Archaeological Survey Results

The Phase I investigation led to the identification of 10 archaeological loci, which include six archaeological sites (9CR201-9CR206) and four isolated finds (K1, K2, K4, and K8) (Figures 15 and 16). Georgia Archaeological Site File forms were completed for all archaeological sites discovered and are included in Appendix B. The following paragraphs describe the archaeological sites 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 9CR201

Site 9CR201 consists of a lightly deposited unknown aboriginal lithic scatter located in the southwestern portion of Area 1 approximately 280 m east of T-Model Road (see Figure 15). The site, measuring 53-x-10 m with a northwest-southeast orientation, lies within a pine flatwoods environment just southwest of a wetland. Vegetation consists of planted pine interspersed with palmetto, brush, and grass (Figure 17). Silviculture activities represent the main disturbance within the site area as evidenced by pine furrows created through past plowing.

Site 9CR201 was identified by two positive transect shovel tests (TR 67 ST 10 and TR 68 ST 11). Site delineation included the excavation of 17 additional tests, all of which were culturally sterile (Figure 18). Typical shovel tests profiles in the site area revealed three strata comprised of 15 to 25 cm of gray (10YR 5/1) sand followed by 10 to 20 cm of light gray (10YR 7/1) sand, which was underlain by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy spodic layer. Positive test TR 67 ST 10 deviated from the typical soil profile consisting of only two strata composed of 70 cm of light gray (10YR 7/1) sand over the very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy spodic layer. All tests became inundated with the exposure of the spodic layer. The two positive shovel tests recovered three chert flakes within Stratum I between 10 and 65 cmbs. Visual inspections of the site surface failed to locate additional artifacts.

Based on its sparse nature and lack of diagnostic material, Site 9CR201 appears to hold no significant research value beyond the findings of this investigation. Accordingly, it is recommended ineligible for NRHP inclusion.