Site 9CR210 was initially recorded during transect shovel testing when cultural materials were noted at the surface. Transect shovel testing yielded no subsurface cultural materials. Surface visibility in the area was high, as the area had recently been clear-cut and vegetation consisted of young planted pine and wetland grasses (Figure 23). Visual reconnaissance at the site established the extent of the surface scatter, which serves as the site boundary (Figure 22). Twenty four delineation tests were placed in two areas of the site with the densest concentration of cultural material present at the surface, located at the northeastern and southern extents of the surface scatter. None of the delineation tests yielded subsurface cultural materials. Two strata were present in shovel test soils (Figure 24). Stratum I, a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand, extended between 30 and 60 cmbs. Stratum II consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) spodic soil; shovel tests became inundated with water when Stratum II was encountered.

The material assemblage recovered from the surface of 9CR210 included a diverse assortment of materials dating to the early twentieth century. Fragments of glass constitute the majority of materials recovered. These include amber (n = 1), amethyst (n = 6), aqua (n = 4), cobalt (n=1), and colorless (n = 5). These include fragments of embossed container and bottle fragments. Historic ceramics at the site consist of a single alkaline glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware fragment, green decal whiteware (n = 1), hand-painted blue pearlware (n =1), red decal whiteware (n = 1), blue glazed whiteware (n = 1), and porcelain (n = 2). A single porcelain prosser button and a single undifferentiated brick fragment were also recovered. Figures 25 and 26 display selected cultural materials recovered from Site 9CR210.The assemblage recovered represents roughly five percent of all observed materials. A detailed list of cultural materials recovered from 9CR210 can be found in Appendix C.

Site 9CR210 represents the remains of a small community named Olivers Mill, which existed from at least 1918 until sometime prior to 1952. Topographic quadrangles depict several distinct structures at the site, although no current architectural remains are standing. The integrity of the site has been severely diminished by successive decades of silvicultural practices at the site, and it appears that archaeological contexts are confined to the surface. The site does not appear to contain data potential outside of the scope of this survey. Given its poor integrity and lack of research potential, TerraX does recommends Site 9CR210 as ineligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D.

Isolated Find TIAA-4

Isolated Find TIAA-4 was identified when a single precontact lithic debitage fragment was encountered on the surface of S and T Road in the north-central portion of the survey area. The single debitage fragment was found where S and T Road crosses an outflow between two wetlands. Figure 29 displays this debitage fragment. Surface visibility in the area was high, as the area had recently been clear-cut, and vegetation consisted of young planted pine and wetland grasses (Figure 28). No further cultural materials were encountered on the surface. Eight delineation tests were placed around the nearest adjacent transect shovel test to the surface find (Figure 27). None of these tests yielded subsurface cultural materials. Shovel tests revealed three strata at the site. Stratum I, a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand, extended between 20 to 30 cmbs. Stratum II, a well-drained grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand, extended between 35 to 60 cmbs. Stratum III consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) spodic soil; in the northernmost delineation test, this stratum was encountered at 30 cmbs.

Isolated Find TIAA-4 represents an isolated precontact occurrence characterized by a single fragment of lithic debitage, possibly a short-term knapping event. Given that no further cultural materials were encountered during delineation testing at the site, it is probable that the isolated lithic fragment was redeposited during