



USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, where four structures are located within the site boundary extent. Identical structure markings are evident at the site on the 1994 Saint George GA-FL 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle. Earlier topographic quadrangles, in particular the 1918 and 1942 Moniac, GA-FL USGS 15' topographic quadrangles, depict structures near 9CR207 that also border SR 94; it is unclear whether these are separate structures or a product of the inaccuracy of older maps prior to 1966. A review of historic aerial imagery reveals 11 distinct structures, likely domestic in nature, at the site between 1952 and 1963. These structures are oriented northeast-southwest and parallel to SR 84. By 1970, it appears that the structures had been razed. After 1973, it appears that the site was used for silviculture purposes and no evidence of the structures are visible.

Site 9CR207 represents the remains of early-to-middle twentieth century domestic structures situated alongside SR 94. After their apparent razing some time in the 1960s, the area has been subject to repeated plowing, planting, and harvesting related to pine cultivation. These silvicultural practices destroyed architectural remains and in-situ archaeological contexts, in turn diminishing the integrity of the site. Furthermore, it does not appear that the site appears to hold significant research potential outside of the scope of this survey. TerraX does not recommend Site 9CR207 eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D.

Isolated Find TPA-2

Isolated Find TPA-2 was located during transect shovel testing and consisted of a singular architectural structure remnant of several bricks encased in mortar (Figure 20) found on the surface adjacent to a transect shovel test that yielded no cultural material. Vegetation in the area consists of grasses growing within a clear cut, with high surface visibility throughout. The isolated find is situated at the intersection of Line Break Road and an unnamed dirt road. Eight delineation tests were placed in a cruciform pattern around the brick fragments; seven of these tests yielded no cultural material while one was not excavated due to a large pile of pine log debris (Figure 19). A visual inspection of the surrounding area revealed no cultural material on the ground surface. Typical shovel test soils consisted of a dark grey (10YR 3/1) sand (Stratum I), ranging between 45 to 60 cmbs, atop a spodic layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sand (Stratum II). Tests became inundated when Stratum II was reached.

A review of historic topographic quadrangles reflects a structure at the location of TPA-2 on the 1966 Saint George GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle; this structure is also visible on the 1994 Saint George GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle. A review of historic aerial imagery shows large indeterminate rectangular structure as early as 1952 and as late as 1970 located near TPA-2. By 1993, the surrounding area is obscured by tree growth and no evidence of the structure is apparent.

Based on the results of this investigation, TPA-2 appears to lack data potential and does not appear to have retained any archaeological integrity. To this end, TerraX does not recommend Isolated Find TPA-2 eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Isolated Find TPA-3

Isolated Find TPA-3 consists of a single soda bottle found along the surface of an unnamed dirt track road, adjacent to a transect shovel test. The bottle was identified as a colorless embossed Pepsi bottle, with manufacture dates ranging from 1927 to 1987. Detailed information about this artifact can be found in Appendix C. Vegetation in the area consists of medium growth planted pine and dense palmetto brush,