DeKalb County
GEORGIA

RECEIVED
By Rachel Bragg at 10:02 am, Jul 23, 2021

404.371.2155 (o)
404.371.4556 (f)
DeKalbCountyGa.gov

Clark Harrison Building
330 W. Ponce de Leon Ave
Decatur, GA 30030

Chief Executive Officer
Michael Thurmond

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & SUSTAINABILITY

Director
Andrew A. Baker, AICP

Application for Certificate of Appropriateness

Date Received: _____ Application No.: _____

Address of Subject Property: Land Lots 50-52 & 77-78 15th District DeKalb County, GA - Tax Parcel ID: 15 051 01 001

Applicant: Henrico 183, LLC E-Mail: Jeff@JWeberGroup.com

Applicant Mailing Address: 1415 Constitution Road SE Atlanta GA 30316

Applicant Phone(s): 949-955-3555 Fax: _____

Applicant's relationship to the owner: Owner ☒ Architect: ☐ Contractor/Builder ☐ Other ☐ _____

****

Owner(s): Henrico 183, LLC E-Mail: Jeff@JWeberGroup.com

_____ E-Mail: _____

Owner(s) Mailing Address: 1415 Constitution Road SE Atlanta GA 30316

Owner(s) Telephone Number: 949-955-3555

Approximate age or date of construction of the primary structure on the property and any secondary structures affected by this project: N/A

Nature of work (check all that apply):

New construction ☒ Demolition ☒ Addition ☐ Moving a building ☐ Other building changes ☐
New accessory building ☐ Landscaping ☒ Fence/Wall ☒ Other environmental changes ☐
Sign installation or replacement ☒ Other ☐

Description of Work:

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

EXISTING CONDITIONS: THE SITE IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SOUTH RIVER, OFF CONSTITUTION ROAD IN LAND LOTS 50–52 & 77–78, 5TH DISTRICT, CITY OF ATLANTA, DEKALB COCUNTY. THE SITE CONTAINS UTILITY EASEMENTS BUT NO STRUCTURES. SITE IS WOODED OUTSIDE OF UTILITY EASEMENTS. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND/OR BUFFERED STATE WATERS EXIST ON OR WITHIN 200' OF SITE AND HAVE BEEN FIELD DELINEATED AND SURVEYED.

PROPOSED CONDITIONS: THESE PLAN ARE FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE INSTALLATION FOR A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT TO CONTAIN STUDIO/STAGE BUILDINGS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, AND WAREHOUSE SPACE WITH ADJOINING PARKING AND PARKING DECK. ACCESS TO THE SITE WILL BE PROVIDED VIA 2 BRIDGES OVER SOUTH RIVER (DESIGNED BY ATLAS WITH PLAN SETS CROSS REFERENCED AND INCLUDED IN THIS LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT). PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WILL UTILIZE AN ABOVE GROUND WATER QUALITY PONDS.

This form must be completed in its entirety and be accompanied by supporting documents, such as plans, list of materials, color samples, photographs, etc. All documents should be in PDF format, except for photographs, which may be in JPEG format. Email the application and supporting material to plansustain@dekalbcountyga.gov An incomplete application will not be accepted.

July 21, 2021
Peter Rumbold, Authorized Signatory
Signature of Applicant/Date

Revised 10/5/2020

DeKalb County
GEORGIA

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404.371.4556 (f)
DeKalbCountyGa.gov

Clark Harrison Building
330 W. Ponce de Leon Ave
Decatur, GA 30030

Authorization of a Second Party to Apply for a Certificate of Appropriateness

This form is required if the individual making the request is **not** the owner of the property.

I/ We, N/A

being owner(s) of the property at N/A,

hereby delegate authority to N/A

to file an application for a certificate of appropriateness in my/our behalf.

N/A
Signature of Owner(s)

Date

Please review the following information

Approval of this Certificate of Appropriateness does not release the recipient from compliance with all other pertinent county, state, and federal regulations.

Before making any changes to your approved plans, contact the preservation planner (404/371- 2155). Some changes may fall within the scope of the existing approval, but others will require review by the preservation commission. If work is performed which is not in accordance with your certificate, a Stop Work Order may be issued.

If your project requires that the county issue a Certificate of Occupancy at the end of construction, an inspection may be made to verify that the work has been completed in accord with the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the work as completed is not the same as that approved in the Certificate of Appropriateness you will not receive a Certificate of Occupancy. You may also be subject to other penalties including fines and/or required demolition of the non-conforming work.

If you do not commence construction within twelve months of the date of approval, your Certificate of Appropriateness will become void and you will need to apply for a new certificate if you still intend to do the work.

SOUTH RIVER TRAVERSE TABLE

COURSE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N32°20'45"E	235.93'
L2	N36°24'17"E	123.33'
L3	N35°35'15"E	330.50'
L4	N42°29'50"E	91.33'
L5	N49°49'51"E	175.06'
L6	N57°58'30"E	115.02'
L7	N49°04'58"E	266.58'
L8	N62°53'24"E	81.94'
L9	N88°58'05"E	118.00'
L10	S87°47'04"E	287.14'
L11	S85°22'43"E	109.67'
L12	S83°00'09"E	99.46'
L13	S86°54'28"E	161.24'
L14	S89°23'25"E	283.87'
L15	S86°04'25"E	45.99'
L16	S66°05'39"E	99.88'
L17	S73°54'04"E	325.57'
L18	S85°42'43"E	340.95'
L19	N73°10'46"E	154.65'
L20	N55°51'10"E	156.42'
L21	N83°20'37"E	157.67'
L22	N85°39'18"E	105.28'
L23	N52°12'57"E	135.17'
L24	S88°56'00"E	49.53'
L25	S69°40'20"E	146.00'
L26	S76°17'18"E	666.60'
L27	S75°20'14"E	570.47'
L28	S78°18'43"E	44.82'
L29	S76°42'44"E	127.18'

TRACT 2 CALL TABLE

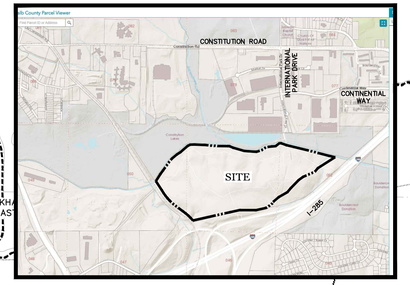
COURSE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N75°22'40"E	79.99'
L2	S14°36'50"E	471.05'
L3	N89°58'46"W	82.67'
L4	N14°36'50"W	450.15'

SITE ANALYSIS

PARCEL ID	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA WITHIN FLOODPLAIN	PARCEL AREA
15 051 01 001	MAIN PHASE 2 PARCEL	35.92 AC±	154.89 AC±
15 077 03 027	INTERNATIONAL PKWY PARCEL	0.85 AC±	0.85 AC±
15 078 01 001	NORTH PHASE 2 PARCEL	9.93 AC±	10.03 AC±
TOTAL SITE AREA			165.76 AC±
ZONING CRITERIA: M (LIGHT INDUSTRIAL)			
MIN. LOT AREA			30,000 S.F.
MAX. LOT COVERAGE			80%
MIN. OPEN SPACE			20%
MIN. PARKING (INDUSTRIAL)			1 SP/2,000 S.F.
MIN. PARKING (WAREHOUSE)			1 SP/2,500 S.F.
MIN. PARKING (OFFICE)			1 SP/500 S.F.
LOT COVERAGE (TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA PROPOSED)			85.6 AC± (51.6%)
OPEN SPACE PROVIDED			69.9 AC± (41.7%)
BUILDING AREA BREAKDOWN			
INDUSTRIAL (BUILDINGS 1–19)	1–STORY 55'± HEIGHT		490,000 S.F.
WAREHOUSE (BUILDING 20)	2–STORY 55'± HEIGHT		420,000 S.F.
OFFICE (BUILDINGS 21–22 & 24–25)	3–STORY 45'± HEIGHT		210,100 S.F.
CATERING (BUILDING 23)	1–STORY 25'± HEIGHT		22,000 S.F.
PARKING REQUIRED			834 SPACES
PARKING PROVIDED (617 CAR SP + 2,748 DECK SP + 608 TRAILER SP)			3,973 SPACES

VICINITY MAP

SCALE 1" = 1,000'



ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA (PROTECTIVE FENCING 5' OFF LIMITS)

100YR FLOODPLAIN LIMITS (ZONE AE)

100YR FLOODWAY LIMITS

SCALE: 1"= 200'

CP&E

CHRISTOPHER PLANNING & ENGINBERING

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 038688 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SCOTT A. CHRISTOPHER

3/7/2021

GSWCC LEVEL II CERTIFIED
DESIGN PROFESSIONAL #05744
(EXP. 02.17.2021)

12460 CRABAPPLE ROAD, SUITE 202–612
ALPHARETTA, GA 3004
PHONE 770.331.7303

CONSTRUCTION PLANS

FOR:

BLACKHALL STUDIOS

ATLANTA PHASE 2
CONSTITUTION ROAD SOUTH PHASE

LAND LOTS 50–52 & 77–78
5TH DISTRICT
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

DRI# 3214

FOR:

BLACKHALL STUDIOS

HENRICO 183, LLC
1415 CONSTITUTION ROAD SE
ATLANTA, GA 30316

CONTACT: MR. CHET MIRABAL
770.480.5343

REVISIONS

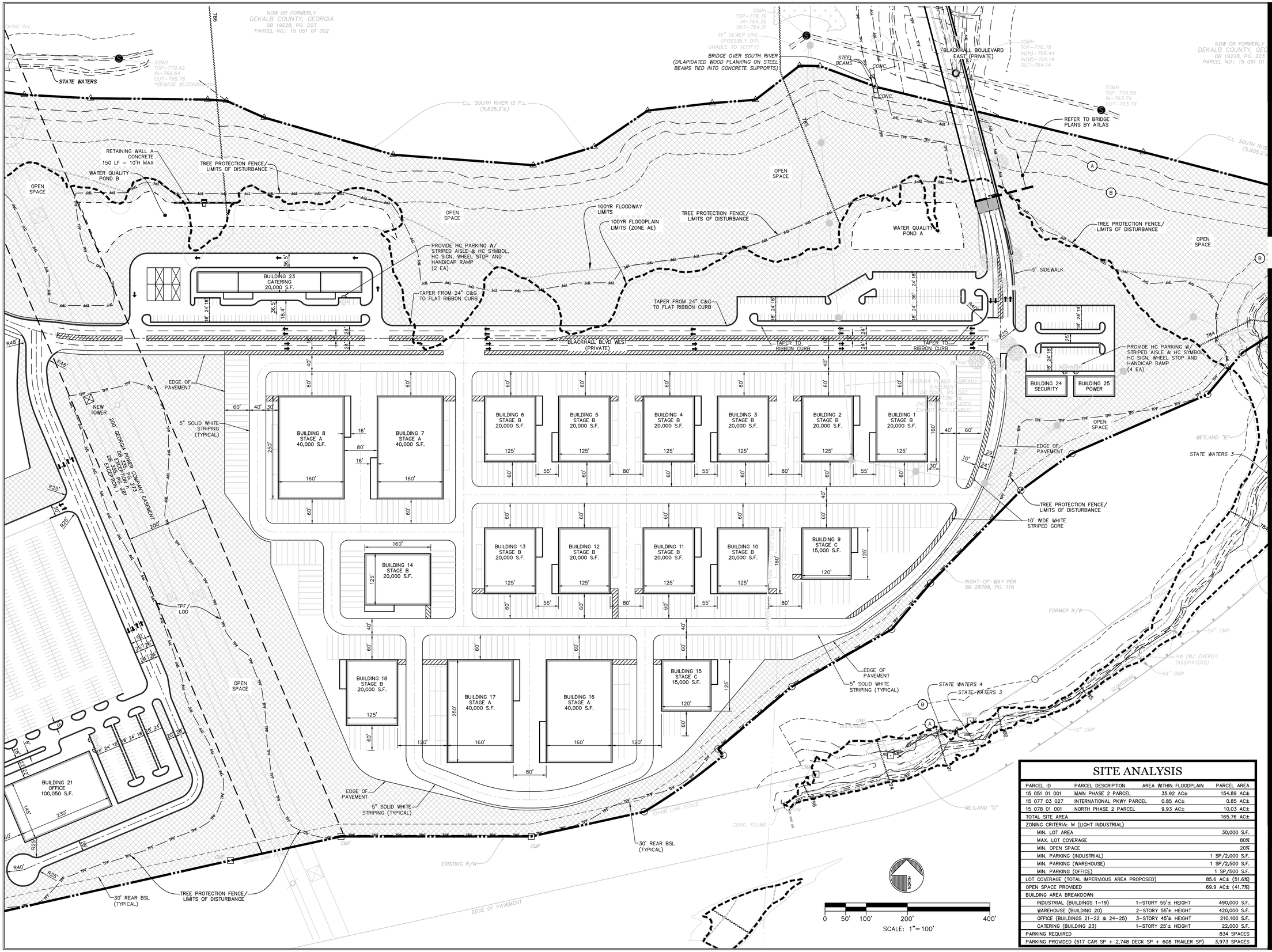
1	03.07.2021	SUBMITTAL TO COUNTY

DATE: JANUARY 20, 2021

CP&E DRAWING NO: 2020114.10c.dwg

OVERALL SITE PLAN

SHEET NO. 3 OF 42



SITE ANALYSIS

PARCEL ID	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA WITHIN FLOODPLAIN	PARCEL AREA
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CP&E

CHRISTOPHER PLANNING & ENGINEERING

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 036682 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SCOTT A. CHRISTOPHER

3/7/2021

GSWCC LEVEL II CERTIFIED
DESIGN PROFESSIONAL #05744
(EXP. 02.17.2021)

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DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

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FOR:

BLACKHALL STUDIOS

HENRICO 183, LLC
1415 CONSTITUTION ROAD SE
ATLANTA, GA 30316

CONTACT: MR. CHET MIRABAL
770.480.5343

REVISIONS

1	03.07.2021	SUBMITTAL TO COUNTY

DATE: JANUARY 20, 2021

CP&E DRAWING NO: 2020114.10c.dwg

SITE PLAN

(EAST)

SHEET NO. 4 OF 42

SITE ANALYSIS

PARCEL ID	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA WITHIN FLOODPLAIN	PARCEL AREA
15 051 01 001	MAIN PHASE 2 PARCEL	35.92 AC±	154.89 AC±
15 077 03 027	INTERNATIONAL PKWY PARCEL	0.85 AC±	0.85 AC±
15 078 01 001	NORTH PHASE 2 PARCEL	9.93 AC±	10.03 AC±
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SEWER LINE- ASSUMED 36" (UNABLE TO VERIFY DIAMETER AND TYPE DUE TO VOLUME OF SEWAGE)

STATE WATERS

SSMH TOP=779.42 IN=766.64 OUT=766.76 *SEWAGE BLOCKING

NOW OR FORMERLY DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA DB 19228, PG. 223 PARCEL NO.: 15 051 01 002

C.L. SOUTH RIVER IS P.L. (5,605.2'±)

RETAINING WALL B CONCRETE 160 LF – 15'H MAX

RETAINING WALL C MODULAR 290 LF – 14'H

WATER QUALITY POND C

REFER TO BRIDGE PLANS BY ATLAS

RETAINING WALL A CONCRETE 150 LF – 10'H MAX

WATER QUALITY POND B

TREE PROTECTION FENCE/ LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

5' SIDEWALK

OPEN SPACE

RETAINING WALL D MODULAR 182 LF – 16.5'H MAX

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA (PROTECTIVE FENCING 5' OFF LIMITS)

APPROXIMATE LOCATION 50' ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY EASEMENT DB 839, PG 527

100YR FLOODPLAIN LIMITS (ZONE AE)

100YR FLOODWAY LIMITS

RETAINING WALL E MODULAR 470 LF – 30'H MAX

STEEL COLUMNS ON CONC. BASE

BUILDING 19 STAGE D 40,000 S.F.

BUILDING 20 WAREHOUSE 420,000 S.F.

BUILDING 23 CATERING 20,000 S.F.

PROVIDE HC PAR STRIPED AISLE & HC SIGN, WHEEL HANDICAP RAMP (2 EA)

TAPER FROM 24" C& TO FLAT RIBBON CUR

EDGE OF PAVEMENT

NEW TOWER

200' GEORGIA POWER COMPANY EASEMENT DB 3325, PG 273 DB 4352, SECTION 281 DB EXCEPTION 1

5" SOLID WHITE STRIPING (TYPICAL)

BUILDING 8 STAGE A 40,000 S.F.

BUILDING 7 STAGE A 40,000 S.F.

BUILDING 14 STAGE B 20,000 S.F.

BUILDING 18 STAGE B 20,000 S.F.

TPF/ LOD

PARKING DECK

PROVIDE HC PARKING W/ STRIPED AISLE & HC SYMBOL, HC SIGN, WHEEL STOP AND HANDICAP RAMP (4 EA PER OFFICE BUILDING)

BUILDING 21 OFFICE 100,050 S.F.

BUILDING 22 OFFICE 100,050 S.F.

-30' REAR BSL (TYPICAL)

TREE PROTECTION FENCE/ LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

SOUTHERN RAILROAD APPARENT 150' WIDTH R/W

I-285 VARIABLE WIDTH PUBLIC R/W

GUARDRAIL

EXISTING R/

CMF

CMP

768

770

780

790

0 50' 100' 200' 400'

SCALE: 1"= 100'

NORTH

CP&E

CHRISTOPHER PLANNING & ENGINEERING

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 039680 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CHRISTOPHER

3/7/2021

GSWCC LEVEL II CERTIFIED
DESIGN PROFESSIONAL #05744
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770.480.5343

REVISIONS

1	03.07.2021	SUBMITTAL TO COUNTY

DATE: JANUARY 20, 2021

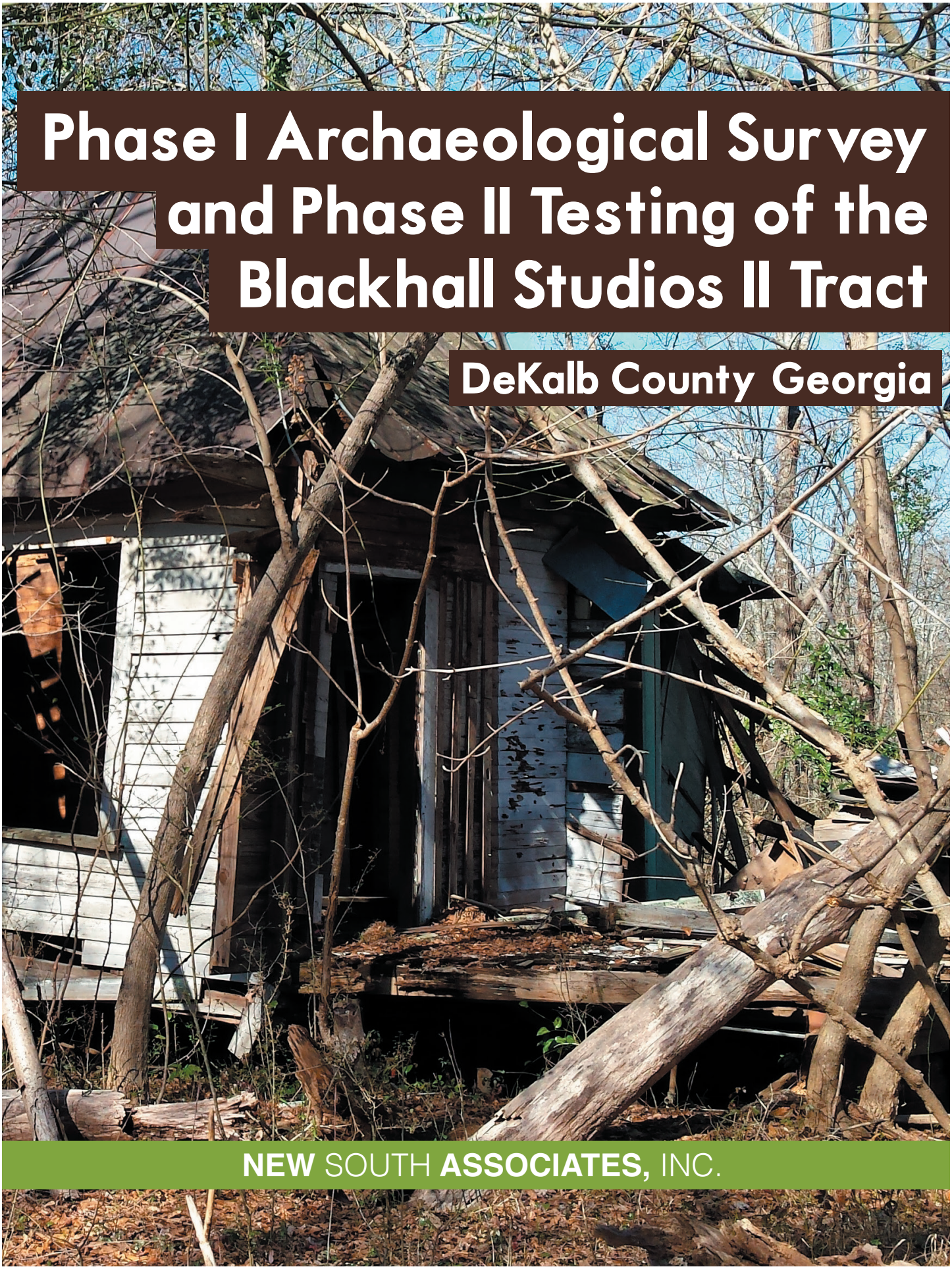
CP&E DRAWING NO: 2020114.10c.dwg

SITE PLAN
(WEST)

SHEET NO. 5 OF 42

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract

DeKalb County Georgia



NEW SOUTH **ASSOCIATES,** INC.

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract

DeKalb County, Georgia

Report submitted to:

Henrico 183, LLC • 1415 Constitution Road SE • Atlanta, Georgia 30316

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Scot Keith – Principal Investigator

Ron Wise – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Justin Elmore – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Janae Lunsford – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Brian Snyder – Archaeologist and Co-Author
Pam DeVore – Historian and Co-Author
Scot Keith – Principal Investigator and Co-Author

April 8, 2021 • Draft Report
New South Associates Technical Report 4135

ABSTRACT

On behalf of Henrico 1983, LLC, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Blackhall Studios II Tract in DeKalb County, Georgia, followed by Phase II investigations of piled stone features in the project area. This investigation was designed to identify archaeological resources within the proposed project's area of potential effects (APE) and to evaluate their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and their significance to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District.

The project area is a 173-acre tract that would be developed with multiple roads, bridges, buildings, and retention ponds, as well as necessary infrastructure. New South surveyed 128 acres. The remaining acreage was previously surveyed for archaeological resources in 2011 by Edwards-Pitman Environmental (Edwards-Pitman) on behalf of the Georgia Department of Transportation prior to improvements at the Bouldercrest Road Interchange of Interstate 285 (Lewis 2012).

The Phase I survey identified five archaeological resources, including four newly identified sites and one previously recorded site. Three of the newly identified sites (9DA179, 9DA180, 9DA181) are precontact-era American Indian lithic scatters. Site 9DA180 also contains a piled stone feature of unknown temporal and cultural association, and previously identified site, 9DA453, is a late nineteenth- to late twentieth-century farm site. Phase II investigations were conducted at site 9DA180 to assess the temporal and cultural origin of stone piles at this site and to determine if they contain human remains. Four sites (9DA453, 9DA179, 9DA180, and 9DA181) are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. These sites represent common types and have low artifact density and shallow artifact depths and are judged to have little research potential. No further work is recommended for these sites. Site 9DA182 is outside of the area currently planned for development and its NRHP eligibility is unknown. If future development is planned in the area of site 9DA182, further investigation (Phase II testing) of the site is recommended prior to ground disturbing activities.

