 2.4)

Figure 2.1: Area Soils

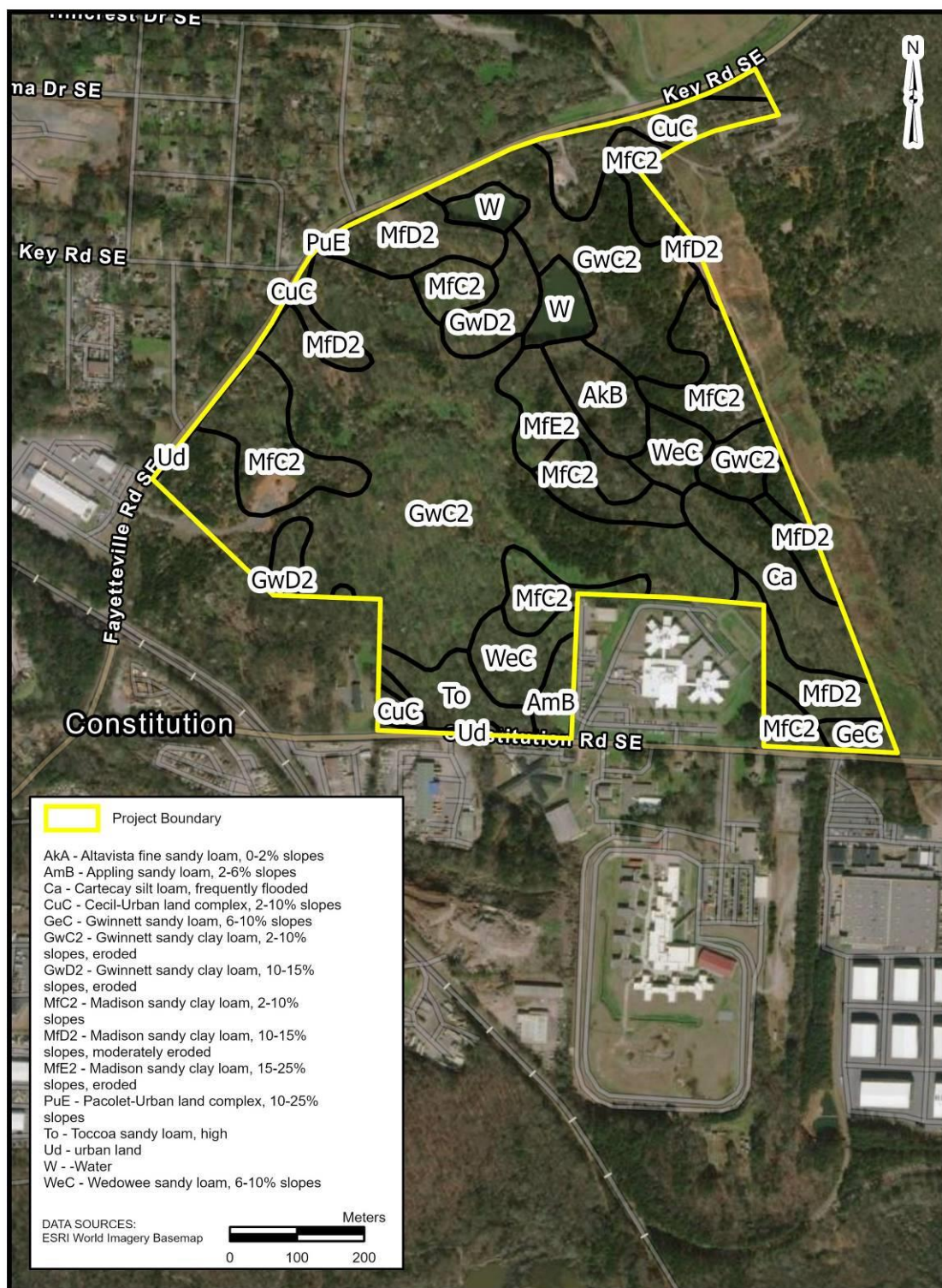




Figure 2.2: View of Project Area



Figure 2.3: View of Mixed Woodlands Forest



Figure 2.4. Utility Corridor



Figure 2.5. Residence on Project Area

3. CULTURAL HISTORY OF GEORGIA

The following review of regional culture history serves as a framework for understanding human land use in the vicinity of the study area. Changes in material culture through time have allowed archaeologists to study changes in human cultural patterns and adaptations, as discussed more fully below. All aspects of the prehistory of the region are discussed, though no evidence of prehistoric activities on the property were present.

Paleoindian Period

The most widely accepted model for peopling of the New World argues that Asian populations of the Clovis cultural tradition migrated to North America via the Bering land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska. A generally accepted time period for the arrival of Clovis peoples in the Southeast ranges from ca. 10000-9000 B.C. (Ward and Davis 1999). Anderson et al. (1990) have divided the Paleoindian tradition into three subperiods based on diagnostic stone point types, since fluted and other lanceolate projectile points and thumbnail end scrapers. The Early Paleoindian (ca. 10,000 – 9000 B.C.) is characterized by Clovis points; the Middle Paleoindian (ca. 9000 – 8500 B.C.) is characterized by points such as Cumberland, Suwannee, Simpson, and Clovis-like variants; and the Late Paleoindian (ca. 8500 – 8000 B.C.) is characterized by points such as Dalton and Hardaway points. Archaeological evidence from Florida suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers, and atlatls were also used by Paleoindian hunters (Milanich 1994:48-59).

Within Georgia, Paleoindian artifacts have been found at sites located in a variety of inland ecological and topographic settings, suggesting that these early groups maintained a generalized hunting and gathering technology that enabled them to adapt to a diverse range of micro-environments (Carbone 1983; Anderson et al. 1990). Unfortunately, limited settlement pattern information is available for this early period, but it is presumed that their settlements were small and ephemeral, and their material possessions light and portable. Based upon research in the Savannah River valley, Sassaman et al. (1990) proposed a mobile settlement model for Paleoindian groups, with base camps located on the river and small foray camps in the uplands. Researchers have also noted that Paleoindian sites are frequently located upon the edges of Carolina bays. Carolina bays are oval wetlands with irregular water levels, and they are currently believed to be the result of a widespread, single-event meteor shower or wind action at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation (Wharton 1989: 80-81).

Few Paleoindian sites have been subjected to excavations within Georgia. In the coastal plain, the primary Paleoindian sites are Taylor Hill, Theriault, Muckafoonee, and the Feronia Locality. The Taylor Hill site (9RI89) excavation in Richmond County along the fall line produced Dalton and fluted projectile points, as well as a large number (n=565) of tools (Elliott and Doyon 1981). The wide range of unifaces, end scrapers, side scrapers, microblades, and graters recovered from this site may indicate specialized activities; the presence of large numbers of unifaces is a characteristic often associated with Paleoindian/Early Archaic sites along major river terraces, presumably due to increased seasonal hide working (Debiase et al. 1995:59). Two Dalton points and one fluted point were recovered from mixed deposits within a 142-square meter block excavation at the Theriault site (9BK2) along Brier Creek in Burke County (Brockington 1971). Six square meters of excavation and two backhoe trenches at the Muckafoonee site produced

evidence of Paleoindian and Early Archaic biface production related to a nearby chert outcrop (Elliot 1981). The Feronia Locality consists of 16 Paleoindian sites located upon a ridge overlooking the Ocmulgee River in the Big Bend region of Coffee County; a large number of lithic implements, predominantly end scrapers and thin unifaces, have been recovered from this area, which notably lacks lithic raw material (Anderson et al. 1994:62-64). In the piedmont of Georgia, a survey of the Oconee River valley located 91 Paleoindian sites; this high occurrence rate may be due to the high levels of surface visibility caused by extensive clear cutting and subsequent erosion (O'Steen 1983:73; O'Steen et al. 1986; O'Steen 1996).

Archaic Period

The environment of the Archaic period was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels. There seems to have been a significant increase in population during the Archaic, and groups began to develop regional habitat-specific adaptations (cultures) and material assemblages (Smith 1986:10). As Pleistocene megafauna experienced difficulty adjusting to the more arid Holocene environment, Archaic period Indians shifted their subsistence strategies toward the procurement of smaller game, fish, and wild plant foods. Over time, populations became increasingly sedentary, and a variety of site types evolved, including base camps or villages, short-term bivouacs, procurement camps, and cemeteries. On the basis of distinct projectile point typologies, most archaeologists have divided the Archaic period into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late.

Early Archaic (10,500 - 8,000 B.P.)

There seems to be strong continuity between Early Archaic and previous Paleoindian settlement and subsistence practices. Early Holocene populations are generally viewed as composed of small, nomadic bands that followed seasonal rounds on the basis of resource abundance, thereby occupying disparate geographic areas of resource extraction throughout the year (Smith 1986:16-18). Although evidence is not abundant, Early Archaic hunter-gatherers probably utilized a broad "species-rich" subsistence strategy to exploit the early Holocene forested woodlands (Meltzer and Smith 1986). With the emergence of more numerous and diversified ecological settings during the Early Archaic, regional specialization increased and led to greater interregional variation, particularly in terms of projectile point typology. Familiarity with a specific region probably resulted in seasonal reuse of the same resource locale. Research in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Bass 1977) and the Tellico Reservoir (Chapman 1977, 1985) suggests a settlement pattern consisting of large, semi-permanent base camps in the Ridge and Valley province and small, temporary camps in the more rugged Appalachian Summit.

Artifacts of the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic represent a transitional period in terms of the stone tool assemblage, with projectile point shape shifting from lanceolate forms to notched varieties. The main marker of the Early Archaic is the Corner-Notched projectile point (Ward and Davis 1999:69). The latter half of the Early Archaic period is marked by bifurcate based points such as St. Albans Side-Notched, LeCroy Bifurcated Stemmed, and Kanawha Stemmed (Broyles 1966; Chapman 1985). Based on the degree of observable tool wear, it seems that Early Archaic tools underwent extensive modification and reuse. After projectile points had outlived their utility as viable spear points, they were frequently reworked into smaller tools such as drills, end scrapers, burins, and spokeshaves (Smith 1986:10). Early Archaic technologies also included several unifacial tool types represented by a variety of end and side scrapers.

The most significant Early Archaic sites within the middle to upper portions of Georgia are the Standing Boy site, the Rae's Creek site (9RI327), and a series of sites located along the Oconee River. Based upon their work at the Oliver Reservoir, McMichael and Kellar (1960) defined an Early Archaic manifestation that they named the Standing Boy Flint Industry, which Knight and Mistovich (1983:213) have defined as a lithic assemblage consisting of Kirk and related projectile points made of local chert. However, within the West Point Lake area, quartz seems to have been the preferred lithic material at this time. In the Middle Chattahoochee area of Georgia, Early Archaic components are generally distinguished through the presence of distinct projectile point types, such as Kirk, Pine Tree, Damron, Palmer, and Bolen/Big Sandy (McMichael and Kellar 1960; Hally and Rudolph 1982; Cantley et al. 1991). Excavations at the Rae's Creek (9RI327) site in the Savannah River floodplain produced a Kirk projectile point and evidence of an Early Archaic midden that dated to 9060 ± 110 years B.P. at a depth of 4.0 meters below surface (Crook 1990:22-24, 116).

Middle Archaic (8,000 - 5,000 B.P.)

Middle Archaic cultures continued to exploit upland terrestrial resources, but gradually added the procurement of interior riverine resources to their subsistence schedule. The shift to the use of aquatic resources (both riverine and coastal) is generally attributed to climatic change and sea level rise associated with the warmer temperatures of the Middle Holocene Hypsithermal episode. There may also have been a concomitant decline in upland resource yields due to the lack of rain (Smith 1986:22).

