**Russell R. McMurry, P.E., Commissioner**
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August 8, 2022

Jennifer Dixon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division/Georgia Department of Community Affairs
**Attn: Environmental Review**
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

Re: **Transmittal of Draft Archaeological Report**: "A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Downtown Leesburg TAP, Lee County, Georgia"; GDOT PI No.: 0015404; HP # 210330-001

Dear Ms. Dixon:

Enclosed please find one (1) draft archaeological report entitled "A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Downtown Leesburg TAP" prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc. The above referenced project consists of the proposed construction of new public parking areas, Americans with Disabilities Act compliant 5-foot-wide sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and a greenspace in the downtown business district of Leesburg. The coordinates of the project center point are: 31.732138°, -84.171852°.

During the course of the survey, 1 previously recorded site was revisited and 2 new sites were recorded. The sites and their eligibility recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are detailed in the table below. The Department concurs with the recommendations presented in the report by TerraXplorations, Inc.

| Site Number | Site Type | NRHP Recommendation | Management Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9LE163 - Revisit | Artifact Scatter | Unknown, portion within the survey area lacks significant data potential | Designation of unknown portions as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and protection with Orange Barrier Fencing (OBF) |
| 9LE168 | Artifact Scatter | Unknown, portion within the survey area lacks significant data potential | Designation of unknown portions as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and protection with Orange Barrier Fencing (OBF) |
| 9LE169 | Artifact Scatter | Unknown, portion within the survey area lacks significant data potential | Designation of unknown portions as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and protection with Orange Barrier Fencing (OBF) |

Based on the results of the enclosed archaeological survey, no archaeological sites listed in or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE of this undertaking. Therefore, there is a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for this undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and this finding fulfills the Department's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and subsequent amendments for archaeological resources. A report which fulfills the Department's responsibilities under Section 106 for historic resources will be submitted separately.

Please review and comment on the findings and recommendations within thirty days from receipt of this information. Should you have any questions concerning this report, please contact Cassie Mills of this office at (678) 247-2572 or camills@dot.ga.gov.

Sincerely,

Eric Duff /scb

Eric Duff
State Environmental Administrator

EAD/SCB/CAM
Enclosure

**CONCUR:** _____ **DATE:** August 22, 2022

for Jennifer Dixon, Deputy SHPO

cc: Sabrina S. David, ACIP, FHWA, Georgia Division (Attn: Chetna Dixon-Thomas)
Tribal Distribution List (Attached)

# A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE DOWNTOWN LEESBURG TAP, GDOT PI NO. 0015404, LEE COUNTY, GEORGIA


Prepared by

TerraXplorations, Inc.


Prepared for

Southeastern Engineering, Inc.

and the

Georgia Department of Transportation

April 2022
Draft Report


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# A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE DOWNTOWN LEESBURG TAP, GDOT PI No. 0015404, LEE COUNTY, GEORGIA


BY

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TerraX Report No. 2021.030

April 2022

Draft Report

# ABSTRACT

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX), of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was contracted by Southeastern Engineering, Inc., of Marietta, Georgia, to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the Downtown Leesburg Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) project in Lee County, Georgia. The survey was performed between February 17 and 24, 2021, by Shaun E. West, Principal Investigator. Elizabeth Souhard assumed the responsibilities of Principal Investigator in September 2021. The project area is located in downtown Leesburg, roughly between United States Highway 19/Walnut Avenue and Smithville Road. The primary purpose of the Phase I archaeological resources survey was to locate and evaluate the eligibility of any archaeological resources (artifacts or features ≥50 years old) that may exist within the survey area for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Environmental Survey Boundary (ESB), also referred to as the "survey area," for the Downtown Leesburg TAP project was provided by Southeastern Engineering, Inc., and encompasses all areas within 100 feet (ft) of the anticipated construction limits for the project. The ESB is irregularly shaped and covers approximately 18 acres.

The Phase I survey included both visual and subsurface examinations of the survey area via systematic shovel testing (including transect [30-meter (m) spacing] and close interval [15-m spacing]) and visual inspections. A total of 122 shovel tests were placed during the investigation. Of the total 122 attempted transect shovel tests, six were positive for artifacts, 53 were negative for artifacts, and 63 were unable to be excavated as they fell atop various obstructions. The Phase I survey led to the revisit of one previously recorded archaeological site (9LE163) and the identification of two new sites (9LE168 and 9LE169) within the survey area. Additionally, a pet grave or commemorative headstone was identified within the central-eastern portion of the project ESB. The archaeological sites and their associated NRHP and management recommendations for the project are summarized in the following paragraphs and in Table I.

Previously recorded archaeological site 9LE163, a roughly round site measuring approximately 343-x-274 m, represents a multicomponent site located around the east and west sides of Georgia State Route 195 in the northeastern portion of the project ESB. The site was relocated in the current survey via two positive shovel tests. Artifacts (n=11) were recovered from the shallow plow zone layer and represent architectural and general historic (ca. early and mid-twentieth century) and modern (post-1972) domestic discard. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts. Map and aerial research indicate previous structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. Although precontact and nineteenth century components have previously been identified at 9LE163, no diagnostic cultural material indicative of these periods was recovered from 9LE163 during the current fieldwork. Due to the redundant and relatively recent nature of the recovered materials, further investigation of the portion of 9LE163 within the ESB is considered unlikely to produce significant information. The site boundary could not be determined beyond the constraints of the ESB and therefore TerraX concurs with previous assessments of the overall NRHP-eligibility of 9LE163 as unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of site 9LE163 outside of the current project's ESB be designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and protected by orange barrier fencing (OBF).

Archaeological site 9LE168, measuring 70-x-20 m and oriented northwest–southeast, represents a historic artifact scatter located in the eastern portion of the project area. The artifact assemblage includes two fragments of whiteware, one fragment of window glass, a machine-made brick (observed, not collected), and one piece of electrical tape found in two positive shovel tests within the plow zone. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts. Map and aerial research indicate previous structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. The low artifact density and poor integrity of the deposits, coupled with the relatively recent date of occupation, suggest the site's data potential has been exhausted during

the Phase I survey. Because the site boundary could not be conclusively established beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of 9LE168 be designated as an ESA and protected by OBF.

Archaeological site 9LE169, measuring 20-m in diameter, represents a historic artifact scatter and is located in the southern portion of the project area. The artifacts (n=21) consist of architectural and general domestic items. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts. Map and aerial research indicate previous structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. Due to the poor integrity and mixed nature of the artifacts, further investigation of 9LE169 within the survey area is considered unlikely to produce significant information. Because the site boundary could not be established beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of 9LE169 be designated as an ESA and protected by OBF.

**Table I. Resource Characterizations and NRHP and Management Recommendations.**

| Site | Investigated Portion Retains Significant Data Potential? | NRHP Recommendation | Management Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9LE163 (revisit) | No | Unknown | ESA outside of ESB |
| 9LE168 | No | Unknown | ESA outside of ESB |
| 9LE169 | No | Unknown | ESA outside of ESB |

**Table II. Report Summary Table.**

| | |
|---|---|
| EPM date/version | Chapter V.3, revised 2/13/2012 |
| USGS 7.5' quads | Leesburg, GA (1973) |
| Project Acreage, Length x Width of Corridor | 18 acres, 464 meters x 242 meters |
| # of prev. sites | 1-Multicomponent |
| # of new sites | 2-Historic |
| Isolates | 0 |
| # of Eligible Sites | 0 |
| Date of plans | January 21, 2021 |
| Person-hours | 42.5 field hours |

Keywords: 0015404, 9LE163, 9LE168, 9LE169, Archaeological Survey, Artifact Scatter, Downtown Leesburg TAP, Georgia, Historic, Historic Artifact Scatter, Historic Non-Indian, Lee County, Leesburg, Loci 1 and 2, Locus 3, Nineteenth Century, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Precontact, Smithville Road, Twentieth Century, United States highway 19, US-19, Walnut Avenue.

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# A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE DOWNTOWN LEESBURG TAP, GDOT PI NO. 0015404, LEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

## I. INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX), of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was contracted by Southeastern Engineering, Inc., of Marietta, Georgia, to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the Downtown Leesburg Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) project in Lee County, Georgia. The project area is located in downtown Leesburg, roughly between United States Highway 19 (US-19)/Walnut Avenue and Smithville Road. The project area can be found on the Leesburg, Georgia, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1).

Through the TAP, the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) partners with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in facilitating and providing an opportunity for local governments to pursue non-traditional transportation-related activities such as pedestrian facilities, bicycle facilities, and pedestrian streetscaping projects. The Downtown Leesburg TAP project proposes constructing new public parking areas, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant 5-foot (ft)-wide sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and a greenspace in the downtown business district of Leesburg. The existing paved median between the Courthouse Avenue one-way pair travel lanes in front of the Lee County Courthouse would be converted to grass. The existing parking area west of Courthouse Avenue would be converted to grass and landscaped. New public parking is proposed between 3rd Street, Leslie Highway, and the Lee County Probation Office to replace the parking area removed from the paved median in front of the Courthouse and existing parking west of Courthouse Avenue. New 5-ft-wide sidewalk, a brick-stamped concrete buffer, and curb and gutter are proposed for: the west side of US-19 from the GDOT Maintenance Facility south to Putnam Street, transitioning the sidewalk to run along the frontage of City Hall; the east side of US-19 from just south of Callaway Street to State Route (SR)-32/4th Street; the north and south side of SR-32, from US-19 continuing east across the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks to Fire Avenue; and along the east side of the northbound lanes of SR-32/Main Street from SR-32/4th Street, continuing east along the north side of SR-32/Main Street to a point approximately 390 ft west of Church Avenue. The existing travel lane widths would remain as they are. The speed limit ranges in the corridor from 35 to 45 miles per hour. No additional right-of-way (ROW) is currently anticipated for the construction of this project. Existing ROW within the ESB varies between roughly 130 ft and 80 ft in width on US-19 and is approximately 100 ft wide along GA-32, 50 ft on GA-195, 30 ft on 4th Street, and 40 ft on 3rd Street.

Fieldwork for this project was performed between February 17 and 24, 2021, by Shaun E. West, Principal Investigator. Elizabeth Souhard assumed the responsibilities of Principal Investigator in September 2021. The Phase I survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (NHPA [16 USC 470 to 470w-6]). All work was conducted by personnel qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61 – Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation). Under the NHPA, archaeological as well as historic resources which may be located within a proposed project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) are assessed for cultural significance utilizing criteria set forth by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, the archaeological resources survey adheres to the guidelines established by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GASHPO) and GDOT. The primary purpose of the Phase I archaeological resources survey was to locate and evaluate the eligibility of any archaeological resources (artifacts or features ≥50 years old) that may exist within the survey area for nomination to the NRHP. The reviewing agency for this project is GDOT (PI No. 0015404).

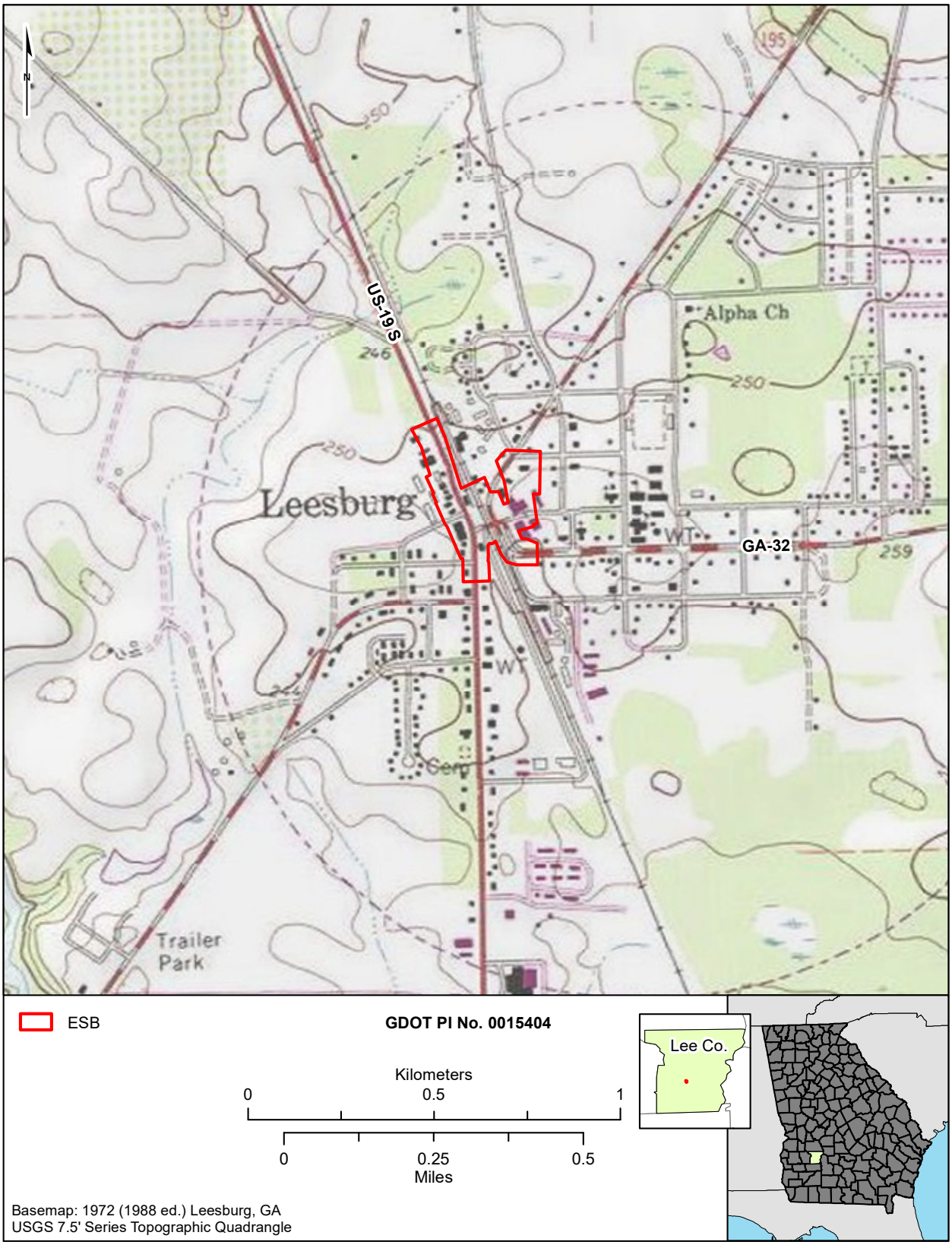


***Figure 1.1.*** *Topographic map showing the project ESB.*

The archaeological survey area for the project includes the total area encompassed by the project's Environmental Survey Boundary (ESB) (see Figure 1.1), which was provided by Southeastern Engineering, Inc., and encompasses all areas within 100 feet (ft [approximately 30.5 meters (m)]) of the anticipated construction limits for the project. Along US-19, the ESB varies between approximately 240 ft (73.2 m) and 225 ft (68.6 m) in width and extends roughly 1,425 ft (434.3 m) in length; along GA-32 the ESB varies between 223 ft (68.0 m) and 190 ft (57.9 m) in width and extends roughly 227 ft (69.2 m) in length; the northeastern portion of the ESB is irregularly shaped and variably covers portions of GA-195, 4th Street, and 3rd Street. The overall project ESB encompasses approximately 18 acres (7.3 hectares).

The structure of this report is presented as follows: Section II provides context for the general project area, including information regarding the past and present environmental conditions, previous archaeological investigations, summaries of precontact and historic occupations, general research themes for the region, survey expectations, and project specific research questions. Section III presents the field and laboratory methods employed for the project, as well as information regarding collection curation and resource evaluation. The results of the survey, including resource descriptions, site analysis, and findings in relation to the research questions, are provided in Section IV. Section V concludes the report and summarizes findings and recommendations. Section VI contains references used throughout the report. Appendix A supplies Georgia State Archaeological Site Forms for the resources located within the survey area. Appendix B consists of the complete artifact inventory of materials recovered during the survey. Curriculum vitae for the Principal Investigator is provided in Appendix C.

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# II. CONTEXT

## Environmental Setting

The project area is situated in southwestern Georgia, within the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province (Figure 2.1). The Coastal Plain is comprised of Cretaceous and Tertiary period sedimentary rocks and sediments that slope toward the southeast with the younger formations occurring near the coast. The sedimentary rocks are composed partly of eroded sediment from the Piedmont and partly of limestones of more recent origin (University of Georgia [UGA] 2015). The province is generally characterized by irregular plains and broad interstream areas. Natural vegetation in this region consists mostly of oak-hickory-pine and southern mixed forest.

The Coastal Plain is also further divided into districts, with the project area falling along the boundary of the Fall Line Hills and Daugherty Plain districts (see Figure 2.1). The Fall Line Hills are characterized by highly dissected hills with elevations ranging between 50 and 250 ft above mean sea level (AMSL). Marshy floodplains and narrow stream terraces are among the few areas with level land. Resource rich shoal environments are relatively common around the Fall Line. Turkey oak and longleaf pine predominate in drier areas, while shortleaf loblolly pine forest and other oak-pine forest are found throughout the region. The Daugherty Plain is a low-lying district with flat to gently rolling terrain ranging from between 75 to 300 ft AMSL. This district is punctuated by numerous sinkholes formed within underlying limestones. Many of these sinkholes are the locations of ponds and marshes (Hodler and Schretter 1986:17).

The ecological niches provided by the Flint River drainage (Figure 2.2) as well as fresh springs fed by the Floridian aquifer system host a diverse range of flora and fauna. Forests typically found in this area include longleaf (slash) pine, red and white oak, hickories, black gum, sweetgum, water oak, and cypress. Understory vegetation includes wild black cherry, trillium, sassafras, and poison ivy, with the widespread introduction of kudzu occurring in the early to mid-twentieth century. Prior to intensive development, mammals common to the area would have included raccoons, chipmunks, mice, shrews, voles, beavers, opossums, bats, skunks, bears, and white-tailed deer. A variety of birds, including turkey, dove, quail, and waterfowl, such as mallards and ducks, would have occupied the area seasonally. Snakes and reptiles, including alligators, several species of frogs, turtles, and salamanders, were common, as well as riverine fishes, such as catfish, sunfish, and crappie. Various species of riverine shellfish and land snails would also have been present (Edwards et al. 2013; Hodler and Schretter 1986; Hudson 1976; Silver 1990).

The essentially nomadic, hunter-gatherer peoples that populated the Coastal Plains from the Paleoindian period and into the Woodland period relied on a diversity of species for subsistence, particularly the large mammal species, such as bison, which became extinct in the area during the Archaic Period. They also depended on wood and fibers for tools, nets, and clothes; shell for tools and adornments; and furs and hides for clothes and dwellings. Riverine resources such as shellfish became increasingly important during the Archaic period along coasts and waterways as groups became more sedentary. As agriculture arose during the Woodland period, floodplain flora provided stable crops. This was particularly the case in the Coastal Plains region with its rich bottomlands along river corridors, which were relatively densely populated by the time Europeans arrived. The propagation of fire by precontact populations for use in driving game, pest control, land clearing, and agriculture left lasting, albeit poorly understood, impressions upon the ecological niches of this region. The associated effects contributed significantly to the formation of the landscape encountered by early settlers in the area. (Edwards et al. 2013; Hodler and Schretter 1986; Hudson 1976; Silver 1990).

While agriculture had already partially transformed the natural landscape around the survey area before the arrival of European settlers, livestock herding, extensive forest clearing for large-scale plantation farming,

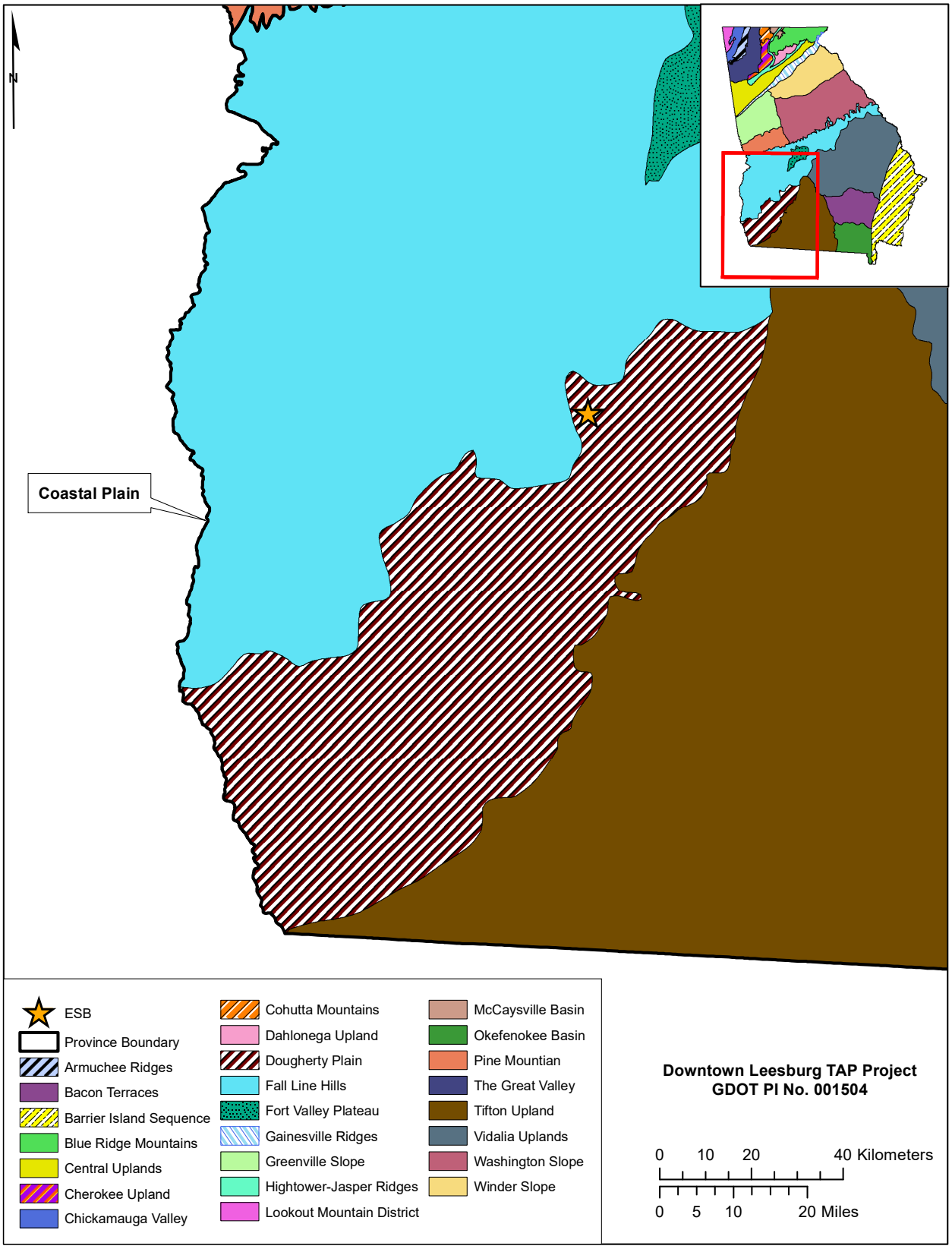


***Figure 2.1.*** *Map showing the ESB in relation to physiographic provinces and districts (after Hodler and Schretter 1986:16).*

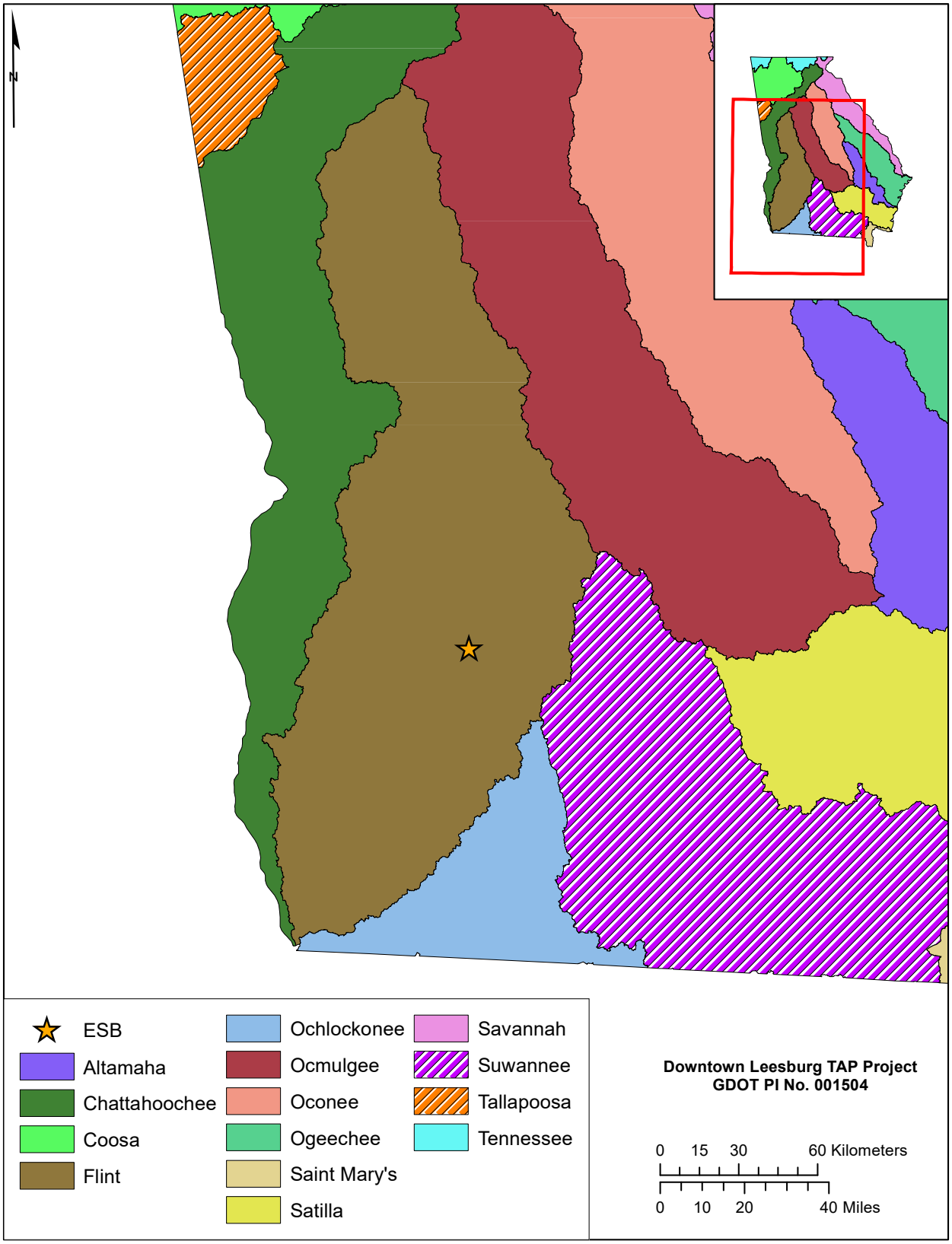


***Figure 2.2.*** *Map showing the ESB in relation to major river basins.*

and logging for railroad construction accounted for a significant portion of the loss of both biodiversity and natural soils in the region. Moreover, the growth of the fur trade between and among European settlers and local American Indian communities contributed to the near erasure of many larger mammal species, such as bison, and the scarcity of others, such as bears. Early settlers to the area maintained open range herds of livestock and, in echoing the practices of the local American Indian groups that they had encountered, used fire as a means of encouraging forage. As a bi-product of this widespread practice, natural fire-maintained ecosystems were perpetuated and able to thrive (Edwards et al. 2013; Silver 1990).