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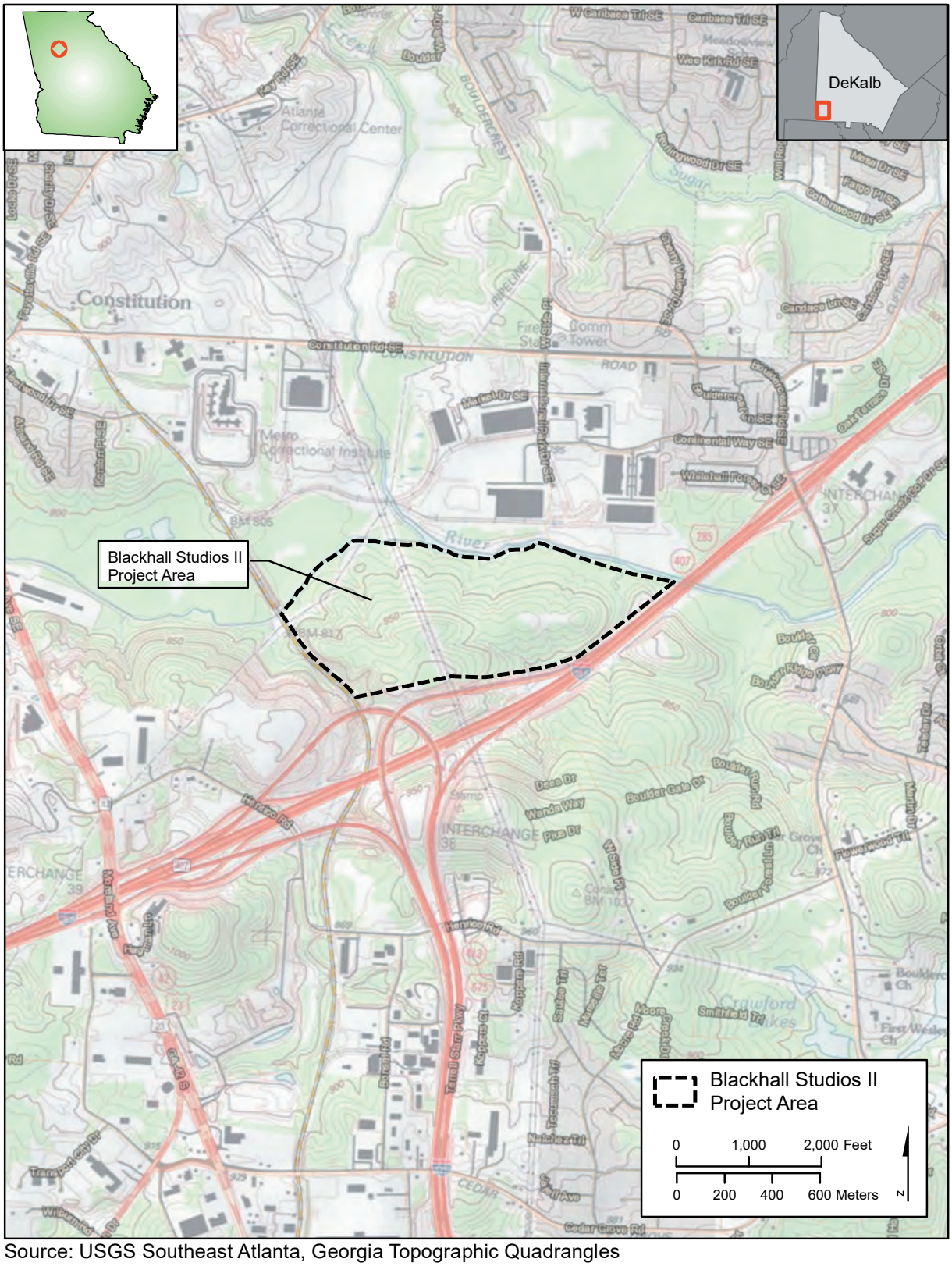
I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) has completed Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II testing for the Blackhall Studios II development project in DeKalb County (Figure 1). This work was conducted on behalf of Henrico 183, LLC. The approximately 173-acre project area is located north of the interchange of I-675 and I-285. The proposed undertaking involves the construction of multiple roads, bridges, buildings, a multi-story garage, and retention ponds, as well as related infrastructure. This property lies within the Soapstone Ridge Historic District, which is a protected historic district under Section 1 of the DeKalb County Historic Preservation Ordinance. Because the proposed development does not involve Federal funding, all work was conducted pursuant to the guidelines set forth by the DeKalb County Historic Preservation Ordinance, and the work was performed according to the procedures and policies established by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (2019). The purpose of this survey was to identify and define archaeological resources within the project's boundaries and to provide recommendations for the eligibility of these resources under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and DeKalb County Historic Preservation Commission.

Fieldwork was conducted between December 12, 2020 and January 15, 2021. The fieldwork was directed by Susan Olin and David Amrine. Field assistance was provided by John Kimes, Lori Umberger, and Marcus Allen. Janae Lunsford served as field director for the investigation of the piled stone features on February 10 with assistance from Andrew Pavlenda.

This report is organized into six chapters, including this Introduction. The environmental context is presented in Chapter II and the cultural context in Chapter III. Chapter IV details the background, field, and laboratory analysis methods used for the project. The survey results are presented in Chapter V. Chapter VI summarizes the work and provides management recommendations. Appendix A contains the state site forms, and Appendix B provides an artifact catalog.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: USGS Southeast Atlanta, Georgia Topographic Quadrangles

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

This chapter discusses the historic and modern natural setting of the survey area. Information is provided on the physiography, hydrology, topography, soils, geology, climate, floral and faunal resources, and site formation processes. The environmental information provides a basis for assessing precontact and historic archaeological site potential in terms of location and probable subsistence resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SETTING

The survey area consists of a remnant hilltop and north-facing side slope just inside the I-285 loop where it intersects with I-675. This portion of DeKalb County lies within the Georgia Piedmont physiographic province, which lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains in the north and the Fall Line (Figure 2). This region is characterized by rolling hills and narrow valleys with low-lying mountains scattered throughout (Clark and Zisa 1976).

HYDROLOGY

The project area is immediately adjacent to the South River, which forms its northern boundary. Within the project area, one small stream drains into the South River at its northeast corner. One naturally formed wetland, Constitution Lake, is located just northwest of the project area. Constitution Lake is fed by the South River and is the location of a recreational nature park with improved hiking trails.

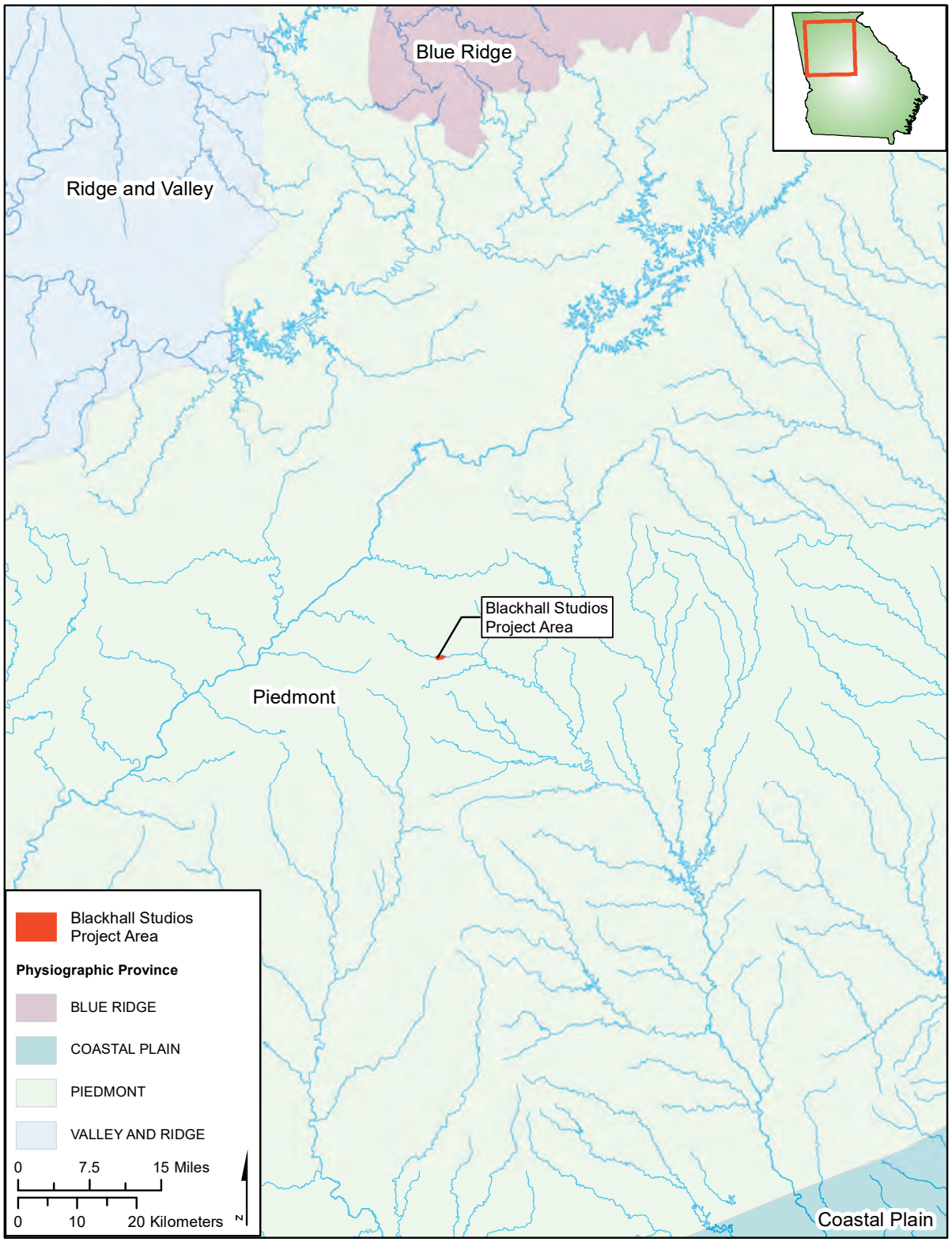
TOPOGRAPHY

The project area is comprised of a hilltop and slopes that descend towards the South River. Elevations range from 790 to 900 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The higher elevations are located towards the south of the property, with the lower elevations fanning out to the north.

SOILS

Soils in the project area consist of well drained silt loams and sandy loams, with urban lands covering approximately 0.1 percent of the total area (Table 1). Wilkes sandy loams cover the largest proportion of the property, making up approximately 39.7 percent of the total acreage. These soils are located on upper side slopes at higher elevations and exhibit 2-25 percent slopes.

Figure 2.
Physiographic Regions of Georgia



Source: ESRI Resource Data

The second largest constituent soil group, Pacolet sandy loams, comprise approximately 21.5 percent of the total project area. Pacolet soils are also found on side slopes but at lower elevations than the Wilkes group. Chestatee stony sandy loam, Toccoa sandy loam, and Gwinnett sandy loams just above the South River floodplain. These soils make up 11.1, 10.9, and 9.4 percent of the total project area, respectively. Cartacay silt loams make up approximately 4.9 percent of the project area. This soil formed in alluvial deposits along the South River and is poorly drained. Iredell fine sandy loam makes up the remaining 2.4 percent of the project area. It is somewhat poorly drained due to its clay subsoil. This group can be found on the summits and shoulders of hills in the area.

Table 1. Soils Present within the Project Area

Soil Code	Soil Name	Drainage Properties	Acreage	Percent of Project Area
Ca	Cartacay silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	8.6	4.9
CvF	Chestatee stony sandy loam	Well drained	19.53	11.1
GeC	Gwinnett sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Well drained	0.88	0.5
GeD	Gwinnett sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	10.73	6.1
GeE	Gwinnett sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	Well drained	4.93	2.8
IrC	Iredell fine sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	4.22	2.4
PfC	Pacolet sandy loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Well drained	19	10.8
PfD	Pacolet sandy loam, 10-15 percent slopes	Well drained	18.83	10.7
Tf	Toccoa sandy loam	Moderately well drained	19.18	10.9
Ud	Urban land		0.2	0.1
WkC	Wilkes sandy loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Well drained	28.51	16.2
WkE	Wilkes sandy loam, 10-25 percent slopes	Well drained	41.36	23.5

GEOLOGY

The Georgia Piedmont is partly defined by its underlying geology, which includes varying grade metamorphic rocks such as schists, amphibolites, gneisses, migmatites, as well as igneous rocks such as granite. The region is unevenly divided into northern and southern portions by the Brevard Fault zone, but these are geologically very similar. The northwestern edge of the Piedmont gradually increases in elevation to become the foothills of the metamorphic Blue Ridge and the Paleozioc sedimentary rocks of the Ridge and Valley. To the south, the Piedmont is separated from the Cretaceous and Cenozoic sedimentary Coastal plain by the Fall Line (Hack 1982; University of Georgia Department of Geology 2013). The metamorphic and igneous composition of the Piedmont has been influential to both past and present economies (Hack 1982). Granites and

gneisses are readily utilized as building materials, as are clays, sands, and gravels. In Henry County, pegmatite was mined for its mica for use in electrical insulators. Valuable materials such as gold, soapstone talc, and marble have all been mined from the upper Piedmont, along the Brevard Fault zone.

Precontact use of Georgia's geologic resources was extensive and culturally significant throughout time. The Ridge and Valley was a reliable source of high-quality cherts such as Knox and Fort Payne. Similarly, the Georgia Coastal Plain was well-endowed with Daltonite and various types of Coastal Plain chert. These materials have a high silica content, making them optimal for use in chipped stone tool manufacture (Goad 1979; Goodyear and Charles 1984; Shah and Whitley 2009). In the Piedmont, cherts of varying quality, as well as rhyolite and quartz, were used regularly (Ledbetter et al. 1981; Sassaman et al. 1988). Quartz is common in the Piedmont and occurs naturally in the survey tract.

The project area lies within a large outcropping of metamorphic rock referred to as Soapstone Ridge. Soapstone, a metamorphic rock, is both soft and durable due to its high talc content, making it relatively easy to carve, heat resistant, and capable of high heat storage. Precontact groups used soapstone to make storage vessels, pipes, tools, jewelry, and cooking stones, among other things. Soapstone Ridge has been recognized as an important archaeological resource for decades, which resulted in Dekalb County establishing the Soapstone Ridge Historic District. Because of the District's archaeological importance, a summary of it is presented in Chapter III.

CLIMATE

The regional climate is classified as humid subtropical. Average temperatures in the Atlanta area range from 80 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the summer to 43.3 degrees F in the winter. The average annual precipitation totals 49.7 inches (1.2 m), most of which falls between late winter and early spring. Snow is a yearly occurrence in the northern metro area but is rarer for other parts of the city. Thunderstorms are frequent and typically result from the mixing of warm air traveling north from the Gulf of Mexico and Arctic air masses moving southeast. The highest average windspeed, occurring in February and March, is nine miles per hour (mph) (Thomas 1982).

FLORA AND FAUNA

The natural flora within the region is typical of the Piedmont, but varies by ecological zone (Godfrey 2012). Streams throughout the project area are surrounded by various shrubs and water-tolerant trees, such as hazel alder, hornbeam, and American sycamore. Sweetgum, tulip poplar, and elm can be found in alluvial forests. In dryer areas, hickory, pines, and oaks make up the

majority of forest canopies, while various shrubs, herbs, and berries dominate the understory. At xeric rock outcrops, oaks and shortleaf pines are common. Understories are typically sparse but may contain herbs and shrubs growing out of crevices.

The faunal population includes various mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibian, and fish species. Common mammal species include raccoons, squirrels, opossums, black bear, and white-tailed deer. Birds include various songbirds, turkeys, and raptors. The South River is home to a variety of frogs, salamanders, and fish, and it is an attractive location for turtles and snakes common to the region.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

The present knowledge of paleoclimatic conditions for the project area is derived from research conducted in the broader eastern United States, rather than the Piedmont specifically (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Several studies from the Mid-Atlantic region have produced detailed summaries (see Boyd 1989; Cable 1991; Carbone 1977; Custer 1990; Watts 1980), while available data from the Georgia Coastal Plain is consistent with these (LaMoreaux et al. 2009).

Prior to 12,000 B.C., global glacial fluctuations influence regional environments. For the North American continent, this period is known as the Wisconsin Glaciation. The periodic advancement and recession of the Wisconsin glaciers produced a cold, dry climate across most of the Southeastern US. Temperatures ranged from 10-15 degrees Celsius (50-60 F) cooler than at present (Boyd 1989:142–143). The flora and fauna from this time were necessarily adapted to their environment, and at least 35 identified taxa went extinct after the glacial period ended and modern climates emerged (Cable 1991).

Around 12,000 B.C., a series of environmental warming trends swept across North America. The Laurentide ice sheet, which extended as far as Indiana and Ohio, retreated (Boyd 1989; Cable 1991). This caused a rise in mean sea levels and many inland lakes were cut off from their annual water sources. The period between 12,000 and 8,000 B.C. encompassed a transition to the modern climate, known as the Holocene, arose (Boyd 1989; Cable 1991; Custer 1990; Davis 1976; Watts 1980). This transition was gradual, with a progressive advancement of tree species into areas that were previously glaciated (Custer 1990). In Georgia, oak/tupelo forests were replaced by pine-dominated/mixed hardwood communities (LaMoreaux et al. 2009).

CURRENT CONDITIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

At present, the survey area lies in mixed hardwoods with scattered pines and a moderate understory. An electrical transmission line passes through the middle of the property, as do multiple unmapped dirt access roads. As distance to the South River decreases, the understory becomes thicker. Along the south edge of the project area, planted pines line the I-285 corridor.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following discussion presents a summary of the archaeological record and the cultural history of the area of the project area. This section provides a research context for archaeological sites to aid in interpreting the findings and to serve as a basis for evaluating the eligibility of each resource for listing in the NRHP.

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the region occurred during the Pleistocene and is referred as the Paleoindian Period. This was a period of increased glaciation across North America, causing the general climate to be cooler and drier than the present day. While some archaeologists have proposed earlier dates for the first human occupations, unequivocal evidence suggests a date range beginning around 12,000 years before present (B.P.) (Goodyear 2000; Coe 1964). This period is defined archaeologically by the presence of lanceolate projectile points. These can be either fluted or unfluted, but follow a general pattern of long lateral cutting edges with basal grinding to facilitate fixation to a haft (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982). Other stone tools typical to Paleoindian tool kits include side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills. The earliest projectile point type is the Clovis, which spanned 11,500-11,000 B.P. Later types that would replace the Clovis over the following 500 years include Simpson and Suwanee, which were smaller and more triangular. The final expression of the Paleoindian period is the Dalton horizon, which occurred between 10,500-9,000 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

The Paleoindian period has been traditionally depicted as a time of highly mobile groups that traversed wide areas in search of big game and toolstone resources. Evidence for this model is certainly there (Goodyear et al. 1989), and this image persists (Kelly and Todd 1988). However, newer research has highlighted a variety of economic strategies employed during this time, and the degree to which this was a dominant lifeway is unclear. Anderson (1989) has put forth a model of Paleoindian land use that centers around the occupation of strategic “staging areas” that would later serve as nodes for population expansion. By the emergence of the Dalton horizon, evidence suggests that subsistence strategies had expanded to include a wide variety of floral and faunal resources.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in North America are surface recoveries of projectile points. These are used to construct models of late Paleoindian site patterning and land use, but a few well-preserved contexts have been subjected to systemic excavation. Large surveys performed in the Oconee River Valley within the Piedmont identified 91 Paleoindian sites (Anderson 1990; 1996; O'Steen et al. 1986). There is some agreement that the larger fluted Clovis bifaces are earlier, and the smaller, often non-fluted and more basally constricted forms are later (Gardner 1974; O'Steen et al. 1986). All of these forms are believed to predate Dalton, which is considered to be a transitional or Late Paleoindian type. The Dalton horizon in the Southeast has been dated between 8000 and 8500 B.C. (Goodyear 1982:390).

Three categories of Paleoindian sites have been defined based on the Oconee River Valley surveys: short-term camps, quarry related sites, and residential camps (O'Steen 1992:84–89; 1996:99–101; O'Steen et al. 1986:12–31). Short-term camps are usually small floodplain sites marked by diverse, but highly curated, portable tool kits. Site 9GE309, located on a levee of Richland Creek near its confluence with the Oconee River, is an example of a short-term Paleoindian and Early Archaic camp that has been examined through excavation. An Early Paleoindian occupation was identified by the presence of a fluted point (Clovis) at 85-95 centimeters below the surface (cmbs), while a Late Paleoindian component as indicated by Dalton and Big Sandy points was located above this at 75-85 cmbs. Investigators found that the Early Paleoindian component consisted of three point fragments, interpreted as discarded at this location. These fragments were made of Ridge and Valley chert, Coastal Plain chert, and metavolcanic material and were found in association with lithic debris, bifaces, and tools that were scattered across an approximately five-meter area (Anderson et al. 1990:35; O'Steen 1996:99–100; O'Steen et al. 1986:14–21).

Quarry related sites are usually found in upland settings and are characterized by a variety of expedient tools, reworked aborted preforms, and a few curated formal tools. There is clear evidence that tools were manufactured and used at these sites, as evidenced by bifaces that were broken during manufacture, then modified and utilized for a different task. The same early tool forms found at short-term and residential camps are also found on these quarry sites. It appears that these small sites were used for a variety of functions besides the procurement of raw materials. There were many quarry sites identified in the Lake Oconee area that contained early tool forms but did not contain diagnostic bifaces (Anderson et al. 1990:34; O'Steen 1996:100; O'Steen et al. 1986:31–43).

The third type of Paleoindian site, residential camps, has only been identified adjacent to Barnett Shoals near Athens, Georgia. These sites are found clustered along the floodplain and uplands just below the constriction of the shoals. Tool diversity is high. Tools are manufactured primarily from locally available materials, but there is a sizeable proportion of non-local cherts. Formal

unifacial tools and projectile points are abundant. Projectile points are found in a variety of manufacturing and resharpening stages. Extended occupation or reoccupation is suggested by the similarity of sites and diversity in tool forms in an area of high Paleoindian and Early Archaic site density (Anderson et al. 1990:34; O'Steen 1996:100–101; O'Steen et al. 1986:58–67).

The distribution of Paleoindian sites indicates a gradual expansion of people through time in both numbers and geographic area. The concentration of Early and Late Paleoindian (Dalton) sites at the two major shoals areas (Long and Barnett Shoals) is evident (Anderson et al. 1990:39; O'Steen 1992:84; 1996:104–105). In addition, approximately 70 percent of Paleoindian sites in the Oconee River surveys were identified in quartz quarry zones. Early Paleoindian sites are located primarily in the floodplain, with the remainder of the sites at the upland edge, while Middle Paleoindian and Dalton sites indicate a continuing decrease in floodplain sites. These data suggest that by Middle to Late Paleoindian times, populations were expanding throughout the Oconee River Valley and utilizing upland areas more frequently, with repeated or more long-term utilization of sites adjacent to the major shoals (Anderson et al. 1990; O'Steen 1996; O'Steen et al. 1986).

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD

Early Archaic sites are identified archaeologically by the presence of diagnostic projectile points/knives, including the types Big Sandy Side-notched (DeJarnette et al. 1962:85), Kirk/Palmer Corner-notched (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1979), bifurcate base (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1973; 1975), and Kirk Stemmed (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975). Side-notched forms appear to have evolved from preceding Paleoindian lanceolate forms (in particular, the Dalton type) and were produced during the initial centuries of this period circa 8000-7500 B.C., while corner-notched forms were produced in the latter portion of the period. Side-notched types include Taylor, Big Sandy, and Bolen; these are often serrated and may be beveled (Anderson et al. 1996; Cambron and Hulse 1975; Ledbetter et al. 1996; Stanyard 2003).

Evidence for technological adaptations to the Holocene environment was examined at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley (Claggett and Cable 1982). Claggett and Cable (1982), proposed that shifts in technology are signatures of a shift in settlement organization that was driven by changes in resource availability. The researchers posit that the Holocene environment had a much more homogenous distribution of plant and animal resources, and that settlement patterns reflect a residential mobility system. To support their assertion, the authors highlight a proportional increase in expediently crafted stone tools.

Within the Georgia Piedmont, O'Steen (1983; 1996) has presented a model of settlement organization during the Early Archaic based on evidence from the Lake Oconee area in Greene County. She found that Early Archaic groups inhabiting the Piedmont favored upland sites rather

than floodplains. Further, she argued that territorial boundaries might have existed along with mechanisms for lithic exchange. Applicable to the current project area, she found that sites in the northern portion of the Oconee River Valley were linked with the Ridge and Valley province through the presence of chert from that area, while sites in the southern portion of the project area showed a stronger connection to the Coastal Plain via the presence of chert from that area.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) have described the most comprehensive settlement model based on work performed in the Savannah River Valley. They identify four factors that were important in the distribution of sites: seasonal and spatial structure of food resources; mating requirements; information exchange; and demographic structure. These factors, when taken in concert, are thought to reflect a forager-collector strategy with in a seasonally mobile system. In this model, base camps were logistically staged, with multiple foraging camps located across the watershed. Annual patterns suggest that groups moved towards the coast during the early spring, then back into the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont during the later spring, summer, and early fall. During this annual round, return trips may have included visits to nearby drainages for various social or economic purposes. The authors suggest that the Fall Line would have been probable congregation spots, due to its ecotonal nature. The occurrence of major Early Archaic assemblages in Fall Line sites has long suggested to local archaeologists that these areas saw use in special activities of some kind (Anderson and Hanson 1988).

MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Studies have shown that the Middle Archaic period remains poorly understood (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Shah and Whitley 2009; Walthall 1980). Several Middle Archaic settlement studies within the South Carolina Piedmont have suggested a highly mobile lifestyle that likely included frequent changes in residential location (Blanton 1983; Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Sassaman 1983). However, only one large-scale study of the Middle Archaic in Georgia has been performed (Shah and Whitley 2009). Shah and Whitley (2009:36) note that the relatively low number of Middle Archaic sites subjected to systemic excavation is the primary factor accounting for the lack of knowledge about this subperiod. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:53) assert that it is the comparatively unimpressive nature of Middle Archaic sites that contribute to the lack of research interest; sites tend to be, “small, deflated, low-density scatters” with “usually aesthetically unappealing” artifacts (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Goodyear, House, and Ackerly 1979; Shah and Whitley 2009).

