# Appendix C

## Cultural Resources Surveys and Correspondence

**(C) Cultural Resources**

**(C.1.) USACE ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-12-0111, February 3, 2011**

**(C.2.) Archeological Survey of Carters Lake (ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-12-0111, February 3, 2011)-Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., December 29, 2011**

**(C.3.) Archeology Memorandum Carters Dam – Ellijay Route- Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., March 26, 2014**

**(C.4.) USACE ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-14-0173, July 17, 2014**

**(C.5.) Archeological Survey of Carters Lake (ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-14-0173, July 17, 2014)-Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., August 11, 2014**

**(C.1.) USACE ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-12-0111, February 3, 2011**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

February 3, 2011

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Civil Branch
Real Estate Division

Mr. Thomas H. Gresham
Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Georgia 30603

Dear Mr. Gresham:

Enclosed for your records is an executed ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-12-0111 for the Phase I Survey along the proposed Georgia Transmission Company right-of-way at Carters Lake. Please note Condition K on page 4 of the permit, which requires your company to submit a weekly report to the Carters Lake Project Office detailing the location, date, and times your personnel will be performing the work.

If we can be of any further assistance, please contact Wendy Morrison at (251) 694-3676.

Sincerely,

Derrick D. Moton
Chief, Civil Branch
Real Estate Division

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT PERMIT**

NAME OF PROJECT OR INSTALLATION: Proposed Construction of an Electric Transmission Line, Gilmer County, Carters Lake, Georgia.

**PERMIT NO.** DACW01-4-12-0111
*(Please use this number when referring to this permit.).*

To conduct work upon public lands owned or controlled by the Department of the Army under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (93 Stat. 721, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-11) approved October 31, 1979 and the regulations thereunder (32 CFR 229).

**1. PERMIT ISSUED TO: Southeastern Archaeological Service, Inc. DATE:** October 18, 2011

**2. NAME, ADDRESS AND OFFICIAL STATUS OF PERSON:**

a. In general charge: Thomas H. Gresham, M.A, RPA, Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., P.O. Box 8086, Athens, GA 30603.

b. In actual direct charge: Thomas H. Gresham, M.A, RPA, Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., P.O. Box 8086, Athens, GA 30603.

**3. UNDER APPLICATION DATE:** October 18, 2011

**4. AUTHORIZES:** Phase I survey with limited testing and in-the-field artifact analysis.

**5. ON LANDS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:** Civil works project located at Carters Lake, Gilmer County, Georgia. Land to be archaeologically surveyed is a roughly north-south strip that crosses Carters Lake near its headwaters and just upriver from the intersection of Tails Creek with the Coosawattee River (see attached maps). Project area is located on the USGS 7.5' Webb quadrangle. The corridor varies in width, from about 500 feet north of the lake, to 400 feet south of the lake, to 100 feet at the very southern end of the line on COE property. The project area also includes an access road and buffer on the south side of the lake, shown in green on the attached maps. The total acreage is calculated to be approximately 63 acres, with approximately 10 of this being in the lakebed. Thus, total land area to be surveyed is about 53 acres.

**6. FOR PERIOD: November 2011 – February 2012**

**7. MATERIALS COLLECTED UNDER THIS PERMIT WILL BE DEPOSITED FOR PERMANENT PRESERVATION IN THE** No artifacts will be collected or curated under this permit. The final report will be curated at the Georgia Archaeological Site File, University of Georgia, Athens and the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (SHPO).

**OR IN OTHER ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS UNDER SUITABLE LOAN AGREEMENTS. A COPY OF A CURRENT, VALID CURATION AGREEMENT MUST BE KEPT ON FILE WITH DISTRICT COMMANDER.**

## 8. CONDITIONS

This permit is subject to the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act approved October 31, 1979, and the regulations, there under, including 32 CFR 229.7 as to Indian lands, and the following conditions:

**a.** Archaeological resources shall be analyzed and recorded in the field as much as possible. Collection of cultural resource material solely for later laboratory analysis is discouraged. The grantee will specify in the application when laboratory analysis is anticipated.

**b.** Collections of archaeological resources, artifacts and other material removed from public lands under the provisions of this permit remain the property of the United States Government and may be recalled at any time for use of the Department of the Army or other agencies of the Federal Government.

**c.** The following individual(s) are authorized to be in direct charge of field work conducted under this permit:

(1) Thomas H. Gresham, M.A, RPA, Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., P.O. Box 8086, Athens, GA 30603.

**d.** The person(s) in direct charge of field work shall be on-site at all times when work is in progress. Failure to comply with permit stipulations will result in removal of subject's name(s) from the approved list of persons-in-direct charge.

**e.** During the course of the activities conducted under this permit, the District Commander, or his representative shall have access to the study area of this permit, and during or after completion of this work shall have the right to inspect all artifacts or other materials removed.

**f.** At least three copies of all published journal articles (reprints) and other published or unpublished reports and manuscripts resulting from work conducted under this permit shall be filed with the Commander.

**g.** Upon request, all field notes, records, photographs, and other data related to this permit shall be made accessible to the CE Archaeologist for review.

**h.** Temporary stakes and/or flagging used to identify sites shall be removed upon completion of the project unless otherwise authorized.

**i.** Vehicular activity shall be restricted to existing roads and trails unless otherwise authorized, Care shall be exercised to avoid directly or indirectly increasing access or potential vandalism to cultural resource sites.

**j.** Disturbed areas shall be kept to a minimum size consistent with the purpose of the study.

k. Permittee shall take adequate precautions to prevent livestock, wildlife, and the public from injury in any pit or trench.

l. All test holes shall be backfilled.

m. Living trees shall not be cut or otherwise damaged, unless authorized by the District Commander.

n. Proper precaution shall be taken at all times to prevent and suppress fires. The permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused through negligence of the permittee or his authorized representatives. No burning shall be allowed without specific permission.

o. Improvements such as fencing, reservoirs, or other improvements within the permit area shall not be disturbed unless prior written approval is obtained from the District Commander. Any improvement disturbed shall be left in its original or better condition, as determined by the District Commander.

p. The permittee shall be responsible for cleaning up all camp and work sites before leaving area. Caution shall be taken to prevent littering and pollution on public lands or on adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.

q. In the event that the land in question is under lease or outgrant to a third party, the permittee shall obtain approval and permission from the third party and shall fully compensate the third party for damages caused by the activities of the permittee.

r. The District Commander reserves the right to terminate this permit at any time.

s. Possession or use of firearms on the permit area is prohibited.

t. The United States shall not be responsible for damages to property or injuries to persons which may arise from or be incident to the use and occupation of the said premises, or for damages to the property of the permittee, or for injuries to the person of the permittee (if an individual), or for damages to the property or injuries to the person of the permittee's officers, agents, servants, or employees, or others who may be on said premises at the invitation of anyone of them, arising from governmental activities, and the permittee shall hold the United States harmless from any and all such claims except for claims arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of the Government's officers, agents, servants or employees.

u. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, as marked X in appropriate box on attached sheet.

9. PRELIMINARY REPORT: Within approximately 4-weeks of the conclusion of field work a preliminary report of work performed under this permit, illustrated with representative photographs and listing new and significant collected materials should be furnished the District Commander.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: I have hereunto set my hand by the authority of the Secretary of the Army.

NAME

WILLIE L. PATTERSON III, Ed.D.
Chief, Real Estate Division
U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile

Date: 11/3/14

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS :** (Check appropriate boxes)

☒ a. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and there is hereby reserved unto the Government the right to use, lease or permit the use of said land or any part thereof for any purpose.

☐ b. Other institutions may be engaged in archaeological research in the general area covered by this permit, and in case there should be conflict with respect to a site not specifically designated in a permit, the parties concerned shall reach agreement between themselves as to which shall work the site.

☒ c. Transportation in Department of the Army vehicles cannot be furnished, except in cases where no extra expense to the Department is involved.

☒ d. All costs shall be borne by the permittee.

☒ e. The exploration or excavation of any Indian grave or burial ground on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army is restricted solely to qualified archaeologists. No Indian grave or burial ground may be investigated without permission of the governing council of Indians concerns, which supplemental authority must be promptly recorded with the official in charge of the designated area.

☒ f. All excavated areas shall be restored by filling in the excavation and otherwise leaving the area in a near to original condition as practicable.

☒ g. The permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent the erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed, and to do all things necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent the scarring of the lands.

☒ h. Any findings of mined or processed precious metals or other treasure trove in the area covered by this permit are the exclusive property of the Government and shall not be removed from the site without specific written permission from the Department of the Army.

☒ i. _Three (3) Copies of the final report, accompanied by a completed Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) report, DD Form 1473. will be submitted to the District Commander.

☒ j. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Department of the Army, clearances should be obtained from the official in charge of the area.

☒ k. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Department of the Army, the applicant is to submit a weekly schedule to the project office detailing the location, dates, and times work will be conducted.

**(C.2.) Archeological Survey of Carters Lake (ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-12-0111, February 3, 2011)-Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., December 29, 2011**

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.

December 29, 2011

District Commander Steven Roemhildt
Mobile District Corps of Engineers
Attn: CESAM-DE
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628-0001

RE: ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-12-0111, Carters Lake, Georgia

Dear Commander Roemhildt:

Pursuant to Item 9 in the ARPA permit cited above, by this letter I am presenting to you a preliminary report of the archeological survey we conducted in a 53-ac corridor that crosses the upper reaches of Carters Lake in Gilmer County, Georgia. The survey area is a corridor that varies from about 360 to 590 ft in width, in which the Georgia Transmission Corporation intends to construct a 230 kV transmission line. The actual transmission line corridor constructed will be much narrower, but we were asked to survey this wider corridor to allow for some options in the precise siting of the line. The survey area also included some additional acreage on the south side of the lake that will be needed for access to the line. The survey area was all Corps of Engineers land that could be affected by the proposed project.

The archeological survey was conducted by me, Joel Jones and Alex Elliott on Wednesday, November 30, 2011. I was in charge and in the field for the entire survey. On the morning of the 30th, I telephoned Carters Lake park manager LuAnn Lackey to inform her that we were about to begin our fieldwork. We completed the survey that day, and in the late afternoon of the 30th, I again telephoned Ms. Lackey to inform her that we had completed the survey and had found no archeological sites.

Prior to the field survey, we examined the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, housed at the University of Georgia, and learned that no sites had been recorded in or very close to the project area. Some "possible" rock shelters had been recorded in the general vicinity, alerting us to the possibility that rock shelters could occur in our area. Further away, a variety of typical prehistoric and historic period sites had been recorded. We also examined old maps and saw no houses within the project corridor.