Rice cultivation provided another subsistence strategy for early settlers in the Coastal Plains region. Rice cultivation along riverbanks became a catalyst for converting the wetlands, characteristic of the Coastal Plains, to agricultural lands by clearing and ditching bottomlands along major rivers. By the 1800s, federal programs were created to incentivize farmers to convert wetlands to agrarian lands, partially as a means of reducing mosquito-borne diseases. Through the 1970s, widespread federally funded water management efforts, including the channelization of natural streams and construction of artificial canals, contributed to the reduction of natural wetland areas, particularly through the Dougherty Plains, where many remaining isolated wetlands and bogs were later converted to farm ponds. Moreover, the introduction of the center pivot irrigation system in the 1970s magnified this conversion by tapping into surface streams and the groundwater of the Floridian aquifer (Anderson 1956; Dahl and Johnson 1991; Edwards et al. 2013; Heimlich et al. 1998; Tyson and Harrison 1993).

Although Lee County remained largely undeveloped until after the Civil War, much of the county's fertile soils were cleared and planted in cotton soon thereafter. The intensive clearing was underpinned by the growth of the industrial logging industry after the Civil War, as plantation farming declined and the steam engine and railroad enabled access to previously inaccessible virgin forest as well as the transportation of the harvested longleaf pine over much greater distances. These cleared areas were later converted to croplands (Barnett 2019; Edwards et al. 2013; Sullivan 2020; Wetherington 1994).

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff 2021), the project ESB is comprised of three soil types (Table 2.1, Figure 2.3). Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded, and Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, dominate the survey area covering 57.8% and 34.4% of the ESB, respectively. These are well drained soils formed from loamy marine deposits and commonly found on shoulders of interfluves. These soil types are considered to be prime farm land. The third soil type, Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is restricted to the northern and southern reaches of the project area and covers approximately 7.8% of the ESB.

According to the National Land Cover Database (Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium 2016), the ESB contains four classifications of developed land (Figure 2.4, Table 2.2). Noted disturbances encountered in the field include effects associated with road and railway construction and residential and commercial development.

**Table 2.1. USDA Soil Characterizations of the ESB.**

| Map Symbol | Soil Type | Acres | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| GoA | Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes | 1.4 | 7.8% |
| TfA | Tifton loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes | 6.2 | 34.4% |
| TsB2 | Tifton sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded | 10.4 | 57.8% |
| Totals | | 18.0 | 100.0% |

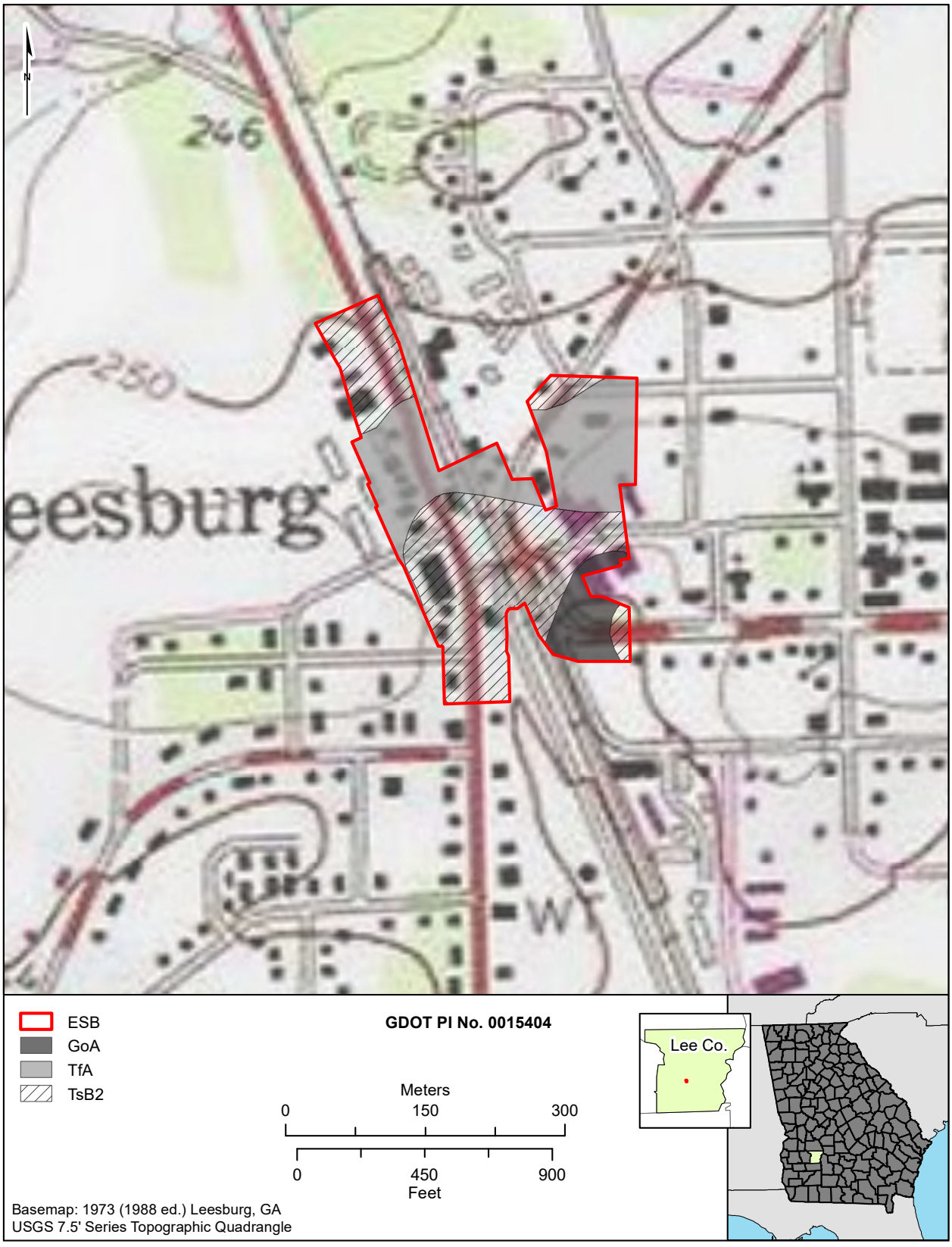


***Figure 2.3.*** *Topographic map showing the various USDA soil types within the ESB.*

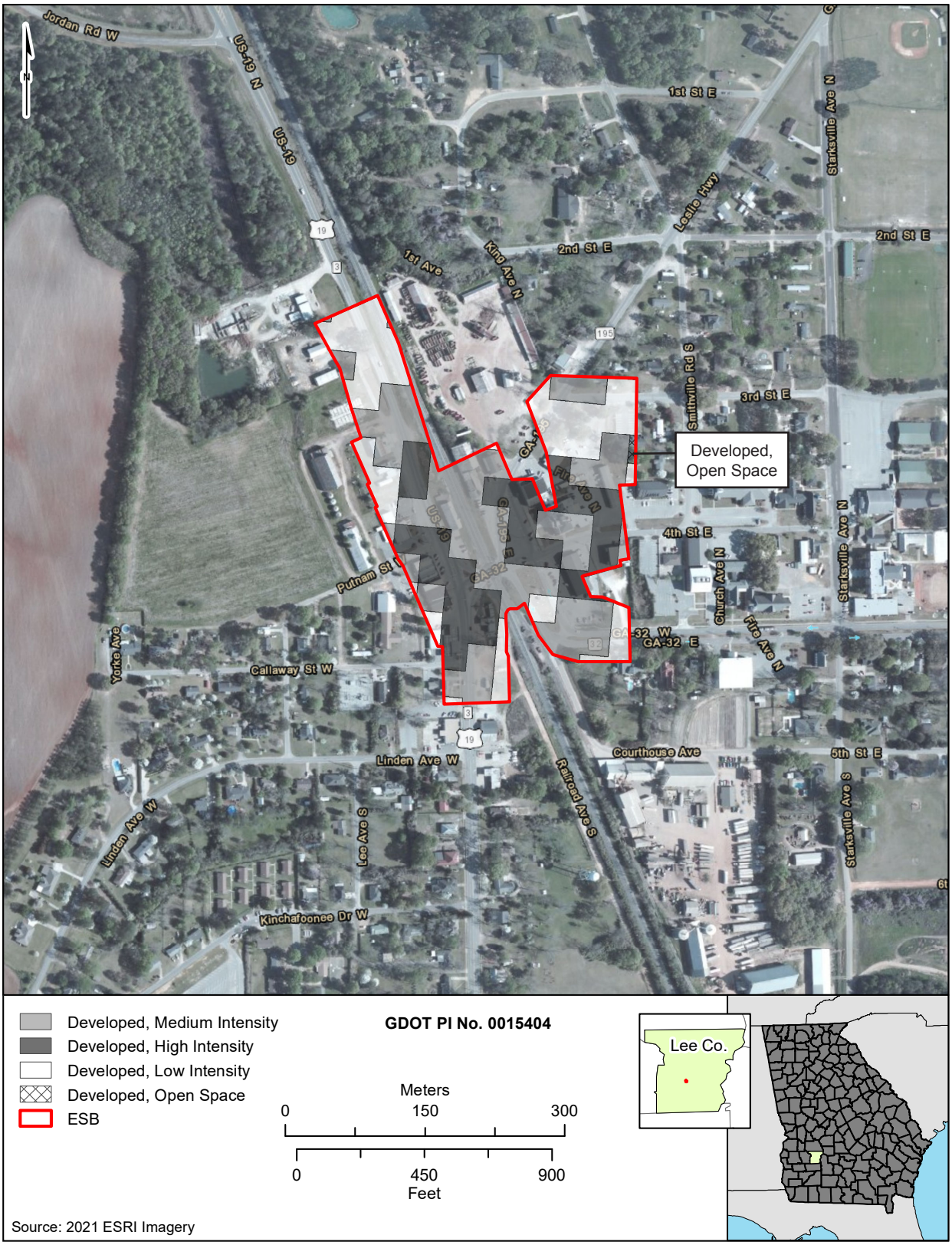


***Figure 2.4.*** *Aerial image showing the various land use/cover within the ESB.*

| Table 2.2. Land Use/Land Cover Characterizations of the ESB. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land Use/Cover | Acres | Percent |
| Developed, Open Space | 0.1 | 0.6% |
| Developed, Low Intensity | 4.9 | 27.2% |
| Developed, Medium Intensity | 8.1 | 45.0% |
| Developed, High Intensity | 4.9 | 27.2% |
| Totals | 18.0 | 100.0% |

## Previous Archaeological Investigations and Background

Prior to the fieldwork and supplemented by additional reviews after completion of the survey efforts, literature and document searches were conducted to gather pertinent background information regarding the subject property and its surroundings (Figure 2.5). This research included inspections of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF), Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) database (GNAHRGIS 2021), the NRHP (National Park Service [NPS] 2021), reviews of historic and modern maps and aerial photographs of the project area (Google Earth 2021; Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2021; United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2021), and inspections of parcels intersecting the survey area (qPublic 2021). Knowledge of the previous investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites within the survey vicinity provided insight into which areas, if any, had already received survey coverage and the various site types and cultural periods that could be expected to be encountered during the Phase I investigation. Inspections of historic maps of the area indicated which locations may be more likely to yield historic era archaeological sites associated with historic features and changes in land use over time. Parcel searches were also conducted to determine if any cemeteries are present within the survey area or whether additional state or federal permits would be necessary for the survey.

Research of the GASF and GNAHRGIS database identified two previous archaeological surveys that intersect the current project ESB (see Figure 2.5). The survey conducted by Williams (2016) was also located immediately adjacent to the current survey area. Table 2.3 provides a list of the previous survey reports and information on the intersecting and immediately adjacent surveys is provided below.

***Fleming 1998.*** This document reflects a GDOT interdepartment correspondence letter declaring negative findings for a Level I archaeological survey performed in accordance with GDOT/FHWA Cultural Resource Survey Guidelines, which typically consisted of a desktop review of the project area. The Level I survey was performed in 1998 for a proposed shoulder paving project along SR 32 between County Road 136 in Terrell County and SR 112 in Turner County.

***Lotti 2013.*** This document represents a GDOT archaeological assessment in-house survey report. The report indicates that there was no potential to cause effect to archaeological resources as there were no ground-disturbing activities associated with the previous project, which consisted of roadway improvements along SR 520 and SR 3 in Dougherty and Lee counties.

***Williams 2016.*** This survey was performed by the GDOT Office of Environmental Services (OES) in 2016 for a proposed roundabout at the intersection of Smithville Road and 2nd Street along SR 195. Survey methods included pedestrian coverage, subsurface shovel testing, and metal detection (Williams 2016). One site, 9LE163, was identified during the investigation. Further information on this site is provided in the section on previously recorded archaeological sites below.

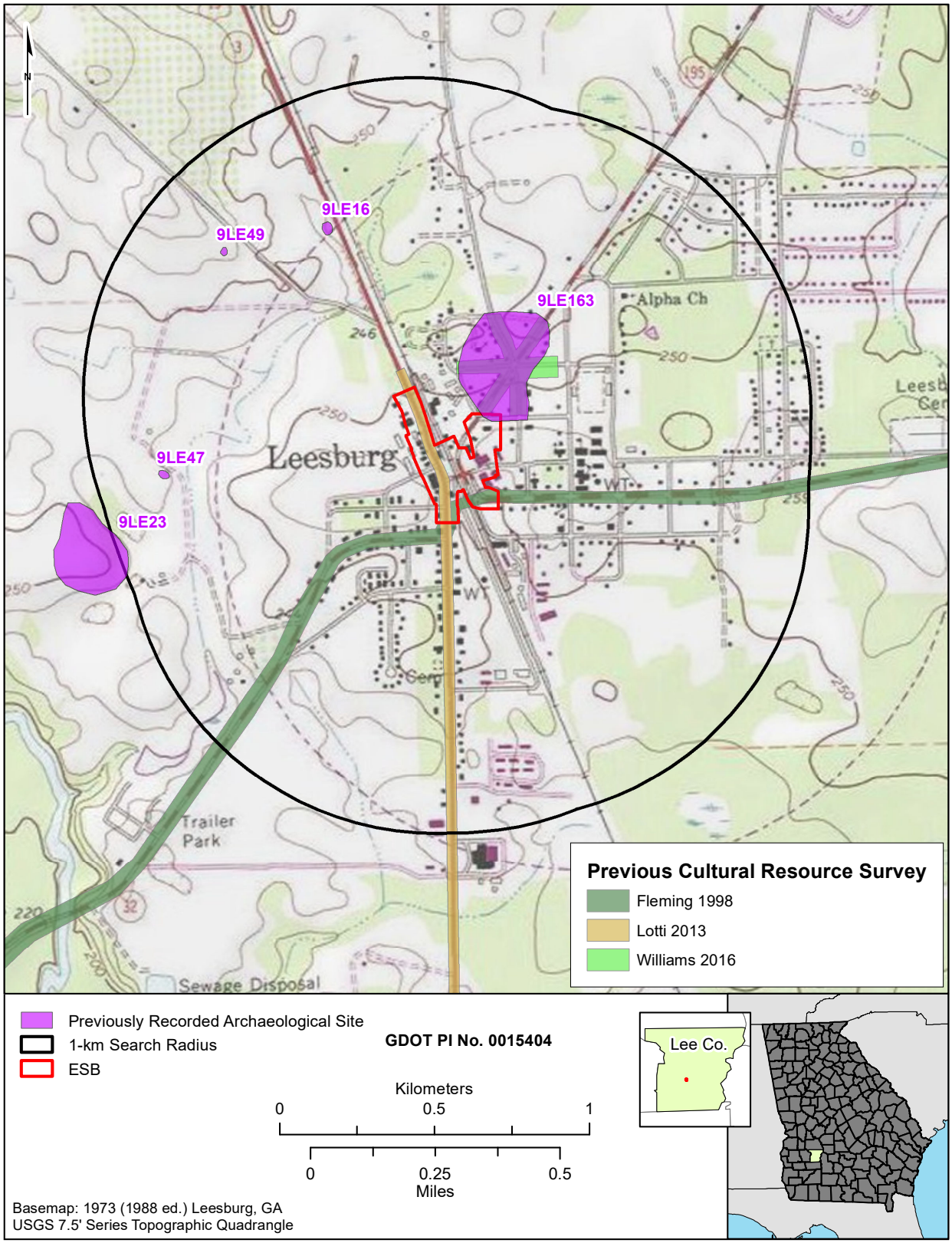


***Figure 2.5.*** *Map showing previous cultural resource surveys and archaeological sites within 1 km of the ESB.*

| Table 2.3. Previous Surveys Intersecting the ESB. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GASF Report No. | Report Title | Methods | Results | Reference |
| 8997 | *GDOT Archaeological Assessment In-House Survey Report. PI Nos. M004499 and M004500; GA SHPO HP No. HP120530-001; Dougherty and Lee Counties, Georgia.* | GNAHRGIS Background Research | Determination of no potential to cause effect to archaeological resources | Lotti 2013 |
| 9682 | *GDOT Archaeological Assessment In-House Survey Report. PI Nos. 0012834; GA SHPO HP No. 150605-006; Lee County, Georgia.* | Pedestrian coverage, shovel testing, and metal detection | Identification of 9LE163; considered to lack data potential and integrity; recommended to be of unknown NRHP eligibility | Williams 2016 |
| 12390 | *Department of Transportation Interdepartment Correspondence Letter; Archaeological Assessment of STP-031-1(38), Terrell/Lee/Worth/ Turner Counties; PI No. 432025.* | Level I Survey | No Findings | Fleming 1998 |

Inspections of the GASF and GNAHRGIS database also identified five previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 kilometer (km) of the project ESB (see Figure 2.5). One of these resources (9LE163) is partially located within the survey area. Table 2.4 provides a list of these sites, with the site intersecting the survey area highlighted in gray. Further information regarding 9LE163 is provided below.

***9LE163.*** Site 9LE163, located at the intersection of GA-195 and Smithville Road, was originally recorded by GDOT OES in 2016 as a high-density multicomponent artifact scatter. Most of the artifacts recovered from the site are historic and reflect structural and domestic items from a generalized twentieth-century artifact scatter, although two loci at the site also recovered older deposits. Loci [sic] A, located in the northeast portion of the site, contains a precontact component consisting of chert and quartz debitage and a chert core (Williams 2016:7). Loci [sic] B is located within the southwestern portion of the site where early nineteenth-to-twentieth-century materials, possibly associated with a former nineteenth-century stagecoach stop, among other occupations, were recovered (Williams 2016:17–18). All of the artifacts were reportedly found within disturbed subsurface contexts. Modern debris was also located on the surface and in subsurface deposits throughout the site area. While the previously investigated portion of 9LE163 was considered to lack both data potential and integrity, the overall NRHP eligibility was considered unknown as the site was unable to be fully delineated during the previous survey efforts (Williams 2016:22).

| Table 2.4. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the ESB. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site | Components | Site Type | NRHP Status | Recording Entity and Date |
| 9LE16 | Precontact/Historic | House/Farmstead and Lithic Scatter | Recommended Ineligible | Hicks - 2000 |
| 9LE23 | Precontact (probable Late Archaic) | Lithic Workshop/Quarry | Recommended Ineligible | Benson - 1992 |
| 9LE47 | Precontact | Lithic Scatter/Quarry | Recommended Eligible | Hicks - 1996; Sanders - 1996 |
| 9LE49 | Precontact/Historic | Historic and Precontact Artifact Scatter | Recommended Eligible | Hicks - 1996 |
| 9LE163 | Precontact/Early Nineteenth Century to Present | Multi-component Artifact Scatter | Unknown | Williams - 2016 |

Inspections of the NRHP did not identify any NRHP-listed properties with archaeological components within the 1-km search radius (see Figure 2.5).

Inspections of the 1930 USDA Lee County Soil Survey Map (Galileo 2021) and historic editions of the local USGS (2021) topographic maps (1956 [1958 and 1968 editions (ed.)] Albany, Georgia 1:24,000 series) indicate that much of the current downtown Leesburg configuration was in place by 1930. Several structures and roads are added to the area on the 1958 and 1968 ed. Albany, Georgia, maps, which are identical to each other with respect to their depictions of the downtown Leesburg area. Historic and modern aerial photographs and satellite imagery were also inspected for potential historic features and changing land use within the survey area (EarthExplorer 2021; Google Earth 2021; NETR 2021). The available imagery spans 1941 to 2019 and generally shows few changes to the general project area. The earliest available aerial imagery of the area, representing digitized photomosaics, spans 1941 to 1969. The mosaics convey the retention of the project area's rural setting along with the gradual evolution of the configuration of the downtown Leesburg area, although resolution of the mosaics is not sufficient to determine the precise locations of structures within the ESB. High resolution aerial imagery spans 1951 to 2019 and shows the addition or replacement of several structures within various portions of the ESB. Historic aerials and maps of the ESB vicinity are provided in Figures 2.6 and 2.7. Growth of Leesburg's residential neighborhoods, primarily to the northeast and southeast of the downtown area, are also evident in the aerials.

## Contextual Overview

This section provides an outline of the cultural history of Georgia in the general vicinity of the project area in order to highlight research themes in southwest Georgia, specifically the Flint River drainage, and to develop project specific research questions. The most extensive archaeological work in the Flint River drainage was conducted by John Worth (1988), which is referred to throughout this section. In his survey of the Middle Flint River region, Worth (1988) identified 113 new archaeological sites ranging from the Paleoindian period to the Mississippian period.

***Precontact Period.*** The Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000–8000 B.C.) represents the earliest substantial human occupation in the Western Hemisphere. Paleoindian populations are conventionally described as highly adaptive, mobile hunter-gatherers whose ancestors had migrated from Siberia into North America between ca. 10,000 and 8000 B.C. However, sites predating 10,000 B.C. are increasingly being discovered,

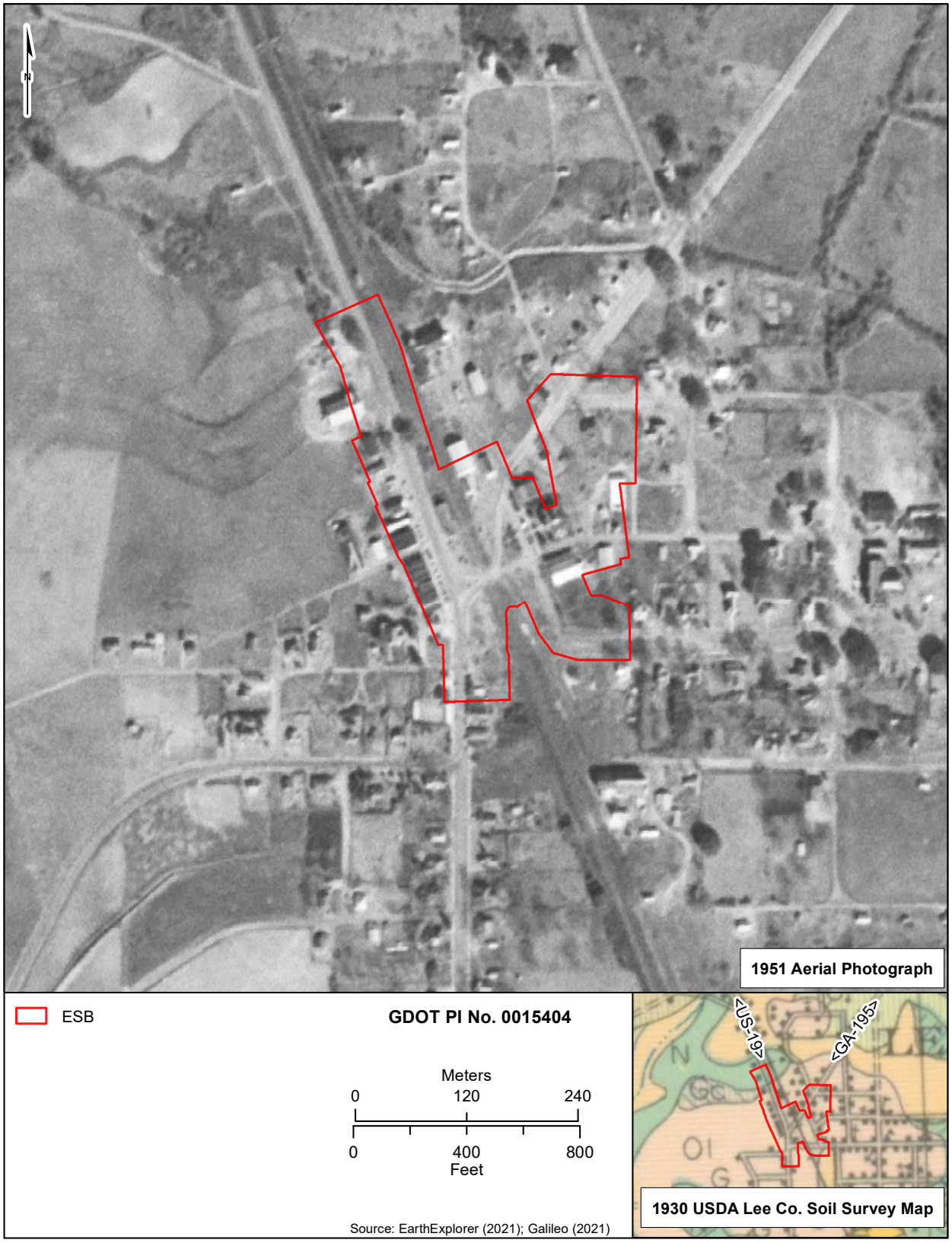


***Figure 2.6.*** *Historic 1951 aerial photograph and 1930 map (bottom right inset) showing the ESB.*


***Figure 2.7.*** *Historic 1972 aerial photograph and 1968 map (bottom right inset) showing the ESB.*

and more recent data from the Southeast suggests that Paleoindian groups incorporated a more diversified diet than previously thought. Such diets included small mammals and plants, suggesting that settlement patterns were likely less mobile than traditionally assumed (Anderson et al. 1990:20). According to Anderson (1996:4), the environmental situation in which North American Paleoindian groups lived was one of transition, with much of the eastern United States experiencing a period of environmental fluctuation as temperatures became warmer in the summer and colder in the winter. North American vegetation reflected these climatic changes as mature mesic oak-hickory forests replaced the Glacial spruce-pine forests that once flourished in the more stable, colder environment. The Coastal Plain of present-day Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, however, supported mature oak-history-southern pine forests much earlier in the period. This environmental situation was considerably more stable than in latitudes above 33° N, where the replacement of the Full Glacial spruce-pine boreal forest by a Post Glacial mesic-oak forest was still an ongoing process.