Lifeways among Middle Archaic groups reflect a highly mobile lifestyle that likely included frequent changes in residential location (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Goodyear et al. 1979; Shah and Whitley 2009). Sassaman (1983) argues that residential changes may have occurred as frequently as every few weeks, based on evidence of a foraging based subsistence model as

described by Binford (1980). This model argues that frequent changes in residential location is an economically advantageous system that takes advantage of dispersed clusters of resources. Cable's (1982) work in the Haw River of North Carolina discusses how post-glacial environments experienced an increase in floral homogeneity that would have been favorable to foraging. Another product of this resource homogeneity is an increased flexibility of social behaviors. The "Adaptive Flexibility" model put forth by Sassaman (1983) attempts to explain the relationship between cultural material and highly mobile lifestyles. Here, the author argues that specialized tools designed for resource extraction at dispersed locations would not be easily transported in a forager system, thus necessitating a more flexible tool kit.

While relatively little may be known about these peoples, we do know that site density increased greatly in the Georgia Piedmont from the preceding Early Archaic period (Stanyard 2003:112; Shah and Whitley 2009). Stanyard (2003:112) argued that the increase in site density may be a result of the increased mobility of Middle Archaic peoples and a concomitant increased use of upland settings than it is a result of a drastic population increase. Shah and Whitley (2009:45) stated that there was an increase in "regionalization", as populations grew and were forced into smaller foraging territories, there was a shift in settlement strategies away from within individual drainages toward inter-riverine and upland zones.

Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Brier Creek Lanceolate projectile points are common among Middle Archaic sites in Georgia (Coe 1964; Michie 1966). Stanly points have a triangular blade, a squared stem and dates to approximately 5000 B.C. (Coe 1964:35). The Stanly type was followed by two varieties of the Morrow Mountain type, which are primarily distinguished from Stanly by basal characteristics (Coe 1964:37–43). The Guilford type, which dates to around 4000 B.C., has a long, slender blade and a straight, rounded or concave base (Coe 1964:43–44). The fourth type, the Brier Creek Lanceolate, was defined by Michie (1966) based on a private site collection in Burke County, Georgia. This type resembles the Conerly type (Cambron and Hulse 1975:28), which are thought to date between 5050 B.C. and 2050 B.C.

Blanton's (1983) study of lithic raw material use found that Morrow Mountain phase generalized tools were intensively manufactured using locally-available raw material. This pattern was especially true for Piedmont and Fall Line sites. Stanyard (2003) argued that the Guilford type was closely related to, and even contemporaneous with, Morrow Mountain point types based on archaeological site formation similarities and a large degree of overlap in available radiocarbon date ranges.

LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Late Archaic period has been described as a time of increasing settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). Sassaman (1993) argues that culturally-related groups occupied areas for prolonged periods and controlled economically important resources. Settlement patterns reflect a shift from upland locations towards riverine floodplains, with the former serving as logistical procurement sites. The first use of fresh water shellfish in the region corresponds with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain. However, freshwater shell midden sites are only found in the Savannah River Valley.

Among chipped stone tools, the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point is considered a hallmark of the Late Archaic. Other point types dating to this time frame found in northern Georgia include Paris Island, Ledbetter, McIntire, Otarre, and Kiokee Creek (Stanyard 2003; Whatley 2002). As Stanyard (2003:51) notes that these are essentially smaller versions of the Savannah River type, with "triangular blades, straight or slightly contracting stems, and straight bases." The Otarre type has been found in strata that are above those that contain Savannah River points, suggesting that it post-dates the latter type (Keel 1976; Oliver 1985; Stanyard 2003:53).

SOAPSTONE IN THE LATE ARCHAIC SOUTHEAST

New cooking and storage technologies also arose during the Late Archaic. Stallings Island pottery marks the first appearance of ceramic cooking technology in the region. It was first identified in the Savannah River Valley and was slowly adopted further inland as time passed. The adoption of ceramic technology was slow when considering its substantial contributions to daily life. One argument for the slow adoption was the widespread use of soapstone containers for cooking across the Southeast. The use of carved soapstone vessels conferred not only a technological advantage upon the user, but also a political one. Networks and alliances with distant peoples were likely formed in order to trade these goods, and it is possible that the hegemonic entities that maintained such alliances found ceramic wares a threat to their station (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:74–76). Nonetheless, Pottery technology became more widely disseminated after about 3,500 years ago (Sassaman 1993). Within the Piedmont of western Georgia, fiber-tempered pottery is generally placed under the Wheeler type name, which dates later than Stallings and St. Simons fiber-tempered wares from the Savannah River Valley and lower Atlantic Coast.

The project area lies in the Soapstone Ridge District, a valuable and highly informative area for understanding the Late Archaic. Geologically, it is the largest mafic-ultramafic intrusion in the Southern Piedmont (Dickens and Carnes 1983). Spanning approximately 25 square miles, its numerous outcrops were used as quarrying sites by Late Archaic groups, and it is surrounded by many lithic workshops and habitation sites.

Late Archaic soapstone use varies by specific time period and region, and the availability of soapstone and its implications for regional trade have been the subject of much inquiry (Elliott 1980; 1981; 2017; Elliott and Smith 1986; Holland and Allen 1977; Lukenbach et al. 1974; Rogers et al. 1981; Sassaman 1997; 2006; Sassaman and Brookes 2017; Stanyard 2003; Wagonner 2009; Wells et al. 2014). Soapstone was fashioned into bannerstones, pipes, perforated slabs, and cooking vessels, among other forms (Elliott 1980; 2017; Elliott and Smith 1986; Stanyard 2003). The use of this material began during the transition from the Middle to Late Archaic, as simple nodules were applied for indirect heating (Stanyard 2003). During the middle to terminal Late Archaic, soapstone was quarried more intensively to make perforated slabs and vessels. Soapstone pipes were used most often during the Woodland and Mississippian periods and were often intricately carved.

Soapstone vessels come in a wide array of shapes and sizes, from smaller cup-sized vessels to large cooking containers. The most common bowl forms include conical, hemispherical, and elongated shapes (Dickens and Carnes 1983). However, formal analysis of bowls from the Live Oak Soapstone quarry (Site 9DA139), located approximately one mile southwest of the current project area, revealed a wider variety of cross-section shapes, including flat-bottomed conical, hemispherical, flat-bottomed with vertical walls, conical with rounded bottom, shallow and flat-bottomed pan, elongated oval, and irregular forms (Elliott and Smith 1986:24). These forms may have temporal significance, and their style may mimic contemporaneous ceramic vessel styles, but neither hypothesis has been corroborated by archaeological evidence (Elliott 2017:10). Soapstone vessels were part of large-scale interregional trade networks, such as one associated with Poverty Point in modern northeastern Louisiana, which imported goods from many parts of the country, as well as smaller networks along the Appalachian mountains that reached into the coastal areas of the Southeast and mid-Atlantic (Sassaman and Brookes 2017; Truncer 2004).

In Georgia, soapstone use in the eastern Piedmont mainly revolved around perforated slabs and bannerstones during the Mill Branch phase (4200-3450 B.P.). During the Black Shoals phase (3850-3450 B.P.), however, there was a greater use of this material for carved vessels and less for perforated slabs. Vessels were not made during the Stallings Island phase (3850-3450 B.P.) , which highlights some of the social complexities occurring at this time (Stanyard 2003). Some of these differences are thought to be related to the use of surplus labor to create and export soapstone slabs during the Mill Branch phase, and a shift away from soapstone to pottery during the Stallings Island phase. In North Georgia, evidence of the persistence of soapstone vessels into the Early Woodland period, combined with fewer and smaller ceramic assemblages, suggests significant differences in regional technological organization (Ledbetter et al. 2009). These contrasts occur despite relatively equal access to soapstone deposits during these periods, which indicates that these variations are cultural phenomena (Dickens and Carnes 1983; Elliott and Smith 1986).

Soapstone use in eastern North America was thought to predate pottery for much of the twentieth century, at least in part because the general sequence of precontact technology had been thought to proceed from stone to ceramic traditions (Elliott and Smith 1986). Interpretations of data from the Gaston site in North Carolina also contributed to the belief that soapstone preceded pottery, although this understanding has been found to rely on potentially problematic stratigraphic contexts (Coe 1964; Sassaman 2006:146–147). Archaeological evidence has not fully borne out the sequence, however, as soapstone vessel fragments and other soapstone objects often co-occur with ceramic vessels. Assessments of radiocarbon dates associated with soapstone vessels seem to indicate a lengthy period of overlap before soapstone was completely replaced by ceramic vessels during the Early Woodland period (Truncer 2004). However, some of the older dates from this study have questionable contexts, and it appears that most soapstone vessel use continued alongside ceramic vessel use, except in a few discrete areas (Sassaman 2006). Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dates taken from soot on the interior and/or exterior of soapstone vessels from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee indicate use between 4,200 and 2,500 B.P. (Sassaman 1997; 2006; Wells et al. 2014), which corresponds with the latter two thirds of the Late Archaic and beginning of the Early Woodland. Sometime during the transition between these periods, soapstone vessel technology fell completely out of favor and pottery became the primary material for cooking vessels across the Eastern US. In the Southeast, this shift began close to the coast and gradually spread into the Piedmont, Blue Ridge, and Ridge and Valley provinces.

Soapstone quarry research in the Southeast increased in the latter part of the twentieth century, with several sites being surveyed and described in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina (Dickens and Carnes 1983; Lowman and Wheatley 1970; Overton 1969; Wauchope 1966; Wright 1974). In Georgia, soapstone quarry research began with Georgia State University's surveys at Soapstone Ridge for the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) in the 1970s (Dickens and Carnes 1976; 1983). These surveys, which encompassed the current project area, identified sites surrounding the Blackhall Studios II tract but did not identify any inside the tract. Among the sites recorded along the ridge, 17 were characterized as quarries, 23 as workshops, and 22 as habitation sites. The authors found that the distribution of these three site types conformed to topography and drainage, with quarry and workshop sites located on the slopes of the ridge, and habitation sites in flat areas along drainages peripheral to the ridge. Based on their findings, Dickens and Carnes (1983:83) defined the three site types as follows:

> A quarry is defined as an exposure of soapstone, usually boulders, that exhibits quarry scars. The site may have only a single boulder with a few scars, or it may have numerus boulders or groups of boulders covering several acres. A workshop is defined as an area where broken or unfinished vessels litter the surface, but where there is no evidence of above-ground quarry activities. Some workshops may prove

> to be quarry sites if further investigations reveal subsurface quarry remains. Such remains already are suggested by localized depressions recorded on several sites. It has been demonstrated that soapstone weathers rapidly and that freshly exposed material is softer and more easily worked. It is also possible that naturally fractured rubble may have been utilized at locations where it was available, or that some sites labeled as "workshops" represent caches or stockpiles of bowl blanks. Habitation sites on the Ridge were represented by 16 camp sites, all of the Archaic period, and 6 village sites on which there were both Woodland and Archaic components.

The authors described the quarrying and soapstone vessel production process at the McGarity-Etheridge Site, 9DA17, located 1.5 miles east of the Blackhall Studios II tract:

> The McGarity-Etheridge Site contains evidence of all stages in the acquisition and shaping of bowl preforms. The basic technique was to isolate a natural protuberance on the boulder, or a protuberance created by previous quarrying, with an encircling groove. This groove was enlarged outward, and deepened, until a bulbous piece of desired size was obtained. This piece was then undercut until there was only a narrow "neck" connecting it to the boulder. The preform was then pried loose from the boulder, probably by use of wedges or levers.
>
> After detachment, the preform was refined on the exterior, with enough material being cut away to obtain the basic vessel form and usually to leave two opposing lug handles near the rim. Finally, the preform was inverted, and the surface that had been previously attached to the boulder was carefully hollowed out to complete the bowl. Some boulders at the site show evidence of more than one bowl preform having been worked at the same time. There are several examples of double preforms, and others with three or more grooves that apparently were carved in concert (Dickens and Carnes 1983:86).

Dickens and Carnes (1983) noted four basic quarrying procedures, which had also been observed at various quarries in the mid-Atlantic and other parts of the Southeast (Bushnell 1940; Fowler 1966; Holmes 1890; 1919; Putnam 1878):

1. scoring around a natural protuberance by pedestaling and undercutting (the mushroom-stem technique)
2. creation of an easily removed section by multiple mushroom-stem preform removals
3. opportunistic working along natural cracks or fractures
4. scoring small boulders to bisect them and create two or more preforms.

Dickens and Carnes (1983) also briefly described some of the quarry tools found at 9DA17. These varied in size and shape but were all made from amphibolite and characterized as "crude," which in this context likely means minimal and randomly flaked. Varieties included flat tipped specimens and others that were pick-like, while some included notches for hafting. Dickens and Carnes noted that these tools would have been used for initial shaping of the vessels but, based in part on the single and parallel chisel marks found inside complete or nearly complete soapstone vessels, they speculated that antler tools might have been used to shape the interiors. They suggested there was a possible finishing tool kit made up of "several antler chisels of varying size and shape, a wooden mallet, a flint knife, and a sandstone abrader" (Dickens and Carnes 1983:86).

Several years later, Garrow and Associates, Inc., conducted a survey at Soapstone Ridge on behalf of Georgia Waste for a proposed landfill (Elliott and Smith 1986). Multiple soapstone quarry and workshop sites were found during the course of the survey, while data recovery excavations were completed at the Live Oak Soapstone Quarry (9DA139). This site included both a quarry (Area A) and habitation/workshop (Area B). Artifacts recovered from the quarry included soapstone vessel fragments, worked soapstone fragments, quarry picks, quarry pick fragments, fire cracked quartz, chipped stone debitage, and a single formal scraper. No projectile points, drills, or finished vessel fragments were found. The quarry area also included a variety of soapstone quarry scars, categorized into distinct forms as follows (Elliott and Smith 1986:52):

> (1) circular stem and doughnut depressions on large, well-rounded boulder surfaces; (2) carved off protuberances from the jutting ends of angular boulders; (3) carved-off "scalloped" areas on flat boulder surfaces; (4) bisection of small boulders; (5) extracted sections of rock along naturally fractured blocky surfaces. A sixth possible type of scar consisted of large sections of spheroidal boulders removed through direct percussion.

A second quarry on Soapstone Ridge in Dekalb County, the Charlotte Wood Quarry, or 9DA248, was excavated as part of another Georgia Waste landfill expansion project (Bloom et al. 1990). As with Live Oak, Charlotte Wood included a quarry area and a habitation/workshop area. Precontact artifacts from the quarry included soapstone vessel fragments and preforms, as well as diabase, quartz, and metapyroxenite quarry tools and debitage. The habitation/workshop area yielded quartz quarry tools, bifaces, unifaces, and various debitage, very few pieces of chert debitage, as well as FCR and a single soapstone bowl fragment. Additionally, one perforated slab, or "boiling stone," was recovered–marking the first evidence of this industry at Soapstone Ridge.

Researchers at the Charlotte Wood quarry found examples of the six quarry scar types described by Elliot and Smith (1986), as well as five previously undiscussed types (Bloom et al. 1990). Quarry scars at the site included: 10 "Type 1" scars, two "Type 2" scars, three "Type 3" scars, five

"Type 5" scars, one "Type 6" scar, one "Type 7" scar consisting of a hemispherical depression with no stem, one "Type 8" scar consisting of a stem remnant with no surrounding depression, and two "Type 9" scars consisting of a quarried vertical trough wall on a flat boulder that possibly represented an exaggerated "Type 5" scar. There was one "Type 10" scar similar to "Type 4" but having two preforms removed from either side of a third preform, which was later removed. Three "Type 11" scars consisting of shaped but unfinished preforms still attached to the parent boulder were also recorded. No "Type 4" scars were identified.

A third quarry, the Graves Soapstone site (9DA411) was excavated on Soapstone Ridge between 2002 and 2011. The site was erroneously given a Dekalb county site number because of an error in the placement of the county line on USGS maps at the time of the survey and data recovery (D'Angelo 2003:16). The first period of work involved a data recovery as part of the development of Graves Park on the western edge of Gwinnett county (D'Angelo 2003). Additional excavations were conducted by the Gwinnett County Archaeological Society (GARS) in 2010 (D'Angelo 2014). The Graves Soapstone site is part of the greater Soapstone Ridge complex, although it is farther northeast than other soapstone quarries excavated on the ridge. Features identified at the site included a quarry pit or trench along the western edge of a boulder that had filled in with soapstone debris, and a cache of diabase quarry tools just north of the quarry pit at the edge of the same boulder. Artifacts recovered from 9DA411 included quartz, amphibolite, and diabase quarry tools and debitage, as well as several untyped quartz projectile points (D'Angelo 2003; 2014). Soapstone debris was common in the excavation units, and several early to late-stage vessel fragments and partial vessel forms were recovered. Hemispherical, elongated, and flat-bottomed vessel forms were reported for the site. Several lightly worked soapstone boulders were observed but not collected. Some charcoal was recovered from the tool cache area, but in amounts too small for accurate radiocarbon dating.

Soapstone Ridge was first identified as an important cultural resource in the 1930s. Kelly (1935), and later Wauchope (1966), examined some of the larger and more prominent sites in the area. This early research was limited but identified sites such as the McGarity-Ethridge (9DA17), Fork Creek Mountain (9DA18), and the Hardin (9DA53) sites as models of Archaic soapstone quarries. In 1974, an effort to preserve the McGarity-Ethridge site was made by the Georgia Heritage Trust Program of Governor Jimmy Carter. The effort ultimately failed when the State Properties Commission failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority vote.

Dickens and Carnes' (1983) intensive archaeological survey helped to bring attention to the significance of these sites. Their work also included limited surface inspection of private properties in the area. Multiple efforts were made during the 1970s and 1980s to preserve the Soapstone Ridge District in some manner. Each effort failed due to funding challenges or political interests.

The District finally received notoriety in 1996, when more than two-thirds of the McGarity-Ethridge site was destroyed by development, despite being listed on the NRHP. This loss catalyzed a movement to make the Soapstone Ridge District a DeKalb County Historic District under Section 1 of the county's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Soapstone Ridge Historic District is a district containing numerous quarry, manufacture, and habitation sites that relate to the production of soapstone goods. Because only a portion of the Soapstone Ridge District has been subjected to archaeological survey, its full extent and the degree that precontact people used it is not well known. At present, Late Archaic use of the area is well-demonstrated, and it is probable that people continued to make use of Soapstone Ridge into the Early Woodland. Further work could potentially fill in this gap in the record.

A review of Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) database indicated 10 Late Archaic sites have been recorded within one kilometer of the Blackhall Studios II tract.

EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD

While prior research into the beginnings of the Woodland period have relied on a start date of 1000 B.C. (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Anderson and Mainfort 2002; Garrow 2009), research from Georgia has shown that the period actually started around 700 B.C. (Espenshade 2008; Ledbetter et al. 2009). The end of the Early Woodland is commonly recognized as approximately 200 B.C. (Anderson and Mainfort 2002; Espenshade 2008).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Woodland include Refuge, Dunlap, and Deptford potteries, as well as triangular projectile points. Refuge has been suggested as a direct descendent of Stallings Island ceramic tradition that shows cultural continuity within the Coastal Plain (Espenshade et al. 1994). Dunlap and Deptford ceramics appear later in the record, with Dunlap ceramics only found north of the Fall Line (DePratter 1979; Wood 1981). Ceramic decorations for the Georgia Piedmont reflect a heavy use of fabric impressions on exterior surfaces. Sand and grit tempering is a common ceramic paste technology for the Piedmont. Ledbetter et al. (2009) posit that a high degree of cultural diversity was present in the Georgia Piedmont at this time based on the diversity of ceramic types in the archaeological record.

Settlement patterns in the Early Woodland show a marked shift towards long-term village sites (Caldwell 1958). A strong reliance on mast resources is evidenced in the common presence of storage pits with nut shell remains at these sites (Bowen 1982; Cable et al. 1997; Espenshade 2008). Botanical analyses from northwest Georgia show evidence of small-scale gardening of

sunflower, goosefoot, and maygrass, which are all species suspected to have been intentionally cultivated in the Middle Woodland (Raymer et al. 1997; Raymer and Bonhage-Freund 2000). In Cherokee County, knotweed was identified in Early Woodland samples (Bowen 1989:46–50).

A review of the GNAHRGIS revealed no Early Woodland sites within one kilometer of the project area. This lack could be due to an absence of Early Woodland groups in the area, or it may be a result of sampling bias.

MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD

The Middle Woodland in northwest Georgia was a time of increasing sedentism and social complexity (Espenshade 2008; Steinen 1995). Settlements reflect a preference for major river floodplains for a majority of the year or even year-round. Mound earthworks were erected at these sites and were used across Georgia for ceremonial centers. These centers were supported by increased reliance on an Eastern Agricultural Complex, which provided a starchy and oily food base that could be supplemented with wild floral and faunal harvesting (Bonhage-Freund et al. 2012; Raymer and Bonhage-Freund 2000). Nut masts continued to be an important resource at large Middle Woodland sites, though a decrease in storage pits has been observed, possibly due to an increased reliance on ceramic storage technologies. Projectile points common to this subperiod include Yadkin, Bakers Creek, and Copena (Whatley 2002).

Architecture during the Middle Woodland further reflects a long-term occupation of riverine settings. Clearly defined post patterns are more common, and several have been associated with hearths or fire pits. Anderson (1985) found that domestic structures at the Six Flags site (9FU14) were generally circular and approximately 4-7 meters in diameter. In addition, several larger structures were identified, which were interpreted as serving a ceremonial function (Anderson 1985:38).

Evidence of Hopewellian influence in North Georgia can be seen in several sites via Swift Creek ceramics. Swift Creek complicated ceramics were decorated with unique paddle stamps, making them readily identifiable. They have been recovered from across Georgia, and several have been recovered as far away as Indiana and Ohio (Stoltman 2015). Mortuary practices also reflect a participation in or adoption of Hopewellian belief systems. Internments shift towards cremated and non-cremated remains being placed within earth or stone mounds (Jefferies 1976).

A review of the GNAHRGIS found that no Middle Woodland sites are located within one kilometer of the project area.

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

At present, the Late Woodland subperiod is not well understood in the Piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Claggett and Cable 1982; Goodyear et al. 1979). The Late Woodland is recognized archaeologically by the presence of Late Swift Creek and Napier ceramics. These two are distinguished by their use of curvilinear and rectilinear stamp designs, respectively (Rudolph 1986). While Napier is generally seen as occurring later, it is suspected to overlap with Late Swift Creek ceramics. Reflecting their paucity in other areas of the Georgia Piedmont, there are no recorded Late Woodland sites within one kilometer of the project area.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian Period (A.D. 900-1540) of the Georgia Piedmont is generally divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. However, little work has been performed on Mississippian sites within the Upper Chattahoochee River Valley, meaning that much of our understanding of this time is derived from sites in the Etowah and Oconee River valleys (Lewis 2012).

Mississippian lifeways were a fundamental change from the previous Woodland period. A suite of traits has been recognized as typifying Mississippian cultures across the Southeast, including intensive maize agriculture, settlement in major river floodplains, shell-tempered ceramic pastes, rectangular wall-trench structures, pyramidal earthen mounds, and long-distance exchange of finely made prestige goods. One of the more prominent cultural changes that emerged during the Mississippian period is a ranked societal structure. Inherited positions of elevated status become defining features of Mississippian life, and their presence is often reflected in flat-top platform mounds on which ceremonial performances were conducted.

The Etowah culture was the Early Mississippian manifestation in northwest and north central Georgia (Lewis 2012). Named for a mound complex near Cartersville, Georgia, the Etowah phase is characterized by its ceramic tradition, which included various stamped, burnished, and red filmed surface treatments (Williams and Shapiro 1990).

The Middle Mississippian period is represented across most of Georgia by the Savannah phase (Williams and Shapiro 1990). The Chattahoochee Valley at this time was occupied by multiple smaller chiefdoms with single mound sites but was generally sparse. Projectile points at this time are rare, but tend to be smaller and triangular (Smith and Williams 1990).

The Late Mississippian sub-period is equated with the Lamar culture in the Ocmulgee Basin, and the Bell phase, as defined in the Piedmont portion of the Oconee River valley. Late Mississippian sites are relatively rare in the Piedmont. Ledbetter and O'Steen (1986) have shown that many sites

were present in the bottomlands and uplands of the Oconee River, but relatively few were present in similar settings of the Upper Ocmulgee. Lamar Fine Incised pottery and T-shaped rims are the major ceramic markers for the Bell phase (Williams 1982).

No previously recorded Mississippian sites have been identified within one kilometer of the project area. The lack of these sites is an indication that soapstone resources continued to decline in importance during this time.