The Middle Archaic has been noted as a period of significant technological innovation (Smith 1986:18). At that time, there was an increase in the kinds and numbers of ground stone tools in use, e.g., atlatl weights and net sinkers (Chapman 1985; Davis 1990). The proliferation of grinding tools may signal a rise in the importance of plant foods, although the recovery of botanical remains dating to the Middle Archaic has been limited. Middle Archaic lithic assemblages are also marked by a shift from the use of cryptocrystalline rock to coarser, locally available lithic materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989); quartz was widely used in Georgia during this period. The finely crafted unifacial tools of Early Archaic assemblages were supplanted by informal flake tools (Coe 1964).

Settlement patterns changed during the Middle Archaic in both the Appalachian Summit and the Ridge and Valley regions (Bass 1977; Chapman 1985). This time period is typified by dispersed settlements in upland areas and in valleys and coves; large sites are not typical of this period. Within the piedmont of Georgia, upland sites of this period tend to consist of small lithic scatters, which Caldwell (1968) had formerly attributed to an Archaic phase entitled the Old Quartz Industry.

The primary indicator of Middle Archaic activities is a series of square and contracting stemmed points, including Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Brier Creek Lanceolate (Ward and Davis 1999:70, Sassaman 1985). Each of these point types is associated with a regional Middle Archaic phase. Besides morphological changes in projectile point types over time, additions to and changes in the artifact inventory of the Middle Archaic

period are also evident. For instance, informal expedient flake tools replaced the finely crafted unifacial tools that were part of Early Archaic assemblages (Coe 1964).

Late Archaic (5,000 -3,000 B.P.)

Several substantial innovations occurred during the Late Archaic that promoted vast changes in the daily life of southeastern Native Americans. Archaeologically, these changes are manifest as four noticeable trends: the appearance of several cultivated plant species; stone and fired clay containers; extensive, thick midden deposits; and increased evidence for long-distance trade (Steponaitis 1986:373). A generalized hunting-gathering subsistence strategy was employed, although a few plants such as gourd, squash, sunflower, and chenopodium were cultivated in some areas of the Southeast (Steponaitis 1986:373). Within the larger Southeast region, Late Archaic adaptations included increased sedentism and a focus on riverine and coastal resources. Work by Purrington (1983), Bass (1977), and Chapman (1985) has shown that Late Archaic sites in the mountains are typically found in the floodplains of large rivers in close proximity to quartzite outcrops. Relative to the Middle Archaic, few Late Archaic sites are found in the uplands.

As with the Middle Archaic period, the Late Archaic period is subdivided into several phases based upon diagnostic projectile point types that were first identified by Joffre Coe (1964). These stemmed types include Savannah River, Otter, Kiokee, Broad River, and the Gary (Mack) type points. The Late Archaic artifact assemblage also includes grooved axes, and cruciform drills. Steatite (soapstone) bowls and cooking stones are also common Late Archaic artifacts (Sassaman 1993). In addition, artifacts made of exotic materials such as copper or whelk/conch shell are found in sites at great distances from their source of origin, implying widespread exchange networks.

Occurring about 4500 B.P., the Late Archaic witnessed one of the most revolutionary technological innovations of humankind: fired clay pottery (Sassaman 1993). This ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fiber and occasionally sand and was molded by hand into bowls of various sizes and shapes; the most frequent modes of surface decoration were incising and punctating (Waring 1968; Bullen and Stoltman 1972; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Fiber-tempered pottery of the Middle Savannah River Valley is known as Stallings Island (Fairbanks 1942), while along the coast of Georgia it is termed St. Simons. Although the two types are markedly similar, Waring (1968) argued that differences in vessel form and decoration do exist. Regardless of the appellation, fiber-tempered pottery has been found at a large number of sites on the Savannah River from the piedmont to the coast, as well as on the barrier islands.

Woodland Period

With trends toward increased population and greater settlement stability established during the Late Archaic, the emergence of small river valley "villages" has been noted throughout the Southeast during the Woodland period (Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). Also occurring at this time was a stronger commitment toward horticulture, although hunting, fishing, and gathering remained the primary means of subsistence. Maize may have been first cultivated in areas of the Southeast sometime between A.D. 200 and 400 (Scarry 1993; Coe 1964:51; Ward 1983:73). Earthen and stone mounds containing human burials and other material evidence suggestive of

mortuary/ceremonial behavior were constructed over much of the landscape during the Woodland period, but none is known for the project vicinity.

Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.)

Lifeways during the Early Woodland reflect a continuation of those established during the Late Archaic (Chapman and Shea 1981). Settlement patterning during this period includes larger floodplain sites that served as base camps and small, temporary camps for hunting and collecting activities on ridges and in upland valleys (Ward and Davis 1999:145). Floodplain sites were preferred locations for the collecting of arboreal nut crops and seed crops and the practice of incipient horticulture. Chapman (1985:61) has documented the use of gourds, squash, sunflower, maygrass, knotweed, chenopodium, and marsh elder in eastern Tennessee. Deer, elk, and turkey were probably the main animals hunted during the Early Woodland, with smaller mammals such as raccoon, squirrel, and beaver of lesser importance (Ward and Davis 1999:145).

Small, stemmed projectile points, such as Swannanoa Stemmed, Otarre, Plott Stemmed, and Gypsy Stemmed continue to be produced and mark the end of the stemmed point tradition begun during the Early Archaic (Ward and Davis 1999:143, Keel 1976:194-197; Oliver 1985:206). Triangular points, considered diagnostic points of the Early Woodland, provide evidence of the introduction of the bow and arrow during this phase (Keel 1976:211, Boyd 1986:111-113).

Dunlap Fabric impressed pottery, which is associated with the Early Woodland period, is characterized by sand or crushed quartz temper and thin walls (Williams and Thompson 1999:40-41). In the latter stages of the Early Woodland period, Dunlap wares were supplanted by Cartersville Check Stamped pottery (Caldwell 1957:287).

Middle Woodland (300 B.C. – A.D. 800)

Archaeologists recognize two separate Middle Woodland phases: the Cartersville phase (300 B.C. and A.D. 500) and the Swift Creek phase (A.D. 1 to A.D. 700) (Stanyard 2003). Both Swift Creek and Cartersville ceramics overlap geographically and temporally; however, there are distinctive differences in surface treatment. Cartersville ceramics are thought to be earlier and are dominated by check stamped and simple stamped surface treatments. Swift Creek vessels are predominantly complicated stamped. Large triangular and stemmed projectile points are found in both Cartersville and Swift Creek assemblages (Stanyard 2003). Coosa and Bakers Creek points are the most common Middle Woodland points in the area (Cambron and Hulse 1983).

Major sites are still found on floodplains and usually contain numerous features and evidence of structures. Small camps are found in a variety of environmental locations. Horticulture continued to increase in importance, though hunting, gathering, and fishing still provided the majority of the diet. Mound sites are found throughout Georgia dating to the Swift Creek phase, including the Little River site (Williams and Shapiro 1990) and Fortson Mound (Williams 1992).

Late Woodland (A.D. 800 – 1100)

The transition from the Middle Woodland to the Mississippian period is poorly understood. It is generally recognized that Hopewellian mound centers through the Southeast decline, and long-distance, large-scale trade networks become more localized and regionally based (Nassaney and Cobb 1991). Mound complexes and increasingly complex architectural features such as

palisades and other fortifications suggest more centralized populations and increased threat of conflicts. Subsistence continues to focus on hunting and gathering, along with maize, bean, and squash horticulture. Maize agriculture does not become a significant role in sociopolitical developments in northern Georgia until after A.D. 1000 (Muller 1983).

Late Woodland lithics during this period are primarily small triangular points, regionally known as Hamilton. Late Swift Creek (A.D. 500 to A.D. 750), Woodstock (A.D. 750 to A.D. 1000), and Napier (A.D. 500 to A.D. 750) ceramic series are commonly used for identifying Late Woodland components in northern Georgia (Rudolph 1991, Stanyard 2003:23).

Mississippian Period

Maize agriculture, permanent settlements, and linear organization were the predominant traits of the Mississippian period. Mainstream Mississippian settlements supported intensive agricultural societies, and growth from band to chiefdom level socio-political organization was evident (Smith 1986:53). Three major Mississippian cultures are recognized in Northern Georgia: Etowah, Savannah/Wilbanks, and Lamar (Stanyard 2003:25).

Etowah (A.D. 1000 – 1200)

The early Mississippian period is characterized by Etowah culture (A.D. 1000-1200), named for the mound complex near Cartersville, Georgia. Six phases within the Etowah culture (Etowah I-IV, Stillhouse, Jarett) are based largely on variations of surface treatment on ceramics and may reflect chronologically or geographically distinct trends (Sears 1958, Hally and Rudolph 1986). Generally, ceramics exhibited a wide array of rectilinear complicated stamping, including the ladder-based diamond pattern (Stanyard 2003: 26). The Etowah culture was concentrated around the Etowah river in Bartow, Cherokee, and Floyd Counties (Stanyard 2003: 25).

Savannah (A.D. 1200 – 1350)

By A.D. 1200, the Savannah culture replaced the earlier Etowah culture as the dominant polity, with four associated mound sites (Etowah, Two Run Creek, Free Bridge, and Raccoon Creek). Excavations at Etowah indicate a high degree of differential mortuary treatment, with elaborate grave goods associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial complex (Stanyard 2003: 26). Ceramics continued to exhibit the rectilinear surface designs common during the earlier phases of the Etowah culture, with the addition of Savannah complicated stamped and check stamped wares.

Lamar (A.D. 1350 – 1540)

The late Mississippian phase of the Northern Georgia Piedmont is known as Lamar, named for the Lamar site near Macon, Georgia (Kelly 1935). Subsistence was heavily focused on maize, bean, and squash horticulture. Large villages and smaller hamlets attributed to the Lamar culture have been excavated, including the King Site in Floyd County (Hally et al. 1975). Ceramics continued to exhibit complicated stamping, with an increase in decorative motifs such as incising, pinching, and appliqué (Stanyard 2003; 27).

The Mississippian period ends with the arrival of Spanish armies under the command of Hernando de Soto (1539-1542) and Tristan de Luna (1559-1561), although inland aboriginal

groups were generally spared from European contact until the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Historic Creek Indians

The Historic Creek Indians were a confederacy of linguistically diverse native groups that occupied much of Alabama and Georgia from as early as AD 1540 until their forced removal in the 1830s (Corkran 1967). These groups coalesced for common protection against outside forces, both native and Euro-American. An early form of the Creek Confederacy possibly existed prior to the de Soto expedition (1539-1542) and centered around the founding Muskogee towns of Coweta, Cussita, Tukabatchee, and Coosa (Crane 1956:4). However, European pressure was the principal impetus for the establishment of the true Creek Confederacy in the late seventeenth century (Smith 1986:129). European movement away from the Atlantic coast, which began in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth centuries, forced various native groups to retreat and center their settlements in a few selected river valleys in Alabama and Georgia (Smith 1986). Such refugee groups sought admittance to the area and protection from the more numerous indigenous Creeks (Dobyns 1983:313-327). The resultant confederacy was a reasonably cohesive tribal group, in which individual towns or tribes had considerable autonomy (Waselkov and Cottier 1985:31).

