excavated. The primary reason for the large number of unexcavated tests was the presence of expansive wetlands located within the survey 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 four archaeological loci, which include three archaeological sites (9CR208, 9CR209, and 9CR210) and one isolated find (TIAA-4) (Figure 13). Georgia Archaeological Site File forms were completed for the three archaeological sites discovered and are included in Appendix B. The following paragraphs describe the archaeological sites and isolated find discovered during this survey. For a complete inventory of artifacts recovered from these sites and the isolated find, refer to the artifact inventory in Appendix C.

Site 9CR208

Site 9CR208 consists of an precontact lithic scatter located in the northeastern portion of the survey area, approximately 600 meters southwest of the junction of T-Model Road and Angle Road (see Figure 13). The site, measuring 105-x-85 m in a rough circular form, lies within a pine flatwoods environment just south of a wetland. Vegetation consists of recently planted pine and grass (Figure 15). The site is situated upon a teardrop shaped landform that is oriented north-south. This landform was distinguished by well-drained, fine sandy soils with a deeper subsurface extent than the surrounding area. The site is located on the northernmost portion of this landform, which was utilized as a boundary for delineation testing. Silvicultural activities represent the main disturbance within the site area as evidenced by pine furrows created through recent plowing.

Site 9CR208 was initially identified during transect shovel testing by when two shovel tests yielded cultural material. Visual reconnaissance at the site yielded a large scatter of precontact lithic material on the surface; the site boundary depicted in Figure 14 reflects the extent of this surface scatter. Twenty additional shovel tests were placed at 10 m intervals through the site (Figure 14). Sixteen of these tests were placed to delineate the two tests that previously yielded cultural material, while four were placed along the north-south axis of the landform to determine if the site had a further extent. Of these delineation tests, one yielded cultural materials. Typical shovel test profiles in the site area revealed three strata (Figure 16). Stratum I typically extended between 0 to 30 cm and consisted of dark gray (10YR 5/1) sand; in some tests, this stratum extended up to 50 cmbs. Stratum II typically extended between 40 to 60 cmbs and consisted of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand; Stratum III consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) spodic soil.

The assemblage recovered from the surface of Site 9CR208 consists of lithic debitage of indeterminate cultural association. Figure 17 depicts a selection of cultural material recovered from the surface of Site 9CR208. Delineation shovel testing yielded lithic debitage (n = 12) in Stratum I between 0 and 40 cmbs. It should be noted that this test was partially dug within a pine row, which contributed to the depth of Stratum I and it is likely that cultural materials were removed from their in-situ contexts and deposited in the pine row as a result of pine planting. A controlled surface collection at the site yielded undifferentiated debitage (n = 26), a utilized blade (n = 1), and an exhausted prismatic core that was re-tooled into a uniface (n = 1). The assemblage recovered from the surface represents approximately 10 percent of all observed cultural materials. A detailed list of cultural materials collected from Site 9CR208 can be found in Appendix C.

Site 9CR208 is an precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate cultural association. The majority of artifacts consist of lithic debitage recovered from the surface, with subsurface contexts limited to the plowzone layer. In-situ context at the site appears to have been destroyed by decades of silvicultural activities which have mitigated site integrity. Furthermore, it does not appear that the site holds significant research potential outside of the scope of this survey. TerraX recommends Site 9CR208 ineligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D.