PROTOHISTORIC AND CONTACT PERIOD

The first known contacts between American Indian and European societies in Georgia occurred when Spanish expeditions explored the interior of North America. Of the three sixteenth-century explorers to venture across the southeast (de Soto, de Luna, and Pardo), only Hernando de Soto explored the Georgia Piedmont. While de Luna's forces made it to Georgia, they did not extensively explore the Piedmont region (Smith 1992).

These early explorers encountered the Late Mississippian societies that arose in Georgia during the previous 200 years. The broader region encompassed several complex chiefdoms controlling large aboriginal populations (Cable et al. 1997). Archaeological manifestations of these cultures would resemble those noted for the end of the Mississippian era. Information recorded by Spanish explorers indicated that regional social, political, and cultural differences existed. All of the ceramics of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century occupants of the area of Georgia however, reflect variations on Lamar pottery (Smith 1992:56).

Little is known about the Georgia interior in the seventeenth century, although substantial depopulation occurred after initial European contact and likely caused significant repercussions to American Indian societies, as did the economic impacts of participating in European trade networks (Raymer et al. 1997:67). By the eighteenth century, when the effects of English colonization would have been felt, American Indian groups in the region had undergone significant change. The groups that emerged from this period of upheaval formed a political alliance known as the Muscogee (Creek) Confederacy that inhabited a broad region covering portions of present-day Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Muscogee (Creek) material culture, which probably reflects amalgams of several traditions, is represented mainly by Chattahoochee Brushed, Ocmulgee Field Incised, Ocmulgee Field Plain, and Kasita Red Filmed ceramic types that were in use from the mid-eighteenth century to the time of removal in the early nineteenth century (Smith 1992:65). The presence of the Creek in the vicinity of the project corridor is also evidenced by several examples of place names that are derived from Muscogean language family. For example, Colaparchee Creek in Monroe County

has its headwaters in Bolingbroke and is derived from the Muscogee (Creek) words for white oak tree and creek. Tobesofkee Creek is located about five miles southwest of Bolingbroke is derived from the words for gruel and stirrer. The Towaliga River crosses the project corridor between Forsyth (Monroe County) and McDonough (Henry County) and takes its name from the term for sumac place (Read 1949).

Northern Georgia was also a focus of settlement and culture by historic Cherokee tribes, especially in the eighteenth century. Ceramic types associated with Cherokee sites show a variety of stamped surface treatments and elaborate rim decorations (Smith 1992).

Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century American Indian sites show a range of structures representing houses, public buildings, and earthworks arranged around central plazas. Buildings were sometimes organized in concentric rings around public spaces, and palisades and/or other defensive structures might enclose entire villages. Other features of American Indian village sites from this era included storage and waste disposal pits and burials. There is evidence for dispersed community settlement patterns as well. Subsistence practices followed patterns established during the Mississippian period, with European foods introduced early after contact (Smith 1992).

HISTORIC PERIOD

The land that would become DeKalb County was acquired through a treaty with the Muscogee (Creek) government, who ceded all of their holdings between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, north and west of previous cessions. A 1,000-acre tract around Indian Springs was reserved and became their capitol. The Treaty of Indian Springs went into effect in January 1821. After the 1821 Treaty of Indian Springs, the Georgia Legislature created Henry County from a portion of that land. Rapid filling of the area by white settlers led to the need for more counties. In December 1822, an act of the Georgia General Assembly created DeKalb County from parts of Henry, Fayette, and Gwinnett counties (Candler 1922:1–2). In 1823, Decatur was designated the permanent DeKalb County seat, which was duly incorporated and became the area's first town. By 1830, DeKalb County had a population of 8,388 whites, 1,669 enslaved, and 17 free Black people (DeKalb Chamber of Commerce 1970:3). Over the next decade, the town of New Gibraltar, now Stone Mountain, was incorporated as was Marthasville, which became Atlanta. In 1849, George White reported the population of DeKalb was 11,055, and that Decatur, Atlanta, and Stone Mountain were all flourishing towns.

Most of the area was devoted to agriculture, the principal crop being cotton, with wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and fruit also produced. Before 1849, there were also two wool carding mills, 25 sawmills, 35 grist mills, and two distilleries (White 1849:206). Economically useful minerals included gold, asbestos, and "granite in quantities sufficient to supply the State of Georgia for a

century to come…" (White 1849:205–206). The completion of the Georgia Railroad through DeKalb County in 1845 stimulated granite quarrying (DeKalb Chamber of Commerce 1970:7), an industry that continues to the present day.

The mid-nineteenth century was a time of growth and prosperity for DeKalb County. This came to a standstill, however, after January 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union and became embroiled in the Civil War. By the summer of 1864, the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee River on its way to the railroad hub of Atlanta. On July 18, Federal troops under General James B. McPherson began the destruction of the Georgia Railroad between Stone Mountain and Decatur and continued west (Davis et al. 1893). General William Sherman's forces closed in from the east, and the Battle of Atlanta was fought between Atlanta and Decatur, on July 22, 1864 (Davis et al. 1893). Unable to break the Federal vice, Atlanta's defenders were forced to surrender the city on September 2, 1864 (Davis et al. 1893). That same day, Sherman telegraphed President Lincoln, stating, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won" (DeKalb Chamber of Commerce 1970:7–9). The loss of the city was a major blow to the Confederacy. The war would be over eight months later.

Repairing the extensive damage of the war began almost immediately. Doraville, Chamblee, and Clarkston were incorporated over the next 20 years. With the end of slavery, farming was forced to restructure, both in labor practices and production methods. Even so, cotton, the main cash crop, retained its prominence for many years. There were, however, important changes as the region became better connected to other parts of the state and nation. Transportation by road, railroad, and water improved, leading to the expansion of manufacturing and the advent of public utility companies in the late 1800s (Coleman 1978:76).

Nevertheless, the DeKalb County area remained primarily rural (McPherson 1981:33). Cotton remained the cash crop staple until at least the early 1900s. Around World War I, the price of cotton boomed to 45 cents per pound. The appearance of the boll weevil in Georgia by 1915, however, devastated the crop and by 1919, production had dropped to one third of normal (McPherson 1981:33).

During this period, much cotton was produced by sharecroppers working small farms. By 1880, the average farm size in the area was estimated at 115 acres. Over 50 percent were owner-operated, while 40 percent were sharecropped. By the early 1900s, sharecroppers outnumbered owner-operators (McPherson 1981).

Other changes in the agricultural sphere included farmers reevaluating their reliance on cotton after the boll weevil decimated cotton harvests. Locally, farmers shifted to dairy and truck farming. This led to the cultivation of a wider range of crops using more scientific farming techniques. By the 1930s and 1940s, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and vegetables were grown, along with some

cotton. By the mid-twentieth century, DeKalb County was one of the largest producers of milk in the southeast and had the highest number of dairy farms per county in the state. Other local innovations included efforts at cooperative canning and the development of the poultry industry.

While DeKalb County remained largely rural into the mid-twentieth century, the next decades saw tremendous growth. Some of Atlanta's earliest industrial parks were built in DeKalb County in the 1950s, bringing thousands of jobs and population growth to areas south and east of Atlanta. The locations of industrial parks were influenced by Atlanta's network of railroads, but, in turn, the industrial parks helped steer the locations of future interstate systems. Near the project area, the construction of Interstate 285 was completed in 1969, and Interstate 675 in 1987, solidifying the area's role as an industrial locale close to the City of Atlanta. Ultimately, DeKalb County was almost completely absorbed by the explosive development of metropolitan Atlanta and is currently the fourth most populated county in the state with over a quarter of a million residents.

Numerous historic period archaeological sites have been recorded in the DeKalb County. Apart from house sites, which are the most common, site types include banks, barns, blacksmith shops, bridges, churches, mills, cotton gins, dams, forts, farms, mines, cemeteries, quarries, stills, and dumps.

SPECIAL COMMENTARY ON PILED STONE SITES IN GEORGIA

Across the Georgia Piedmont, piled stone features are a common historical and archaeological find. These features are known to have both precontact and historic origins and their formation may reflect various activities. Archaeologists have often relied on the presence of plow scars or a plowzone to determine if these features have historic or precontact dates, but this is often insufficient on its own (Futato 2010:3; Gresham 1990a; Ledbetter et al. 2006).

Gresham analyzed these features and developed three categories of these features. Category One are "rock piles," consisting of rounded or conical piles no more than one meter high and three meters in diameter; these often occur in clusters and in association with mounds or terraces. Category Two are "rock mounds," typically more than two meters high and five meters in diameter; these usually occur in small numbers, sometimes singly, on ridge tops, and they may be associated with other rock features such as piles. Lastly, Category Three is for "stacked piles," cylindrical features similar in size to rock piles, but stacked, and that are typically found along with rock piles (Gresham 1990a:4). The following discussion expands on these three categories to cover five types of piled rock features that have received attention in the literature: mortuary mounds, clearing piles, commercial stockpiles, check dams, and liquor still fireboxes.

Across the Georgia Piedmont, particularly in the south Piedmont, piled stone features have been interpreted as mortuary mounds dating to the Middle Woodland through Protohistoric periods (Espenshade 2008). Notable sites that contain these features include Tunacunnhee site in Dade County (Jefferies 1976), Rock Eagle Effigy Mound in Putnam County (Petrullo 1954), Plant Scherer Tract Mound in Macon County (Fish et al. 1978), and Little Rock Eagle (Ledbetter et al. 2006). Historic Europeans in the Southern Appalachians and Piedmont recorded many instances of American Indians interring deceased community members under stone mounds (Bartram 1955; Lawson 1709; Mooney 1900; Stephenson 1873; Adair 1930). These accounts suggest that piled stone features were "1) markers of sites where warriors had been killed; 2) … temporary burial structures where an individual could be buried until the bones could be recovered; or 3) … the permanent burial structure of a dead individual" (Fish et al. 1978:26). Mooney (1900:391, 476, 480) noted that Cherokee ritual specialists would ensure no artifacts were left behind at such places, which may explain the lack of artifacts found at these sites. These accounts are Eurocentric, and researchers have strongly encouraged supplementing them with ethnographic evidence (Loubser 2002). In light of this, consultation with tribal descendant communities is one avenue which may provide better interpretation of these features in the absence of associated artifacts.

Historic period agricultural land clearing has been known to produce stone piles. Stones and tree stumps present impediments to plowing and clearing these was a common practice. Stones were usually stacked or dumped at the edge of a field. Gage and Gage (2014:75) pointed out that stones collected in this manner were often used to construct stone walls or check dams, small barriers across drainage ditches or swales to slow the flow of water and control erosion. These uses made stones a commodity, and some historic stone features have been identified as stockpiles. These were even referenced in advertisements in contemporary newspapers. Futato (2010:4) showed that these were often columnar, a shape achieved by stacking stones in a simple wire cage.

Lastly, some stone piles have been identified as fire- or furnace boxes for liquor stills. This type of stone pile tends to be the most readily identifiable of those discussed here in terms of function. Artifacts such as metal boiler pots, caps, pipes, condensers, water troughs, and container glass are clear indications of still fire boxes (Blitz 1979). Prior to the twentieth century, fire boxes were most often built of stacked river cobbles under and around the boiling pot (Madeiros 2016:54).

Gresham (2007; 1990a) examined 120 stone piles from the Georgia Piedmont to evaluate their temporal associations. He relied primarily on the presence or absence of plow scars to distinguish precontact and historic stone piles. In the absence of associated artifacts, he was able to classify 26 of them as precontact or probably precontact. The remaining 89 were considered to be historic or probably historic, although only 10 of these had associated historic artifacts and plow scars.

PREVIOUS SITES AND SURVEYS

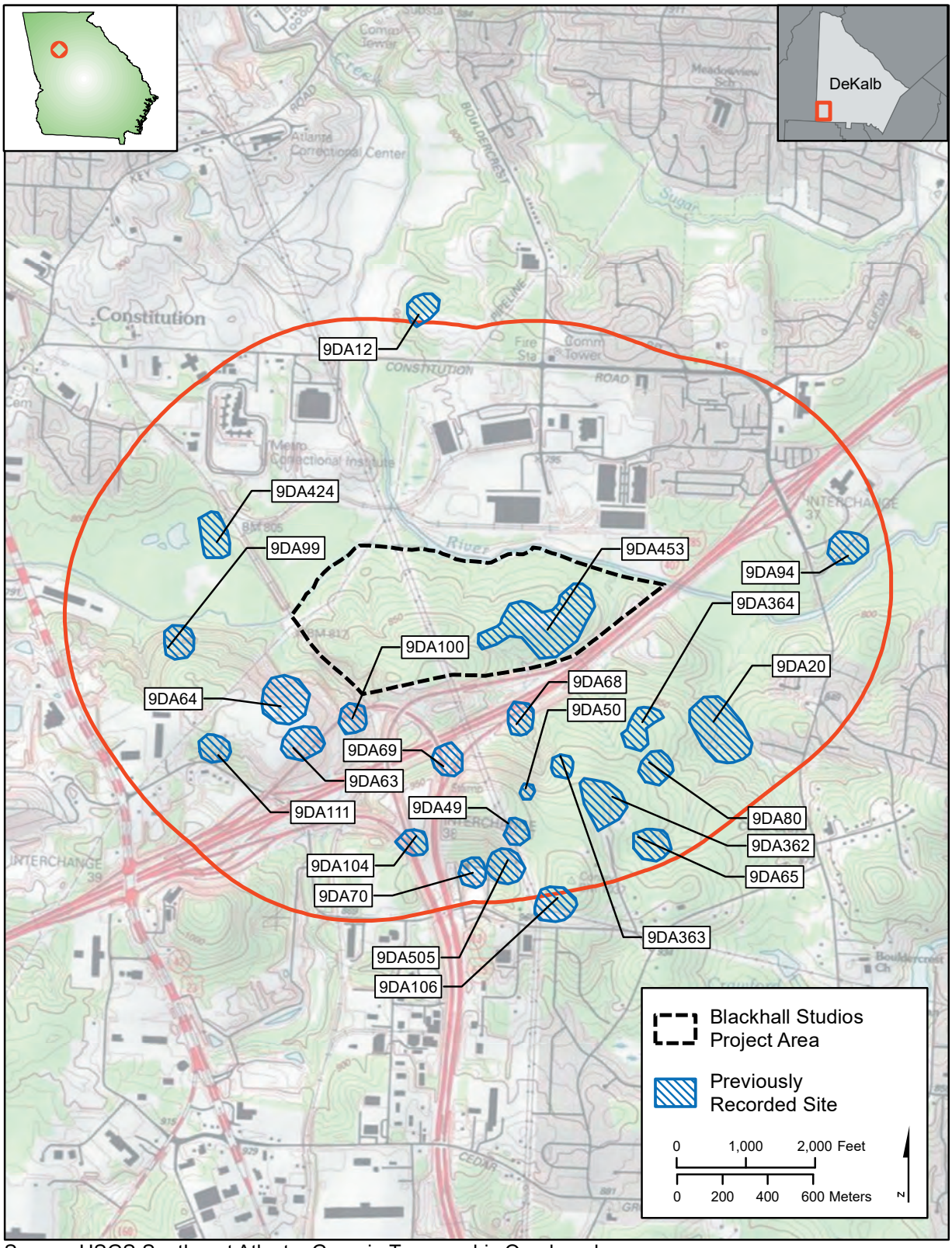
A literature and document search for this project included reviews of the GNAHRGIS database, the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF), the NRHP database, and historic maps. A review of earlier archaeological investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites and districts indicated which areas of the project area have already received survey coverage and what types of archaeological resources may be expected. Historic maps that show settlement of the area can suggest the potential for historic archaeological resources.

Background research indicated 10 archaeological surveys had been completed within one kilometer of the project area (Table 2, Figure 3). Additionally, there are 25 previously recorded archaeological sites within one kilometer, one of which, 9DA453, is inside the current project area (Table 3, Figure 3). The site was not fully delineated because of the survey limits at the time it was recorded, but the portion that was assessed was recommended as not having significant data potential. Two of the sites, 9DA50 and 9DA362, are recommended eligible for the NRHP. They are not at risk of adverse impacts from the proposed undertaking due to their location.

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Surveys within One Kilometer of the Project Area

GASF Report No.	Report Title	Reference
213	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Alternate Routes for I-675	Dickens and Carnes 1976a
254/6766	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Constitution Road Combined Sewer Overflow Facility, DeKalb County, Georgia	Haecker and Bates 1977
625	An Archaeological Survey in Clayton, DeKalb, and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia	Dickens and Barber 1976
3594	Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Bouldercrest Overlook Development Site, DeKalb County, Georgia	Jordan 2006b
7655	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the I-285 at Bouldercrest Road Interchange, DeKalb County, Georgia	Lewis 2012
8386	Archaeological Survey of the Yellow River and Stone Mountain Creek Drainages , DeKalb County, Georgia	Meier 1975
9930	Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 1-285 at Bouldercrest Road Interchange, DeKalb County, Georgia	Quirk 2017
10536	I-675-1(81), DeKalb County	Hart 1983
11799	Archaeological Assessment of a DeKalb County Railroad Grade Crossing Improvement Project	Duff 2007
13195	Archaeological Survey of the Henrico Road Landfill Site, DeKalb County, Georgia	Dickens and Carnes 1976b

Figure 3.
Previous Sites and Surveys within One Kilometer of the Project Area



Source: USGS Southeast Atlanta, Georgia Topographic Quadrangles

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometer of the Project Area

State Site	Cultural Affiliation	Previous NRHP Status
9DA19	Late Archaic	Recommended Eligible
9DA20	Late Archaic	Recommended Eligible
9DA49	Late Archaic	Recommended Eligible
9DA50	Late Archaic	Recommended Eligible
9DA63	Archaic	Unknown
9DA64	Archaic	Unknown
9DA65	Archaic	Unknown
9DA68	Late Archaic/19th Century	Unknown
9DA69	Archaic	Unknown
9DA70	Unknown Precontact	Unknown
9DA80	Unknown Precontact	Unknown
9DA94	Unknown Precontact	Unknown
9DA95	Late Archaic	Unknown
9DA99	Late Archaic	Unknown
9DA100	Unknown Precontact	Unknown
9DA104	Unknown Precontact	Unknown
9DA105	Late Archaic	Unknown
9DA111	Historic	Unknown
9DA237	Possibly Archaic	Not Eligible
9DA362	Late Archaic	Recommended Eligible
9DA363	Historic	Not Eligible
9DA364	Late Archaic	Unknown
9DA365	Historic	Not Eligible
9DA424	Historic	Unknown
9DA453	Historic	Unknown

Nine of the sites within the one-kilometer radius have Late Archaic components. These sites are mostly concentrated to the east and are south of the I-285 corridor. Several have been identified as workshop or quarry sites. Three of these sites, 9DA20, 9DA50, and 9DA362, have been recommended eligible for the NRHP. At site 9DA50, extensive evidence of quarrying was found along the ridge top and slopes but no artifacts were recovered despite close interval shovel testing. Site 9DA362 is also a quarry with large soapstone boulders covering the hilltops and slopes. Like 9DA50, no artifacts were recovered, but evidence of prehistoric soapstone extraction was clear. At 9DA20, multiple bowl preforms were identified on the ground surface. The site also contained concentrated flake scatters and quarry scars on adjacent outcrops, indicating bowl production took place here. Four of the previously recorded sites are soapstone quarries with evidence of bowl production, and they are presumed to date to the Late Archaic based on their similarity to other sites. All are listed as having unknown NRHP eligibility.

Site 9DA19 is a Late Archaic soapstone quarry (see Figure 3). It was identified in 1976 and lies on private property southwest of the I-285/I-675 intersection (Dickens and Barber 1976). The investigators considered this site to be very important and of a national level of significance, recommending it as eligible for the NRHP.

Site 9DA20 is a soapstone quarry located just north of 9DA19 (see Figure 3). It was identified in 1973 (Chapman and Carnes 1973; Dickens and Barber 1976) and revisited in 2001 (Price 2001a) and 2006 (Jordan 2006b; 2006a). The original survey reported multiple bowl preforms and a concentration of quartz flakes, while quarry scars were recorded on the hillside in the immediate vicinity of the preforms. The site's first investigators considered it to be very important and assessed it as having a national level of significance, although they did not make a specific NRHP recommendation for it (Dickens and Barber 1976). During the first revisit to the site, bowl preforms and quartz flakes were found on the surface, and quarry scars were noted on outcrops, but shovel tests were negative and the soil matrix was found to be very thin (Price 2001a). The second revisit involved only the northwestern portion of the site, which was found to be heavily disturbed, as evidenced by deflated topsoil and a lack of buried cultural deposits. Only a single soapstone bowl preform was found on the surface. The investigators evaluated the northwestern portion of the site as not having the data necessary to contribute to the site's NRHP eligibility and characterized the site as having an unknown eligibility (Jordan 2006b; 2006a).

Site 9DA49 is a Late Archaic soapstone bowl workshop located south of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Condrey and Babb 1974a; Dickens and Barber 1976). Scattered lithic refuse from bowl production was identified across the site as. The investigators considered the site to be very important and of a national level of significance, implying that it is eligible for the NRHP although they did not make a specific recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976).

Site 9DA50 is a Late Archaic quarry located near 9DA49, the soapstone workshop, and is presumed to be the source of the raw material used to manufacture bowls at 9DA49 (see Figure 3) (Condrey and Babb 1974b; Dickens and Barber 1976). The investigators considered 9DA50 to be very important and of a national level of significance, but did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976). The site was revisited in 2001, at which time close interval shovel testing was performed (Price 2001b). No artifacts were recovered during this revisit, but extensive quarrying evidence was recorded along the ridgetop. No update of the site's original NRHP eligibility was put forth as a result of this work.

Site 9DA63 is a soapstone quarry situated west of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Carnes, James D. Chapman, et al. 1975; Dickens and Barber 1976). Multiple bowls were identified and photographed adjacent to soapstone outcrops. Six of these had flattened bases and were

manufactured from rock refuse. Site investigators considered the site to be very important and of a national level of significance, hinting that it is eligible for the NRHP, although they did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976).

Site 9DA64 is an Archaic period steatite quarry and workshop west of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Carnes, James H. Chapman, et al. 1975; Dickens and Barber 1976). The soapstone rocks identified at the site were thought to comprise the refuse produced during bowl production. Little evidence of quarrying was observed on outcrops. Site investigators judged the site to be very important and have a national level of significance, implying it is eligible for the NRHP but did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976).

Site 9DA65 is an Archaic period steatite quarry located south of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Carnes, Charles Babb, and Chapman 1975; Dickens and Barber 1976). Several exposed boulders with quarry scars and one large steatite bowl measuring 18 inches in diameter were observed on the ground surface. The investigators considered the site to be very important and of a national level of significance, insinuating that it is eligible for the NRHP although they did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976).

Site 9DA68 was recorded in 1975 during a survey for I-285 construction (see Figure 3) (Dickens and Barber 1976). It is located in the interstate corridor south of the current project area. A large soapstone outcrop was identified at the top of a hill facing the interstate. Site investigators considered the site to be very important and having a national level of significance, which would make it eligible for the NRHP, although they did not make a specific recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976). A revisit in 2001 recovered a single soapstone bowl at the base of the hillside along with historic construction material (Price 2001c). Another revisit in 2011 did not identify additional artifacts, and the site has since been developed for a residential community (Lewis 2012).

Site 9DA69 is a precontact steatite workshop that likely dates to the Late Archaic (Carnes, Charles Babb, Chapman, et al. 1975a; Dickens and Barber 1976; Dickens and Carnes 1976). It lies west of a powerline corridor and south of the current project area (see Figure 3). Multiple scallops and a single knob were recorded in the exposed soapstone boulders, but no artifacts were collected. Site investigators considered the site to be very important and of a national level of significance, but they did not make an NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Barber 1976).

Site 9DA70 is a small precontact site that is presumed to date to the Archaic period (Dickens and Carnes 1976; Carnes, Charles Babb, Chapman, et al. 1975b). It is located southwest of the current project area and just outside of the I-285 loop (see Figure 3). No artifacts were reported or recorded

on the site form. Site investigators considered the site to be very important and of a national level of significance, insinuating that it is eligible for the NRHP although they did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA80 is an Archaic soapstone workshop located along a small creek south of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Carnes and James D. Chapman 1975; Dickens and Barber 1976; Dickens and Carnes 1976). Numerous soapstone boulders and bowl blanks were scattered across the site. The investigators considered the site to be very important and of a national level of significance, implying it might be eligible for the NRHP, although they did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA92, located south of the current project area, is a multicomponent site with an Early Archaic lithic scatter and historic house component (see Figure 3) (Carnes and Chapman 1976). The precontact assemblage consists of a single Palmer style projectile point of unidentified lithic material. The historic house was recorded as destroyed and the area cleared of historical debris. The site was classified as having a state level of significance, but an unknown NRHP status (Dickens and Barber 1976; Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA94 is a Late Archaic camp located within the Sugar Creek golf course in 1975 (see Figure 3). It was classified as having a state level of significance but an unknown NRHP status (Carnes and Barber 1975a; Dickens and Carnes 1976). A revisit to the site in 2011 did not find any remaining cultural deposits and the site is presumed destroyed (Thompson and Barber 2011; Lewis 2012).