The Creeks were town dwellers, and the town was the center of Creek social and political life (Braund 1986:1). Through time, however, Euro-American pressure and influence had affected changes in Creek settlement patterns, and by the mid-eighteenth century, the Creek family replaced the town or community as the principal unit of economic production. Self-sufficient families began to establish farmsteads away from the formerly dense town centers. These isolated farmsteads were not confined to the major river valleys as the towns had been. This settlement dispersal was, for the most part, an outcome of U.S. Federal Indian policy, which was designed to promote change in Creek culture by establishing a centralized Creek authority, private ownership of property, and a yeoman farming economy. By the nineteenth century, southern states had pressed the federal government to force the removal of Indian tribes within the Southeast to lands west of the Mississippi River. Finally, in 1832 the Creeks reluctantly ceded their remaining lands in Alabama and Georgia to the U.S. and accepted relocation to reservations in Oklahoma.

Historical Development of Georgia

Early contact with Georgia natives was limited. There is little historic evidence of sustained contact with Georgia natives prior to the establishment of Charles Town in the Carolinas in the late 1600s. According to Smith (1986), European diseases introduced by the early Spanish explorers undoubtedly affected the population and political structure of the southeast; however, the most dramatic effect on the aboriginal economy was not until the arrival of the English, as conflict between the English and Spanish led to the destruction of Spanish Missions on the North Florida and Georgia coasts. Many natives were enslaved or displaced, with large numbers traveling north through Georgia and South Carolina.

Georgia was founded in 1733 by the “Georgia Trustees,” which included James Oglethorpe, John Viscount Percival, James Vernon, and others. The colony of Georgia emerged out of a treaty between British General James Oglethorpe and representatives of the Creek Indian Nation

in 1733 which resulted in representatives of the Creek Nation yielding their rights to lands adjacent to the Savannah River and southward beyond the Ogeechee River (Coleman et al. 1991). Georgia was granted Royal charter to serve as a buffer colony between the lucrative established rice culture in coastal South Carolina and the Spanish in Florida and French in Mobile. The colony began as an opportunity for English debtors to build new lives in the colonies, establishing yeoman farms focused on the planting of mulberry trees for the promise of silk production, while serving a period of indentured service to pay off their debts. The intentions of the “Georgia Trustees” were the creation of a colony based on such small farms, and thus, importation of slaves was prohibited when the colony was founded. In 1750, the ban on importation of slaves was lifted and the plantation system developed in coastal Georgia, allowing for cultivation of larger tracts and labor-intensive crops, such as rice (Sullivan 2003:24-25).

Although explorers and traders visited northern Georgia during the first half of the eighteenth century, the rugged terrain and hostilities with the native population limited permanent settlement (Blackmun 1977). The gradual migration of settlers into the southeast resulted in increasing tensions between settlers and native populations, high rates of disease, and the general decline of the native Creek. The Cherokee began moving into North Georgia by the mid eighteenth century, and by the early 1800s, had completely unseated the Creek Indian presence (Mooney 1900).

During the Revolutionary war, the first act of rebellion occurred when citizens broke into a powder magazine in Savannah on May 11, 1775. As the war reached a stalemate, British commanders turned south. The frontier between Florida and Georgia had become a bandit-ridden no man’s land, raided by Americans coming south and ravaged by lawless quasi-Loyalist gangs. The predominantly Loyalist people in the region lived in fear of attack by disgruntled Indians (Jasonoff 2011: 102). Augusta was captured and then quickly abandoned after the battle of Kettle Creek, the state’s most infamous battle on Feb14, 1779. The same year, nearby Fort Morris fell, and the British Governor returned to Savannah, and Georgia became the only colony to be restored to royal allegiance.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Georgia Archaeological Site File

A review of the archaeological site file records maintained by the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) as well as a search of Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) indicated that no previously recorded resources are within the project area or APE. Extending the search to include the general vicinity of the project area revealed six archaeological sites (**Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1**). None of resources are within the visual effects area of the current project area. A brief description of the of the more notable resources in the area follows below. All six archaeological sites (9DA235-240) are closely located just east of the project area and located on the historic limits of the Atlanta Prison Farm. All site forms indicate that two reports are associated with the sites, GASF Report # 254 and #6766. These two reports are not depicted on the GASF dataset as on GNARHGIS.

Located within the project area is one survey, GASF Report #4121. This survey was conducted in 2000 by TRC as a Phase I CRAS of a fiber optic line that traversed from Charlton County to Fulton County. No specific survey information was provided about the current project area.

Located to the east of the project area is survey GASF Report #262. This survey was conducted in 1977 by Roger Grosser for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, "Intrenchment Creek, Part of the Three Rivers Quality Management Plan". This survey was three days of intensive surveying around the creek area with no aboriginal significance found.

Also located to the east of the project area is GASF Report #6372. This was also conducted in 1977 as an "Archaeological Survey for City of Atlanta Three Rivers Project, Intrenchment Creek, Design Task 2". This survey consisted of five areas with no cultural material located.

Table 4-1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site ID	Site Name	Resource Type	Cultural Period / Year	Recommended SHPO Evaluation
9DA235	Isolated Fine #2	Archaeological Site	Probably Archaic/Woodland	No
9DA236	Isolated Find #1	Archaeological Site	Possibly Archaic	No
9DA237	Constitution CSO (Site #4)	Archaeological Site	Unknown Prehistoric, possibly Archaic	No
9DA238	Constitution CSO Site #3	Archaeological Site	Archaic, Woodland, Historic	No
9DA239	Constitution CSO (Site #2)	Archaeological Site	Late Archaic/Early Woodland, Historic	No
9DA240	Constitution CSO (Site #1)	Archaeological Site	Unknown prehistoric, Historic	No

The GASF Report #6766 is an archaeological survey of the, “Proposed Constitution Road Combine Sewer Overflow Facility in DeKalb County” which was conducted in 1977 by Soil Systems, Inc. The GASF Report #254 provides only the results of this survey. The survey was 30-acres on a cultivated field. The results are depicted as Site Area 1, Site Area 2, Site Area 3, Site Area 4, and with Isolated Find #1 and Isolated Find #2. This would correspond to the Site Names as depicted on the GASF forms for 9DA235-240.

9DA235: According to the site form, this site is an isolated find of 1 utilized flake and 1 terra cotta sherd. It was recommended as not eligible for nomination. It is described as a single surface artifact no other material adjacent. No further work was recommended for this site.

9DA236: According to the site form, this site is an isolated find of two flat flakes. It was recommended as not eligible for nomination. No further work was recommended for this site.

9DA237: According to the site form, this site is a dispersed surface scatter of prehistoric artifacts. It was recommended as not eligible for nomination. The site was described as destroyed from plowing and erosion with no subsurface remains as present. No further work was recommended for this site.

9DA238: According to the site form, this site is a light scatter of historic surface material. No further work was recommended due to no intact surface or subsurface remains. It was recommended as not eligible for nomination.

9DA239: According to the site form, this site is on a cultivated field on a low knoll just west of Intrenchment creek. It contains both surface and subsurface scatter of artifacts. No definite site boundaries or artifacts could be delineated. Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were collected. The site is a Lath Archaic/Early Woodland and recent historic cultural periods. Though described as future mitigation is needed for this site, it was recommended as not eligible for nomination. This was due to the lack of in-situ surface or subsurface remains and destruction by agriculture.

9DA240: According to the site form, this site is a dispersed scattering of historic and prehistoric artifacts. the site boundaries were not extensively defined due to ground disturbance from agriculture. No intact midden was identified, but a once present midden was likely destroyed by plowing.

Figure 4.1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources



Regional History

DeKalb is situated between Atlanta and Athens on the Continental Divide. The county was created in 1822 from portions of Henry, Fayette, and Gwinnett Counties. It is Georgia's 56th county and contains 269 square miles. The county was named for Baron Joann de Kalb, a German, who fought alongside colonists in the American Revolutionary War. The early settlers were subsistence farmers coming from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The county seat of Decatur was incorporated in December of 1823. Decatur was named for Stephen Decatur, a naval commander and hero of the War of 1812. Until 1853, the city of Atlanta was located within DeKalb County boundaries. It was later incorporated as part of Fulton County.

The Spanish were the first Europeans to explore the region now known as Georgia. In 1526, Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón attempted to place a settlement in Georgia during a failed six-week long naval expedition. Hernando de Soto's expedition moved through Georgia, first arriving south of present-day Cairo. By the mid-1600s English settlers began arriving in northeast Georgia from South Carolina. In 1732, Georgia, named after King George II, was the last of the 13 colonies to be founded. It was governed by a Board of Trustees based in London and by James Oglethorpe, who was responsible for the creation of Georgia. The state was used as a buffer to protect South Carolina and other southern colonies from the Spanish. Most early settlements were built along the coast and had fortifications in preparation of attack from the Spanish. From 1732–1752, more than 3,000 settlers arrived in Georgia from Europe. Settlers from other colonies also migrated into Georgia causing the population to rise to approximately 29,000 people in 1773 (Ben 2015). Due to this migration, land was acquired from the Creek and Cherokee that amounted to more than 2 million acres located in the Broad River Valley (Sullivan 2003).

Georgia saw little action during the Revolutionary War and many European settlers in Georgia remained sympathetic with the British. Settlers desired protection from Native American tribes from the British; however, Georgians did resist British trade regulations (Cobb and Inscoe 2017). In 1779, the Siege of Savannah occurred; this was the most important battle that took place in Georgia during the Revolutionary War. By the end of the war, the Cherokee surrendered more than half of their original territory to the government (Garrison 2017).

Slavery was originally banned in Georgia to avoid a plantation economy, but by 1751 slavery became legal. Georgians sought to protect their plantation economy during the Revolutionary War and to protect their successful production of rice in the Lowcountry. After the American Revolution, cotton became a staple crop in Georgia and was grown over most of the state. The success of Georgia's plantation economy, like that of many other southern states, was due to Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin. By 1790, approximately 29,264 slaves lived in Georgia. Three years later, the Georgia Assembly passed a law banning the importation of slaves that did not go into effect until 1798. This law was largely ignored and by 1810 the slave population reached 105,218 (Young 2017).

The Cherokee Nation during the late 1700s were urged to assimilate into Christian American culture and to settle on land and farm. Through this civilization program the Cherokees established a western representative form of government centered in the capital town New Echota, as well as laws and a syllabary (Garrison 2017).

After the American Revolution, Georgia was unable to defend its western lands known as the Yazoo Lands. The Native American population in Georgia after the war was at approximately 35,000; however, they were increasingly pushed out of Georgia during westward expansion. In the 1780s, Georgia tried to establish two counties in its western portion but failed. During this time, approximately four-fifths of Georgia was in Native American territory (Sullivan 2003). By 1795, Governor George Mathews signed the Yazoo Act, which transferred 35 million acres to four companies. This was met with protest from Georgia citizens, as a majority of state legislators were involved with fraud during the deal. In 1796, due to the efforts of former senator James Jackson, Governor Jared Irwin signed the Rescinding Act that nullified the Yazoo Act.

Home to Dekalb County is the historic African American community of Flat Rock. The Flat Rock settlement is believed to be one of the oldest in Dekalb County. It was settled in 1820 along the border of the Creek and Cherokee Nations. During the Georgia Land Lottery in the 1820's the Native Americans were displaced from their hunting grounds and Flat Rock was founded. After the Civil War many African American families stayed in what was once a typical antebellum establishment creating a tight-knit community that would later become known as the African American Flat Rock Community. The earliest African American deed would be issued in 1896 to the Flat Rock Methodist Episcopal church. The land was acquired from white landowners. Flat Rock's first post office would be incorporated in 1836. After the Civil War a period known as the Great Migration began and former slaves began leaving the southern states. A Flat Rock resident, T. A. Bryant Sr., purchased land and sold parcels to family members encouraging them to stay and become landowners.

