

Geophysical Survey of Two Cemeteries Vineyard Property GRAD Tract

Newton County, Georgia

Draft Report

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Table of Contents

List of Figures.....	iii
1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 Applicable Local, State, and Federal Laws	1
2.1 Applicable Federal and State Laws.....	1
2.2 Georgia Statutes Pertinent to Abandoned Cemeteries	1
2.3 Protocol for Relocation of Graves	3
3.0 Project Objectives.....	3
4.0 Methods of Investigation.....	3
4.1 Background research	3
4.2 Field Methods Overview.....	5
4.2.1 Ground Penetrating Radar Overview	5
4.2.2 GPR Field Methods	6
4.3 Environmental Conditions	6
4.4 GPR Analysis Methods	7
5.0 Results and Recommendations	8
5.1 Survey Results.....	8
5.1.1 Cemetery 9NE246 (Cemetery 1)	8
5.1.2 Cemetery 9NE247 (Cemetery 2)	15
5.2 Recommendations	24
6.0 References Cited.....	26

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of Cemetery 1 (9NE246) and 2 (9NE247) in the Vineyard Property GRAD Tract on recent aerial imagery.	2
Figure 2. Seaborn Hawk headstone, Cemetery 1.....	5
Figure 3. Oliver George Anglin headstone, Cemetery 2.....	5
Figure 4. Plan of Cemetery 1 (9NE246).....	9
Figure 5. View of Cemetery 1 looking southeast showing S.A. Hawk grave in foreground.	10
Figure 6. View of Cemetery 1 looking southeast showing S.A. Hawk grave and possible rock wall in foreground.....	10
Figure 7. View of Cemetery 1 looking west showing Graves 1-3.	11
Figure 8. View of Cemetery 1 looking west-northwest showing Graves 1-3 to the south and the S.A. Hawk grave to the north.....	11
Figure 9. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 1, 0.38-0.97 feet below surface.	12
Figure 10. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 1, 4.47-5.06 feet below surface.....	13
Figure 11. Plan of Cemetery 2 (9NE247).	17
Figure 12. View of Cemetery 2 looking west, showing Grave 1 in center, Grave 2 to south, and rocks marking additional graves to north.	18
Figure 13. View of Grave 1 at Cemetery 2 looking west-southwest.....	18
Figure 14. View of Grave 3 at Cemetery 2 looking east.....	19
Figure 15. View of Grave 2 at Cemetery 2 looking west.....	20
Figure 16. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 2, 0.38-1.05 feet below surface.....	21
Figure 17. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 2, 4.13-4.80 feet below surface.....	22

1.0 Introduction

BPV Real Estate Holdings, LLC, of Conyers, Georgia, and Thomas & Hutton of Savannah, Georgia, contracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) to conduct a geophysical survey on two cemeteries contained within the Vineyard Property, a proposed 745-acre Georgia Ready for Accelerated Development (GRAD) Tract, located in Newton County, Georgia. Cemetery 1 (9NE246) and Cemetery 2 (9NE247) were first documented by Brockington during Sweeney's (2015) *Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance of the Vineyard Property GRAD Tract*, as part of a GRAD site program application. Sweeney (2015) identified one late nineteenth century grave at Cemetery 1 and three graves dating from the early twentieth century at Cemetery 2. Sweeney (2015) provided no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessment of these cemeteries. However, Sweeney (2015) noted that these cemeteries are protected under Georgia's Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds Law (1991; 36-72-1 et seq.) and should be avoided. The Study Area consists of two blocks extending 50 feet from the center of each cemetery encompassing a minimum of 10,000 square feet each. Brockington conducted the geophysical survey January 26-29, 2016. Figure 1 shows the location of Cemeteries 1 and 2 and the project tract on recent aerial imagery.

2.0 Applicable Local, State, and Federal Laws

2.1 Applicable Federal and State Laws

As stated above, the 745-acre Vineyard Property is a proposed GRAD tract. All GRAD tract applications require cultural resources assessments, under applicable Georgia laws (Georgia Allies n.d). This report is meant for planning purposes only and is not meant as Section 106 compliance.

2.2 Georgia Statutes Pertinent to Abandoned Cemeteries

Georgia statutes protecting human burials include Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) § 36-72-1 through § 36-72-16; § 31-21-6; and § 31-21-44 through § 31-21-45, which are available online at <http://w3.lexis-nexis.com/hottopics/gacode/default.asp>. van Voorhies (2003) provides a comprehensive review of Georgia's cemetery statues and guidance for protecting cemeteries. Neal et al. (2007:14) summarizes the Georgia statutes protecting human burials:

§ 36-72-1 through § 36-72-16 give local government authority to take over care of an abandoned cemetery, state that cemeteries or burial objects will not be disturbed without obtaining a permit from the local governing authority, set out specific requirements for obtaining a permit, and establish penalties for those who are convicted of violating the law.

§ 31-21-6 requires persons to notify their local law enforcement agency immediately if they believe that human remains have been disturbed without a permit or if they accidentally discover human remains.

§ 31-21-44 through § 31-21-45 state that it is unlawful for any person to disturb the contents of any grave, to deface a dead body or throw away/abandon a human body, and to display American Indian human remains, and violation of these code sections constitutes a felony.