Site 9DA95 is a Late Archaic artifact scatter recorded in a former cotton field east of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Carnes and Barber 1975b). At the time it was identified, the site was in an area under development for the Sugar Creek golf course. The site was classified as having a state level of significance but an unknown NRHP status (Dickens and Carnes 1976). It is presently presumed destroyed.

Site 9DA100 is a Late Archaic soapstone bowl production site (see Figure 3) (Carnes and James D. Chapman 1975a; Dickens and Carnes 1976). It was identified on the basis of a single soapstone bowl blank on a hilltop. No shovel testing or a systematic surface collection of the site was performed. The investigators considered the site very important and of a national level of significance, but made no specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA104 contains both precontact and historic components (see Figure 3) (Carnes and James D. Chapman 1975b; Dickens and Carnes 1976). The site was identified in 1975 as a spring house located at the edge of a gully that served as a water source for a house that no longer stands. In

addition, two soapstone bowl fragments were photographed at the site. No artifacts were collected, and the site is listed as having unknown NRHP eligibility. Site investigators considered the site to be very important and having a national level of significance (Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA105 is a precontact soapstone workshop and quarry dating to the Late Archaic (Carnes and Barber 1975b; Dickens and Carnes 1976). It was identified south of the current project area during systematic survey in 1975 (see Figure 3). One soapstone bowl fragment and a scalloped soapstone boulder were found and the investigators considered the site to be very important, with a national level of significance but did not make a specific NRHP recommendation (Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA111 is a rock garden, believed to date to the 1930s, located northeast of the current project area (see Figure 3) (Carnes, James D. Chapman, et al. 1975; Dickens and Carnes 1976). It was recorded in 1975 and found to be disturbed by road grading. The investigators considered the site to be very important, hinting at a national level of significance that would make it eligible for the NRHP, although they did not make a specific recommendation (Dickens and Carnes 1976).

Site 9DA237 is a low-density precontact surface artifact scatter containing flakes, cores, and expedient lithic tools (see Figure 3). The site was found to be substantially disturbed by historic plowing and erosion, but was been assumed to date to the Late Archaic. It was recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Carnes et al. 1977; Haecker and Bates 1977).

Site 9DA362 is a precontact soapstone quarry that dates to the Late Archaic. The site is situated on a hilltop south of the current project area (see Figure 3). Large soapstone boulders showing clear evidence of quarrying were found across the hill and side slopes. No preforms or other artifacts were identified, but the site was recommended eligible for the NRHP (Price 2001c; Price et al. 2001).

Site 9DA363 is a historic twentieth century house foundation located south of the current project area (see Figure 3). The foundation, measuring approximately one-meter high, is made of articulated soapstone and quartz. Local informants claimed that the house was never completed, and that the builder lived on the property in an old school bus (still present at the time of the survey). Modern refuse was scattered across the site, no other features were present, and the site was recommended ineligible (Price 2001c; 2001d). The site has since been destroyed by development.

Site 9DA364 is a soapstone workshop site located east of the I-285/I-675 intersection (see Figure 3). It was recorded in 2001, at which time two projectile point fragments, one bowl preform, and quartz flakes were recovered from across the surface of the site, but no below ground deposits

were found. The site was recommended eligible for the NRHP (Price 2001c; 2001e). The site was revisited in 2006. Test unit excavation, surface inspection, and shovel testing generated a total of three quartz flakes. The revisit confirmed that the northern part of the site was extremely disturbed and would not contribute to the site's NRHP eligibility (Jordan 2006c; 2006a).

Site 9DA365 is a historic house site located on a hillside along Boulder Crest Road, to the east of the I-285/I-675 intersection (see Figure 3). It was identified during systematic survey in 2001 on the basis of brick piles, stacked rock piles, an abandoned driveway, and a partial rock foundation. The foundation included soapstone and quartz boulders mortared together. Various architectural artifacts were recovered and the site was estimated to date to the late nineteenth- or early twentieth century and had been eroded over time. It was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Price 2001c; 2001f).

Site 9DA424 is a historic brickworks located to the northwest of the current project area (see Figure 3). It lies in a floodplain of the South River and was identified in 2004. Surface features, such as brick piles, a railroad spur bed, a well, and a brick trough were recorded along with a possible Scove kiln floor that was below the subsurface. Artifacts were consistent with brick manufacture. Historic records showed the site was the location of the South River Brick Company from 1893-1915 and was possibly associated with the Chattahoochee Brick Company of Marietta. The site was razed by the time of survey, and it was listed as having unknown eligibility for the NRHP (D'Angelo 2004a; 2004b).

Site 9DA453, located within the current project area, is a multicomponent site consisting of an Archaic lithic scatter and a historic dairy farm. The site was identified in 2012 during a survey for GDOT (Lewis 2012; Thompson 2011). At the time of the survey, several features were identified across the site, including building foundations, outbuildings, wells, and a cistern, although subsurface artifact deposits were recorded. Historic and archaeological records demonstrated that the dairy farm, owned by the Smith family, operated between the 1920s and 1960s. During this time, it served as the primary residence of the Smith family and housed several employees. Because of the lack of research potential, and the lack of an intact cultural landscape, the surveyed portion of the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. However, the full extent of the site could not be identified due to the survey limitations. The site was ultimately abandoned when construction of I-285 began, and the site was subsequently damaged by the highway.

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IV. METHODS

PHASE I SURVEY

This survey was designed to identify archaeological resources within the project area and evaluate their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The Phase I survey included systematic subsurface shovel testing, artifact and data analysis, site evaluation, and reporting.

Georeferenced field maps and the pre-plotted shovel test database were uploaded into mobile cellular phones for navigation and shovel test recordation using a GPS-enabled map application and database editing application. This allowed each archaeologist to view their location on the ground in relation to the pre-plotted shovel test locations, and to edit the pre-plotted shovel test data points once each location was investigated. At the end of the field day, the updated database on each cellular device was exported to back up the data and track project progress and findings.

Shovel tests measured 30 centimeters in diameter, and were excavated by hand until sterile subsoil, water, an impenetrable impasse, or at least 80 centimeters below surface was reached. Shovel test locations were not excavated due to the presence of a rock impasse, buried utilities, construction areas, pavement, or standing water. When archaeological materials were encountered, additional shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals until two negative shovel tests or the edges of the project area were reached.

In accordance with guidelines established by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) (2019), a site is defined as artifacts from the same general cultural period that are older than 50 years of age and that meet one of the following combinations:

A) three or more artifacts from a 30-meter (100-foot) area on the surface;

B) two or more artifacts recovered from a shovel test that cannot be co-joined;

C) one artifact recovered from a shovel test and one found on the surface within a 20-meter (66-foot) radius; or

D) the presence of wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters, or other surface features.

Two or fewer artifacts within a 30-meter (100-foot) radius or artifacts that were obviously redeposited were considered isolated finds. The GCPA (2019) guidelines state that isolated finds are not eligible for the NRHP.

PHASE II PILED STONE FEATURE INVESTIGATION

New South conducted additional Phase II investigations of piled stone features found at site 9DA180 after the initial survey of the project area. Further investigations included the clearing, mapping, and metal detection of all piled stone features within the site and the excavation of one slot trench. New South began by clearing each piled stone feature of leaf litter and other debris via leaf blower. Piled stone features were then photographed and examined for surface artifacts. A Fisher Pro Tech metal detector was used to metal detect each feature and around each feature. The device was ground balanced to local soils in order to cancel out signals related to the mineralogy of natural soil. If there was a hit from the metal detector, the location of the find was flagged, and a Garret Pro-Pointer metal detector was used to find the exact location of the metal. The metal artifact was then retrieved using a trowel and collected. All artifacts from each metal detector hit were collected and placed in separate bags labeled with provenience information. Each piled stone feature and associated finds were then drawn on field maps to provide locational information.

After metal detection, New South excavated one slot trench measuring 1.5x0.50-meters across one of the piled stone features which had contained a metal artifact. The rocks were removed to expose the ground surface and the stones were placed on a tarp in the mirror image of their original location. Metal detecting was done during the removal of rock and after each level excavation to identify historic artifacts. After the ground surface was exposed, the slot trench was excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels within natural strata and was terminated at the subsoil. The base of each level was photographed. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh. Upon completion, the profile of the slot trench was drawn and the strata were described according to Munsell soil color designations and USDA-NRCS soil texture classifications.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND ARTIFACT CURATION

All recovered artifacts were taken to New South's laboratory facilities in Stone Mountain, Georgia for processing and analysis. Artifacts were cleaned, identified, catalogued, and prepared for permanent curation along with field notes, maps, and other relevant project materials.

Artifacts were washed and inventoried, which focused on basic identification and description. Analysis focused on determining site chronology and function. Artifacts were described based on material and dateable characteristics or markings where visible. Historic artifacts were identified

using sources, such as (Miller 1991; Miller et al. 2000). New South utilizes an analysis database that employs South's (1977) and Orser's (1988) functional typologies. Analysis codes describe artifacts by function (e.g., kitchen, architecture, arms), material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal.), type (e.g., pearlware, wrought nail), and subtype (e.g., hand-painted pearlware, rose-head wrought nail).

Artifacts, paperwork, and other materials will be prepared for curation at the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory at the University of West Georgia, Carrollton. Artifacts will be placed in separate clean polyethylene bags by provenience and artifact type along with acid-free identification tags. The artifact bags will be labeled with the appropriate catalog number, artifact identification, and number of artifacts present. Artifact bags will then be placed in pre-labeled and tagged bags containing all other materials recovered from the same provenience. All provenience tags will be sorted by provenience number and stored in a larger container with all other materials from a given site. Once all artifacts and documentation are completed for the project (including the final report), the assembled collection will be submitted to the curation facility.

GRHP/NRHP EVALUATION

The Georgia Register of Historic Places (GRHP) uses the same criteria as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, cultural resources were evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources were defined as significant if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and if they:

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

B) Were associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or

C) Embodied the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

D) Yielded, or were likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources while archaeological sites are usually evaluated using Criterion D. Little et al. (2000) list five primary steps for evaluating cultural resources relative to Criterion D:

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information.

2. Identify the historic contexts(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archaeological framework in which to evaluate the property.

3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address.

4. Taking archaeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions.

5. Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

The project area is located in DeKalb County's Soapstone Ridge Historic District. The survey and evaluation of resources related to the use of Soapstone in the project area was conducted with regard to the regulations and guidelines put forth by DeKalb County for evaluating significance within the district (DeKalb County Planning and Sustainability n.d.:16). According to the county's conditions and guidelines regarding the significance of sites within the district:

> Significance determines when the threshold has been reached to get a Certificate of Appropriateness or go on to the next task. Significance also plays a role in how the applicant deals with the consultant and the types of services required.
>
> In the case of Soapstone Ridge, significance should be easy to resolve due to the tight focus of the district on the Late Archaic/Early Woodland soapstone extraction industry. The significant functions of the sites are also restricted to quarrying and related activities, such as production of soapstone items, food preparation, habitation, bowl cache sites, etc. The case for a site to be significant or not must be well reasoned and is made on a site-by-site basis by the applicant's qualified consultant.
>
> To be considered significant a site must fulfill all of the following conditions:

1- A site must be able to contribute to our general understanding of the prehistoric development of the Ridge, the procurement of the raw soapstone, its manufacture into useable products, the lifeways of the people who did the work, the transportation of the goods, or the interaction of the workers and inhabitants with other regions, etc.

2- Sites should be relatively undisturbed by historic activities.

3- There should be undisturbed soil deposits at the sites that can be shown to contain or clearly have the potential to contain artifacts and features.

V. SURVEY RESULTS

Field crews visited 575 shovel tests locations that had been pre-plotted at 30-meter intervals. Of these, 14 were positive and 33 shovel test locations were not excavated due to construction disturbance, pavement, slopes over 15 degrees, water, and/or embankments. Ninety shovel test locations were added to delineate sites. Sixty-nine of these were negative, four were not excavated, 14 generated artifacts from below ground, while three produced finds only on the surface. The specific conditions responsible for unexcavated shovel tests are annotated on the results map (Figures 4-7).

Soils in the survey area varied based on topography and proximity to developed areas. The survey area is generally wooded, with slopes extending from the center north to the South River and tributaries in other directions. Hilltop areas generally revealed shallow soil profiles with dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters over strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay or reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay subsoil.

A typical soil profile on slopes included 25-30 centimeters of reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy clay loam on top of red (2.5YR 4/6) clay subsoil. Deeper soils were present near the edge of the South River, with some shovel test locations having 60-80 centimeters of either reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt or brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam.

During the survey, the boundaries of one previously recorded site (9DA453) were expanded and four sites (9DA179, 9DA180, 9DA181, and 9DA182) were identified in the project area. Site descriptions are provided below.

SITE 9DA453

Site 9DA453 is a previously recorded site located in the southeastern portion of the project area. Recorded as a late nineteenth- through late twentieth-century farm complex, the site was identified during a Phase I survey by Edwards-Pitman on behalf of the Georgia Department of Transportation (Lewis 2012). In addition, a minor precontact component consisting of two American Indian artifacts of unknown temporal or cultural origin was recorded. The farm component was a dairy operation, the S.E. Smith Dairy. The previous investigation found five ruined structures, six foundation remains, one partially collapsed outbuilding, one animal pen, one cistern, and three well-like features. The site was not fully defined in the northwestern portion due to the limits of the survey area. As described in the report:

Figure 4.
Survey Results, 1 of 4

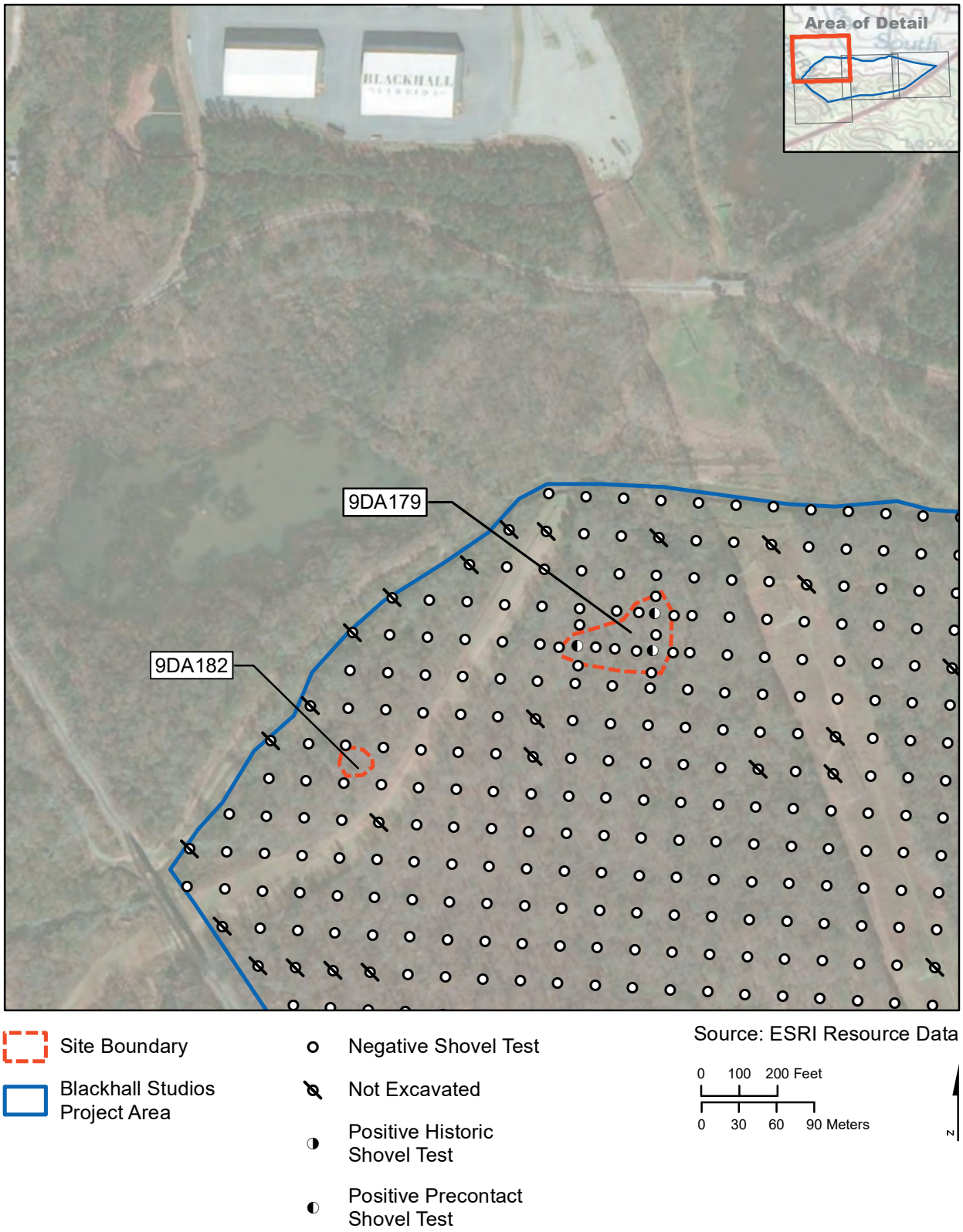


Figure 5.
Survey Results, 2 of 4

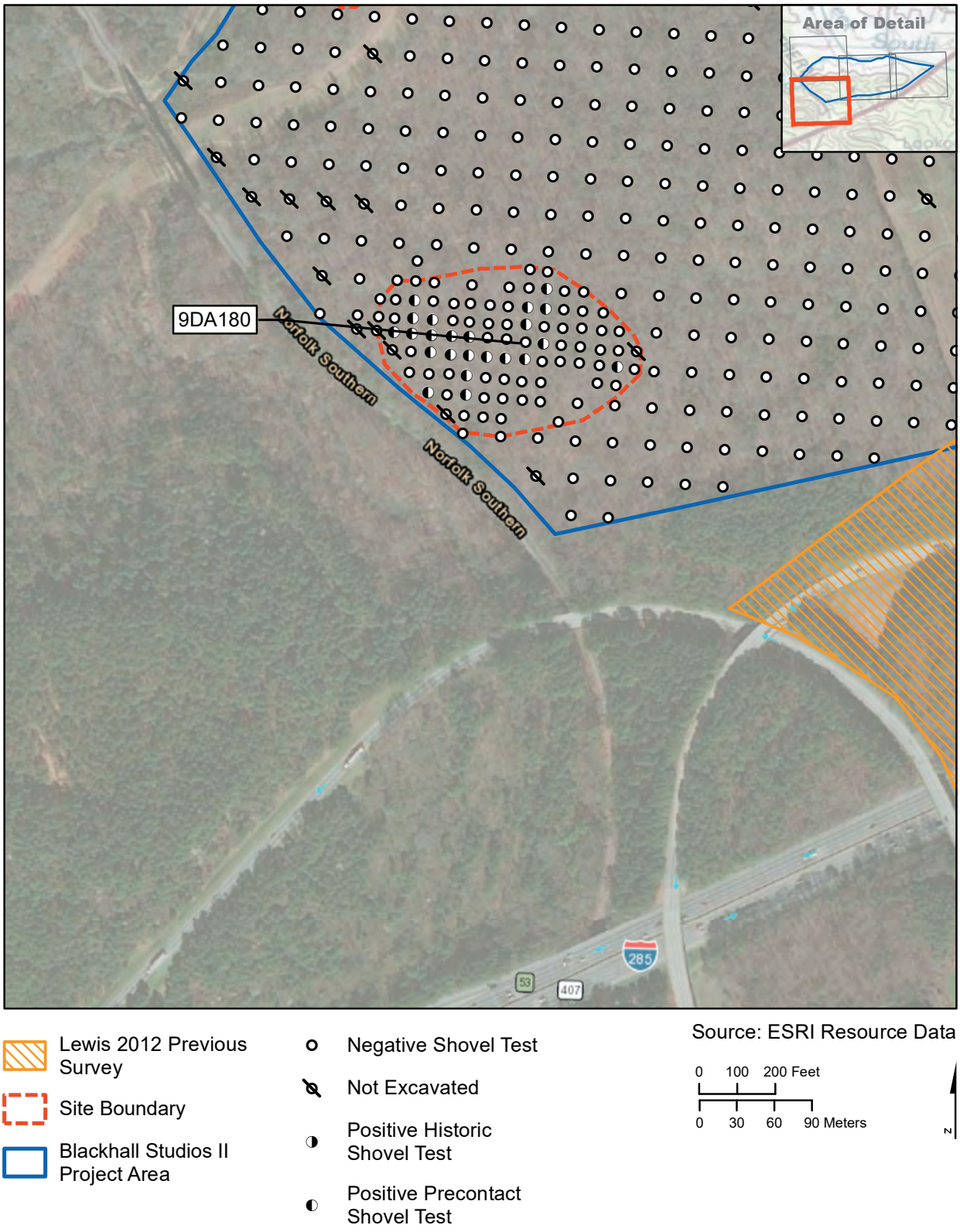


Figure 6.
Survey Results, 3 of 4

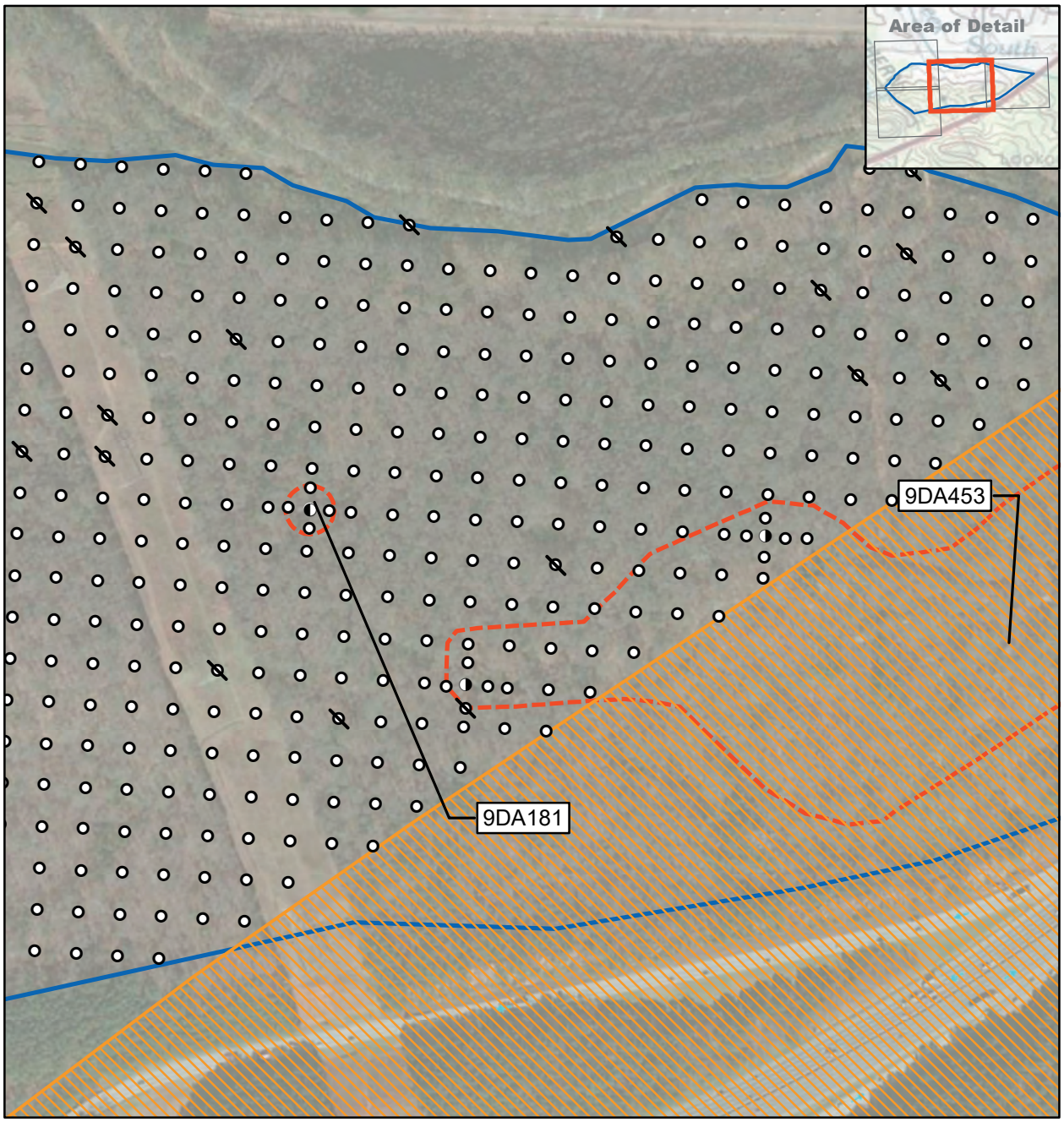
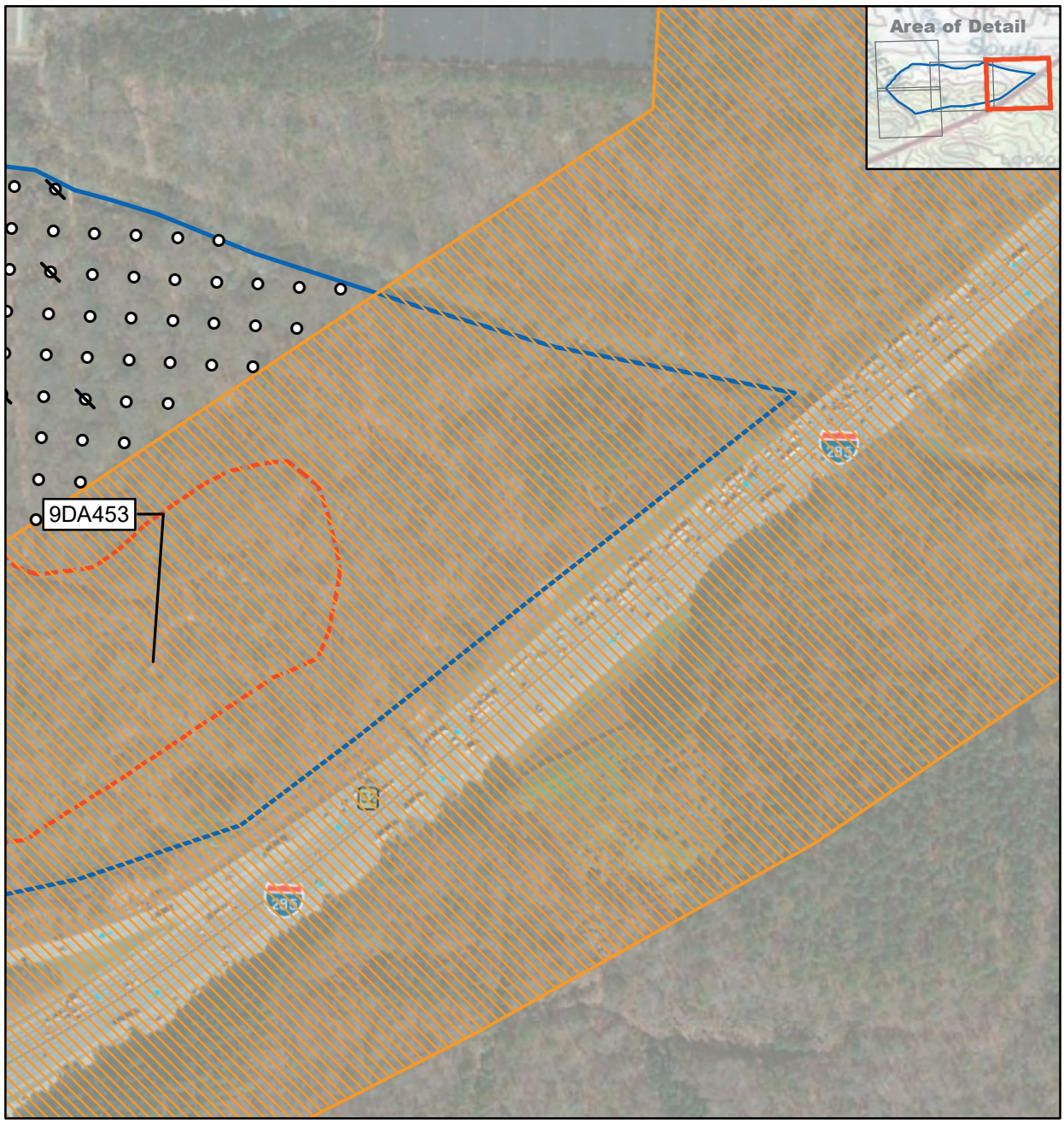