In Georgia, and the Southeast generally, the Paleoindian period has been provisionally divided into Early (ca. 10,000–9000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 9000–8500 B.C.), and Late (ca. 8500–8000 B.C.) subperiods based on distinctive changes in material culture and are most commonly recognized via projectile point/knife morphology. Specifically, large lanceolates are characteristic of the Early Paleoindian period, which are similar to the classic Southwestern Clovis forms or variants; unfluted lanceloates and Simpson or Suwannee types are characteristic of the Middle Paleoindian period; and Dalton and other related points are characteristic of the Late Paleoindian period in Georgia (Anderson et al. 1990). The Paleoindian subperiods are, very broadly, considered to correlate with the colonization and exploration of the Americas, the development of regional traditions, and a shift to Holocene environmental conditions with a transition to more Archaic period traits (Anderson 1990:165–166).

Throughout Georgia, Paleoindian sites tend to be small, often restricted to isolated finds, and generally scarce (Ledbetter et al. 1996). Elliott (1989) prepared an overview of archaeological research conducted along the Flint River in Georgia which provides useful information on the occurrence of Paleoindian sites and artifacts in this part of the state. Paleoindian sites along the Flint River were identified by the presence of Clovis, Suwannee, Dalton, Hardaway, and Beaver Lake projectile points (Elliott 1989:6). Most projectile points were found as isolated finds or at sites where little information was available. Areas with high-grade chert deposits, such as the area around Albany, Georgia, appear to have been relatively heavily utilized, although there is little evidence of intensive occupation of the Flint River area during the Paleoindian period (see also Elliott et al. 2004; Elliott and Dean 2006). A few Middle and Late Paleoindian sites have been identified in the lower part of the Flint River drainage and were characterized by Suwannee and Tallahassee points (Anderson et al. 1990:23). The middle portion of the drainage has seen far less investigation, although one Clovis and a number of Dalton points were recovered during a survey along the Flint River channel conducted by John Worth (1988). Paleoindian deposits are also sparse along the upper Flint River (Williams et al. 2010). Modeling of site distributions within the Dougherty Plain suggests a generally scattered settlement strategy, perhaps focused on lowland water features of upper tributaries as well as large drainage ways (Elliott et al. 2004:17; Windham et al. 2009:72).

Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., conducted test excavations on a chert quarry site (9LE[SAS]1) in Lee County in 1985, and over 20,000 pieces of chert were recovered from a single 2-x-2 m test unit (Rudolph and Gresham 1985). No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the unit, and the primary tool types recovered were unifacial tools, including scrapers and notched forms that appear to have been created from use rather than intentional retouch, possibly from use in quarrying activities. Although thermoluminescence dating was inconclusive, it has been hypothesized that at least part of this deposit could date to the Paleoindian period, as a large portion of the material came from the lower levels of the unit (Anderson et al. 1990:27).

The Muckafoonee Site (9DU37) in Dougherty County near Albany revealed stratified Archaic and Paleoindian materials during testing by Soil Systems, Inc., in 1982 (Elliott 1982). The site area extended about 1 ha and was located on a terrace of Muckafoonee Creek, just north of the confluence of the creek with the Flint River. Major chert outcrops were located both to the southeast, on the Flint River, as well as immediately to the west of the site along Muckafoonee Creek. Based on the site's location and recovered artifacts, it appears that this site represents a major quarry/workshop area. Probable Paleoindian materials were encountered at depths of 60 to 90 centimeters (cm) below surface (bs). One diagnostic fluted point was recovered from between 70 and 80 cmbs, and three preforms were found along with a number of formal, unifacial scraping and engraving tools. Chert debitage was ubiquitous at the site, and intermediate and late-stage biface manufacture appears to have been occurring at the site. The majority of recovered debitage consisted of interior flakes, suggesting that initial core reduction occurred elsewhere, probably at the outcrops in conjunction with quarrying activity. All of the stone was of local origin and presumably came from the nearby outcrops.

The Archaic period (ca. 8000–1000 B.C.) in southeastern North America represents a lengthy interval of over 7,000 (calibrated) years of pre-Columbian occupation (Sassaman 2010). This period is traditionally described as an era of gradual cultural change between the populations that colonized the continent to those residing in villages with complex sociopolitical organizational forms (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:66). However, ongoing fieldwork has done much to refine the archaeological narrative of the Archaic period, which is now recognized for the general diversity that has been documented across time and space during this period. For example, throughout the Southeast, subregional traditions are evidenced by a range of notched and/or stemmed hafted biface types (Sassaman et al. 1990). Furthermore, several of what were originally considered to have been innovative hallmarks of subsequent periods have been shown to have Archaic period antecedents, such as the invention of pottery, participation in vast exchange networks, and the erection of earthen and shell monuments. During the past two decades, these insights have encouraged a productive reexamination of cultural diversity and organizational complexity present within the Southeast during the Archaic period. Traditionally, the Archaic period is also divided into Early (ca. 8000–6000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 6000–3000 B.C.), and Late (ca. 3000–1000 B.C.) subperiods, which are acknowledged to coincide with broad, post-glacial climatic trends (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:66–71).

The Early Archaic period coincides with an increase in global temperature that marks the beginning of the Holocene geological epoch at around 8000 B.C. During this period, oak-hickory dominated hardwood forests expanded northward from their prior temperate safe haven in the Southeast. Population increases across the region are evidenced by the higher frequencies of Early Archaic sites, which in several areas exhibit general technological continuity with Late Paleoindian assemblages (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:71). Pan-regional diachronic changes in biface morphology exhibit a well-documented sequence that includes the Side-Notched Tradition (8000 to 6500 B.C.), the Corner-Notched Tradition (6500 to 6000 B.C.), and the Bifurcate Tradition (6000 to 5000 B.C.). Changes in point forms from the larger lanceolate varieties of the Late Paleoindian to generally smaller, serrated and notched types of the Early Archaic may signify a general shift from the hunting of the prior mega-fauna to smaller game such as deer. The apparent increase of population during this period is thought to be coupled with decreasing resource ranges for Early Archaic groups. These were likely most commonly organized into mobile bands, though tied to larger connective networks for various social, economic, and reproductive pursuits (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:72). Anderson and Hanson (1988) have proposed that Early Archaic settlement along the Savannah River was characterized by longer-term, repeat use fall and winter base camps occupied by fairly small residential populations. Foraging activities would have been launched from these base camps, resulting in associated special use short-term activity sites. Small residential populations would have required periodic aggregations along the Fall Line for various social transactions. Occupation of the middle and lower Coastal Plain would have taken place during early spring once winter base camps were dissolved to exploit

the available plant resources (Cabak et al. 1996:22). Elliott and Sassaman (1995:138) note that the model developed for the South Atlantic Slope described above may not be applicable to the Gulf-draining portions of the Georgia Coastal Plain. Site distribution modeling by Windham and colleagues (2009:72) suggest little change from the scattered settlement strategy identified for the previous period in the region. Early Archaic sites were commonly encountered during Worth's (1988) survey of the middle Flint River region and included diagnostic Bolen, Palmer, and Kirk projectile points. Coastal plain chert was the dominant raw material used for these Early Archaic points, although quartz and Ridge and Valley chert were also observed in collections (Elliot and Sassaman 1995:112).

The Middle Archaic period runs roughly parallel to the Hypsithermal climatic interval, a period traditionally glossed as an episode of warmer global temperature, though is perhaps more accurately characterized as a period of increased seasonal extremes (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:73). During the Middle Archaic, a vegetative shift occurred in which pine re-expanded across the Coastal Plain at the expense of oak forest. Some researchers have suggested these pine forests would not have been as productive for human usage and therefore largely abandoned. Elliott and Sassaman (1995) have proposed that Middle Archaic groups may have consolidated their mobility ranges, preferring to inhabit the richer environments found within the oak-hickory forests of the Piedmont. Increased usage of Piedmont derived lithic materials, such as quartz, has been commonly cited as evidence of these restricted ranges, along with large numbers of Middle Archaic sites recorded within the Piedmont, relative to their scarcity within the Coastal Plain; however, this regional trend does not appear to be significantly represented by site densities in the Dougherty Plain (Windham et al. 2009:72). Diagnostic Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain points, primarily made from quartz, were encountered during Worth's (1988) survey of the middle Flint River, but Middle Archaic deposits were not commonly met with during the survey. Other Middle Archaic projectile points encountered in the Flint River drainage include Stanly and unspecified corner-notched points recovered during a survey conducted by UGA along the Big Slough drainage in the inter-riverine Miller and Grady counties to the south of the survey area (Fish and Mitchell 1976).

By the beginning of the Late Archaic period, essentially modern climatic conditions were in place. Population growth is suggested by a higher frequency of Late Archaic sites in many areas across the Southeast, and increased cultural diversification is evidenced through greater variation in projectile points characteristic of the Late Archaic, though these exhibit a general tendency toward broad-blade forms with robust stems (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:75). Regional points diagnostic of the Late Archaic include Savannah River, Otarre, and Paris Island, characterized by triangular blades, straight or slightly contracting stems, and straight bases. Late Archaic populations continued to expand and became increasingly sedentary. Changes in subsistence during the Late Archaic are evidenced by grinding implements and polished stone tools common to the subperiod, suggesting increased use of plant resources. Pottery was first invented in the Southeast during the Late Archaic period in the Savannah River region, though it was not widely adopted until the ensuing Woodland period. Sassaman (1993) has suggested that the spread of the new cooking technology may have been impeded by Piedmont groups that resisted the adoption of the ceramic innovations occurring within the Coastal Plain in order to preserve their monopoly on the soapstone trade. With the exception of Thom's Creek sand-tempered wares, the earliest pottery in the Southeast is fiber tempered and is generally considered under the rubric of Stallings Island.

Late Archaic settlement patterns in the Middle Coastal Plain include base camps or villages focused on floodplain locations along major rivers and tributaries. Smaller short-term encampments are typically found atop terraces and in upland settings (Butler et al. 1999:11). Within the Dougherty Plain, site distributions indicate that smaller streams were more heavily utilized during the Late Archaic, with focused occupations in these areas. In the interior lower Coastal Plain, there are two models of Late Archaic land use patterns: the first hypothesizes seasonal rounds that included both coastal and interior Coastal Plain settings; the

second hypothesizes that year-round residents occupied both the coast and the interior, with interior groups maintaining seasonal cycles within river basins (Elliott and Sassaman 1995:144–145). It has also been postulated that populations in the lower Chattahoochee Valley participated in long distance trade of soapstone during the Late Archaic (Kane and Keeton 1998). Late Archaic components were comparatively common in Worth's (1988) survey of the middle Flint River and included diagnostic Savannah River Stemmed points, soapstone bowl fragments, soapstone atlatl weights, and Stallings Plain and Stallings Punctate fiber-tempered pottery. The primary raw material for Late Archaic projectile points was Coastal Plain chert, although other raw materials, including quartz, were observed. Soapstone bowls and fiber-tempered pottery were often found together at sites, and both artifacts were well represented in the area (see also Elliott et al. 2004; Elliott and Dean 2006).

Both the Lee County chert quarry site and the Muckafoonee Site described above have possible Archaic components. While no diagnostic artifacts were found at the chert quarry site in Lee County, Elliott and Sassaman (1995) highlight the likely importance of this site as a long-lived lithic source in the area during the Archaic period. At the Muckafoonee Site, a deeply buried Archaic deposit produced Early, Middle, and Late Archaic lithic artifacts, including one soapstone vessel sherd diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. In Lee County, Middle and/or Late Archaic components have been identified at sites 9LE116, 9LE31, and 9LE52, which have produced diagnostic Morrow Mountain and Stanley projectile points, along with Coastal Plain chert shatter and flakes. Sites 9LE31 and 9LE52 are located on terraces near the Flint River, and Site 9LE116 is situated on a ridge and banks near Kinchafoonee Creek.

Compared to Early and Middle Archaic sites, Late Archaic sites are more common in the Flint River drainage. Several Late Archaic sites were encountered during Howry's (1978) survey along the Flint River in Macon County and included diagnostic Decatur Side-Notched and Late Archaic stemmed projectile points and soapstone fragments. During a survey in Lee, Sumter, and Worth counties conducted by Southeastern Archaeological Services, a soapstone vessel sherd and Archaic stemmed projectile points were recovered (Gresham 1984). This survey crossed the Flint River below Lake Blackshear. A chert quarry site (9DU29) encompassing 4.8 ha was identified in Dougherty County, just south of the project area, where associated Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed projectile points were found (Rudolph and Barber 1979). Clay, Elora, Savannah River Stemmed, Wade, and unspecified contracting stemmed points were recovered during UGA's survey along the Big Slough drainage (Fish and Mitchell 1976).

Southeastern archaeologists generally distinguish the beginning of the Woodland period (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000) by the introduction and regular use of stamped pottery. During the Woodland period, the intensification of horticulture, construction of earthworks, and elaboration of artistic expression and burial ritual are all thought to be related to a reorganization of social structure. The growing reliance on horticulture would have meant that, at least for part of the year, groups would have had to remain sedentary in order to plant, tend, and harvest crops. The Woodland period is also conventionally further divided into Early (ca. 1000–100 B.C.), Middle (ca. 100 B.C.–A.D. 500), and Late (ca. A.D. 500–1000) subperiods, which in many areas broadly coincide with the widespread adoption of pottery; the rise and decline of a vast exchange network; and an interval of political splintering, increasing reliance on agriculture, and population growth (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:1).

The Early Woodland period can generally be described as a period of diminished archaeological visibility, broadly attributed to climatic disruptions and the disintegration of established social networks toward the end of the Late Archaic period (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Sassaman et al. 1990). Windham and colleagues (2009:73) suggest that a marked drop in site frequencies for the Early Woodland period within the Dougherty Plain may reflect nascent phases of social nucleation in the region. Dispersed settlement patterns may have facilitated the widespread adoption of pottery, as ceramics become common items in

archaeological assemblages throughout the region during this time (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:116; Sassaman 1993); however, Windham and colleagues (2009:73) note that within the Dougherty Plain, Early Woodland sites are clearly focused on dry areas on large floodplains. From the Early Woodland period onward, subtle variation in ceramic attributes typically allow for more fine-grained historical sequences, both chronologically and geographically.

Early Woodland habitation sites ranged in size and composition, and variably included features such as well-defined structures, subterranean storage pits, shallow processing basins, earth ovens, occupational middens, and shell middens. Sites of this period are generally suggestive of small communities of no more than 50 to 60 people, although there are exceptions (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:6). Cultivation of squash, gourds, and a number of seed producing plants began during the Archaic period, but were first intensively cultivated during the Early Woodland period (Gremillion 1998, 2002). Evidence for social group interaction at this time resides in the widespread adoption of technologies such as pottery as well as in shared aspects of mortuary ceremonialism and monumentality (Wright and Henry 2013:8–9).

Spreading across much of the South Atlantic Slope in Georgia, Alabama, and northwest Florida, the Early Woodland Deptford tradition (ca. 500 B.C.–A.D. 200) connected communities through shared pottery styles and mortuary practices (Figure 2.8). Deptford pottery was first developed along the Atlantic Coast of Georgia during the Refuge Phase based in the lower Savannah River. Deptford pottery styles are thought to have diffused through a large area of the Deep South in the latter part of the Early Woodland period (Stephenson et al. 2002:325–333). Sand-tempered plain pottery dominates Deptford assemblages and less frequent diagnostic pottery types were stamped with wooden paddles. Diagnostic attributes of Deptford ceramics include simple, check, and linear check-stamped surface treatments; coiling; conoidal jar vessel forms; tetrapodal supports; and straight to slightly flared rims (Sassaman et al. 1990:192; Williams and Thompson 1999). Deptford burial mounds acted as conspicuous territorial markers at which small, dispersed communities convened for mortuary gatherings (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:6; Thompson and Turck 2009:272–273). Deptford populations were originally considered to be primarily coastal oriented with

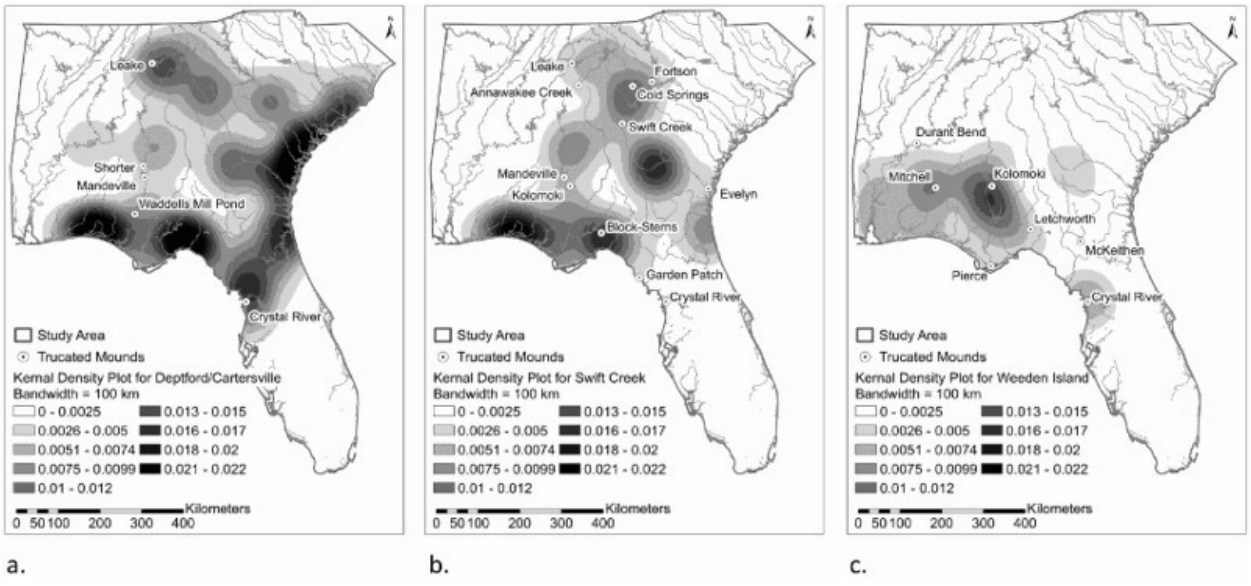


***Figure 2.8.*** *Kernel density plot of distributions of regional ceramic traditions by component during the Woodland period: Deptford/Cartersville (a); Swift Creek (b); Weeden Island (c). Figure from Smith and Stephenson (2017:Figure 3).*

small inland extraction sites along major rivers (Stephenson et al. 2002:327–328). However, investigations over the past two decades have documented the presence of large Deptford villages or base camps within the interior (Stephenson et al. 2002:332). Projectile points typical of this period include Yadkin, Bakers Creek, and Copena (Whatley 2002).

In terms of general settlement patterns and subsistence, more is known about the Middle Woodland period in western Georgia than the preceding periods. Often, Middle Woodland structures were circular to oval, single-post wall houses likely covered with brush or mats. These structures frequently included stone-lined hearths on the interior or exterior, presumably reflecting differential structure usage (Coughlin et al. 2008). Changes in subsistence practices at this time are represented by a decrease in the number of large storage pits and the presumed intensification of horticultural pursuits (Butler et al. 1999). During the latter portion of the Middle Woodland period, complicated stamped ceramics with complex, curvilinear patterns mark the Swift Creek Phase within the Coastal Plain; however, along the Lower Flint River, Swift Creek ceramics are seldom the statistically most important types found in middens (Steinen 1995:11). Site distributions within the Dougherty Plain suggest a continued focus on "dry (excessively drained) bottomland settlement within low-density catchments" (Windham et al. 2009:74).

Swift Creek pottery was widely produced throughout Georgia, eastern Alabama, and northern Florida during the second half of the Middle Woodland period and into the Late Woodland period (ca. cal A.D. 100–850; see Figure 2.8). Through "paddle matches" and sourcing studies of Swift Creek vessels, archaeologists have been able to trace social interactions across hundreds of kilometers (e.g., Wallis 2011). Although communities in Georgia and adjacent states were connected through the production and exchange of Swift Creek pottery, settlements were diverse, and a unified "Swift Creek culture" may not have existed (Anderson 1998:275; Ashely and Wallis 2006:5; Wallis 2011:29).

Elaborate burial ceremonialism and artistic expression thought to be related to the "Hopewellian Interaction Sphere" (Caldwell 1964), which developed throughout the Southeast and Midwest, has been documented at some Swift Creek sites in the region. Materials associated with this interaction sphere include cut mica, worked galena, copper-covered panpipes, copper ear spools, copper beads, Flint Ridge chalcedony blades, and gray-blue flint blades. Platform mounds are notable additions to site arrangements during the Middle Woodland period and several sites in Georgia featuring mound architecture (e.g., Mandeville [9CY1] and Kolomoki [9ER1]) are often interpreted as civic-ceremonial centers serving as aggregation points for surrounding populations. Interactions with the Hopewell culture of the upper Mississippi and Ohio River valleys are evidenced by Hopewellian trade goods, ceramic styles, mortuary practices, and architecture found at sites in the region.

The Late Woodland period is broadly described as a period of reorganization. The disintegration of the Hopewellian trading network, the introduction of the bow and arrow, and growing populations are commonly cited factors contributing to cultural change. This period saw the continued occupation of some Middle Woodland civic-ceremonial centers, the emergence of new centers elsewhere, as well as the abandonment of such centers in favor of more dispersed settlements in some areas (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Within the Dougherty Plain, Late Woodland site distributions exhibit notable increased use of relative upland areas, perhaps reflecting small farmsteads dispersed among upper tributaries (Windham et al. 2009:74). Windham and colleagues (2009:74) suggest that Late Woodland settlement of "fertile pockets" could reflect adaptation to a stressed environmental carrying capacity related to increased populations or other social pressures. During the Late Woodland period, ceramics in the area became increasingly diversified with the introduction of Weeden Island ceramic types, and multiple manufacturing traditions are apparent.

The Weeden Island tradition in Georgia and adjacent states (see Figure 2.8) had antecedents in Deptford and Swift Creek traditions and is known for elaborate pottery forms, notably animal and human effigies, as well as ornate incised, punctated, and painted surface treatments. Archaeological signatures of Weeden Island extend beyond pottery types to include the adoption of strikingly uniform mortuary-related practices, including the caching of large numbers of meticulously crafted ceramic vessels in burial mounds. Sourcing studies of Weeden Island vessels from mortuary contexts has revealed a highly integrated ritual landscape encompassing parts of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, with a primarily north to south direction of vessel transport (Wallis et al. 2016). Similar to Hopewell and Swift Creek, the Weeden Island mortuary and pottery traditions appear to have connected otherwise diverse communities. Large civic-ceremonial centers established during the Middle Woodland period, such as Kolomoki in southwest Georgia and McKeithen (8CO17) in northern Florida, were expanded during the Late Woodland period and likely served as loci of Weeden Island ceremonialism. Initially, the Weeden Island tradition was thought to have lasted from A.D. 200–1000 and was divided between the Early Weeden Island I period (A.D. 200–750) and the Late Weeden Island II period (A.D. 750–1000); however, recent evidence suggests that the tradition began several hundred years later than has been generally accepted, and was relatively short-lived. Lithics diagnostic of the Late Woodland period include Hamilton points and small, triangular hafted bifaces, likely related to bow and arrow technology introduced during this period (Bense 1994).

The Coastal Plain of Georgia was once the focus of some of the most significant archaeological research in the state, however work in the region has diminished leading to very little agreement about the development of sub-divisions, phases, regional development patterns or even ceramic types in the region (Steinen 1995:15). For example, cord-marked pottery presumably dating to the Woodland period is prevalent at many sites along the Flint River, but its exact timing and cultural significance has not been fully defined in the region. Based on a survey of the Middle Flint River conducted by Worth (1988), it appears that Woodland sites tend to occur nearly exclusively on landforms directly adjacent to or in close proximity with floodplain habitats, and rises or hills within the active floodplain display abundant evidence of Woodland occupations. Diagnostic Woodland period artifacts recovered from sites within the Middle Flint River region include Dunlap Fabric Marked, Deptford Check Stamped, and abundant sherds of the Weeden Island complex (Worth 1988:120). Worth (1988:121) notes that Weeden Island sites are extremely common in the area, and include sherds with plain folded rims, and a diversity of incised, punctated, and check- and complicated-stamped types including Swift Creek.