In the first Treaty of Indian Springs, the Muscogee Indians ceded their remaining land east of the Flint River, 4,000,000 acres. After the Indian Springs Treaty of 1821, the Creek and Cherokee Indians were removed from the area to allow for white pioneer settlers. The land allotments for the new settlers were 202.5 acres each. There were three Indian trails that ran through Dekalb County. These trails, the Hightower Trail, the Peachtree Trail and the Sandtown trail were used by the Creek and Cherokee Indians. Later white settlers would use the same trails as wagon roads. The Southern Railway would also follow the path of the Peachtree Trail.

In 1828, the election of Andrew Jackson and the discovery of gold in northern Georgia were both catalysts to the removal of the Cherokee as the population of Georgia rapidly expanded. The Cherokee were one of the last remaining Native American tribes in Georgia and had no protection of their claims to land ownership. Two years later, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act with the support of President Jackson. This was after two court cases, Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia in 1831 and Worcester vs. Georgia in 1832, helped declare Cherokee sovereignty. In 1835, the Treaty of New Echota was signed into law by a group known as the

Treaty Party who wanted to leave for the west.

The Treaty Party was led by Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot and was signed without Principal Chief John Ross or the Cherokee government (Garrison 2017). This treaty forced the Cherokee to cede all of their land east of the Mississippi River in exchange for \$5 million, seven million acres in Oklahoma or what was known as Indian Territory, and an agreement to move within two years (Sullivan 2003). A common complaint for Cherokee removal was focused on their lack of productive use of land, but by 1835, there were a total of 1,737 farms with 19,351 cultivated acres of land within Cherokee territory (Anderson 1991:16). They had also produced 269,000 bushels of corn and moved approximately 40,000 hogs to middle Alabama and Georgia (Hill 2005:10).

The issue of slavery would reach a boiling point with the onset of the Civil War in 1861. Slavery was the main point which drove the conflict as the southern states pushed to allow the expansion of slavery. Originally banned by the founders of Georgia, campaigns demanding the ban be overturn ensued in the late 1730s. Arguments were based on the need of enslaved Africans for the success of the agriculturally driven economy by the white southerners. The ban would be permitting slavery would be lifted in 1751. Georgia's population of slaves grew exponentially from 1750 to 1775 from approximately 500 to over 18,000 enslaved Africans.

Georgia was critical to the Confederate effort in the Civil War. Many Dekalb citizens voted not to secede in the 1861 election. Approximately 120,000 soldiers from Georgia fought for the Confederacy, and approximately 3,500 black and white Georgians fought for the Union. Georgia's agricultural output and transportation routes were instrumental to the Confederate's war efforts. After Abraham Lincoln won the presidency in 1860, Georgians called for a discussion of secession, and in 1861 Georgia seceded from the Union. By 1862, all of Georgia's coastal islands had been seized by Union troops. The Union also targeted Georgia's railroads, but were not successful in damaging them. Full scale military operations began to take place in Georgia by 1863 (Fowler 2017). Much of the Battle of Atlanta was fought in Dekalb County. In 1864, during the Battle of Atlanta, the Confederate calvary would engage in battle near the Decatur courthouse.

The economy during the first half of the twentieth century, mainly agrarian, was also known for dairy farms. Innovations in transportation allowed milk to be transported by automobiles greatly affecting the dairy industry. Dekalb County farms were leading producers of dairy products in the Southeast in this time period. During the 1930's and 1940's there was an estimated 200 dairies in Dekalb County. The Gladden Farm located off Candler Road was an operational dairy farm from the 1940's through the 1990's. Other major industries in Dekalb County were granite quarries, farming, cotton and grain mills.

During the twentieth century, Georgia remained plagued by the same racial intolerance that it faced after the Civil War. Interstate 20, which runs through Dekalb County, was designed in the 1950's. It was initially constructed to segregate the white population from African Americans. In 1968, litigation over school desegregation began with the filing of a class action lawsuit

against the Dekalb Board of Education. More lawsuits would follow over aspects of transportation and demographics.

The U.S. census estimated in 2010 the population of Dekalb County is approximately 665,865. The population which was once mostly whites has become more diverse in recent years.

Atlanta Prison Farm

The Atlanta Prison Farm, also called the Honor Farm is located in southwest DeKalb County near the community of Constitution. Its sprawling lands encompass the north and south sides of Key Road and included a large acreage that has been converted into various land uses and also vacant parcels.

The land that was to become the prison farm was once owned by Lochlin Johnson in the early eighteenth century (Garrett 2011: 57). Johnson owned his plantation and was also involved in the local communities of Panthersville and Thrasherville (also called Terminus or Johnson and Thrasher) (Pifer 2021: 81). By the Civil War, the Atlanta City Council in 1863 bought 150 acres with the intentions to develop a cemetery. It was bought for \$100 an acre for \$39,420 (Garrett 2011: 547) and was owned at the time by Dr. JB Badger. The city limits of Atlanta were extended to this newly bought land.

This land, and general area, were to be a part in the Battle of Atlanta. The area is known for the route of General Hardee and his men. Hardee's March occurred on July 21, 1864. The plan was for Hardee to march south and to hit the Union, General McPherson, as the Union Army approached Atlanta. This march apparently went longer than expected as Hardee's March occurred in nightfall and they arrived at Cobb's Mill at 3am (Davis 2001: 141). By 5am on July 22, Hardee conferred at William Cobb's house with his men about the attack on McPherson and the federal line, as they didn't know specifically where the Union was exactly located. Hardee allowed his men to rest for two hours as they ate and got water from Intrenchment Creek (Davis 2001: 143). They soon left heading north of Fayetteville Road and through the thick brush and tough terrain.

At this time, the namesakes of "Key" and "Cobb's Mill" are located on the similar direction of the current day of Key Road (**Figure 4.2**). Cobb's Mill is located near Intrenchment Creek, while Key is on the north side of the road.

In 1917 the federal government bought 1,248-acres of land in DeKalb county to be a prisoner of war camp. This fell through and the land went to the Bureau of Prisons in 1918. The Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta operated the land, about eight miles from the penitentiary. By 1919 the land was utilized as a farm with buildings and livestock, costing the government approximately \$200,000.

The first warden was Pet Fry who worked the farm as an Honor Farm. This was an honor system with no guards or fences to keep the prisoners in. Instead of guards there were farm wardens who were agriculturists. The prisoners at the Honor Farm were selected from the penitentiary and likely had lighter sentences. The first prisoners at the farm were 69 men; 42 white and 27 black.

The work was hard agricultural work, but the prisoners on the farm had more freedom than in the regular penitentiary, with outdoor work and time off.

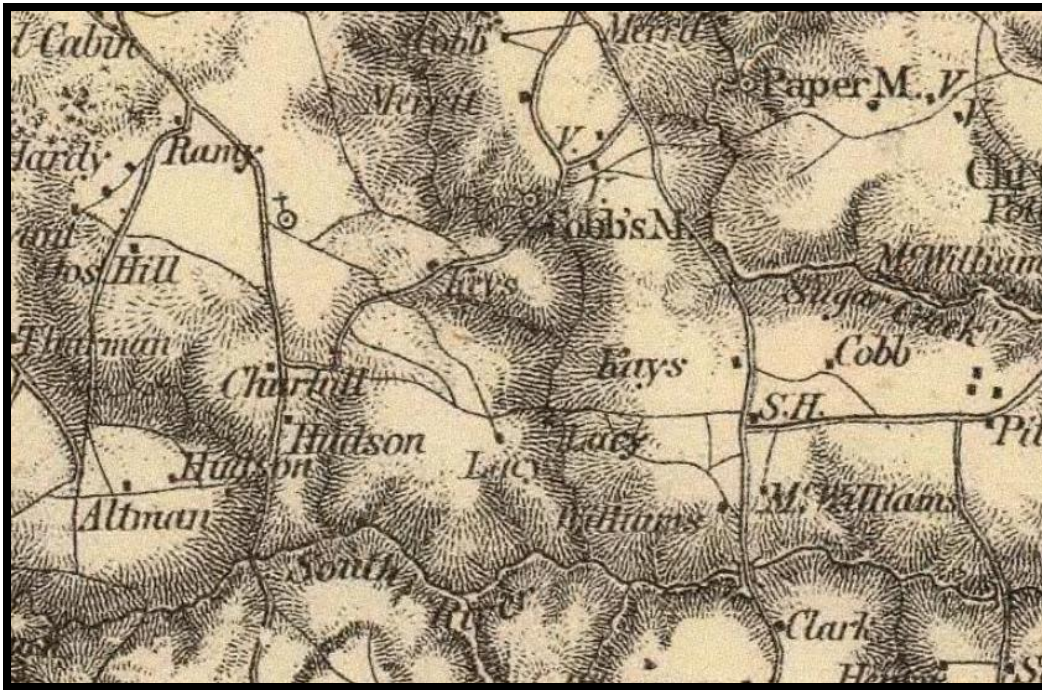


Figure 4.2. 1874 Military Operations of the Atlanta Campaign.

The first prisoners built the newly constructed buildings on the property including the dormitory and kitchen (Wootten 1999: 7). A two-story L-shaped building with running water and sewage systems. The first prison workers operated the dairy farm with 58-cows and two bulls and produced bountiful crops. By 1935 there were 150 prisoners on the 799 acres producing dairy and crops for the penitentiary. By 1951 the farm was producing nearly half of the 6,000 meals for the penitentiary (United States Bureau of Prisons 1951:8-9).

The farm at this time produced multiple crops including, corn potatoes, beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, greens and also operated a slaughterhouse for cows and pork. The farm was described 1,500 acres producing tomatoes and livestock. Dairy and swine produced 125,00 gallons of milk and 231,000 pounds of pork, a year (United States Bureau of Prisons 1951:8-9). The farm also had a stock feed dehydrator which allowed the production of alfalfa for stock feed. They used terrace farming with drained lands, which produced Bermuda grass, crimson clover, and kudzu.

The United States Bureau of Prisons (1951) report describes that the farm work produced healthful men and contributed to the physical and mental well-being of the prisoners. It trained and allowed the men to learn skills in modern farming operations. This philosophy traces back to Pet Fry with farming producing better citizenry and providing modern farming techniques to the prisoner's free lives (Wootten 1999: 8). The warden in 1959, Harry Weissman, believed that the power of agriculture was rehabilitative.

By the 1950s and 1960s the farm property came into the ownership of the City of Atlanta. A portion of the tract was still utilized as the Prison Farm. Wootten's (1999:9) research indicated that a sit-in by farm prisoners occurred with up to 400 inmates on strike, which far more than the penitentiary had, with the most at 150. Wootten (1999) also provided that the school district owned land of which the Cedar Grove Middle School was completed. Next to the school an old farm building is used by the county and Department of Natural Resources. A barn was converted for environmental education by the University of Georgia. In 1994-1995 the old farm property was chosen for a new Georgia Department of Children and Youth Services (DCYS) facility, which would house youthful offenders. Wootten (1999: 10) believes that this triggered a review of the resource's historic designation.

According to Wootten (1999: 11-13) the DCYS planned their new facility on the farm property in 1995 which triggered a review for the Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA). The department hired a firm, ATEC Associates to complete an environmental assessment. ATEC believed there would be "adverse impact to historic resources". ATEC contacted the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (HPD) to find the NRHP status of the farm. According to the HPD the farm was not listed on the NRHP, but "should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register".