Figure 7.
Survey Results, 4 of 4



> Architectural and archaeological features present at 9DA453 within the APE do not contribute to the site's overall eligibility; the integrity of architectural features located within the APE has been compromised due to collapse and/or advanced deterioration, and the integrity of archaeological remains has been compromised by erosion and subsequent redeposition and/or mixing. The original historic landscape is no longer intact and therefore does not qualify as a Rural Historic Landscape or Historic District. Furthermore, the advanced state of decay of the structures renders determining their functions and association to each other and to the site as a whole impossible; the few remaining intact architectural features do not convey historical significance (Lewis 2012:ii).

New South relocated 9DA453 during the current survey and expanded the boundary to the west and northwest (Figures 8 and 9). New South plotted shovel test locations along the site boundary established by Edwards-Pitman at the edge of the GDOT survey area (where it abuts the current project area). Two shovel tests yielded artifacts, which indicated the site boundary extended further to the north and the east than previously determined. New South also identified two additional features, a vat or a cistern and a well, within the previously recorded boundaries. The vat or cistern is located at least 20 meters away from any extant buildings or foundation remains. The well is located south of the largest foundation in the easternmost portion of the site.

New South excavated shovel tests to the west, northwest, and north of the site boundary, and clearly delineated the site in these directions with negative shovel tests (see Figure 8). Soils at the site generally matched those reported by Edwards-Pitman (Lewis 2012). Near the site boundary, soil profiles included dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam to an average depth of 20 centimeters above strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay. West of the site boundary, soils consisted of an upper dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam over reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) sandy clay.

Shovel Tests 303 and 172 each produced historic artifacts. Eight additional shovel test locations were placed at 15-meter intervals around both and all were negative. Artifacts collected from the positive shovel tests included whiteware (n=2), colorless container glass (n=1), and brick fragments (n=1), which are consistent with the known date range for the site.

The expanded portion of 9DA453 is in a similar condition to the previously identified part. Edwards-Pitman recommended the known portion as lacking data potential (Lewis 2012). The deposits at the site have poor integrity, which would prevent them from producing significant archaeological data. Further, any additional work at the site would probably yield similar data and archival research would probably be more productive. Site 9DA453 has now been fully delineated and New South recommends that it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition, this site has no association with the American Indian soapstone industry and was not evaluated for its potential contribution of significance to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District.

Figure 8.
Plan View of Site 9DA453

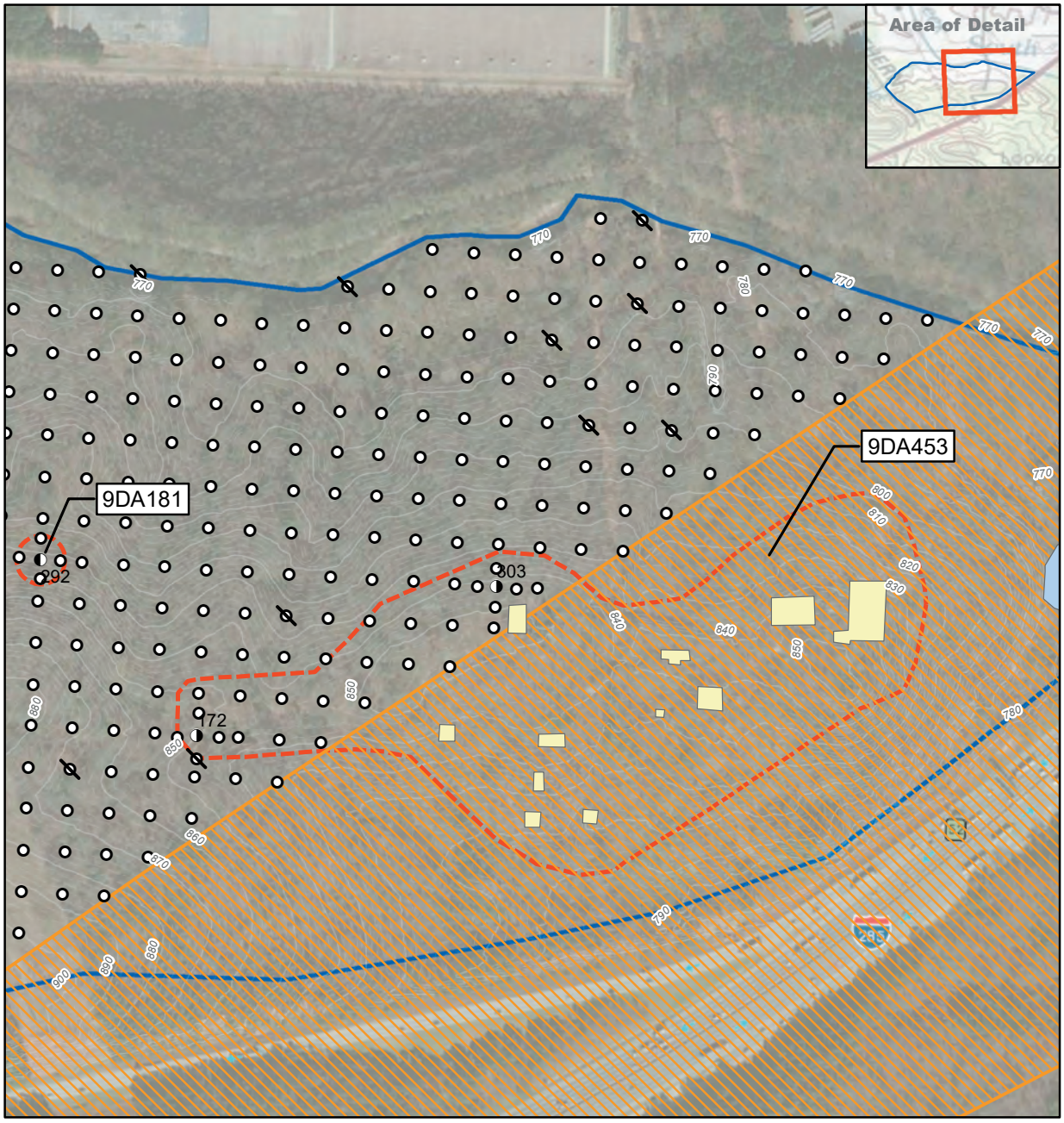


Figure 9.
Photographs of Site 9DA453

A. Ruined House in Site 9DA453, Facing North

B. Well 3 in Site 9DA453

C. Ruined Concrete Building in Site 9DA453

D. Well 7 in Site 9DA453

SITE 9DA179

Site 9DA179 is a precontact lithic scatter identified in the northwest section of the survey area (Figures 10 and 11). The topography in this area slopes gently north to the South River. The site is classified as a precontact site based on subsurface finds, which indicated it measures approximately 84x42 meters. Soils across the site consist of a reddish brown (5YR 4/3) sandy clay loam plowzone to approximately 20 centimeters on top of red (2.5YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Figure 12).

New South identified site 9DA179 through three positive shovel tests (see Figure 10). Shovel Test 415 generated two pieces of quartz debitage within the top 25 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs). Shovel Test 417 yielded six pieces of quartz debitage from 0-10 cmbs. Shovel Test 452 produced a single quartz flake in the top stratum. The total artifact assemblage includes nine items. Eleven additional shovel tests placed at 15-meter intervals from each positive shovel test to delineate the site were negative for surface or subsurface finds.

The artifacts from the site consist entirely of quartz debitage, which is not temporally or culturally diagnostic, so the age and affiliation of these artifacts are unknown beyond being of precontact American Indian origin. Regarding the site's eligibility for inclusion in the Soapstone Ridge Historic District, the site does not contribute any new or significant information regarding the procurement, trade, or use of soapstone, nor about the American Indians who were involved in the soapstone industry. Low density quartz debitage scatters similar to 9DA179 are very common in the Piedmont. The site has shallow deposits contained within the disturbed plowzone, and the potential for the site containing an undiscovered significant dataset is considered low. Therefore, New South recommends the site not eligible for inclusion in the Soapstone Ridge Historic District. For the same reasons, New South recommends 9DA179 as ineligible for the NRHP.

SITE 9DA180

Site 9DA180 was identified in the southwest corner of the survey area and northeast of the South River (Figures 13 and 14). Site 9DA180 is a precontact site with both surface and subsurface deposits. The topography at the site consists of a southwest-northeast oriented ridgetop with a road passing through the site along the ridge crest. Two small ridge spurs extend from the center of the landform to the southwest and southeast. The site becomes steep, with slopes greater than 15 degrees at the ends of these spurs, and gradually levels out towards the Norfolk Southern Railroad at the southwestern edge of the survey area. The site measures approximately 120x210 meters east-west. Soil profiles were generally shallow, with many of the shovel test locations not exceeding 25 cmbs. The soil composition was generally dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam plowzone to 15 cmbs atop yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay subsoil (Figure 15).

Figure 10.
Plan View of Site 9DA179

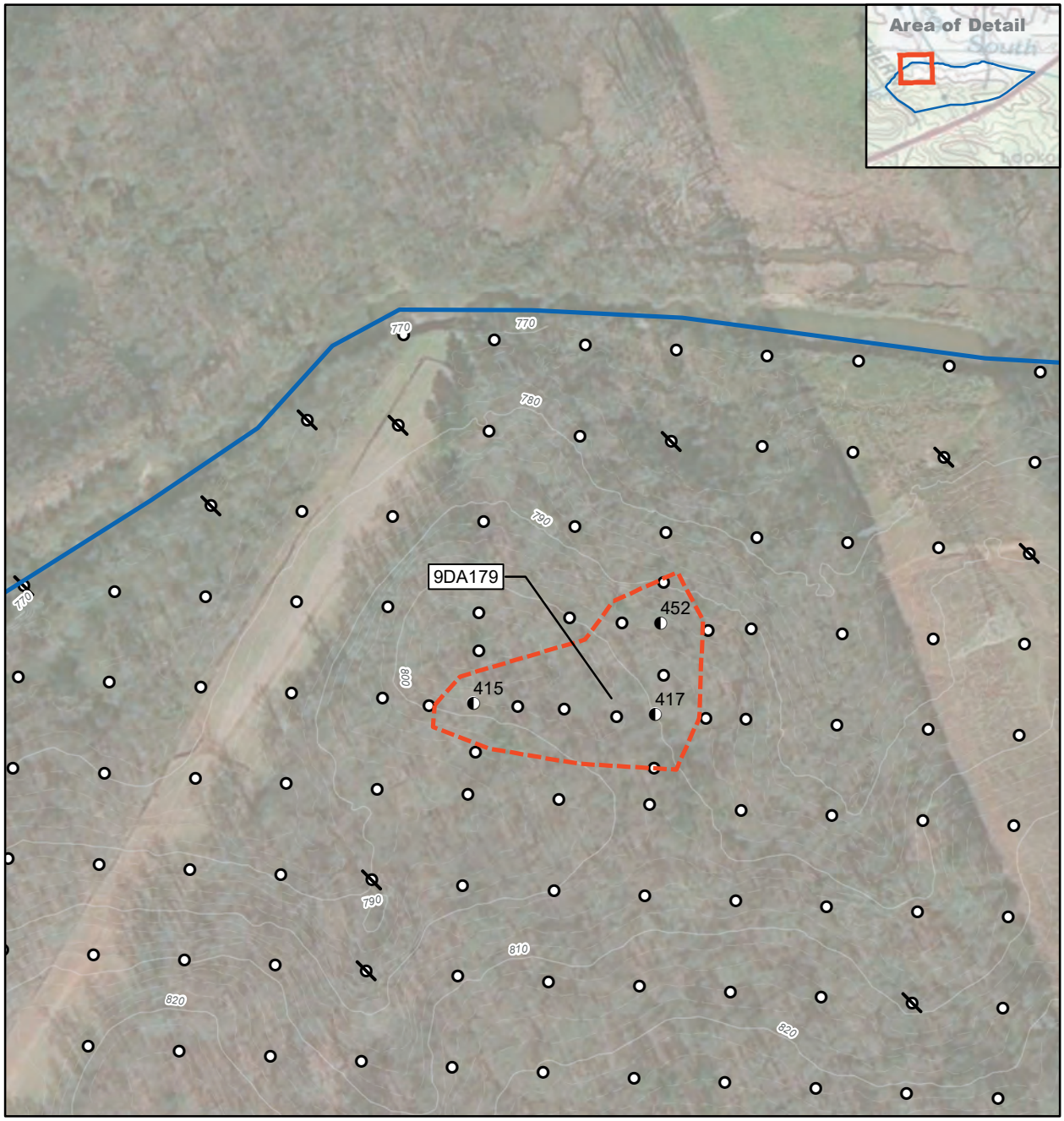


Figure 11.
Overview Photograph of Site 9DA179

Figure 12.
Representative Soil Profile from Positive Shovel Test 452

Figure 13.
Plan View of Site 9DA180

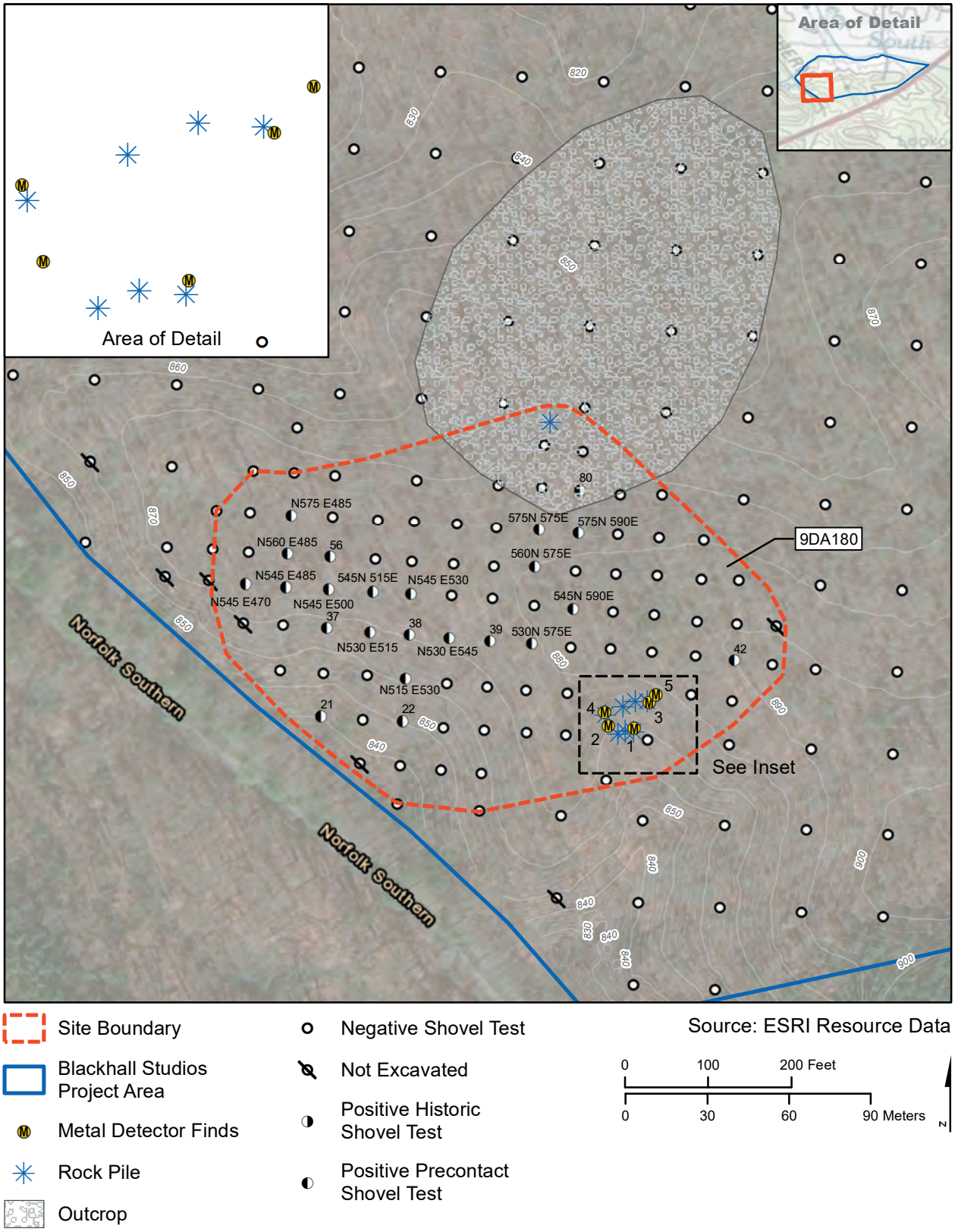


Figure 14.
Overview Photograph of Site 9DA180

Figure 15.
Representative Soil Profile from Positive Shovel Test N560 E546

New South identified 9DA180 on the basis of seven positive pre-plotted shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were placed at 15-meter intervals from each positive location to delineate the site boundary. Of the 66 additional tests, 13 produced artifacts from below the surface, two were positive with surface finds, and one was positive with both surface and subsurface finds. Recovered artifacts from survey at 9DA180 were all precontact (Table 4).

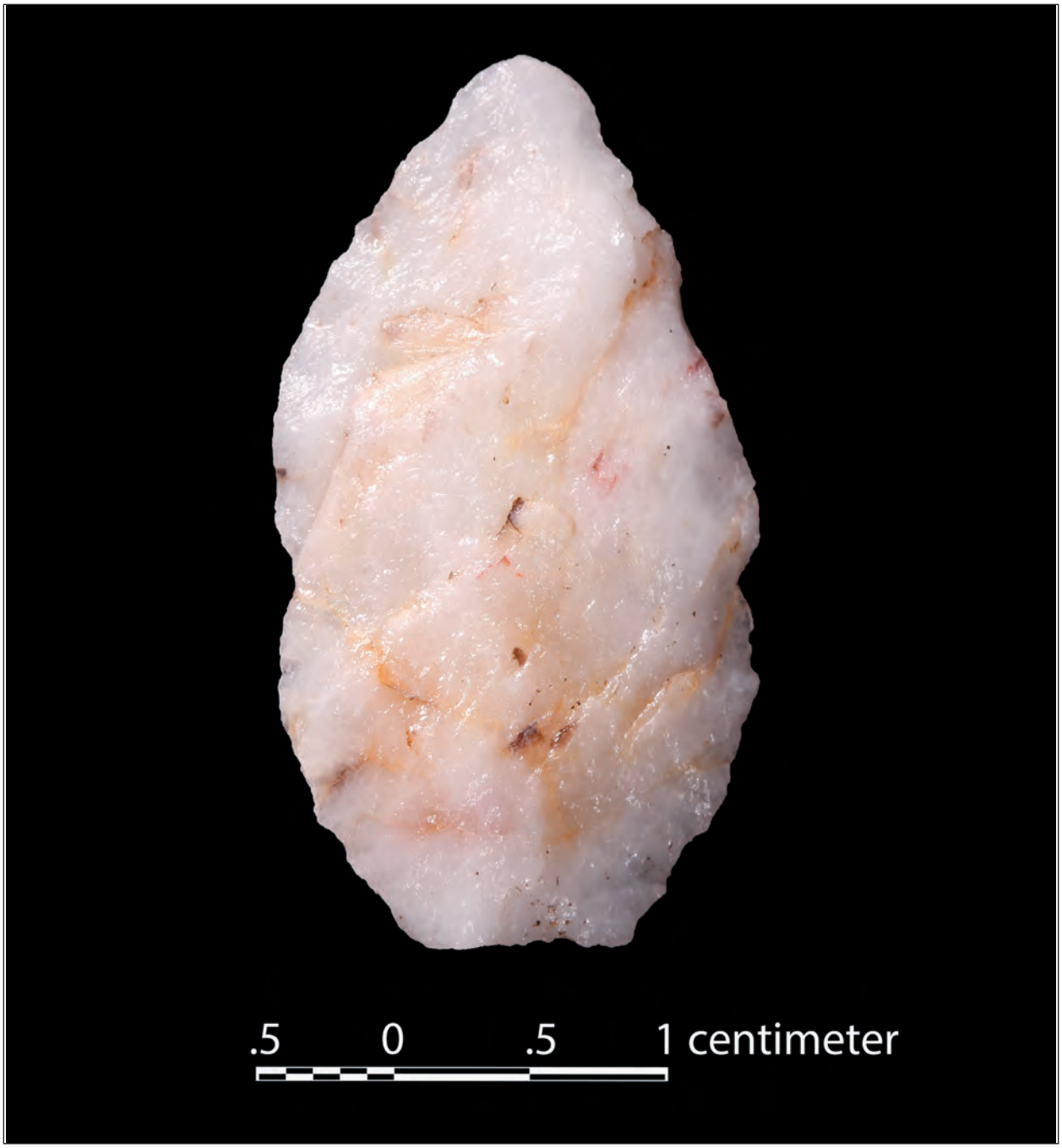
Table 4. American Indian Artifacts Recovered at Site 9DA180

Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Total
Chipped Stone Tool	Biface	8
	Core	1
	Preform	1
	Projectile Point/Knife	3
	Soapstone Vessel Fragment	1
	Utilized Flake	1
Debitage	Angular Debris	36
	Flake-Fragment	167
	Flake-General	177
	Unmodified Stone	6
Total		401

Of the 401 artifacts recovered, 103 were identified on the surface, probably having been exposed through erosion. The remaining 298 artifacts were recovered from the plowzone, with a maximum artifact depth of 22 cmbs. The only diagnostic artifact was a single Guilford-type projectile point made of quartz (Figure 16). This type dates to the Middle Archaic period (Coe 1964). Two additional projectile quartz point fragments were recovered. These are crudely made, fragmented, and at least two appear to have been shaped into scrapers. A single soapstone vessel fragment was recovered from within one of the piled stone features at the site, which was excavated during the Phase II (see below).

