

wetlands located within the project area. Other reasons for non-excavated tests include road disturbance, wetland stream outflows, and the presence of large timber piles left behind during past logging events.

The Phase I investigation led to the identification of three archaeological loci, which include a single archaeological site (9CR207) and two isolated finds (TPA-1 and TPA-2) (Figure 13). Georgia Archaeological Site File forms were completed for the single archaeological site discovered and is included in Appendix B. The following paragraphs describe the archaeological site and isolated finds discovered during this survey. For a complete inventory of artifacts recovered from these sites and isolated finds, refer to the artifact inventory in Appendix C.

Site 9CR207

Site 9CR207 consists of a lightly deposited unknown aboriginal lithic scatter located in the southeastern portion of the project area approximately 75 m north of SR 94 and 200 m east of Line Break Road (see Figure 13). The site, measuring 240-x-90 m with a northeast-southwest orientation, lies within a pine flatwoods environment just southwest of a wetland. Vegetation consists of recently planted pine and grass (Figure 17). Silviculture activities represent the main disturbance within the site area as evidenced by pine furrows created through recent plowing.

Site 9CR207 was identified by a large extent of historic cultural material observed upon the surface during transect shovel testing; the site boundary depicted in Figure 14 reflects the extent of this surface scatter. No subsurface cultural material was recovered during transect shovel testing. Two distinct areas were identified where the scatter of cultural materials on the surface were denser than surrounding areas. Twenty-five delineation tests were placed at 10 m intervals on both north-south and east-west axes throughout the extent of these high-density scatters (Figure 14). Of these delineation tests, seven yielded subsurface cultural materials, 17 were culturally sterile, and one was unexcavated due to its location in a ditch along SR 94. No standing architectural remains were observed, although bricks were observed scattered in the southeastern portion of the site. Typical shovel tests profiles in the site area revealed three strata (Figure 18). Stratum I typically extended between 0 to 15 cm and consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) sand. Stratum II typically extended between 15 to 40 cm of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand; in some tests, this stratum extended up to 60 cm. Stratum III consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) spodic soil; when Stratum III was encountered, tests became inundated with water.

The assemblage recovered from the surface of Site 9CR207 consists entirely of early-to-middle twentieth century cultural materials and represents approximately 10 percent of all materials observed during a visual inspection of the area. Cultural materials include undifferentiated container glass (colorless [n=2], cobalt [n=1] milkglass [n=1]) as well as a variety of embossed glass container and container fragments (colorless [n=3], cobalt [n=1], and green [n=3]) and soda bottles (n=3). Also included are undecorated (n=2) and decorated (green banded [n=1], green glazed checkered relief molded [n=1], green glazed relief molded [n=1], green transfer printed [n=2]) whiteware fragments. Figures 15 and 16 depict a selection of cultural material recovered from the surface of Site 9CR207. Delineation shovel testing yielded container glass (colorless [n=12] and milk [n=1]) and a single undifferentiated brick fragment; most cultural material encountered within tests ranged from between 0 to 25 cm, although the isolated brick fragment and a single piece of colorless container glass were found at a depth up to 30 cm. A detailed list of cultural materials collected from Site 9CR207 can be found in Appendix C.

A review of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery shows structures present at the site throughout the twentieth century. The earliest evidence of structures can be found on the 1966 Saint George GA-FL