



GPR Archaeological Survey and Study of the Farmer Street Cemetery, City of Newnan, Georgia



**GPR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND STUDY
OF THE FARMER STREET CEMETERY,
CITY OF NEWNAN, GEORGIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey and study of the Farmer Street Cemetery for the City of Newnan located in Coweta County, Georgia. The Study Area for this survey comprises approximately 8.57 acres of Parcel ID N15 0005 001 at 92 Farmer Street in Newnan, Georgia (Coweta County Property Appraiser 2022).

The purpose of the archaeological GPR survey and study was to precisely determine the cemetery boundary, as well as number and location of graves in the Farmer Street Cemetery. The goal of this project is to preserve the cemetery and collect sufficient information to support the site's potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations, and it was undertaken to comply with the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations provided by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA 2019).

PaleoWest and its subconsultant, Bigman Geophysical, approached this project in four distinct phases: Boundary Survey, Data Collection, Literature and Archival Research, and Reporting and Presentation.

Phase I of the fieldwork entailed establishing the precise area required for archaeological survey. The Study Area for the cemetery boundary survey was determined based on property appraiser data, historical topographic maps and aerial images, as well as the results of previous studies that have taken place at the cemetery. The Study Area was then further refined in the field by Bigman Geophysical, which utilized a GPS unit with Real-time kinematic positioning (RTK) correction and a total station for data collection to precisely delineate the area needed for archaeological GPR survey and study.

After the boundary of the Study Area was established during Phase I, the PaleoWest team conducted an archaeological GPR and pedestrian survey. The GPR survey was conducted by Bigman Geophysical using a dual channel system for tight data collection intervals and high-resolution data. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 10-meter intervals across the Study Area to identify all depressions, markers, or other identifiable indicators of graves. The locations of these features were mapped and photographed using a GPS unit with submeter accuracy.

Phase III of the project was conducted from the beginning of the cemetery study. PaleoWest's historian, Dr. Shannon Bruffett, conducted literature and archival research on the Farmer Street Cemetery. The early phases of the research aided in the planning of the fieldwork for Phases I and II, and the extensive literature review and archival research aided in the interpretation and preservation of the cemetery.

Drawing upon the results of Phases I to III, the PaleoWest team prepared a report presenting the findings. This report compares the results of the GPR survey and the pedestrian survey, and incorporates insights derived from the literature and archival research. As a result of this comparison, a discussion of the graves identified during the project and a map detailing all locations of graves is presented. This final report is designed to support the ultimate nomination of the Farmer Street Cemetery to the NRHP.

9CW482 is situated approximately 297 m above mean sea level on a hill under a canopy of pine and oak trees (Figure 14). The GPR anomalies and grave depressions indicate that the cemetery is confined to the southern portion of the Study Area, which measures 18,087 square meters

(4.47 acres). The GPR survey recorded 455 anomalies whose characteristics match typical burial signatures. These anomalies occurred at 0.5 to 1 meter below the surface, were oriented east-west, and found in semi-linear clusters. On the ground surface the depressions recorded during the pedestrian survey are the only discernable evidence of the cemetery. Site integrity appears good, as little to no disturbance of the cemetery is evident.

Additionally, three outlier anomalies were flagged as a cautionary measure but are much less likely to be graves based on their location and characteristics. These were flagged north of the road, and one nearly in the road. They show weak grave characteristics and are most likely not human burials. However, out of an abundance of caution they were tagged for further review in the event of future development in the area. PaleoWest recommends consulting with a professional archaeologist prior to any ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of these anomalies.

Pedestrian survey of the area identified 23 depressions, which are indicators of graves. No other indicators of graves, including grave markers or other adornments, were found during the pedestrian survey. Dense layers of duff cover much of the Study Area, however, hindering further inspection of the depressions and their immediate surroundings. No archaeological materials were encountered during the survey.

PaleoWest recommends that the Farmer Street Cemetery (9CW482) is **eligible for the NRHP**. 9CW482 is recommended as eligible under NRHP Criterion A, as significant historical associations were determined during the archival research conducted for this project. The site is not recommended as eligible under Criterion B, as no specific individuals significant to history have been associated with the cemetery. The site is not recommended as eligible under Criterion C, as the cemetery is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style and does not embody its original character. 9CW482 is recommended as eligible under Criterion D, as it does possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance.

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PROJECT LOCATION AND PURPOSE

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The purpose of the archaeological GPR survey and study was to precisely determine the cemetery boundary, as well as number and location of graves in the Farmer Street Cemetery. The goal of this project is to preserve the cemetery and collect sufficient information to support the site’s potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations, and it was undertaken to comply with the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations provided by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA 2019).

The fieldwork was completed between April 4 to April 15, 2022. Jeffrey Moates served as the Project Manager and Michael Foster served as the Principal Investigator for this project. Mr. Moates and Mr. Foster meet the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42), and their resumes are included as Appendix A.

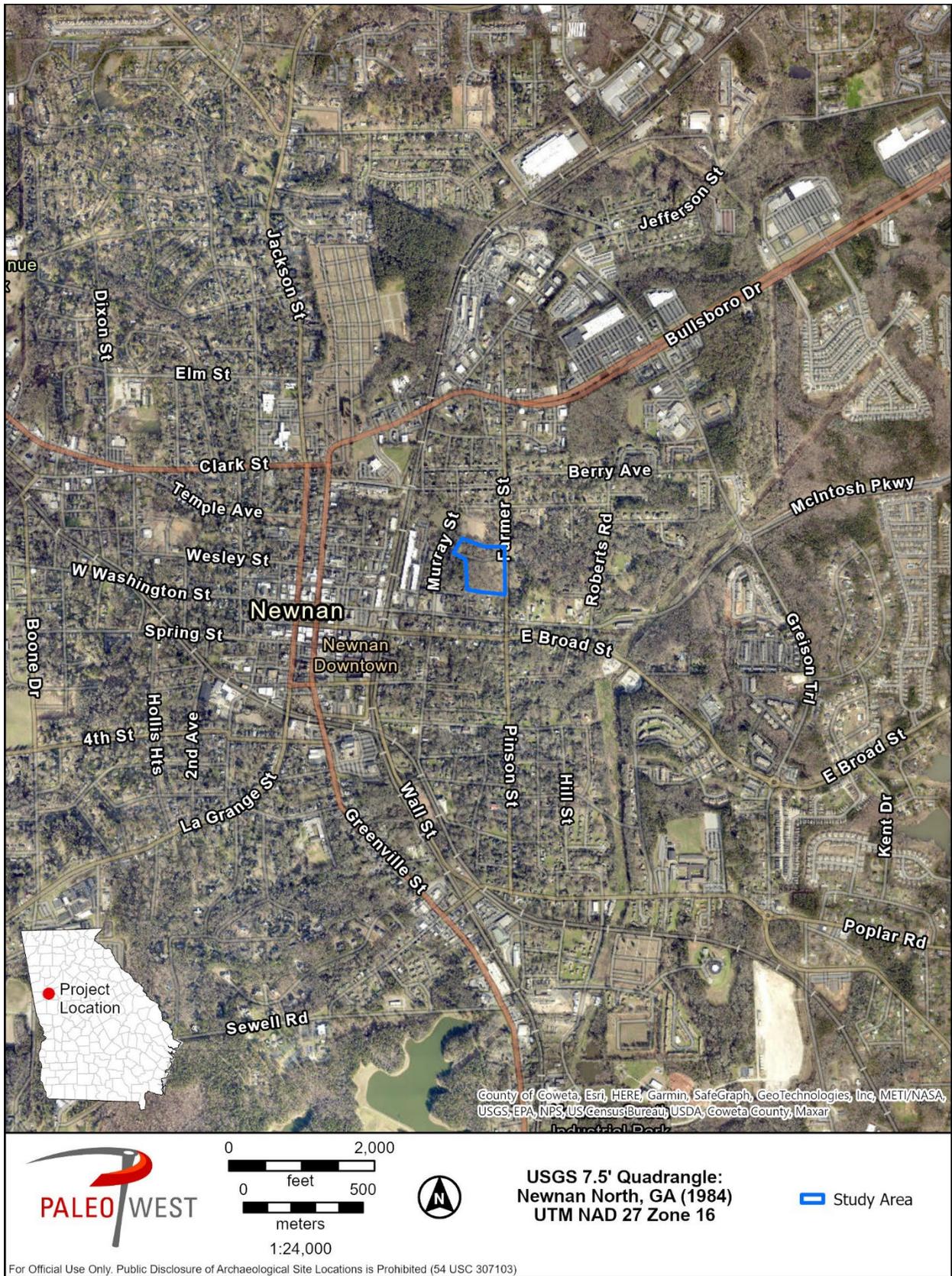


Figure 1. Project location map showing the Study Area.



Figure 2. Detail view of the project location map showing the Study Area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Study Area is situated in the Piedmont physiographic region, which stretches northeast to southwest between the Appalachians to the northwest and the coastal plain to the southeast. The topography in this region typically ranges from low hills to narrow valleys with distinctive temperate forests. Paleoenvironmental reconstructions for this physiographic zone have shown that the vegetation of the region during the last glacial maximum (around 20,000 BP) was dominated by conifer forests similar to boreal forests now present in northern and western North America (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987a). As the climate began to warm, the more northerly vegetation components began to recede (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987b).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines the ecoregion of the Study Area as the Southern Outer Piedmont within the larger Piedmont region (Griffith et al. 2001). The Piedmont comprises a transitional area between the mostly mountainous ecoregions of the Appalachians to the northwest and the relatively flat coastal plain to the southeast. The underlying geological formation is thick, variably metamorphosed sedimentary rocks from the late Precambrian Period to early Paleozoic Period. In the Southern Outer Piedmont, bedrock consists of schist, gneiss, and granite rock types, covered with deep saprolite and mostly red, clayey subsoils (Griffith et al. 2001). Landforms in the Southern Outer Piedmont are mostly irregular plains dominated by pines in old fields and pine plantations, as well as mixed oak forests in less heavily altered areas. The Study Area itself lies in an open area with no underbrush under a canopy of mature oak and pine trees (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

The Study Area is located on relatively higher elevation, approximately 680 meters to the west of an intermittent stream. The shallow creek and its associated drainage to the north of the Study Area create low floodplains surrounded by uplands. A pond constructed to the northwest of the Study Area drains water from the lower elevation floodplain to the north (Figure 5). The Study Area is located along Farmer Street, between Glenn Street to the north and East Washington Street to the south.

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has classified one variety of soil within the Study Area: well drained Madison-Urban Land complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes (Figure 6; Soil Survey Staff 2022). This soil type is composed of Madison series (60%) and Urban Land (40%). Urban Land soils are from areas where the soils have been altered or obscured by human development. Madison soils are formed naturally in residuum weathered from felsic and intermediate metamorphic or igneous rocks high in mica content. Typical soil profiles consists of gravelly sandy loams or sandy clay loams transitioning to clay or sandy clay loam B horizons between 15 and 90 cm. Depth to parent material for the mapped soils is greater than 90 cm (Soil Survey Staff 2022).



Figure 3. Study area overview showing Farmer Street to the east.



Figure 4. Overview showing center of Study Area, facing north.

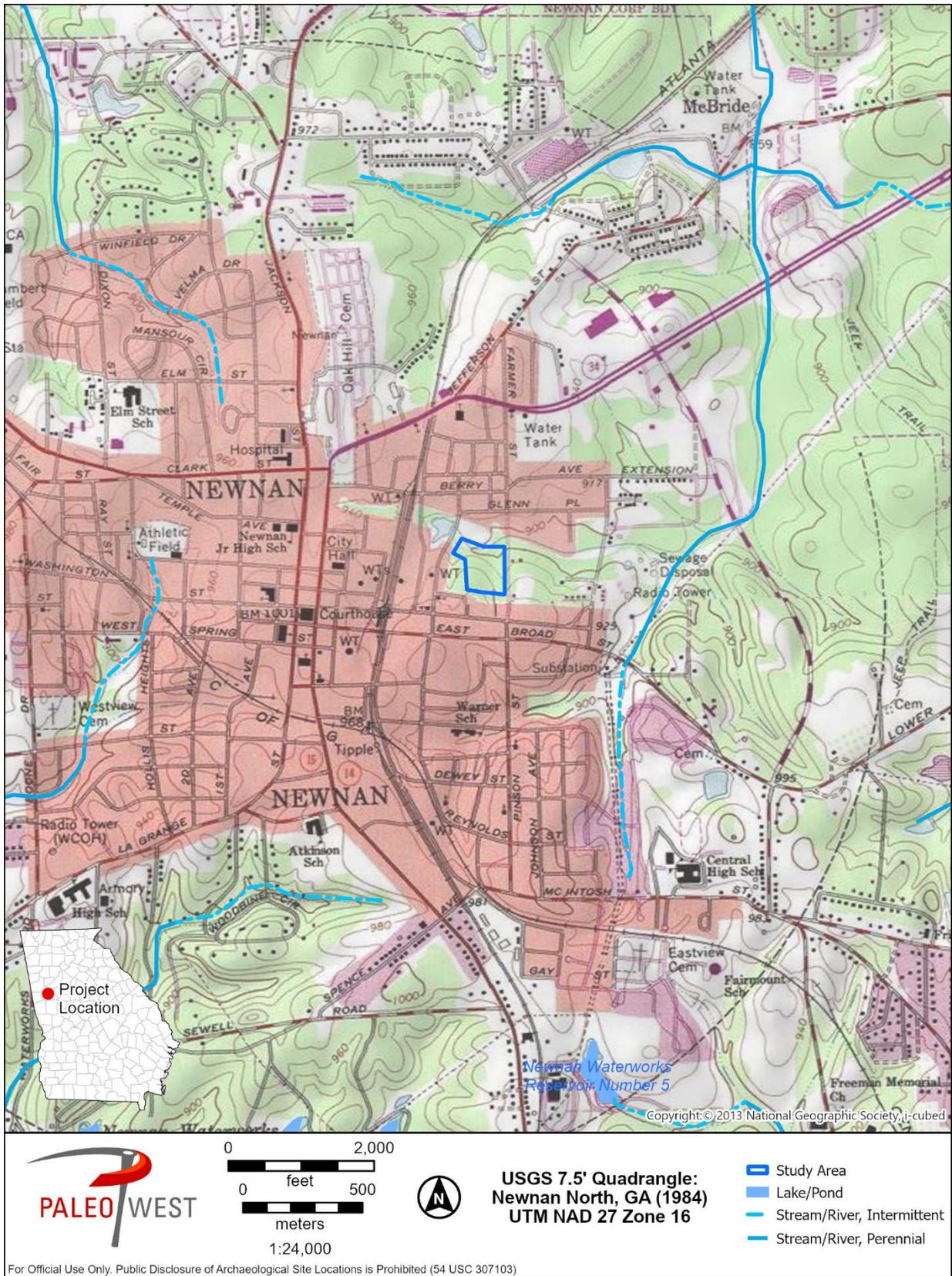


Figure 5. Map of Study Area on topographic map with major water features.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

In the southeastern United States, four broad Pre-Contact cultural periods have been defined: Paleoindian (9500–8000 BCE), Archaic (8000–1000 BCE), Woodland (1000 BCE–900 CE), and Mississippian (900–1540 CE). The chronological bounds of these periods given in this report are adapted from the general chronology presented for Georgia by Turk et al. (2011) (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 1. Summary of historic contexts

Time Period or Culture	Date	Diagnostic Artifacts
Paleoindian	9500–8000 BCE	Fluted Georgia clovis points, Suwannee and Simpson points, Dalton points
Early Archaic	8000–6000 BCE	Corner-notched and side-notched projectile points/knives
Middle Archaic	6000–3000 BCE	Stanley, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford points
Late Archaic	3000–1000 BCE	Stallings type fiber-tempered pottery
Early Woodland	1000–300 BCE	Dunlap fiber-marked, cord-marked, or simple-stamped pottery
Middle Woodland	300 BCE–600 CE	Cartersville checked and simple-stamped wares
Late Woodland	600–900 CE	Napier, Woodstock, and Vining ceramic styles
Mississippian	900–1540 CE	Sand- or grit-tempered pottery with plain, stamped, brushed, and corncob-impressed types
Post-Contact Native American	1540–1732 CE	Grit- and grog-tempered pottery with stamping, punctations, and incising
Colonial Georgia and Early Statehood	1732–1838 CE	Glazed or unglazed earthenware (olive jar, majolica), metal weaponry, glass beads; artifacts of European origin introduced
Post-Cession Historic	1838–Present	Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware; blown and molded glass; wrought and cut nails

PALEOINDIAN

The earliest evidence of human presence in Georgia is from the Paleoindian period. Following the transition from glacial to late glacial conditions, vegetation in North Georgia changed with the gradually warming climate. An environment previously dominated by pine forest was replaced by oak-dominant vegetation (Delcourt and Delcourt 1984). Intact, stratified deposits

featuring Paleoindian artifacts are rare in Georgia. Archaeological materials associated with the Paleoindian period are often found only in low-density deposits of lithics or as a part of mixed-component sites (Ledbetter et al. 1996:270). Lithic toolkits reflect those expected for an emphasis on big-game exploitation. The Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian periods are identifiable in Georgia by the presence of fluted Georgia Clovis points, Suwannee and Simpson points, and Dalton points, respectively (Ledbetter et al. 1996:278–281). Settlement patterns and mobility appear to have changed over time through the Paleoindian in Georgia. Populations relocated from Coastal Plain habitation to concentrate above the Fall Line in the Piedmont area, perhaps as a response to environmental changes (Smallwood et al. 2015). Use of exotic raw materials for lithic tool manufacture, a common occurrence in the Early Paleoindian, declined over time, with local raw materials most common by the Late Paleoindian (Ledbetter et al. 1996:284).