The HPD recommended that the new facility not be placed on top of a knoll and limited the height to one to two stories in height. And to add a vegetative screen as to limit the view of the Prison Farm to the new facility.

In 1999 Wootten (13-14) describes that state of the facility. She describes that the structures date to different time periods. With oldest barns remaining solidly built and remnants of prison work intact. Ranch style houses are unlocked and in 'mint condition'. Though vagrants have visited the structures with leaving property and debris. The buildings are grown over by weeds and one building having fire damage. The main facility has had multiple fires over recent years, including in 2009 (Simon 2009) and 2017 (Sharpe 2017). These fires have damaged the structure and roof making the upper floors exposed. Portions of the west and east wings have damaged roofs and exteriors. Currently the facility is covered in graffiti and the interior is devoid of much intact equipment and furniture. Not only vagrants and citizens dumping on the old farm property, the City of Atlanta also dumped on the property.

A review of GNAHRGIS indicates that no historic resources are located within the project area. However, a review of the general area indicated one historic resource located on the north side of Key Road.

This resource, #18756 is named as the Atlanta Prison Farm with a constructed date of 1925. The GNAHRGIS information presents that this was recorded in 1998 by Robin Hubbell and pre-existing GNARHGIS. The source is from a 1996 HPD site file memo. The form describes a possibly several buildings, and also says there is a blacksmith shop, secondary dwelling, machinery/wagon, with designated walks and driveways. The GNAHRGIS information does not provide any photographs or paper documents.

Dumped on the property are the marble remains of the old Carnegie Library. This library was built in 1902 and was demolished for a new library in 1977. The debris was placed in the fields of the prison farm and are currently located within the current project area. Many pieces were removed for a display for the Olympics as the Carnegie Library Pavilion.

Historic Map Research

A review of historic maps indicates that the project area has remained undeveloped or as a part of agriculture. North of the Road was the location of the Key farm (as seen in **Figure 4.2**) namesake of Key Road. The 1914 Soil Map of DeKalb County (**Figure 4.3**) shows the area as having one structure south of Key Road, with more development to the west in the area of Constitution. The 1957 USGS topographic quadrangle map (**Figure 4.4**) shows the project area as having the Atlanta Prison Farm and several structures. These structures are also seen on the 1952 aerial image (**Figure 4.5**), and more structures identified on the 1968 aerial image (**Figure 4.6**). These depict the property as having terraced agriculture throughout most of the project area and the vicinity.

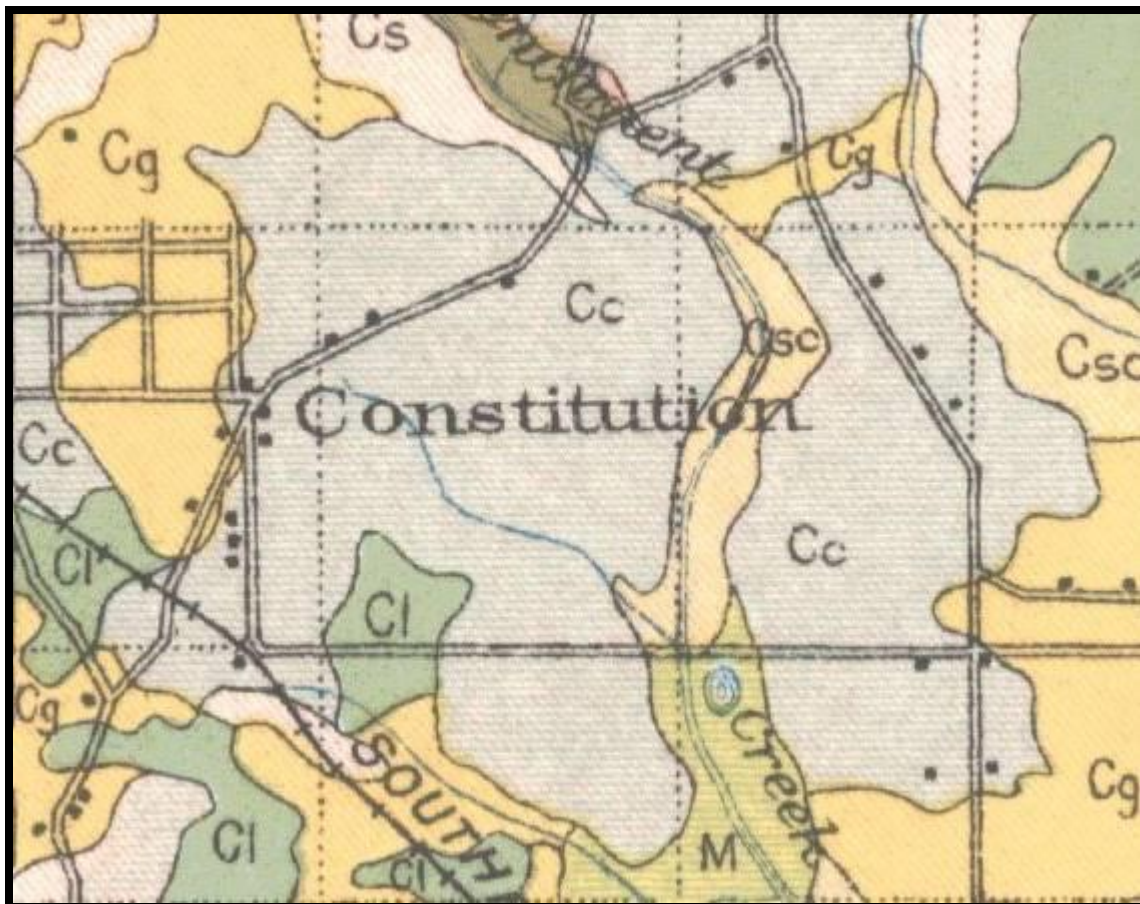


Figure 4.3. 1914 Soils Map of DeKalb County

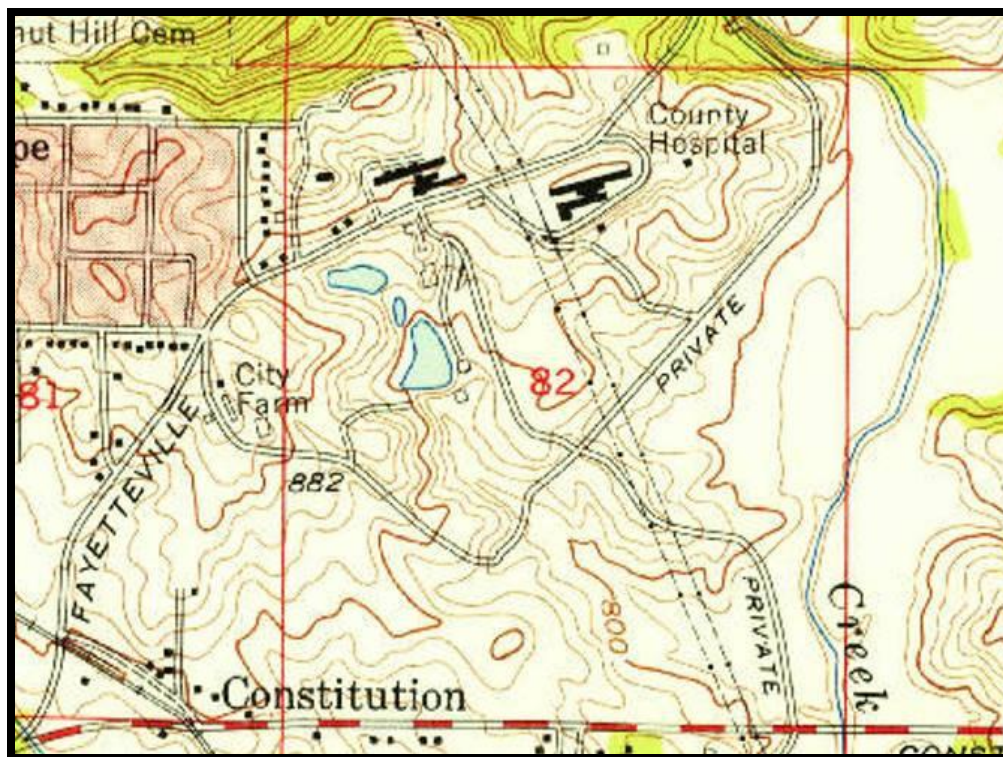


Figure 4.4 1957 Historic Topographic Map



Figure 4.5 1952 Historic Aerial Image



Figure 4.6 1968 Aerial Image

5. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork for this project was preceded by: a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) to determine the presence of previously recorded cultural resources within the study area; an examination of soil maps; the attainment of familiarity with topographic maps of the project area so that elevation data could be utilized; a review of historic aerial photographs; a review of the USGS maps; a review of historic topographic maps from the late 1800s and early 1900s (Topoview) and an investigation of previous archaeological research pertaining to the region.

For the purpose of conducting a cultural resource investigation, it is important to focus on locations that are conducive to human settlement. The factors that are usually constant in locating sites include: well drained soils, availability of a water source, relative elevation and slope, and hardwood vegetation. While vegetation is usually an important indicator of elevation and soil type, native biotic communities are often not present today, owing to human induced environmental changes. Therefore, knowledge of past environments, coupled with archaeological data specific to a given area, is critical in predicting and interpreting site locations and in the reconstruction of past lifeways.

Expected Results

Given the size of the project area, and the presence of cultural resources in the general vicinity, it was expected that some small archaeological deposits would be encountered during the pedestrian inspection and subsurface testing.

Field Methodology

Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian inspection throughout the parcel, coupled with subsurface testing.

Pedestrian Inspection: The walkover survey was conducted along transects spaced at 30-, 60-, and 90-meter intervals that were aligned either north-south or east-west. The pedestrian inspection focused primarily on areas of surface exposure and disturbance such as dirt trail roads, ditches, and agricultural fields.

Subsurface Testing: Shovel testing (n=133) was conducted throughout the study tract. Shovel tests were dug along 15, 30, and 60-meter intervals as dictated by the topography of the survey tract. Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 80 centimeters whenever possible. All excavated soil was sifted through 6.35-millimeter (mm) (0.25-inch) mesh mounted upon portable shaker screens. Pertinent field data, including shovel test locations, soil stratigraphy, environmental setting, topography, etc., were recorded for each test. All field notes, forms, and maps were transported to the Terracon laboratory.

Historic Resource Survey: A historic resource survey was conducted to locate above ground historic properties within and adjacent to the area of potential effects (APE). The survey included A search of the DeKalb County property appraiser's website and the GNAHRGIS data base revealed no structures built prior to 1971 within the general vicinity. The area of potential effect

(APE) for this project was determined to be the project boundaries for direct effects, and the adjacent parcels for visual effects.

Archaeological Site Definition: For this project an archaeological site is defined by three or more artifacts recovered within a 30-meter radius. An area with less than three artifacts will be classified as an archaeological occurrence (AO), which does not qualify as an archaeological site and is categorically excluded from NRHP inclusion.

Laboratory Methods

Materials recovered during the investigation were cleaned, analyzed, and entered into a database. A standardized catalogue system, initiated during fieldwork, was employed to ensure that provenience data was recorded for all artifacts. This record-keeping method facilitated subsequent laboratory processing and analysis.

Site Significance

In order for a site to be considered a significant resource, it must meet one or more of four specific criteria established in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, nominations by state and federal agencies, and 36 CFR Part 800, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic Properties. The evaluation of a prehistoric or historic cultural resource for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places rests largely on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study.