The debitage assemblage includes 400 pieces of quartz. Of these, 177 have flake platforms. Identifiable platforms include flat (n=92) and faceted (n=51). The small sample size of platform bearing debitage allows for only tentative interpretations of the lithic reduction processes at the site, but the abandoned bifaces and absence of cortical platforms hint at tool maintenance rather than primary manufacture.

Figure 16.
Guilford-Type PPK from Site 9DA180



PILED STONE FEATURES AT 9DA180

New South identified seven piled stone features at 9DA180. These were located on a southern facing slope which terminates at a drainage (Figure 17). Upon clearing the stone piles with a leaf blower, New South discovered six additional piled stone features east of the original seven (Figure 18; Table 5). As discussed in Chapter III, piled stone features have been dated to multiple time periods. Therefore, New South conducted further investigation to determine the temporal and cultural affiliation of the piled stone features at 9DA180.

Table 5. Piled Stone Features at 9DA180

Feature	Measurements (m)		Height (cm)	Notes
1	3 N/S	1.5 E/W	50	
2	2.5 N/S	3 E/W	100	Round
3	1.5 N/S	3 E/W	40	
4	3 N/S	2 E/W	40	
5	2 N/S	4 E/W	55	
6	1.5 N/S	4 E/W	50	
7	2 N/S	4 E/W	60	
8	1 N/S	2 E/W	30	
9	1.5 N/S	3 E/W	30	
10	2.5 N/S	4 E/W	20	Diffuse
11	2.5 N/S	3 E/W	20	Very Diffuse
12	1.5 N/S	2 E/W	20	
13	2 N/S	3 E/W	20	

Investigation began by clearing the features of plant debris and mapping them, which revealed spatial patterning among several of the stone piles. Ten of the 13 piled stone features are oriented in an east-west line, including the six identified during clearing (Figure 18C). These six are generally more diffuse and amorphous than the first seven features. While there are discernible concentrations of stones indicating the six piled stone features, there are individual stones dispersed between them. Three additional piled stone features cluster to the south of the other 10. Stones throughout the piles were mostly soapstone, which varied in size from 30 centimeters, at their longest, to fist sized stones. Some quartz stones were also included in the features. None of the quartz stones exhibited any human modification.

Metal detector survey was conducted to determine if the piled stone features contained historic artifacts. Five metal artifacts were identified within and between the features (Table 6). Four of the original seven piled stone features contained metal artifacts, and one artifact was found

Figure 17.
Overview Photograph of Landform Facing South Towards the Drainage

Figure 18.
Photographs of Piled Stone Features at Site 9DA180

A. Features 6 and 7 Before Clearing, Facing North

B. Features 6 and 7 After Clearing

C. Northern Row of Features, Facing West

between Features 1 and 7. The artifacts include two shotgun shells, one identified as a Winchester Super X with the plastic still attached. Though these items remain in production, each type has been produced since 1850. The specimen with the plastic attached is relatively modern, as the Winchester Super X was made with plastic beginning in 1965 (Winchester Ammunition 2016) Other metal artifacts included an iron/steel key, unidentified fragments, and an unidentified object which may be a small cap. All but one of the metal detector finds were found at or near the surface of the features. The low density of metal artifacts within and around the piled stone features, as well as the shallow depth within the features, suggested that the historic artifacts could be later additions to the piled stone features. It is also possible that the metal detectors did not pick up the signals from artifacts buried deeper in the features.

Table 6. Metal Detector Finds from Piled Stone Features in 9DA180

Find	Location	Depth	Artifact Description	Notes	Production Date
1	Feature 5	0-5 cmbs	Shotgun Shell		1850-present
2	Between Features 1 and 7	0-15 cmbs	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded		
3	Feature 4	0 cmbs	Iron/Steel Key		
4	Feature 1	0 cmbs	Metal Object	Possible Small Cap	
5	Next to Feature 9	0 cmbs	Shotgun Shell	Winchester Super X, with Plastic	1965-present

Due to the low density and shallowness of historic metal finds within the features, one 1.5x0.5-meter slot trench was excavated in Feature 4, to examine any subsurface portion of the feature (Figure 19). The trench was oriented perpendicular to the feature's long axis and was excavated five centimeters south of where the iron/steel key was found during metal detection. The rock in the feature was mostly soapstone with some quartz and were in a soil matrix of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam. Metal detection conducted during the excavation and removal of the rocks did not find any additional metal artifacts, but one of the piled stones reflected an early-stage soapstone vessel manufacturing reject (Figure 20). This item was above the ground surface in the northwest corner of the slot trench and is representative of Archaic period cooking technology. No other precontact artifacts were found during the excavation.

Once the ground surface was reached, the slot trench was excavated by natural stratigraphy (Figure 21). One level was excavated before the subsoil appeared and the excavation was terminated. Soil under the rock pile consisted of 11 centimeters of black (10YR 2/1) organic loam topsoil with roots and rocks. Though the rocks within this layer may have been associated with the piled stone on the surface, the natural soil of this area consists of Chestatee stony sandy loam, which is composed

Figure 19.
Photographs of the Feature 4 Slot Trench

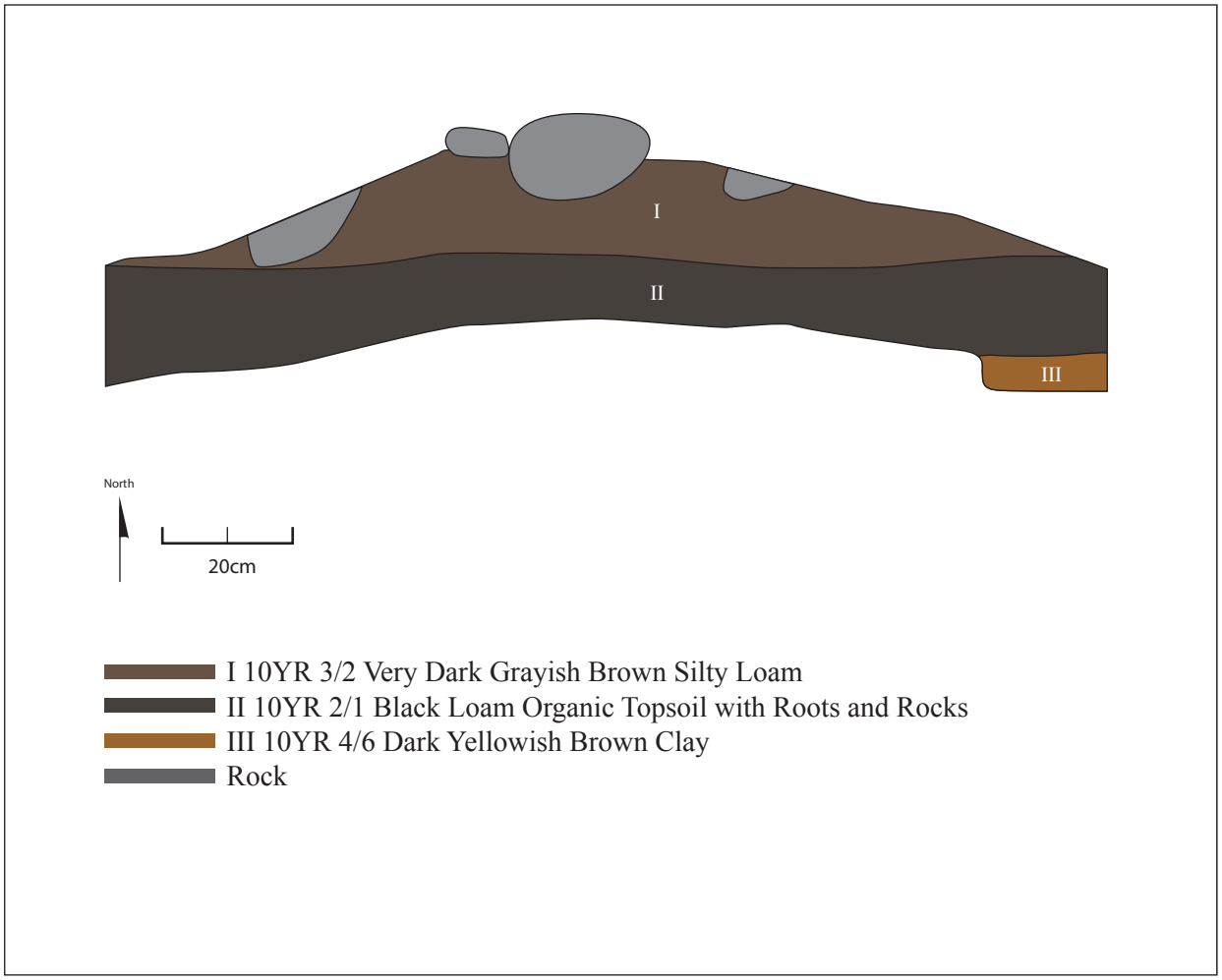
A. Opening Photograph

B. Top of Ground Surface

C. Base of Excavation

Figure 20.
Early-Stage Vessel Reject

Figure 21.
Feature 4 Slot Trench North Profile



of 20 percent, by volume, angular rock fragments (Soil Survey Staff 2020). These rocks are usually between 1-20 inches on their longest axis, which is consistent with those found in this level of the slot trench. Further, shovel testing throughout the site revealed rocky soils, which occasionally precluded excavation. Therefore, it is probable that the rocks in this level were natural. Subsoil was reached in the eastern portion of the slot trench around 10 centimeters below ground surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay. No staining indicative of possible cultural features was observed.

Following Gresham (1990), the piled stone features at site 9DA180 are Category One rock piles, which are rounded or conical fieldstone piles less than three meters in diameter. They are usually found in groups. Category One piled stone features are the most ubiquitous, but also least understood archaeologically. Previous excavations of this type of piled stone features has found precontact origins at only six sites in Georgia (Pokrant et al. 2021). Of these, only the Hickory Log site contained solely Category One features, At other sites, Category One piles co-occurred with Category Two stone mounds on the same landform. Additionally, only Category One piled stone features at the Tunacunnhee and Hickory Log sites yielded human remains, which were found in stone-filled depressions almost one meter below their rims. The other precontact Category One piled stone features were deposited into shallow pre-dug depressions.

Feature 4 at site 9DA180 did not appear to be piled into a pre-dug depression. Instead, most of the rock was on the surface, with apparently natural rock in natural strata below it. The feature did not extend into the subsoil. The features at 9DA180 were not associated with any Category Two piled stone mounds and so do not resemble other previously identified precontact piled stone features in Georgia. The soapstone vessel reject could have been placed in the feature during later occupations and does not definitively indicate an Archaic period or even precontact date for the feature. As these features are on the Soapstone Ridge geologic formation, these types of vessels are abundant in the area and could have been unknowingly included in the pile.

New South investigated 13 piled stone features at site 9DA180 through metal detection and one slot trench. No evidence of human remains was found. While the purpose of these features is unknown, the presence of historic metal artifacts suggests that these features could date to the historic period. Ten of the piles form a relatively straight line, with the other three also in a rough line a few meters to the south. These piles may have been created through the deposition of the rocks along a fence or tree line. However, given their sparsity and shallow depth, the metal artifacts could also reflect unrelated additions deposited in precontact piled stone features, making their origin and chronology uncertain. Excavation of the slot trench did not reveal any additional historic artifacts, but did yield a soapstone vessel manufacturing reject. No other precontact artifacts were found within the trench, and no evidence was found to indicate that these features

are precontact, nor was any evidence of human burials found. Due to the lack of evidence of human burials, and the features' association with historic metal artifacts, the piled stone features are most likely historic. They would probably not provide additional information to the archaeological record if studied further, and no further work is recommended for them.

Regarding the significance of Site 9DA180 within the Soapstone Ridge Historic District, the site is a precontact era lithic scatter with probable historic piled stone features. Lithic scatters are found throughout Georgia and the lithic scatter component of this site demonstrates very common characteristics of this site type. Though one diagnostic tool was found at this site, it dates to the Middle Archaic period and not the Late Archaic period when soapstone production and use is documented. The artifact assemblage is limited in size and shallow, which makes it difficult to draw conclusions about the lithic reduction strategy of the site's Archaic occupants. The site also lacks stratified cultural deposits. Given these conditions, the research potential of 9DA180 is considered low. The piled rock features are likely products of historic activities rather than American Indian activities. Thus, the site is not considered significant to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District. For the same reasons, this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended for it.

SITE 9DA181

Site 9DA181, a small precontact lithic scatter, was identified near the center of the survey area. The site is situated in a wooded northwest-facing slope. The dimensions of the site are approximately 30x30 meters (Figures 22 and 23).

New South located Site 9DA181 with a positive shovel test (292) that produced two quartz lithic artifacts from the uppermost stratum. Four site delineation shovel tests at 15-meter intervals in each cardinal direction were negative. Soils consisted of a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay loam plowzone to approximately 12 cmbs atop strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil. The maximum depth of excavation across the site was 25 cmbs.

The two artifacts are not temporally or culturally diagnostic, so the age of the site is unknown. A single quartz flake exhibits cortex on the striking platform surface. The other artifact is a piece of quartz that is not clearly culturally modified. The sparse artifact assemblage suggests the site resulted from a short-term occupation where tool production or maintenance activities took place.

Site 9DA181 consists of two artifacts recovered from a plowzone. This type of low-density lithic scatter is very common in the Piedmont and does not provide any new or significant information about American Indian activities or history. The site would not provide any information regarding

Figure 22.
Plan View of Site 9DA181

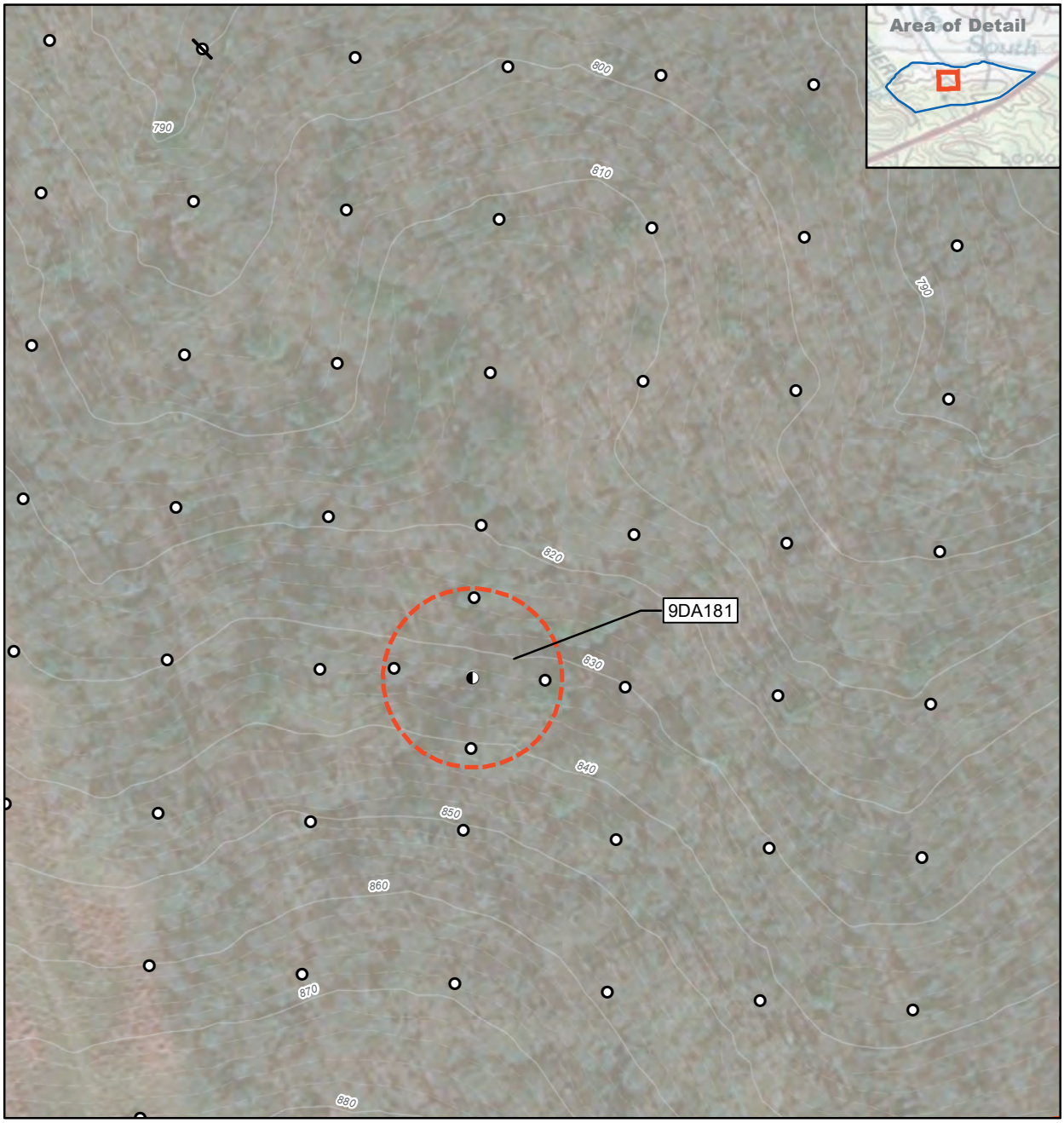


Figure 23.
Overview Photograph of Site 9DA181

the use of soapstone, the people working with this material, or the interactions of those involved in the soapstone industry. It is likely that additional work at the site would not yield data that can provide important insight into the soapstone industry or other activities. For these reasons, it is New South's opinion that the site does not contribute to the significance of the Soapstone Ridge Historic District. For these same reasons, the site is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SITE 9DA182

Site 9DA182 is a piled stone feature site near the northwestern edge of the project area (Figure 24). The site consists of two piled stone features approximately nine meters apart (Figure 25). Both measure three meters N/S by two meters E/W and reach a height of 50 centimeters. This site was discovered during regular survey, but no subsurface finds were encountered around or in this site. No other features or artifacts were found at this site, but the site was covered in heavy leaf litter during the time of the survey. Both of the piled stone features at this site are Category One, based on Gresham (1990). This type is the most common but least understood.

Due to the unknown nature of these features' construction and their potential to contain human remains, New South recommends that this should be avoided during any development of the property. This site is located outside the area for planned development and so would not be affected. If any future activities would impact these features, New South recommends Phase II investigation of these piled stone burials to assess their origin and chronology, to determine if human burials are present, and to identify the site's local and/or regional significance. Due to the unanswered questions about the origin and function of these features, this site's significance within the Soapstone Ridge Historic District is unknown. Because there is little data for evaluating the site for its eligibility for the NRHP, this site's eligibility remains unknown.

Figure 24.
Plan View of Site 9DA182

Figure 25.
Piled Stone Features at Site 9DA182

A. Piled Stone Features Facing West

B. Piled Stone Feature 1

C. Piled Stone Feature 2

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VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As a result of a Phase I survey of the Blackhall Studios II tract, New South revisited and expanded the boundaries of one previously identified site (9DA453). The survey also identified four sites (9DA179, 9DA180, 9DA181, and 9DA182). Site 9DA453, a historic dairy farm, was recorded by Edwards-Pitman in 2011 (Lewis 2012). At that time, the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to its lack of integrity, but the site was not fully delineated. New South revisited the site and performed additional shovel testing along its northwestern border to fully determine its boundaries. The site contains multiple features and minor subsurface cultural deposits outside of the previously recorded boundaries. This newly recognized part of the site has poor integrity and is judged to have a low research potential.

The four previously unrecorded sites (9DA179, 9DA180, 9DA181, 9DA182) include two American Indian lithic scatters (9DA179 and 9DA181), one American Indian lithic scatter and piled stone feature site (9DA180), and one piled stone feature site (9DA182). The two lithic scatters lacked data that could increase our understanding of American Indian use of soapstone, and do not contribute to the significance of the Soapstone Ridge Historic District. While Site 9DA180 yielded numerous flaked stone artifacts, this does not add to our understanding of the American Indian use of soapstone, and thus does not contribute to the significance of the Soapstone Ridge Historic District. The stone piles at 9DA180 underwent Phase II investigation to assess their origin and determine if human burials are present but none were identified. The piles probably result from historic land use rather than American Indian occupations. Each of these three sites (9DA179, 9DA180, 9DA181) were found to lack the necessary research potential for inclusion in the NRHP. New South recommends that no additional research needs to be conducted on these sites prior to future land development activities.

Site 9DA182 contains two piled stone features. The site is outside of the area of planned development so the features were not investigated in detail. The age and origin of these stone piles is unknown, and little data is available from the site. The relevance of this site to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District remains unknown. Further, its eligibility for the NRHP was not evaluated. New South recommends that this site should be avoided during the proposed development. If future development is planned in the area, Phase II investigation of the site is recommended to assess the origin, significance, and eligibility of the site.

While no human burials were identified in the Blackhall Studios II project area, burials are protected under the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) in Title 36 Chapter 72. If human remains or funerary objects are inadvertently discovered during the proposed project activities,

stop all land disturbing activity immediately, **leave** the remains/objects in place, **protect** the burial/objects from harm, and **notify** the local law enforcement authority. Until the area has been determined not to be a crime scene, all remains should be covered and left in place. Law enforcement officials, under OCGA 31-21-6, will then notify the coroner, the local government, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to recommend a permanent protection or mitigation plan. Under OCGA 31-21-44, it is a felony to disturb or dig human burials or collect human skeletal remains or objects associated with burials, no matter who owns the land.

Photographs, video, or other means of visual documentation of the burial should be restricted. Only essential personnel should be notified of the find(s) and information regarding burial locations and other sensitive information is not shared with the public, including personal and mass media. Mitigation and repatriation efforts should be coordinated with SHPO, the Office of State Archaeology (OSA), and other consulting parties to develop and carry out a treatment plan that details site protection/avoidance, possible mitigation, landowner coordination, and compliance with the provisions of state and Federal law, as applicable.