Much of our understanding of Paleoindian lifeways in Georgia above the Fall Line comes from the results of the Wallace Reservoir Backhoe survey of the Upper Oconee River drainage, which identified Paleoindian sites with stratified sequences of diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts within alluvial deposits. The stratified deposits of site 9GE309 appear to follow Paleoindian diagnostic sequences identified elsewhere in the broader southeast, with the Early Paleoindian represented by fluted, lanceolate Clovis-like bifaces superposed by later deposits featuring Dalton points, which lie underneath deposits featuring Early Archaic Period Kirk Corner-notched points (Ledbetter et al. 1996).

ARCHAIC

The transition from Paleoindian to Archaic lifeways in the Southeast is classically defined by the increased generalization of resource exploitation in foraging economies, which is thought to be associated with the establishment of warmer and drier climates, and the diminishing availability of large herbivore resources (Sutton 2015:280, Shah and Whitley 2009:2). In Georgia, the subdivisions of Early (8000–6000 BCE), Middle (6000–3000 BCE), and Late (3000–1000 BCE) Archaic periods have been defined by the presence of diagnostic point types (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Early Archaic

In the Early Archaic, site distribution patterns suggest that populations engaged in seasonal, unconstrained mobility up and down watersheds across the landscape (Turk et al. 2011). Sites representing this period above the Fall Line are focused in upland areas rather than within floodplain areas (O’Steen 1996). Projectile point types found in the Early Archaic include Big Sandy Side-Notched, Palmer, Kirk corner-notched, Kirk Stemmed, and LeCroy and other bifurcated types (Shah and Whitley 2009, O’Steen 1996). Raw material usage reflects a preference for high-quality cherts, which are used to manufacture points and other tool types such as wedges and end scrapers (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Middle Archaic

During the Middle Archaic, the climate in the Southeast became warmer and drier, and populations clustered around major river valleys (Sutton 2015:282). Settlement in Georgia became increasingly focused above the Fall Line during the Middle Archaic (Turk et al. 2011:7). Foraging strategies in the greater region appear to reflect high-mobility foraging. Middle Archaic

sites in Georgia are often quite small, and consist of low-density scatters (Shah and Whitley 2009:35). Raw material usage in the Piedmont and northern Georgia in general shifts from a focus on high-quality cherts to the dominance of locally-available quartz in lithic assemblages. Diagnostic point types include Stanley, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic coincides with a climatic change to wetter and cooler conditions, and changes in technology and settlement patterns reflect changes in subsistence economies toward increasing sedentism (Sutton 2015). Late Archaic sites in Georgia feature a variety of technological tool types including triangular-bladed projectile points, grooved axes, bone and antler tools, net sinkers, steatite vessels, and early fiber-tempered ceramic types. Although three distinct ceramic types have been noted in Georgia in the Early Archaic (Stallings, St. Simons, and Orange), only one specific type is currently known to occur in the Piedmont region—the Stallings type, which features paste tempered with vegetable fibers and a variety of surface decorations including plain, simple-stamped, punctated, and incised (Shah and Whitley 2009). Other “unspecified fiber-tempered” wares have been recovered from Late Archaic contexts in the region as well. Diagnostic point types include the Savannah River Stemmed, Otarre, Elora, Kiokee Creek, and Ledbetter types (Shah and Whitley 2009).

WOODLAND

The Woodland Period in the Southeast is overall characterized by the increasing adoption of horticultural and sedentary lifeways and investment into large-scale public works, as evidenced by the presence of complex earthworks, storage-related pit features, and the proliferation of a variety of sand-tempered ceramic styles (Sutton 2015; Turk et al. 2011).

Early Woodland

The onset of the Early Woodland is characterized by the development of distinct regional ceramic traditions (Sutton 2015:288). Early Woodland occupations in the Georgia Piedmont have yielded cord-marked and simple-stamped sherds, with Dunlap fabric-marked pottery as a diagnostic type (Wood and Bowen 1995:8). Other technology types encountered include mortars, manos, boatstones, and both chert and quartz projectile points (Wood and Bowen 1995:8). Both large, sedentary sites and small, seasonally occupied sites are present (Wood and Bowen 1995:10).

Middle Woodland

By the Middle Woodland, many parts of the Southeast were participating in the Hopewell interaction sphere and bow and arrow technology was used (Sutton 2015:288–289). This period saw the construction of large earthworks in Georgia, as well as evidence for participation in long-distance trade networks for exotic items (Turk et al. 2011:8). The Leake site complex in northern Georgia provides an example of a Middle Woodland occupation with long-term residential features, earthen mounds, exotic trade items, and a high-status tomb (Scot 2013:124). Additional artifact types in Middle Woodland assemblages in North Georgia include copper gorgets, ear spools, clay and copper pipes, ground stone celts, and slate and shale hoes

(Wooden and Bowen 1995:11, 13). Local ceramic types of the Middle Woodland include Cartersville checked and simple-stamped wares; however, exotic wares such as Weeden Island-style and Swift Creek complicated-stamped ceramics have been recovered at sites such as the Leake complex (Scot 2013:128, 130). The occurrence of Swift Creek pottery may have persisted across what is considered the Early Woodland and into Late Woodland in northern Georgia (Wood and Bowen 1995:13).

Late Woodland

By the Late Woodland, almost all existing large mound centers in Georgia appear to have been abandoned. The occurrence of exotic goods and non-local raw materials decreased during this period, and a variety of regionally distinct ceramic styles appeared throughout Georgia. These are taken together as contributing evidence for an intensification of territoriality and geographic restriction (Turk et al. 2011:8). Napier ceramics, followed by Woodstock and Vining ceramic styles, appear in Late Woodland and into initial Early Mississippian contexts in northern Georgia (Birch et al 2016:119–120). As the Late Woodland transitioned into the Emergent Mississippian, some palisaded villages began to appear (Birch et al 2016:126).

MISSISSIPPIAN

In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian Period is marked by the increasing importance of corn agriculture over time, and major protein sources expanded beyond hunting mammals to the increasing utilization of freshwater fish, beans, a variety of crops, waterfowl, and other small animals (Sutton 2015:293). Compared to the Late Woodland, Early Mississippian societies displayed increased specialization and social stratification (Sutton 2015:295). The emergence of the Mississippian in Georgia is marked by a return to construction of mound centers and the establishment of societal elites. Settlement patterns increasingly nucleated, with small farming villages centered around large, fortified settlements (Turk et al. 2011:8). Evidence for Mississippian political structure is observed in northern Georgia by the occurrence of discreet clusters of habitations that are contemporary with ceremonial centers including platform mounds (Hally and Chamblee 2019:422). Mississippian polities in Northern Georgia appear to have risen and fallen frequently throughout the period, with evidence of political successions occurring after periods of 100 or 200 years (Hally and Chamblee 2019:421). Although Mississippian platform mound sites occur in Georgia throughout the period, it appears that most were occupied for the duration of only a single ceramic phase, pointing to a dynamic political landscape (Hally and Chamblee:428).

The material culture of the Mississippian Period is known in northern Georgia from the Etowah site, where occupations began in the Late Woodland prior to large-scale mound construction in the Mississippian (Birch et al. 2016:119). The site is a large town featuring six known mounds situated along the Etowah River (King 2003:50). Early Mississippian Etowah phase ceramics appear to have some continuity with earlier Woodstock forms and feature primarily complicated-stamped, burnished, and plain styles (King 2003:30). This ceramic phase is followed by the predominately coarse-grit tempered Middle Mississippian Savannah ceramic assemblages, which contain thicker sherds and include additional types such as cord-marked, brushed, corncob-impressed, and check-stamped varieties. The Late Mississippian is characterized by Lamar Period assemblages, which are distinguished diagnostically by modified

jar rim features and are composed mainly of complicated-stamped, plain, and incised types (King 2003:30–32).

In the Late Mississippian, the large chiefdoms observed earlier in the period began to break apart, and the patterning of sites in Georgia indicates more dispersed settlement (Turk et al. 2011:8). It is believed that the widespread abandonment of some ceremonial centers began in the Southeast prior to European contact; however, the effects of European arrival on the continent and associated introduction of both disease and warfare would soon serve to accelerate if not initiate the decline and dispersion of the remaining large complex polities of this period (Sutton 2015:295, 306).

POST-CONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN

The Spanish Expedition of Hernando de Soto arrived in northern Georgia in 1540. The expedition made contact with several existing chiefdoms in the region but did not establish any permanent settlements there. Little archaeological material has been evaluated representing this period in the region. Sixteenth-century deposits from the King site, a possible stop on de Soto's expedition, include artifacts of European origin. Sixteenth-century stone tool technology has been evaluated from clusters of stone tool production-related artifacts recovered from sixteenth-century burials at the site. These assemblages show evidence of a generalized toolkit for the manufacture of shafts, bows, and arrow points (Cobb and Pope 1998). By the early seventeenth century, the populations of the large chiefdoms encountered by de Soto had collapsed, likely due in part to the introduction of European diseases against which the Native populations lacked immunity (Nystrom 2019).

COLONIAL GEORGIA AND EARLY STATEHOOD

Although the settlement at Savannah was established by British colonists in 1732 and Georgia entered the union as the fourth state in 1788, European presence in Georgia north of the Fall Line remained small-scale and dispersed throughout much of the eighteenth century. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the region was primarily occupied by groups that were referred to by the British as the Creek, now known as the Muscogee (Creek), and Cherokee Indians. These groups participated in widespread trade with the British, who traded goods including guns, rum, and kettles for the deerskins harvested by the American Indians (Saunt 2020).

During the American Revolution, many Cherokee bands in the south upheld their British alliances and fought against U.S. troops. Hostilities between the Chickamauga Cherokee and U.S. expansionists in northern Georgia continued for a decade after the Treaty of Paris in 1783 (Boulware 2020). The collapse of the deerskin trade at the time of the Revolution took a major toll on both the Muscogee (Creek) and Cherokee inhabitants of northern Georgia. The United States quickly became more interested in the lands of northern Georgia than in maintaining trade relations, and pursued a series of cession treaties with the Muscogee (Creek) and Cherokee in the 1820s and 1830s that, coupled with new legislation and aggressive land-seizure, purchase, and settlement campaigns, would eventually result in the complete removal of the Muscogee (Creek) from the region by the end of the 1820s and the Cherokee by the end of the 1830s (Boulware 2020; Saunt 2020). Following the final, forced removal of the remaining Cherokee from Georgia in 1838, U.S. settlement began to expand in northern Georgia with the establishment of a series of rail lines. In the years approaching the Civil War Georgia became

increasingly industrial, an effort aimed at offsetting the states dependency on cotton. During the Antebellum period textiles and railroads grew as the states predominant industries (Vannata and Du 2010).

LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

With the largest population and the largest number of enslaved individuals in the deep South, Georgia played an essential role in the secession movement. Despite the relative lack of slavery in the large wiregrass and mountainous regions of the state and its growing industrial economy, Georgia became the fifth state to secede from the Union in 1861. The most significant moments of the Civil War in Georgia were the fall of Atlanta in 1864 and the later fall of Savannah during general William T. Sherman's March to the Sea. After the commencement of the War, Georgia became the last state to be readmitted to the Union in 1870.

Post-Reconstruction, the push for industrialization of the state that had occurred prior to the war continued. This economic shift, however, largely faltered, and the state remained predominantly rural and agricultural. The arrival of the Boll Weevil and the Great Depression in 1915 and 1930, respectively, dealt successive blows to Georgia's agricultural production and population. Post-World War II, the state's economy rebounded and became more industrialized, and Atlanta grew into a major metropolis. Today, Georgia's economy is composed of agricultural products, manufacturing, transportation (notably Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Airport), and tourism and entertainment centered in Atlanta (Cobb and Inscoe 2020).

LOCAL HISTORY AND LAND USE

PaleoWest conducted a review of historic maps and sources to infer past land use in the APE. Sources consulted include topographic maps (USGS 1953, 1965, 1979), historical aerials (USDA 1984), information from the County property appraiser (Coweta County Property Appraiser 2022), photographs and documents from the Georgia Archives, and historic newspapers, among others.

Introduction

The Farmer Street Cemetery is located in the city of Newnan, which is the county seat of Coweta County, Georgia (Coweta County Property Appraiser 2022; Newnan Times Herald 2021). Bordered on the north by C.J. Smith Park, on the south by residences along Washington and Cole Streets, to the west by an undeveloped area, and to the east by its namesake, Farmer Street, the property is home to a mix of oak, pine, and cedar that form a roughly 8-acre forested area just east of the city's downtown (R.S. Webb 1999:1). The cemetery's location was first established in 1828 but it was not until Chalk Level resident Bobby Olmstead in 1999 convinced residents and city officials that a burial ground existed there that the cemetery's "rediscovery" would take place and the research and documentation of its history would begin (Coweta County Museum 2004). Since then, a commission was formed, a handful of studies have been conducted by firms such as R.S. Webb and Associates (1999) and Southern Historic Research Associates, Incorporated (2001). Numerous newspaper, magazine, and digital articles have also provided several clues, although the history of what was historically known as "Newnan's Colored Cemetery" remains largely a mystery (Khan 2022:56).

However, a comprehensive study of the cemetery was completed by Georgia State University doctoral student Ayesha Khan in 2022, which provides many of the details surrounding its past. In *Finding Lost Voices: An Archaeological Study of Historic, African American Burial Sites in North Georgia*, Khan begins her examination in 1828 and concludes with a ground-penetrating-radar (GPR) survey that examined roughly one acre of the cemetery, finding 163 anomalies consistent with burials (Khan 2022:56, 72). Khan's study answered many questions regarding the cemetery's history, including the sale of the cemetery by a relative of Andrew J. Berry, one of the original owners of the land where the cemetery is located, to the Newnan Cotton Mills and its subsequent sale to the City of Newnan several decades later, but it does not fully investigate the impact of these changes in ownership. Others, such as the Farmer Street Cemetery Commission (founded by the city in 2000), the Coweta County Museum, the Newnan-Coweta Historical Society and the *Newnan Times Herald* have provided additional insight, while bloggers continue to write about the cemetery's history as well as its demise.

Despite the many approaches to recovering the cemetery's history, it has been intertwined with the development of Newnan since the town was first plotted in 1828. Some have speculated that it may have served as the final resting place for enslaved African Americans, which has yet to be confirmed. Others claim it mostly served the residents of Chalk Level, an adjacent prominent Black neighborhood that like the cemetery, has been "mostly forgotten" (Newnan-Coweta Magazine 2010:24). Among the cemetery's 249 confirmed gravesites are a pastor, barber, and nurse, all of which were more than likely Chalk Level residents (Map of Newnan's African History 2020). The only gravesite to be identified was that of three-month-old Charles "Charlie" Burch, who was born on August 11, 1869, and laid to rest by his formerly enslaved parents on November 20, 1869 (Dean 2001:4; Ancestry 2020a). While the other interments remain unknown, Burch's mulatto parents' emancipation and the child's burial within a few years of the Civil War's end highlight the dynamic nature of Newnan's Black community and the changing racial climate of the city that surrounded the cemetery in its sixty-five years of operation (Khan 2022:56).

The Farmer Street Cemetery went mostly unnoticed once it was closed to interment in 1893. As the city grew, its Black population rapidly continued to increase in the early twentieth century. The threat of violence from white supremacists combined with Jim Crow segregation laws prompted the majority of its African American citizens to form self-sufficient communities like Chalk Level, whose churches, schools, and businesses are said to have often rivaled those of the white neighborhoods (Newnan-Coweta Magazine 2010:24; Newnan Times-Herald 2021). It was here that the Black masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, and others who built the city resided, and were ultimately laid to rest. Although a remarkable amount of data has been collected since Bobby Olmstead brought attention to it over two decades ago, to better understand the cemetery's past one must first examine the history of Newnan itself, whose creation and success, like many Southern cities, came largely as a result of the many sacrifices and contributions of its African American populace (Map of Newnan's African History 2020).

History of Newnan, Georgia and Its Black Populace

Antebellum Period (1825–1865)

Coweta County was established in 1826 following the Treaty of Indian Springs (1825). It was named for the Coweta band of the Lower Creek Tribe headed by half-Scottish principal chief and United States General William McIntosh, who ceded the lands to the U.S. Government on behalf of the tribe, in violation of Muscogee (Creek) law, and was ultimately executed for his actions (Anderson 2018:13). The county was soon divided into districts and land was distributed through a lottery authorized by the Georgia legislature just prior to the Treaty of Indian Springs. Lots, 202.5-acres in size, were sold from March to May of 1827, shortly after the county was formed. Few landowners settled the lots, however. Instead, they bought and sold them unseen. Others that did settle are said to have sold quickly and moved on (Evans et al. 2003:8).

Bullsborough, an area roughly 2.5 miles north of Newnan, was initially designated as the seat of Coweta County in 1827 but was replaced by Newnan after its incorporation in February 1828. The city was named for General Daniel Newnan (1780–1851), a former North Carolina resident and veteran of the American Revolutionary War and War of 1812 who is rumored to have “fought well with Jackson against the Indians” (Anderson 2018:14–15). Newnan was home to two “squatter settlers” at the time the city was created – William A. Hicks and James Caldwell – both of whom maintained “houses of entertainment for travelers” (Anderson 2018:20). The only other structure within the vicinity of the town’s “colored cemetery” was a cabin in the town square with a general store (Anderson 2018:14).

Following a land lottery, sale of lots ranging from \$40 to over \$600 began in March 1828, the same year that Andrew J. Berry purchased lot number 88, which would later become home to Newnan’s Colored Cemetery (Dean 2001:14). The earliest known record of the cemetery’s location is in E.M. Cole’s 1923 copy of a map of lots sold dated to 1828. The cemetery was recorded as a “Negro Grave Yard” in Cole’s 1923 map. A historical researcher for the Farmer Street Cemetery Commission indicated that it is unknown how much of the 1923 version of the original 1828 map is based on actual deeds or merely on memory (Dean 2001:8). The 1828 map entitled, “Map of City of Newnan, Georgia from actual survey made in 1828, lots – sold March 25th 1828,” has not been found to date, which has prevented evaluation of the source document.