Throughout the Southeast, archaeologists have focused much attention on mounded sites dating to the Woodland period, including six Middle Woodland burial mounds (9DR21; 9DR14; 9DR3/4; 9DR2; 9DR18; and 9DR27) first identified by C.B. Moore (1907) in the lower Flint River basin. Several of these mounds have been submerged following the construction of the Jim Woodruff Dam, and the remainder have been leveled. All six of these mound sites are located in Decatur County, south of the project area. Ceramic types recovered from these sites included Swift Creek Complicated-Stamped, Weeden Island Plain, Weeden Island Incised, Carrabelle Punctated, red-painted, Weeden Island Punctated, cord marked, tetrapodal, and bird head effigy vessels. Other artifacts recovered from the burial mounds include chert debitage, Busycon shells, soapstone vessel fragments, a steatite pipe, a slate gorget, a hematite plummet, and a mortar and mano. Many of these artifacts are nonlocal and would likely not be found in domestic contexts at Woodland period village sites in the area. No Woodland period earthen or rock mounds were encountered by Worth (1988) during his survey of the middle Flint River region.

In southeastern North America, the Mississippian period (ca. A.D. 1000–1540) is broadly characterized by a suite of cultural traits, including social stratification; a reliance on maize agriculture; and larger villages that often include a central plaza, surrounding residential area, and defensive structures. Settlements during

this period were typically positioned to take advantage of the fertile floodplain soils along major rivers and tributaries. Floodplains were likely attractive to Mississippian groups primarily due to the high fertility of the soils comprising them (Ward 1965); however, other researchers have suggested that many elements of the entire floodplain habitat complemented each other to produce an optimum environment for Mississippian populations that blended subsistence needs with defensive advantages (Smith 1978). Village elites were sometimes buried with artifacts exhibiting widespread iconography related to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, which is thought to have linked high-status individuals with the supernatural and served to reinforce and legitimize social inequality (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). During the Mississippian period, shell-tempered pottery, wall trench architecture, and platform mounds become common features of many sites throughout the Southeast, though these traits were by no means universally adopted; in some areas, lifeways more in tune with Late Woodland societies persisted through to the era of contact. As with the preceding periods, the Mississippian era is generally divided into Early (ca. A.D. 1000–1200), Middle (ca. A.D. 1200–1350), and Late (ca. A.D. 1350–1540) subperiods.

There is very little information available related to the Mississippian period in Lee and surrounding counties in the Flint River drainage (Elliott et al. 2004:5; Elliott and Dean 2006:7). Early Mississippian site frequencies within the Dougherty Plain are significantly diminished relative to the preceding period, suggesting decreased populations, perhaps related to social nucleation in other areas (Windham et al. 2009:74). Almost no archaeological attention was given to the Mississippian period in this region until Worth's (1988) survey, a gap that Worth believes is likely due to the region's remoteness from Universities or institutions with major archaeological programs. Due to the lack of other surveys or information available for the Mississippian period in the Flint River region, most information discussed here is derived from Worth's (1988) survey.

Worth surveyed two Mississippian mound centers, Hartley Posey (9TR12) and Neisler (9TR1), north of the project area in Taylor County, as part of his survey of the Middle Flint River in order to refine the temporal framework of ceramics and mound construction activities. Based on excavations at these mounds, Worth recognized a ceramic chronology consisting of three Mississippian phases: the Brunson Phase, Thornton Phase, and Lockett Phase. The Brunson Phase ceramic complex includes Etowah Complicated Stamped, Savanna Complicated Stamped, Etowah Red Filmed, and plain wares which includes sparsely brushed material. Vessel forms consist of flared rim jars, hemispherical bowls, and rarely, water bottles of the Etowah Red Filmed type. All recovered vessels were grit tempered.

In several ways, the Brunson Phase ceramics recovered from the two mound centers resemble Early Mississippian Etowah assemblages of northern Georgia; however, certain motifs are evidently unique to the Middle Flint, combining both early and late diagnostic traits as recognized for North Georgia (Worth 1988:86). Furthermore, there is a marked difference in temper in comparison to the northwest Georgia Etowah ceramics, with no evidence of shell tempering and the inclusion of fine sand and heavy grit in varying proportions (Worth 1988:90). Brunson Phase ceramics are most commonly found in sub-mound contexts, and based on the broader regional survey, Worth (1988) states that there is no direct evidence of mound construction in the region during this phase, although the possibility cannot be ruled out. Sites with Brunson Phase ceramics are evenly spaced in the region and are typically less than 2,000 ft from the Flint River. The Brunson Phase is characterized by Worth (1988:92) as a Middle Flint River manifestation of the Etowah culture of northern Georgia.

The Early Mississippian Etowah culture is named for the mound complex located near Cartersville, Georgia. Ceramics of this tradition appear to have been related to the preceding Woodstock ceramic tradition in the region. Phases of Etowah culture are defined by the presence of particular ceramic design types (Hally and Rudolph 1986; King 1997). Political centers like Etowah included platform mounds which were established

by A.D. 1150, and simple chiefdoms were situated on nearly every large river in Georgia. Villages at this time appear to have maintained mostly year-round occupation and were generally compact, with attending rural farmsteads. Subsistence was centered on maize agriculture, supplemented by hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering.

The Middle Mississippian period in Georgia is typically marked by the Savannah archaeological culture, with pottery types including Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Plain, and Etowah Complicated Stamped wares; however, there is no clear evidence of a classic Savannah Period ceramic complex at either Hartley Posey or Neisler mounds, nor at any of the other Mississippian period sites visited by Worth (1988:92) in the Middle Flint River region. Because of this, Worth (1988:93) hypothesized that the Middle Flint River was abandoned for at least a century between about A.D. 1225 and 1325. Site frequencies within the Dougherty Plain remain low during the Middle Mississippian period, supporting the notion that the area was not intensively settled (Windham et al. 2009:74)

Late Mississippian period pottery types are known under the general category of Lamar and are widely distributed, occurring across Georgia and into neighboring states (Williams and Shapiro 1990). These grit tempered ceramic types include Lamar Plain, Lamar Complicated Stamped, and Lamar Bold Incised. There is a comparatively vast amount of data and descriptions written about the Lamar culture, originally described by Kelly (1938) from work at the Lamar site near Macon, and later by Fairbanks and Jennings (1939). While there was a long period of confusion when the term Lamar was loosely applied to different archaeological cultures over broad geographic areas (Russell 1975), more recent work has better defined the cultural assemblages and broken them down by river basins (Williams and Shapiro ed. 1990).

Lamar ceramics recovered from the Middle Flint River region display many of the same characteristics as Lamar assemblages described for other regions of Georgia, and include Lamar Complicated Stamped and Lamar Plain types (Worth 1988:94). Common Lamar rim modifications include the Lamar folded rim, the addition of lug and loop handles, as well as nodes, which are sometimes modeled into animal or human effigy adornos. A variety of minority Lamar ceramic wares are also present at Hartley Posey and Neisler mounds in the Middle Flint River region, including shell-tempered Dallas Incised, Dallas Filleted, and Dallas Plain wares, as well as scarce amounts of check-stamped, corncob-marked, net-marked, and fine cord-marked ceramics. Lamar Complicated and Check-Stamped and Lamar Plain vessels differ from those of the Brunson Phase by the inclusion of a large amount of course grit temper and comparatively thick walls (Worth 1988:95).

Worth (1988) also identified ceramics related to the Thornton and Lockett Phases at Hartley Posey and Neisler mounds, which are both contemporaneous with the Late Mississippian Lamar period. Worth (1988:99) describes the Thornton Phases as the regional manifestation of the Early Lamar culture on the Middle Flint River, dating from roughly A.D. 1325 to 1450. The primary diagnostic ceramic trait is Lamar folded rims, which are exclusively of the pinched variety. The Thornton Phase is unique in the generally narrow width of the fold, the heavy pinching of the fold, often being modeled into a series of small nodes, and the extremely small distance between the pinching on the rim fold and the lip of the vessel. Thornton Phase sites appear to be evenly spaced in the region, with populations seemingly concentrated in two or three larger sites. The Lockett Phase is identified by Worth (1988:103) as the regional manifestation of the Late Lamar culture on the Middle Flint River, dating between A.D. 1450 and ca. 1550. The Lockett Phase is marked by the appearance of several ceramic features and types that were absent during the earlier Thornton Phase, including the presence of Lamar Incised sherds and shell-tempered Abercrombie Incised sherds and a degree of change in the Lamar folded rims in the manner of pinching and the addition of cane punctuation as a decorative technique. Three major Thornton Phase sites in the Middle Flint River

region appear to have maintained a high level of occupation, with few smaller sites dating to this time in the region. Substantial mound construction occurred at both Neisler and Hartley-Posey mounds during this phase, and the mound centers were likely contemporaneous. Site distributions within the Dougherty Plain suggest that while settlement patterns are diverse, most of the local populations were likely focused along the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, with the inter-riverine area perhaps acting mostly as a buffer zone and/or resource procurement area between the polities along the main rivers (Windham et al. 2009:75).

***Historic Period.*** The Historic Indian period locally dates from ca. A.D. 1540–1825. The first Europeans in the general project vicinity were members of the De Soto expedition. Hernando De Soto had sailed with Francisco Pizarro for Peru and returned to Spain a fabulously rich man. Politically well-connected, he was granted the right to conquer Florida by Charles V of Spain. De Soto landed near Tampa Bay in A.D. 1539 with 1,000 men and spent the next four years wandering the interior of the southeastern United States determined to duplicate his earlier success. This invasion brought great grief to nearly every group that was unfortunate enough to have been encountered by De Soto and his men. In the spring of 1540, De Soto and his army travelled through Grady and Mitchell Counties, crossed the Flint River, and continued up its west side into Dougherty County to the south of the project area (Figure 2.9). In southwestern Dougherty County, De Soto entered the small chiefdom of Capachequi, which was evidently the first Lamar-related culture to be encountered (Hudson et al. 1984). De Soto and his army continued up the west side of the Flint River, moving through the general vicinity of the project area until they encountered a set of villages near the Fall Line in the vicinity of the Oconee River that appeared to be under a tributary relationship with the nearby town of Ocute. Upon leaving these settlements, the expedition entered a long stretch of uninhabited wilderness that then surrounded the Savannah River. This unoccupied "buffer" area resulted from hostile relations with the province of Cofitachequi in South Carolina (Hudson 1997). During the summer of 1540, the expedition again entered Georgia, though this time heading west through the polity of Coosa within the Ridge and Valley geological province. Later, Spanish forces commanded by Tristan de Luna and Juan Pardo also visited the polity of Coosa.

These early Spanish encounters eventually resulted in the end of the Mississippian sociopolitical organizations remaining in Georgia at the time as communities regrouped and reorganized and practices and lifeways shifted attending European encounters. By ca. A.D. 1600, archaeological evidence indicates that most of the large southeastern Mississippian civic-ceremonial centers were either abandoned or had suffered substantial declines in population. The populations of these centers apparently fragmented into smaller social units ranging from aggregated towns to dispersed farmsteads. The scattered tribal units encountered by the earliest explorers probably bore little resemblance to the highly integrated cultural systems of the Mississippian peoples. Based on the dearth of protohistoric artifacts and European trade goods, such as iron, copper, glass, and glass beads, encountered during his survey, Worth (1988:179) hypothesizes that sometime within only a very few years after the De Soto expedition passed through south Georgia, the entire Middle Flint River region was abandoned by Mississippian populations. The region did not witness substantial occupation again until the latter half of the eighteenth century, over two centuries later (see also Windham et al. 2009:75–76). However, sixteenth-century occupation of the extreme lower Flint River region is inferred by the presence of late Fort Walton ceramics on sites that are nearly identical with the ceramic assemblage found at De Soto's winter camp in Tallahassee Florida (Braley 1995:36).

The construction of the Apalachee mission in northwest Florida in 1633 was the catalyst for a dramatic increase of European interaction with Native American groups in western Georgia (Worth 1993:46). Between 1633 and the 1670s, a significant number of the Apalachee Indians in the Tallahassee, Florida, region had been converted to Christianity. Once the mission was established, Spanish missionaries radiated northward into the lower Chattahoochee Valley and beyond. In 1675, a mission was established at the village of Santa Cruz de Sabacola el Menor at the forks of the Flint and the Chattahoochee Rivers.

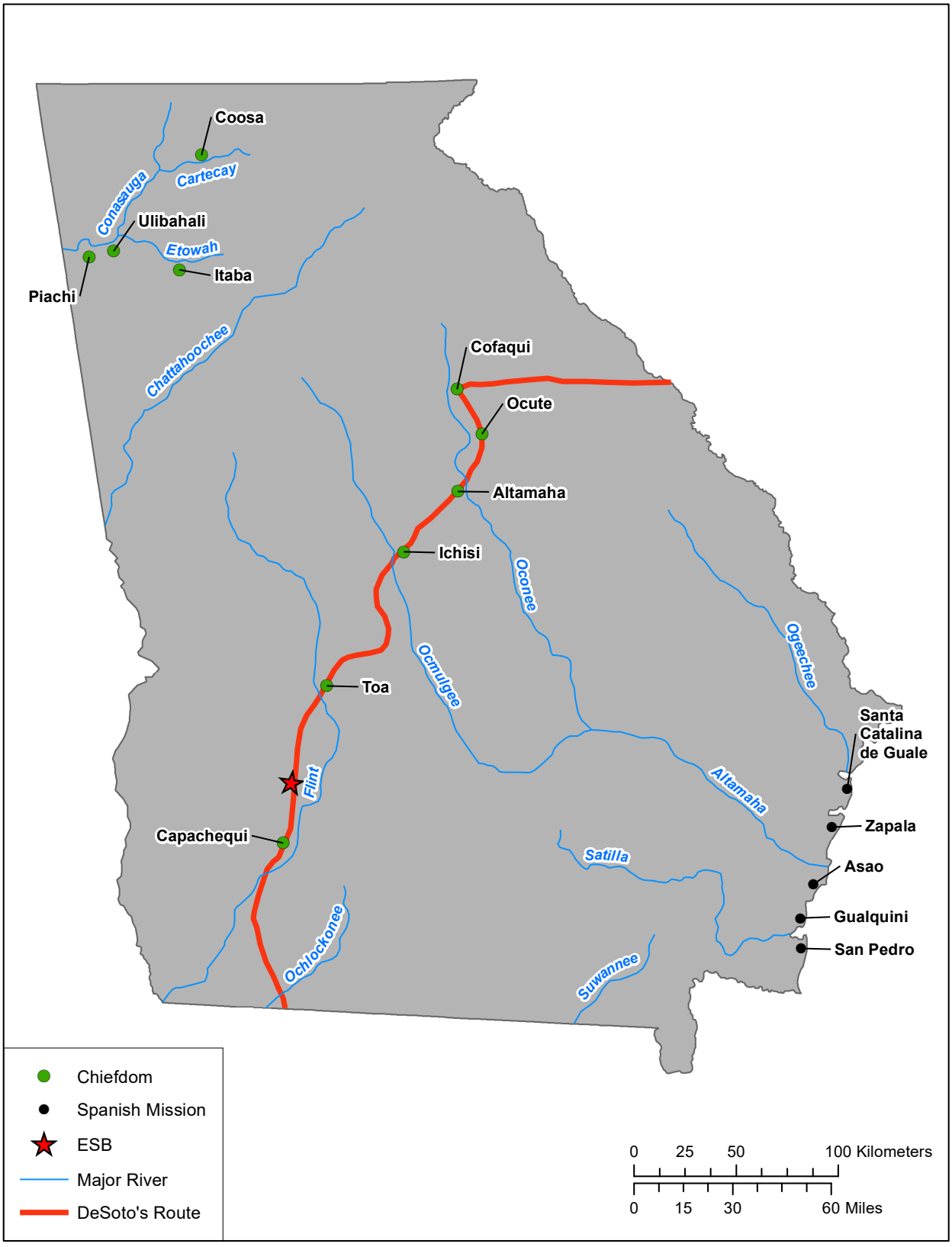


***Figure 2.9.*** *Map showing the approximate De Soto route through Georgia (adapted from Hodler and Schretter 1986:70).*

Beyond the introduction of Christianity and diseases, the Europeans caused political and social unrest that resulted in the physical movement of groups around the Southeast. With the establishment of Charles Town, active trade in firearms began to transform Native American balances of power. Slave and deerskin trading became the primary pursuits for many Native American males. Conflicts and shifting trade alliances resulted in many groups moving around the landscape.

During much of the seventeenth century, several of the towns that would form part of the Muscogee (Creek) Confederacy were located within the Chattahoochee Valley. The Spanish felt threatened by English traders and diplomats in the area, and in 1685, the Spaniards enlisted Apalachee Indians to capture English traders and burn English towns (Braley 1995). After the establishment of a Spanish fort in the area in 1689, many of the towns along the lower Chattahoochee relocated east to the Ocmulgee, primarily above the Fall Line, where they, along with many other groups migrating to the area to take advantage of trade with the Carolina Colony, collectively became known to the British as the "Ochese" or Ochese Creek (Smith 1992:29; Hann 2006).

Persistent abuse by traders, as well as the generally oppressive nature of the established British trade relations, eventually led to the Yamasee War of 1715. The Yamasee War of 1715 began when Yamasee warriors attacked a South Carolina delegation at the town of Pocotaligo, triggering a short but bloody conflict that enveloped much of what is now the southeastern United States. The conflict ultimately resulted in the reformation of several American Indian polities, which included population movements that facilitated the expansion of Euro-American colonization. This included the permanent European settlement of Georgia with the founding of Savannah in 1733 and the establishment of the Georgia Colony in 1788 (Ethridge 2010; Hudson 1976; Swanton 1946). Slavery was originally prohibited in the colony of Georgia, and the original intent was that the colony be settled by yeoman farmers. However, by 1750, the Trustees had approved the request that slaves be introduced (Coleman 1977:37). Rice became the main crop in the Coastal Plain region of Georgia, and the population quickly became comprised primarily of slaves. European settlers established trade networks with local Native American groups as their settlements slowly began encroaching on these territories. Known during this time to the British as the Lower Creeks, many of the groups occupying the Ocmulgee River had relocated to the Chattahoochee River where they remained until forced out of Georgia in the late 1820s (Butler et al. 1999:19–22; Ethridge 2003; Hahn 2004; Pluckhahn 1997:26–27).

During the mid-eighteenth century, a series of Muscogee (Creek) towns were established along the Flint River and nearby trade routes. Among these were Hitchitoochee (little Hitchiti), Chehaw, Hurricane Town, and Oakmulgee. These were located in Lee, Dougherty and Baker/Mitchell Counties (Braley 1995:35). Towns located on tributaries of the Flint River in Lee County included Amucalee and Fowl Town. The site of Fowl Town was abandoned by the early nineteenth century, possibly after the 1814 land cession. In 1818, one of Andrew Jackson's soldiers described the abandoned site of Fowl Town: "On the south side of the creek are the remains of an ancient and very large town, large trees growing on innumerable little mounds disposed with some degree of regularity, on which the houses were probably built" (Young 1935:134). Artifact assemblages related to the reoccupation of the Flint River valley in the latter part of the eighteenth century are identical to the Lawson Field phase of the Upper Coastal Plain.

The Lawson Field Phase (A.D. 1715–1835) represents the terminal occupation of the Chattahoochee Valley by American Indian communities (Braley 1995:34). Despite the diversity of groups occupying the area, the ceramic assemblage at this time was relatively homogenous, with the disappearance of shell tempering and the resurgence of grit tempered plain and Chattahoochee Brushed pottery types. The Kasita site (9CE1), located at Lawson Field, Fort Benning, is the site the Lawson Field Phase is named after. Kasita, along with Coweta, were principal towns of the Lower Creek along the Chattahoochee River, with Kasita hosting

a resident population of 800 to 1,000 (Bonhange-Freud et al. 2004; Carruth 2006:39). Artifacts of both European and Muscogee (Creek) origin have been recovered from Kasita, including sand tempered plain and burnished sherds, Chattahoochee Roughened sherds, Lamar Incised sherds, Kasita Red Filmed sherds, blue and gray Rhenish stoneware, creamware, tin-glazed earthenware, salt-glazed stoneware, kolin pipe fragments, brass objects (including brass crosses), copper and metal objects, knives, axes, hoes, saddles, lead objects, and glass (Bonhange-Freud et al. 2004). In 1813, Fort Mitchell was established across the river from Kasita in an attempt to deter potential hostilities between the Lower Creek Nation and the settlers of the area (Bonhange-Freud et al. 2004). The Cusseta (an alternate spelling of "Kasita") Treaty was signed twenty years later in 1832, which required the removal of all Muscogee (Creek) people from the Southeast as the state no longer viewed them as partners in trade, but rather impediments to expansion.

During this turmoil, land speculators in Georgia saw opportunity to take advantage of the Muscogee (Creek) peoples' misfortune and illegally purchased Muscogee (Creek) lands, while surreptitiously encouraging hostilities between whites and American Indians in an attempt to clear the Southeast completely of Native peoples; this sparked a brief conflict in 1836 which resulted in Muscogee (Creek) peoples being forcibly sent to Indian Territory under the watch of armed soldiers (Saunt 2002). In each instance when land was forcibly ceded by the Muscogee (Creek), the state of Georgia held land lotteries to redistribute it to qualifying citizens, often sight-unseen. American Indians' experience of being removed from their homelands was so arduous that the journey was referred to as the "Trail of Tears." As many as 100,000 American Indians, primarily belonging to the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), and Seminole tribes, were removed from their homelands in the east to locations west of the Mississippi River during the first half of the nineteenth century. Numerous mistreatments of American Indians occurred during this process, including inadequate food, disease, bereavement, and the loss of homes, all of which resulted in population loss (Thornton 1984). By 1838, forced removal of the local American Indian communities had been essentially accomplished.

Lee County was established on June 9, 1825, and was formed from land that was ceded by the Muscogee (Creek) Indians in a treaty signed on February 12, 1825. Lee County was one of the first counties to be established in the southwestern part of the state and was originally included the counties of Quitman, Randolph, Steward, Sumpter, and Webster, as well as parts of Chattahoochee, Clay, Macon, Marion, and Schley. The original county boundaries ran from the Flint River to the Chattahoochee River on the Alabama border (Stanley 2021). Lee County was named after Robert E. Lee's father, "Light-Horse Harry" Lee. The original county seat was Starkville, which was named for General John Stark who was a Revolutionary War hero of the battles of Bunker Hill in Massachusetts and Bennington in Vermont. The completion of the Southwestern Railroad from Americus to Albany in 1857 led to the creation of Smithville in the northern portion of the county and Wooten (later Leesburg) in the central part of the county. The county seat was moved from Starkville to Wooten in 1957, and in 1874, Wooten was renamed Leesburg. As Leesburg continued to grow, the former county seat, Starkville, lost its population and eventually became a ghost town (Stanley 2021). The total county population according to the 1830 census was 1,680.

The earliest settlers of Lee County had few enslaved peoples, as evidenced by their low numbers in the 1830 census. Most of the earliest settlers were small farmers hoping to make their fortunes or laying claim to a small stake of land that would provide them with security for the future. These early settlers came from throughout the Southeast and built hewn-log houses out of the local timber to live in as they tended to their farms and livestock. Lee County has some of the most productive soils in the area and quickly became a major producer of cotton. The cotton industry attracted more affluent settlers who purchased large tracts in the area for development into cotton plantations. By 1840, both the white and slave populations had increased significantly in Lee County.

Three communities within the current boundaries of Lee County are depicted on the 1847 Bonner map: Starkville, located a few miles northwest of Leesburg; Palmyra, on the west bank of Kinchafoonee Creek near the Dougherty County line; and Sumpterville in the northeast part of the county. The 1847 map depicts Bond's Mill on Kinchafoonee Creek north of Palmyra and Butler's Mill on a branch of Muckalee Creek, which likely served the needs of local farmers. The same map situates Cotton Bluff on the Flint River above Albany, which likely served as a downriver shipping point for cotton and other farm products. In Dougherty County, just south of Lee County, Albany became a center of trade for southwest Georgia and was the principal commercial town in the region by 1850. Albany was a central place for selling cotton grown in the region and was connected to Leesburg in 1857 following the completion of the Georgia and Florida Railroad from Americus. The railroad from Americus to Albany was completed just before the Civil War and had a station at Sneed's store near Leesburg.

Between 1850 and 1860, the slave population in Lee County increased over 36%, while the white population declined more than 25% as poorer farmers were pushed west and malaria and other diseases took a toll on the Euro-American population (Walker 1990). As cotton production increased during this time, Lee County's economy remained dependent on agriculture, as well as lumber and turpentine. The few industries that existed in the county were grist- and sawmills, turpentine stills, and cotton gins. A water-powered cotton gin was located on Kinchafoonee Creek at Palmyra in the 1850s (Lee County Historical Society 1983:26).

No fighting took place in Lee County during the Civil War, although Albany played an important role for the Confederacy. A slaughterhouse, mill, and bakery were established in Albany to supply the prisoner-of-war camp at Andersonville in Sumpter County. During the 14-month period that the prisoner-of-war camp operated, an estimated 45,000 Union prisoners of war faced atrocities and a high death rate within its confines. Hospitals were opened in Albany in 1864 during Sherman's Georgia campaigns, and refugees poured into the area from other parts of the state as a result of fighting.

After the Civil War, the residents of Lee County struggled to recover from the loss of capital invested in enslavement, although many of the large plantations remained intact, including the Sanford Gardner/ Thomas Jordan place northwest of Leesburg; the Leonidas Jordan plantations on Fowltown Creek; the J. Thomlinson estate on the Flint River; the E.J. Stocks place south of Graves Springs; and the Lamar Brothers estate south of Leesburg (Lee County Historical Society 1983). Labor systems in the area shifted to tenant farming, where the owner provided a tract of land and some portion of the supplies necessary to produce the crop, and the tenant provided the labor and sometimes one-third or one-half share of the seed or fertilizer. When the crop was harvested, the landowner would pay the tenant a portion of the profit. Abuse of the system by landowners led to tenant farmers being unable to get out of debt, and the percentage of farmers working as tenants increased steadily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Despite problems with the tenant system, it served to keep the cotton monoculture of Georgia alive for another 50 years.