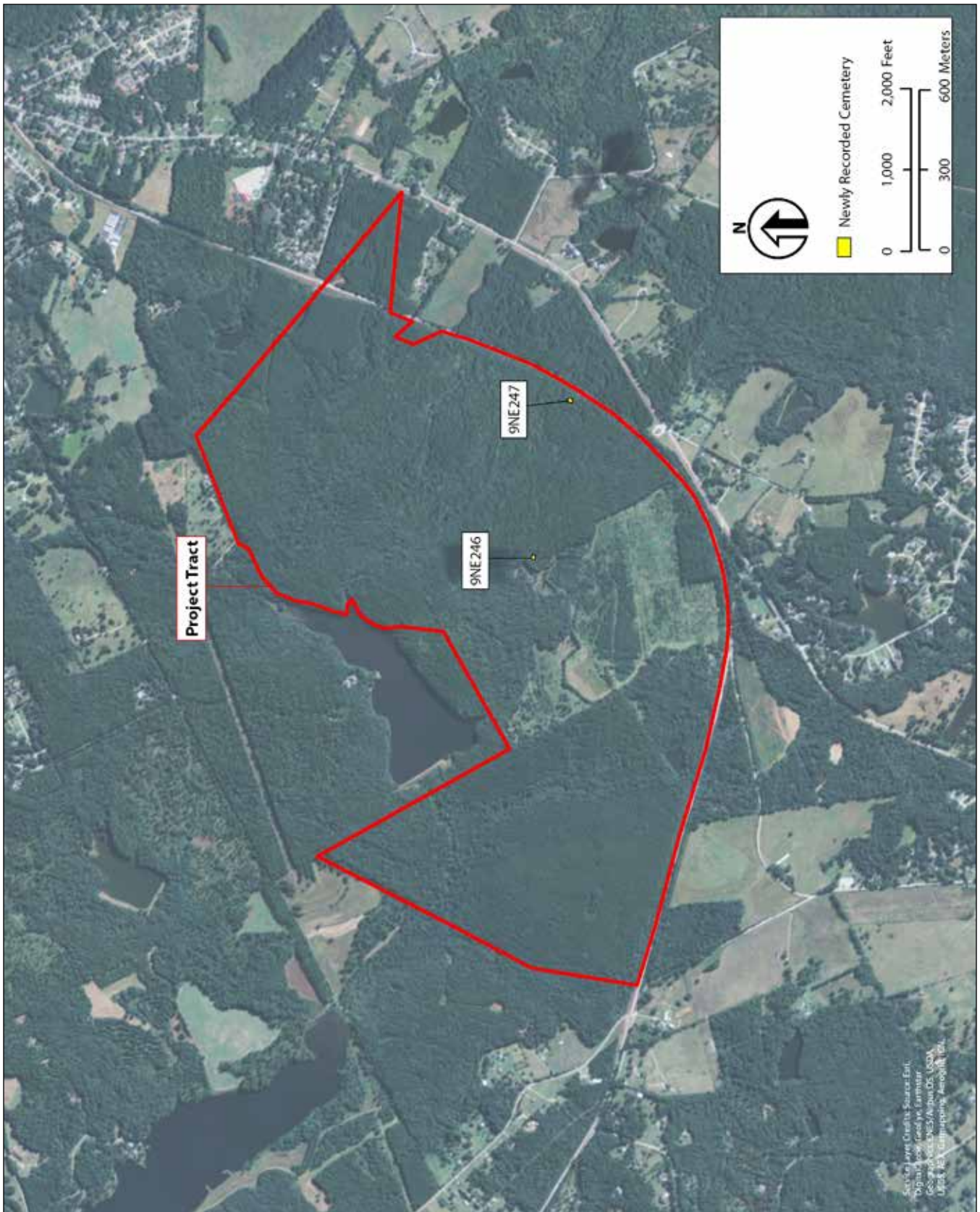


Figure 1. Location of Cemetery 1 (9NE246) and 2 (9NE247) in the Vineyard Property GRAD Tract on recent aerial imagery.

2.3 Protocol for Relocation of Graves

When there is no alternative, the Abandoned Cemeteries Act (OCGA § 36-72-1 through § 36-72-16) defines the protocol for moving cemeteries. OCGA §36-72-1 states that

No known cemetery, burial ground, human remains, or burial object shall be knowingly disturbed by the owner or occupier of the land on which the cemetery or burial ground is located for the purposes of developing or changing the use of any part of such land unless a permit is first obtained from the governing authority of the municipal corporation or county wherein the cemetery or burial ground is located.

In this case, the local governing authority is Newton County. Developers will need to consult with both the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and Newton County authorities on how to proceed. In addition, developers will need to file a Cemetery Relocation Permit, which must include the following statements:

- Part 1 Project Description
- Part 2 Ownership of Property (OCGA § 36-72-5[1])
- Part 3 Archaeological Report (OCGA § 36-72-5[2])
- Part 4 Survey Showing Legal Boundaries (OCGA § 36-72-5[3])
- Part 5 Report on Genealogical Research and Descendant Notification Plan (OCGA § 36-72-5[4])
- Part 6 Disinterment/Reinternment Plan (OCGA § 36-72-5[5])

3.0 Project Objectives

The goal of these investigations is to determine if any additional graves are present at Cemeteries 1 and 2 and provide management recommendations for these cultural resources. The cemeteries will be investigated through a combination of background research and field investigations. Field investigations include geophysical survey and mapping. Maps of each cemetery will be provided. NRHP assessments and management recommendations will also be included.

4.0 Methods of Investigation

The objective of the geophysical survey was to assess the potential of unmarked graves in the study area. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research and field investigations. Methods and results employed for each of these tasks are described below. Archaeologist David Baluha conducted the survey, with the assistance of Brockington technician Scott Kitchens.

4.1 Background research

Additional background research was necessary for this project to augment the work already conducted by Sweeney (2015). Sweeney (2015) reviewed historic aerial maps (<http://dbs.galib.uga.edu/gaph/html/>), USGS (1896, 1964, 1971a, 1971b, 1972) maps of the project area, and relevant cultural resource investigation manuscripts. Sweeney (2015) also conducted a search of the GNAHRGIS database maintained by the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division (HPD) for previous cultural resource investigations and previously recorded archaeological and historic resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Tract. Project archaeologist David Baluha also reviewed archival records concerning individuals interred in Cemeteries 1 and 2, including online resources such as *Ancestry.com*, *Fold3.com*, and the *Historical Atlas of Georgia Counties*.

The *Historical Atlas of Georgia Counties* provides a timeline for the development of Newton County since it was formed in 1821 (<http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/histcountymaps/-newtonhistmaps.htm>). The project tract is located in northeastern Newton County north of the primary road leading from Covington to Social Circle (Georgia Route 11) and the CSX Railroad. USGS (1894, 1964, 1971a, 1971b, and 1972) maps and historic aerials illustrate how the land surrounding the Vineyard GRAD Tract has transformed as a predominantly agrarian area into a mixed-use agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational area. The project tract has been used for agrarian purposes since the nineteenth century. Sweeney (2015) identified remnants of early twentieth century farmsteads across the tract, including dilapidated barns and houses. USGS (1894, 1964) maps show no more than four or five buildings across the entire project tract and most of these are located in close proximity to the railroad or primary roads.

Cemeteries 1 and 2 inter the remains of two individuals, Seaborn Andrew Hawk at Cemetery 1 and Oliver George Anglin at Cemetery 2. Both these men descend from extensive families in east-central Georgia. Seaborn Andrew Hawk was born in Jasper County in 1839 and died January 10, 1880. He was the son of Tillman D. Hawk and Mary Ellis. On July 9, 1861 at the age of 22, Seaborn enlisted in the Georgia Infantry and served as a private in Company C, 14th Regiment, also known as the Jasper Light Infantry, a division of the Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States of America (CSA). Census data indicate Seaborn lived in the household of his father Tillman in Jasper County before the Civil War and in Spalding County after the War (Ancestry.com 2009a, 2009c, 2009e). The 1860 census lists Seaborn's occupation as "waggoner" and the 1870 census lists his occupation as "harness maker" (Ancestry.com 2009c, 2009e). In 1872, Seaborn paid poll taxes in Spalding County, which suggests he owned land there (Hawk n.d.). On March 22, 1873, Seaborn married Mary Alice Virginia Williams. The couple may have had one child named Richard. Nothing is known about Seaborn's death, except for the inscription on his headstone (see Figure 2 below), which was apparently dedicated by his wife, nicknamed Jennie (Victor Hawk, personal communication, February 3, 2016).

Like the Hawk family, the Anglin family was a fixture across rural east-central Georgia. Oliver George Anglin's headstone features an ornate design at the top with a cross extending through a crown both enclosed within a circle (see Figure 3 below). Oliver George was born May 19, 1843 and died January 10, 1918, oddly enough, the same day as Seaborn Hawk, only 38 years later. Census data indicate Oliver was living in the household of his father David in the community of Adzboro in western Morgan County in 1850 and 1860 (Ancestry.com 2009b, 2009d). Again like Seaborn Hawk, Oliver served as a private in Company B, 5th Regiment, also known as the Griffin Light Guards, part of the Georgia Volunteer Infantry for the CSA during the Civil War (Ranger95.com n.d.). Apparently, Oliver was wounded in battle and surrendered in Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865 (Ranger95.com n.d.). Oliver married Lucy Ann Chaffin in 1868 and by 1870 they had given birth to their first child John; the family was living in nearby Morgan County and operating a farm (Ancestry.com 2009f). The 1880 census lists only Oliver and Lucy in their household in Morgan County (Ancestry.com 2009g). No other census data for the family is available. Again, little is known of Oliver's death or the fate of his immediate family. However, the quality of the headstone that commemorates Oliver's remains suggests the family had some success.