Andrew J. Berry, he was born in Charleston, South Carolina and had grown up in the Charleston Orphan’s Asylum after losing his mother in childbirth and father at age five. He initially resided in Greenville from 1812 to 1827, at which point he moved to Hillsboro, another section of Coweta County near what would later become Newnan. He then moved to Newnan in 1828, and after marrying Eliza Emma Parks, the couple would have four children, one of whom died at age 10 (Dean 2001:8).

Berry incorporated the Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad in 1847 in hopes of establishing a line from Atlanta to LaGrange (Georgia Department of Transportation 2015:3). He served on its board from 1849 to 1866, acted as a local judge and one of the town’s commissioners in 1856, and was a member of its Baptist church for over four decades. Berry’s youngest son William was born in 1831, shortly after he arrived in Newnan. William married Hiberia Lawrence Dougherty in 1861. Ten years later he was elected president of the First National Bank upon its incorporation and served on the board of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad (1866-1903) as well as briefly acting as its president from 1880 to 1881 (Dean 2001:8).

Coweta County's population reached over 13,000 persons by 1850, with more than 5,000 enslaved Black residents. In comparison to the county's more than 8,000 free whites, the 1850 census enumerated a mere 18 free Black residents. However, enslavement on a large scale proved to be beyond the financial means of many white Georgians, as two-thirds of the state held less than ten enslaved per household. According to Sarah Strickland Pike, one family of enslaved per household was typical, with Black and white residents working side-by-side in fields and often sharing the same successes and misfortunes. In some cases, they also shared food at a common table and attended the same churches as well (Craver 2022).

Construction of the Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad began around 1850 and connected its two namesakes by 1854. By 1857 it was renamed the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, a title that reflected the line's westward expansion to the Chattahoochee River and Alabama state line. By this time a portion of the railroad line passed just to the west of the Farmer Street Cemetery and the Chalk Level African American community. Along with connecting many of the region's largest commercial hubs, the railroad also "helped to facilitate the growth of agricultural exports" throughout Georgia, "particularly the state's northwestern quadrant" (Georgia Department of Transportation 2015). The railroad can be seen in a historic 1953 topographic map (Figure 7), just to the west of the survey area (USGS 1953).

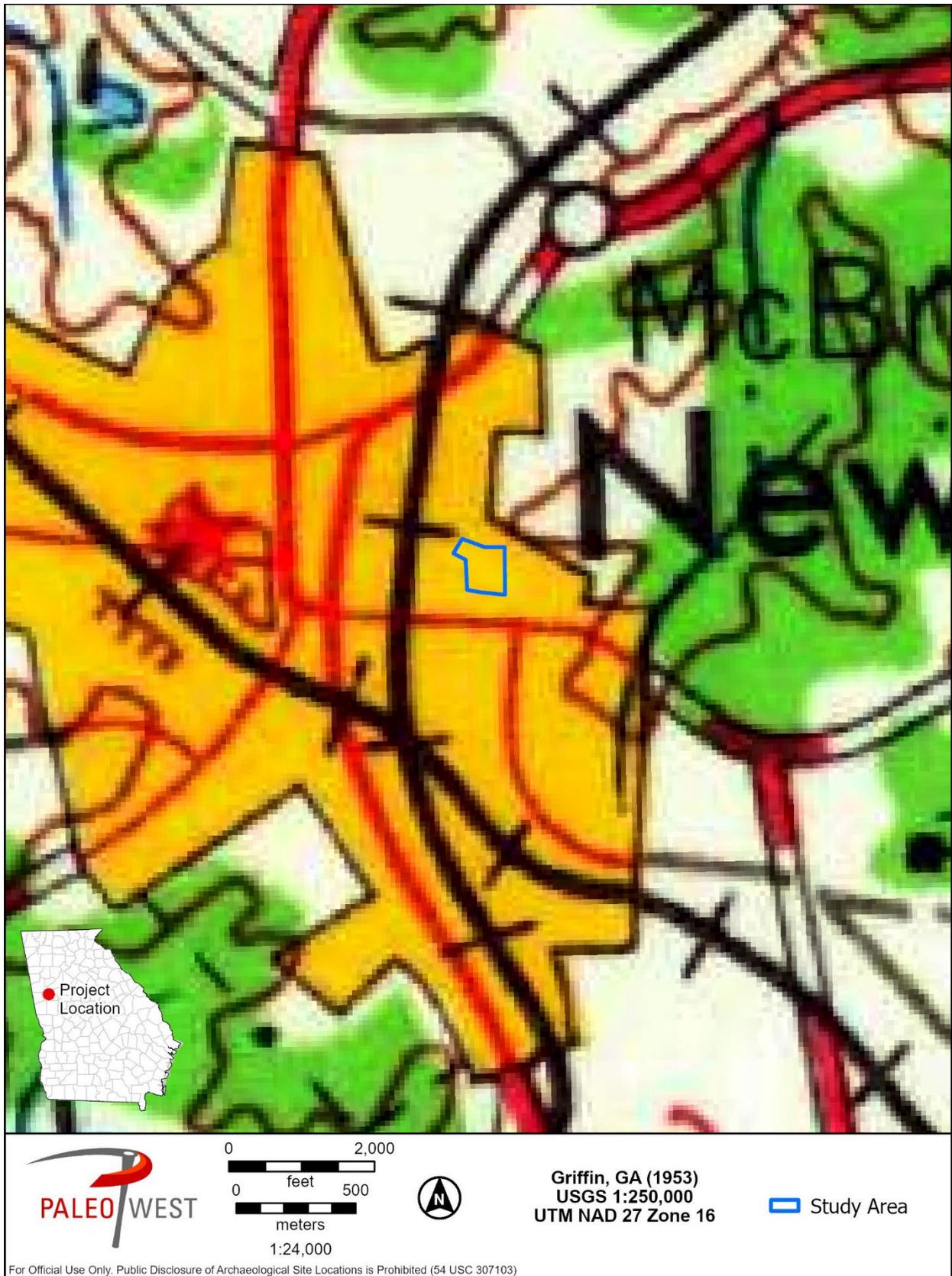


Figure 7. Historic 1953 topographic map with survey area boundaries overlain (USGS 1953).

The construction of the railroad and the city's commercial and agricultural development created an immediate demand for labor, which was met largely by enslaved African American workers prior to the Civil War. Adding to the population of Chalk Level, which had been established by the time Newnan was incorporated, enslaved Black laborers not only constructed the railroad that had brought Andrew J. Berry to the city, but also built many of its buildings, homes, roads, and bridges that would continue to foster its success for decades to come (Anderson 2018:29). Some plantation owners, such as W.B. Pinson are rumored to have established schools for enslaved African Americans and then offered their services to homebuilders in the area in exchange for stock in the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, helping Newnan to later gain a reputation as "the City of Homes" (Map of Newnan's African History 2020, 2021).

Due to the construction of the railroad, its impact to north Georgia's formerly isolated cotton industry, and the demand for labor that both created, Newnan's Black population had nearly eclipsed its white citizenry by this time, reaching over 50% by the 1860s (African American Registry 2022). By this time, Georgia was home to more cotton farms than any other Southern state, and two churches were established in Chalk Level to meet the growing demands of the Black community by the time the Civil War divided the nation, which continue to serve Newnan's Black populace to this day (Dean 2001:4; Khan 2022:56).

Newnan Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church

The establishment of the Newnan Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church (now known as the Newnan Chapel United Methodist Church) began with the one-dollar purchase of 1.75-acre tract located along Robertson Street by "a body of men" for the construction of a Methodist church on September 2, 1840. Jackson Nealy, Ishmeal Dunn, Thomas Carter, Peter V. Terrell, Nathan Davis, Rich Hackney, M. Hackey, and Betty H. Mitchell acted as its first trustees. The church was ultimately founded two years later by the Reverend George Standing after traveling from Steney, Sussex, England. It first met in a brush arbor using furnishings and a pulpit that Reverend Stanning had brought with him from England. W.H. Groves was appointed as its second minister in 1848 and construction of a wooden structure followed soon after (Craver 2022).

Under the direction of the Reverends W.R. Lovelace, J.N. Shopshire, and H.H. Backstrom, the men, women, and children of the church joined together to construct the congregation's first brick structure. Men dug clay from the banks of the creek that traverses the church property each evening after work with the assistance of women and children to mix it with sand in molds to make the bricks for a new church. The first cornerstone was laid in 1872 and the second followed in 1892. Once enough bricks had been made the structure was completed, and its basement, vestibule, and steps were later added (Craver 2022).

Church member Nettie Walker laid out oak trees to beautify the grounds of the church, which also served as an educational facility for a number of Black children in the area. Classes were taught by Mattie Neal, Fannie Carrington, and Pearl Knight. The church's auditorium also acted as a community center since there were no large public spaces in Newnan where local Black residents could lawfully congregate. Much like its auditorium the church's campus provided many of the recreational, and cultural activities that would have otherwise been absent from Newnan's Black community. The church's recreational area at the intersection of Robertson

and Reynolds Streets hosted several recreational amenities, including tennis courts, see-saws, merry-go-rounds, and croquet facilities. The Reverend C.W. Adams took the initiative to add a pulley for children from the southern corner of the church that spanned the creek (Craver 2022).

Funding for the church and improvements to its campus were largely funded through the sale of refreshments by various social organizations and night bazaars. Music was an integral part of the church since its inception, and its choir was enhanced by the addition of trumpeter Earnest Lumpkin in 1914. College choirs and other groups regularly performed at the church as well, while its choir often traveled to other nearby communities to spread the message of the gospel through song (Craver 2022).

Callie Freeman's \$25,000 donation in 1963 marked the largest contribution in the church's history. Freeman specified that it be used solely for church renovations and to assist those "in dire need," and made the gift in honor of Charlie Reese, Sr., Sherman Walker, Zora Reese, Robert Freeman, Callie Sims, and Aaron Harden. Organizations such as the Missionary Society, the Sunday School Union, the South West Christian Advocate, and Clark College also helped to foster the growth of the church throughout the twentieth century (Craver 2022).

The unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Church, and the Evangelical United Brethren Church as the United Methodist Church in 1968 resulted in the Newnan Chapel Methodist Episcopal changing its name to the Newnan Chapel United Methodist Church. The church's choir loft was renovated twice in the decades that followed, while a new parsonage was completed in 1983. A second story was added in 1993 but the building suffered significant damages the following year, with the ceiling collapsing into its sanctuary. The Reverend Hubert Brown and others soon repaired the building, and the presentation of a church sign donated by Annie Kate Hines in honor of her late husband Marion in 1997 marked one of the church's most recent historical moments (Craver 2022).

The church was led by the Reverend Terrilyn D. Lemons in 2020, who became its fourth female pastor in 2015. The *Newnan Times-Herald* interviewed Reverend Lemons in March of that year to ask what being its pastor meant to her. She responded by stating that it was "a blessing to serve at a church that focuses on the great commandment to love others and the great commission to share the love of Jesus Christ (Newnan Times-Herald 2020).

Mount Vernon Baptist Church

As congregation of the Newnan Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church worked to establish a permanent home along Robertson Street in the mid-nineteenth century, they were joined by another group of Black men and women who formed the Mount Vernon Baptist Church in 1863. Its congregation first met under a brush arbor but later constructed a log cabin of pine and sweetgum on the corner of Robinson and Savannah Streets on property owned by Jenny Leigh and Charlotte Williams. The first deacons were ordained in the new structure in 1869. The group consisted of five men: James Reid, Alfred Armstrong, William Armstrong, Moses Armstrong, and Abner Robert Burch. The only headstone to be recovered from what was then Newnan's Colored Cemetery was the three-month-old son of Deacon Abner B. Burch, which

only reinforces not only the connection between the church and the cemetery, but also the graveyard's relationship to the Chalk Level community (Dean 2001:4; Khan 2022:56).

Under the administration of the church's first pastor, the Reverend Charles Scott, a wooden structure was constructed soon after the church's establishment with the help of six members of the white community: George Rainey, the Reverend James H. Hall, William Scott, John E. Robinson, a Mr. Scroggins, and Emma Robinson. Scroggins supplied the land, while Emma Robinson funded the buildings construction at its current site (Newnan Times-Herald 2020). The younger brother of Civil Rights leader the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Reverend Alfred Daniel (A.D.) King was installed as its pastor in April 1959. Several members of the King family were in attendance for the event, including King's father Martin Luther King, Sr., his mother, Coretta Scott King. Along with members of the Salem Baptist Church, they came from Alabama to celebrate the event, as Coretta Scott King played organ and piano while her other son Farris sang, and her husband delivered the sermon. Although his tenure as the church's pastor was relatively brief (1959–1961), the Reverend A.D. King was well known for bringing the Black community together through regularly-scheduled events, such as picnics at nearby Reese Park (Newnan Times-Herald 2020).

The church hosted a number of health conferences from the 1930s to 1960s, and the adjacent Verona Rosser Community Center also provided a valuable resource for the Chalk Level community. Volunteers helped to "keep children out of trouble" there, while the church worked to establish a recreational space similar to that of the New Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. By conducting "different events at their respective churches" the two congregations were able sustain much of Newnan's Black population through what were some of the most difficult times that it would experience. The Mount Vernon Baptist Church remains an important segment of Newnan's Black community to this day under the guidance of its current pastor, the Reverend Jerome Spence (Newnan Times-Herald 2020).

Chalk Level, Robert Simms Burch, Abner Robert Burch, and Rocky Hill

Chalk Level, once proclaimed by the *Newnan Herald* as "a Summer resort for the wealthy colored people of Newnan," served as the heart of its African American community for over a century (Map of Newnan's African History 2021). Located approximately three blocks east of the county courthouse, it was bordered by the Atlanta & West Point Railroad on the west, by Broad Street to the north, Ball Street to its east, and the Central Railway of Georgia line to the south. The majority of its homes were constructed along a creek just west of Ball Street, while its streets mostly trace the boundaries of the Georgia Land Lottery and were named for "early slaveholding plantation owners," such as Robert Simms Burch, for whom Burch Avenue in the heart of Chalk Level is named. Burch was a local attorney who owned as many as twenty-five enslaved African Americans at one point. Believed to be included among them was Abner Robert Burch, the formerly enslaved mulatto father of the three-month old Charlie Burch, who was interred at Newnan's Colored Cemetery in 1869 (Newnan-Coweta Magazine 2010:25; Coweta County Museum 2022).

Abner Robert Burch was born in in Virginia in March 1848 and married Charlie Burch's mulatto mother, Elizabeth (Lizzie) E. Smith Burch on April 7, 1866 (Ancestry 2022b). She was born the

daughter of George and Isabella Smith on February 8, 1848, who had come to Coweta County from Virginia with their enslaver Dr. Ira Smith, who held over fifty enslaved in addition to her parents and siblings, Ira, Walter, Fannie and Georgia (Ancestry 2022c; Coweta County Museum 2022c). Abner and Eliza's oldest son George James Burch was born in 1867 and their second child, Wilburn (Bud) Gay Burch was born soon after. The 1870 census enumerated Abner as a cook and Elizabeth as a housekeeper. (Coweta Museum 2011).

However, after suffering the loss of the couple's third son Charles (Charlie) at three months of age in 1869, Abner would go on to study at Atlanta University. He then became a railroad postal clerk, before opening his own restaurant on East Broad Street in 1887, which remained one of Newnan's most popular dining establishments through the 1930s under the ownership of son Bud. The Burch family owned a large tract nestled between Savannah and Burch Street. The family home faced Burch Street, and at one point a road led from it to the Farmer Street Cemetery, where young Charlie Burch was interred. They were well-respected pillars of the Chalk Level community due to the couple's large property holdings and status as members of the Mount Olive Baptist Church (Coweta County Museum 2011). Although no specific dates or interment sites have been established, Abner Burch died sometime around 1910 and Elizabeth followed in June 1926 (Ancestry 2022b; Ancestry 2022c). Upon her passing, the couple's son George inherited the family homestead in Chalk Level (Coweta County Museum 2011).

Chalk Level was not the only African American community to be established in Newnan during the nineteenth century. Often overlooked is Rocky Hill, a less affluent Black neighborhood located on the west side of downtown Newnan. Bounded by Fair Street, Rowe Street, Belt Road, Richard Allen Drive, and St. Clair Street, the Farmer Street cemetery may have also served the working-class neighborhood as well the "wealthy colored people of Newnan" who resided in Chalk Level. (Bishop 2017:111; Newnan Times-Herald 2016; Map of Newnan's African History 2021). For instance, records show that Rocky Hill resident Jerry Camp was interred there upon his death in April 1883 (Craver 2022).

The Threat of Jim Crow and Hope of Emancipation

Regardless of social or economic status, the majority of Newnan's Black populace lived in the shadow of Jim Crow as its slaveholders had gained a reputation for their often brutal and sometimes deadly treatment of enslaved African Americans by the mid-nineteenth century. Historian W. John Bishop's work illustrates the many forms of violence that Black Newnan residents faced, as well as the laws that circumscribed their freedoms. Whippings, beatings, and rape of enslaved peoples was commonplace, and in some circumstances led to the birth of mixed-race children, as was the case with Morgan Ray, son of Judge John Ray and an enslaved Black woman, who later went on to practice law in Atlanta (Bishop 2017:27-31).

Laws such as the town's 1852 Code of Ordinances also reinforced white supremacy in Newnan. The code stated that "any slave or free person of color found on the street after fifteen minutes past nine o' clock without a permit of owner or guardian shall be given twenty lashes" (Bishop 2017:31). Enslaved workers were required to get a pass from their overseer before leaving their respective plantation, and a failure to do so would result in a beating by whites and them being forced to return. In addition to violence, economics were employed to

limit the town's Black population, as free Black men and women were required to pay a \$100 fee simply to live in Newnan by the 1860s (Bishop 2017:31). Laws such as these illustrate that not all of Newnan's Black residents were enslaved prior to the Civil War, which supports the theory that the Newnan Colored Cemetery could have been a graveyard for freedmen as well as the enslaved.