The tenant houses associated with sharecropping dotted the rural landscape of Georgia from roughly the Reconstruction until the start of World War II. These residential constructions housed workers that bartered their labor and harvest for the right to work the land and live on the property. Tenant houses were characteristically spread across the land with some distance separating them, unlike the quarters that housed enslaved workers that were built more closely together. The sharecroppers' lots were usually encircled by a fence, within which was often found a garden. Generally standing on some kind of pier construction, the footprint of the houses varied from 12-x-20 ft to 14-x-30 ft, with the majority estimated to be around 14-x-22 ft (Wall 1981). The posts that raised the house from the ground were made of either wood (sometimes in the shape of a triangle) or bricks, with some of them set into lime mortar. Early tenant houses had a separate kitchen with a clay floor to protect against damage from the open fire hearth that was used for cooking. Once cook stoves became available, some kitchen floors were raised up on blocks and floored and others

were moved to the lean to that was attached to the main body of the house. Other characteristics associated with tenant houses include a well and a clay pit, the latter of which was used to dig clay to make the kitchen floor or to plaster a chimney (Wall 1981).

While these braced-frame constructions were made predominantly of wood, traces of the hardware used in their construction and remnants of common household items from that time may be found in the archaeological record. Artifacts associated with tenant houses may include nails that were used to pin joints and corners or attach shingles, bricks from chimneys or from pillars that were used to raise the house from the ground, cook stoves and their iron bases and bolts, and items related to wells that were associated with the property. While sometimes difficult to date, the types of nails and bricks used, in addition to the possibility of finding a date chiseled into chimney bricks, can assist in identifying a more specific build date or timespan of occupation. The presence or absence of cook stoves and the location of the kitchen may also support in providing some chronological context.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a number of cotton-related industries were established in and around Albany, including the Flint River Cotton Mill, and numerous cotton gins and cottonseed oil mills. Cotton reached its highest price in 1912 and 1913, and then plummeted in 1914 as a result of over production. The arrival of the boll weevil in 1918 further weakened the cotton economy, and in 1919, cotton production in Lee County was dramatically reduced (Southerlin et al. 1996:37). In Lee County, farmers shifted from cotton farming to peanut farming, and residents returned to cattle raising and began to invest heavily in pecan groves. In 1918, the Albany Pecan exchange was organized. Smithville in Lee County was the center for a large fruit growing area, with pears as the principal product. Sweet potatoes, peas, sugar cane, and cereal grains also became important products in Lee County during the early twentieth century (Lee County Historical Society 1983:30).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Leesburg expanded, and two large cotton gins were established there, along with a new school building, a bank, and a drug store. In 1914, the Callaway family constructed a two-story brick office building with storefronts on the first floor across from the depot. In the early twentieth century, technological advances reached Leesburg. The Albany Power and Manufacturing Company provided electricity beginning in 1914 and a modern telephone exchange was installed in 1917. During this time, the Leesburg-to-Smithfield portion of the "Dixie Highway" was graveled, and by 1913, several Leesburg residents owned cars (Lee County Historical Society 1983:37–41). The nationwide agricultural depression of the 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s heavily impacted Lee County's farmers, particularly tenants. Mechanization on the farm exacerbated this situation, as tractors were making tenants obsolete and landowners were consolidating tracts into larger farms. Many Black farmers left the rural areas of Georgia at this time, moving to the cities of the North and South in search of better opportunities.

After World War II, the value of fruits and nuts produced in Lee County continued to rise, although they only accounted for about 1% of the value of all farm products produced in the county. The economy shifted towards livestock production, and over 44% of the value of farm products in Lee County came from livestock in 1959 (USDA 1960). The number of farms in Lee County continues to dwindle, and the main crops are peanuts, corn, soybeans, and pecans. Although most of the county's land area is devoted to farm activities, only a small percentage of its population derives its living from the land. Lee County residents now work in a variety of occupations including sales, clerical work, industrial, and construction. The gradual shift from an agricultural economy to an industrialized and service-oriented one in the second quarter of the twentieth century resulted in stagnation in Leesburg. Exceptions to this stagnation included the construction of a few new subdivisions around the edges of town between 1956 and 1988 and the replacement of old commercial or industrial buildings with new ones in the depot area by 1988. Much of the recent growth of Lee County is attributed to suburban development connected with Albany (Wild et al. 2003:21).

## Research Themes

The following research themes are provided below as examples of what may be considered locally or regionally significant research avenues. The research themes below are not intended to comprise an exhaustive list, but instead represent only a small sample of topics that have been debated or may be of particular interest to archaeologists working in the region.

Because intact Paleoindian sites are rare in Georgia, the general nature of occupations in the area during the time period remain to be determined. Notable debate in Paleoindian research has concerned subsistence regimes, settlement patterns, and chronology, among a wide variety of additional topics. Because so little is known of this time period in the state, virtually any intact Paleoindian period site would likely retain important research potential.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) have proposed a model of Early Archaic settlement for populations occupying the South Atlantic slope. In its most basic form, the model proposes that groups occupied the upper and lower sections of river valleys on a seasonal basis. These movements would be accompanied by population aggregations at the Fall Line. While the model appears to work well within the Savannah River valley, Eliott and Sassaman (1995:138) note that this model may not be applicable to the Gulf-draining portions of the Georgia Coastal Plain. Early Archaic sites in the upper Oconee valley of the Georgia Piedmont suggest mobility was more restricted (O'Steen 1983), implying that settlement patterns may have varied by drainage or other factors. Identifying Early Archaic base camps could provide valuable information on the degree of mobility based on the provenances of raw material at these sites and whether or not unique artifact types and tool forms are restricted to or present across drainages.

Research concerning the Woodland period across Georgia has highlighted the need for the fine-tuning of local ceramic chronologies through the use of absolute dating techniques (Butler et al. 1999; Espenshade 2008; Markin and Knight 2018; Pluckhahn et al. 2018). Within the Georgia coastal plain, this argument is perhaps especially relevant due to the proliferation of ceramic varieties during the Late Woodland period (Steinen 1995:13–14). Identifying Woodland period sites with good preservation potential, contexts suitable for radiometric age determinations, and dense, stratified ceramic assemblages could provide the means for chronological refinement.

Windham and colleagues (2009:74) have noted that Late Woodland period settlement patterns within the Dougherty Plain appear to depart from previous patterns, with more occupations in relatively upland settings, perhaps reflecting small farmsteads dispersed among upper tributaries (Windham et al. 2009:74). They suggest Late Woodland settlement of "fertile pockets" could reflect adaptation to a stressed environmental carrying capacity related to increased populations or other social pressures (Windham et al. 2009:74). As these researchers suggest, identification and research of various site types could provide information regarding the settlement shift and associated utilization of the landscape (Windham et al. 2009:74).

Both the Flint River, and the Dougherty Plain generally, appear to have been sparsely occupied during the Early Mississippian period and may have been virtually abandoned during the Middle Mississippian period (Windham et al. 2009:74; Worth 1988:93). However, Windham and colleagues (2009:75) note that sites removed from the floodplains of the larger rivers have been identified in some areas, and increased archaeological coverage could reveal a currently unrecognized inter-riverine adaptive niche in the region. Identifying intact Early or Middle Mississippian sites could be useful for further elucidating the general nature and intensity of the occupations in the area.

Various researchers have attempted to identify historic Indian towns with known archaeological sites based on information gleaned from historic documents (e.g., Braley 1995; Foster 2007). As several have noted, these towns would likely have consisted of dispersed settlements, and it is possible that isolated households and associated sites may have been located along the general vicinity of the Flint in the area. Identifying the archaeological remains of historic towns and other such sites affords researchers unique opportunities to address a range of social, technological, and economic topics. Historic Muscogee (Creek) towns in the area would presumably be represented by relatively large sites or clusters of sites with fairly dense and diverse assemblages likely containing ceramics similar to Late Lawson Field wares and/or European trade goods.

During the postbellum era, plantation systems were restructured into sharecropping, share renting, and similar systems. Joseph and colleagues (2004:90) suggest that the various labor systems in operation at these sites may be able to be deduced through the number and types of structures present at these sites and through the similarities and differences between artifact assemblages associated with such structures. The identification of tenant sites with fairly intact surface features could potentially indicate sites where such systems could be deduced. Notably, tenant sites with extant architectural features are also generally thought to have a higher potential to retain preserved deposits, as these locations are less likely to be disturbed from repeated plowing (Joseph and Reed 1997).

General archaeological lines of inquiry also often seek to address issues related to chronology, site types, settlement patterns, architectural patterns, subsistence strategies, modes of artifact production, exchange, migration, and similar topics through both diachronic and synchronic frames of reference. Notably, survey level data will often only identify sites with potential to address significant research topics. The nature of the data collected by preliminary (Phase I) investigations is often too coarse to address specific research topics. It is for this reason that site potential, that is, the potential to produce significant data *beyond the current investigation*, is included within assessments.

## Survey Expectations and Research Questions

Based on data retrieved from GNAHRGIS (see Table 2.4), a total of five archaeological sites have previously been recorded within 1 km of the survey area. All five of the previously recorded sites contain precontact components represented by variable density lithic scatters. While none of these contained clear diagnostics, sites 9LE16 and 9LE23 were attributed to the Archaic and Late Archaic periods, respectively. Most of these sites appear to represent small, low-density lithic scatters; however, sites 9LE23 and 9LE47 are described as potential quarry sites with high artifact densities. All of these sites occur on relatively elevated landforms adjacent to streams. Historic components within the ESB appear to be represented primarily by Late-Nineteenth- to Twentieth-Century artifact scatters associated with former historic homes or farmsteads. These are all located with close proximity to the primary roads through the area. Based on information above and the fact that the ESB is situated within the core of the city, one might expect that sites within the survey area would most likely consist of Late-Nineteenth- to Twentieth-Century artifact scatters associated with commercial or residential activities. Some of these sites may also contain low-density, Archaic period lithic scatters, likely representing ephemeral activities associated with resource extraction. Given that Muscogee (Creek) towns were known to have been located in the general project vicinity, the survey may also identify sites associated with these occupations.

Given the expectations above, the following research questions were posed for the project:

1) How well do the results of the survey conform to the expectations outlined for the project APE? If the expectations for the survey area are not met, do the results appear to represent settlement pattern preferences or disturbances and/or erosion to the landforms within the project APE?

2) If Early Archaic period sites are present within the survey area, do these contain any materials derived from outside of the Coastal Plain? What tool forms are present at these sites? What does the collected data suggest about the level of Early Archaic mobility compared to other areas?

3) What is the nature of Middle Archaic occupations in the area? Do these sites appear to represent short-term resource extraction sites or locations or more sustained occupation? How do Lamar sites within the area compare to the contemporaneous phases established for the surrounding areas in terms of artifact assemblages, settlement systems, and subsistence strategies?

4) What is the ratio of soapstone vessel lots to ceramic vessel lots during the Late Archaic period? Are there any Late Archaic sites that have artifact assemblages solely consisting of either soapstone fragments or ceramic fragments? If ceramics are present at Late Archaic sites in the survey area, are they of local provenance, or do they exhibit characteristics suggestive of manufacture from locations outside of the Flint River region?

5) What ceramic types indicative of historic Indian occupations are present in the area? How do the assemblages from these sites conform or contrast with the Late Lawson Field phase associated with historic Muscogee (Creek) occupations on the Lower Chattahoochee? Are there any indications of particular historic Indian towns or groups in the area? What evidence of social, economic, or cultural changes or continuity are present at these sites?

6) How was the project area utilized historically? Do historic-era sites within the survey area appear to be primarily oriented toward agricultural pursuits or are they more broadly residential in character? How do these sites relate to the historic development of the area? How did shifting economies and advances in technologies affect local households of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

# III. METHODS

The primary goal of TerraX's Phase I archaeological survey is to locate all archaeological sites within the survey area and to evaluate their NRHP eligibility via assessments of their significance and integrity. This section details the methods used to locate and evaluate sites discovered during the Phase I survey.

## Field Methods

Phase I archaeological surveys conducted under the authority of GDOT must adhere to procedural standards established by the current ed. of the GDOT Environmental Procedures Manual (EPM) (GDOT-EPM 2012). The EPM survey requirements exceed the minimum standards established by the State of Georgia and also meet federal compliance (see Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists [GCPA] 2019; GASHPO 2004; Federal Register 48[190]:44734–44737).

Field methods employed during the survey included 30-m interval shovel testing coupled with visual inspections. Subsurface testing was performed along transects paralleling the project route, with both shovel tests and transects spaced approximately 30 m apart. Shovel test transects were oriented along the proposed roadway, with additional transects placed along and oriented to sideroad offshoots where present along the project route. In locations where known archaeological sites intersect or are positioned immediately adjacent to (≤30 m) the survey area, shovel test intervals were reduced to 15 m within the previously determined site boundaries, including at least two tests extending beyond the previous site boundaries in all directions within the survey area.

Shovel tests consisted of 30 cm diameter cylindrical holes excavated to a minimum depth of 80 cmbs or until sterile subsoil, water, or an impenetrable stratum was encountered. Soils from each test were screened through 0.64 cm (0.25-inch [in]) hardware cloth for any potential cultural material and subsequently backfilled. Visual inspections for any precontact or historic artifacts or features were also performed along all shovel test transects and at each test location. Areas where tests were not excavated were still subjected to visual inspection. When cultural material was encountered, the material was sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information.

All archaeological deposits identified were further examined to determine their horizontal and vertical limits. Delineation testing was conducted by placing additional shovel tests at 15-m intervals off positive tests or find locations in four directions aligned with the local transect test grid. Delineation testing was performed until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each direction or until delineations extended beyond the project limits. For each site identified, a hand-held Trimble GPS unit was used to record its location and a sketch map was drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale.

## Laboratory Methods and Collection Curation

All cultural materials recovered during the field investigations were delivered to TerraX's laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for processing. Here, materials were sorted by provenience, cleaned, and catalogued. Along with the artifacts, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the University of West Georgia's Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory (Waring Laboratory) in Carrollton, Georgia.

Historic artifacts are typically sorted by TerraX staff primarily on the basis of material, function, method of manufacture, and any maker's/manufacturer's marks, if present. Common reference materials employed for historic artifacts include the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS [2020]),

Gurcke (1987), Kovel and Kovel (1986), Nelson (1968), Noel-Hume (1969), and Schulz et al. (2016). In cases where historic-era artifacts lack any explicit attributes diagnostic of a particular artifact type or time frame, TerraX strives to relate as much information as possible in the artifact's description.

## Evaluation Criteria

According to the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (GCPA 2019), an archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. An archaeological site must be at least 50 years old, and is characterized by any of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

Deposits comprised of no more than two precontact or historic period artifacts within a 30-m radius of one another are deemed isolated finds. Deposits that are determined to be devoid of integrity (i.e., road fill, stream transported, or similar redeposited material) should also be considered isolated finds; however, in cases where isolated finds represent "unique" materials which may be potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion, isolated finds should be recorded as archaeological sites. By definition, isolated finds are ineligible for NRHP listing (GCPA 2019:2).

Once archaeological sites have been identified and characterized, their significance and integrity must be assessed in order to evaluate their NRHP eligibility. Outlined within 36 CFR 60.4 are four criteria by which cultural resources should be evaluated to determine their eligibility for the NRHP. Properties may be eligible for NRHP when the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and/or culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects via at least one of the four criteria listed below:

a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; or

b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c) 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; or

d) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C, are most commonly applied to buildings, structures, districts, or non-archaeological sites. Although cultural resources or properties nominated under these criteria may have archaeological deposits, individual archaeological sites are most frequently evaluated and considered eligible specifically under Criterion D. Importantly, properties eligible under Criterion D only require that they contain the potential to yield important information in history or prehistory. Because theoretical orientations shift, new techniques become available, and new information is discovered over time, there is no objective criteria which defines what may be considered "important information." However, cultural resource management practitioners generally agree that important information should be defined by the site's ability to contribute to local, state (i.e., regional), or national research themes, with local and state research themes being the most common analytical frame of reference (Little et al. 2000).

Additionally, NRHP eligible properties must possess integrity, defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" (NPS 1995). Evaluations of integrity must always be made with respect to the physical features of a property and how they relate to the property's significance (Little et al. 2000:35). Formally outlined, the categories of integrity include:

> Location – The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
>
> Design – The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of property.
>
> Setting – The physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features.
>
> Materials – The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
>
> Workmanship – The physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
>
> Feeling – A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
>
> Association – The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Under Criterion D, it is measured in the strength of association between data and important research questions (NPS 1995; Little et al. 2000:36).

While not all of these qualities are required for eligibility, "to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" listed above (NPS 1995). Little and colleagues (2000:35) note that the importance of the seven aspects of integrity will vary according to the nature of the property and under which Criterion or Criteria the property is being nominated. Under Criterion D, for example, the aspects of location, design, materials, and association are perhaps most relevant (Little et al. 2000:36; NPS 1995). Integrity is frequently used by archaeologists to refer to "the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site or excavated assemblage. A property with good archaeological integrity has archaeological deposits that are relatively intact and complete" (Little et al. 2000:36). Though careful to acknowledge that relevant aspects of integrity are directly related to a site's ability to contribute to particular research themes and will vary accordingly, Little and colleagues (2000:37) provide examples of general qualities of sites that demonstrate integrity, such as surface or subsurface spatial patterning of

artifacts or features and the absence of serious disturbance to the archaeological deposits. These attributes do not constitute a comprehensive representation of integrity but are instead merely referred to here for illustrative purposes. Importantly, site integrity alone does not constitute eligibility status nor can it be used as a screen for significance; assessments of integrity must follow assessments of significance (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1995).

# IV. Archaeological Survey Results and Analysis

## Description of Investigations

The Phase I survey included both visual and subsurface examinations of the survey area via systematic shovel testing (including transect [30-m spacing] and close interval [15-m spacing]) and visual inspections. The shovel test labeling convention employed for this project incorporates the transect and individual test number (both labeled numerically); therefore, a test labeled 3-6 would indicate the sixth test dug along the third transect. When additional delineation shovel tests were placed to bound newly identified loci, these tests incorporate the original positive with an additional alphabetic identifier; therefore, a test labeled 9-3c would indicate the third delineation test excavated to bound positive test 9-3. A total of 122 shovel tests were placed during the investigation. Of the total 122 attempted transect shovel tests, six were positive for artifacts, 53 were negative for artifacts, and 63 were unable to be excavated as they fell atop various obstructions.

Shovel testing along the project route revealed relatively few areas with undisturbed soils. These occurred primarily in the northeast portion of the ESB and along the western margins of the survey area. Most other locations covered by the project ESB appeared to be disturbed or were covered by gravel or an impenetrable fill. Commercial development also significantly contributed to disturbances in the project area, with large portions of the transects falling on paved surfaces such as roadways or parking lots, buildings, and other obstructions. For the purposes of clarity and consistency in shovel test maps, tests considered to be a "no dig" fell into one of seven categories (Table 4.1).

Though shovel test profiles were variable throughout the survey area, typical shovel tests with relatively intact soils consisted of around 25 cm or less of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) or red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay or clay subsoil, generally consistent with the Tifton Series described for Lee County (Pilkinton 1978:30). The water table was encountered at fairly shallow depths (35 cm or less) within tests located in the southeast and western margins of the ESB. Shovel tests within the central portion of the survey area encountered significant

**Table 4.1. No Dig Explanations.**

| Impediment | Map Key | Number of No Digs | Percent of No Digs | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building | b | 19 | 28.6% | Standing structures and assocaited built features. |
| Gravel Patch | g | 10 | 15.9% | Area covered by a large and dense scattering of gravel, mostly associated with parking lots and roads. |
| Impenetrable Fill | f | 4 | 6.2% | Artificial and impenetrable stratum typically conssiting of gravel and densely compacted fill soils. |
| Paved | p | 26 | 42.9% | Asphalt or concrete, such as roads, parking lots, or driveways. |
| Standing Water | w | 1 | 1.6% | Areas containing standing water. |
| Buried Utilities | u | 2 | 3.2% | Locations with marked buried utilities considered likely to be intercepted by a shovel test. |
| Road Disturbance | d | 1 | 1.6% | A single instance of a test falling within a small planter located in an intersection. |


***Figure 4.1.*** *View of pet grave or commemorative headstone between shovel test 13-4 and 13-5, facing east.*

disturbances associated with modern development. A pet grave or commemorative headstone is also located within the central-eastern portion of the project ESB between shovel tests 13-4 and 13-5 (Figure 4.1).

The Phase I survey led to the revisit of one previously recorded site (9LE163) and the identification of two newly recorded sites (9LE168 and 9LE169) within the survey area. Figure 4.2 details the results of the investigation within the ESB, while Figures 4.3–4.8 depict representative shots showing the conditions in the survey area at the time of the field investigations. The following paragraphs describe the efforts to relocate 9LE163 and the newly recorded archaeological sites. New and revisit Georgia Archaeological Site forms for the investigated archaeological sites are provided in Appendix A. Information regarding curation of project artifacts and documents is provided in Appendix B.

## Resource Descriptions

***9LE163 (revisit).*** Previously recorded site 9LE163, a roughly round site measuring approximately 343-x-274 m, represents a multicomponent site located around the east and west sides of GA-195 in the northeastern portion of the project ESB. The site is located between 1st Street East and 3rd Street East. It is bisected diagonally by GA-195 and east-west by 2nd Street East. Site 9LE163 is located on a gently sloping landform with several roads and domestic structures located throughout (Figure 4.9).

The site was originally recorded by GDOT OES in 2016 as a high-density multicomponent artifact scatter (Figure 4.10). Most of the artifacts recovered from the site are historic and reflect structural and domestic items (primarily glass and nails) from a generalized twentieth-century artifact scatter, although two loci at the site also recovered older deposits. Loci [sic] A, located in the northeast portion of the site, contains a precontact component consisting of chert and quartz debitage and a chert core (Williams 2016:7). Loci [sic]

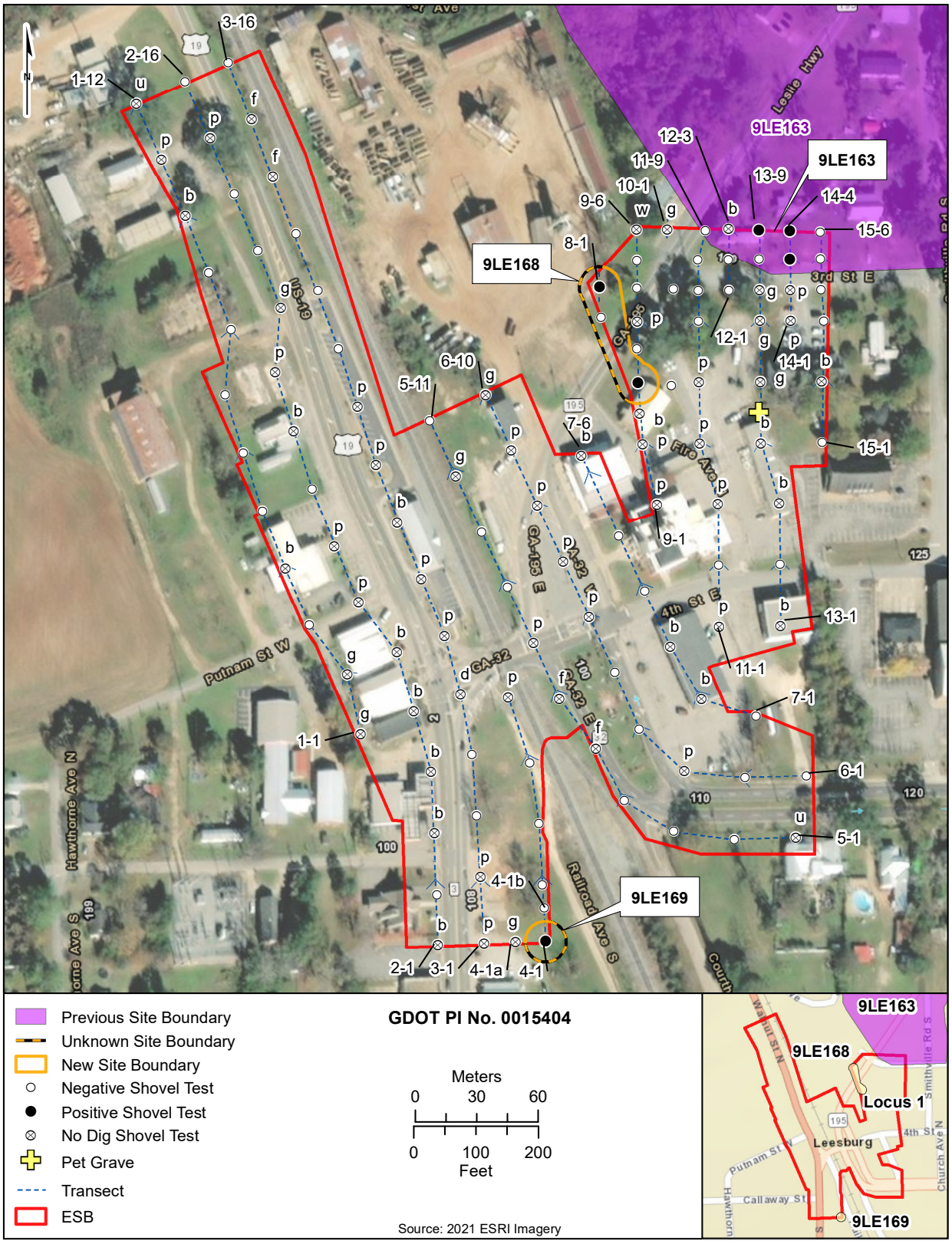


***Figure 4.2.*** *Aerial image showing the results of the Phase I Survey within the ESB.*


***Figure 4.3.*** *ESB conditions from near shovel test 3-1, facing north.*

***Figure 4.4.*** *ESB conditions from near shovel test 2-12, facing south.*

***Figure 4.5.*** *ESB conditions from between shovel tests 5-7 and 5-8, facing north.*

***Figure 4.6.*** *ESB conditions from between shovel tests 5-1 and 6-1, facing west.*

***Figure 4.7.*** *ESB conditions from near shovel test 13-2, facing west.*

***Figure 4.8.*** *ESB conditions from between shovel tests 11-5 and 13-5, facing north.*

B is located within the southwestern portion of the site where early nineteenth-to-twentieth century-materials were recovered that were possibly associated with a former nineteenth century stagecoach stop, among other occupations, were recovered (Williams 2016:17–18). All of the artifacts were reportedly recovered from disturbed subsurface contexts. Modern debris was also located on the surface and in subsurface deposits throughout the site area. While the previously investigated portion of 9LE163 was considered to lack both data potential and integrity, the overall NRHP eligibility was considered unknown as the site was unable to be fully delineated during the previous survey efforts (Williams 2016:22). The portion of the 9LE163 site boundary overlapping the current project ESB was considered an unknown boundary based on the previous investigations (Williams 2016).