The survey area is composed of steep ridge slopes and narrow ridge crests (see attached two photographs). Almost every ridge crest, where sites are most likely to occur, had been disturbed by road construction. Our survey methods involved walking over and visually inspecting the entire area to look for visible indicators of archeological sites and landforms that

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could be conducive to occupation or use. We also excavated shovel tests on all landforms that had any chance of containing sites. Because leaves had dropped, conditions were excellent for visual inspection. There were scattered bits of exposed ground surface that we could inspect for artifacts. Chief among these were three plowed wildlife food plots (see attached map). While the planted grass in these was ankle high, there was enough exposure around the edges and in sparser portions to allow good surface inspection conditions. We also inspected a few road banks. The lake shore was extremely steep and was viewed, but not closely inspected. The majority of our survey involved carefully inspecting every possible landform that could contain a site (mostly ridge crests) and excavating shovel tests wherever possible on these landforms. To repeat, most ridge crests had been extensively disturbed by the construction of roads along the crest. We should point out that one major ridge crest on the north side is depicted erroneously and misleadingly on the USGS topographic map (see attached map). The ridge noted on our attachment map is actually quite narrow and the crest is located further north and west than shown. In actuality, the road that is shown, along with two parking areas, runs along the narrow ridge crest and has destroyed virtually all of that ridge crest. We excavated 27 shovel tests on nine landforms (see attached map). Shovel testing and surface inspection resulted in the discovery of no artifacts or other evidence of sites.

Thus, our summary is that we carefully inspected the project area, excavated shovel tests wherever feasible and encountered no evidence of archeological sites in the project area. Therefore, we conclude that there are no archeological resources in the project area and that the proposed undertaking by Georgia Transmission Corporation will not affect archeological resources.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas H Gresham

Thomas H. Gresham, RPA
Principal Investigator

cc: LuAnn Lackey, Carters Lake
Ted Hicks, Georgia Transmission Corporation

Note
Shovel Tests
Project Area
Wildlife Food Plots
Note Contours are erroneous and misleading in this area. Ridge crest is narrow and further north and west than shown; most has been obliterated by a paved road and parking areas.
N
Meters
0
125
250
500

**(C.3.) Archeology Memorandum Carters Dam – Ellijay Route- Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., March 26, 2014**

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.

March 26, 2014

Mr. Ted Hicks
Georgia Transmission Corporation
2100 East Exchange Place
Tucker, GA 30085

RE: Carters Lake Study Area; Ellijay-Roundtop Road
230 kV Transmission Line Project

Dear Mr. Hicks:

Per your request, I have assessed a newly proposed study area related to the above-referenced project for the presence and probability of containing archeological sites, and especially significant archeological sites. The study area presented to us is a polygon that can be described as beginning at the dam for Carters Lake in extreme southeastern Murray County and expanding northward for a distance of about 5.3 miles (8.5 km), with a maximum width of about 3.4 miles (5.5 km). This letter report presents the results of my assessment, which focused on an examination of the Georgia Archaeological Site File records in order to plot the location and note the significance of recorded archeological sites within the study area and within 1 mile (1.6 km) of it, the standard distance from a project area used in archeological assessment reports.

As you know, we conducted extensive archeological Site File searches for this project very early in the planning stages, and then again once a preferred corridor had been selected. You also know that we completed an intensive archeological survey of the preferred corridor, which crosses the upper reaches of Carters Lake in Gilmer County, and prepared a report of our findings in 2012. In that report (Ledbetter 2012) we report that few previously recorded sites (n=9) occurred within 1 mile of the 5.7 mile length of corridor on either side of Carters Lake. Six of these sites are dubious, recorded as "possible rock shelters" with no evidence to indicate that they actually have a cultural component. Eight of the nine sites were assessed as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the ninth (a rock shelter) was assessed as unknown eligibility. Our subsequent intensive survey of this 5.7 mile length of proposed transmission line corridor encountered four sites, all recommended as not eligible for the NRHP (Ledbetter 2012).

The recently proposed study area beginning at Carters dam has a much higher site density and contains a cluster of large, archeologically rich and very important sites, most of which are now innundated by the Reregulation reservoir below the Carters dam. Interestingly, the study polygon itself contains no previously recorded sites, but there are 14 sites immediately adjacent

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to it (within 1 mile; see attached map of previously recorded sites). Eleven of these sites occur in the floodplain or on the first rise above the floodplain of the Coosawattee River and Talking Rock Creek, just below the Carters dam. Of these 11 sites near Carters dam, five are highly significant and have seen large scale excavation (for the 1960s) and have provided important archeological information and insights. Chief among the sites is Little Egypt (9MU102), which later was recognized to be the sixteenth century Indian town of Coosa, the capital of the paramount chiefdom of Coosa, probably the largest and most powerful chiefdom in the Southeast, and a town visited by Hernando deSoto in 1540 (Hudson et al. 1985).

A brief synopsis of the eleven sites within 1 mile of the project area at Carters dam is tabularized below:

| Site # | Site Name | Type | Eligibility | Key References |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9MU51 | - | lithic scatter | Not Elig. | Site form |
| 9MU56 | John Martin house | 19th c. house | Not Elig.* | Fields and Smith (1995) |
| 9MU100 | Sixtoe Field | Mississipian village and possible mound | Eligible | Kelly and Schnell (1964); notes at UGA |
| 9MU101 | Bell Field | Mississippian village and mound | Eligible | Kelly (1969); Kelly (1972) |
| 9MU102 | Little Egypt; Coosa | Mississippian village and mounds; capital town of 16th c. Coosa Province | Eligible | Hally (1979) (1980) |
| 9MU103 | Potts Tract | Mississippian village | Eligible | Hally (1970) |
| 9MU104 | Historic Cabin | Cherokee cabin and Woodland occupation | Eligible | Garrow (1976) (1979) |
| 9MU105 | Chester Rock Shelter | prehistoric lithics and pottery in shelter | Unknown | site form (1973) |
| 9MU159 | - | lithic scatter | Unknown | site form (2009) |
| 9MU172 | - | lithic and ceramic scatter | Unknown | site form (2012) |
| 9MU173 | - | lithic and ceramic scatter | Unknown | site form (2012) |

* but this site was significant enough to warrant extensive testing and reporting

Bordering the project area at its northwest corner is a cluster of three sites, 9MU89, 9MU90, and 9MU91, recorded during a survey of a proposed highway connector (Braley 2000). All three are prehistoric lithic scatters and one also has a historic component. They lie on low rises within the floodplain of Sugar Creek. All three were recommended as being of unknown eligibility status, since they could have further research potential.

In regard to previous archeological survey of the subject area and the location of previously recorded sites, it should first be noted that, according to the Georgia Archaeological Site File, only small portions of two surveys have been conducted within the project area polygon. Thus, it is no surprise that no sites are recorded within the polygon. By contrast, there are 15 numbered, cataloged reports listed on Site File maps for the 1-mile wide buffer zone around the project area, and this is where the 14 previously recorded sites are found. That is to say, sites tend to occur where archeological surveys have looked for sites. We can also observe that sites around the project area almost exclusively occur within or immediately adjacent to floodplains of rivers and large creeks, but again, these tend to be the areas that have been searched.

In comparison to the original routing of the proposed transmission line across the upper reaches of Carters Lake, it is my opinion that the new study area has a higher potential for containing important (eligible) archeological sites, mainly based on the fact of its proximity to the cluster of large, important Mississippian period sites just below Carters dam. While it may not be true here, it is certainly the case along the Oconee River south of Athens, in the vicinity of Lake Oconee, that numerous Mississippian farmstead sites exist in proximity to the mound and village sites in the floodplain. That is, these Mississippian period centers can be surrounded by individual farmstead sites that are important for understanding the Mississippian period way of life. It would be surprising if the Little Egypt cluster of village and mound sites were not surrounded by many smaller farmstead sites that would extend into the project area.

If you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas H Gresham

Thomas H. Gresham, R.P.A.
President

attachment: References Cited,
Map of previously recorded sites in and near the project area

# References Cited


Braley, Chad O.

2000 *An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed SR 282/411 Connector, Murray County, Georgia.* Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia. Prepared for Jordan, Jones & Goulding, Tucker, Georgia.

Fields, Elizabeth A. and Steven D. Smith

1995 *John Martin's Home? Historical and Archaeological Investigations of Site 9MU56, Murray County, Georgia.* South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile.

Garrow, Patrick H.

1976 *The Historic Cabin Site: The Last Trace of the Cherokee Sites of the Period from Northwest Georgia.* Georgia Archeological Site Files Manuscript No. 135.

1979 The Historic Cabin Site: The Last Trace of the Cherokee Town of Coosawattee. *Early Georgia* 7(1):1-28.

Hally, David J.

1970 *Archaeological Investigations of the Potts' Tract Site (9Mu103), Carters Dam Murray County, Georgia.* Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report No. 6, University of Georgia, Athens.

1979 *Archaeological Investigation of the Little Egypt Site (9MU102) Murray County, GA., 1969 Season.* Laboratory of Archaeology Series Report No. 18, University of Georgia, Athens.

1980 *Archaeological Investigation of the Little Egypt Site (9MU102), Murray County, Georgia, 1970-72 Seasons.* Georgia Archeological Site Files Manuscript No. 540.

Hudson, Charles M., Marvin T. Smith, David J. Hally, Richard Polhemus and Chester B. DePratter

1985 Coosa: A Chiefdom in the Sixteenth Century United States. *American Antiquity* 50:723-737.

Kelly, Arthur R.

1969 *Explorations at Bell Field Mound and Village: Seasons 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968.* Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Georgia Archaeological Site File Report No. 6176.

1972 *The 1970-71 Field Seasons at Bell Field Mound, Carters Lake.* Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Georgia Archaeological Site File Report No. 6149.

Kelly, Arthur R. and Frank T. Schnell, Jr.

1966 *Explorations in Sixtoe Field, Carter's Dam, Murray County, Georgia.* Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Georgia Archaeological Site File Report No. 6150.

Ledbetter, R. Jerald

2012 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Ellijay-Roundtop Road 230 kV Transmission Line and Substation Tract, Gilmer County, Georgia.* Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia. Prepared for Georgia Transmission Corporation, Tucker, Georgia.

Map of previously recorded sites in and near the project area

REDACTED

**(C.4.) USACE ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-14-0173, July 17, 2014**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) PERMIT

NAME OF PROJECT OR INSTALLATION: **Carters Lake**
**Gilmer County, Georgia**

**PERMIT NO. DACW01-4-14-0173**
*(Please use this number when referring to this permit)*

To conduct work upon public lands owned or controlled by the Department of the Army under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (93 Stat. 721, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-11) approved October 31, 1979 and the regulations thereunder (32 CFR 229).

**1. PERMIT ISSUED TO:** Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Ga. 30603

**DATE:** July 17, 2014

Street Address:
565 N. Milledge
Athens, Ga. 30601

**2. NAME, ADDRESS AND OFFICIAL STATUS OF PERSON:**

a. In general charge: Thomas H. Gresham, president
Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Ga. 30603

b. In actual direct charge: Same as above

**3. UNDER APPLICATION DATE:** July 1, 2014

**4. AUTHORIZES:**

A Phase I Archaeological Survey along a northwest-southeast corridor which is approximately 600 feet in width and centered on a proposed 100-foot wide transmission line that crosses Carters Lake near its headwaters and about 0.5 mile upriver from the confluence of Tails Creek and the Coosawattee River.