The National Register criteria for evaluation are stated as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

Criterion A: *Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;*

Criterion B: *Properties that are associated with lives of persons significant in our past;*

Criterion C: *Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and*

Criterion D: *Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.*

While many archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D, the potential to “yield information important in prehistory and history,” this criterion is rather ill-defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility:

- a). Site Integrity – *Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?*
- b). Preservation – *Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical material, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?*
- c). Uniqueness – *Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?*
- d). Relevance to Current and Future Research – *Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.*

Informant Interviews

Locating archaeological sites and gaining familiarity with the history of a project tract is often facilitated through interviewing local citizens that live or spend time within close proximity to the parcel. No such individuals were encountered during the course of this study.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Results

Archaeologists frequently encounter unanticipated features that require efforts that exceed the scope of project expectations. In such cases, it is sometimes necessary to reevaluate the research design and/or seek additional funding to address unexpected discoveries. It is our policy to amend a project research design as needed to ensure that proper treatment and evaluation are afforded to unexpected findings. Coordination with the client and the office of the SHPO is a necessary step in such an approach. Unexpected findings might include the discovery of human remains during project construction, which would require additional coordination with the state archaeologist, or a medical examiner if the remains appear less than 75 years old.

6. RESULTS

In October and November 2021, and January 2022, Terracon conducted a CRAS of the Atlanta Public Safety Center tract in DeKalb County, Georgia. The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources within the proposed project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Field methods included a thorough pedestrian inspection coupled with metal detection and subsurface testing (**Figure 6.1**). In addition to the archaeological survey, historic resources within and nearby the project tract were also analyzed (**Figure 6.2**).

Pedestrian Inspection:

The walkover survey included transects spaced at 30 and 60-meter intervals that were aligned either north-south or east-west depending on the topography. During the pedestrian inspection, the project tract was noted as primarily forested.

Subsurface Testing:

The subsurface testing consisted of 133 shovel tests dug throughout the project area at 15, 30, and 60, and 90-meter intervals. All tests were dug to 80 cm below surface whenever possible or terminating prior to 80 cm below surface due to hydric soils.

Testing throughout the property revealed well drained soils with clay or clayey-sands or clayey-loam soils before 80cm. Much of the shovel tests ceased prior to 40cmbs due to the encountering of red clay soils. The project area encompasses a property that was subjected to agriculture for at least several decades before transitioning the landscape into a forest due to unoccupied use. The property was once terraced farmlands that produced a variety of crops and pastureland for livestock. The upper layers have been likely disturbed as a result of this land-use activity.

A typical shovel test profile included the following: Stratum I (0 to 15 cm below surface) gray sandy clay; and Stratum II (15-30cm below surface) red clay or reddish-brown clay. Reduced interval testing (at 15- or 30-meters) was placed on hilltops, high knolls, or on low spots and valleys, based on the landscape for the variability of locating surface or subsurface artifacts.

The project area contains various debris and dumping materials from modernity. The trails on the property allow for modern access to people to visit the property which has added to the modern debris. The structures on the property have been cleared of insides of historic cultural material with no specific historic artifacts or debris located.

Located on the property were the two areas of the dumped marble remains associated with the Carnegie Library in Atlanta. The library was constructed in 1902 and demolished in 1977, at which time debris from the demolition was placed in the property. Although the debris is historic from the construction of the c.1902 building, the marble remains was placed in 1977, which is not considered historic in nature. In addition, portions of the debris were removed in the 1990s for the creation of a monument for the Atlanta Olympics. Currently, another firm is working with the Carnegie Library debris remains.

Figure 6.1: Testing Results

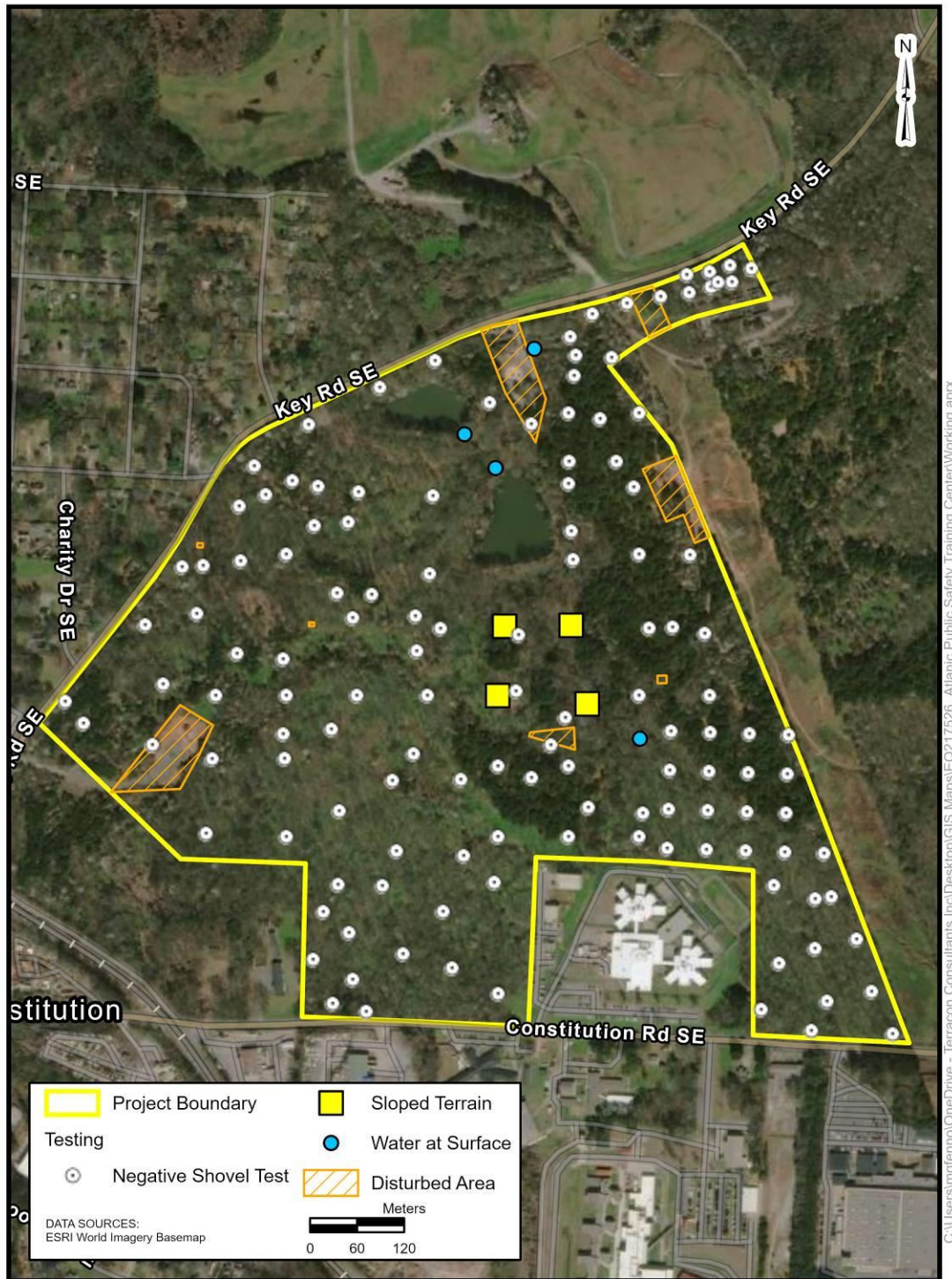
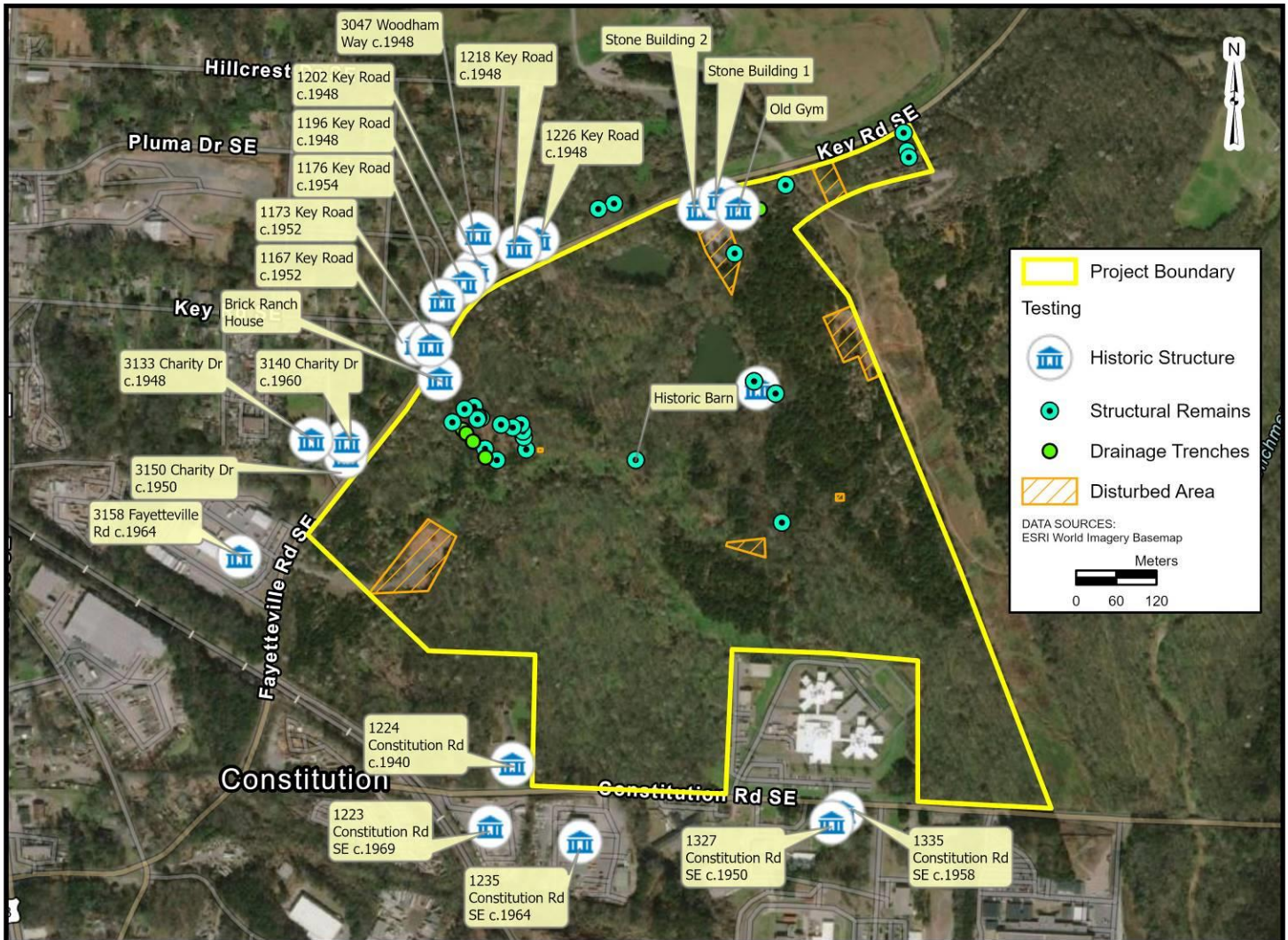


Figure 6.2 Location of Structural Remains



Historic Structure Review and Indirect APE

In addition to the archaeological survey, this study also included a historic resource survey to locate potential historic standing structures within parcels immediately adjacent to the direct area of potential effect (APE). A review of the DeKalb County Property Appraiser revealed several structures within the viewshed of the project area that were built prior to 1971 (as seen in **Figure 6.2**).

