



**Figure 26.** Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Site 9CR203: a) possible Bakers Creek projectile point; b) possible Stanly Stemmed projectile point; c) sand-tempered plain sherd; d) sand-tempered plain rim sherd.

#### SITE 9CR204

Site 9CR204 consists of a historic house site measuring approximately 70-x-60 m with an east-west orientation. It is located in the central portion of Area 2 just south of State Road 94 and north of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway (see Figure 15). A radio tower and cellular tower lie some 200 m west of the site. The site is situated within a pine flatwoods environment and is bordered to the north by a wetland area. Silviculture activities represent the main disturbance within the site area. At the time of the investigation, the area had recently been logged, plowed, and replanted in pine (Figure 29). Further evidence of disturbance includes a push pile observed in the northern portion of the site.

The site was discovered through visual inspections of the surface as initial transect shovel tests placed in the area produced negative results. Delineation at Site 9CR204 included the excavation of 15 additional shovel tests. Of these tests, one was positive, 13 were negative, and one was not excavated due to standing water (Figure 30). Subsurface examinations commonly exposed three strata composed of 15 to 30 cm of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand followed by 10 to 30 cm of light gray (10YR 7/1) sand over a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy spodic layer. The water table was typically encountered 30 to 40 cmbs. The lone positive shovel test recovered one undecorated whiteware rim sherd (Figure 31e), one terracotta herty cup fragment (Figure 31d), and one undifferentiated brick fragment from Stratum I between 0 and 20 cmbs.