**See Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof, for detailed Scope of Work to be performed by permittee.**

**5. ON LANDS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

Land to be archeologically surveyed is a roughly northwest-southeast corridor that crosses Carters Lake near its headwaters approximately 0.5 mile upriver from the intersection of Tails Creek with the

Coosawattee River. The proposed survey corridor is 600 feet in width, to be centered on a proposed 100-foot wide transmission line corridor. The proposed transmission line corridor runs along a ridge crest that for much of its length contains a paved road. The survey corridor is about 1.0 mile long, with all but 300 feet of the length being on the northwest side of Carters Lake. The project area includes a small section of survey area on the steeply sloping south bank of the lake. The total land acreage to be surveyed is calculated to be approximately 70 acres.

**See Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof, for maps of the survey area.**

6. **FOR PERIOD:** July 21, 2014 – October 20, 2014.

7. **MATERIALS COLLECTED UNDER THIS PERMIT:** All cultural materials, project records and other pertinent documents generated by the investigation shall be turned over to:

Michael P. Fedoroff RPA, District Archaeologist, US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Al 36608, Phone: 251-694-4114

All collections and recovered artifacts will be prepared for permanent curation in accordance with 36 CFR 79 and submitted to the Mobile District Archaeologist located at 109 Saint Joseph Street Mobile, Alabama 36602.

**8. CONDITIONS:**

This permit is subject to the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act approved October 31, 1979, and the regulations, there under, including 32 CFR 229.7 as to Indian lands, and the following conditions:

**a**. Collections of archaeological resources, artifacts and other material removed from public lands under the provisions of this permit remain the property of the United States Government and may be recalled at any time for use of the Department of the Army or other agencies of the Federal Government.

**b**. The following individual(s) are authorized to be in direct charge of field work conducted under this permit:

Thomas H. Gresham, president
Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Ga. 30603

**c**. The person(s) in direct charge of field work shall be on-site at all times when work is in progress. Failure to comply with permit stipulations will result in removal of subject's name(s) from the approved list of persons-in-direct charge.

**d**. During the course of the activities conducted under this permit, the District Commander, or his representative shall have access to the study area of this permit, and during or after completion of this work shall have the right to inspect all artifacts or other materials removed.

**e.** At least three copies of all published journal articles (reprints) and other published or unpublished reports and manuscripts resulting from work conducted under this permit shall be filed with the Commander.

**f.** Upon request, all field notes, records, photographs, and other data related to this permit shall be made accessible to the COE Archaeologist for review.

**g.** Temporary stakes and/or flagging used to identify sites shall be removed upon completion of the project unless otherwise authorized.

**h.** Vehicular activity shall be restricted to existing roads and trails unless otherwise authorized. Care shall be exercised to avoid directly or indirectly increasing access or potential vandalism to cultural resource sites.

**i.** Disturbed areas shall be kept to a minimum size consistent with the purpose of the study.

**j.** Permittee shall take adequate precautions to prevent livestock, wildlife, and the public from injury in any pit or trench.

**k.** All test holes shall be backfilled.

**l.** Living trees shall not be cut or otherwise damaged, unless authorized by the District Commander.

**m.** Proper precaution shall be taken at all times to prevent and suppress fires. The permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused through negligence of the permittee or his authorized representatives. No burning shall be allowed without specific permission.

**n.** Improvements such as fencing, reservoirs, or other improvements within the permit area shall not be disturbed unless prior written approval is obtained from the District Commander. Any improvement disturbed shall be left in its original or better condition, as determined by the District Commander.

**o.** The permittee shall be responsible for cleaning up all camp and work sites before leaving area. Caution shall be taken to prevent littering and pollution on public lands or on adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.

**p.** In the event that the land in question is under lease or outgrant to a third party, the permittee shall obtain approval and permission from the third party and shall fully compensate the third party for damages caused by the activities of the permittee.

**q.** The District Commander reserves the right to terminate this permit at any time.

**r.** Possession or use of firearms on the permit area is prohibited.

**s.** The United States shall not be responsible for damages to property or injuries to persons which may arise from or be incident to the use and occupation of the said premises, or for damages to the property of the permittee, or for injuries to the person of the permittee (if an individual), or for damages to

the property or injuries to the person of the permittee's officers, agents, servants, or employees, or others who may be on said premises at the invitation of anyone of them, arising from governmental activities, and the permittee shall hold the United States harmless from any and all such claims except for claims arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of the Government's officers, agents, servants or employees.

t. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, as marked X in appropriate box on attached sheet.

**9. PRELIMINARY REPORT**: Within approximately **four (4) weeks** of the conclusion of field work a preliminary report of work performed under this permit, illustrated with representative photographs and listing new and significant collected materials should be furnished the District Commander.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand by authority/direction of the Secretary of the Army this 18 day of July, 2014.

**WILLIE L. PATTERSON III, Ed. D.**
Real Estate Contracting Officer

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS : (Check appropriate boxes)**

☒ a. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and there is hereby reserved unto the Government the right to use, lease or permit the use of said land or any part thereof for any purpose.

☐ b. Other institutions may be engaged in archaeological research in the general area covered by this permit, and in case there should be conflict with respect to a site not specifically designated in a permit, the parties concerned shall reach agreement between themselves as to which shall work the site.

☒ c. Transportation in Department of the Army vehicles cannot be furnished, except in cases where no extra expense to the Department is involved.

☒ d. All costs shall be borne by the permittee.

☒ e. The exploration or excavation of any Indian grave or burial ground on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army is restricted solely to qualified archaeologists. No Indian grave or burial ground may be investigated without permission of the governing council of Indians concerns, which supplemental authority must be promptly recorded with the official in charge of the designated area.

☒ f. All excavated areas shall be restored by filling in the excavation and otherwise leaving the area in a near to original condition as practicable.

☒ g. The permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent the erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed, and to do all things necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent the scarring of the lands.

☒ h. Any findings of mined or processed precious metals or other treasure trove in the area covered by this permit are the exclusive property of the Government and shall not be removed from the site without specific written permission from the Department of the Army.

☒ i. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Department of the Army, clearances should be obtained from the official in charge of the area.

☒ j. Before undertaking any work on Indian tribal lands or any individually owned trust or restricted Indian lands, clearance should be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs official having immediate jurisdiction over the property.

**Information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological sites on Federal property is protected under Section 9 of ARPA and is not to be released unless authorized.**

## SCOPE OF WORK

The Phase I archeological survey will be performed in accordance with State of Georgia guidelines and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District policies. In essence, sites will be located by visual inspection of exposed ground surfaces and above-ground features and by excavating shovel tests on nearly level and gently sloping landforms where there is no ground surface exposure. Field survey will be preceded by archival and cartographic research. In accordance with current Mobile District policy, no artifacts will be collected from the field; all artifact analysis of material from U.S. Government-owned land will be done in the field, with artifacts returned to their respective shovel tests or ground surface.

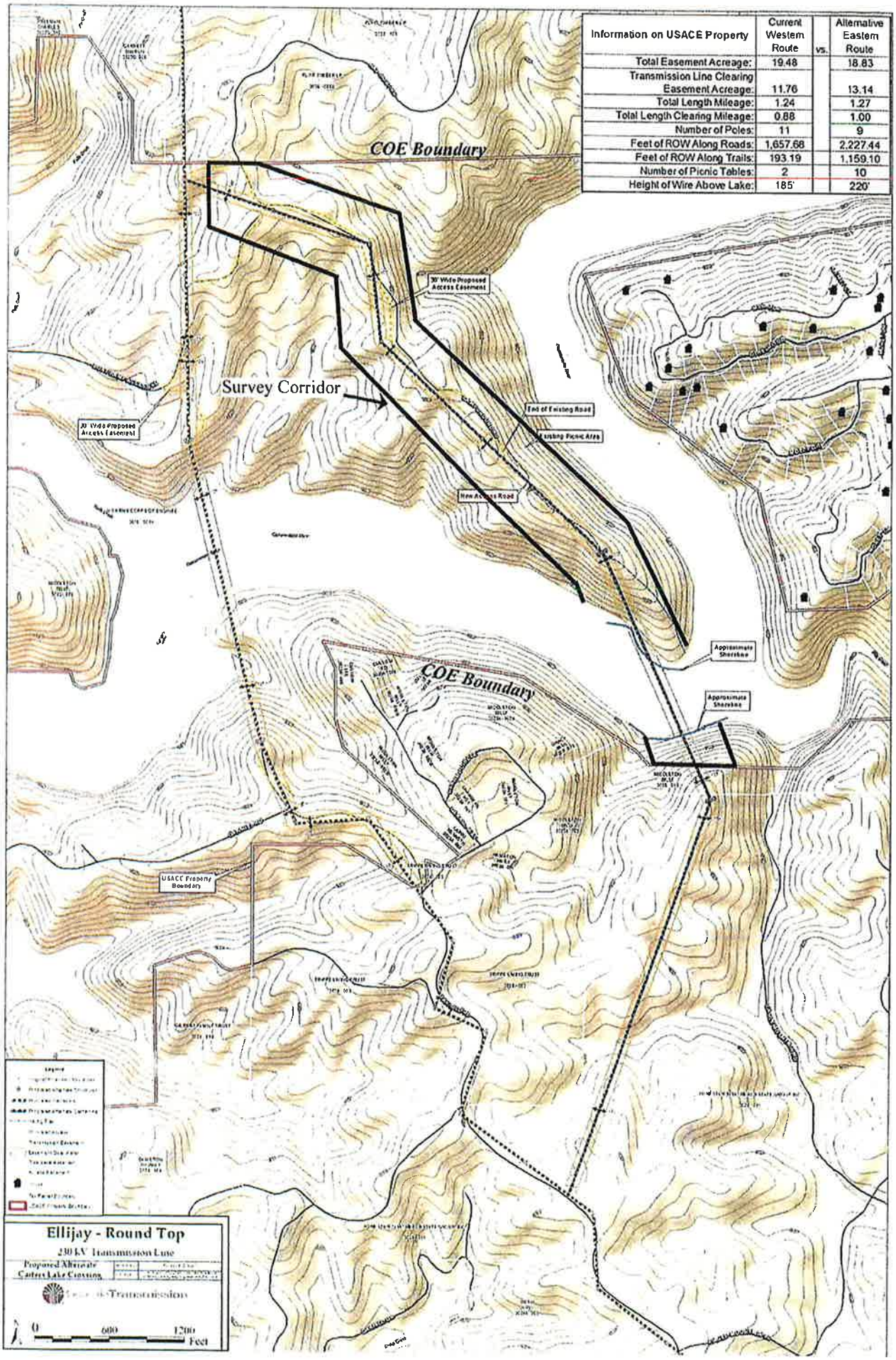
Project includes the investigation of five previously recorded sites, all of which are "possible rock shelters" recorded in 2010 by Brockington and Associates (Smith et al. n.d.). These were originally investigated with surface inspection, shovel testing and troweling, and no artifacts were recovered. They were recommended as not eligible for the National Register. We propose to surface inspect and excavate one shovel test at each rock shelter.

