

## LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

A literature and document search was performed prior to the investigation in order to gather pertinent background information regarding the subject property and its surroundings. A 1-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area. Research included inspections of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF), Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) database (GNAHRGIS 2019), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2019), and various historic maps.

Research of the GASF failed to identify any previous cultural resource surveys or previously recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the project area.

Inspections of the GNAHRGIS database (GNAHRGIS 2019) and the NRHP (National Park Service 2019) failed to identify any previously recorded historic properties located within a mile of the project area.

Historic maps were examined for evidence of previous historic structures or other features located within or adjacent to the project area. Maps inspected include the 1918 Moniac GA-FL USGS 15' topographic quadrangle; the 1942 Moniac GA-FL USGS 15' topographic quadrangle; the 1966 Saint George GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle; the 1966 Moniac GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle; and the 1994 Saint George GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

The earliest evidence for structures near the project area appears on the 1918 topographic map (Figure 8), which depicts a row of structures just south of the project area border. These structures, which are also depicted on the 1942 topographic map (Figure 9), appear fewer in number by 1966 as well as located within the project area. The location of these structures were recorded as an archaeological site (9CR207) during the current field investigation. For information on Site 9CR207, refer to the Archaeological Survey Results section of this report. Other features depicted on the 1918 and 1942 maps include the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway to the south of the project area (see Figures 10 and 11). The Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, originally known as the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railway until 1902, was built in 1899 and operated from Valdosta, Georgia to Jacksonville, Florida. Extending for approximately 110 miles (main line) crossing southern Georgia and northern Florida, it was nicknamed the "Jacksonville Short Line." This railroad also had approximately 45 spur-line miles, most of which were logging routes (RailGa.com 2019). The 1918 and 1942 maps also depict the name Clarking to the southwest of the project area. Clarking appears to be the name of a small community in this area, though background research failed to find any information relating to it. Clarking is also depicted on later topographic maps from 1966 and 1994.

## CULTURE HISTORY

The following gives an overview of the cultural history of the Okefenokee Swamp area of the interior of the Georgia Coastal Plain, which has a rich history known from abundant evidence of Late Archaic human occupations to recent modern logging, small-town industry, and historic residential development. Although pre-Late Archaic archaeological materials are rare in the area, it is likely that human use of the region extends as far back as the early Paleoindian period. Within this chapter, the focus will be on a review of all defined cultural phases for the area as context for the archaeological components documented in the recent investigation for the Adirondack Property. This section draws heavily from a precontact and historical framework previously developed by Trowel (1998a, 1998b) and Kirkland and Cook (2007).