Figure 2. Seaborn Hawk headstone, Cemetery 1.



Figure 3. Oliver George Anglin headstone, Cemetery 2.

4.2 Field Methods Overview

4.2.1 Ground Penetrating Radar Overview

The field investigations include the use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). GPR is a non-invasive method of exploring the subsurface for archaeological features such as graves (in prehistoric sites and historic cemeteries); privies; and house, palisade, fort, factory, and mill walls, floors, and foundations. It works by the transmission of electromagnetic pulses that travel as waves into the ground (Conyers 2004). The elapsed time between the transmission of the waves, the reflection off buried anomalies, and the reception back to the surface radar antenna is measured. Buried anomalies create changes in the electrical or magnetic properties of the rock, sediment, or soil, or variations in their water content that reflect the waves (Conyers 2004). In other words, any previous disturbance in the subsurface is recorded by the GPR antenna. These changes are measured in two ways, travel time and velocity. Thus, the approximate depth at which these anomalies lie can be determined.

Soil type needs to be determined before survey in order to obtain velocities and maximum penetration depth. Bentonitic clays are resistant to GPR electromagnetic signals. Even though GPR can be used in moist to wet soils, if the water table or an artificially perched water table is near the surface, shallower than presumed targets, the use of GPR is not advisable since water attenuates the GPR electromagnetic signal. The GPR cannot operate through salt water or salt water intrusion into fresh ground water. Heavy ground cover and topography can limit the effectiveness of GPR.

GPR creates images of changes in soil chemistry, texture, or hydrology, or other materials underground. It records the length of time necessary for the radar signal to bounce back from soil layers or objects. The recorded length of time is used to determine the depth of an object through a series of

calculations computed by the machine. To acquire a clear image of the subsurface strata, we transmit the radar signal at set intervals over the examined space. The GPR collects the best results when the antenna remains relatively at the same distance above the ground surface. Thus, in areas where there are many irregularities on the ground surface, small trees, or dense undergrowth/ground cover, the data may be skewed.

4.2.2 GPR Field Methods

After relocating each cemetery, field investigations began by finding the centerpoint and measuring at least 50 feet from the centerpoint in cardinal directions to define the Study Area. Each Study Area encompasses a minimum of 10,000 square feet. In the field, the corners of each survey grid were located by using a sub-meter accurate Global Positioning System (GPS) calibrated to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) North American Datum 1983 (NAD-83) datum. This GPS was also used to map cemetery features, including known markers, suspected grave features, and other cultural features. Brockington personnel marked the corners of the Study Area using wooden stakes.

Data across the study area were collected using a MALA Geosciences RAMAC X3M cart system with a 250 megahertz antenna. To establish survey grids within each area, investigators pulled fiberglass measuring tapes between the southwest/southeast and the northwest/northeast corner stakes. These measuring tapes formed the north and south axis of each area. A two-foot grid was established across the Study Area, with transects running roughly north-south, or parallel to the eastern property line adjacent to Dresden Cemetery. Running transects at two-foot intervals and with a north/south orientation provides opportunities to intersect potential graves at multiple points. Investigators used two nylon ropes stretched every two feet between each measuring tape to guide these investigations. Archaeologist David Baluha pushed the MALA cart system along each transect. Information specific to each transect, such as the direction, start and end points, anomalies, and disturbances, was recorded in a notebook.

We observed the signal on each traverse or transect in the examined space. Observed anomalies unexplained by surface features, roots, or other irregularities were noted. This allowed the investigator to map anomalies as they occurred and to relocate an anomaly for more thorough investigation. If an anomaly was noted in the field, additional radar images could be collected by passing over the anomaly in a different direction.

4.3 Environmental Conditions

The project tract extends across a series of upland ridges that extend northwest from the CSX Railroad. Tributaries of Stroud's Creek drain the project tract. Prior to fieldwork, Brockington determined soil conditions in the study area by using the National Resources Conservation Services's *Web Soil Survey* (WSS). The WSS shows *numerous* soil types across the project area. However, the predominant soil types identified near Cemeteries 1 and 2 include Hiwassee sandy loam and Cecil sandy loam, respectively. These soils are characterized as deep and well-drained. For both Cecil and Pacolet soils, the clay subsoil is generally found approximately 0.7-1.1 feet below surface. The table below summarizes the soil conditions encountered at Cemeteries 1 and 2.

Both Study Areas are densely wooded with a mixture of loblolly and longleaf pine and hardwoods such as sweetgum, red and white oak, and holly, with an understory of small saplings, briars, and vines. The ground surface was covered with leaf litter and deadfall. When possible, surface impediments such as leaves, branches, and underbrush were removed from the site prior to survey.

Soil conditions encountered at Cemeteries 1 and 2.

Cemetery	Soil			
	Type	Horizon	Depth (feet below surface)	Characteristics
1	Hiwassee sandy loam	Ap	0-0.4	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; clear smooth boundary
		BA	0.4-1.1	reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; clear smooth boundary
		Bt1	1.1-3.2	dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay; clear smooth boundary
		Bt2	3.2-4.1	dark red (2.5YR 3/6) clay with reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) mottles; gradual wavy boundary
		Bt3	4.1-5.3	
		Bt4	5.3-6.7	red (2.5YR 4/6) clay loam with few medium distinct reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) mottles
2	Cecil sandy loam	Ap	0-0.7	dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; abrupt smooth boundary
		Bt1	0.7-1.2	red (10R 4/8) clay; gradual wavy boundary
		Bt2	2.2-3.5	red (10R 4/8) clay with few fine prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) mottles; gradual wavy boundary
		BC	3.5-4.2	red (2.5YR 4/8) clay loam with few distinct yellowish red (5YR 5/8) mottles; gradual wavy boundary
		C	4.2-6.7	red (2.5YR4/8) loam saprolite with common medium distinct pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) and common distinct brown (7.5YR5/4) mottles

4.4 GPR Analysis Methods

The data were analyzed using GPR-Slice™ Version 7.0. This program allows investigators to look at individual data profiles, sets of data profiles, and a plan view of data at specified depths. Linear features show up well in a plan view of the data. Anomalies show up in profile as an upside down “U” with the top representing the general depth of the object. Iron or stone objects create a spike of intensity that travels down the entire depth of the profile. These profiles and plans were examined using various filters to draw out features. A great deal of interpretation goes into defining grave locations based on anomalies in profile. The locations are based on relative depth, length, and orientation. Usually, graves are oriented in an east-west direction, range from three to six feet in depth, and from four to six feet in length. These orientations and lengths are buffered, larger and smaller, to allow for children or partial grave locations. These possible grave locations are not exact and are interpretations of the collected data.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Survey Results

GPR analyses show several anomalies across the Study Areas in and around Cemetery 1 and 2. Many of these anomalies correlate with surface disturbances such as rocks, trees, or tree stumps that were observed in the field. GPR analyses also detected rocks associated with a possible man-made border around a portion of Cemetery 1 as well as overburden near berms at both cemeteries. The data also show that the depth of the upper soil horizons at both cemeteries varies considerably from inside each cemetery to the surrounding areas. In addition, physical inspection and GPR analyses identified an additional three anomalies at Cemetery 1 and five anomalies at Cemetery 2 that could be graves. Survey results for Cemeteries 1 and 2 are described below, each concluding with NRHP recommendations.