**EXHIBIT A**

## MAPS OF THE SURVEY AREA

**EXHIBIT B**

| Information on USACE Property | Current Western Route | vs. | Alternative Eastern Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Easement Acreage: | 19.48 | | 18.83 |
| Transmission Line Clearing Easement Acreage: | 11.76 | | 13.14 |
| Total Length Mileage: | 1.24 | | 1.27 |
| Total Length Clearing Mileage: | 0.88 | | 1.00 |
| Number of Poles: | 11 | | 9 |
| Feet of ROW Along Roads: | 1,657.68 | | 2,227.44 |
| Feet of ROW Along Trails: | 193.19 | | 1,159.10 |
| Number of Picnic Tables: | 2 | | 10 |
| Height of Wire Above Lake: | 185' | | 220' |



Area to be Surveyed
Proposed Transmission Line Corridor
Legend
Ellijay - Round Top
230 kV Transmission Line
Proposed Alternate Center Lake Crossing - Area to be Surveyed
GeorgiaTransmission
N
0
400
800
Feet

**(C.5.) Archeological Survey of Carters Lake (ARPA Permit No. DACW01-4-14-0173, July 17, 2014)-Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., August 11, 2014**

# Archeological Survey of Alternative Eastern Routing of the Proposed Ellijay-Roundtop 230 kV Transmission Line Across the Ridgeway Picnic Area, Gilmer County, Georgia

# Archeological Survey of Alternative Eastern Routing of the Proposed Ellijay-Roundtop 230 kV Transmission Line Across the Ridgeway Picnic Area, Gilmer County, Georgia

Prepared for:

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Principal Investigator

August 11, 2014

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.

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# Management Summary

On July 21 and July 22, 2014, Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. (SAS) archeologically surveyed a 2.74 km (1.7 mi) length of proposed transmission line corridor on either side of Carters Lake in Gilmer County, Georgia. This survey covered an alternative route for a portion of the 17-mile long Ellijay to Roundtop transmission line, surveyed by SAS in late 2011 and early 2012 (Ledbetter 2012). The present survey of the alternate route revisited five previously recorded sites, all of them possible rock shelters, and resulted in the discovery of thirteen additional possible rock shelters. All of the possible rock shelters were located on US Army Corps of Engineers property on the north and south sides of Carters Lake. None of the 18 possible rock shelters produced artifacts or showed evidence of prehistoric or historic Native American use or modification. Since none of the newly discovered possible rock shelters had evidence of human use older than50 years, none were considered to be archeological sites. Two sites, 9GI231, a late nineteenth to middle twentieth century house site, and 9GI232, a low density prehistoric lithic scatter, were discovered by the survey on privately held land on the south side of the lake. We recommend that neither site and none of the possible rock shelters are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of the lack of further research potential. Therefore, we conclude that the proposed undertaking, the construction of a transmission line within a 100-ft wide cleared corridor in the eastern alternative, will not affect any significant (eligible) archeological sties.

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# Introduction

In late 2011 and early 2012 Southeastern Archeological Services (SAS) conducted an archeological survey of the proposed 17-mile long Ellijay to Roundtop Road transmission line in Gilmer County, Georgia on behalf of Georgia Transmission Corporation (GTC). The line crosses the headwaters of Carters Lake, a Corps of Engineers managed impoundment of the Coosawattee River southwest of Ellijay. The 2011-2012 survey located 14 prehistoric and historic period sites, one of which was recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Ledbetter 2012). No sites were found on Corps of Engineers property at Carters Lake.

After the submittal of the survey report (Ledbetter 2012), the Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, requested that GTC evaluate other alternative routes to cross Carters Lake or the Coosawattee River. In the summer of 2014 GTC identified an alternative route across Carters Lake that angled off the original line to cross the lake about 1 km to the east of the original crossing (Figure 1). On July 21 and 22, 2014 SAS archeologically surveyed this new routing, which again crossed Corps of Engineers property at Carters Lake, and also included a segment across privately held land. The alternative corridor is 2.74 km (1.7 mi) long. This report presents the results of the survey of the proposed eastern alternate route across Carters Lake. Please refer to the original survey report (Ledbetter 2012) for background information on cultural history, previous research and environmental setting.

The proposed 230 kV transmission line corridor will be 100 ft wide for the majority of the line, except at the span over Carters Lake, where it will be 125 ft wide. GTC requested that SAS survey a 600-ft wide corridor on Corps of Engineers property to allow flexibility in final design of the line. Thus, as shown in Figure 2, the project area surveyed by SAS in July, 2014 was a 1-mile long, 600-ft wide corridor through Corps of Engineers property on Carters Lake (about 70 acres) and a .75-mile long, 100-ft wide corridor across private land (about 9 acres). A 200 ft buffer between the lake's edge and the towers that will span the lake will be left uncleared to preserve the viewshed from the lake. The goal of the survey was to locate, describe, and evaluate archeological resources within the area of potential effect (APE) for the new project area, as well as the additional 200 feet on either side of the proposed right-of-way on Corps of Engineers property, so that potential effects to those resources could be evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The APE was defined as the proposed transmission line corridor (30-38 m, or 100-125 ft wide) plus additional 30 m (100 ft) tangents (for guy wires) at turns in the line.

Prior to conducting the survey, an Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit was obtained from the Mobile District of the Corps of Engineers (Permit Number DACW01-4-14-0173: see Appendix A) and the SAS principal investigator communicated and coordinated with Mobile District archeologist Michael Federoff and Carters Lake resource manager Oliver Craig.

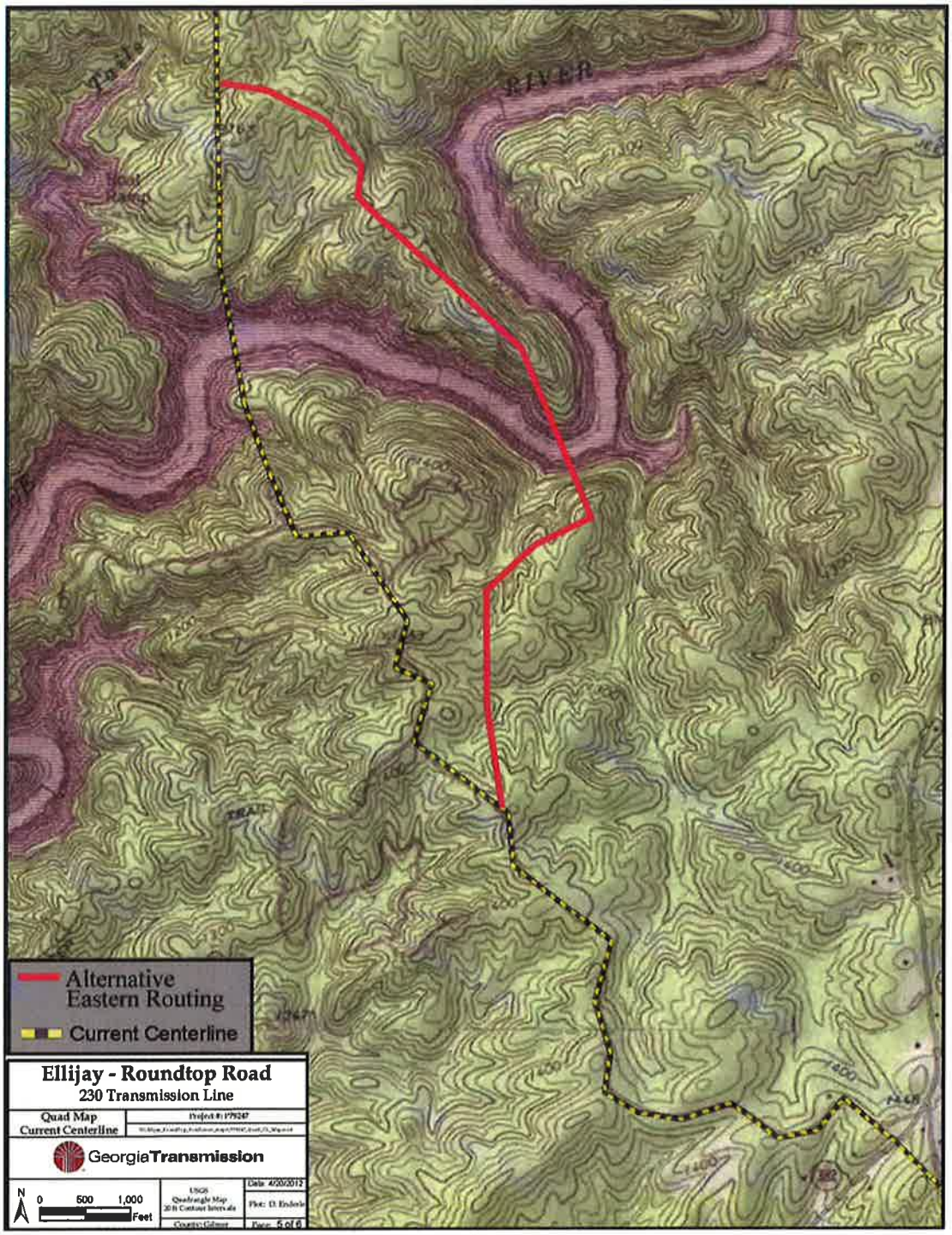



**Figure 1. Project corridor as shown on a portion of the Webb quadrangle map** (image provided by Georgia Transmission Corporation).

REDACTED

**Figure 2. Map of survey area, showing sites discovered** (source: USGS 7.5' Webb quadrangle).

## Archival Research

Archival research showed that five archeological sites had been recorded within or very close to the 600-ft wide corridor on Corps of Engineers property on the north side of Carters Lake (Smith et al. 2010). All of these were possible rock shelters that were surface searched and tested with a single shovel test. No cultural materials were observed at any of the possible rock shelters (Smith et al. 2010). The Smith et al. (2010) report contained thorough descriptions of the five possible rock shelters, including two high quality photographs of each one. Research also revealed that a house depicted on a 1916 USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map was in or very close to the section of project corridor that is on private land.

## The Project Area

This proposed, alternative route diverges from the original route on Corps of Engineers property on the north side of Carters Lake. The two lines diverge about 200 m west of a fork in Ridgeway Road, the west fork leading to a boat ramp, and the east fork leading to a campground within the Ridgeway Recreation area (see Figure 1). The original route follows the boat ramp road for a short distance before turning south from the road to its lake crossing. The alternative route generally follows Ridgeway Road southeasterly along the crest of a ridge through the campground to a picnic area. Within the campground, the narrow ridge crest is largely taken up by the road itself, parking areas beside the road, camp sites and picnic areas. (Figures 3 and 4). Ridgeway Road dead-ends at a parking lot (Figure 3), and the proposed transmission line centerline continues down the same ridge (Figure 5) crossing two knolls and saddles before turning southeast down a steeply sloping ridge nose to the crossing over the head waters of Carters Lake. Several ridge noses strike away from the main ridge, and most of these are occupied by picnic areas or camp sites and several bike trails thread their way throughout the project area on the north side of the lake. Steep slopes fall away from the main ridge and radiating ridge spurs.