During TerraX's survey of the area, pre-plotted close interval (15 m) shovel tests were excavated throughout the previously recorded site boundary within the current ESB, with at least two tests plotted beyond the boundary in all directions to ensure adequate coverage of the area (Figure 4.11). The site was relocated via three positive shovel tests (13-9, 14-3, and 14-4). Full delineation of the previously recorded site to the north and east was not possible due to the constraints of the survey area. During the current investigation, soils in the 9LE163 area generally appeared to be intact. A typical soil profile consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam from 0 to 20 cmbs overlying mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay from 15 to 35 cmbs, all over strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay to a maximum depth of 45 cmbs. Artifacts (n=11) were recovered from depths between 0 and 20 cmbs (Figure 4.12; Table 4.2). Visual inspections did not identify any additional materials in the area. With the exception of the amethyst (manganese) container glass, manufactured during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Schulz et al. 2016), and the modern Mountain Dew bottle cap, the artifacts recovered from 9LE163 generally lack useful diagnostic markers and are broadly indicative of generalized twentieth century discard similar to the previous general assemblage recovered from 9LE163 (Williams 2016). No

***Figure 4.9.*** *View of 9LE163 from positive shovel test 14-3, facing north.*

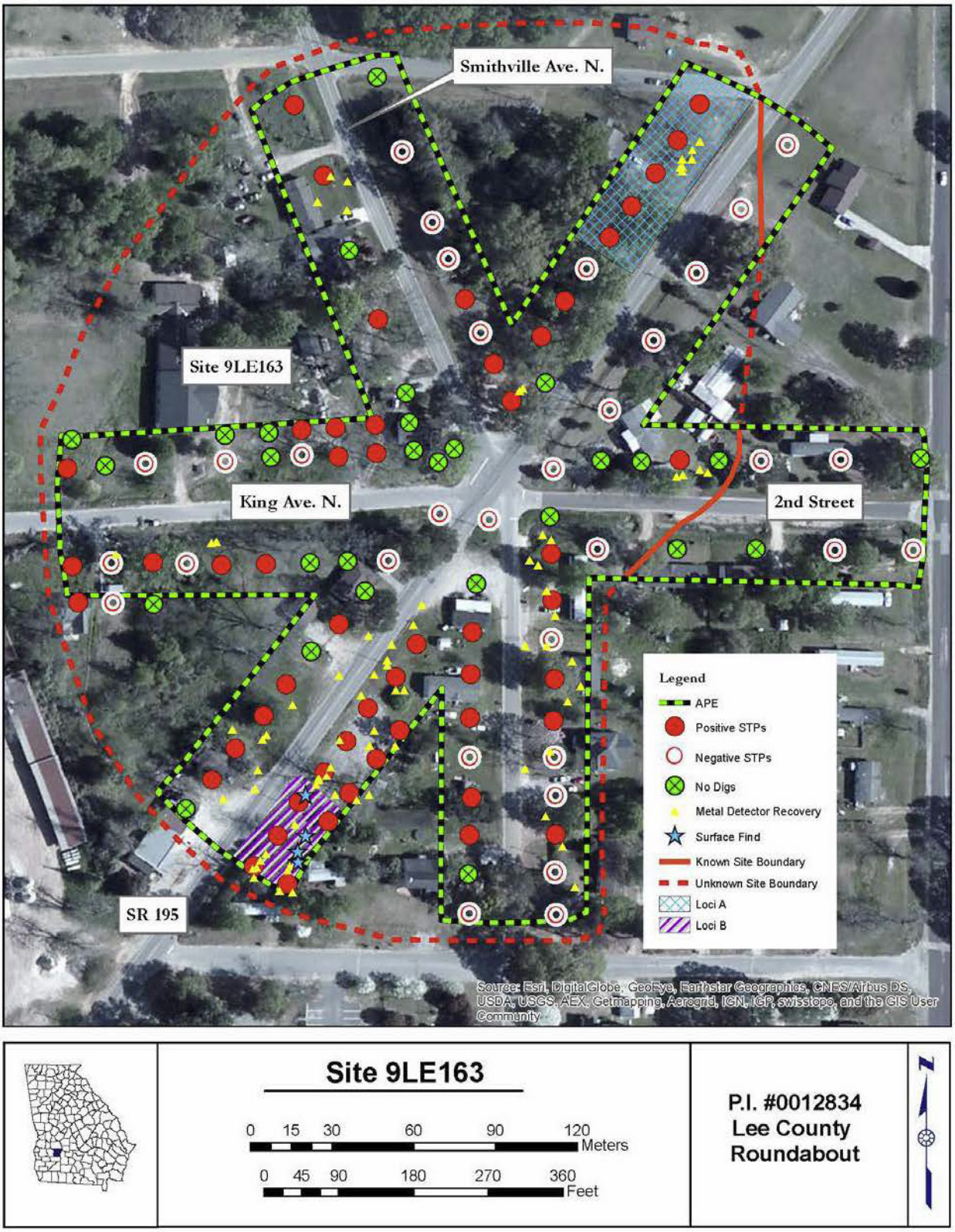


***Figure 4.10.*** *Williams (2016:Figure 2) 9LE163 site detail map.*

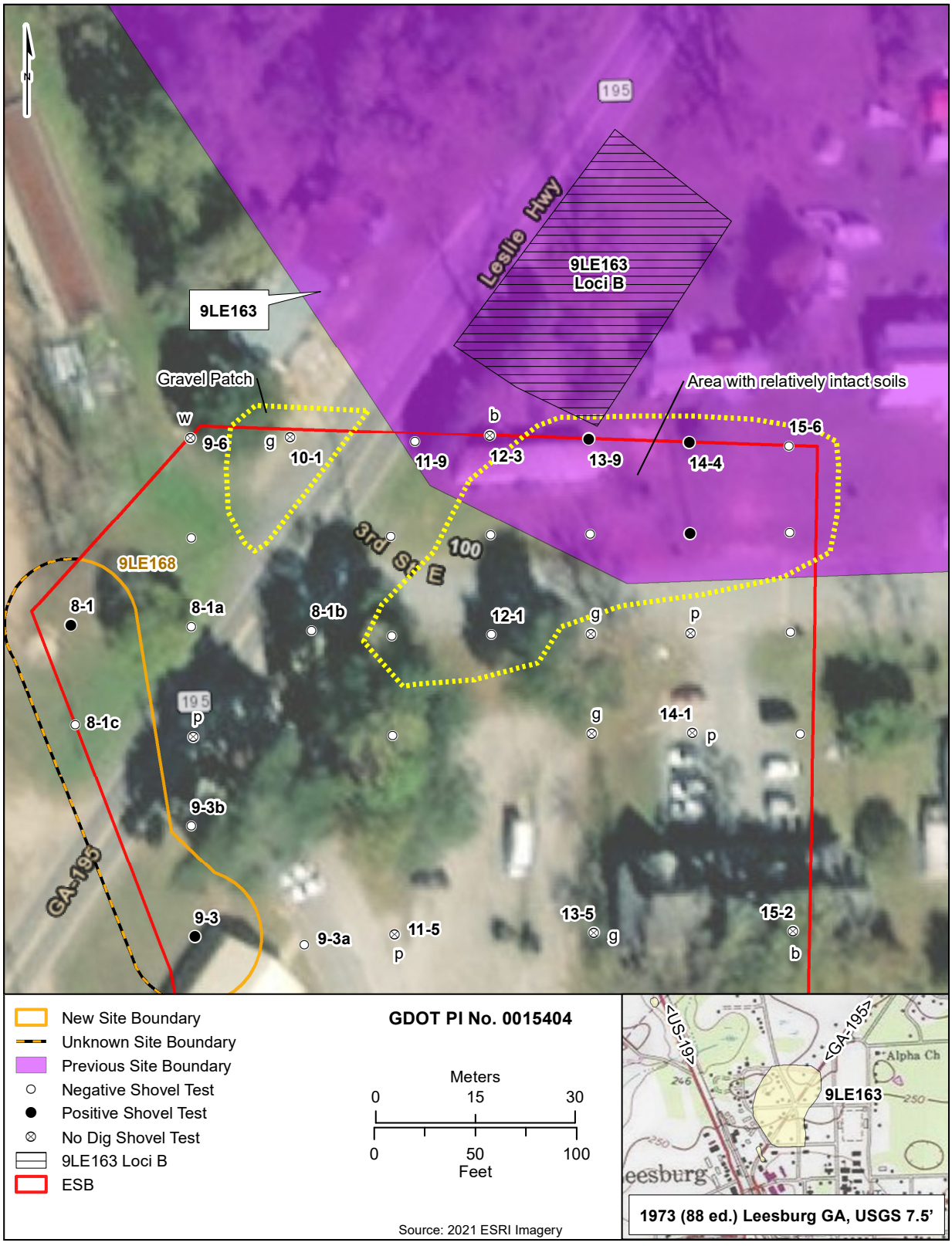


***Figure 4.11.*** *Site detail map of 9LE163 based on the current investigation.*


***Figure 4.12.*** *Artifacts from revisit to 9LE163: solarized amethyst container glass (a); Coca Cola green soda bottle fragment (b); molded and embossed colorless glass (c); light bulb base fragment (e); hexagon head ferrous bolt (f); molded, engraved threaded spark plug (g).*

precontact or diagnostic nineteenth-century cultural material, such as that found at Loci A and B during the previous investigation, was recovered from 9LE163 during the current fieldwork.

The 1930 USDA Lee County soil survey map (Figure 4.13) depicts two primary structures in the area of 9LE163 within the current project ESB along the north side of 3rd Street East. The earliest available historic

**Table 4.2. Site 9LE163 Revisit Artifacts.**

| Test | Stratum | Depth (cmbs) | Artifact | Count | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-9 | I | 0–10 | Coca Cola green bottle, undifferentiated glass body fragment | 1 | 7.8 |
| | | | colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment | 1 | 1.4 |
| | | | colorless, molded and embossed [“L5” “56”], undifferentiated glass, 50-75% complete | 1 | 1.4 |
| | | | ferrous light bulb base fragment | 1 | 0.6 |
| | | | coal fragment | 2 | 4 |
| 14-3 | I | 0–15 | solarized amethyst container glass, unidentifiable body fragment | 1 | 5.5 |
| | | | white, green applied color label plastic bottle soda cap whole | 1 | 2.6 |
| 14-4 | I | 0–20 | hexagon head ferrous bolt round shank threaded whole | 2 | 138.8 |
| | | | molded, engraved ferrous machinery part spark plug threaded whole | 1 | 59.2 |
| | | | large mammal bone, undifferentiated fragment | 1 | 12.9 |
| Total | | | | **12** | **234.2** |

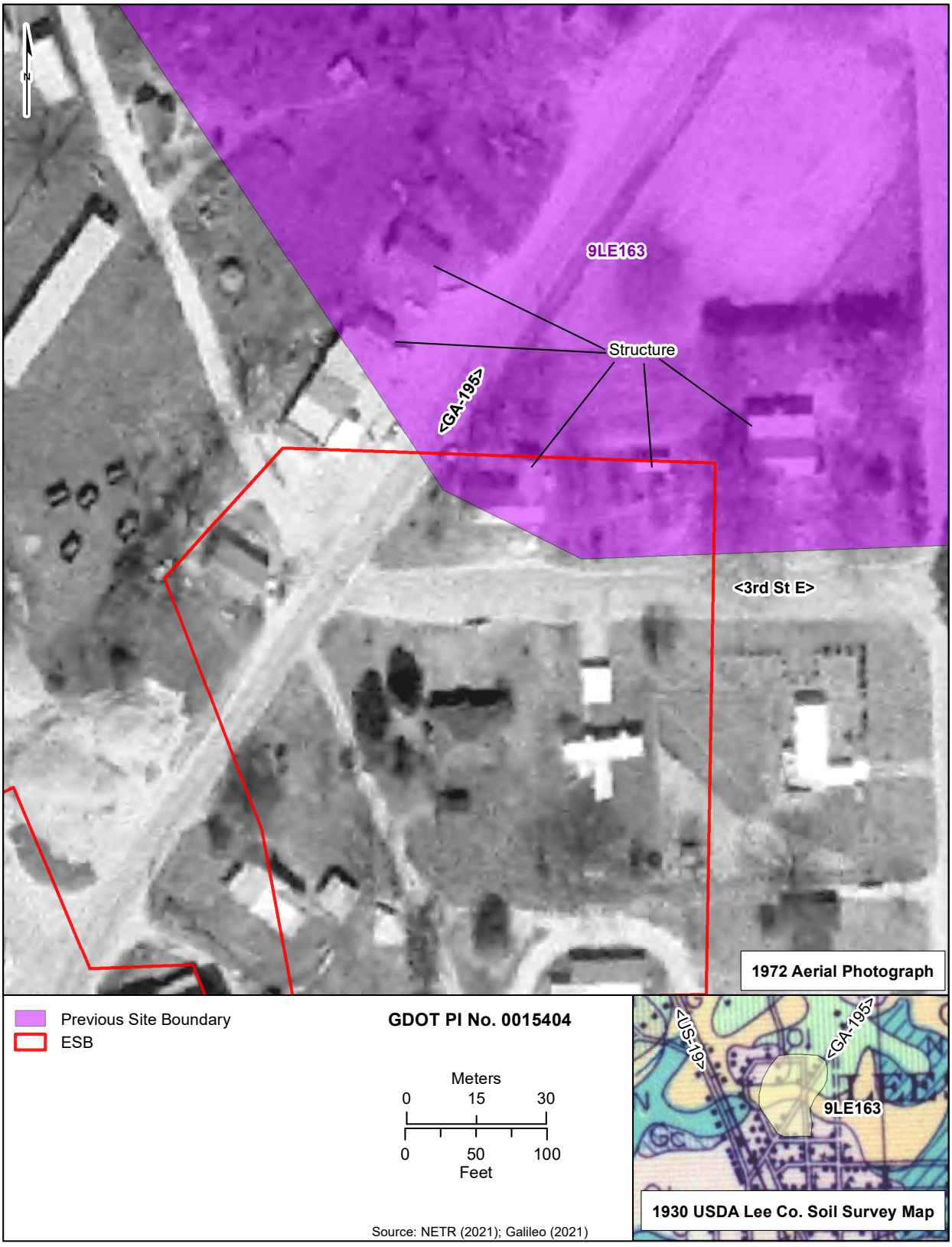


***Figure 4.13.*** *Historic 1972 aerial photograph and 1930 map (bottom right inset) of the 9LE163 area.*

aerial photograph and topographic map for the location date to 1972 and 1958, respectively (NETR 2021; USGS 2021). The same two structures are plotted within the site boundary overlapping the current survey area on the 1958 topographic map. The 1972 aerial image indicates that these structures were residences. Very few changes are apparent within the portion of 9LE163 within the ESB. The two structures depicted in the 1972 aerial and on the earlier maps appear to be still standing at present.

Based on the previous and current data, the portion of 9LE163 located within the current survey area represents a historic artifact scatter likely associated with the occupation of the early- to mid-twentieth-century residences in the area. Aside from determining a firm southwestern boundary edge for 9LE163, TerraX's investigation did not modify the previously established site boundary. The artifacts (n=11) recovered during the current investigation appear to represent domestic and architectural materials reflecting generalized twentieth-century discard and is largely in keeping with the previous generalized twentieth-century artifact assemblage recovered during the original survey of 9LE163 (see Williams 2016). No precontact or diagnostic nineteenth-century cultural material, such as that found at Loci A and B during the previous investigation, was recovered from 9LE163 during the current fieldwork. Due to the constraints of the survey area, the site could not be delineated to the north or east. Given the redundant and relatively recent nature of the recovered materials (only one artifact features diagnostic attributes indicative of historic manufacture), further investigation of the portion of 9LE163 within the ESB is considered unlikely to produce significant information. While the portion of 9LE163 located within the survey area does not appear to retain significant data potential, because the site boundary could not be determined beyond the constraints of the ESB, TerraX concurs with previous assessments of the overall NRHP-eligibility of 9TP894 as unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of site 9LE163 extending outside of the ESB be designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and avoided by any ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction through the placement of orange barrier fencing (OBF).

***9LE168***. Site 9LE168, measuring approximately 70-x-20 m and oriented northwest–southeast, represents a historic artifact scatter located in the eastern portion of the project area. The site is situated just southwest of the intersection of GA-195 and 3rd Street East. Site 9LE168 is positioned on a gently sloping landform within grassy areas adjacent to a large construction yard and the Lee County Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts (Figures 4.14 and 4.15). The general site area appears to have been at least superficially disturbed by activities associated with the construction yard and commercial development.

The site was initially detected in positive transect shovel tests 8-1 and 9-3. A total of six delineation shovel tests (8-1a through 8-1c and 9-3a through 9-3c) and four transect shovel tests (9-2, 9-4, 9-5, and 11-5) bounded the site. Of these, six were negative for artifacts and four were unable to be excavated as they were located on paved surfaces or beneath a structure (Figure 4.16). The site was unable to be fully delineated to the north, south, and west due to the constraints of the survey area. Typical shovel tests in the area consisted of around 10 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand overlying dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) or brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay excavated to a maximum depth of 35 cmbs. Shovel tests east of GA-195 revealed more variable profiles with fill soils likely due to prior construction and demolition activity in the area. Artifacts recovered from the site consist of two whiteware ceramic fragments recovered from within Stratum I of shovel test 8-1 at depths between 0 and 10 cmbs (Figure 4.17), as well as one fragment of window glass and one piece of electrical tape recovered from Strata I and II at depths between 0 and 15 cmbs from positive shovel test 9-3 (Figure 4.18). A probable machine-made brick (not in situ) was also encountered within shovel test 9-3, extending into the north wall of the test; the brick was noted but not collected (Table 4.3). Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts.

***Figure 4.14.*** *View of 9LE168 from positive shovel test 8-1, facing north.*

***Figure 4.15.*** *View of 9LE168 from positive shovel test 9-3, facing north.*

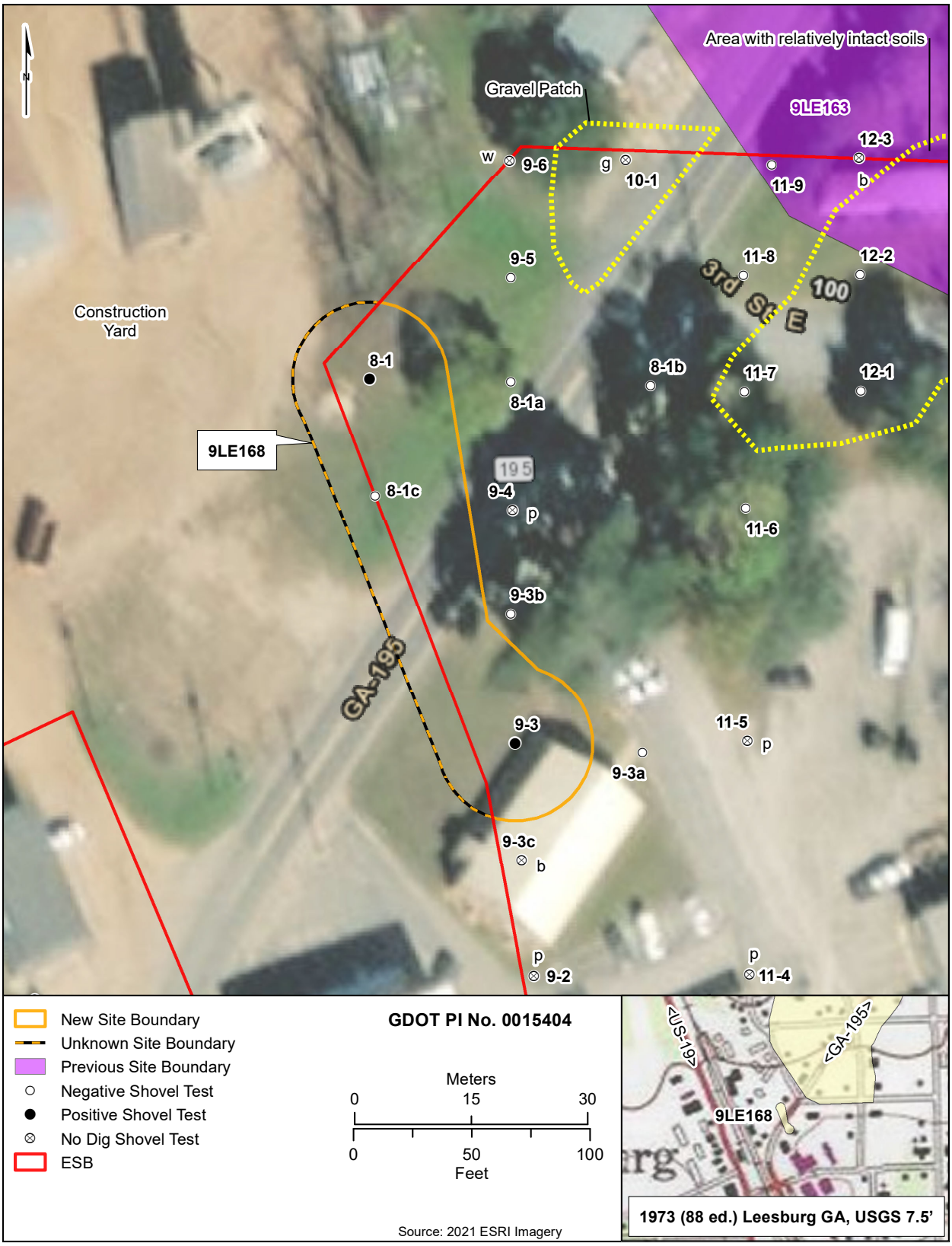


***Figure 4.16.*** *Site detail map of 9LE168.*

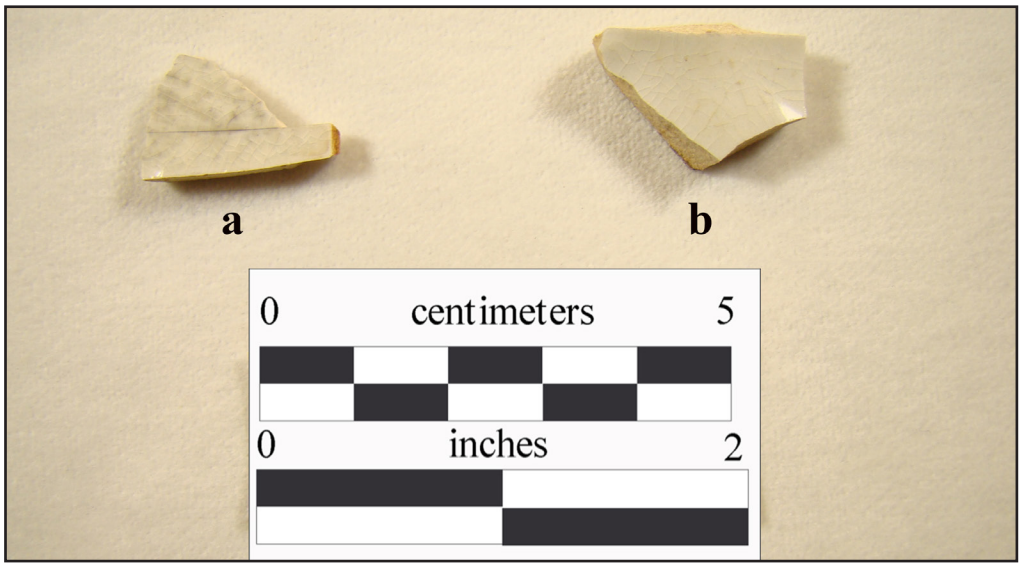


***Figure 4.17.*** *Artifacts from positive shovel test 8-1 at 9LE168: whiteware tableware unidentifiable body fragment (a); whiteware tableware unidentifiable base fragment (b).*

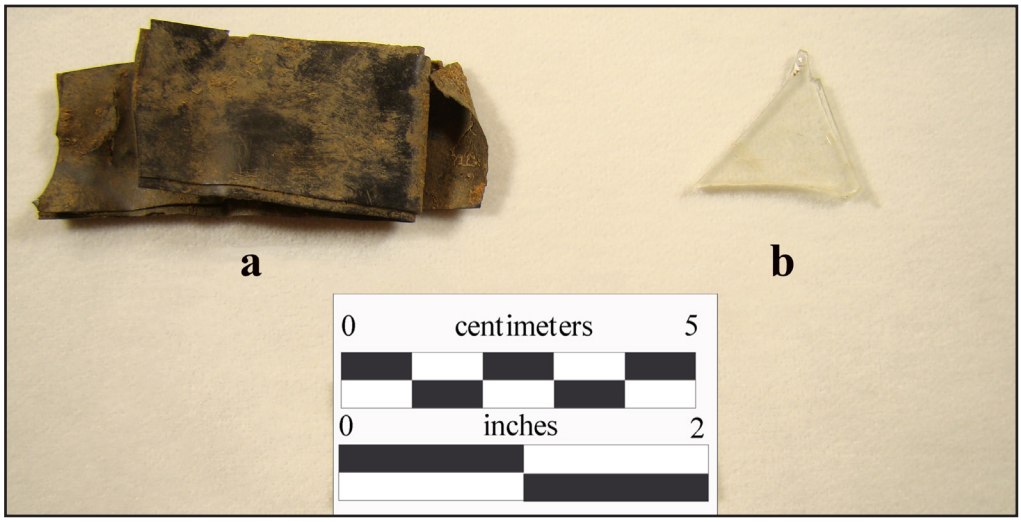


***Figure 4.18.*** *Artifacts positive shovel test 9-3 at 9LE168: black plastic fragment (a); colorless window glass (b).*

**Table 4.3. Site 9LE168 Artifacts.**

| Test | Stratum | Depth (cmbs) | Artifact | Count | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8-1 | I | 0–10 | whiteware tableware unidentifiable body fragment | 1 | 1.4 |
| | | | whiteware tableware unidentifiable base fragment | 1 | 2.8 |
| 9-3 | I | 0–15 | black plastic fragment | 1 | 3.2 |
| | | | colorless windown glass 1.88-2.049 fragment | 1 | 1.2 |
| | II | 15+ | brick (observed, not collected) | 1 | na |
| Total | | | | **5** | **8.6** |


***Figure 4.19.*** *Historic 1972 aerial and 1930 map (bottom right inset) of the 9LE168 area.*

The 1930 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Lee County soil survey map depicts primary structures in the vicinity of the two positive shovel tests along GA-195 (Figure 4.19). The earliest available historic aerial photograph and topographic map for the location date to 1951 and 1958, respectively (NETR 2021; USGS 2021). The 1951 aerial shows small structures plotted in close proximity to the site, although the resolution of the photograph is generally poor. The aerial also shows several industrial and residential structures in the surrounding area. The 1958 ed. of the local USGS topographic map depicts a single large structure in the middle of the industrial yard located to the northwest of the site, although no structures are plotted in close proximity until the 1976 topographic map. An aerial taken in 1972 shows many of the same features present in the 1951 aerial, though with much greater resolution (see Figure 4.19). Subsequent aerial images show that the structures closest to the site were removed sometime between 1993 and 2007.