Atlanta Prison Farm

According to Wootten (1999), the Atlanta Prison Farm was considered eligible for listing in the NRHP according to the Georgia HPD. The Prison Farm dates to c.1923 and includes a wider area than the current project area. Portions of the property include the two man-made lakes within the project area from a natural creek. And structures within and outside the current project area. The prison farm structures are located on the north and south sides of Key Road.

Portions of the Prison Farm have been impacted by new land use. Located on the north side of Key Road is a water treatment facility bordering Intramural Creek, which has been created since at least the 1950s (as depicted from the 1952 aerial image). In addition, there is a landfill on the northside of Key Road. The structures located on the northside of Key Road are not a part of the current project area but are part of the Prison Farm. According to Wootten (1999) other impacts include the middle school to the east, and re-use of buildings by the UGA and other facilities. As well, a new youth detention facility was built on the very south (access from Constitution Road).

Atlanta Prison Farm -Prison Building

Located on the eastern portion of the project area is a portion of the main prison facility (**Figures 6.1 and 6.3**). Analysis of this structure is out of the scope of this investigation. The portion includes a brick walkway access from Key Road, leading south to a brick entrance (**Figure 6.4**).

The portion within the current project area has been heavily impacted as a result of abandonment decay, trespassing, and several fires. The entire concrete block structure in the central portion has been heavily impacted by fire, with no roof remaining. The western wing comprised of solitary confinement cells and bunkrooms has had severe disturbance. The wood-frame and asphalt covered roof as fallen-in. A portion of the exterior has been damaged, allowing access from outside. The inside of the facility is devoid of cultural material and has graffiti covering the walls and exterior.

Testing on the exterior of the structure at 15- and 30-meter intervals failed to encounter any prehistoric or historic cultural material. The prison is built on a hill with the portion bordering Key Road on a slope. The area is currently forested. Bordering Key Road are two stone monument markers on either side of the brick walkway leading from Key Road to the brick façade entryway of the prison. Near this brick walkway at the prison entry are two fire hydrants dated to 1967 and 1968.



Figure 6.3. Top Floor of Prison, View North at Project Boundary



Figure 6.4. Brick Walkway, View South

Stone Structures

Located on the west of the powerline easement are two stone and mortar structures that are the frame of the structures (**Figures 6.2 and 6.5 through 6.11**). These are located along Key Road and are viewable from the road. The interior of these structures would likely be wood frame, which has decayed. Both stone structures are located next to each with a small space. Both structures are made from stone blocks with mortar as the structural elements and some sort epoxy on the exterior.

The eastern stone structure is rectangular in shape with the front facing Key Road as reconstructed at some point with concrete block as a single-entry room. This structure is 1.5 stories and built on an incline with large doors facing the central courtyard and one at the rear. This is a farm outbuilding that was likely a barn or used for other purposes. The interior has a wood frame and floor that is decayed and unsafe for entry.

The western stone structure was a T to L shaped structure with a gable or cross gabled roof. A further likely structure connected to the rear (south) as depicted on historic aerial imagery (**Figures 6.12 and 6.13**). The structure is likely a farm outbuilding. Currently the structure is rectangular with the extension to the south as demolished and removed with the ruins of this extension existing only a few feet from the structure. The structure had wood frame wood and windowsills and the interior currently has metal debris and the wood remnants.

Sometime more recently, the area around these structures was graded and graveled.



Figure 6.5. 2021 Pictometry Image of Stone Structures (on west) with concrete block and metal structure on east



Figure 6.6. Stone Structures, View North



Figure 6.7. Stone Exterior Wall from Western Stone Structure at Roofline



Figure 6.8. Eastern Stone Structure, West Façade



Figure 6.9. Eastern Stone Structure, Showing Rebuild of Front, View East



Figure 6.10. Western Stone Structure, North Façade



Figure 6.11. Western Stone Structure, Rear Façade Showing Remains



Figure 6.12. 1952 Aerial Imagery
The Project Area is the South Side of the East-West Road (Key Road)



Figure 6.13. 1968 Aerial Imagery.
The Project Area is the South Side of the East-West Road (Key Road)

Located just south of the two stone structures is a concrete slab with push piles of concrete debris. This was an outbuilding that has been demolished. A review of the 1952 and 1968 aerial image shows this as a gabled roof structure. Currently all that remains is a concrete slab. Also present at this location are modern debris and materials from trespassers.

Concrete Block and Metal Structure

Just east of the two stone structures is a concrete block and metal frame building with a flat roof (**Figures 6.14 and 6.15**). This rectangular structure is in deteriorated condition with the roof having damage and the large exterior doors as removed. The inside is full of graffiti and debris. The structure had two large metal doors on the north and south sides. The windows were likely 1/1 hopper or awning, with 1/1 pane flanking, but the window glass has been broken or some windows are entirely damaged. According to the aerial imagery, this structure was constructed sometime between 1952 and 1968.



Figure 6.14. Concrete Block and Metal Frame Structure, South Façade.



Figure 6.15. Interior of Structure

Located northeast of this structure is concrete slab foundation of a formerly standing building. This is currently located at the main entryway into the property and adjacent to the powerline easement. This structure is depicted on the 1952 and 1968 aerial imagery. Concrete push piles and modern debris are located at this former structure. Bordering Key Road at this location is a modern tall security fence.

Brick Foundation

Located just southeast of the southernmost lake is the brick foundation of a small formerly standing outbuilding. Inside the foundation is a concrete slab and also a tall wood post. Also seen was a metal waterspout. A loose brick inside the frame had a maker's mark: "Rockmart" with a line on the top and bottom. According to research this brick dates to the early 20th century. The foundation is approximately 24x20ft with a 6ft entry space that is to the south. This structure is depicted on the 1952 and 1968 aerials as a small structure along the lake, with an additional outbuilding to the southwest (**Figures 6.16 and 6.17**).

This southwest structure was not located in the field (**Figures 6.18 and 6.19**).



Figure 6.16. 1952 Aerial Image



Figure 6.17. 1968 Aerial Image



Figure 6.18. Brick Foundation with Wood Post



Figure 6.19. Brick Foundation

Brick Ranch Residence

Located along Key Road on the western part of the project area is a brick ranch residence (**Figures 6.20 through 6.23**). This was constructed between 1952 and 1968. The structure is one story with a basement exterior entry. It has a simple centered entry leading to a simple door with 3-light. The side has a connected brick car port. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. This structure is in deteriorated condition with the roof as damaged and collapsing. The windows were wooden and likely 2/2 double hung sash, as single and double set with brick sills. Much of the windows have damaged or missing glass. The building is vacant with the front door as open and the interior was severely damaged and graffiti evident. In the front driveway is a large pile of asphalt shingles and other debris. The grounds surrounding the structure are forested, with vines and other vegetation growing on the building exterior.

Access to this structure was formerly via a driveway to the east of the structure, which continued further south to other outbuilding structures.



Figure 6.20. 1952 Aerial Image



Figure 6.21. 1968 Aerial Image.



Figure 6.22. Brick Ranch Residence, South Façade



Figure 6.23. Interior Entry to Residence.

Concrete Block Ruin Structure

Located just south of the brick ranch residence are the concrete block remains of an outbuilding (**Figures 6.24 through 6.26**). This is a concrete block structure with large metal windows. The roof is no longer present, and the debris is no longer identified in the area. The 1952 and 1968 aerial imagery shows a multi-tiered roof structure that connected to the concrete slab at the south. The concrete block exterior shows a one-story structure with large, fixed metal windows. The remains also include concrete block foundation knee walls. No artifacts or associated cultural material was encountered on the surface of this former building. Inside the ruins is a leaf litter cover over the concrete flooring. Testing around this area failed to encounter and historic cultural materials.



Figure 6.24 Concrete Block Ruins.



Figure 6.25. Entry to Concrete Block Ruins.



Figure 6.26. Rear of Concrete Remains

Concrete Slab

Just west of this structure ruins are a flat concrete slab of a former outbuilding (**Figures 6.2 and 6.27**). According to the 1952 and 1968 aerials, this was rectangular in shape with a roof cover. The slab has concrete block and stone as the exterior frame. No artifacts or associated cultural material were identified on the surface of this former building. The area has some trees and a leaf and root layer over most of the slab area.

Just south of this slab is a deep trench that was likely a drainage feature. Currently this trench contains various metal debris and non-historic materials. It is approximately 180ft long and about 10-15 ft wide. Testing around this area failed to encounter any historic cultural materials.



Figure 6.27. Concrete Slab Remains

Large Concrete Pavement Area

Behind the concrete block ruins is a large exposed concrete trough or feeder leading to a flat slab that was once a square to rectangular shape outbuilding (**Figures 6.2 and 6.28-6.29**). The entire area is approximately 3,400 square meters in the size. Included in this area is a large slab behind the concrete block ruins and trough area. The 1952 and 1968 aerials show a large, cleared area with a single gabled structure that was likely an outbuilding. This former structure had a concrete block and brick foundation that was built into the elevation. The area has some trees and a leaf and root layer over most of the slab. Testing around this area failed to encounter any historic cultural materials.



Figure 6.28. Concrete Slab Area



Figure 6.29 Remains of Brick and Concrete Block Foundation Structure

Historic Barn - Wood and Metal Shed

Located well east of the above structure cluster are the remains of a metal and wood frame shed (**Figures 6.2 and 6.30**) that is first seen on the 1968 aerial but is not seen on the 1952 image. This is accessible from the same road from the structure cluster. This structure was likely rebuilt or renovated due to the condition of the wood. It has a wood frame with a sheet metal roof. It is currently covered in vegetation and in ruinous condition. The roof frame has collapsed, and the sheet metal roof and material are inside the concrete block foundation frame. The wood posts at this structure had machine cut nails and seemed to be in good condition, although in ruinous condition and in disrepair. It is likely that this structure has been modified and updated for its use over the several decades of its existence. Testing around this structure failed to recover historic cultural material.



Figure 6.30. Remains of Wood and Metal Shed

Indirect APE

Located on the exterior of the project area are several structures that are within visual range of the project area (as seen in **Figure 6.2**).

Bordering the project area to the north are structural remains of the other prison buildings. However, only two of the buildings are viewable from the ROW along Key Road. The others are not visible from ROW and are thusly not visible to the current project area.

1226 Key RoadConstruction Date: 1948

This is a Minimal Traditional residence that was constructed in 1948 (**Figures 6.2 and 6.31**). This has a concrete block foundation. This structure has undergone more recent alterations including the exterior as vinyl siding and the windows are vinyl single hung sash 1/1 double set. The entry is centered with a concrete block staircase with six steps leading to a small roof cover over the front door. The roof is gable with asphalt shingles and brick chimney. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.31. 1226 Key Road, View North

1218 Key RoadConstruction Date: 1948

This is a Minimal Traditional residence that was constructed in 1948 (**Figures 6.2 and 6.32**). This has a concrete block foundation. The structure is irregular in plan with the front entry facing Key Road and the driveway access from Woodham Way. The windows are boarded, and one was replaced with wood siding. The exterior is asbestos siding and wood siding. The main entry is from a concrete block staircase leading to the main door with a small cover from the main roof. There is little architectural detailing for this structure. This structure does have a connected

veranda on the side with awning closing extensions. The rear also has an entry with a small entry with a brick chimney. The roof is gable and cross gabled with asphalt shingles.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.32. 1218 Key Road, View Northeast

3057 Woodham Way

Construction Date: 1948

This simple residence is a Minimal Traditional structure set upon a hill (**Figures 6.2 and 6.33**). This is a rectangular plan structure with a front entry porch. The structure has a concrete block foundation with either wood or vinyl siding on the exterior the roof is gable and cross gabled with asphalt shingles. The main entry is from the rear as the front porch actually has no access from the outside. This porch has its own gable extended from the main roof with wide and exposed eaves and frame. This has a door entry leading to the enclosed open porch with metal railing and supports by wood supports. This is likely a modification as there is no clear main entry from the exterior road. The windows are metal 6/6 single hung sash with fixed pane. The property is on a hill with a dirt drive leading to the side and enclosed fence. With additional tall canopy over the structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.33. 3057 Woodham Way

1202 Key Road

Construction Date: 1948

This is a Minimal Traditional residence that has a concrete block foundation (**Figures 6.2 and 6.34**). The exterior is wood horizontal siding. the main entry is centered and is from six concrete block stairs. The windows are 6/6 likely metal and double hung sash. There is a side addition with wood plywood siding with windows. The roof is gabled with asphalt shingles. This is a simple grass yard with a dirt and gravel drive.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria of listing.