On the south side of the lake the centerline continues southeast, up steep, rocky slopes for about 150 m on Corps of Engineers property (Figure 6), and emerges onto private property just off the crest of a ridge. From this point the line turns southwest, and and then south, crossing three ridge noses, a saddle, and the upper end of several drainages that are covered by mixed hardwood forest or recently thinned pine plantation (Figures 2, 7 and 8). The line converges with the original route at a bend of Oak Hill Drive, about 1.1 km south-southwest of the Carters Lake crossing (Figure 2).

The proposed transmission line corridor was surveyed mainly by excavating shovel tests at 30 m intervals, except in drainages and on very steep slopes. Though not shovel tested, steep slopes were walked and visually scanned for rock shelters, many of which have been identified in the vicinity. Surface exposures provided good visibility in the campground, on trails, and in the recently thinned pine plantation, and these areas were visually inspected in-lieu of shovel testing. Sixty five non-site shovel tests were excavated along the proposed transmission line route and another seventeen shovel tests were excavated at eighteen investigated rock shelters. An additional 18 shovel tests were excavated at and around the two discovered sites.

**Figure 3 View to the southeast of the parking area at the end of Ridgeway Road.**

**Figure 4. View to the southwest of picnic and camp sites on ridge spur off of Ridgeway Road.**

**Figure 5. View to the southeast along ridge crest on Corps of Engineers land, north side of Carters Lake.**

**Figure 6. View to the south-southeast of steep rocky slopes on the south side of Carters Lake, Rock shelter E is in the background.**

**Figure 7. View to the north of thinned pine plantation on private land south of Carters Lake, at site 9GI232.**

**Figure 8. View to the west of mixed hardwoods on private land south of Carters Lake, at site 9GI231.**

In accordance with current Mobile District policy, no artifacts were to be collected from the field on Corps of Engineers lands; all artifact analysis of material was to be done in the field, with the artifacts returned to their respective shovel tests or ground surface. No artifacts were recovered on Corps of Engineers property, but we applied the same policy to the two sites discovered on private lands. Since both of the discovered sites, a twentieth century house site and a low density lithic scatter, are site types that do not require fine-grained analysis, the artifacts were analyzed in the field and returned to the surface or shovel test.

## Results

### *Rock Shelters*

The archeological survey on Corps of Engineers land focused first on relocating and re-investigating the five possible rock shelters documented in 2010, which were designated as sites 9GI201, 9GI202, 9GI204, 9GI205 and 9GI206 by Smith et al. (2010). All of these sites were found on the north side of Carters Lake. There was some difficulty in relocating the previously recorded shelters, as there were discrepancies between the provided UTM coordinates and the location shown on the map in the Smith et al. (2010) report. Even the photographs were difficult to reconcile in some cases. However, orange flagging tape had survived at three of the shelters, and the 2010 shovel tests were also visible at two or three of the previously recorded shelters. In any event, all of the previously recorded shelters were relocated and reevaluated. None of these possible rock shelters produced artifacts or showed evidence of prehistoric or historic Native American use or modification.

The remaining slopes within Corps of Engineers land and within the project corridor were searched for additional possible rock shelters. All possible rock shelters were investigated with visual surface inspection of the sediment surface for artifacts, visual inspection of the rock for modifications (pecking or other types of petroglyphs) and the excavation of a shovel test, usually in the sediment underneath the overhanging rock. We observed that some of the possible rock shelters recorded by Smith et al. (2010) actually contained more than one shelter. That is, one large rock face could contain two to four overhangs large enough for a human to crouch within under shelter.

We gave each shelter a designation. Thus, we recorded three possible rock shelters at site 9GI201 and two at site 9GI205 (Table 1). By our means, we identified and investigated nine possible rock shelters on the north side of Carters Lake (Figure 9; Table 1). We used the same methods to explore and investigate possible rock shelters on the steeper slopes of Corps of Engineers' property on the south side of the lake, where we also documented nine possible rock shelters (Figure 9; Table 1). Two of these had no sediments and were not shovel tested, and a third was deemed inaccessible for safety reasons. There was a wide range in size of overhangs, with some that could be measured in inches. We identified possible rock shelters as those sheltered spaces that were large enough that a human could fit inside.

REDACTED

**Figure 9. Map showing possible rock shelters in relation to proposed centerline** (source: USGS 7.5' Webb quadrangle).

**Table 1. Summary Data for Possible Rock Shelters.** REDACTED

As shown in Table 1, none of the 18 possible rock shelters exhibited artifacts on the surface or in the one or two shovel tests excavated at each possible rock shelter with sediment. None had any petroglyphs, pecking or other modifications older than 50 years. One shelter, 9GI202, did have a modern ring of fieldstones around a small campfire and we observed sooting on the rock overhang above. This demonstrates that these possible rock shelters (at least this one) are large enough for a human to conduct some activities within.

With no artifacts and no evidence of use or modification older than 50 years, we do not consider any of the newly recorded possible rock shelters as archeological sites. We concur with Smith et al. (2010) that the five previously recorded possible rock shelters are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. As shown in Figure 9, none of the 18 possible rock shelters lie within the proposed 100-ft wide transmission line corridor. Rock Shelter A comes the closest; it is calculated to be about 60 ft (18 m) from the proposed centerline, and thus about 10 ft (3 m) outside of the edge of the cleared corridor. Rock Shelter A is well within the 200-ft preservation corridor to be left along the lake shore. All but one of the possible rock shelters (9GI204) are within 200 ft of the lake shore.

Though none of the eighteen possible rock shelters showed evidence of prehistoric use or modification, representative photographs of each of the recorded possible rock shelters are provided on the following pages (Figures 10-20). In cases where more than one overhang is included within a rock shelter designation, only one of the overhangs is generally visible in the photo.