Hope for both groups came with Georgia's secession from the Union in 1861, as Black Newnan residents turned to the federal government to provide relief from the atrocities its white population continued to inflict, although many initially feared Federal troops upon their arrival due to a misunderstanding of their intent. President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, but it would be another two bloody years before Newnan's enslaved population learned of their freedom (Bishop 2017:31). The Atlanta and West Point Railroad depot became the site of the Battle of Brown's Mill (also known as the Battle of Newnan) during the Union Army's Atlanta Campaign in July 1864. Union Brigadier General Edward Moody McCook and his troops had hoped to eliminate the connections of at least four railroads which led to Atlanta but were forced to retreat after Confederate cavalry troops under the command of General Joseph Wheeler defeated them in one of few victories for the South during the Union campaign. Atlanta would fall after a Union victory at Jonesboro the following August, however, leading to the emancipation of Newnan's enslaved Black residents in 1865 (Evans et al. 2003:1).

Post-Civil War, Reconstruction, and Progressive Era (1866–1899)

Following the Civil War, Isaac Long and Martha Farmbrough became the first couple to be legally wed in Coweta County in October 1865. Upon learning of their freedom, some formerly enslaved Black Coweta County residents remained on the plantations where they had worked, while others sought employment from other former slaveholders in the area (Bishop 2017:32). Many had high hopes following the passage of the Reconstruction Acts in 1867. By 1868 however, racist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) undermined their political power through violence and intimidation, making it impossible for the area's Black residents to vote. Combined with a series of Jim Crow laws, these actions soon returned Newnan to home rule as Southern Democrats returned to power the following decade (Foner 2014:173, 269).

Between 1870 and 1877 a national depression caused cotton prices to plummet as much as fifty percent, further fueling hostilities towards Newnan's Black communities while also reducing their limited financial resources (Foner 2014:250). As the threat of violence increased, the majority of Newnan's Black populace withdrew from its white churches and turned inward, worshipping at Chalk Level's Newnan Methodist Episcopalian Church and Mount Vernon Baptist Church (Foner 2014:67). William B. Berry inherited the Newnan Colored Cemetery property from his father's estate following his death in 1883 and would sell it to Newnan Cotton Mills, which was established in 1888 (Dean 2001:7). Although no records of the family's sale of plots in the cemetery have been found, a deed for the sale of another property shows that the elder Berry sold land to Providence Church so that another graveyard could be established in 1857. Several other deeds also document the sale of several individual plots in the Berry Subdivision's Oak Hill Cemetery, used by white residents from 1881 to 1912. While there is no evidence of the family selling plots to members of Newnan's Black community, given the political climate of the area during this period it is possible that transactions involving the city's African American graveyard may have occurred without being documented (Dean 2001:7).

The Closing of the Farmer Street Cemetery

Regardless of how plots were purchased, the city's Black residents were commended for "putting their cemetery in order" in June 1883, with thirty-eight burials being recorded that year (Map of Newnan's African History 2020). The 1890s would mark the end of an era for Newnan's Colored Cemetery, while violence towards the town's Black populace would only continue to intensify. Due to crowding, the city decided to close the Newnan Colored Cemetery to any further interments after purchasing ten acres from Mary Bolton "just beyond Chalk Level" in 1893 (Map of Newnan's African History 2020). Complaints from white residents who claimed that the illnesses within its vicinity "were caused by the cemetery," as continued interments there were said to have contaminated the local water supply and surrounding "atmosphere" (Craver 2022). Although these claims were never substantiated, after four decades of providing a final resting place for the enslaved, prominent Black ministers, nurses, businessmen, and even a Black Confederate veteran, the cemetery was permanently closed on December 1, 1893. Located "about one mile from the corporate city limits," the new cemetery for Newnan's Black populace was established by the following year and would later become known as Eastview (Map of Newnan's African History 2020).

Racial Violence in Newnan: The Lynching of Samuel Hose

Following the cemetery's closure, Newnan would gain national attention after the brutal murder of one of its Black residents in 1899. In the same year that the city would gain its first Black physician, Dr. Henry Jordan, a crowd of roughly 2,000 white Newnan residents gathered downtown to witness the lynching of Sam Hose, an African American who stood accused of killing his white employer Alfred Crawford, raping his wife, and attacking his son. Baltimore, Maryland's *Afro-American* reported on April 29, 1899, that the "roasting of a colored man by nearly three thousand white men" had occurred the previous Sunday around 2:00 pm "at a place called Newnan, not in Cuba or the Phillipine Island but in the Christian community commonly called the State of Georgia" (*Afro-American* 1899). Described as a "great day of frolic for Georgians," Hose was "burned at the stake" after unmentionable acts were performed while he was still alive. His body was reported to have been dismembered as onlookers collected "ghostly relics" of the horrific event (*Afro-American* 1899).

Within a few days of the lynching, the man who Hose had supposedly implicated in his employer's murder, Lige Strickland, a sixty-year-old Black minister was found "swinging to a limb of a tree" about a mile outside nearby Palmetto, Georgia. A placard reading "we must protect our Southern women" was found attached to his body. Hose is said to have admitted to the killing of Crawford when "put to the torch," claiming that Strickland had paid him twelve dollars to "do the deed" (*Afro-American* 1899). Once the mob in Palmetto had lynched Strickland, they turned their anger towards Albert Sewell, a local man who "declared that the death of every negro should be avenged" and "put him to death." As the mob's "hunt" continued, at least two others were expected to be lynched before they were finished (*Afro-American* 1899).

Early-to-Mid-Twentieth Century (1900–1961)

Newnan Cotton Mills, which had been established along the Atlanta & West Point Railroad line in 1888, purchased the Newnan Colored Cemetery property from William Berry for \$5,000 in 1900 (City of Newnan 2022; Dean 2001:7). Described as lot of land "lying east of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and North of the present lot of said Newnan Cotton Mills and the Old

Colored Cemetery lot," it was said to have contained thirty acres, and though the mill would expand multiple times, more than doubling in size, according to Chalk Level residents the cemetery area remained largely untouched (Dean 2001:18; Georgia State Historic Preservation Office 2002:10).

Newnan Cotton Mills

While the cemetery faded into obscurity the adjacent Newnan Cotton Mills continued to increase its output, further increasing the demand for labor in the area. By the 1920s the mills were processing as much as 10,000 bales of cotton annually. Its workspaces, like many Southern factories, were segregated by sex and race. The majority of Black men worked in its dye house, opening room, or yard, while women often acted as spinners and twisters. White men worked in the carding room and old men were hired to sweep its floors. Shifts typically lasted eleven hours, Monday through Saturday and workers were paid in cash. During World War II the factory operated twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week in order to produce parachute and harness materials for the military (Georgia State Historic Preservation Office 2002:11).

Newnan Cotton Mills constructed homes for its white workers, most of which were duplexes that could house a family of six and helped it reinforce the company's paternalism. A pasture was also established "north of the mill village" so that neighborhood residents could keep cows for milk (Georgia State Historic Preservation Office 2002:11). According to Chalk Level resident Bobby Olmstead, the Newnan Colored Cemetery acted as part of the pasture, as the area was reported to be forested without roads through the 1930s (R.S. Webb and Associates 1991:6). No homes were constructed for the company's few Black mill workers, however, who are reported to have lived in either Chalk Level along Pinson Street or Rocky Hill. The company would remain in operation through the mid-1950s, at which point it changed ownership several times within a few years (Georgia State Historic Preservation Office 2002:11).

Although the cemetery was but a short distance from the factory, the majority of the area's Black residents and its employees were unaware of its existence until the early 1990s. F.M. Beau Baron, a 94-year-old who worked as paymaster for Newnan Cotton Mills from 1943 to 1949, stated in a 2001 interview that he had no knowledge of its location until a white machinist from the R.D. Cole Manufacturing Company said that there was a graveyard behind his home, as none of the mill's workers had ever mentioned it. In fact, even Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, the daughter-in-law of Newnan's first Black doctor, wasn't aware of it until the 2000s, although she lived along Pinson Street in the 1930s. (Dean 2001:18).

The Creation of Farmer Street and the Closing of Newnan Cotton Mills

The former Newnan Cotton Mills facility had forever changed the landscape of eastern Newnan in the late nineteenth century, but once production began to dwindle in 1960, the City of Newnan purchased the cemetery property from its foundation for the sum of \$5.00 in March of the following year (Dean 2011:8). Farmer Street was established soon after and named for former city councilman, C.W. Farmer (Newnan City Council 1963). The street's location is noted in a historical 1965 topographic map (Figure 8), just to the east of the railroad and west of the former Newnan Cotton Mills water tank (USGS 1964). Farmer also acted as the city's mayor pro-tem in the early-1940s and served as a member of Newnan City Council for over two decades (Dean 2001:18; Newnan City Council 1943a:251). A champion for the city's less fortunate, Farmer once made a motion to set aside city funds for the purchase of swimming

pool passes for underprivileged children in June 1943 (Newnan City Council 1943b:263). His son, Hugh Farmer, Sr., would continue his legacy as a city councilman until his resignation in June 1962, which its members accepted “with regret” (Newnan City Council 1962:371). His son, Hugh Farmer, Jr. recalls playing baseball in the area during the 1930s and 1940s, and a Boy Scout camp but also didn’t remember the cemetery when interviewed in 2001 (Dean 2001:18).

Civil Rights Era to Modern Times (1962–2022)

The cemetery remained an untouched forested area atop a hill until the City of Newnan announced plans to construct a walking trail on the property in February 1999. A 1979 topographic map (Figure 9) illustrates the undeveloped nature of the cemetery, despite the extension of Farmer Street further south from its original 1960s route (USGS 1979). It was at this time that elderly Chalk Level resident, Mr. Bobby Olmstead contacted city officials to inform them of the land’s history. Olmstead had grown up on Murray Street in the nearby Newnan Cotton Mill Village and told them that oral tradition suggested that it was the resting place of enslaved African Americans (Dean 2001:1; Farmer Street Cemetery Commission 2006:1). By June the city hired R.S. Webb to perform delineation services so that a preliminary estimate of the cemetery’s size and grave count could be established. Once 249 possible graves were located, the Newnan City Council adopted an ordinance the following February for its protection and preservation. It was during these efforts that the cemetery became officially known as the Farmer Street Cemetery, as a nine-member, city council-appointed, volunteer commission was formed under its name in February of 2000 as well (Farmer Street Cemetery Commission 2006:1).

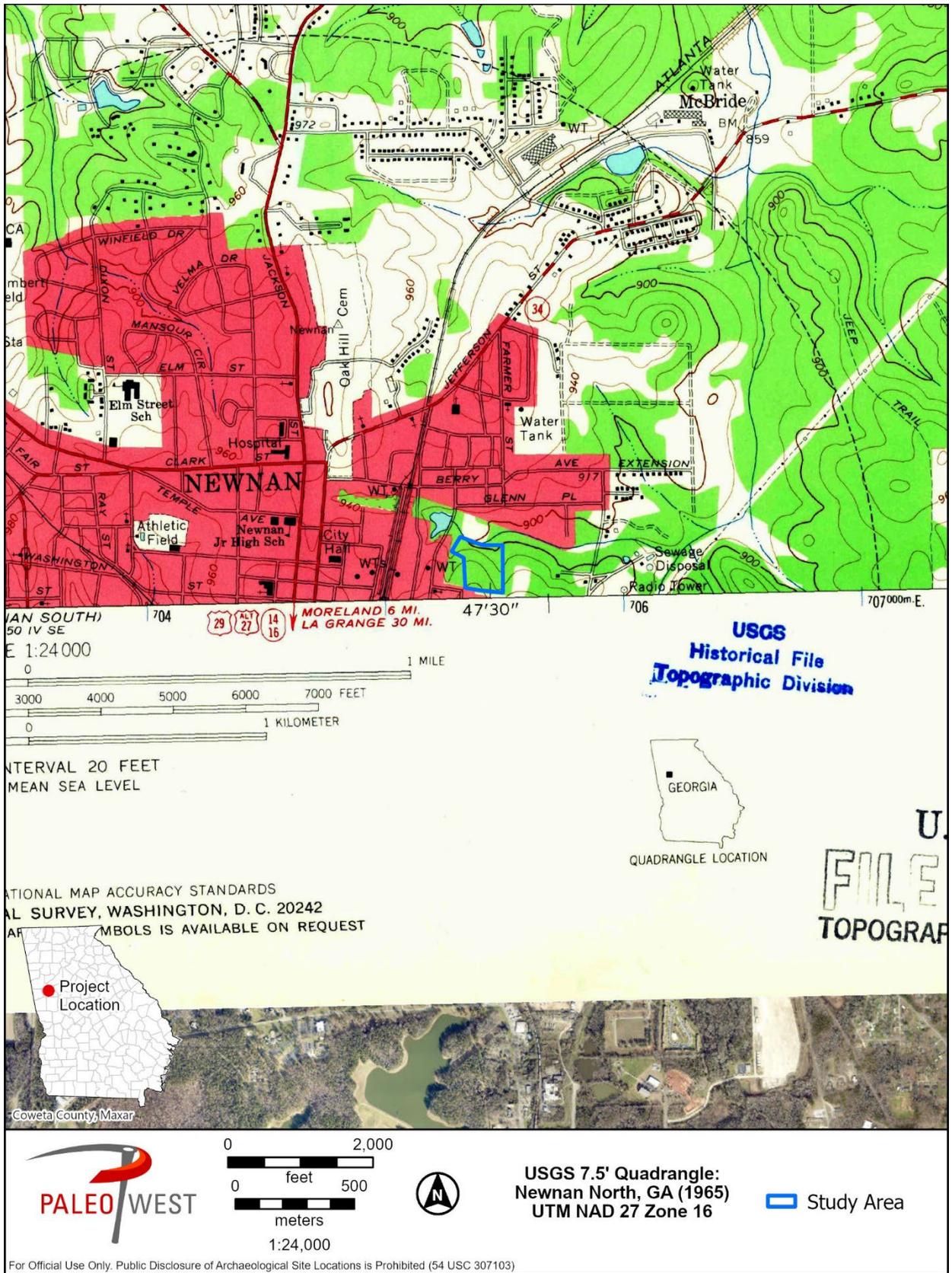


Figure 8. Historic 1965 topographic map with study area boundaries overlain (USGS 1965).

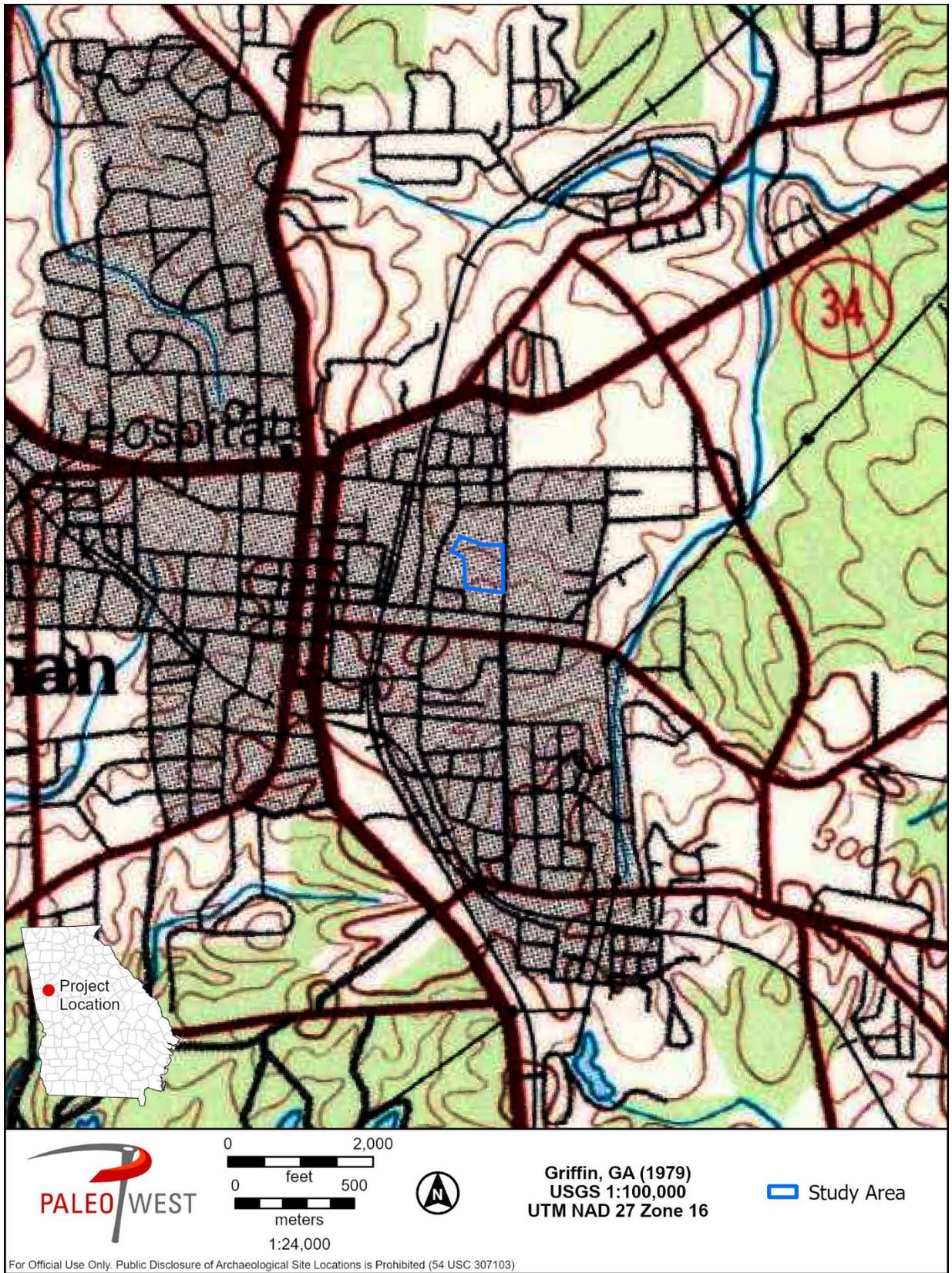


Figure 9. 1979 topographic map with survey area boundaries overlain (USGS 1979).