5.1.1 Cemetery 9NE246 (Cemetery 1)

Descripton and Survey Results. Cemetery 1 covers approximately 2,250 square feet in the north-central portion of the project tract (see Figure 1). Figure 4 provides a plan of Cemetery 1. Figures 5-8 present views of Cemetery 1. Vegetation across Cemetery 1 consists of mature hardwoods and pines with a light understory and heavy ground cover. The landform slopes slightly to the north and west. During site preparation and GPR survey, investigators observed earthen berms outlining the apparent edges of Cemetery 1 (see Figures 4, 6, and 8).

Field investigations at Cemetery 1 included site clearing, GPR survey, probing, soil compaction testing, and mapping. After clearing the site, investigators noted several anomalies that might be representative of graves or other cemetery features. These include three depressions (later identified as Graves 1-3) south of the Seaborn Hawk grave (see Figures 8 and 9) and a series of rocks that extend along the edge of a berm bordering the cemetery's northern boundary (see Figure 7). GPR analyses confirmed that the three depressions identified as Graves 1-3 are likely unmarked graves. In addition, GPR analysis likely shows another unmarked grave (Grave 4) beneath the berm that defines the southern edge of Cemetery 1 (see Figure 5). Figures 9 and 10 provide examples of GPR Slice™ time slice images of the Study Area at Cemetery 1, showing subterranean features detected 0.38-0.97 and 4.47-5.06 feet below surface, respectfully. Soil compaction testing of the Seaborn Hawk grave and Graves 1-3 produced consistent results, with resistance of approximately 200-250 pounds/square inch 2.0-2.5 feet below surface and virtually no resistance 2.5-3.5 feet below surface. This contrasts with soil compaction testing from other areas inside Cemetery 1 that likely encountered dense clay deposits 2.5+ feet below surface yielding resistance of greater 300 pounds/square inch. Therefore, it is likely Cemetery 1 contains a minimum of five graves, including four previously unknown and unmarked graves.

In summary, Cemetery 1 likely inters the remains of at least five individuals. These graves include one marked grave and four unmarked graves. The five graves cover approximately 950 square feet. The four unmarked graves are clustered together in the southern portion of the cemetery. All five graves appear to be aligned to magnetic east/west. The berms enclosing the cemetery may have once functioned as the cemetery boundary. We recommend the outside of these berms serve as the new cemetery boundary, which encompasses a 2,158 square foot area.

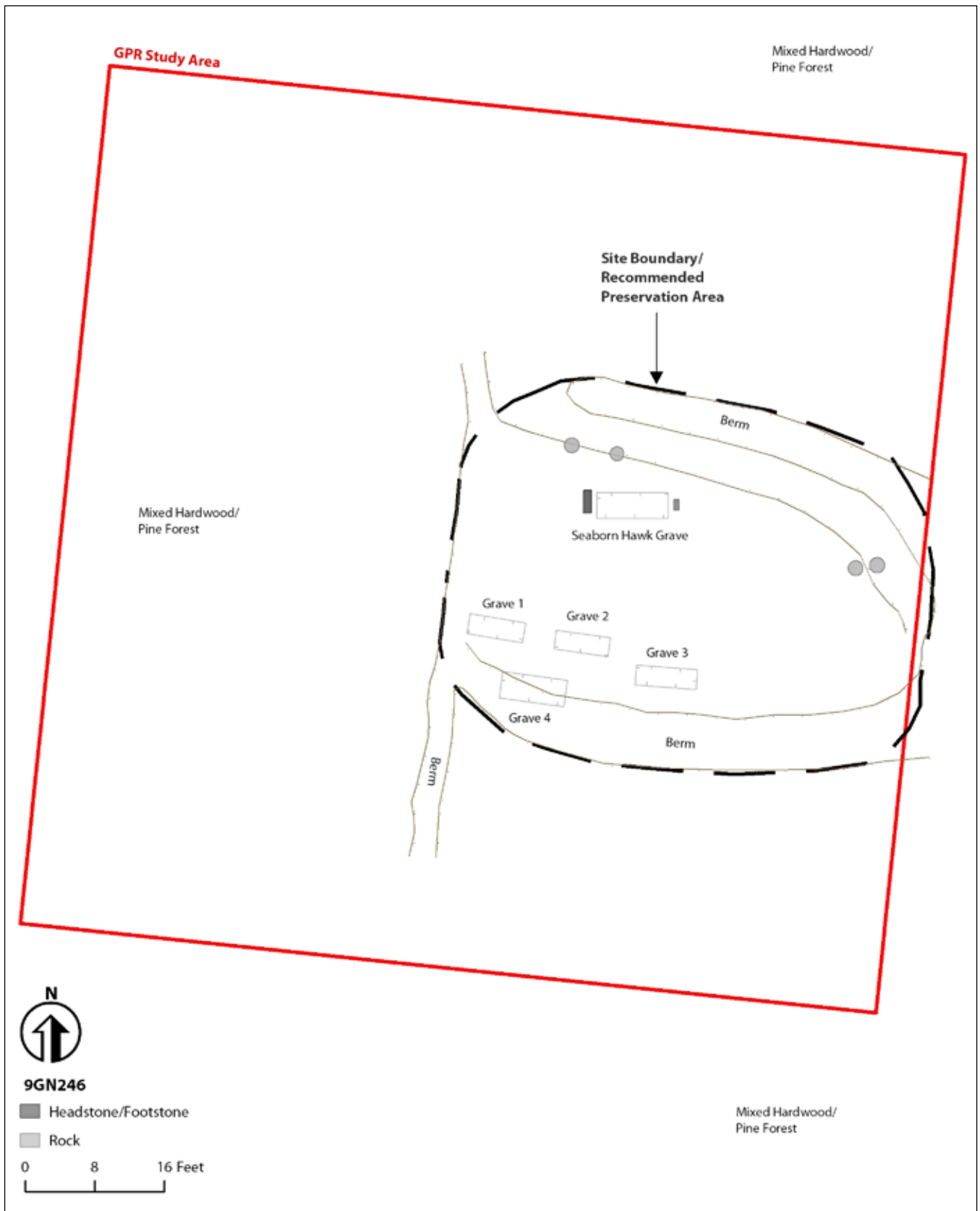


Figure 4. Plan of Cemetery 1 (9NE246).



Figure 5. View of Cemetery 1 looking southeast showing S.A. Hawk grave in foreground.



Figure 6. View of Cemetery 1 looking southeast showing S.A. Hawk grave and possible rock wall in foreground.



Figure 7. View of Cemetery 1 looking west showing Graves 1-3.



Figure 8. View of Cemetery 1 looking west-northwest showing Graves 1-3 to the south and the S.A. Hawk grave to the north.