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APPENDIX A: STATE SITE FORMS

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Revised 2020

CLEAR

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM Official Site Number: 9DA179

PRINT

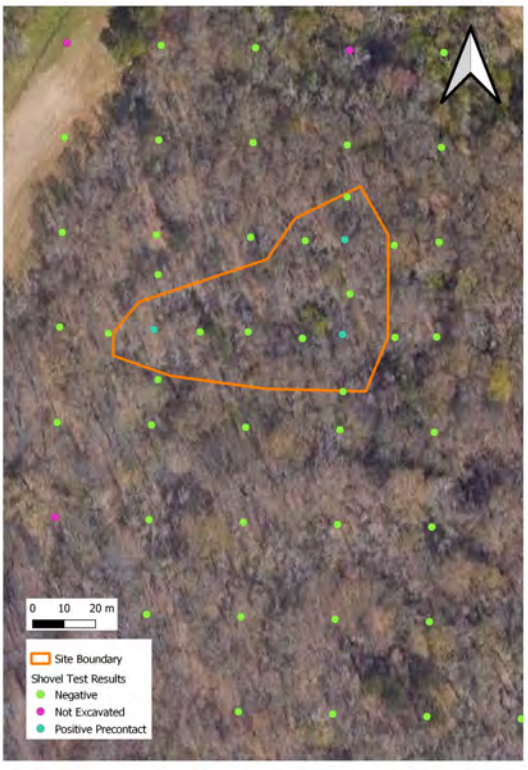
Institutional/Field Number: FS-1 **Site Name:**
County: DeKalb **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Southeast Atlanta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 747594 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3729727 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Blackhall Studios **Address:** 415 Constitution Rd SE, Atlanta, GA **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 84 (meters) **Width:** 42 (meters) **Elevation:** 810 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** NE-SW **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: None **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Lithic Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

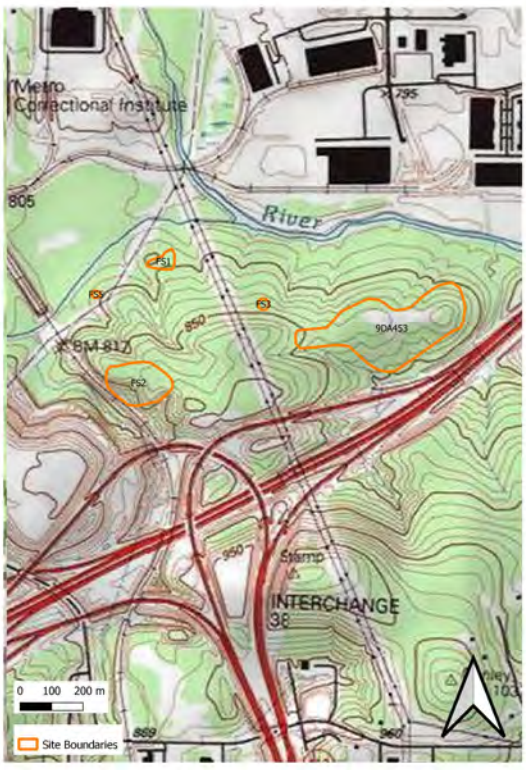
Has the site been excavated? Yes ☑ No ☐ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 15%
Topography: Ridgetop **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Mixed Pine and Hardwood Forest
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: South River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Jackson Lake/Ocmulgee River d. Minor Drainage (name): South River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 115 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

Site FS-1 is located on a ridgetop and slope moving north toward the South River. The site was located from quartz lithic debitage present during subsurface examinations. No surface features or artifacts were present at or near shovel test locations. FS-1 is likely an intact site, with no obvious signs of disturbance. However, since there is a significant lack of diagnostic artifacts it is therefore recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



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



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9DA179 **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-1

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

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

Blackhall Studios plans to develop in this area. This site is endangered by this construction.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Susan Olin and David Amrine **Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Date of Fieldwork: January 2021 **Date of Report:** 4/8/21
Report Title:

Ron Wise, Justin Elmore, Janae Lunsford, Brian Snyder, Pam DeVore, and Scot Keith
2021 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract, DeKalb County, Georgia. Prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Other Reports:

N/A

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:

Quartz Lithic Debitage

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: TBD **Location of Field Notes:** New South Associates, Inc
Private Collections: N/A
Private Owner Name: N/A **Address:** N/A

CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 01/26/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Name: Justin Elmore **Phone:** (770) 498-4155 **Email:** jelmore@newsouthassoc.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

CLEAR

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM Official Site Number: 9DA180

PRINT

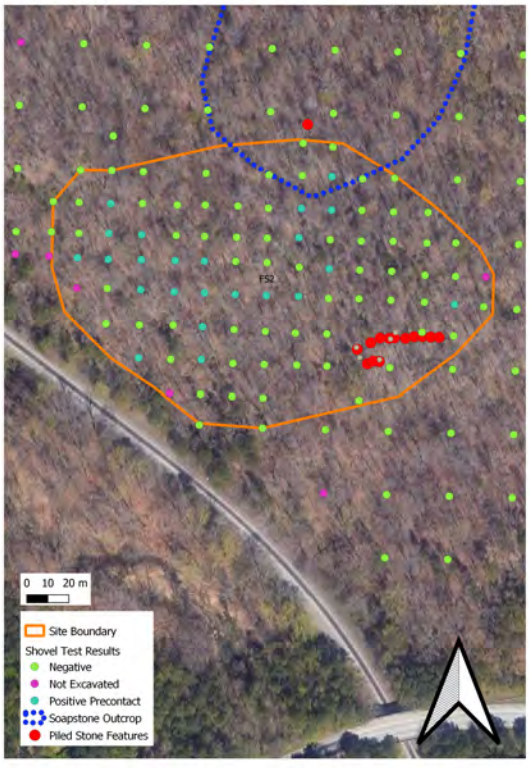
Institutional/Field Number: FS-2 **Site Name:**
County: DeKalb **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Southeast Atlanta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 747528 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3729341 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Blackhall Studios **Address:** 415 Constitution Rd SE, Atlanta, GA **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 210 (meters) **Width:** 120 (meters) **Elevation:** 830 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** NE-SW **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☐ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☑ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Present
Percent Disturbance: Unknown **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:** 4.4
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Lithic Scatter
2. Historic Rock Pile 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

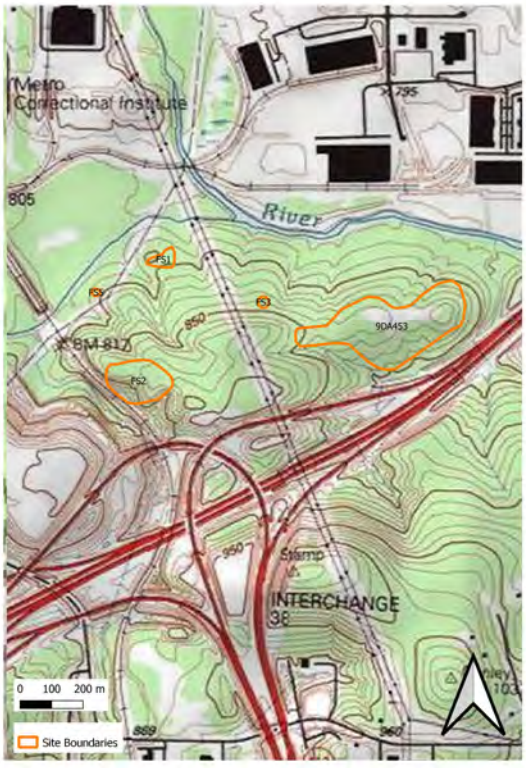
Has the site been excavated? Yes ☑ No ☐ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 15%
Topography: Ridgetop **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Mixed Pine and Hardwood Forest
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: South River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Jackson Lake/Ocmulgee River d. Minor Drainage (name): South River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 300 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

Site FS-2 is located on a ridgetop and slope moving southwest toward the South River waterway. The site includes parts of the landform that shows signs of erosion, however, the majority of the site appears to be intact. Site FS-2 contained archaeological artifacts on both the surface and in subsurface examinations. FS-2 is classified as a Pre-Contact lithic scatter based on the quartz artifacts and debitage collected. Thirteen piled stone features are also onsite which contained 5 metal artifacts and one early-stage soapstone vessel reject was found during the excavation of a slot trench in one of the piled stone features. These features are of unknown temporal and cultural association. Although the site retains integrity, it lacks data potential.



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



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9DA180 **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-2

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

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

Blackhall Studios plans to develop in this area. This site is endangered by this construction.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Susan Olin and David Amrine **Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Date of Fieldwork: January 2021 **Date of Report:** 4/8/21
Report Title:

Ron Wise, Justin Elmore, Janae Lunsford, Brian Snyder, Pam DeVore, and Scot Keith
2021 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract, DeKalb County, Georgia. Prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Other Reports:

N/A

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:

Quartz lithic debitage was found on surface and in subsurface. 364 quartz artifacts were found during survey including one diagnostic Guilford point. The debitage assemblage includes 350 pieces of quartz. Of these, 139 are platform bearing flakes. Identifiable platforms include flat (n=89) and faceted (n=50). Through metal detection of the piled stone features, five historic metal objects were found: two shotgun shells, UID corroded metal, a small cap, and a iron/steel key. One early-stage soapstone vessel reject was also found above surface during the ecavation of a slot trench in one of the piled stone features.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: TBD **Location of Field Notes:** New South Associates, Inc
Private Collections: N/A
Private Owner Name: N/A **Address:** N/A

CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 01/26/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Name: Justin Elmore **Phone:** (770) 498-4155 **Email:** jelmore@newsouthassoc.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

CLEAR

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM Official Site Number: 9DA181

PRINT

Institutional/Field Number: FS-3 **Site Name:**
County: DeKalb **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Southeast Atlanta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 747918 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3729601 (NAD27)

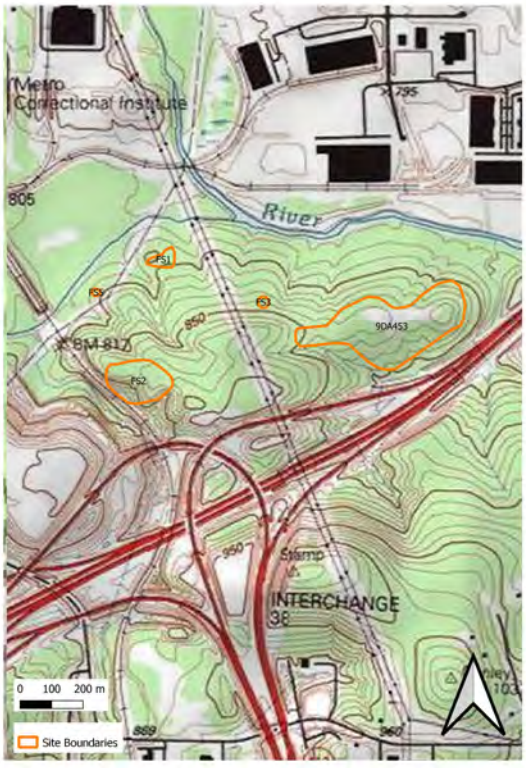
Owner Name: Blackhall Studios **Address:** 415 Constitution Rd SE, Atlanta, GA **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 30 (meters) **Width:** 30 (meters) **Elevation:** 840 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** N-S **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3)**:** 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate)**:**
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Unknown **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: None **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Lithic Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

Has the site been excavated? Yes ☑ No ☐ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 5%
Topography: Ridgetop **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Mixed Pine and Hardwood Forest
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: South River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Jackson Lake/Ocmulgee River d. Minor Drainage (name): South River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 230 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

FS3 was discovered by one singular positive shovel test on a ridgetop. The site is located west of 9DA453 and northeast of FS-2. The site contained two quartz debitage in one shovel test during subsurface examination of pre-plotted shovel test locations and no additional surface or subsurface evidence was encountered. Site FS-3 shows no signs of surface or subsurface disturbances and therefore remains subsurface integrity. However, since no other diagnostic artifacts were present at the site, it is then ineligible for evaluation despite its integrity.

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



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

UGA Laboratory of Archaeology • 1125 E. Whitehall Rd. • Athens, GA 30602-4702 • PHONE 706.542.8737 • gasf@uga.edu

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9DA181 **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-3

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

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

Blackhall Studios plans to develop in this area. This site is endangered by this construction.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Susan Olin and David Amrine **Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Date of Fieldwork: January 2021 **Date of Report:** 4/8/21
Report Title:

Ron Wise, Justin Elmore, Janae Lunsford, Brian Snyder, Pam DeVore, and Scot Keith
2021 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract, DeKalb County, Georgia. Prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Other Reports:

N/A

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:

Two Quartz Lithic Debitage

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: TBD **Location of Field Notes:** New South Associates, Inc
Private Collections: N/A
Private Owner Name: N/A **Address:** N/A

CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 01/26/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Name: Justin Elmore **Phone:** (770) 498-4155 **Email:** jelmore@newsouthassoc.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

CLEAR

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM Official Site Number: 9DA182

PRINT

Institutional/Field Number: FS-5 **Site Name:**
County: DeKalb **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Southeast Atlanta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 747386 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3729618 (NAD27)

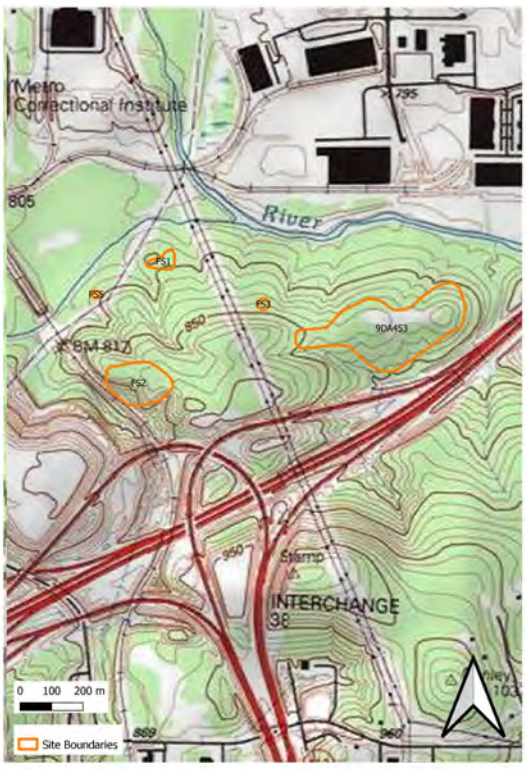
Owner Name: Blackhall Studios **Address:** 415 Constitution Rd SE, Atlanta, GA **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 22 (meters) **Width:** 26 (meters) **Elevation:** 244 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** Round **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation 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: Absent **Midden:** Unknown **Features:** Present
Percent Disturbance: Unknown **Context of Artifacts:** Only Surface Known **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Historic Rock Pile
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:** 0
Topography: Ridgetop **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Wooded
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: South River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Jackson Lake/Ocmulgee River d. Minor Drainage (name): South River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 80 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

This site contains two piled stone features of unknown temporal and cultural association. They were encountered during regular survey, but no additional surface or subsurface artifacts were found. Both features are 3 meters N/S and 2 meters E/W and reach a height of 50 centimeters.
Because 9DA182 was outside of the development area, it was not fully evaluated according to the NRHP. Additional investigation is recommended to ascertain integrity and significant data potential prior to any activities that may result in an adverse effect

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



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9DA182 **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-5

~~Public Status:~~ Unknown **National Register Status:** Unknown

National Register Level of Significance: Unknown

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Select... 2. Select...

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☑ 2. Endangered by: Select... 3. Unknown ☐

Describe Current Land Use:

Blackhall Studios plans to develop in the surveyed parcel, but this site is out of the planned development area and should therefore not be affected by construction.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Susan Olin and David Amrine **Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc

Date of Fieldwork: January 2021 **Date of Report:** 4/8/21

Report Title:

Ron Wise, Justin Elmore, Janae Lunsford, Brian Snyder, Pam DeVore, and Scot Keith
2021 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract, DeKalb County, Georgia. Prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Other Reports:

N/A

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:

No artifacts were collected

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑

Location of Collections: TBD **Location of Field Notes:** New South Associates, Inc

Private Collections: N/A

Private Owner Name: N/A **Address:** N/A

CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/18/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc

Name: Janae Lunsford **Phone:** (770) 498-4155 **Email:** jlunsford@newsouthassoc.com

Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

CLEAR

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

PRINT

Official Site Number: 9DA453 (Revisit

Institutional/Field Number: FS-4 **Site Name:** S.E. Smith Dairy
County: DeKalb **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Southeast Atlanta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 748323 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3729520 (NAD27)

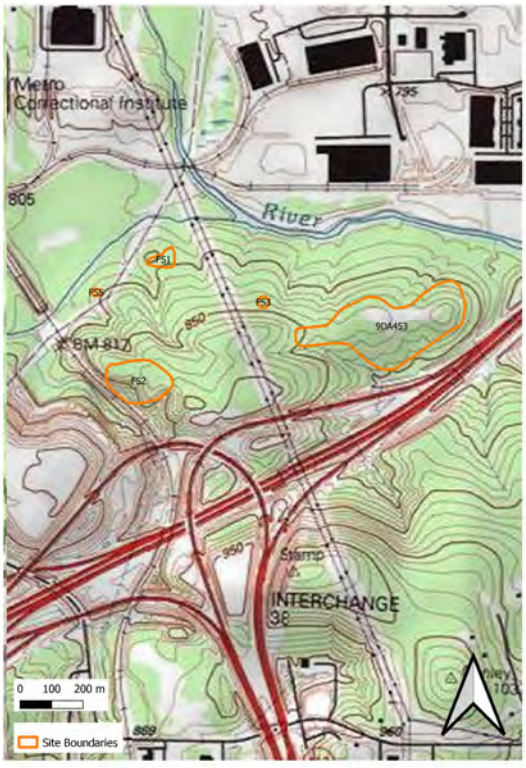
Owner Name: Henrico 183, LLC **Address:** 415 Constitution Rd SE, Atlanta, GA **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 510 (meters) **Width:** 200 (meters) **Elevation:** 800 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** NE-SW **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation 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:** Unknown **Features:** Present
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:** 4.1
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Farm
2. Precontact Indian Lithic Scatter 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:** 15%
Topography: Ridgetop **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** Wooded
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: South River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): Jackson Lake/Ocmulgee River d. Minor Drainage (name): South River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 185 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical _____ (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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

Site 9DA453 was initially recorded by Edwards Pitman Environmental in 2011 as a late 19th-middle 20th century residential/farm complex with a minor unknown precontact component; the identified portion of the site was evaluated to lack integrity and the ability to contribute to the site's NRHP eligibility. New South relocated this site and expanded the previous site boundary towards the west and northwest through the excavation of two positive shovel tests and surface features. The integrity of the site has been heavily impacted.

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



Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

State Site Number: 9DA453 (Revisit) **Institutional/Field Number:** FS-4

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

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

The tract is currently wooded and undeveloped.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Susan Olin and David Amrine **Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Date of Fieldwork: January 2021 **Date of Report:** 4/8/21
Report Title:

Ron Wise, Justin Elmore, Janae Lunsford, Brian Snyder, Pam DeVore, and Scot Keith
2021 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing of the Blackhall Studios II Tract, DeKalb County, Georgia. Prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Other Reports:

Lewis, C. Thomas, III
2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the I-285 at Bouldercrest Road Interchange, DeKalb County, Georgia. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, Atlanta, Georgia by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Smyrna, Georgia.

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:

NSA collected historic ceramic, brick, and glass from the upper strata of two shovel test locations.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: TBD **Location of Field Notes:** New South Associates, Inc
Private Collections: N/A
Private Owner Name: N/A **Address:** N/A

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Unknown Indian 3. Select...
4. Select... Other: Late 19th - late 20th century
Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 01/26/2021 **Institutional Affiliation:** New South Associates, Inc
Name: Justin Elmore **Phone:** (770) 498-4155 **Email:** jelmore@newsouthassoc.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT SPECIMEN CATALOG

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Specimen Catalog

County: Dekalb
State: Georgia
Project: Blackhall Studios (2020/2021)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Count/ Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS1	9DA179	1	STP 415	Level 1, 0-15 cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Quartz, Angular Debris,	12/21/20
FS1	9DA179	1	STP 415	Level 1, 0-15 cmbs	1 (2.3g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	12/21/20
FS1	9DA179	1	STP 415	Level 1, 0-15 cmbs	3 (7.4g)	Unmodified Stone	12/21/20
FS1	9DA179	2	STP 417	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	6 (75.2g)	Quartz, Flake-General	12/21/20
FS1	9DA179	3	STP 452	Level 1, 0-20 cmbs	1 (1.7g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	12/21/20
FS1	9DA179	3	STP 452	Level 1, 0-20 cmbs	3 (6.7g)	Unmodified Stone	12/21/20
FS2	9DA180	4	STP 80	Level 1, 0-20 cmbs	3 (15.1g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	12/29/20
FS2	9DA180	4	STP 80	Level 1, 0-20 cmbs	4 (34.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	12/29/20
FS2	9DA180	4	STP 80	Level 1, 0-20 cmbs	2 (21.4g)	Quartz, Flake-General	12/29/20
FS2	9DA180	4	STP 80	Level 1, 0-20 cmbs	1 (38.5g)	Quartz, Preform	12/29/20
FS3	9DA181	5	STP 292	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	1 (9g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/4/21
FS3	9DA181	5	STP 292	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	1 (25.6g)	Unmodified Stone	1/4/21
9DA453	9DA453	6	STP 303	Level 1, 0-14 cmbs	1 (2.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/4/21
9DA453	9DA453	7	STP 172	Level 1, 0-25 cmbs	1 (3.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/5/21
9DA453	9DA453	7	STP 172	Level 1, 0-25 cmbs	1 (7g)	Whiteware, Unidentified	1/5/21
9DA453	9DA453	7	STP 172	Level 1, 0-25 cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/5/21
FS2	9DA180	8	STP 37	Surface	1 (14.2g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	8	STP 37	Surface	1 (35.8g)	Quartz, Biface	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	8	STP 37	Surface	4 (32.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	8	STP 37	Surface	2 (26.5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	8	STP 37	Surface	1 (24.9g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	9	STP 37	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	14 (63.4g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	9	STP 37	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	12 (30.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	9	STP 37	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	6 (8.6g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	10	STP 21	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	3 (15.2g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	10	STP 21	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	5 (17.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	10	STP 21	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	3 (2.7g)	Unmodified Stone	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	11	STP 38	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	10 (18.6g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	11	STP 38	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	7 (29.9g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21

Specimen Catalog

County: Dekalb
State: Georgia
Project: Blackhall Studios (2020/2021)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Count/ Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS2	9DA180	12	STP 56	Level 1, 0-17 cmbs	2 (20.9g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	12	STP 56	Level 1, 0-17 cmbs	8 (22.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	12	STP 56	Level 1, 0-17 cmbs	11 (123.6g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	13	STP 42	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	3 (7.2g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	13	STP 42	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	5 (9.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	13	STP 42	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	5 (10.7g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	13	STP 42	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	2 (8.9g)	Unmodified Stone	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	14	STP 39	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	1 (17.3g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	14	STP 39	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	3 (14.3g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	14	STP 39	Level 1, 0-22 cmbs	3 (2.8g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	15	STP 22	Level 1, 0-9 cmbs	1 (180.5g)	Quartz, Core, Complete	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	15	STP 22	Level 1, 0-9 cmbs	2 (0.8g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	15	STP 22	Level 1, 0-9 cmbs	6 (22.6g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/6/21
FS2	9DA180	16	STP 560/575	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	16	STP 560/575	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	2 (7.7g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	17	STP 545/590	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	18	STP 560/575	Surface	1 (65.1g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment, some flaking along lateral edge	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	18	STP 560/575	Surface	1 (94.8g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	19	STP 575/575	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	5 (21.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	19	STP 575/575	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	3 (7.2g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	20	STP 575/590	Surface	1 (98.5g)	Quartz, Biface, Complete, Possible scraper/early stage Pp/k	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	20	STP 575/590	Surface	10 (55.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	20	STP 575/590	Surface	14 (152.7g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	20	STP 575/590	Surface	1 (55.5g)	Quartz, Utilized Flake	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	21	STP 575/590	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	1 (15.7g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	21	STP 575/590	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	12 (175.3g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	21	STP 575/590	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	17 (98.5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/7/21
FS2	9DA180	22	STP 545/635	Surface	6 (11.6g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21

Specimen Catalog

County: Dekalb
State: Georgia
Project: Blackhall Studios (2020/2021)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Count/ Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS2	9DA180	22	STP 545/635	Surface	1 (0.7g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	23	STP 545/530	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	3 (43g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	23	STP 545/530	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	1 (15.5g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	23	STP 545/530	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	17 (96.2g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	23	STP 545/530	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	32 (209.5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	23	STP 545/530	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	1 (19.7g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Fragment-Proximal, Unfinished	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	24	STP 575/485	Surface	3 (8.7g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	24	STP 575/485	Surface	1 (4.9g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	25	STP 545/500	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	4 (35g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	25	STP 545/500	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	4 (65.6g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	26	STP 545/590	Surface	16 (59.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	26	STP 545/590	Surface	7 (72.6g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	27	STP 545/500	Surface	1 (2.6g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	27	STP 545/500	Surface	8 (157.8g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	28	STP 545/470	Level 1, 0-11 cmbs	2 (83.3g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	28	STP 545/470	Level 1, 0-11 cmbs	12 (38.3g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	28	STP 545/470	Level 1, 0-11 cmbs	4 (17.1g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	29	STP 545/570	Surface	2 (119.3g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	29	STP 545/570	Surface	3 (20.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	29	STP 545/570	Surface	5 (157.5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	30	STP 485/530	Surface	1 (10.4g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	31	STP 530/515	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	1 (3.5g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment-Distal, Possible early stage Pp/k	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	31	STP 530/515	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	3 (8.6g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	32	STP 545/485	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	1 (19.3g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment, Working along edge	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	32	STP 545/485	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	2 (8.3g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	33	STP 545/515	Level 1	9 (18.5g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	33	STP 545/515	Level 1	7 (59.5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	34	STP 530/545	Level 1, 0-13 cmbs	2 (32.7g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment, Very crude	1/13/21

Specimen Catalog

County: Dekalb
State: Georgia
Project: Blackhall Studios (2020/2021)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Vertical Location	Count/ Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS2	9DA180	34	STP 530/545	Level 1, 0-13 cmbs	5 (27g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	34	STP 530/545	Level 1, 0-13 cmbs	7 (64.4g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	35	STP 530/575	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	1 (6.5g)	Quartz, Angular Debris	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	35	STP 530/575	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	3 (26.8g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	35	STP 530/575	Level 1, 0-12 cmbs	2 (4.7g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	36	STP 515/530	Surface	1 (10.5g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	36	STP 515/530	Surface	5 (208g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	37	STP 560/485	Surface	4 (20.4g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	37	STP 560/485	Surface	1 (6.3g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified, Complete, Possibly Guilford type	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	37	STP 560/485	Surface	1 (2.3g)	Unmodified Stone	1/12/21
FS2	9DA180	38	STP 515/530	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	2 (12.1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	38	STP 515/530	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	8 (45.3g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/13/21
FS2	9DA180	101	MDF 1	Level 1, 0-5 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.4g)	Shotgun Shell	2/10/21
FS2	9DA180	102	MDF 2	0-15 cmbs	1 (0.9g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2/10/21
FS2	9DA180	103	MDF 3	Level 1, 0 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (16.8g)	Iron/Steel Key	2/10/21
FS2	9DA180	104	MDF 4	Level 1, 0 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, small cap?	2/10/21
FS2	9DA180	105	MDF 5	Level 1, 0 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (9.5g)	Shotgun Shell, Winchester super X, plastic still attached	2/10/21
FS2	9DA180	106	Slot Trench 1	Level 2, 5-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2494.8g)	Steatite, Vessel Reject-Early Stage	2/10/21