The Farmer Street Cemetery Commission (FSCC) held its first meeting in April, and by July the city had a boundary survey completed and applied for a state historic preservation grant so that further geological studies could be conducted. The FSCC erected a sign prohibiting trail riding, organized volunteer clean-up days, and established a general maintenance program through the City Beautification Department soon after. Over forty community meetings were held in all, and although the grant application was ultimately unsuccessful, the city employed a competitive bid process which led to the hiring of Southern Research Historic Preservation Associates, Incorporated to “conduct exhaustive geological and archival research” of the cemetery’s history in March 2001 (Farmer Street Cemetery Commission 2003:2). Upon completion of the firm’s research, the commission reviewed its findings and issued its final report and recommendation in July 2003 (Farmer Street Cemetery Commission 2006:1).

Despite the findings of the 1999 and 2001 studies and the diligence of the FSCC, when the Newnan Cotton Mill and Mill Village Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002, the State of Georgia’s historic preservation office stated that “the unmarked African American cemetery located on Farmer Street adjacent to the mill village” had not been included as part of the district because it was not historically associated with the mill and mill village, but that it was currently being documented through “historical, archaeological, and ethnographic research” (Georgia State Historic Preservation Office 2002:9). For over three years the FSCC had gathered and analyzed data to formulate a plan for the cemetery. In its final report it called for the creation of boundaries and a formal entrance for the cemetery, that its “existing Shotgun House,” then known as the Coweta County African American Heritage Museum and Research Center, be used to educate visitors about its history, that a sample grouping of grave markers be established, and that the original cemetery entrance be located. It also recommended that a marker be placed where Charlie Burch’s headstone was found along Cole Street, and that the graveyard retain its established formal name as the “Farmer Street Cemetery” (Farmer Street Cemetery Commission 2003:2). After reviewing the FSCC’s recommendations for the cemetery, the city constructed a meandering walking path in the area. In August 2006 it hired R.S. Webb and Associates to survey the eastern portion of the cemetery to investigate seven presumed graves, six of which were confirmed to be grave shafts (Farmer Street Cemetery Commission 2006:1).

The next city undertaking that had the potential to adversely affect the Farmer Street Cemetery began in August of 2020. With the Farmer Street Cemetery Commission inactive, local residents expressed a concern regarding the potential impact of the construction of a municipal skatepark at C.J. Smith Park, just to the north of the cemetery. It was claimed that construction crews dumped debris within the cemetery boundaries, and some residents worried about the potential construction that they feared might follow. Pastor Render Godfrey gathered with others at the site and then marched to the historic Coweta County Courthouse in protest with signs carrying messages like “don’t dump on our ancestors” and “this disrespect would never happen in Oak Hill,” a reference to the Newnan’s historically white cemetery (New Line Skateparks 2020; Toronto Star 2021).

While the preservation and protection of Farmer Street Cemetery is an ongoing concern for Newnan’s Black community, a devastating EF-4 tornado damaged several homes in the Chalk

Level neighborhood when it struck in March 2021 and created another challenge for one of its historically African American neighborhoods. Described by television station Fox 5 of Atlanta as a community of “multigenerational homes,” the storm ripped through the historic community, tearing the roofs off houses and extensively damaging others. Some, such as Bruce Favors, managed to survive by taking cover, but were financially unable to rebuild as many were uninsured. With the help of the Coweta Community Foundation and a fundraising concert by country music star Alan Jackson for tornado victims in what is his hometown, over 100 Newnan residents, including Bruce Favors, were able to receive assistance and have their homes refurbished (Fox 5 2022). The tornado uprooted several trees within the Farmer Street Cemetery.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PaleoWest examined records in the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) to determine the location of any previously conducted archaeological surveys or historical resources within one kilometer (0.62 miles) of the Study Area.

According to GNAHRGIS records, 12 professional surveys have been conducted within one kilometer of the APE. There are three previously reported archaeological sites and 46 previously reported historic resources within one kilometer of the APE (Table 3; Figure 10). Forty-one of the sites within one kilometer have been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as Eligible for the NRHP, five have been evaluated as Not Eligible, and three have not been evaluated at all. There are no previous surveys, archaeological sites, or historic resources recorded in the GNAHRGIS database within the boundary of the Study Area. Two studies conducted by R.S. Webb and Associates, one conducted in 1999 and the other in 2006, took place within the cemetery but are not currently plotted in GNAHRGIS. Results of the 1999 investigations found potential for 249 burials (R.S. Webb 1999). The locations of suspected graves were based on the documentation of visible ground surface depressions within the study area. The extent of both surveys was found to be within the current boundaries of the study area however were not available at the time of this report.

Table 2. Previously recorded historical resources within one kilometer of the Study Area.

Site ID	Name	Resource Type	Eligibility (SHPO)
9CW441	N/A	Archaeological	Unevaluated
9CW9442	N/A	Archaeological	Unevaluated
9CW9443	N/A	Archaeological	Unevaluated
17337	Wealth Club	Historical Structure	Eligible
17347	Clarke Street, N side	Historical Structure	Eligible
17352	East side of Powell Street, N of Clark	Historical Structure	Not Eligible
17370	W. Washinton Street, S side	Historical Structure	Not Eligible
17371	W. Washington Street, S side W of Clair Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17372	N. side W. Washington Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17408	N. side Spring Street	Historical Structure	Not Eligible
17427	Melson Street, NE corner Spring Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17429	W. side First Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17440	Second Avenue, E side	Historical Structure	Eligible
17443	S. side Second Ave between Fifth & Sixth streets	Historical Structure	Eligible
17445	NW corner of Second Avenue & Fifth Street [sketch shows SW corner]	Historical Structure	Eligible

Site ID	Name	Resource Type	Eligibility (SHPO)
17448	NW corner Second Avenue & Fourth Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17449	NW corner Second Avenue & Third Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17451	SW corner Second Ave & Second Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17452	West side Fourth St between First & Second Ave	Historical Structure	Eligible
17468	W. side First Ave near Spring Street	Historical Structure	Not Eligible
17469	Thrifty Threads	Historical Structure	Eligible
17524	S. side LaGrange between Alpine & Watson Dr.	Historical Structure	Eligible
17536	NW corner LaGrange & First	Historical Structure	Eligible
17546	N. side Nimmons Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17557	LaGrange & Buchanan	Historical Structure	Eligible
17591	N corner Greenville & Nimmons streets	Historical Structure	Eligible
17593	Dr. J.T. Reese house; Reese-Umberger house	Historical Structure	Eligible
17610	The Alam; The Racket Shop	Historical Structure	Eligible
17617	W. side greenville between Broad & Spring	Historical Structure	Not Eligible
17627	The Print Shop	Historical Structure	Eligible
17710	W. side Mitchell Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17748	Roscoe Jenkins Funeral Home	Historical Structure	Eligible
17763	Murray Warehouse Block	Historical Structure	Eligible
17764	Central Baptist Church	Historical Structure	Eligible
17765	E. side Perry between Spring & Salbide	Historical Structure	Eligible
17769	Newnan Presbyterian Church	Historical Structure	Eligible
17782	Tat-Cole house; Nixon house	Historical Structure	Eligible
17796	N. side E. Broad between Farmer & Robert	Historical Structure	Eligible
17799	E. Broad & Hooligan alley	Historical Structure	Eligible
17808	Corner of Pinson & E. Broad	Historical Structure	Eligible
17839	Cole Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17857	N. side W. Washington Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17889	Wilcoxin Street, S side	Historical Structure	Eligible
17892	Wilcoxin Street	Historical Structure	Eligible
17907	Wilcoxon Street, N side E of Burdett Place	Historical Structure	Eligible
17915	Homespun Heart	Historical Structure	Eligible
17918	NE corner Farmer & E. Washington streets	Historical Structure	Eligible
17920	E. Washington & Farmer streets	Historical Structure	Eligible

Site ID	Name	Resource Type	Eligibility (SHPO)
17922	Farmer Street	Historical Structure	Eligible

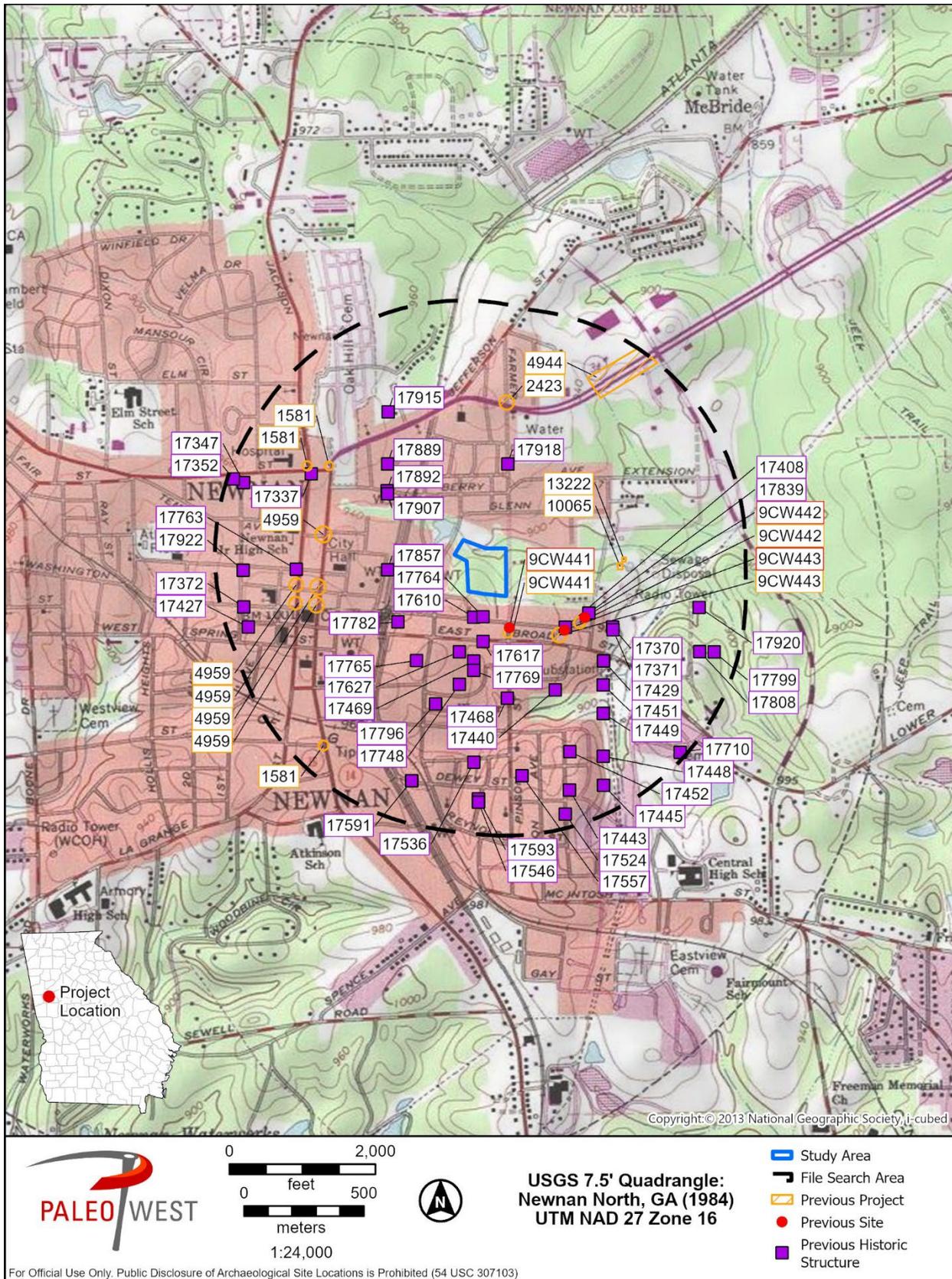


Figure 10. Map of surveys and recorded resources within one kilometer of the Study Area.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the archaeological GPR survey and study was to precisely determine the cemetery boundary, as well as the number and location of graves in the Farmer Street Cemetery. The goal of this project is to preserve the cemetery and collect sufficient information to support the site's potential nomination to the NRHP. PaleoWest surveyed the APE according to guidelines outlined in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (GCPA 2019). Based on an examination of archival research and the results of previously conducted surveys, the fieldwork set out to define the cemetery boundary and identify all identifiable indicators of graves.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The first task for this project (Phase I: Boundary Survey) entailed establishing the precise area required for archaeological survey. The Study Area for the cemetery boundary survey was first determined based on property appraiser data, historical topographic maps and aerial images, as well as the results of previous studies that have taken place at the cemetery. The Study Area was then further refined in the field by Bigman Geophysical, which utilized a GPS unit with Real-time kinematic positioning (RTK) corrections for data collection to precisely delineate the area needed for archaeological GPR survey and study.

After the boundary of the Study Area was established during Phase I, the PaleoWest team conducted an archaeological GPR and pedestrian survey (Phase II: Data Collection). The GPR survey was conducted by Bigman Geophysical using a dual channel system for tight data collection intervals and high-resolution data. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 10-meter intervals across the Study Area to identify all depressions, markers, or other identifiable indicators of graves. The locations of these features were mapped and photographed using a GPS unit with submeter accuracy.

Field data were collected using a digital form designed to capture environmental variables and presence or absence of artifacts. Each depression, marker, or other identifiable indicator of graves was plotted with GPS and assigned a number (Appendix B). Field data forms were completed within the GPS, eliminating the possibility for transcription error after fieldwork. PaleoWest records all sites on Georgia Archaeological Site File forms in accordance with the GCPA (2019).

SITE CRITERIA AND NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists defines archaeological sites as a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context (GCPA 2019). Sites must yield three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period within a 30-m radius or contain two or more shovel tests yielding at least one artifact within 30 meters of each other, although single artifacts with justifiable significance can be designated as archaeological sites. Areas with visible or cultural features and abandoned graves or cemeteries are also considered archaeological sites. PaleoWest archaeologists recorded all sites encountered and documented

isolated artifacts as Isolated Finds (IFs). Isolated Finds consist of two or less artifacts within a 30-m radius or deposits of artifacts that are clearly redeposited and have no integrity (GCPA 2019).

Four criteria are applied during the evaluation of an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Normally, a property must be at least 50 years of age and meet at least one of the following four criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
- Yield, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

PaleoWest archaeologists used these criteria, in conjunction with evaluations of site integrity, to provide recommendations concerning the NRHP-eligibility status of all archaeological sites located in the APE. Determinations of ineligibility are not possible when the limits of a site are unknown and only a portion has been sampled, but it may be possible to assess a site as potentially significant or eligible based on an incomplete sample.

SURVEY RESULTS

Fieldwork consisted of GPR and pedestrian survey to precisely determine the cemetery boundary, as well as the number and location of identifiable indicators of graves (Figure 11). As a result of the survey, PaleoWest documented the cemetery as a newly recorded archaeological site: Farmer Street Cemetery (9CW482).

The Study Area for the cemetery boundary survey was first determined based on the background research described above. Using this information, the Study Area was then further refined in the field by Bigman Geophysical. Technicians utilized an Emlid RS2 GPS unit and base station for RTK corrections and accurate data plotting (Figure 12). With the GPS and total station Bigman Geophysical surveyed the boundary of the property on foot and recorded the edge of the known cemetery, which, in addition to the property appraiser data, historical topographic maps and aerial images, and results of previous studies that have taken place at the cemetery, refined the Study Area.

After the boundary of the Study Area was established, the PaleoWest team conducted an archaeological GPR and pedestrian survey. The GPR survey was conducted by Bigman Geophysical (Figure 13; Appendix B). Technicians collected 50 gigabytes of data, the majority of which had location accuracy of 5 cm or better (McConnel and Theberge 2022:4). Subsurface anomalies were examined based on characteristics in radar profiles and slices, and how well they conformed to established burial signatures (McConnel and Theberge 2022:6). Anomalies were examined for their length and width, depth below surface, orientation, and clustering on the landscape (McConnel and Theberge 2022:6). It was discovered that the anomalies of appropriate size and shape occurred at 0.5 to 1 meter below the surface, were oriented east-west, and found in semi-linear clusters. The GPR survey recorded 455 anomalies whose characteristics match typical burial signatures (McConnel and Theberge 2022:9). Three outlier anomalies were flagged as a cautionary measure but are much less likely to be graves based on their location and characteristics (see Figure 11; McConnel and Theberge 2022:9). Two were flagged north of an unnamed asphalt drive, and the third is located nearly beneath the asphalt drive (McConnel and Theberge 2022:9). These anomalies show weak grave characteristics, and are most likely not human burials, however, out of an abundance of caution they were recorded for further review in the event of future development in the area (McConnel and Theberge 2022:9). PaleoWest recommends consulting with a professional archaeologist prior to any ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of these anomalies. The overall patterning of the graves suggests that the original cemetery had boundaries as shown in Figure 11. Any physical markers that may have used to delineate that boundary (fence posts, walls, etc.) were not detected in the GPR analysis (McConnel and Theberge 2022:9).

Pedestrian survey was conducted along survey transects and identified 23 indicators of graves (see Figure 11). Pedestrian survey transects ran north-south and were spaced 10 m apart throughout the Study Area. The grave indicators included depressions visible on the ground surface. These were concentrated south of the asphalt drive within the cemetery and north of the property boundary. The eastern side is bounded by a sidewalk west of Farmer Street, and the west side is bounded by the property line and dense vegetation.