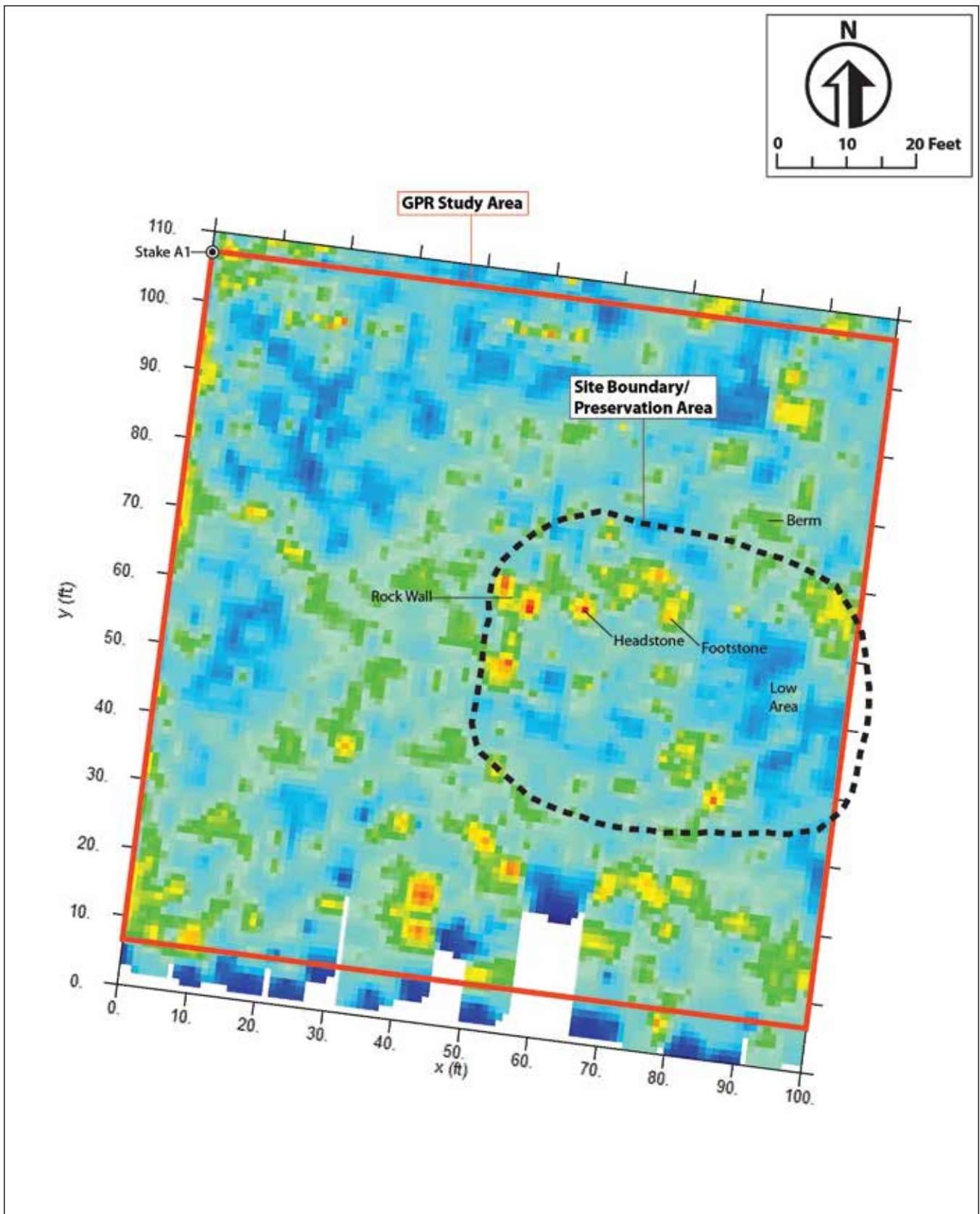


Figure 9. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 1, 0.38-0.97 feet below surface.

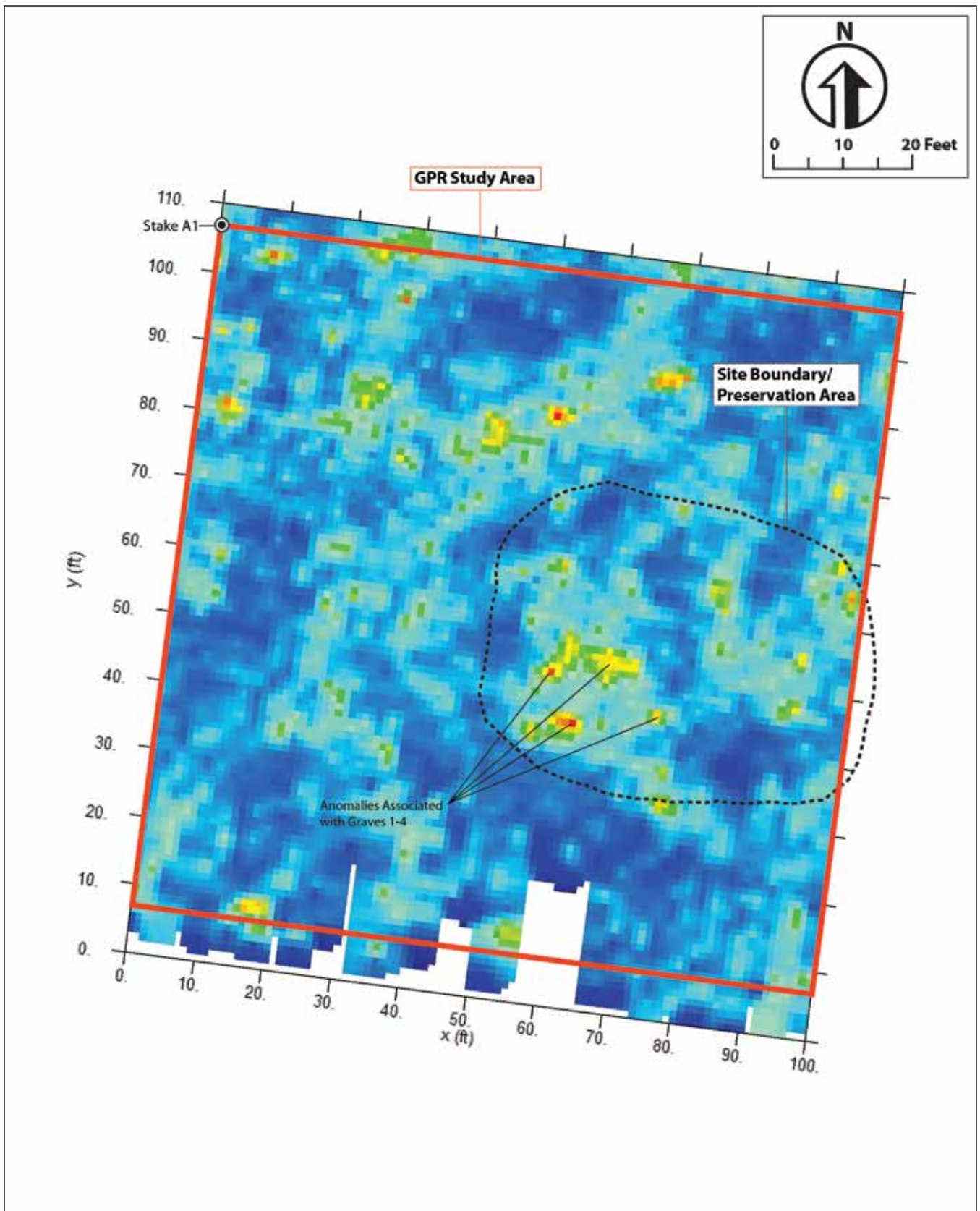


Figure 10. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 1, 4.47-5.06 feet below surface.

NRHP Assessment. We evaluated Cemetery 1 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.

