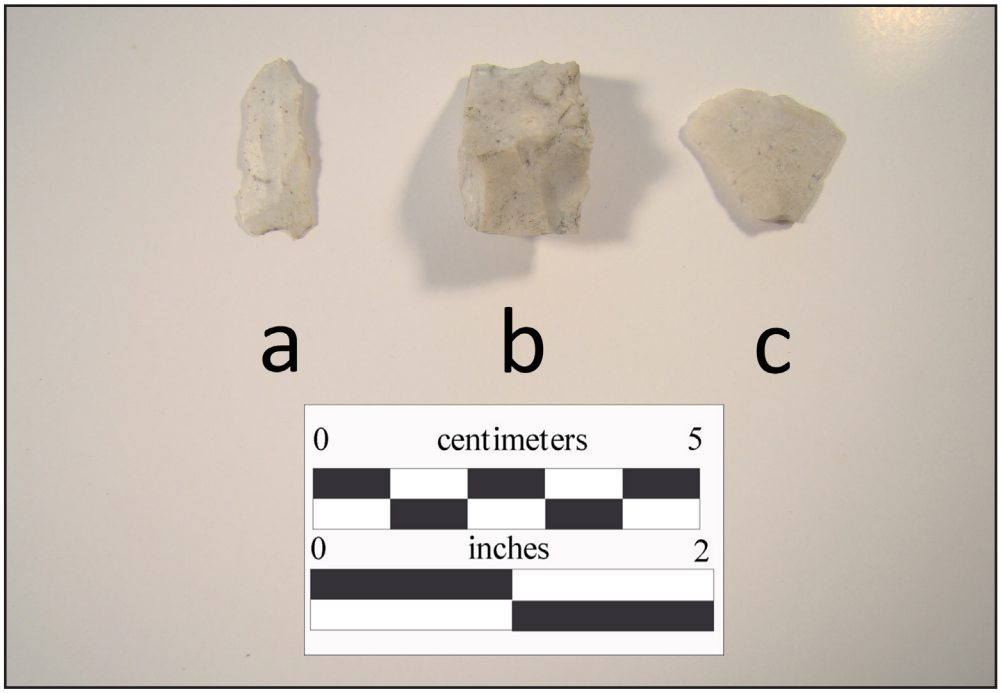

Figure 18. *Selected lithic artifacts from Site 9CR208: a) utilized blade; b) exhausted prismatic core, later retooled into a uniface; c) undifferentiated 1/2" debitage.*

Site 9CR209

Site 9CR209 consists of a light lithic scatter of indeterminate cultural association. Measuring 25-x-15 m along a north-south axis, Site 9CR209 is located immediately to the west of T-Model Road and immediately north of an unnamed outflow of a nearby wetland. The site was initially located when lithic material, consisting of a single flake and a single biface fragment, were found on the surface of T-Model Road. Vegetation in the area consists of young planted pine and wetland grasses (Figure 19). Silvicultural activities represent the main disturbance within the site area as evidenced by pine furrows created through recent plowing.

Eight initial delineation tests were placed within the survey area closest to these surface finds; after one yielded cultural materials, four more were placed (Figure 18). Of the twelve delineation tests, two yielded cultural materials, two were unable to be excavated, and eight yielded negative results. Lithic debitage flakes (n = 2) were encountered within the two positive delineation tests (Figure 21). No lithic flakes were observed upon the surface within the survey area. Further delineation to the west was constrained by the survey area boundary and inundated ditches associated with T-Model Road. Shovel testing revealed three distinct stata (Figure 20). Stratum I consisted of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand to a depth of 20 cmbs. Stratum II, a gray (10YR 5/1) sand, typically extended between 60 and 70 cmbs. Stratum III consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) spodic soil; when Stratum III was reached, tests typically became inundated with water.

Based on the results of this investigation, 9CR209 appears to be a light precontact lithic scatter. The lack of diagnostic cultural material located during this survey makes it impossible to definitively associate the