**Figure 10. View to the northwest of multiple rock overhangs at site 9GI201.**

**Figure 11. View to the west-northwest of 9GI202.**

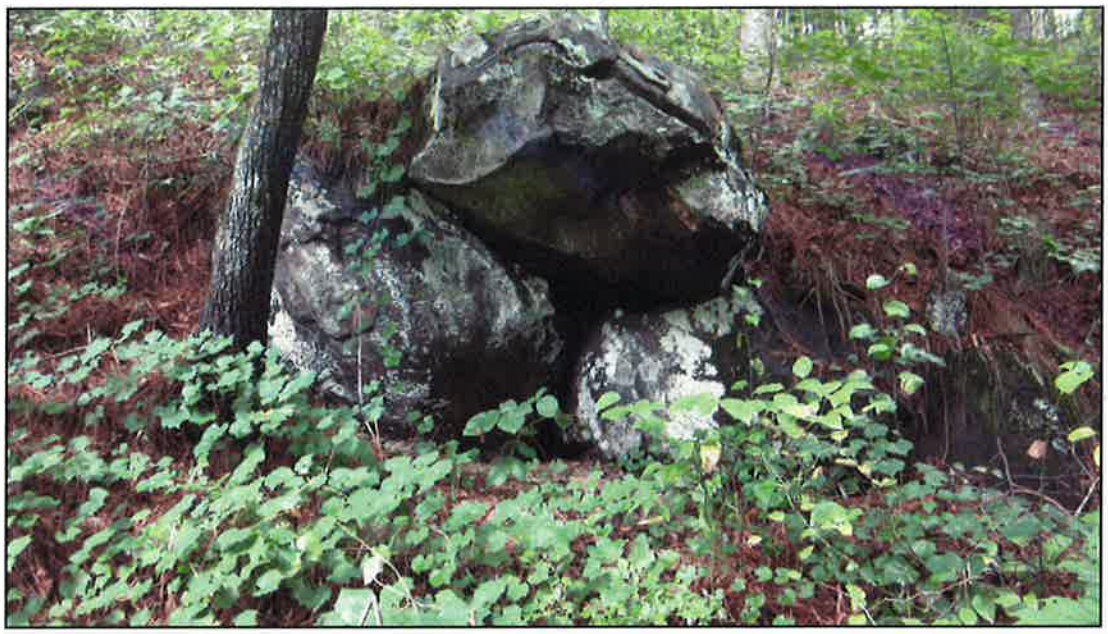


**Figure 12. View to the northwest of 9GI204.**

**Figure 13. View to the south-southeast of 9GI205.**

**Figure 14. View to the northwest of 9GI206. Note orange flagging tape on tree from 2010.**

**Figure 15. Rock Shelter A, view to the north.**

**Figure 16. View to the east of Rock Shelter B.**

**Figure 17. View to the east of one of the overhangs at Rock Shelter C.**

**Figure 18. View to the west of Rock Shelter D.**

**Figure 19. View to the east of Rock Shelter E.**

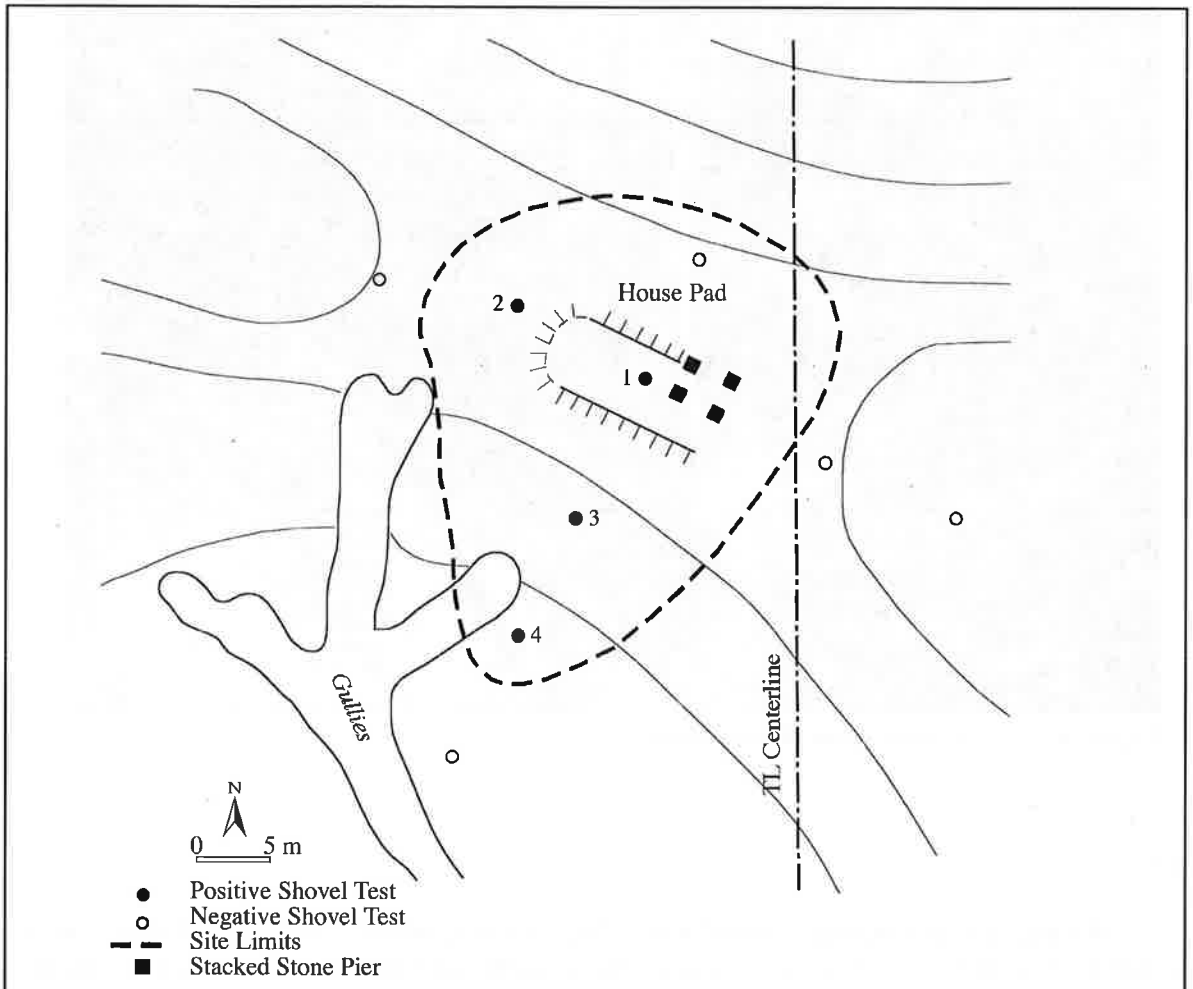
**Figure 20. View to the southeast of Rock Shelter F.**

*Sites*

Having surveyed the slopes and relocated the previously recorded possible rock shelter sites, our survey of the 600-ft wide corridor on the north side of the lake then focused on the long, narrow ridge crest that runs the length of the proposed corridor on Corps of Engineers land. Virtually the entire ridge crest and its various side spurs have been modified throughout the campground and picnic area, usually to a significant degree, by the construction of a paved road, parking lots, graded camping spots and graded picnic areas (see Figures 3 and 4). That is, almost all level to nearly level land has been graded. The remainder of the ridge, from the end of Ridgeway Road to the lake crossing was relatively undisturbed, and we excavated 36 shovel tests in undisturbed or minimally disturbed areas on ridge tops and we surface searched exposed ground surfaces for artifacts and other indicators of sites. We visually examined the one drainage in the corridor for stills and micro-landforms that could support a site. No new sites were discovered within the 600-ft wide corridor on Corps of Engineers property.

Two sites were recorded within the 100-ft wide corridor on private property south of Carters Lake (see Figure2). Site 9GI231 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site and site 9GI232 is a low density lithic scatter. Site descriptions appear below and the location of the sites are shown in Figure 2.

Site 9GI231




Location/Environment

Field Site Number: FS 1
County: Gilmer
USGS Quad: Webb
Topography: Saddle
Elevation: 422 m
Length: 35 m Width: 25 m
Vegetation: Older Natural Pine
Site Nature: House/Farmstead

Collections/Condition

Surface Exposure: 0%
Surface Collected: No
Positive ST: 4
Negative ST: 5
Disturbance Type: Undisturbed
Percent Disturbance: <50%
Eligibility: Ineligible

9GI231 designates a small house occupied during the early to middle twentieth century, but possibly also during the late nineteenth century. The structure is situated squarely in the middle of a saddle in a mature forest with an open understory (see Figure 8). The presence of the structure is marked by a set of field stone piers and a house platform surrounded by a light, shallow scatter of artifacts. The house platform measures approximately 4 x 9 m, but the piers extend slightly beyond

the limits of the platform, indicating the structure was somewhat larger, probably about 4.5 m x 10 m, making it a long, narrow structure. Though the architectural components of the site appeared to be virtually undisturbed, there was no evidence of a chimney. Also, there were no other field stone piers than a set of four in the northeastern portion of the structure. No well or other features were observed.

Site boundaries were determined by the excavation of nine shovel tests placed in a cruciform pattern centered on the house platform. The site is almost entirely within the proposed 100-ft wide transmission line corridor. Four of the nine tests were positive, producing wire nails, window glass, bottle glass, a milk glass canning jar lid, and a Ford Model T hubcap (Figures 21 and 22). Artifacts were contained within a 10 to 20 cm layer of light reddish brown silty loam over reddish brown silty clay subsoil. Though there were no surface exposures, a piece of a frying pan was observed on the house platform and a galvanized bucket was noted in a dry drainage 50 m north of the site. The following material was recovered at the depths indicated in parentheses:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surface | 1 | bucket |
| | 1 | cast iron frying pan fragment |
| Shovel Test 1 (0-15 cmbs) | 3 | wire nails |
| | 1 | thick window glass |
| | 1 | plain whiteware rim |
| Shovel Test 2 (0-15 cmbs) | 2 | clear bottle glass |
| Shovel Test 3 (0-10 cmbs) | 1 | milk glass canning jar lid fragment |
| Shovel Test 4 (0-5 cmbs) | 1 | hub cap for a Model T Ford |

**Figure 22. Ford Model T hubcap, recovered from shovel test 4.**

**Figure 21. Example of a Ford Model T hub cap on a restored wheel .**

The recovered artifacts indicated the house was likely occupied during the early part of the twentieth century, and possibly the late nineteenth century (Figure 23). No cut nails were recovered, which would be expected on an early to mid- nineteenth century site. The Ford Model T hubcap is particularly diagnostic as it was produced for only 20 years. The first Ford Model T was produced on October 1, 1908, and production of the automobile continued until May 27, 1927 (Clymer 1950, 1955). Of course the car might have been driven for many years after the last year of production, but in company with the other recovered artifacts, the house was almost certainly occupied during the early part of the twentieth century.

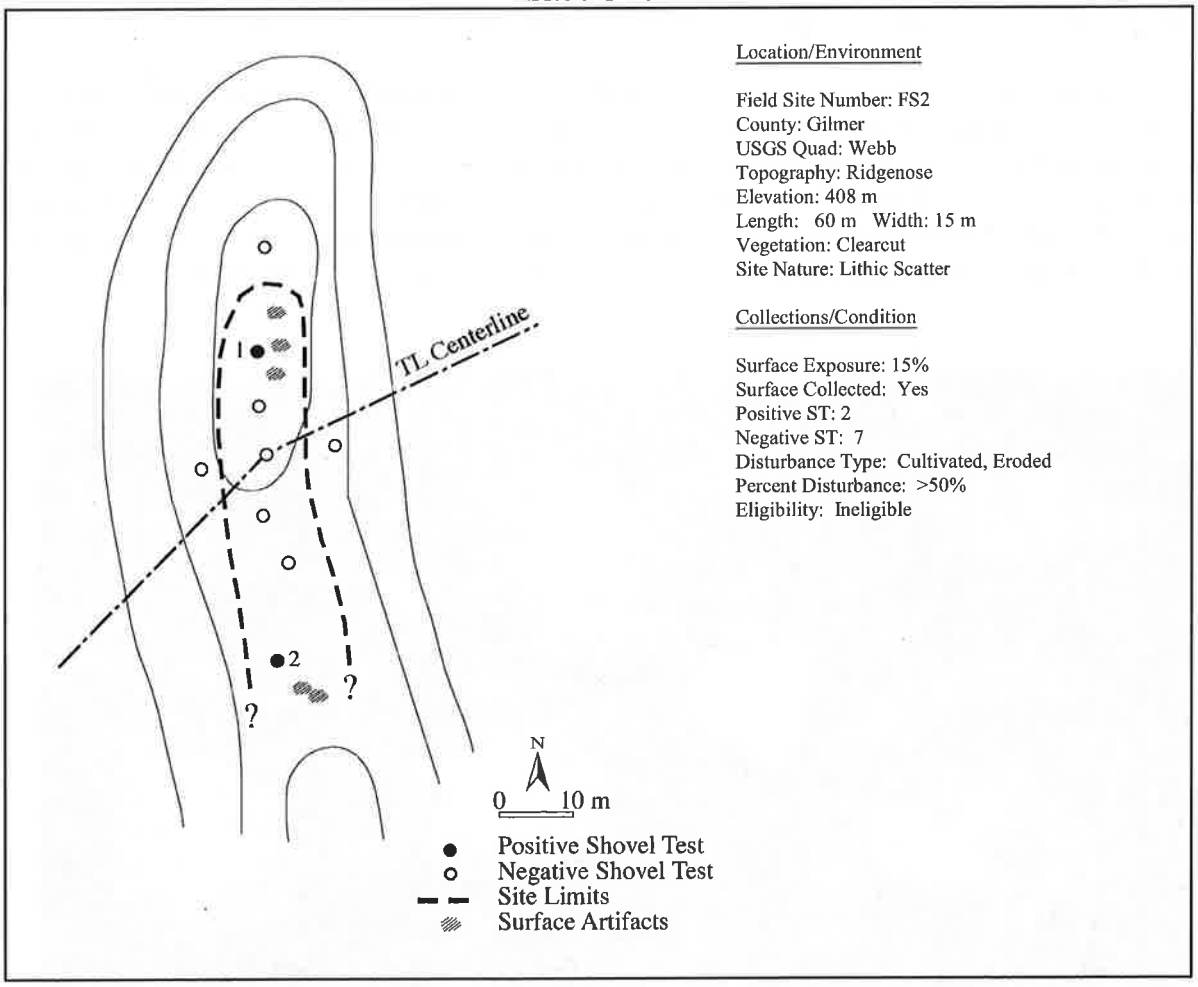
**Figure 23. Artifacts from shovel test 1, site 9GI231.**

In summary, the structure outline is small, probably measuring around 4 x 10 m, and has no discernible chimney. Domestic artifacts are present (bottle glass, a canning jar lid, and whiteware) indicating the structure likely represents a domicile and not an outbuilding, such as a barn or corn crib. The absence of the chimney likely means the house was heated by a wood stove or was a seasonally used cabin. This structure is located about 65 m northeast of a house depicted on the 1916 USGS topographic map. The two are on different land forms, a saddle and a ridge spur. The two house sites appear to have been occupied at the same time. Site 9GI232 may have been occupied by a relative or a tenant of the occupants of the 1916 house shown on the USGS topographic map. Minimally, the occupants of the two structures were neighbors in a sparsely populated area.