Under Criterion A, a cemetery can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Family cemeteries like Cemetery 1 appears to be quite common in the Georgia Piedmont. The cemetery is not significant in its contribution to history; rather, it is one of numerous examples of local family cemeteries. Cemetery 1 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, cemeteries may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The individuals buried in the cemetery and the family to which they belong likely were and are valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the grave of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Cemetery 1 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP “if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). The two grave markers found at Cemetery 1 are fairly common and indistinct. The mechanized production of monuments around individual graves or cemeteries had just become popular in the 1850s and continues to be widespread today (Potter and Boland 1992:13). The monuments at Cemetery 1 are marble and date from the late nineteenth century but are not exceptional examples that embody this period of cemetery design. Cemetery 1 does not meet the eligibility requirements of Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a historic cemetery may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Significance under this criterion is based on the cemetery’s potential to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups. Cemetery 1 is like many family cemeteries found in this area; consequently, it does not provide a unique opportunity to gain information about families of those interred at the cemetery, past, present, or future members of the Hawk family or other owners of the project tract, or about northeastern Newton County area during the nineteenth century. Therefore, Cemetery 1 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Graves and cemeteries may also qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A-G (Potter and Boland 1992:14-18). With the exception of graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from the Criteria Considerations. These Criteria Considerations for NRHP evaluation are applied to Cemetery 1 below. Under Criteria Consideration A, a grave or cemetery is eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance. This Criteria Consideration applies primarily to cemeteries associated with a church or synagogue, or a crypt of significant artistic style or person of outstanding importance. Cemetery 1 is not associated with a specific church and the markers are simple and non-descript. To our knowledge, no one buried at Cemetery 1 possesses outstanding historical importance. Criteria Consideration A does not apply to Cemetery 1.

Criteria Consideration B applies to graves or cemeteries that are relocated. It appears Cemetery 1 is in its original location and therefore this Criteria Consideration does not pertain.

Criteria Consideration C applies to a grave of a historical figure. There are no known historical figures buried at Cemetery 1; therefore, this Criteria Consideration does not pertain.

Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from age, distinctive design, association with historic events, or from graves of persons of transcendent importance. Cemetery 1 is not, to our knowledge, associated with historic events or individuals, and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration D.

Criteria Consideration E refers to cemeteries or graves that are constructed in a manner that is appropriate and dignified and as part of a master plan. Cemetery 1 is simple in design and follows no master plan. Therefore, Criteria Consideration E does not apply to Cemetery 1.

Criteria Consideration F refers to commemorative properties. Cemeteries are commemorative in intent; however, the significance of a cemetery under this Criteria Consideration includes a direct association with a specific site or with a person buried there. Cemeteries that meet Criteria Consideration F are usually national cemeteries such as Gettysburg National Cemetery or Arlington National Cemetery. Cemetery 1 is not considered commemorative and does not meet this Criteria Consideration for significance.

Criteria Consideration G refers to cemeteries that have gained their significance in the last 50 years because of exceptional importance and does not apply.

Therefore, we recommend Cemetery 1 not eligible for the NRHP because it does not meet any of the criteria for evaluation for significance; however, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under Georgia state law (See Section 2.0).

5.1.2 Cemetery 9NE247 (Cemetery 2)

Description and Survey Results. Cemetery 2 covers approximately 3,450 square feet in the northeastern portion of the project tract (see Figure 1). Figure 11 provides a plan of Cemetery 2. Figures 12-15 present views of Cemetery 2. Vegetation across Cemetery 2 consists of mature hardwoods and pines with a light understory and heavy ground cover. Several large oak trees rim the edge of the cemetery and several cedar trees were observed. The landform slopes slightly to the north and west. Cemetery 2 extends across a berm that rises approximately one foot higher than the rest of the landform. Time constraints and tree fall prevented GPR survey in the southwestern corner of the Study Area.

Field investigations at Cemetery 2 included site clearing, GPR survey, probing, soil compaction testing, and mapping. The GPR survey grid at Cemetery 2 is oriented to magnetic north. After clearing the site, investigators noted several possible cemetery features. These include a stone crypt (Grave 1), two stones with depressions (Grave 2 and 3), one depression (Grave 3), and three east/west aligned rocks (Graves 5-7).

GPR analyses shows that Cemetery 2 is significantly more disturbed than Cemetery 1. Figures 16 and 17 provide examples of GPR Slice™ time slice images of the Study Area at Cemetery 2, showing subterranean features detected 0.38-1.05 and 4.13-4.80 feet below surface, respectfully. Figure 16 clearly shows the northern edge of the berm that encompasses Cemetery 2 as well the root masses of two large oak trees located on the cemetery's northern edge. Figure 17 continues to show tree disturbances in the northern portion of Cemetery 2 but also shows anomalies that are likely indicative of Graves 3, 4, 5, and 7. Soil compaction testing in the Grave 2, in the depression marking Graves 3 and 4, and in the areas east of the stones marking Graves 5-7 produced consistent results, with resistance of approximately

200-250 pounds/square inch 2.0-2.5 feet below surface and virtually no resistance 2.5-3.5 feet below surface. This contrasts with soil compaction testing from other areas inside Cemetery 2 that likely encountered dense clay deposits 2.5+ feet below surface yielding resistance of greater 300 pounds/square inch. Therefore, it is likely Cemetery 2 contains a minimum of seven graves, including four previously unknown and unmarked graves.

In summary, Cemetery 2 likely inters the remains of at least seven individuals. These graves include one stone crypt (Grave 1), the marked Oliver George Anglin grave (Grave 2), and five unmarked graves (Graves 3-7). The seven graves cover approximately 800 square feet. All seven graves appear to be aligned magnetic east/west and are clustered together in the center of the cemetery. The berm enclosing the cemetery may have once functioned as the cemetery boundary. We recommend the outside of this berm serve as the new cemetery boundary, which encompasses a 3,063 square foot area.