Figure 6.34 1202 Key Road

1195 Key Road

Construction Date: 1954

This is a Minimal Traditional residence with a brick exterior (**Figures 6.2 and 6.35**). The roof is multi-hipped with asphalt shingles. There is a more recent addition to the mid-section portion of the structure that extends higher than the roof rear addition with wood siding. The main entry is off center and set under a gable extended roof. There is also a side single-car carport with two brick supports. The windows are replacements vinyl 6/6 DHS double set. There is a rear outbuilding of a large structure with partially concrete block foundation and siding, with wood siding. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and the windows are vinyl 1/1 and 1/1 sliding. The structure is on a corner lot with a large paved front yard and side that leads to a rolling swing gate to an additional metal outbuilding shed.

This resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.35. 1195 Key Road

1176 Key Road

Construction Date: 1952

This Minimal Traditional residence has recently undergone some alterations to the windows (**Figures 6.2 and 6.36**). The structure is on concrete block foundation with a gable asphalt shingle roof. The main entry is from a side paved driveway leading to the side. The main entry faces Key Road and has concrete block staircase leading to the front open porch with gable overhang supported with two metal supports. The altered window is a fixe 6/5 vinyl window and also a 1/1 vinyl single hung sash, both flanked with shutters. The parcel has large overhanging oaks and shade trees. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.36. 1176 Key Road

1173 Key Road

Construction Date: 1952

This is a Minimal Traditional residence set upon concrete blocks (**Figures 6.2 and 6.37**). The exterior is wood siding with the roof as gabled and asphalt shingles with a brick chimney. The entry is from an 8-staircase leading to the enclosed front porch entry with a screened in porch. The windows are all boarded with wood and flanked with shutters. The main porch entry roof extends from the main roof. The parcel is on a corner lot with a tall overhanging tree next to the structure. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.37. 1173 Key Road

3150 Charity Drive

Construction Date: 1950

This is a frame vernacular residence with a multi-hipped roof with asphalt shingles (**Figures 6.2 and 6.38**). The structure is on a corner lot with access from Charity Drive and from Fayetteville Drive. The Fayetteville Drive entry is just a paved driveway leading to the structure exterior. This was possibly an enclosed carport or garage the main entry is a wood deck with a flat roof extension with exposed eaves from the main roof. The door entry is off center with a fanlight door of four lights. The windows are 6/6 and 1/1, with also a fixed pane flanked by 1/1 fixed. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria of listing.



Figure 6.38 3150 Charity Drive.

3140 Charity Drive

Construction Date: 1950

This is a Minimal Traditional residence that has likely undergone some alterations to the exterior (**Figures 6.2 and 6.39**). The structure has a forward large chimney with the multi hip roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are 4/4 and also a 4-pane window ribbon in the porch entry. This entry is across the main façade with an off-center main door entry. This porch is set under the main roof with four wood supports and exposed the exterior brick chimney material. The yard is fenced in with chain link and includes a paved driveway to the yard. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 6.39. 3140 Charity Drive

3133 Charity Drive

Construction Date: 1948

This is a simple Minimal Traditional residence that has undergone modern alterations (**Figures 6.2 and 6.40**). The structure has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles the foundation is set on concrete blocks with the siding as vinyl or wood. The windows are long fixed pane and also vinyl 1/1. The main entry is from a small wood deck with four steps leading to the front door. There is a side paved driveway leading to the exterior of the structure. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.40. 3133 Charity Drive

3158 Fayetteville Road

Construction Date: 1964

This address contains two structures that are a part of the same complex (**Figures 6.2 and 6.41-42**). These are industrial or office buildings. Both are had brick exteriors. The western structure has two round classical columns with also four columns that extend the entire first story with an exposed entablature. This has elements of a Neoclassical style with the entry porch with the columns the exterior is brick with a large warehouse extension at the rear. The windows are tall 2/4 metal windows. The main entry is under the front porch entry that is centered with two swing glass doors with a 4/2 fixed pane window above. The roof is flat with likely built up. The property is used for trucking and warehousing purposes. The rear extension has various bays for unloading and loading of large trucks and vehicles.

The eastern building is brick with a low-pitch gable roof that is likely built up. This is a garage type building with access from a metal garage door. The windows are 1/6 metal awning windows and fixed 6/4/ large pane windows. To the rear is a large metal extension with a metal roof and metal supports, that is used for the handling of materials. The two building are adjoined by a large, paved parking lot and roadway with fencing and parking lots for the large trucks.



Figure 6.41. 3158 Fayetteville Road, Eastern Building



Figure 6.42. 3158 Fayetteville Road, Western Building

1224 Constitution RoadConstruction Date: 1940

This is identified as a c.1940 structure that is currently as a long-planned building (**Figures 6.2 and 6.43**). This building has been extensively altered. This is a simple structure with a concrete block foundation with vinyl siding. The windows are vinyl 1/1 single hung sash the main entry is a simple staircase with wood railing to a single front door. The roof is cross gabled with asphalt shingles. There is little architectural detailing for this structure.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria of listing.



Figure 4.43. 1224 Constitution Road.

1223 Constitution Road SEConstruction Date: 1969

This structure is a commonplace brick masonry commercial building that is currently used as a vehicle repair shop (**Figures 6.2 and 6.44**). The exterior fabric is brick with a low-pitch gable roof with sheet metal tile covering. The building is in a rectangular plan with the main entry on the side corner on the long end. The building is two stories with large sheet metal garage bays at 1.5 to almost the second story roofline. The main entry is set under a flat concrete unsupported canopy. One side has six garages while the other side has seven. The windows are replacements, fixed picture windows on the

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria of listing.



Figure 6.44. 1223 Constitution Road SE

1235 Constitution Road SEConstruction Date: 1964

This building is a commercial business with a brick square building with a rectangular brick garage bay extending on three sides (**Figure 6.2 and 6.45**). The main brick square building has a flat roof while the brick garage bay has a brick exterior with a low pitch gable sheet metal roof. The structure is set on a large parcel that is almost entirely paved parking lot or driveway. The exterior of the parcel has a cast metal fence with spike and inlaid with razor wire. Newer fencing is thick sheet metal along the west bordering Constitution Road. The main entry is from the square brick building that is two stories. The windows on the second story are fixed 4/4 replacements. The main entry is offset and placed in the two-story brick square building. The main entry is to a door with a transom of decorated tile, painted brick, or other decorative; it is obscured from the main ROW due to the directional entry. The window adjacent to the main entry also have similar decorative design.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria for listing.



Figure 6.45. 1235 Constitution Road SE

1327 Constitution Road SEConstruction Date: 1950

This is a simple small residence that is a side gabled cottage that has a square plan (**Figures 6.2 and 6.46**). The roof is cross gabled with a shed roof, with exposed eaves, extension over the front façade that is supported by four square supports. The residence is set on brick piers that have been updated and inlaid with concrete block continuous foundation. The exterior is wood horizontal clapboard/weatherboard. The main entry is from the front porch entry with the shed roof overhang, leading to a storm door with a simple white paneled door. The windows are 2/2 metal double hung sash.

This resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it does not meet any of the criteria of listing.



Figure 6.46. 1327 Constitution Road SE

1335 Constitution Road SEConstruction Date: 1958

This is a simple side gabled cottage residence with a cross gabled roof (**Figure 6.2 and 6.47**). The exterior is horizontal wood clapboard/weather board. The building is set on brick piers that have been inlaid with concrete block. The main entry is centered bordering Constitution Road. This has a four-step wood stair leading to the main entry as a storm door with simple paneled door. The windows are metal 2/2 double hung sash with metal canopy. The main entry also has a metal canopy. There is a side addition with a concrete block foundation with 6 stair steps leading to a screen door. The window of this addition are sliders with the roof as an extended shed roof.



Figure 6.47. 1335 Constitution Road SE

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October and November 2021 and January 2022, Terracon conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of the Atlanta Public Safety Training Center tract in DeKalb County, Georgia. The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify and evaluate cultural resources within the proposed project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP in accordance with *National Register Criteria* (36 CFR 60.4). The fieldwork strategy included a pedestrian inspection coupled with a pedestrian inspection and subsurface testing throughout the project area.

The pedestrian survey included visually inspecting areas of exposed ground surface to locate artifacts and/or historic structural remains. The subsurface testing included the excavation of 133 shovel tests throughout the project area at 15, 30, 60 and 90-meter intervals. Testing resulted in no cultural materials identified from the subsurface or surface. The project area is associated the NRHP eligible Atlanta Prison Farm cultural landscape. According to Wootten (1999) this resource was considered eligible by the Georgia HPD. The current archaeological survey did not encounter any archaeological sites associated with the prison farm landscape.

The focus of this survey was to locate archaeological deposits within the project tract, while the above ground historic resources are being handled by another survey. However, Terracon did observe multiple structures that are mostly structural remains in deteriorated or ruinous condition. The Atlanta Prison Farm complex is a contributing structure to overall resource previously analyzed by Wootten (1999). The other buildings include two stone structures that are in ruinous condition. These two structures have some exterior integrity, though the interior of these structures is in severe disrepair. The western stone structure has lost a rear portion of the building, and the eastern stone structure has had a reconstruction at some point of the northern façade with a concrete block one-room addition.

Near these stone structures is a concrete block and metal structure. This structure is still standing though having integrity issues with the roof and some exterior damage. A brick ranch residence in deteriorated condition was also located, including concrete block ruinous structures, a brick foundation, a large concrete pavement area with the remains of an outbuilding, and a wood and metal shed. Also encountered were two stone slabs. None of these resources could be protected as they are already in serious ruinous or deteriorated condition. Their removals have already been in process, being vacant for several years.

Also located in the project area are the building material remains of the Carnegie Library, the marble exterior of the former library. Another firm is handling the analysis and review of this resource. These remains were not added historically and are not a part of the Atlanta Prison Farm.

Located in the APE are 16 unrecorded historic structures. None of these resources are individually eligible for the NRHP. Located to the north of the project area are two former residences associated with the Atlanta Prison Farm. Both are in ruinous condition and are no longer retain any integrity.

CRAS Report

Atlanta Public Safety Training Center ■ DeKalb County, Georgia
January 2022 ■ Terracon Project No. EQ217526



Based on the findings of the current archaeological survey of the Atlanta Public Safety Training Center Tract, there are no significant archaeological sites within or near the project area. The historic structures located outside the project area will not be directly or indirectly effected by the proposed project.

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