Depressions ranged in size between 1-x-1 m and 5-x-3 m with rounded and slightly elongated outlines. The majority of the depressions measured 1-x-2 m (n=14), while others measured 1-x-1 m (n=2), 1.5-x-1.5 m (n=1), 1.5-x-2 m (n=1), 2-x-2 m (n=2), 1-x-3 m (n=1), 2-x-5 m (n=1), and

3-x-5 m (n=1). Seventeen of the depressions are oriented east-west, one is oriented north-south, and five had indiscernible orientations. No other indicators of graves, including grave markers or other adornments, were found during the pedestrian survey. Dense layers of duff cover much of the Study Area, however, which hindered further inspection of the depressions and their immediate vicinity. No archaeological materials were encountered during the survey.

Site Description

9CW482 is situated approximately 297 m above mean sea level on a hill under a canopy of pine and oak trees (Figure 14 and Figure 15). The GPR anomalies and grave depressions indicate that the cemetery is confined to the southern portion of the Study Area, which measures 18,087 square meters (4.47 acres). The GPR survey recorded 455 anomalies whose characteristics match typical burial signatures. These anomalies occurred at 0.5 to 1 meter below the surface, were oriented east-west and were found in semi-linear clusters. On the ground surface the depressions recorded during the pedestrian survey are the only discernable evidence of the cemetery. Site integrity appears good, as little to no disturbance of the cemetery is evident.

Eligibility Recommendation

PaleoWest recommends that the Farmer Street Cemetery (9CW482) is eligible for the NRHP. Site 9CW482 is recommended as eligible under NRHP Criterion A, as researchers determined significant historical associations for the property during the archival review conducted for this project. The Farmer Street Cemetery embodies the history of the African American community in Newnan, as well as the broader American South during the Antebellum through Post-Reconstruction periods, significant periods in American history. The absence of headstones or other grave markers at the cemetery, rather than detracting from the character and integrity of the cemetery, expresses the history of marginalization and enforced neglect that have historically been the fate of most African American cemeteries throughout the South due to racist segregation laws before the Civil War and especially as Reconstruction waned and the era of Jim Crow took effect.

When considering eligibility for a cemetery under Criterion A, B, or C, the National Park Service requires special consideration be applied in these cases (NPS 1990). Under *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries*, a cemetery may be eligible if it is associated with the settlement of an area by an ethnic or cultural group if the movement of the group into the area had an important impact. The explanation on special considerations continues to note that a cemetery may also be eligible if few documentary sources have survived to provide information about the group's history. Such is the case in both instances for the Farmer Street Cemetery which illustrates its eligibility under Criterion A. The impact of the Chalk Level and Newnan African American community on the development of the town is significant and understood well. Additionally, only a handful of documents exist that provide connections between this community and the Farmer Street Cemetery. Thus, a significant gap in the history of the group pertaining to mortuary practices of free and enslaved Black residents of the area is evident. Under these considerations, PaleoWest recommends the Farmer Street Cemetery eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Site integrity of the Farmer Street Cemetery is reflected by the visible depressions on the ground surface that represent the location of "slumped" or "caved-in" burials. Site integrity is

also captured in the cleared forested canopy reminiscent of many of the cemeteries of this type where knowledge of its land use has been passed down through the memories of community members as oral histories shared through generations within families who are associated with the Chalk Level and Greater Newnan communities. Mr. Bobby Olmstead, the Chalk Level resident who notified city officials in 1999 of the cemetery's existence embodies the significance of the site today. Community memory such as that expressed by Mr. Olmstead is integral to the cemetery's integrity and significance.

At this time, the cemetery is not recommended to be eligible under Criterion B. However, further research may reveal the identification and documentation of individuals connected to the cemetery by burial or other associations that provide insight into their specific contributions to history of the property. In addition, the site is not recommended to be eligible under Criterion C, as the cemetery is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style and likely does not embody its original character.

9CW482, the Farmer Street Cemetery, is recommended eligible under Criterion D, as it does possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance that has been so often overlooked. The individuals buried at the Farmer Street Cemetery represent the African American community of Newnan and the surrounding area. These individuals were responsible for the growth and industrial progress of the area and were responsible for the development and construction of Chalk Level, the nearby African American neighborhood. Based on a review of historic documents, including Newnan's 1852 Code of Ordinances, it appears that "free persons of color" resided in the area prior to the end of the Civil War and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. As such, we assess that the Farmer Street Cemetery contains the burials of both free and enslaved Black residents of Newnan from before, during, and after the Civil War. Insights into the history and mortuary practices of free and enslaved Black residents of the area during this period have the potential to yield important information that has been overlooked in many historic narratives.

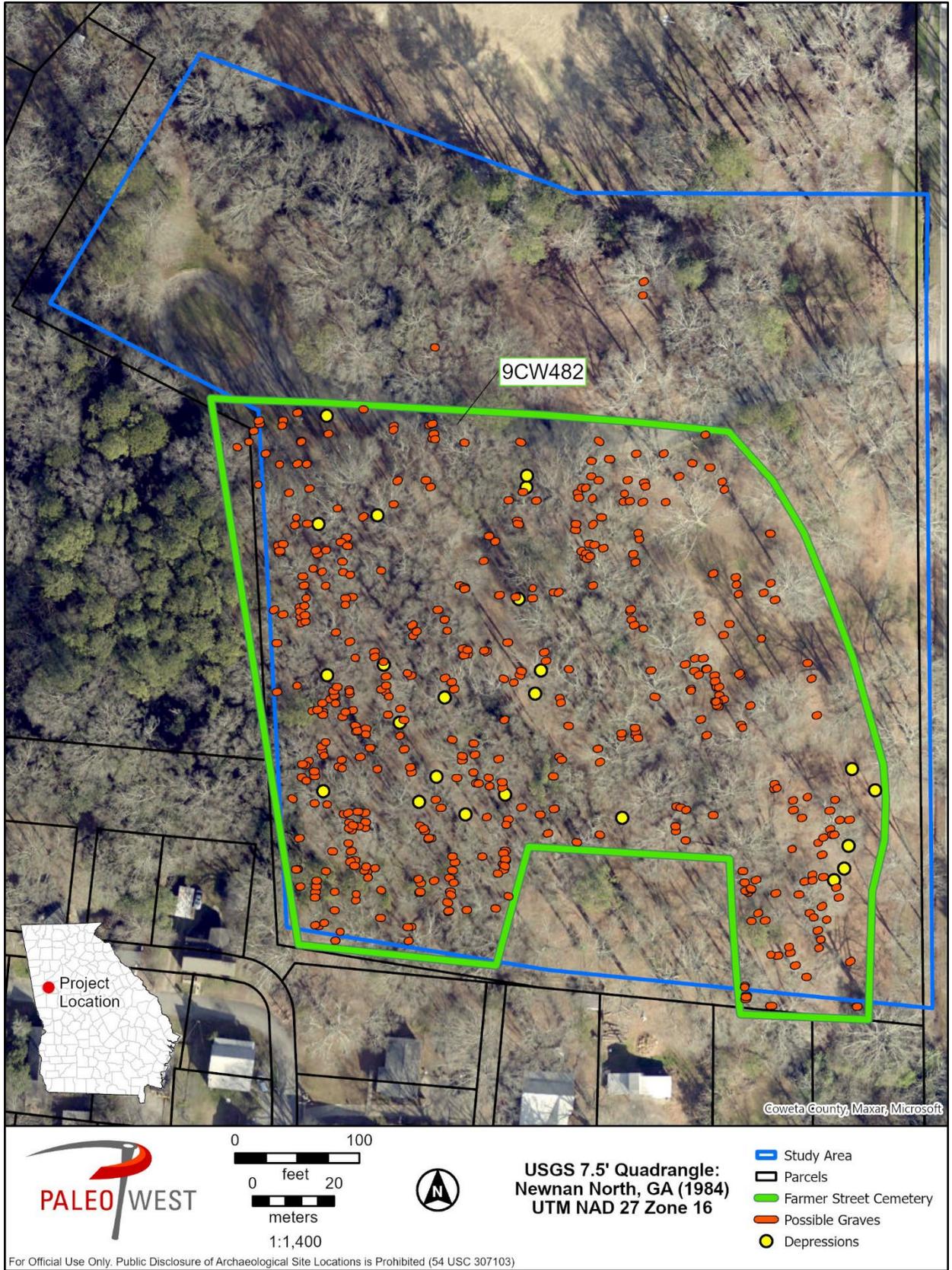


Figure 11. Map of survey results.



Figure 12. Emlid RS2 GPS unit base station for RTK corrections located along eastern end of Study Area.



Figure 13. Bigman geophysical conducting GPR survey at the Farmer Street Cemetery (McConnel and Theberge 2022).



Figure 14. Photograph of depressions within 9CW482 at the central portion of the Study Area, facing west.



Figure 15. Photograph of 9CW482 from the northern portion of the site, facing south.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PaleoWest conducted a GPR survey and study of the Farmer Street Cemetery for the City of Newnan of located in Coweta County, Georgia. The purpose of the archaeological GPR survey and study was to precisely determine the cemetery boundary, as well as number and location of graves in the Farmer Street Cemetery. The goal of this project is to preserve the cemetery and collect sufficient information to support the site's potential nomination to the NRHP.

PaleoWest's archaeological GPR survey and study established that the Farmer Street Cemetery (9CW482) is confined to the southern portion of the Study Area, and measures 18,087 square meters (4.47 acres). The GPR survey recorded 455 anomalies whose characteristics match typical burial signatures. These anomalies occurred at 0.5 to 1 meter below the surface, were oriented east-west, and found in semi-linear clusters. Pedestrian survey of the area identified 23 depressions, which are indicators of graves. No other indicators of graves, including grave markers or other adornments, were found during the pedestrian survey. Dense layers of duff cover much of the Study Area, however, hindering further inspection of the depressions and vicinity. No archaeological materials were encountered during the survey.

Additionally, three outlier anomalies were flagged as a cautionary measure but are much less likely to be graves based on their location and characteristics. Two of these were flagged north of the asphalt drive, and the third is located nearly beneath the drive. These anomalies show weak grave characteristics, and are most likely not human burials, however, out of an abundance of caution they were recorded for further review in the event of future development in the area. PaleoWest recommends consulting with a professional archaeologist prior to any ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of these anomalies.

PaleoWest recommends that the Farmer Street Cemetery (9CW482) is **eligible for the NRHP**. 9CW482 is recommended to be eligible under Criterion A, as significant historical associations were determined in the archival research conducted for this project. The cemetery is not recommended as eligible under Criterion B. However, further research into the individuals who are likely to be buried in the cemetery and their specific contributions to the property in question and to the greater Chalk Level community have the potential to reveal demonstrably important associations to local and state history. The cemetery is not recommended eligible under Criterion C, as the cemetery is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style and does not embody its original character. While 9CW482, the Farmer Street Cemetery, does meet the eligibility requirements for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and PaleoWest recommends its application, the cemetery's potential to provide further information of historical importance is attributed to research questions pertaining to the patterning and distribution of burials that has the potential to yield information that is often overlooked for cemeteries of this type.

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Appendix A. Resumes of Project Manager and Principal Investigator

Jeffrey T. Moates, MA RPA

Project Manager

EDUCATION

M.A., History/Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL, 2005

B.A., Anthropology, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL, 2000

YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

20

YEARS W/ FIRM

<1

REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Rescue Diver

PERMITS / LICENSURE

RPA

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologist

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Florida Anthropological Society

Mr. Moates is experienced in Public Archaeology, prehistoric/historic and underwater archaeological survey, GPR survey in historic cemeteries, coastal site assessments, site testing, artifact collection, and data recovery. He has contributed to and authored CRAS and GPR survey reports, in addition to assisting in the development and implementation of investigation plans for cemetery/burial verifications. He has worked throughout Florida.

Mr. Moates developed and provided archaeology and education outreach programs and services in Florida. He has managed state and other grant awards for program development as well as developed strategic partnerships in public and private sectors to encourage preservation as business practice and public policy. In addition, Mr. Moates has conducted GPR survey in visible and lost historic cemeteries, working alongside municipalities and community groups in management and truth-finding endeavors.

He has completed coastal site assessment surveys, prepared archaeological collections for curation, and finalized site forms and survey reports. Responsibilities have included conducting and leading fieldwork, documentation of prehistoric and historic cultural resources; report writing and review, laboratory analysis, curation, and documentation of artifacts, and site form and report preparation.

SELECTED CEMETERY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Cemetery GPR Survey, Archer, FL. *Project Manager/Archaeologist (2020-21)* Developed and conducted GPR survey throughout known cemetery as part of a Cemetery Conservation and Management Master Planning Project. Prepared and submitted survey findings for integration into the final Master Plan document. Client: Morris (Marty) Hylton, Executive Director, Historic Preservation Program, College of Design, University of Florida.

North Greenwood Cemetery GPR Survey and Investigation, Clearwater, FL. *Project Manager/Archaeologist (2020-21)* Worked with local groups and property owners to research and identify location of an erased African American cemetery in North Greenwood neighborhood in Pinellas County, FL. Managed contract, prepared final GPR report, participated in ground-truthing investigations, and acted as lead liaison with community groups. Clients: Cardno, Inc, Pinellas County School Board, Homeless Empowerment Program (HEP); Community groups: Upper Pinellas Branch NAACP, Clearwater African American Cemeteries Memorial Committee

St Matthews Baptist Church Cemetery GPR Survey, Clearwater, FL. *Project Manager/Archaeologist (2020-21).* Worked alongside descendants, community members and groups to research and identify location of an erased African American cemetery in Clearwater Heights neighborhood in Pinellas County, FL. Managed contract/agreement with property

owner and assisted in preparation of final report of initial GPR survey of Crum Property. Clients: Upper Pinellas Chapter of NAACP, Frank Crum Company.

Zion Cemetery GPR Survey and Investigation, Tampa, FL. *Project Manager/Archaeologist (2019-20).* Conducted GPR survey and assisted Tampa Housing Authority's Zion Cemetery Archaeological Consultation Committee in the research, survey, and verification of an erased Jim Crow-era African American Cemetery. Managed contract and assisted in final report of GPR survey of three properties. Clients: Cardno, Inc. and Tampa Housing Authority.

Oaklawn Cemetery Mapping and Shallow Geophysical Survey, Tampa, FL *Project Manager/Archaeologist (2018).* Conducted GPR survey and mapping project of historic cemetery in downtown Tampa. Developed an online StoryMap for use as a management tool for the City of Tampa Parks Department staff. Client: City of Tampa Parks Department.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS / PUBLIC OUTREACH PROJECTS

"They Taught Us How to Work and How to Love One Another" - video documentary of community-led efforts to preserve African American cemeteries in City of Archer, Alachua County, FL. Worked with community partners to direct videographer and produce documentary, premiered in September 2021.

Michael Foster, MA, RPA

Principal Investigator

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology and Heritage,
University of Leicester, UK, 2016

B.A., Anthropology, University of North
Florida, Jacksonville, FL, 2009

YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

12

YEARS W/ FIRM

1

REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Florida Anthropological Society

Mr. Foster has more than 12 years of professional archaeological experience across Florida and the greater Southeast. His research specialties geographically span the Florida peninsula and temporally the late prehistoric to early 20th century.

Mr. Foster conducts all phases of archaeological investigation including survey, site assessments, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring. He has contributed to multiple DOT, DOD, USDA, transmission corridor, and emergency response projects. He has authored more than 100 technical reports and several public outreach presentations.

Mr. Foster earned his master's in Archaeology and Heritage from the University of Leicester in 2016, and his bachelor's in Anthropology from the University of North Florida in 2009. His qualifications exceed those set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42).

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Farmer Street Cemetery GPR Survey and Study, Coweta County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2022).* PaleoWest conducted a GPR survey and study of an abandoned cemetery in Coweta County, Georgia. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: City of Newnan.

Ph. I CRAS, Bremen Tract, Coweta County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2022).* Phase I cultural resource survey of 35 acres in Bremen, Haralson and Carroll Counties, Georgia. Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated.

Ph. I CRAS, Grantville, Coweta County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2022).* Phase I cultural resource survey of 15 acres in Grantville, Coweta County, Georgia. Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated.

Commerce Industrial Building Archaeological Survey, Jackson County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a survey of approximately 128 acres, documenting one archaeological site. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Prologis Expansion Desktop Assessment, Butts County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a desktop assessment of approximately 64 acres in Butts County, Georgia. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Camp Waco Archaeological Survey, Carroll and Haralson Counties, GA. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a survey of approximately 450 acres, documenting a cemetery, three archaeological sites, and 14 historical buildings. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Alcon-Creek Archaeological Survey, Fulton County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 12.6 acres. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Lancaster Road Archaeological Survey, DeKalb County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 63 acres, which resulted in the evaluation of five archaeological sites. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Husley Cemetery GPR Survey, Bartow County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2020).* PaleoWest partnered with Bigman Geophysical LLC to conduct a survey that combined pedestrian investigations and ground penetrating radar (GPR) to locate a historical cemetery. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

College Park Archaeological Survey, Fulton County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2020).* PaleoWest conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 68 acres. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Cedar Grove Commons Archaeological Survey, Dekalb County, GA. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 0.49 acres and assessed the eligibility of an archaeological site within the project area for the NRHP. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Stonemont Lakeland Industrial Park CRAS, Polk County, FL. *Principal Investigator (2022).* PaleoWest conducted a survey for a proposed industrial park in Polk County, Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Kimley-Horn.

Capital City Cascades CRAS, Leon County, FL. *Principal Investigator (2022).* PaleoWest conducted a survey for Segment 4 of the Capital City Cascades Trail in Leon County, Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: George and Associates Consulting Engineers.

Hertford County Cemetery GPR and Testing, Hertford County, NC. *Principal Investigator (2022).* PaleoWest conducted a GPR and test unit excavations for an abandoned cemetery in Hertford County, North Carolina. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: SunEnergy1.

Project Cyprus CRAS, Leon County, FL. *Principal Investigator (2022).* PaleoWest conducted a survey for a proposed residential development in Leon County, Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Kimley-Horn.