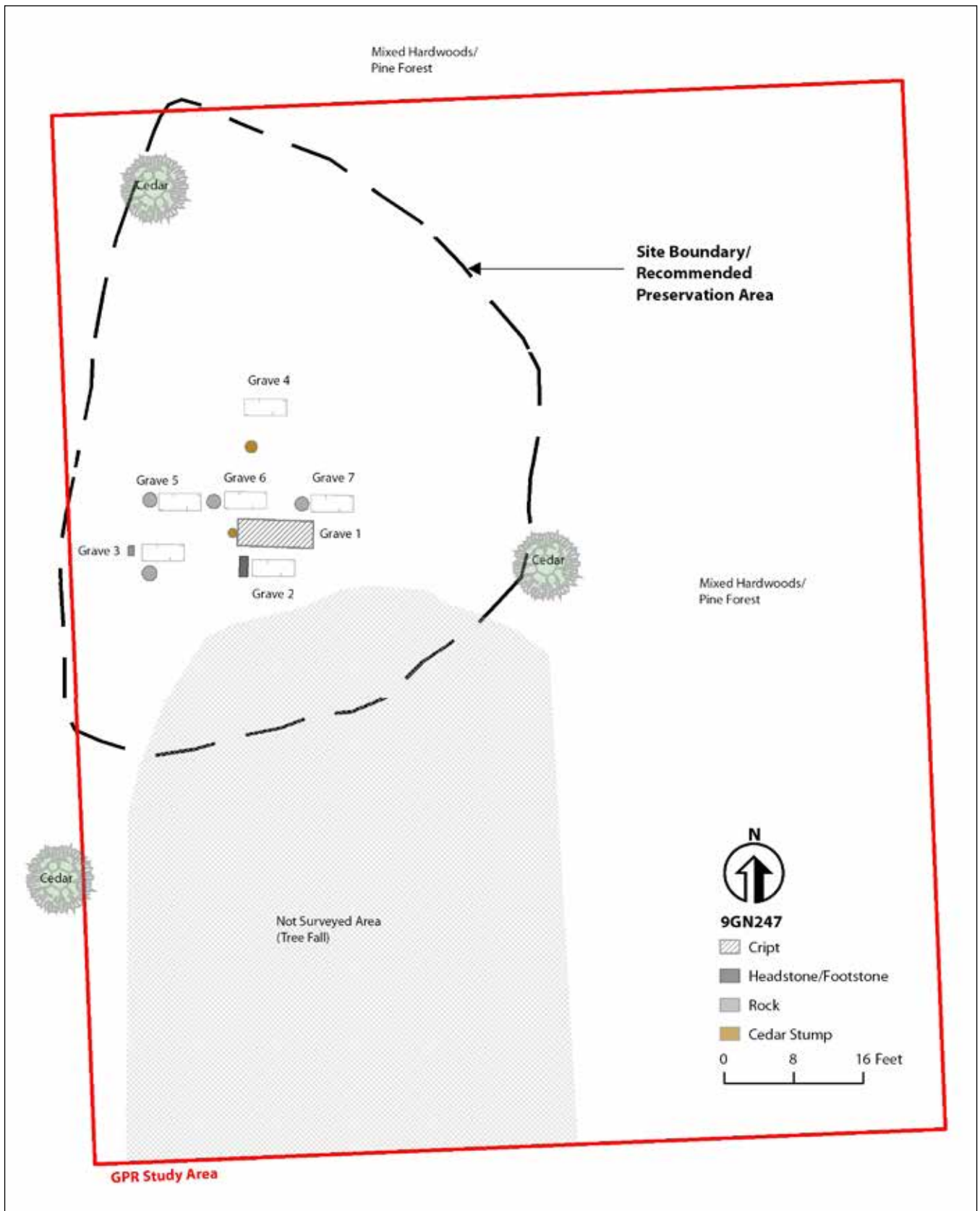


Figure 11. Plan of Cemetery 2 (9NE247).



Figure 12. View of Cemetery 2 looking west, showing Grave 1 in center, Grave 2 to south, and rocks marking additional graves to north.



Figure 13. View of Grave 1 at Cemetery 2 looking west-southwest.



Figure 14. View of Grave 3 at Cemetery 2 looking east.



Figure 15. View of Grave 2 at Cemetery 2 looking west.

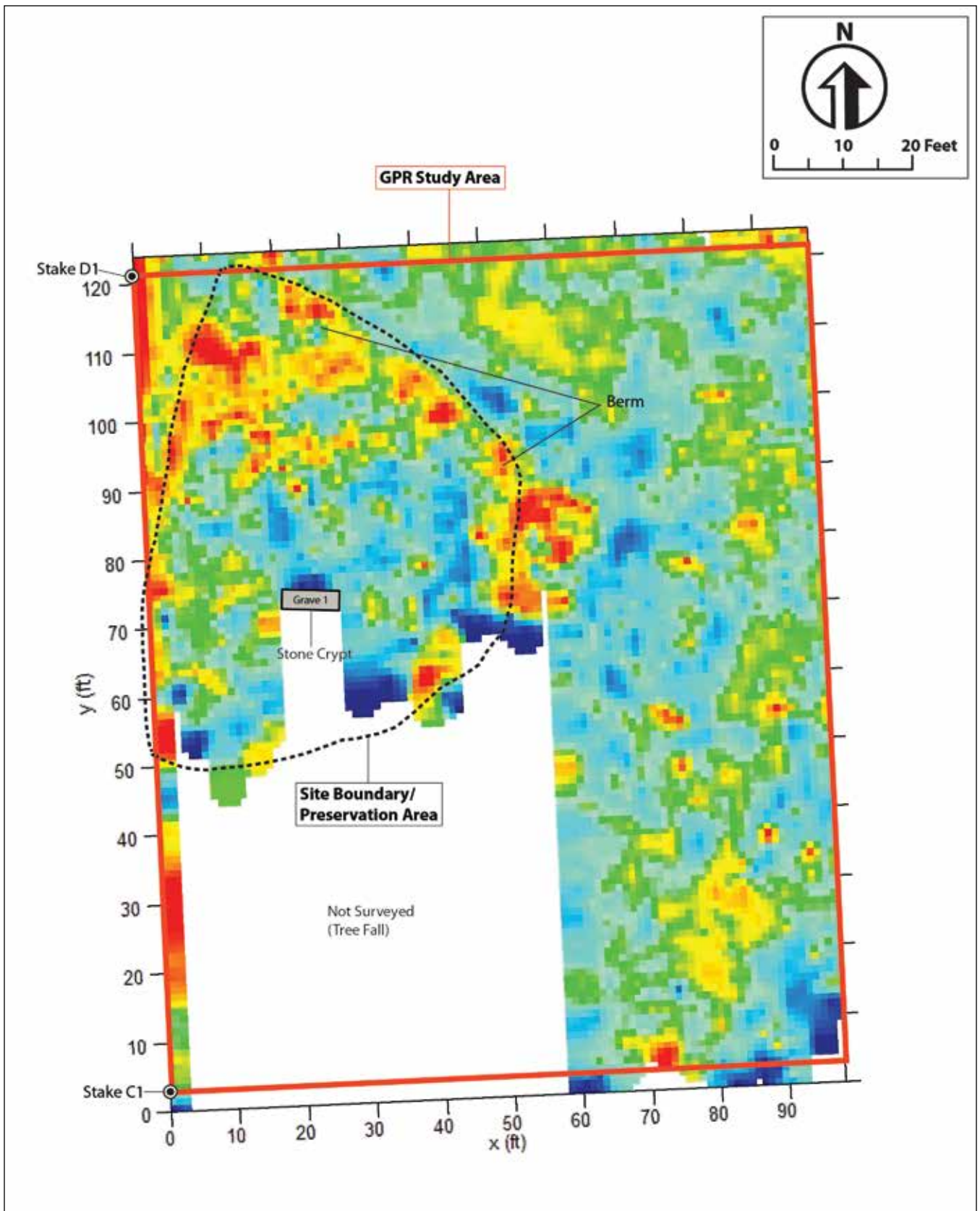


Figure 16. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 2, 0.38-1.05 feet below surface.