The architectural components of the site are well preserved, and it can be assumed that the light scatter of artifacts surrounding it are also well preserved. That is to say, they have probably not been badly dislocated by plowing or other ground disturbing activities such as logging. However, the site was occupied well into the twentieth century, and it is likely that similar house sites are still

standing and possibly even occupied. The lack of discernible associated features and the sparse artifact distribution indicates that the site has little archeological research potential. It is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history. We recommend that the documentation of the site at this survey level is sufficient, and that further archeological work would be unlikely to produce new and important information that could not be obtained by other means, such as archival research. Therefore, we recommend that 9GI231 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 9GI232




9GI232 is a light surface and plowzone scatter of prehistoric lithic material, mostly quartz, spread along a ridge top. The nose of the ridge overlooks the steep slopes dropping down to Carters Lake, the impounded Coosawattee River bank lying about 300 m north of the site. The site area lies in a recently thinned pine plantation and the crest of the ridge was entirely denuded, providing numerous surface exposures (see Figure 7). All but two of the observed artifacts were found on the surface.

Given the limited and irregular occurrence of surface exposures, the site was defined and evaluated by the excavation of nine shovel tests placed in a cruciform pattern at 10 and 15 m intervals centered on the point of intersection of the transmission line. Only two of nine shovel tests were positive, each producing a single flake: one of quartz and the other a Ridge and Valley chert retouch flake. Shovel tests revealed a 15-20 cm plowzone layer of brown to reddish brown silty loam overlying red to reddish brown silty clay subsoil. The plowzone layer was usually somewhat rocky with small, flat pieces of weathered schist rock. About 15 chipped stone artifacts were observed on the surface of the heavily disturbed ridge crest, most of them small quartz flakes, but including a bifacial tool fragment made of a gray, very fine-grained quartzite, and two quartz biface fragments. A sample of the artifacts observed on the surface are shown in Figure 24. The site likely extends south for another 20 or 30 m up the ridge, where the ridge nose slopes more steeply.

In summary, 9GI232 represents a typical low-density lithic scatter contained within a shallow, eroded and disturbed plowzone. Artifact density is low, with only two of nine shovel tests producing artifacts, a single flake in each of the two tests. No intact deposits were encountered in any of the shovel tests. Given the low artifact density and poor preservation state, we recommend that 9GI232 offers little to no research potential beyond the current survey level of investigation, and that it is therefore not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Figure 24. A sample of artifacts observed on the surface of site 9GI232.**

# Conclusions

Our survey of the entire project corridor relocated and investigated five previously recorded possible rock shelter sites, investigated 13 additional possible rock shelter sites, and documented two new archeological sites. It is the recommendation of the Principal Investigator that none of the possible rock shelters and none of the archeological sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. We conclude that the proposed undertaking, the construction of a transmission line within a 100- to 125- ft wide cleared corridor, will not affect any significant (eligible) archeological sites.

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1950 *Treasury of Early American Automobiles, 1877–1925.* McGraw-Hill, New York. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ford_Model_T, accessed July 31, 2014.

Ledbetter, Jerald

2012 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Ellijay-Roundtop Road 230 kV Transmission Line and Substation, Gilmer County, Georgia.* Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia. Prepared for Georgia Transmission Corporation, Tucker, Georgia.

Smith, Steven R., James Page and Glenn Strickland

2010 *Section 110 Survey of 2,063 acres at West Point Lake, Troup and Heard Counties, and 676 acres at Carters and Lanier Lakes, Hall, Gilmer and Lumpkin Counties, Georgia.* Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama.

# Appendix A

# ARPA Permit

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) PERMIT**

NAME OF PROJECT OR INSTALLATION: **Carters Lake**
**Gilmer County, Georgia**

**PERMIT NO. DACW01-4-14-0173**
*(Please use this number when referring to this permit)*

To conduct work upon public lands owned or controlled by the Department of the Army under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (93 Stat. 721, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-11) approved October 31, 1979 and the regulations thereunder (32 CFR 229).

**1. PERMIT ISSUED TO:** Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Ga. 30603

**DATE:** July 17, 2014

Street Address:
565 N. Milledge
Athens, Ga. 30601

**2. NAME, ADDRESS AND OFFICIAL STATUS OF PERSON:**

a. In general charge: Thomas H. Gresham, president
Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Ga. 30603

b. In actual direct charge: Same as above

**3. UNDER APPLICATION DATE:** July 1, 2014

**4. AUTHORIZES:**

A Phase I Archaeological Survey along a northwest-southeast corridor which is approximately 600 feet in width and centered on a proposed 100-foot wide transmission line that crosses Carters Lake near its headwaters and about 0.5 mile upriver from the confluence of Tails Creek and the Coosawattee River.

**See Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof, for detailed Scope of Work to be performed by permittee.**

**5. ON LANDS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

Land to be archeologically surveyed is a roughly northwest-southeast corridor that crosses Carters Lake near its headwaters approximately 0.5 mile upriver from the intersection of Tails Creek with the

Coosawattee River. The proposed survey corridor is 600 feet in width, to be centered on a proposed 100-foot wide transmission line corridor. The proposed transmission line corridor runs along a ridge crest that for much of its length contains a paved road. The survey corridor is about 1.0 mile long, with all but 300 feet of the length being on the northwest side of Carters Lake. The project area includes a small section of survey area on the steeply sloping south bank of the lake. The total land acreage to be surveyed is calculated to be approximately 70 acres.

**See Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof, for maps of the survey area.**

**6. FOR PERIOD:** July 21, 2014 – October 20, 2014.

**7. MATERIALS COLLECTED UNDER THIS PERMIT:** All cultural materials, project records and other pertinent documents generated by the investigation shall be turned over to:

Michael P. Fedoroff RPA, District Archaeologist, US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Al 36608, Phone: 251-694-4114

All collections and recovered artifacts will be prepared for permanent curation in accordance with 36 CFR 79 and submitted to the Mobile District Archaeologist located at 109 Saint Joseph Street Mobile, Alabama 36602.

**8. CONDITIONS:**

This permit is subject to the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act approved October 31, 1979, and the regulations, there under, including 32 CFR 229.7 as to Indian lands, and the following conditions:

**a.** Collections of archaeological resources, artifacts and other material removed from public lands under the provisions of this permit remain the property of the United States Government and may be recalled at any time for use of the Department of the Army or other agencies of the Federal Government.

**b.** The following individual(s) are authorized to be in direct charge of field work conducted under this permit:

Thomas H. Gresham, president
Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8086
Athens, Ga. 30603

**c.** The person(s) in direct charge of field work shall be on-site at all times when work is in progress. Failure to comply with permit stipulations will result in removal of subject's name(s) from the approved list of persons-in-direct charge.

**d.** During the course of the activities conducted under this permit, the District Commander, or his representative shall have access to the study area of this permit, and during or after completion of this work shall have the right to inspect all artifacts or other materials removed.

e. At least three copies of all published journal articles (reprints) and other published or unpublished reports and manuscripts resulting from work conducted under this permit shall be filed with the Commander.

f. Upon request, all field notes, records, photographs, and other data related to this permit shall be made accessible to the COE Archaeologist for review.

g. Temporary stakes and/or flagging used to identify sites shall be removed upon completion of the project unless otherwise authorized.

h. Vehicular activity shall be restricted to existing roads and trails unless otherwise authorized. Care shall be exercised to avoid directly or indirectly increasing access or potential vandalism to cultural resource sites.

i. Disturbed areas shall be kept to a minimum size consistent with the purpose of the study.

j. Permittee shall take adequate precautions to prevent livestock, wildlife, and the public from injury in any pit or trench.

k. All test holes shall be backfilled.

l. Living trees shall not be cut or otherwise damaged, unless authorized by the District Commander.

m. Proper precaution shall be taken at all times to prevent and suppress fires. The permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused through negligence of the permittee or his authorized representatives. No burning shall be allowed without specific permission.

n. Improvements such as fencing, reservoirs, or other improvements within the permit area shall not be disturbed unless prior written approval is obtained from the District Commander. Any improvement disturbed shall be left in its original or better condition, as determined by the District Commander.

o. The permittee shall be responsible for cleaning up all camp and work sites before leaving area. Caution shall be taken to prevent littering and pollution on public lands or on adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.

p. In the event that the land in question is under lease or outgrant to a third party, the permittee shall obtain approval and permission from the third party and shall fully compensate the third party for damages caused by the activities of the permittee.

q. The District Commander reserves the right to terminate this permit at any time.

r. Possession or use of firearms on the permit area is prohibited.

s. The United States shall not be responsible for damages to property or injuries to persons which may arise from or be incident to the use and occupation of the said premises, or for damages to the property of the permittee, or for injuries to the person of the permittee (if an individual), or for damages to

the property or injuries to the person of the permittee's officers, agents, servants, or employees, or others who may be on said premises at the invitation of anyone of them, arising from governmental activities, and the permittee shall hold the United States harmless from any and all such claims except for claims arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of the Government's officers, agents, servants or employees.

t. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, as marked X in appropriate box on attached sheet.

**9. PRELIMINARY REPORT**: Within approximately **four (4) weeks** of the conclusion of field work a preliminary report of work performed under this permit, illustrated with representative photographs and listing new and significant collected materials should be furnished the District Commander.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand by authority/direction of the Secretary of the Army this 18 day of July, 2014.

**WILLIE L. PATTERSON III, Ed. D.**
Real Estate Contracting Officer

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS :** (Check appropriate boxes)

☒ a. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and there is hereby reserved unto the Government the right to use, lease or permit the use of said land or any part thereof for any purpose.

☐ b. Other institutions may be engaged in archaeological research in the general area covered by this permit, and in case there should be conflict with respect to a site not specifically designated in a permit, the parties concerned shall reach agreement between themselves as to which shall work the site.

☒ c. Transportation in Department of the Army vehicles cannot be furnished, except in cases where no extra expense to the Department is involved.

☒ d. All costs shall be borne by the permittee.

☒ e. The exploration or excavation of any Indian grave or burial ground on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army is restricted solely to qualified archaeologists. No Indian grave or burial ground may be investigated without permission of the governing council of Indians concerns, which supplemental authority must be promptly recorded with the official in charge of the designated area.

☒ f. All excavated areas shall be restored by filling in the excavation and otherwise leaving the area in a near to original condition as practicable.

☒ g. The permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent the erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed, and to do all things necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent the scarring of the lands.

☒ h. Any findings of mined or processed precious metals or other treasure trove in the area covered by this permit are the exclusive property of the Government and shall not be removed from the site without specific written permission from the Department of the Army.

☒ i. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Department of the Army, clearances should be obtained from the official in charge of the area.

☒ j. Before undertaking any work on Indian tribal lands or any individually owned trust or restricted Indian lands, clearance should be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs official having immediate jurisdiction over the property.