Redundant Power CRAS, Leon County, FL. *Principal Investigator (2022).* PaleoWest conducted a survey for a proposed utility line corridor in Leon County, Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Florida Environmental and Land Services.

Governor's Drive Archaeological Monitoring, FL. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted archaeological monitoring at the request of the Cherokee Nation for a proposed cellular tower location in Huntsville, Alabama. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: EBI Consulting.

Bay Bluffs Park Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Bay County, FL. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted survey of 22.5 acres within the Bay Bluffs Park in Bay County, Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Bay County.

Big Bend Maritime Center Phase I, Wakulla County, FL. *Principal Investigator (2021).* PaleoWest conducted a survey of the proposed Big Bend Maritime Center in Wakulla County, Florida. Responsible for scientific quality of work. Client: Wakulla County.

Appendix B. Bigman Geophysical GPR Survey Report



GROUND PENETRATING RADAR INVESTIGATION FARMER STREET CEMETERY, NEWNAN, GA.



04/28/2022

Prepared by:
Sean McConnel &
Robert Theberge
Bigman Geophysical, LLC
6070 Dawson Blvd,
Norcross, GA 30093

INTRODUCTION

Bigman Geophysical, LLC was contracted to conduct ground-penetrating radar investigation in an area known to contain human burials, the Farmer Street Cemetery in Newnan GA. Although historical records were clear about the presence of an African American cemetery, no surviving headstones were visible on site. The target of the investigation was to cover the whole area and mark locations and depths for all the probable grave signatures that could be found using ground-penetrating radar (GPR). The investigation covers an area of approximately 7.3 acres (Figure 1). The site was primarily forested, with a high canopy and generally well kept forest floor. Slopes were typically mild, except for the Northern boundary of the AOI.



Figure 1: The Area of Investigation (AOI) outlined in yellow.

METHODS

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

This survey utilized GPR to image the subsurface and evaluate the presence of marked and unmarked burials. GPR sends electromagnetic pulses to a transmitting antenna at the ground surface which produces a radio wave that travels through the subsurface (Koppenjan 2009). Wave speed depends on the ability of a given medium to transfer energy (Annan 2009, Conyers 2004). When an approaching wave encounters a discontinuity in the physical properties of the soil and the wave's speed changes, some of the wave front's energy is reflected back toward the ground surface (Annan 2009). According to classic works by Borne and Wolf (1959) and Crawford (1968), the amount of energy that will be reflected when an approaching wave encounters a contrast in dielectric permittivity will vary based on how different the two materials are on either side of the interface. A large difference in dielectric permittivity will result in a large amount of energy reflected off the interface where a small difference on either side of the boundary will result in a small amount of energy being reflected. The two-way travel time (usually recorded in nanoseconds) and the amplitude of the reflection are recorded at the surface by a receiver antenna. Each traverse with the GPR provides a two-dimensional profile of the subsurface. When traverses are collected adjacent to each other, then data can be resampled to create pseudo-3D visuals called time-slices (Conyers 2004).

GPR is a popular and often successful technique for mapping cemeteries and locating unmarked burials. Numerous cemetery case studies document the success of the technique in historic contexts (Bevan 1991; Bigman 2014; Conyers 2006; Davenport 2001; Dionne et al. 2010; Fiedler et al. 2009; Gleason et al. 2011; Honerkamp and Crook 2012; Hunter 2012; Jones 2008; Shaaban et al. 2009; Sjoström et al. 2009; Tarver and Bigman 2013). Several researchers developed accurate expectations of various burial anomalies by dragging antennas over wood caskets, metal caskets, and grave shafts (Conyers 2006; Fiedler et al. 2009; Sutton and Conyers 2013). While wooden caskets, metal caskets, and stone box graves create a clear high-amplitude reflective signature; burial pits, grave shafts, or deteriorated wooden caskets are more difficult to detect. Grave shafts or burial pits can produce lower amplitude reflections at the ground surface since the top of the grave shaft is less compact than the surrounding, undisturbed ground surface (Bigman 2014). However, in many historic cemeteries that have historical tree growth, responses from other disturbances such as bioturbation or responses from roots can mask those from historic graves making it difficult to interpret data or identify buried features of interest.

DATA COLLECTION AND FILTERING PARAMETERS

This survey was carried out using an IDS Georadar Stream-C multichannel GPR unit paired to thirty-two 600MHz antennas. This unit was chosen for its ability to resolve underground targets at depths appropriate for historic and contemporary cemeteries in the United States, as well as its ability to generate large volumes of data, necessary for resolving faint signatures that were expected to be confounded by numerous tree roots. A step rate of 5cm was utilized for appropriate resolution of buried features. This means that a series of radar pulses are emitted every 5cm of forward travel by the GPR, the reflections of which are recorded by a receiving antenna. The GPR was integrated with an Emlid RS2 GPS rover and base station for RTK corrections and accurate data plotting. The antenna was driven along the ground surface with a three-wheeled survey cart in an approximately north-south direction in an attempt to encounter possible graves perpendicular to their length, this technique was deployed in order to best capture hyperbolic reflections from decomposing human remains laid in the typical East-West orientation common to Christian populations. An image of the device during field collection is shown below (Figure 2).

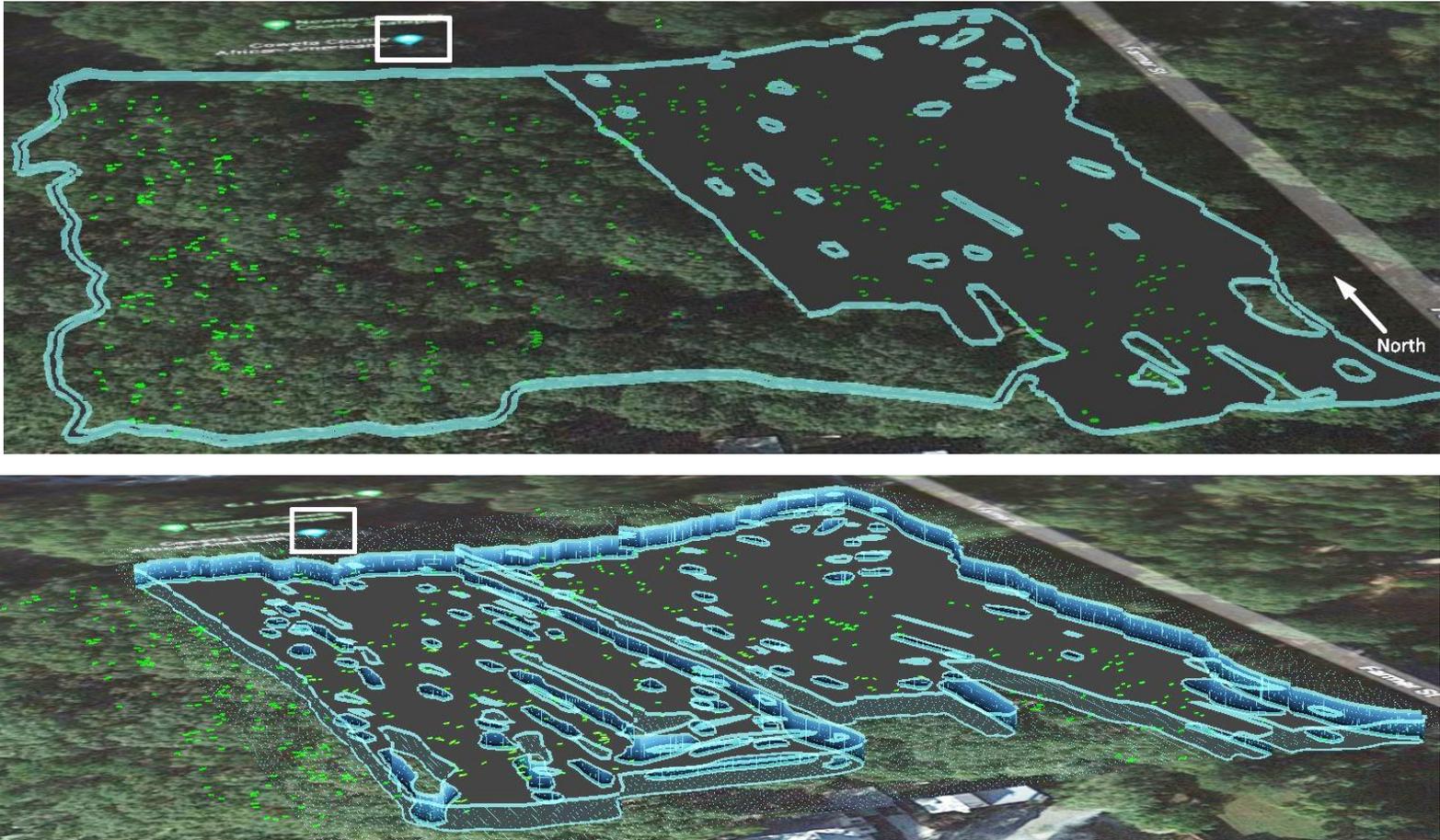


Figure 2: The GPR and GPS Rover deployed on site.

Data was processed in both GPR-Slice V7 and in IDS IQ Maps software, which is a proprietary software designed specifically for multichannel data from the Stream series GPR equipment. In both software suites background and bandpass filters were applied to data to remove horizontal and vertical banding, respectively. Data were migrated to correct for signal distortion and a Hilbert transformation was applied to plot absolute amplitude of responses in time-slice (top down) view. Finally, gains were adjusted to develop consistent amplitude across each section.

RESULTS

Nearly 50 gigabytes of GPR data was collected, the majority of which had location accuracy of 5cm or better. The resulting slices were processed in both GPR-Slice and IQ maps (Figures 3-6 below), however in both cases the large data volumes were too much to process the whole AO at once, and measures were taken to process the data in pieces and combine the results.



Figures 3 & 4: The main project area (south of the museum road) in IQ maps, probable burials marked in green.

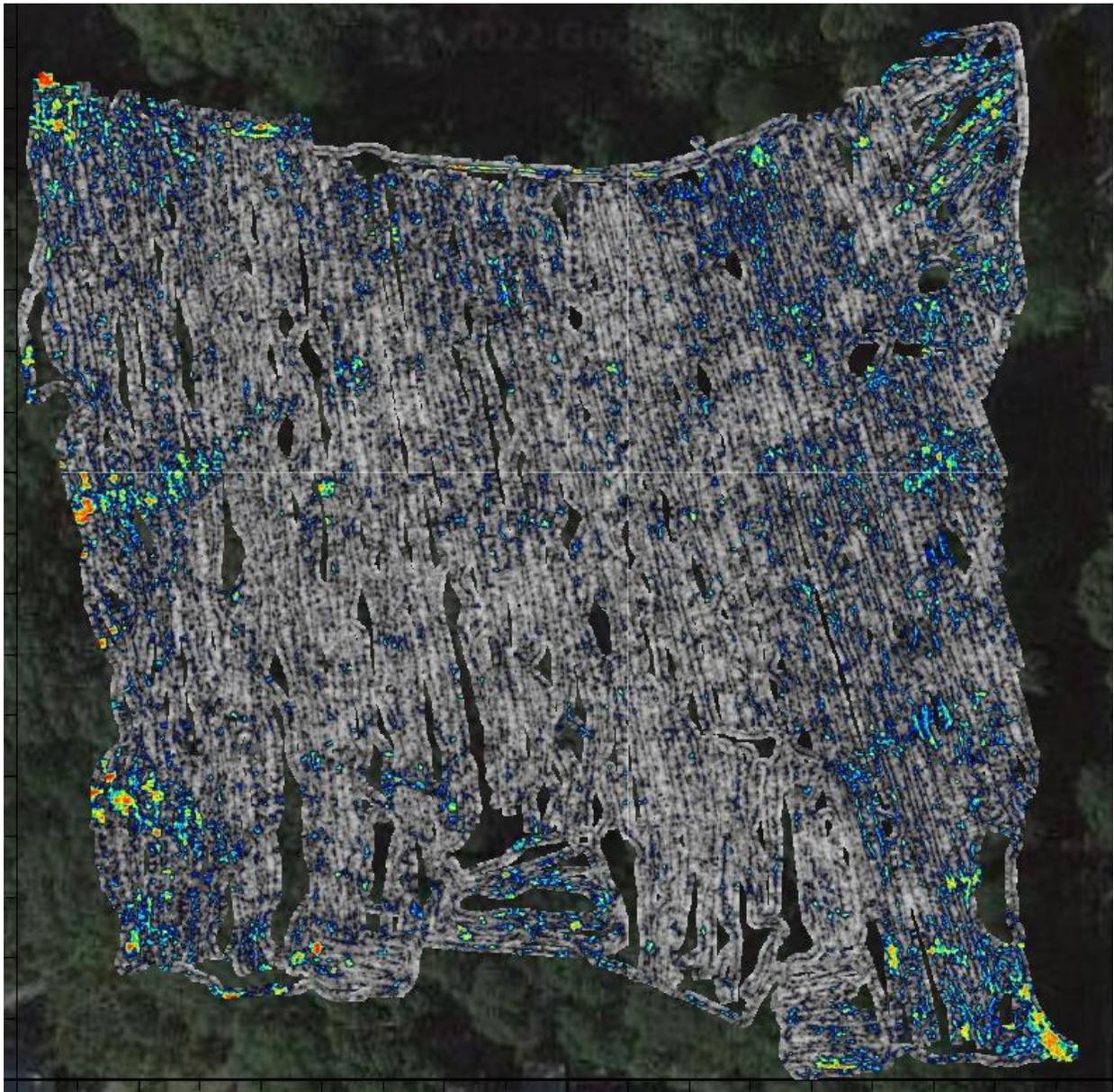


Figure5: The main project area (south of road) shown as a single Slice, at 70cm below surface in GPR Slice. At this zoom level probable graves are barely visible dots.

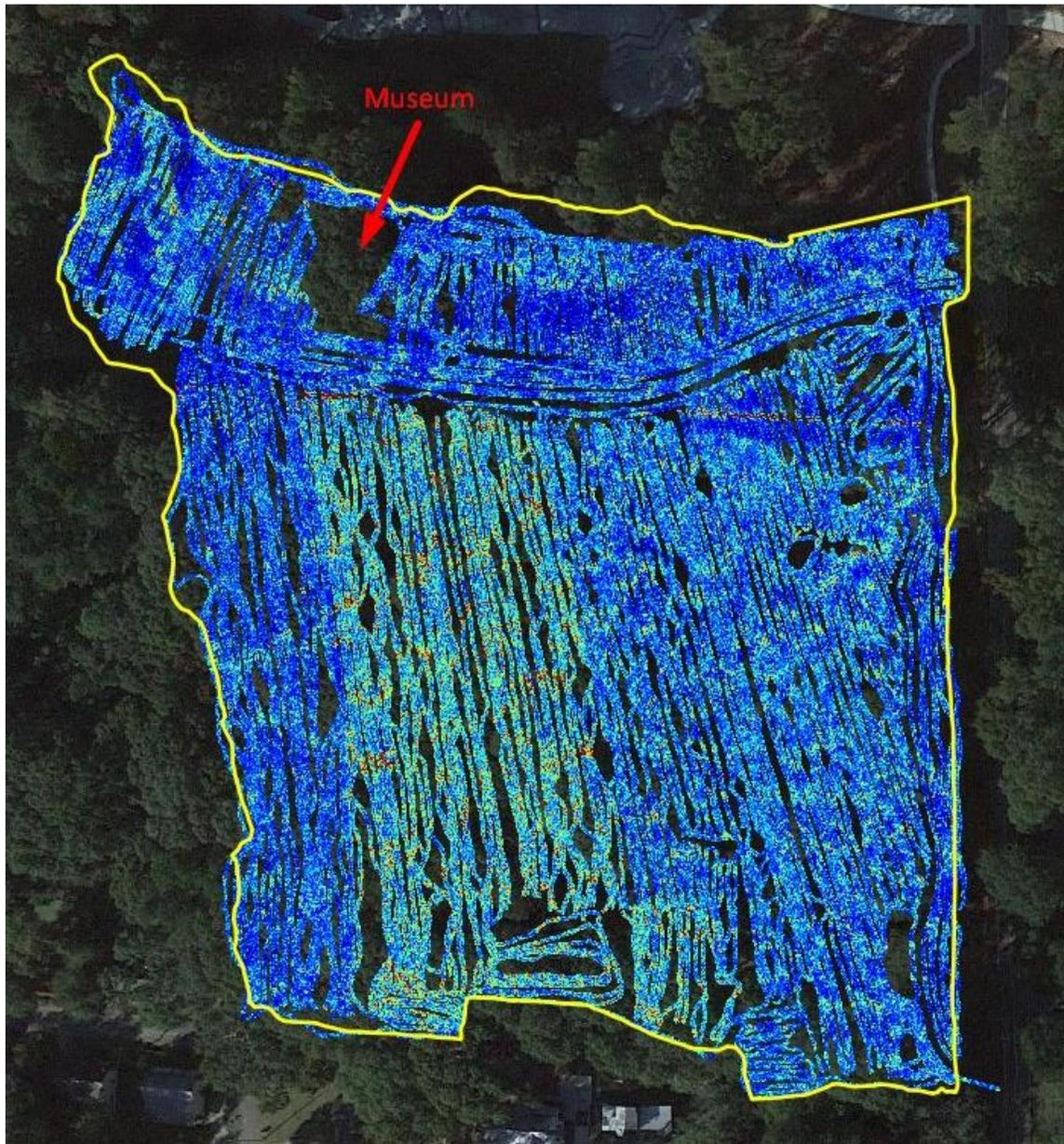


Figure 6: An image showing the total GPR coverage. Gaps were caused by tree locations and the museum.