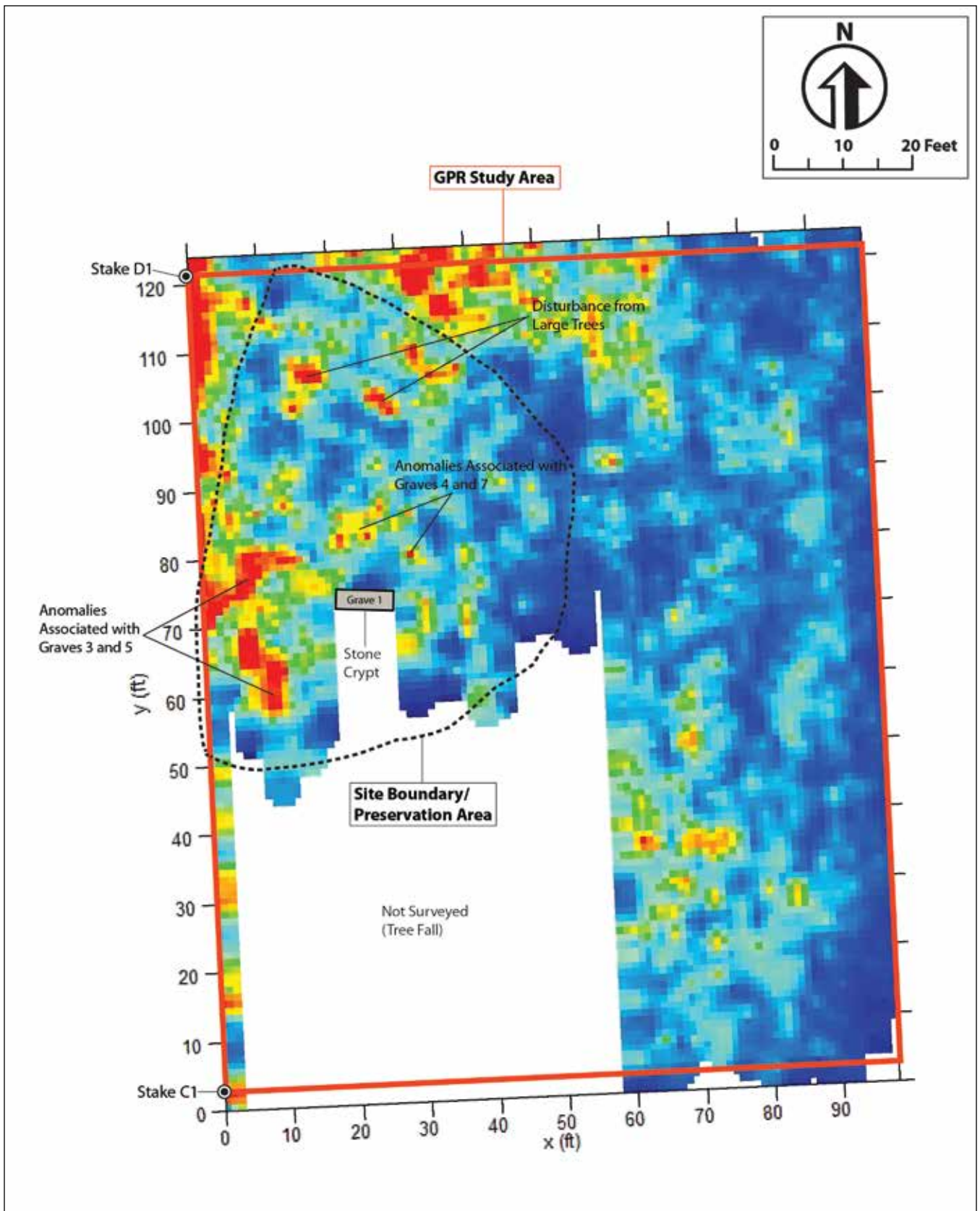


Figure 17. Plan of GPR Survey Block at Cemetery 2, 4.13-4.80 feet below surface.

NRHP Assessment. We evaluated Cemetery 2 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.

Under Criterion A, a cemetery can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Family cemeteries like Cemetery 2 appears to be quite common in the Georgia Piedmont. The cemetery is not significant in its contribution to history; rather, it is one of numerous examples of local family cemeteries. Cemetery 2 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, cemeteries may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The individuals buried in the cemetery and the family to which they belong likely were and are valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the grave of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Cemetery 2 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP “if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). The two grave markers found at Cemetery 2 are fairly common and indistinct. The mechanized production of monuments around individual graves or cemeteries had just become popular in the 1850s and continues to be widespread today (Potter and Boland 1992:13). The monuments at Cemetery 2 are marble and date from the late nineteenth century but are not exceptional examples that embody this period of cemetery design. Cemetery 2 does not meet the eligibility requirements of Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a historic cemetery may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Significance under this criterion is based on the cemetery’s potential to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups. Cemetery 2 is like many family cemeteries found in this area; consequently, it does not provide a unique opportunity to gain information about families of those interred at the cemetery, past, present, or future members of the family or other owners of the project tract, or about northeastern Newton County area during the nineteenth century. Therefore, Cemetery 2 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Graves and cemeteries may also qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A-G (Potter and Boland 1992:14-18). With the exception of graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from the Criteria Considerations. These Criteria Considerations for NRHP evaluation are applied to Cemetery 2 below.

Under Criteria Consideration A, a grave or cemetery is eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance. This Criteria Consideration applies primarily to cemeteries associated with a church or synagogue, or a crypt of significant artistic style or person of outstanding importance. Cemetery 2 is not associated with a specific church and the markers are simple and non-descript. To our knowledge, no one buried at Cemetery 2 possesses outstanding historical importance. Criteria Consideration A does not apply to Cemetery 2.

Criteria Consideration B applies to graves or cemeteries that are relocated. It appears Cemetery 2 is in its original location and therefore this Criteria Consideration does not pertain.

Criteria Consideration C applies to a grave of a historical figure. There are no known historical figures buried at Cemetery 2; therefore, this Criteria Consideration does not pertain.

Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from age, distinctive design, association with historic events, or from graves of persons of transcendent importance. Cemetery 2 is not, to our knowledge, associated with historic events or individuals, and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration D.

Criteria Consideration E refers to cemeteries or graves that are constructed in a manner that is appropriate and dignified and as part of a master plan. Cemetery 2 is simple in design and follows no master plan. Therefore, Criteria Consideration E does not apply to Cemetery 2.

Criteria Consideration F refers to commemorative properties. Cemeteries are commemorative in intent; however, the significance of a cemetery under this Criteria Consideration includes a direct association with a specific site or with a person buried there. Cemeteries that meet Criteria Consideration F are usually national cemeteries such as Gettysburg National Cemetery or Arlington National Cemetery. Cemetery 2 is not considered commemorative and does not meet this Criteria Consideration for significance.

Criteria Consideration G refers to cemeteries that have gained their significance in the last 50 years because of exceptional importance and does not apply.

Therefore, we recommend Cemetery 2 not eligible for the NRHP because it does not meet any of the criteria for evaluation for significance; however, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under Georgia state law (See Section 2.0).

5.2 Recommendations

BPV Real Estate Holdings, LLC, and Thomas & Hutton contracted Brockington to conduct geophysical survey and mapping of Cemeteries 1 and 2 at the 745-acre Vineyard Property, a GRAD tract located in Newton County, Georgia. These investigations were conducted January 26-29, 2016. Cemetery 1 is located in the north-central portion of the project tract and Cemetery 2 is located in the northeastern portion of the project tract; vegetation across both cemeteries consists of mixed hardwood/pine forest with a moderate understory and heavy ground cover. The Study Area consists of 11,000 square feet around Cemetery 1 and 12,300 square feet around Cemetery 2. Physical inspection and GPR survey and analyses identified a total of 12 possible graves, including the S.A. Hawk grave (d. 1880) and four unmarked graves at Cemetery 1, and the Oliver George Anglin grave (d. 1918), an unknown stone crypt, and five unmarked graves at Cemetery 2.

Neither Cemetery 1 nor 2 meet the NRHP Criteria Considerations for eligibility. However, both cemeteries are protected from desecration under Georgia statute (see Section 2.1). Therefore, Cemeteries 1 and 2 should be preserved in place. Investigators observed berms surrounding both Cemetery 1 and 2. These berms likely formed historic boundaries for each cemetery. The berm enclosing Cemetery 1 covers 2,250 square feet and the berm enclosing Cemetery 2 covers 3,450 square feet (see Figures 4 and 11). We recommend these berms serve as the future boundaries for both Cemeteries 1 and 2. Land managers at the Vineyard Property GRAD Tract should at minimum mark the boundaries of

both cemeteries before any additional land disturbing activities occur near them. If it is not possible to preserve either of the Cemeteries in place, they should be removed and relocated on-site where they can be protected from future ground disturbing activities. Any excavation, removal, or relocation of graves should be conducted in accordance with applicable Georgia law (see Section 2.2).

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