**Information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological sites on Federal property is protected under Section 9 of ARPA and is not to be released unless authorized.**

## SCOPE OF WORK

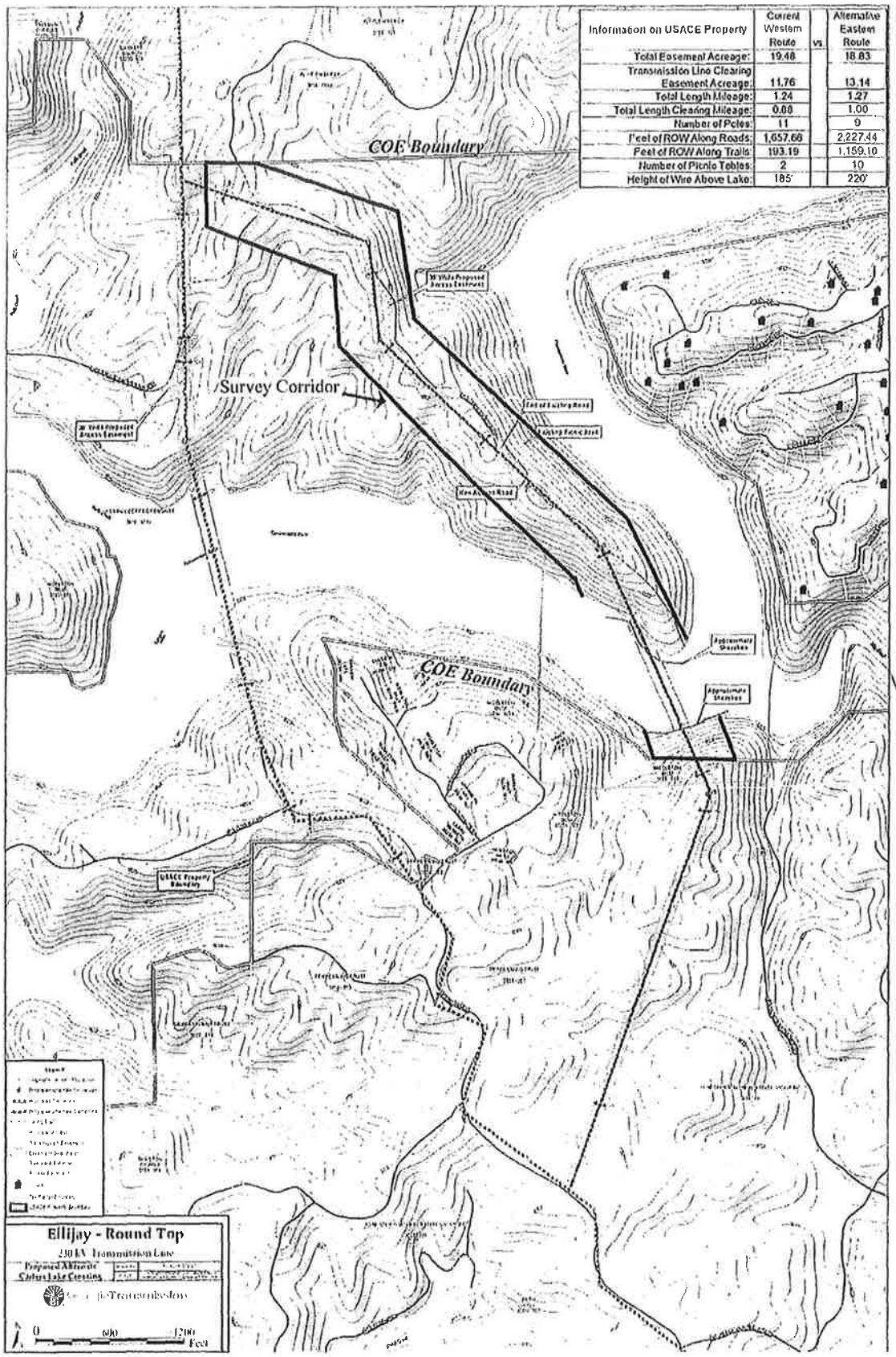
The Phase I archeological survey will be performed in accordance with State of Georgia guidelines and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District policies. In essence, sites will be located by visual inspection of exposed ground surfaces and above-ground features and by excavating shovel tests on nearly level and gently sloping landforms where there is no ground surface exposure. Field survey will be preceded by archival and cartographic research. In accordance with current Mobile District policy, no artifacts will be collected from the field; all artifact analysis of material from U.S. Government-owned land will be done in the field, with artifacts returned to their respective shovel tests or ground surface.

Project includes the investigation of five previously recorded sites, all of which are "possible rock shelters" recorded in 2010 by Brockington and Associates (Smith et al. n.d.). These were originally investigated with surface inspection, shovel testing and troweling, and no artifacts were recovered. They were recommended as not eligible for the National Register. We propose to surface inspect and excavate one shovel test at each rock shelter.

**EXHIBIT A**

## MAPS OF THE SURVEY AREA

**EXHIBIT B**




| Information on USACE Property | Current Western Route | vs. | Alternative Eastern Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Easement Acreage: | 19.48 | | 18.83 |
| Transmission Line Clearing Easement Acreage: | 11.76 | | 13.14 |
| Total Length Mileage: | 1.24 | | 1.27 |
| Total Length Clearing Mileage: | 0.00 | | 1.00 |
| Number of Poles: | 11 | | 9 |
| Feet of ROW Along Roads: | 1,657.68 | | 2,227.44 |
| Feet of ROW Along Trails: | 193.19 | | 1,159.10 |
| Number of Picnic Tables: | 2 | | 10 |
| Height of Wire Above Lake: | 185' | | 220' |

REDACTED

Proposed Transmission Line Corridor
Ellijay - Round Top
230 kV Transmission Line
0
400
800
Feet

Appendix B

Site Forms

REDACTED

# Appendix C

# Vita of Principal Investigator

# THOMAS H. GRESHAM

## Education

M.A., 1984, Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens
B.A., 1974, Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens

## Areas of Specialization

East African Prehistory
Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey
Southeastern United States Prehistory
Lithic Analysis

## Professional Experience

| | |
|---|---|
| 1983- present | Senior Archeologist, Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia |
| 1987-1988 | Project Supervisor, Jubba Valley Cultural Heritage Survey and Baardheere Dam Project Testing Program, Somalia |
| 1982 | Member Archeologist, International Research Expedition to Northern Somalia |
| 1979-1982 | Staff Archeologist, Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia |
| 1977-1979 | Staff Archeologist, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens |
| 1974-1975 | Field Archeologist, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens |

## Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for Georgia Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Georgia Council of Professional Archeologists

## Publications

An Experimental Perspective on Mississippian Small Pole Structures. 2007. In *Architectural Variability in the Southeast.* Co-authored with Dennis Blanton. Edited by Cameron H. Lacquement, pp.32-48. The University of Alabama Press.

Contemporary Georgia Indians. 2003 *The New Georgia Encyclopedia.* www.georgiaencyclopedia.org

The Changing Face of Archeology. 1999. In *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, Volume 83: 119-125. 119-125.

Variability in the MSA of the Horn of Africa. 1996. In *Aspects of African Archaeology, Papers from the 10th Congress of the PanAfrican Association for Prehistory and Related Studies.* Edited by Gilbert Pwiti and Robert Soper. Co-authored with Steve Brandt.

Historic Patterns of Rock Piling. 1990. *Early Georgia*, Volume 18, Numbers 1 and 2, pp. 1-40.

Insights from Full-Coverage Survey in the Georgia Piedmont. 1990. In *The Archaeology of Regions: A Case for Full-Coverage Survey*. Co-authored with P. Fish. Edited by Suzanne Fish and Stephen Kowalewski, pp. 147-172. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Baardheere Reservoir, Upper Jubba River, Southern Somalia. 1989. Co-authored with Steven A. Brandt. *Nyame Akuma* 32:28-30.

L'age de la Pierre en Somalie. 1989. *L'Anthropologie* Tome 94 pp. 459-482. Co-authored with Steven A. Brandt.

The Wallace Mitigation Survey: An Overview. 1987. *Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution* No. 32, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Quaternary Paleoenvironments and Prehistoric Human Occupation of Northern Somalia. 1984. *Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Somali Studies, Hamburg*. Co-authored with S. A. Brandt and G. A. Brook.

Archeological Test Excavations at 38Lu107, Rabon Creek Watershed, Laurens County, South Carolina. 1983. *South Carolina Antiquities* 14:31- 64. Co-authored with W. Dean Wood.

## Papers Presented

Making the Best of a Bad Situation: Restitution at the Looted Gertrude Site. 2014. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Spring Meeting, Cartersville.

The Challenges of a Civil War Battlefield. 2011. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Spring Meeting, McDonough. Co-authored with Heather Mustonen, Dan Elliott and Mark Pollard.

Archeologists and Indians. 1995. Southern Anthropological Society Conference, Raleigh.

Variability in the MSA of the Horn of Africa. 1995. Tenth Congress of the Pan African Association for Prehistory and Related Studies, Harare. Co-authored with Steven Brandt.

Quartz Quarries and Quarrying Tools. 1995. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Knoxville. Co-authored with Thomas Neumann.

The Case for Bioturbation in Southwest Georgia. 1992. Special Symposium on Bioturbation, Coastal Carolina College, Conway, South Carolina.

The Etowah House Project: An Update. 1992. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Spring Meeting, Savannah.

Rock Piles Revisited. 1990. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Spring Meeting, Atlanta.

A Settlement Study in the Upper Jubba River Basin, Somalia. 1989. Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

Site Formation in the Upper Coastal Plain. 1989. Society for Georgia Archaeology Spring Meeting, Athens.

Stone Age Settlement Patterns in the Upper Jubba River Valley, Southern Somalia. 1988. Annual Meeting of the Society of Africanist Archaeologists in America, Phoenix, Arizona. Co-authored with Steven Brandt.

Archaeological Survey, Somali Style. 1988. Society for Georgia Archaeology, Fall Meeting, Gainesville.

A Late Woodland Complex on the Lower Alabama River. 1987. Southeastern Archeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina.

A Glimpse of Upper Pleistocene Cultural Change in Northern Somalia. 1986. The Longest Record: The Human Career in Africa - A Conference in Honor of J. Desmond Clark, Berkeley.

Patterns of Historic Rock Piling. 1985. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham.

A New Approach to the Old Enigma of Rock Piles. 1984. Southern Anthropological Society, Atlanta.

Known Cultural Resources Site Inventories - An Example. 1983. Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Columbia.

Quaternary Paleoenvironments and Prehistoric Human Occupation of Northern Somalia. 1983. Second International Congress of Somali Studies, Hamburg. Co-authored with Steven A. Brandt and George A. Brook.

Paleo-Indian Occupation of Middle Georgia: The Taylor Hill Site. 1982. Society for American Archaeology, Minneapolis. Co-authored with Daniel Elliott and Steven A. Brandt.

Archaeological Survey of Two Reservoirs Along the Chattahoochee River, Georgia. 1979. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta. Co-authored with James L. Rudolph.

## Technical Reports

Author or coauthor of over 350 reports on survey, testing and data recovery projects in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida conducted from 1974-2014.