IQ maps was chosen as the platform for drawing the subsurface anomalies identified as probable or possible graves, which were marked at depth as cylindrical objects to indicate the size, depth, and orientation of each subsurface feature. Each feature was marked based on its characteristics in radar profiles and slices, and how well they conformed to established burial signatures. In particular, objects were examined for their length and width, depth below surface, orientation, and clustering on the landscape. It was discovered that the anomalies of appropriate size and shape occurred at .5 to 1 meter below the surface, were orientated East-West, and found in semi-linear clusters. Images showing the analytical process of marking those signatures are shown below (Figures 7-9).

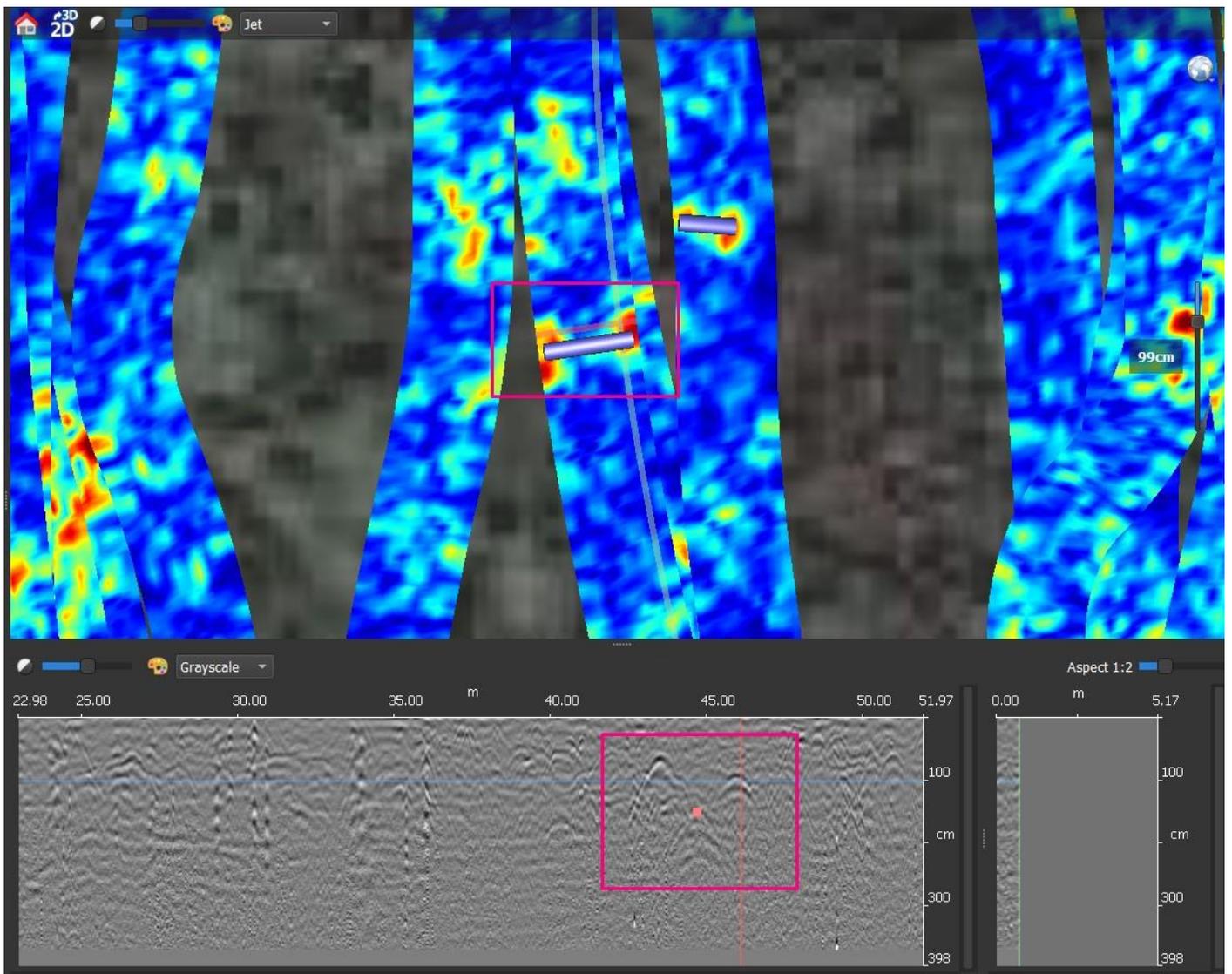
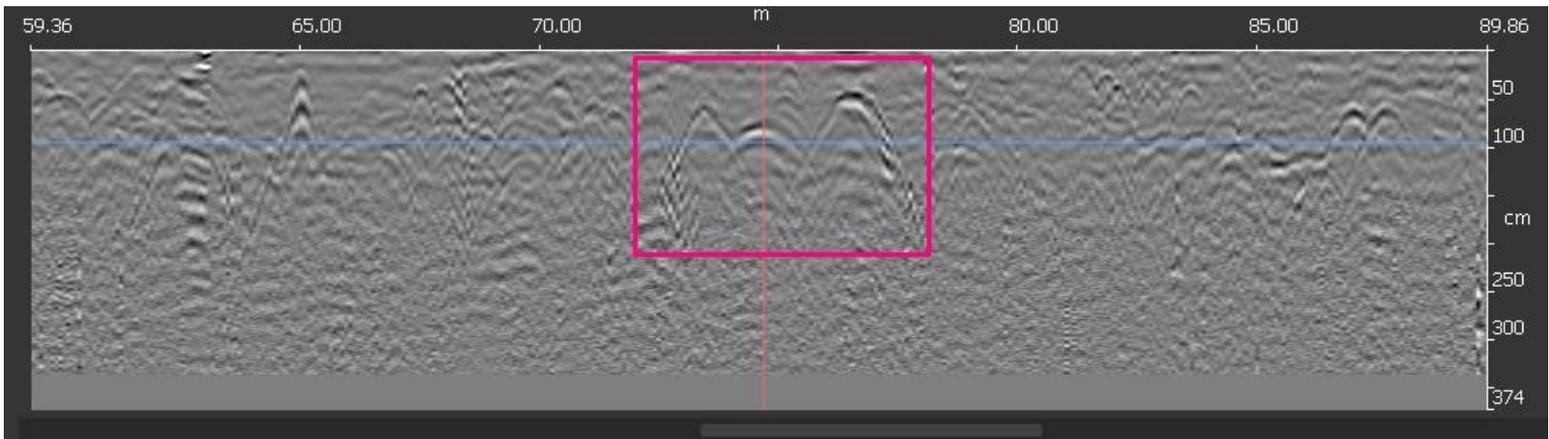
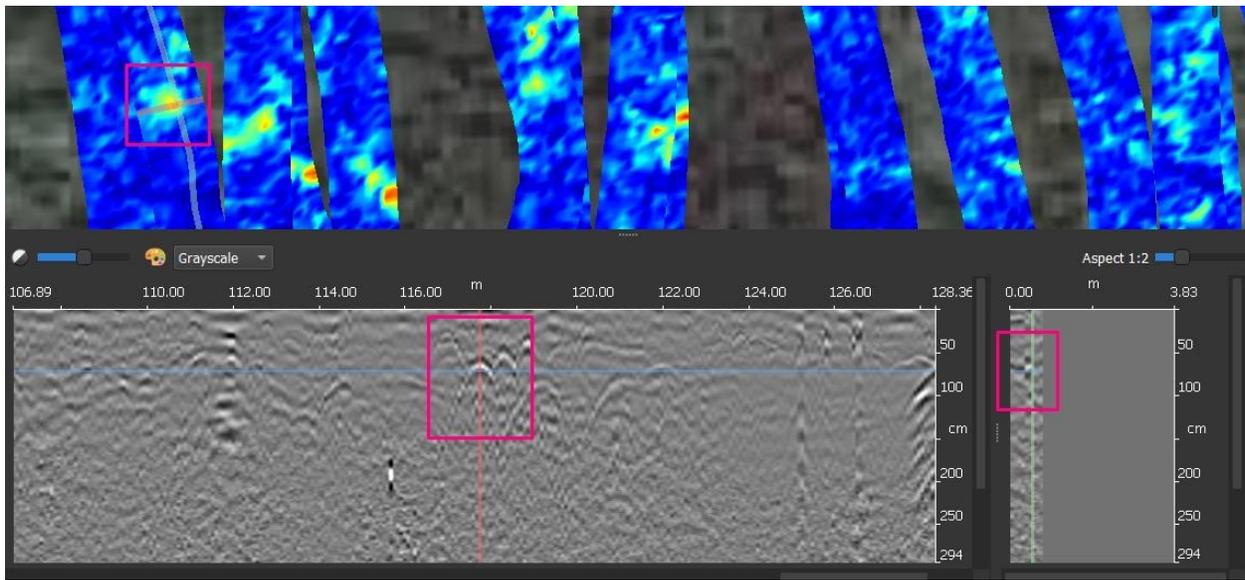


Figure 7: Image highlighting hyperbolic reflections indicative of potential burials in profile (bottom) as well as the corresponding reflection in time slice (top) for reference.



Figures 8 & 9: Hyperbolic reflections indicative of potential burials among tree roots (top), and an adjacent profile showing had the roots spread at angles to the probable grave signature (lower).

The GPR recorded 455 anomalies whose characteristics match observed burial signatures found elsewhere. These signatures are shown below in Figure 10. A handful of outlier signatures were flagged as a cautionary measure, but are much less likely to be graves based on their location and other characteristics.



Figure 6: The 476 possible grave signatures (magenta) detected by GPR investigation.

Three possible burials were flagged north of the road, and one nearly in the road. These signatures bear weak grave characteristics, and are most likely not human burials, however in an abundance of caution they were tagged for further review in the event of future development in the area. The overall patterning suggests that the original cemetery had boundaries as shown in Figure 11, however whatever physical markers were used to delineate that boundary were not detected in the GPR analysis. It is likely a simple wooden fence or hedge row served as the original boundaries.



Figure 11: The edge of detected burials (white) versus the AOI boundary (yellow). The three outliers have only low potential for being graves, but were marked as a cautionary measure.

Conclusions

The GPR investigation at Farmer Street Cemetery detected 455 anomalies whose characteristics were sufficiently similar to established burial signatures that they were tagged as probable human graves. The presence of heavy forestation both current and historically indicates that a high level of bioturbation has occurred, and many burials were likely disturbed by natural processes. Uncounted root signatures from both living trees, and their decomposing counterparts provided a degree of camouflage for graves beneath and between them, much care was taken to separate the highly similar decomposing plant matter signatures from human remains.

The vast majority of graves were found to occur at less than 80cm below surface, which is common for 19th century American burials. Hyperbolic signatures were detected for nearly all of the identified graves, a phenomenon that results from the “void space” associated with graves that refracts radar very differently than its surroundings. The hyperbolas were generally very mild, however, indicating that many of the graves were either casketless, or the bioturbation and soil changes had reduced the physical volume of void space.

The weather was very wet, springtime weather, just before the foliage and grasses start growing, which was ideal for transferring the antennas smoothly across the ground surface. Wet soils generally reduce radar penetration depth, but greatly enhance the ability to resolve soil differences and decomposed features. Despite the high resolution of the data and the excellent field conditions, burial shafts themselves were rarely visible. The graves were generally marked by locating hyperbolic reflections occurring at grave depth (40-120 cmbs), forming roughly 2m long objects which were orientated east-west. These types of signatures, however, may not have been generated for all burials in the area. It is likely that a significant number of burials may exist that were not detectable in this investigation, due to variable preservation. Likewise, human remains beneath existing trees could not be sampled, so their existence can only be speculated.

This investigation covered all of the available surface of the cemetery area, and the identified probable grave signatures give strong evidence to the layout and boundaries of the cemetery. It is evident that modern roads were built a safe distance from the burials to prevent disturbing them on the North and East sides, and the residential plots along the south are probably in the same location or further from the cemetery than when it was in operation. The western boundary was not detected with certainty, as existing foliage makes that area impassable to humans on foot, and thus GPR investigation. It is likely that the foliage line honors the original cemetery boundary, but no evidence for or against that boundary can be made from this dataset.

The staff at Bigman Geophysical hopes that the locations of probable burials detected in this project can be used to aid preservation initiatives in the future, guide historical and archaeological research projects, and allow the city of Newnan to make informed decisions for future developments.

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Appendix C. Site Forms

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9CW482

Institutional/Field Number: _____ Site Name: Farmer Street Cemetery
County: Coweta Location Accuracy: High Map Name: Newnan North (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N UTM Easting: 705397 (NAD27) UTM Northing: 3694948 (NAD27)

Owner Name: City of Newnan Address: 92 Farmer St, Newnan, GA 30263 Ownership: City
Site Length: 134 (meters) Width: 151 (meters) Elevation: 297 (meters or feet
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy Orientation: Round Investigation Status: Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...

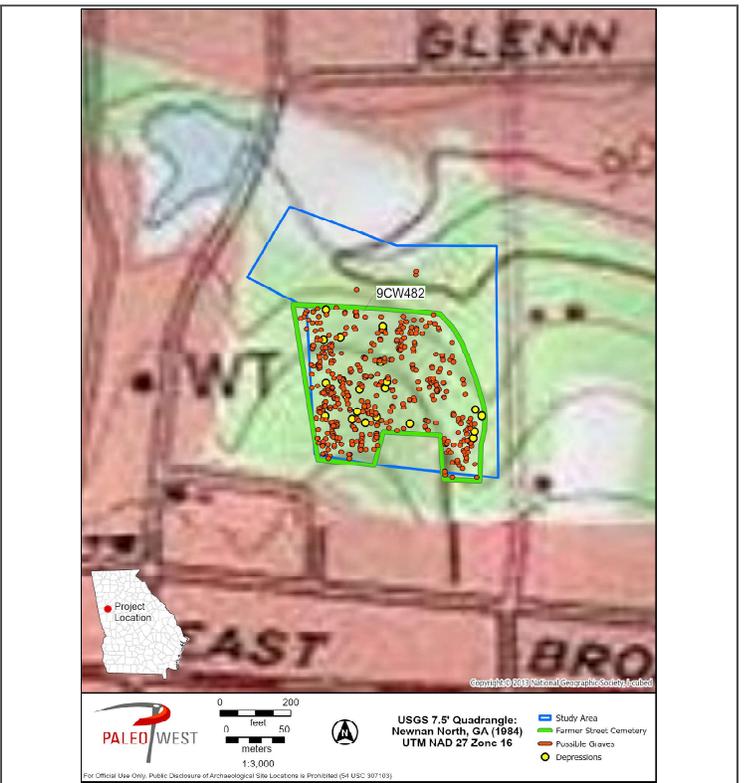
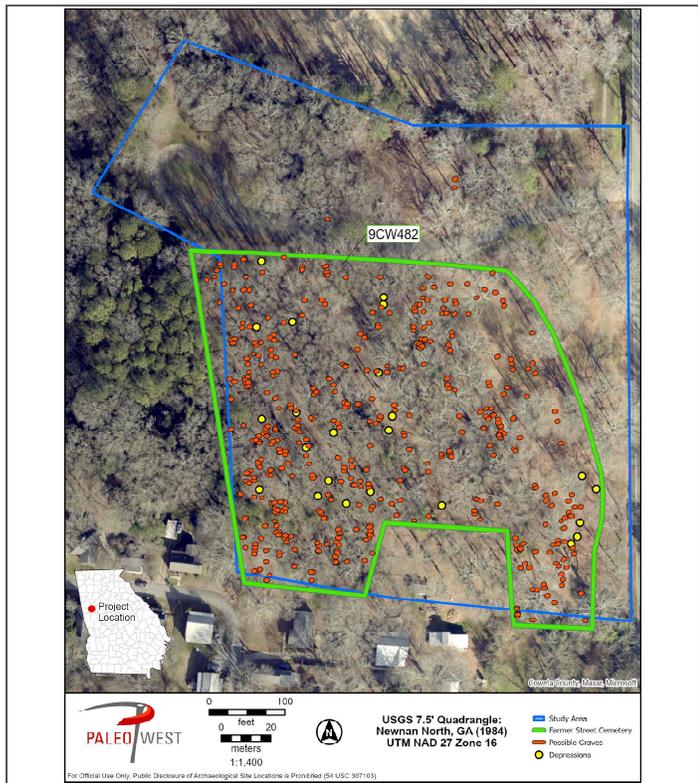
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):
N/A Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample Other _____
Standing Architecture: Absent Midden: Absent Features: Present
Percent Disturbance: None Context of Artifacts: Subsurface Slope %: 2-10
Type of Site (select up to 3): 1. Historic Cemetery
2. Select... 3. Select...

*For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.

Has the site been excavated? Yes No Estimate percentage of site excavated: _____
Topography: Hillside/Bench Current Vegetation (woods, pasture, etc.): Woods, open understory
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: _____ b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): _____ d. Minor Drainage (name): _____
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 680 (meters or feet b. Vertical _____ (meters or feet)

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

Farmer Street Cemetery surveyed with GPR and pedestrian survey. Boundary of cemetery (green boundary in maps below) was delineated by survey.



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

State Site Number: 9CW482 Institutional/Field Number: _____

Public Status: Unknown National Register Status: Recommended Eligible
National Register Level of Significance: Unknown

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

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

Describe Current Land Use:

Currently not in use

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Michael Foster Affiliation: PaleoWest

Date of Fieldwork: 04-04-2022 Date of Report: 05-05-2022

Report Title:

GPR Archaeological Survey and Study of the Farmer Street Cemetery, City of Newnan, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate):

Lithic Debitage Lithic Tools FCR Precontact Ceramic Historic Ceramic Faunal Remains
Botanical Remains Building Material Nails Glass Metal Midden Other

Artifact Details:

None recorded

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

Location of Collections: _____ Location of Field Notes: PaleoWest, Tallahassee, FL

Private Collections: _____

Private Owner Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...

4. Select... Other: _____

Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...

4. Select... Other: _____

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 05-05-2022 Institutional Affiliation: PaleoWest

Name: Michael Foster Phone: _____ Email: mfoster@paleowest.com

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



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