

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 2018), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2018), 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 2018) and the NRHP (National Park Service 2018) 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 1967 Moniac, GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle; the 1994 Moniac, GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle; and the 1994 Saint George, GA-FL USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

The earliest evidence for a structure in the project area appears on the 1918 topographic map (Figure 10), which depicts a structure along the eastern border of Area 3. This structure, which is also depicted on the 1942 topographic map (Figure 11), appears to no longer be extant by 1966 as it is not shown on the 1966 topographic map. The location of this structure was recorded as an archaeological site (9CR203) during the field investigation. For information on Site 9CR203, 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 bordering Areas 2 and 3 to the south and a few dirt roads that run along the margins of Area 1 with one of these extending into Areas 2 and 3 (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 2018). The 1918 and 1942 maps also depict the name Clarking immediately south of the railroad and Areas 2 and 3. 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.

The 1966 and 1994 Saint George topographic maps (Figures 12 and 13) both depict two structures within the central portion of Area 2, neither of which are extant. The easternmost structure, depicted as a filled in square, appears to represent a dwelling that coincides with the location of Site 9CR204 recorded during this investigation. The westernmost structure, depicted as a hollow square located just northwest of a radio tower, possibly represents an outbuilding. No evidence of this possible outbuilding was found during the investigation; however, a historic site (9CR205) possibly relating to it was recorded some 60 m to the southwest. For further information on Sites 9CR204 and 9CR205, refer to the Archaeological Survey Results section of this report. The 1966 map shows a radio tower just outside of the project boundary for Area 2 and a lookout tower and a building located outside of the project boundary between Area 2 and Area 3 (see Figure 12). The 1994 map also shows the radio tower, the lookout tower, and the building with an additional building depicted just south of the lookout tower (see Figure 13). At present, the radio tower and lookout tower remain; however the two buildings are no longer extant. Falling outside of the survey boundary, neither the radio tower nor the lookout tower will be impacted by the proposed project.