Based on the results of this investigation, 9LE168 is a diffuse and sparse historic artifact scatter presumably associated with the former historic occupation in the area. The artifacts from the site (n=5), representing architectural and domestic material, were recovered from within the shallow plow zone at depths between 0 and 15 cmbs. The materials recovered from the site generally represent a broad period of manufacture (primarily ca. early twentieth century to the present, although whiteware was manufactured between 1820 to present [Marciniszyn 2017]), which limits the extent to which they are useful in inferring information significant to early to mid-twentieth century domestic practices. Based on the aerial and map review coupled with the analysis of the artifact assemblage, 9LE168 is likely associated with general early- to mid-twentieth-century occupation of the area. Given that at least part of the historic occupation at 9LE168 presumably dates to the early to mid-twentieth-century, archival research and interviews with the nearby residences and businesses would likely produce more significant information than the identified deposits. The low density and poor integrity of the deposits at 9LE168, coupled with the relatively recent date of occupation, suggest the site's data potential has been exhausted during the Phase I survey and that further investigation of the portion of 9LE168 within the survey area would be unlikely to produce significant information. While the investigated portion of 9LE168 is considered to lack significant data potential, because the site boundary could not be conclusively established to the north, south, and west beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of the site extending outside of the ESB be designated an ESA and avoided by any ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction through the placement of OBF.

***9LE169.*** Site 9LE169, measuring 20 m in diameter, represents a historic artifact scatter and is located in the southern portion of the project area. The site is situated approximately 67 m southeast of the intersection of Walnut Avenue South and Callaway Street West. Site 9LE169 is positioned on a gently sloping landform within a grassy yard adjacent to the 10 Ring Sports and Pawn Shop (Figure 4.20). The general site area appears to have been disturbed by previous construction and demolition activities in the area. Much of the field north of 9LE169 exhibited dense scattered asphalt and gravel.

Site 9LE169 was detected in positive transect shovel test 4-1. A total of two delineation shovel tests (4-1a and 4-1b) and two transect shovel tests (3-1 and 4-2) delineated the site. Of these, two were negative for artifacts, and two were unable to be excavated as they were located on paved surfaces (Figure 4.21). The site was unable to be fully delineated to the south and east due to the constraints of the survey area. Positive shovel test 4-1 revealed a disturbed profile consisting of 5 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam overlying mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), brown (10YR 4/3), and red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy loam and clay with gravel inclusions to a depth of 20 cmbs. Another mottled layer containing brown (10YR 4/3), very dark brown (10YR 2/2), and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam and clay was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs. This stratum was underlain by a fourth layer representing a 5 cm lens of red (2.5YR 4/6) clay. A final layer of gray (10YR5/1) hydric silt was encountered between 45 and 55 cmbs, at which point the test was halted due to infilling with water. While most tests in the site area encountered impenetrable fill

***Figure 4.20.*** *View of 9LE169 from positive shovel test 4-1, facing north.*

at around 15 cmbs, positive shovel test 4-1 was positioned in a slightly lower area on the landform, which had presumably not been impacted by the previous demolition and construction activities in the area and likely accounts for the discrepancy between shovel test 4-1 and the surrounding tests. Artifacts (n=21) were recovered from Strata I–III at depths between 0 and 40 cmbs (Table 4.4) (Figure 4.22). Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts.

The 1930 USDA Lee County soil survey map depicts a primary structure just southwest of 9LE169 along US-19 in the location of the current pawn shop. The earliest available historic aerial photograph and topographic map for the location date to 1972 and 1958, respectively. The 1958 ed. of the local USGS topographic map also depicts a structure in the location of the pawn shop. The 1972 aerial shows a structure in the same location as the pawn shop (Figure 4.23). This structure appears to have the same dimensions and orientation as the structure currently on the property. The aerial also shows several structures and outbuildings in the areas north and south of 9LE169. Subsequent aerial images show that the probable pawn shop structure adjacent to 9LE169 remained essentially unchanged between 1972 and the present day, although many of the surrounding buildings were demolished and replaced by other structures until the demolition of most of the features in the area occurred in 2018. Conversations with a pawn shop patron indicated that at one point, the general area was previously used as an automobile mechanic's lot.

Based on the results of this investigation, 9LE169 is an artifact scatter presumably associated with the previous occupations in the area. The recovered artifacts (n=24), representing domestic and structural material, were recovered from within a significantly disturbed context between 0 and 40 cmbs. The artifacts generally represent a broad period of manufacture (ca. early-twentieth century to present). Based on the aerial image and topographic map review coupled with the analysis of the artifact assemblage, it appears that the assemblage from 9LE169 is associated with the generalized twentieth-century occupation in the


***Figure 4.21.*** *Site detail map of 9LE169.*

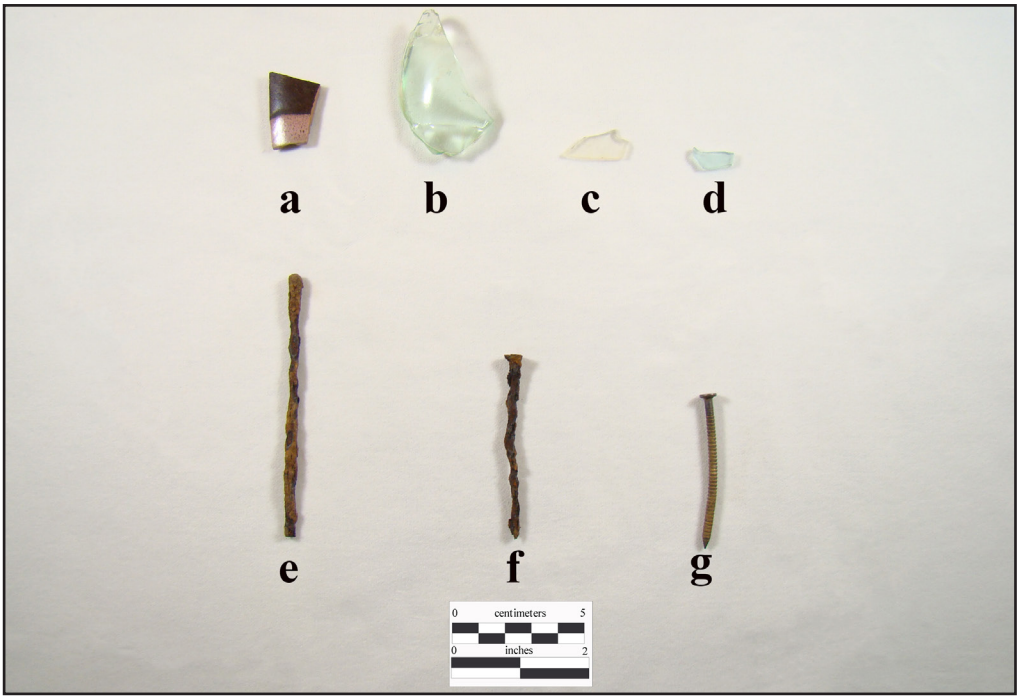


***Figure 4.22.*** *Example of artifacts from 9LE169: brown and pink glazed earthenware container rim fragment (a); Coca Cola green soda bottle body fragment (b); colorless window glass fragment (c); aqua window glass fragment (d); wire nail fragment (e); whole cut nail (f); whole wire nail (g).*

**Table 4.4. Site 9LE169 Artifacts.**

| Test | Stratum | Depth (cmbs) | Artifact | Count | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-1 | I–III | 0–40 | colorless container glass body fragment | 3 | 5.5 |
| | | | Coca Cola green applied color label, molded bottle glass soda body fragment | 1 | 19.5 |
| | | | colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment | 1 | 1.1 |
| | | | colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment with patina | 1 | 1.3 |
| | | | aqua window glass 2.85-3.049 mm fragment | 1 | 0.7 |
| | | | brown and pink glazed earthenware container rim fragment | 1 | 5.4 |
| | | | ferrous wire nail fragment | 1 | 10.4 |
| | | | ferrous cut nail whole | 1 | 6.4 |
| | | | ferrous cut nail fragment | 1 | 1.9 |
| | | | aluminum wire nail threaded whole | 1 | 4.9 |
| | | | coal fragment | 3 | 3.9 |
| | | | colorless plastic fragment | 1 | 0.5 |
| | | | white plastic fragment | 3 | 1.5 |
| | | | black rubber undifferentiated fragment | 4 | 1.1 |
| | | | molded ferrous bottle, undifferentiated, with unidentifiable cap fragment | 1 | 2.3 |
| Total | | | | **24** | **66.4** |


***Figure 4.23.*** *Historic 1972 aerial and 1930 map (bottom right inset of the 9LE169 area).*

area. Like 9LE168, archival research and interviews with the nearby residences and businesses would likely produce more significant information than the identified deposits for this site. Due to the poor integrity and mixed nature of the artifacts, further investigation of 9LE169 within the survey area is considered unlikely to produce significant information. While the investigated portion of 9LE169 is considered to lack significant data potential, because the site boundary could not be conclusively established to the south and east beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of 9LE169 extending outside of the ESB be designated as an ESA and avoided by any ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction through the placement of OBF.

## Research Questions Revisited

Though the data recovered through this survey is very limited, it can provide insight into aspects of some of the questions posed in the Research Design section of this report. The following paragraphs address the research questions (italicized) with the results of the Phase I investigation.

*How well do the results of the survey conform to the expectations outlined for the project APE? If the expectations for the survey area are not met, do the results appear to represent settlement pattern preferences or disturbances and/or erosion to the landforms within the project APE?* The results of the survey were generally consistent with the outlined expectations. Although no lithic scatters were identified during the investigation, much of the ESB appears to have been disturbed from prior and ongoing development in the area and it seems likely that smaller sites could have been impacted by these activities.

*If Early Archaic period sites are present within the survey area, do these contain any materials derived from outside of the Coastal Plain? What tool forms are present at these sites? What does the collected data suggest about the level of Early Archaic mobility compared to other areas?* No Early Archaic sites were identified during this investigation.

*What is the nature of Middle Archaic occupations in the area? Do these sites appear to represent short term resource extraction sites or locations or more sustained occupation? How do Lamar sites within the area compare to the contemporaneous phases established for the surrounding areas in terms of artifact assemblages, settlement systems, and subsistence strategies?* No Middle Archaic sites were identified during this investigation.

*What is the ratio of soapstone vessel lots to ceramic vessel lots during the Late Archaic period? Are there any Late Archaic sites that have artifact assemblages solely consisting of either soapstone fragments or ceramic fragments? If ceramics are present at Late Archaic sites in the survey area, are they of local provenance, or do they exhibit characteristics suggestive of manufacture from locations outside of the Flint River region?* No Late Archaic sites were identified during this investigation.

*What ceramic types indicative of historic American Indian occupations are present in the area? How do the assemblages from these sites conform or contrast to the Late Lawson Field phase associated with historic Muscogee (Creek) occupations on the Lower Chattahoochee? Are there any indications of particular historic Indian towns or groups in the area? What evidence of social, economic, or cultural changes or continuity are present at these sites?* No historic American Indian sites were identified during this investigation.

*How was the project area utilized historically? Do historic-era sites within the survey area appear to be primarily oriented toward commercial pursuits or are they more broadly residential in character? How*

*do these sites relate to the historic development of the area? How did shifting economies and advances in technologies affect local households of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?* The survey area encompasses the core of modern downtown Leesburg, containing government buildings, commercial businesses, and the modern CSX railroad, originally the Central of Georgia Railway associated with the city's founding. The general location retains much of its historic character with various buildings constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century remaining prominent features in the area. The archaeological sites identified during this survey represent primarily domestic and architectural items likely associated with former and, in some cases, ongoing occupation in the area. Unfortunately, the limited data collected during the survey generally preclude detailed inferences regarding the historic use of the project area.

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# V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with Southeastern Engineering, Inc., performed the Phase I archaeological survey for the Downtown Leesburg TAP project in Lee County, Georgia, in compliance with federal and state regulations. Fieldwork for this project was performed between February 17 and 24, 2021, by Shaun E. West, Principal Investigator. The Phase I survey led to the the revisit of one previously recorded site (9LE163) and the identification of two newly recorded sites (9LE168 and 9LE169) within the survey area. The archaeological resources and their associated NRHP and management recommendations for the project are summarized in the following paragraphs and in Table 5.1.

Previously recorded archaeological site 9LE163, a roughly round site measuring approximately 343-x-274 m, represents a multicomponent site located around the east and west sides of GA-195 in the northeastern portion of the project ESB. The site was detected in the current survey via two positive shovel tests. Artifacts (n=11) were recovered from the shallow plow zone layer and represent architectural and general historic (ca. early and mid-twentieth century) and modern (post-1972) domestic discard. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts. Map and aerial research indicate previous structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. Although precontact and nineteenth-century components have previously been identified at 9LE163, no diagnostic cultural material indicative of these periods were recovered from 9LE163 during the current fieldwork. Due to the redundant and relatively recent nature of the recovered materials, further investigation of the portion of 9LE163 within the ESB is considered unlikely to produce significant information. While the portion of 9LE163 located within the survey area does not appear to retain significant data potential, because the site boundary could not be determined beyond the constraints of the ESB, TerraX concurs with previous assessments of the overall NRHP-eligibility of 9LE163 as unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of site 9LE163 outside of the current project's ESB be designated as an ESA and protected by OBF.

Archaeological site 9LE168, measuring 70-x-20 m and oriented northwest–southeast, represents a historic artifact scatter located in the eastern portion of the project area. The artifact assemblage includes two fragments of whiteware, one fragment of window glass, a machine-made brick (observed, not collected), and one piece of electrical tape found within the shallow plow zone within two positive shovel tests. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts. Map and aerial research indicate previous structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. The low density and poor integrity of the deposits, coupled with the relatively recent date of occupation, suggest the site's data potential has been exhausted during the Phase I survey. Because the site boundary could not be conclusively established beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of 9LE168 be designated as an ESA and protected by OBF.

Archaeological site 9LE169, measuring 20 m in diameter, represents a historic artifact scatter and is located in the southern portion of the project area. The artifacts (n=24) consist of architectural and general domestic items. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts. Map and aerial research indicate

**Table 5.1. Resource Characterizations and NRHP and Management Recommendations.**

| Site | Investigated Portion Retains Significant Data Potential? | NRHP Recommendation | Management Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9LE163 (revisit) | No | Unknown | ESA outside of ESB |
| 9LE168 | No | Unknown | ESA outside of ESB |
| 9LE169 | No | Unknown | ESA outside of ESB |

previous structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. Due to the poor integrity and mixed nature of the artifacts, further investigation of 9LE169 within the survey area is considered unlikely to produce significant information. Because the site boundary could not be established beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D. TerraX recommends that any unknown portion of 9LE169 be designated as an ESA and protected by OBF.

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# APPENDIX A:
# GEORGIA STATE SITE FORMS

Revised 2020

# GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## Official Site Number: 9LE163 Revisit

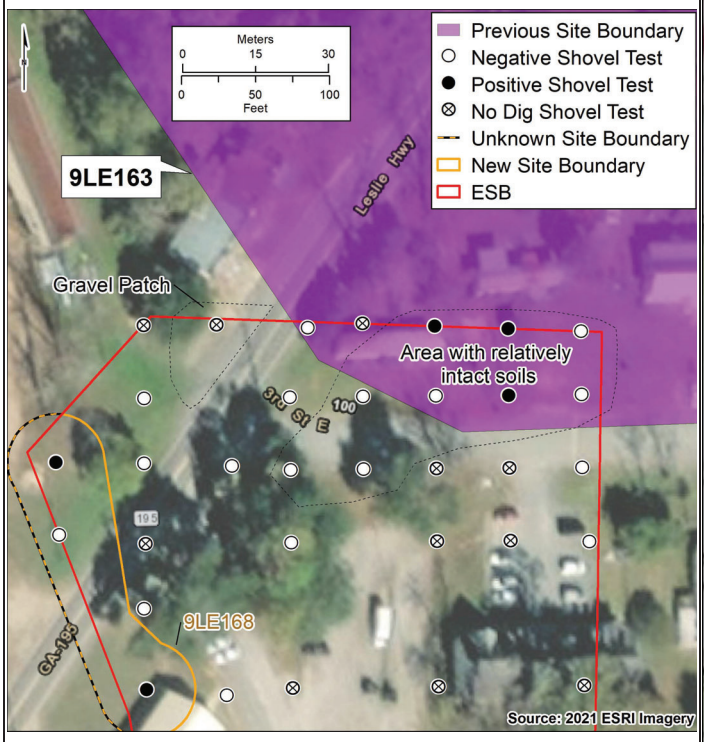
**Institutional/Field Number:** 9LE163 **Site Name:** 9LE163
**County:** Lee **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Leesburg (USGS)
**UTM Zone:** 16N **UTM Easting:** 768092 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3514233 (NAD27)

**Owner Name:** **Address:** **Ownership:** Unknown
**Site Length:** 343 (meters) **Width:** 274 (meters) **Elevation:** 77 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
**Basis for Site Dimensions:** GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** Round **Investigation Status:** Professional
**Investigation Type** (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
**Surface Collection Strategy** (select as many as appropriate):
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
**Standing Architecture:** Present **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
**Percent Disturbance:** Less than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 0
**Type of Site** (select up to 3): 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

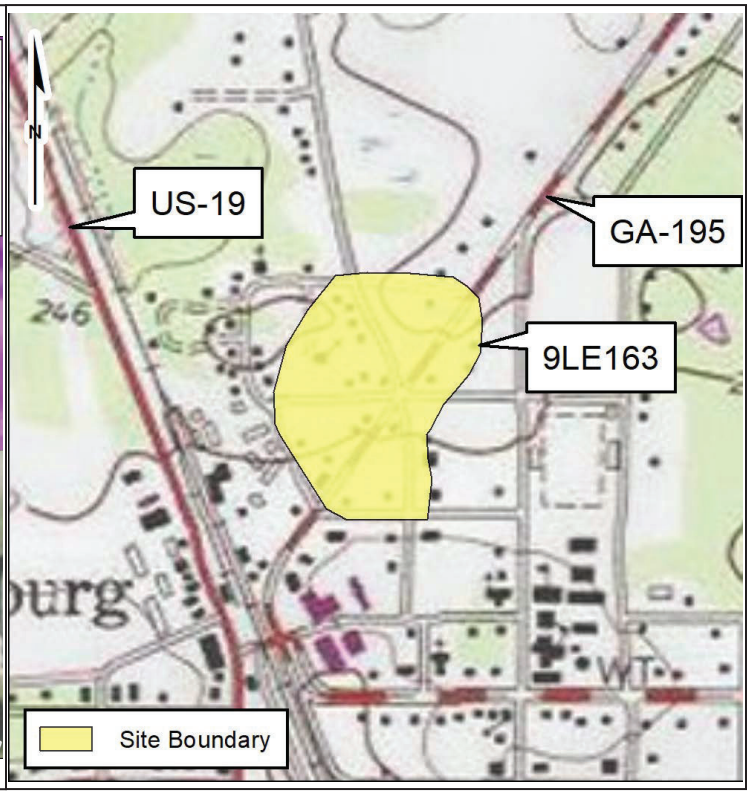
**Has the site been excavated?** Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:**
**Topography:** Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): Grass
**Nearest Water Source:** a. Name: unnamed trib of Kinchafoonee Creek b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): Flint d. Minor Drainage (name): Muckalee
**Distance to Water:** a. Horizontal (meters ☐ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

Site 9LE163 is located on a gently sloping landform with several roads and domestic structures located throughout. The site was originally recorded by GDOT OES in 2016 as a high-density multicomponent artifact scatter. The artifacts recovered during the current investigation appear to represent domestic and architectural materials reflecting generalized twentieth century discard. No precontact or diagnostic nineteenth century cultural material was recovered from 9LE163 during the current fieldwork. While the investigated portion of 9LE163 does not appear to retain significant data potential, the site boundary could not be determined beyond the project constraints; TerraX concurs with previous assessments of the site's NRHP-eligibility as unknown under Criterion D.




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




***Official Map***
*(Xerox of topographic map)*

Revised 2020

**State Site Number:** 9LE163 **Institutional/Field Number:** 9LE163

**Public Status:** Select... **National Register Status:** Unknown
**National Register Level of Significance:** Select...

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

Manicured residential lawns.

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

**Supervisor:** S. West **Affiliation:** TerraX
**Date of Fieldwork:** 02/24/2021 **Date of Report:** MM/DD/YYYY
**Report Title:**

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Downtown Leesburg TAP, GDOT PI No. 0015404, Lee County, Georgia.

**Other Reports:**

Williams, Siska
2016 GDOT Archaeological Assessment In-House Survey Report. PI Nos. 0012834; GA SHPO HP No. 150605-006; Lee County, Georgia. Georgia Department of Transportation Archaeological Assessment In-House Survey Report. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site File, Athens. GASF Report No. 9682.

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

Coca Cola green bottle, undifferentiated body fragment; colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment; colorless embossed, molded undifferentiated 50-75%; ferrous light bulb base fragment; coal fragment (n=2); solarized amethyst container unidentifiable body fragment; white, green applied color label (Mountain Dew) plastic bottle soda cap whole (modern); hexagon head ferrous bolt round shank threaded whole (n=2); molded, engraved ferrous machinery part spark plug threaded whole; large mammal bone, undifferentiated fragment. Artifacts were recovered from depths between 0 and 20 cmbs. Visual inspections did not identify any additional materials in the area.

**Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found?** Yes ☐ No ☑
**Location of Collections:** TerraXplorations; Waring **Location of Field Notes:** TerraXplorations; Waring
**Private Collections:**
**Private Owner Name:** **Address:**

## CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

## FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

**Date:** 03/09/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** TerraXplorations
**Name:** Shaun West **Phone:** 205-799-5638 **Email:** swest@terraxplorations.com
**Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site?** Yes ☑ No ☐

# GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
## 1990

DRAFT

**Official Site Number: 9LE~~xxx~~ 163**

**Institutional Site Number:** 9LE(DOT)22 **Site Name:** _____

**County:** Lee **Map Name:** leesburg_ne **USGS or USNOAA**

**UTM Zone:** 16 S **UTM East:** 768134.107 **UTM North:** 3514384.911

**Owner:** _____ **Address:** _____

**Site Length:** 343 **meters** **Width:** 274 **meters** **Elevation:** 77 **Meters**

**Orientation:** 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

**Kind of Investigation:** 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

**Standing Architecture:** 1. Present 2. Absent

**Site Nature:** 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known 5. Unknown 6. Underwater

**Midden:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

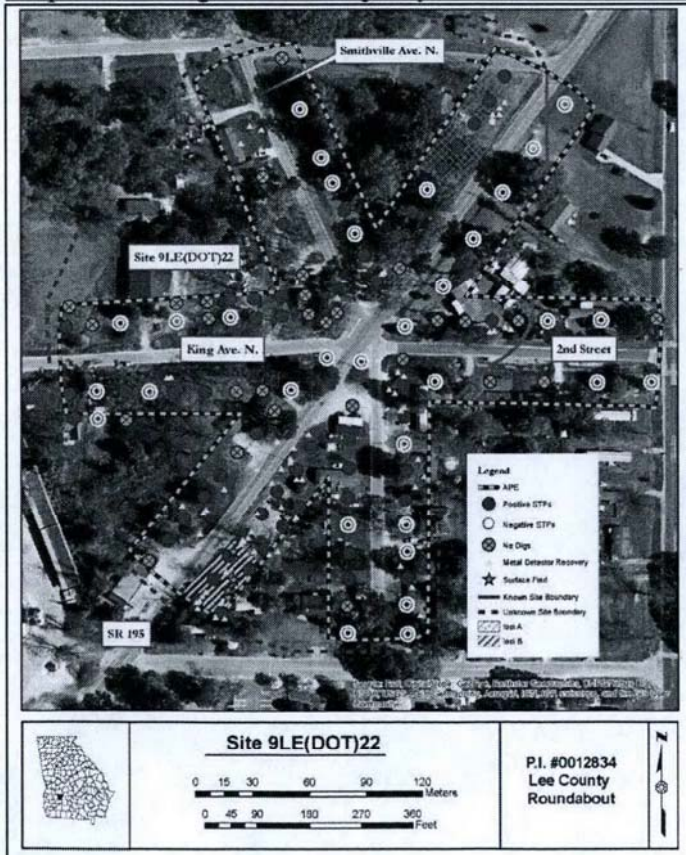
**Percent Disturbance:** 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

**Type of Site** (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): multi component site

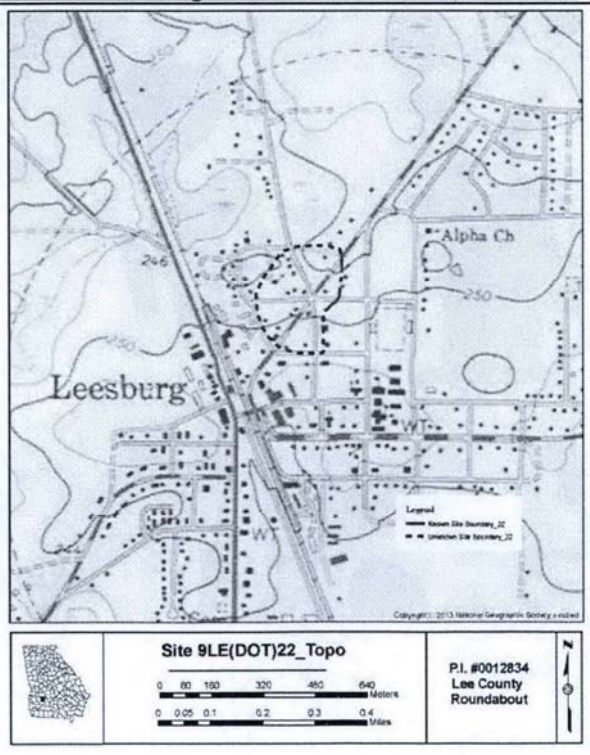
**Topography** (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): _____

**Current Vegetation** (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Private lawns

**Additional Information**: This site is a high-density multi component site consisting mainly of historic artifacts with a concentration of precontact artifacts located in loci A. Loci A, in addition to historic artifacts, includes chert debitage, quarts debitage, and chert core. Loci B has artifacts that data to an earlier historic period ranging from the early 19th century to the 21st century. All artifacts were located within highly disturbed soils throughout the entire site. There is modern trash on the surface and subsurface throughout the site at all depths. The disturbed soils result from commercial development, homes, manicured lawns, buried cables, drainage ditches, razed houses, driveways, and at one time, the locals stated that the southeast portion of the site was once a dumbing yard for the community. The site is spread throughout the majority of the APE and is within the Leesburg Downtown Historic District.




SKETCH MAP




OFFICIAL MAP

**State Site Number:** 9LExxx **Institutional Site Number:** 9LE(DOT)22

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

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

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

**Preservation State** (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed 11. Logging/replanting

**Preservation Prospects**: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: GDOT roundabout project
3. Unknown

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

**Supervisor:** Siska Williams **Affiliation:** GDOT **Date:** October 5-6, 2015 and January 6-8, 2016
**Report Title:** Archaeological Survey of State Route (SR) 195 at City Street 543/Smithville Road & City Street 547/2nd Street, Lee County, Georgia, PI 0012834.
**Other Reports:**
**Artifacts Collected:** Nails (cut and common), whiteware, curved and flat glass, coal, lead and iron metal fragments, cinder/slag, charred wood, bike chain, lead fishing weights, mortar, stoneware insulator, marble, Minié ball, chert and quartz debitage, chert core, lead, one oyster shell, salt-glazed stoneware, zipper, iron bolts and washers, front antenna base, pull tabs, finishing nails, hex key, hose clamps, scrap metal, pocket knives, bullet casing, bricks and brick fragments, Tin Yago Rioja Santiago Sant'gria cap, iron straps, iron brackets, iron rings, iron cleat, iron stakes, steel pull pin, staples, and clip on wheel balance weights.
**Location of Collections:** Waring Lab, University of West Georgia
**Location of Field Notes:** GDOT/Environmental Services
**Private Collections:**
**Name:** **Address:**

## CULTURAL AFFINITY

**Cultural Periods:** precontact, early 19th century to the present.
**Phases:**

## FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

| Date | Name | Institutional Affiliation |
|---|---|---|
| 09/12/2016 | Siska Williams | GDOT/Environmental Services |

Revised 2020

# GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## Official Site Number: 9LE168

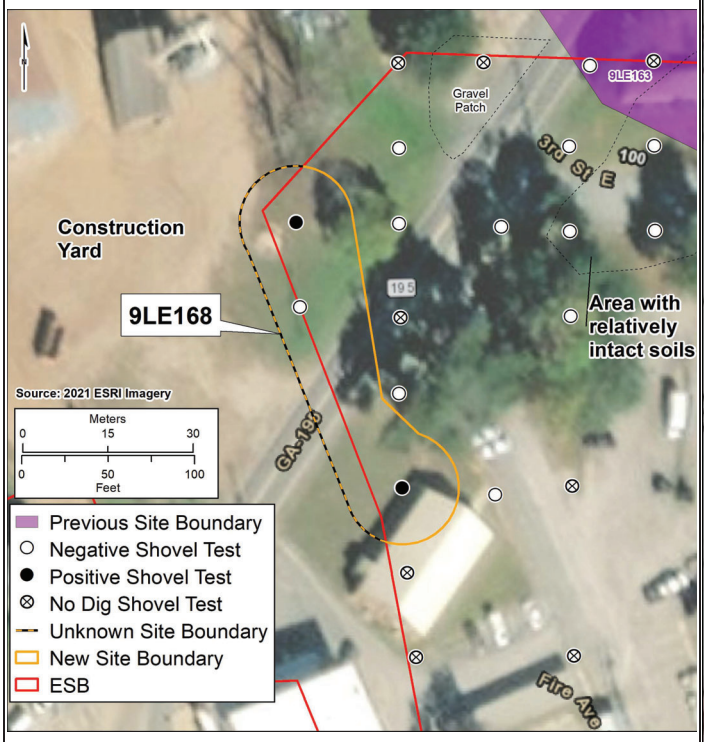
**Institutional/Field Number:** Loci 1 and 2 **Site Name:** Loci 1 and 2
**County:** Lee **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Leesburg (USGS)
**UTM Zone:** 16N **UTM Easting:** 768018 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3514158 (NAD27)

**Owner Name:** **Address:** **Ownership:** Unknown
**Site Length:** 70 (meters) **Width:** 20 (meters) **Elevation:** 240 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
**Basis for Site Dimensions:** GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** NW-SE **Investigation Status:** Professional
**Investigation Type** (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
**Surface Collection Strategy** (select as many as appropriate):
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
**Standing Architecture:** Present **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
**Percent Disturbance:** Less than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 0
**Type of Site** (select up to 3): 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

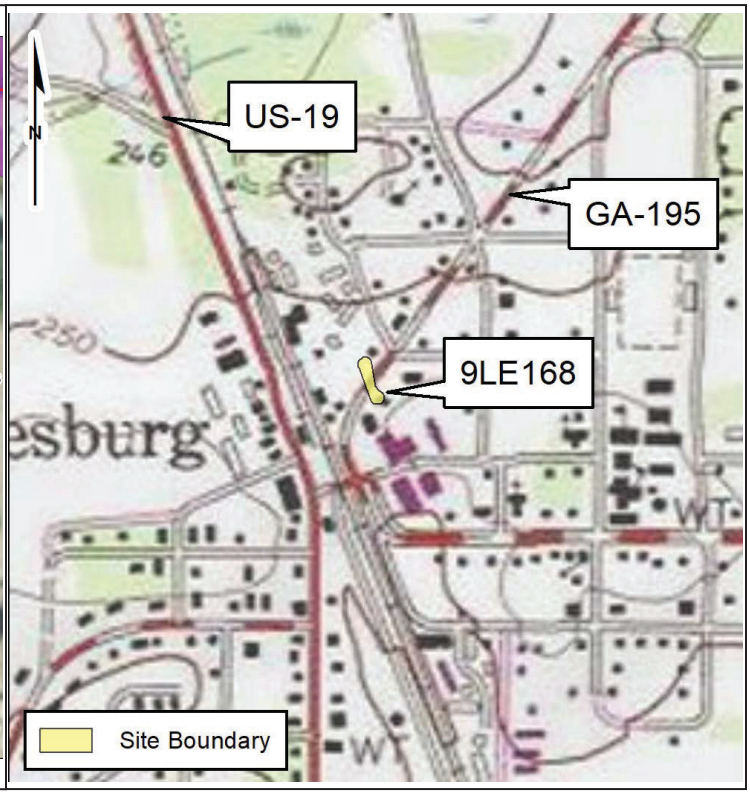
**Has the site been excavated?** Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:**
**Topography:** Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): Grass
**Nearest Water Source:** a. Name: unnamed trib of Kinchafoonee Creek b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): Flint d. Minor Drainage (name): Muckalee
**Distance to Water:** a. Horizontal (meters ☐ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

The site is positioned on a gently sloping landform within grassy areas adjacent to a large construction yard and the Lee County Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts. The general area appears at least superficially disturbed by activities associated with the construction yard and commercial development. Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate structures in the site vicinity as early as 1930. Based on the results of this investigation, the site is a small artifact scatter presumably associated with the previous historic occupations in this location. While the investigated portion is considered to lack significant data potential, because the site boundary could not be conclusively established beyond the survey area, the overall NRHP eligibility of the site is considered unknown.




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




***Official Map***
*(Xerox of topographic map)*

Revised 2020

**State Site Number:** 9LE168 **Institutional/Field Number:** Loci 1 and 2

**Public Status:** Select... **National Register Status:** Unknown
**National Register Level of Significance:** Select...

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

Currently a manicured lawn and heavy equipment staging area.

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

**Supervisor:** S. West **Affiliation:** TerraX
**Date of Fieldwork:** 02/24/2021 **Date of Report:** xx/xx/2021
**Report Title:**

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Downtown Leesburg TAP, GDOT PI No. 0015404, Lee County, Georgia.

**Other Reports:**

none

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

colorless window glass 1.85-2.049 mm fragment; 1 probable machine-made brick (not collected); 1 piece of electrical tape; whiteware tableware unidentifiable body (n=1) and base (n=1) fragments. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and II at depths between 0 and 15 cmbs. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts.

**Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found?** Yes ☐ No ☑
**Location of Collections:** TerraXplorations; Waring **Location of Field Notes:** TerraXplorations; Waring
**Private Collections:**
**Private Owner Name:** **Address:**

## CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

## FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

**Date:** 03/09/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** TerraXplorations
**Name:** Shaun West **Phone:** 205-799-5638 **Email:** swest@terraxplorations.com
**Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site?** Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

# GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## Official Site Number: 9LE169

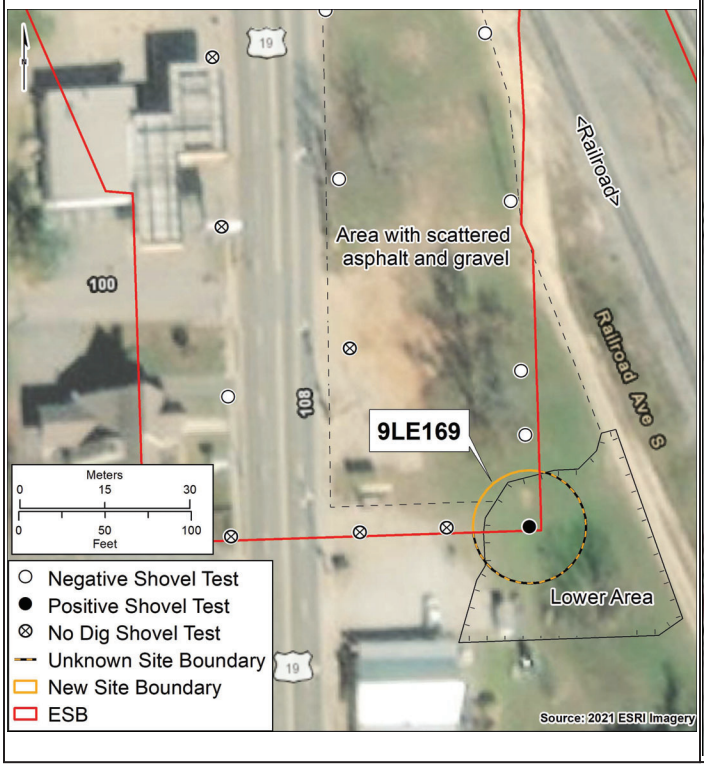
**Institutional/Field Number:** Locus 3 **Site Name:** Locus 3
**County:** Lee **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Leesburg (USGS)
**UTM Zone:** 16N **UTM Easting:** 767973 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3513884 (NAD27)

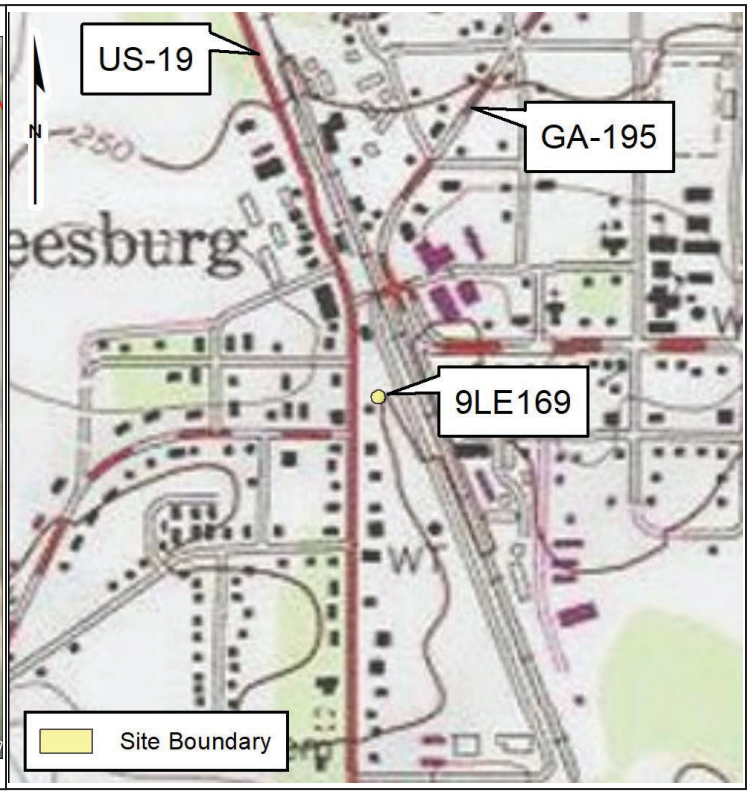
**Owner Name:** _____ **Address:** _____ **Ownership:** Unknown
**Site Length:** 20 (meters) **Width:** 20 (meters) **Elevation:** 250 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
**Basis for Site Dimensions:** GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** Round **Investigation Status:** Professional
**Investigation Type** (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
**Surface Collection Strategy** (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other _____
**Standing Architecture:** Present **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
**Percent Disturbance:** Less than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 0
**Type of Site** (select up to 3)**:** 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

**Has the site been excavated?** Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** _____
**Topography:** Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Grass
**Nearest Water Source:** a. Name: unnamed trib of Kinchafoonee Creek b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): Flint d. Minor Drainage (name): Muckalee
**Distance to Water:** a. Horizontal _____ (meters ☐ or feet ☐) b. Vertical _____ (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

Site 9LE169 positioned on a gently sloping landform within a grassy yard adjacent to the 10 Ring Sports and Pawn shop. The general site area appears to have been disturbed by previous construction and demolition activities in the area. Positive shovel test 4-1 revealed a disturbed profile with artifacts collected between 0 and 40 cmbs. Historic maps and aerials indicate structures in the area as early as 1930. The site is presumably at least partially affiliated with the prior occupations in the area. While the investigated portion of Locus 3 is considered to lack significant data potential, because the site boundary could not be conclusively established beyond the project limits, the overall NRHP eligibility recommendation is considered unknown under Criterion D.




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

***Official Map***
*(Xerox of topographic map)*

Revised 2020

**State Site Number:** 9LE169 **Institutional/Field Number:** Locus 3

**Public Status:** Select... **National Register Status:** Unknown
**National Register Level of Significance:** Select...

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

Grassy parking area adjacent to pawn shop.

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

**Supervisor:** S. West **Affiliation:** TerraX
**Date of Fieldwork:** 02/24/2021 **Date of Report:** MM/DD/YYYY
**Report Title:**

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Downtown Leesburg TAP, GDOT PI No. 0015404, Lee County, Georgia.

**Other Reports:**

none

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

colorless glass container body fragment (n=3); Coca Cola green applied color label, molded bottle soda body fragment; colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment (n=2 [one with patina]); aqua window glass 2.85-3.049 mm fragment; brown, pink glazed earthenware container rim fragment; ferrous wire fragment; ferrous cut nail whole (n=1) and fragment (n=1); aluminum wire nail threaded whole; coal fragment (n=3); plastic fragments (colorless [n=1] and white [n=3]); black rubber undifferentiated fragment; molded ferrous bottle, undifferentiated unidentifiable cap fragment. Artifacts were recovered from strata I–III at depths between 0 and 40 cmbs. Visual inspections in the area did not identify any additional artifacts.

**Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found?** Yes ☐ No ☑
**Location of Collections:** TerraXplorations; Waring **Location of Field Notes:** TerraXplorations; Waring
**Private Collections:**
**Private Owner Name:** **Address:**

## CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

## FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

**Date:** 03/09/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** TerraXplorations
**Name:** Shaun West **Phone:** 205-799-5638 **Email:** swest@terraxplorations.com
**Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site?** Yes ☐ No ☑

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# APPENDIX B:
# ARTIFACT INVENTORY

# GDOT No.0015404 Downtown Leesburg Artifact Inventory List

TerraXplorations

| Site # | Location | Artifact Description | Count | Weight/g | Access # |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9LE163** | | | | | |
| | ***ST 13-9*** | | | | |
| | Bag #4 | | | | |
| | | Coca Cola green bottle, undifferentiated body fragment | 1 | 7.8 | 2021.030.20 |
| | | colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment | 1 | 1.4 | 2021.030.21 |
| | | colorless embossed, molded undifferentiated 50-75% | 1 | 1.4 | 2021.030.22 |
| | | ferrous light bulb base fragment | 1 | 0.6 | 2021.030.23 |
| | | coal fragment | 2 | 4 | 2021.030.24 |
| | | **Location Total** | **6** | | |
| | ***ST 14-3*** | | | | |
| | Bag #5 | | | | |
| | | solarized amethyst container unidentifiable body fragment | 1 | 5.5 | 2021.030.25 |
| | | white, green applied color label plastic bottle soda cap whole | 1 | 2.6 | 2021.030.26 |
| | | **Location Total** | **2** | | |
| | ***ST 14-4*** | | | | |
| | Bag #6 | | | | |
| | | hexagon head ferrous bolt round shank threaded whole | 2 | 138.8 | 2021.030.27 |
| | | molded, engraved ferrous machinery part spark plug threaded whole | 1 | 59.2 | 2021.030.28 |
| | | large mammal bone, undifferentiated fragment | 1 | 12.9 | 2021.030.29 |
| | | **Location Total** | **4** | | |
| | | **Site Total** | **12** | | |
| **9LE168** | | | | | |
| | ***ST 8-1*** | | | | |
| | Bag #2 | | | | |
| | | whiteware tableware unidentifiable body fragment | 1 | 1.4 | 2021.030.16 |
| | | whiteware tableware unidentifiable base fragment | 1 | 2.8 | 2021.030.17 |
| | | **Location Total** | **2** | | |
| | ***ST 9-3*** | | | | |
| | Bag #3 | | | | |
| | | black plastic fragment | 1 | 3.2 | 2021.030.18 |
| | | colorless window glass 1.85-2.049 mm fragment | 1 | 1.2 | 2021.030.19 |
| | | **Location Total** | **2** | | |
| | | **Site Total** | **4** | | |
| **9LE169** | | | | | |
| | ***ST 4-1*** | | | | |
| | Bag #1 | | | | |
| | | colorless container body fragment | 3 | 5.5 | 2021.030.1 |
| | | aluminum wire nail threaded whole | 1 | 4.9 | 2021.030.10 |
| | | molded ferrous bottle, undifferentiated unidentifiable cap fragment | 1 | 2.3 | 2021.030.11 |

| Site # | Location | Artifact Description | Count | Weight/g | Access # |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | coal fragment | 3 | 3.9 | 2021.030.12 |
| | | colorless plastic fragment | 1 | 0.5 | 2021.030.13 |
| | | white plastic fragment | 3 | 1.5 | 2021.030.14 |
| | | black rubber undifferentiated fragment | 4 | 1.1 | 2021.030.15 |
| | | Coca Cola green applied color label, molded bottle soda body fragment | 1 | 19.5 | 2021.030.2 |
| | | colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment | 1 | 1.1 | 2021.030.3 |
| | | colorless window glass 2.25-2.449 mm fragment with patina | 1 | 1.3 | 2021.030.4 |
| | | aqua window glass 2.85-3.049 mm fragment | 1 | 0.7 | 2021.030.5 |
| | | brown, pink glazed earthenware container rim fragment | 1 | 5.4 | 2021.030.6 |
| | | ferrous wire fragment | 1 | 10.4 | 2021.030.7 |
| | | ferrous cut nail whole | 1 | 6.4 | 2021.030.8 |
| | | ferrous cut nail fragment | 1 | 1.9 | 2021.030.9 |
| | | **Location Total** | **24** | | |
| | | **Site Total** | **24** | | |
| | | **Project Totals** | **40** | **309.20** | |

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# APPENDIX C:
# CURRICULUM VITAE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

TERRAXPLORATIONS
*Leading the Future in Recording America's Past*

*www.TerraXplorations.com*

# Elizabeth A. Southard

1096 16th Avenue North, Saint Petersburg, Florida 33704
(901) 340-0148
*esouthard@terraxplorations.com*

*Project Manager and Principal Investigator*
*TerraXplorations, Inc.*

## ***EDUCATION***

University of South Florida Tampa
**Master of Arts** in Applied Anthropology (Archaeology Track), 2021
Thesis: *Seasonality, Labor Organization, and Monumental Constructions: An Otolith Study from Florida's Crystal River Site (8CI1) and Roberts Shell Mound Complex (8CI40 and 8CI41)*

University of South Florida Saint Petersburg
**Bachelor of Arts** in Anthropology, 2012

## ***BACKGROUND SYNOPSIS***

Elizabeth (Liz) Southard has eleven years of archaeological field experience, including three years of experience within Cultural Resource Management. She received her B.A. in Anthropology from the University of South Florida Saint Petersburg and her M.A. in Applied Anthropology from the University of South Florida Tampa. Most of her experience comes from Florida and Georgia projects where she has worked as a principal investigator, project archaeologist, and field director. Additionally, Ms. Southard currently serves as Vice President for the Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education (AWIARE), which is a non-profit organization that conducts research, offers student grants, and facilitates public education about archaeological sites within the Tampa Bay area. Ms. Southard has extensive experience performing standard field techniques, managing an archaeological laboratory, and conducting seasonality analyses on faunal assemblages. She also has a specialized focus in understanding deposition practices of Southeastern archaeological sites with shell midden and shell mound features. Her main areas of interest include subsistence practices, seasonality studies, and settlement patterns during the Woodland period in the Southeast. Ms. Southard is a registered professional archaeologist (RPA 61461252).

## ***EXPERIENCE***

*September 2020, April 2021 to Present*
**Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director/Technical Writer, TerraXplorations, Inc.**

*July 2019 to April 2021*
**Field Director/Field Technician, Dr. Robert Austin**

*August 2011 to March 2020*
**Laboratory Manager/Research Assistant/Field Director, University of South Florida Saint Petersburg Archaeology Laboratory**

*May 2012 to July 2013*
**Project Archaeologist/Research Assistant/Laboratory Technician, Gamo Ethnoarchaeological and Archaeological Project, Southern Ethiopia.**

***PUBLICATION LIST (SELECTED)***

**2022**

Southard, Elizabeth, Sharlene O'Donnell, and Shannon Wooten

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement on County Road 238/Buck Creek Road at Buck Creek Tributary, GDOT PI No. 0016601, Screven County, Georgia.* Prepared for Arcadis U.S., Inc, Atlanta, Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, AL.

**2021**

Southard, Elizabeth, and Shaun E. West

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Bridge Replacement of Bridge ID#047-5016-0 on Mount Vernon Road at Sugar Creek, Catoosa County, Georgia.* Prepared for HNTB Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Southard, Elizabeth, and Shaun E. West

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement on County Road 485/Tillman Road at Indian Creek, GDOT PI No. 0016589, Colquitt County, Georgia*. Prepared for Edwards-Pitman, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Southard, Elizabeth, and Sharlene O'Donnell

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement on County Road 181/Satilla Road at Willacoochee River Overflow, GDOT PI No. 0016588, Irwin County, Georgia*. Prepared for Edwards- Pitman, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Southard, Elizabeth, and Shaun E. West

*A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of 10 Intersections, GDOT PI No. 0013694, Dade and Walker Counties, Georgia.* Prepared for HNTB Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

West, Shaun E., and Elizabeth Southard

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement on County Road 485/Tillman Road at Bull Creek, GDOT PI No. 0016590, Colquitt County, Georgia*. Prepared for Edwards- Pitman, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Butz, Ross, Elizabeth Southard, Sharlene O'Donnell, Paul Jackson, and Shannon Wooten

*A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey for the VAM-1 and Glasgow Pipeline Replacement Project, Amherst and Rockbridge Counties, Virginia.* Prepared for Columbia Gas of Virginia, Inc., Chester, Virginia. Prepared by TerraXplorations, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.