V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Background research using the GNAHRGIS online cultural resources database indicated that 13 archaeological sites are located within a half-mile radius of the project corridor (Table 3; see Figure 1). One of these sites, 9BK109, falls within areas where ground-disturbing activities are to take place. During the field survey, TRC was unable to relocate this previously recorded site, which was recommended ineligible for the NRHP. According to the site form for 9BK109, submitted in 1987, the site was thought to be in danger from expansion of existing U.S. Highway 25. Field observations from the current investigation indicated that the site had been destroyed by silvicultural practices.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Corridor.

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation
9BK21	Artifact Scatter	Middle Mississippian	Unassessed
9BK22	Isolated Find	Late Paleoindian	Unassessed
9BK109	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9BK414	Artifact Scatter	19th/20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9BK415	Artifact Scatter	19th/20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9BK417	Artifact Scatter	20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9BK418	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9BK419	Artifact Scatter	Early/Middle Woodland	Unassessed
9BK421	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9BK465	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Unassessed
9JF50	Artifact Scatter	20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9MF916	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9MF917	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible

NEWLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

During the current survey, 15 newly recorded sites and 12 isolated finds were identified (Table 4). Four of the newly recorded archaeological sites exhibited various combinations of buried, intact deposits, diagnostic artifacts, and existing features, and are recommended eligible for the NRHP pending further investigation. The remaining eleven newly recorded sites have limited research potential, and are therefore recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Likewise, the isolated finds do not consist of intact sites, and therefore retain no research value. Detailed descriptions of the newly recorded sites, and a table of the isolated finds, are provided below. A complete artifact catalogue can be found in Appendix 1, and the archaeological site froms are in Appendix 2.

Table 4. Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources Within the APE.

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Recommendation
9BK498	Artifact Scatter	Middle Woodland	Potentially Eligible
9BK499	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9BK500	Artifact Scatter	Middle Woodland	Ineligible
9BK501	Artifact Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal; Late 19th/Early 20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9BK502	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9BK503	Artifact Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal; Late 18th/ 20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9BK505	Artifact Scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9JF335	Artifact Scatter/Feature	Unknown Historic	Ineligible
9JF336	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Potentially Eligible
9JF337	Artifact Scatter	Early/Middle Woodland/Mississippian	Potentially Eligible
9JF338	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9JF339	Artifact Scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th Century Historic	Potentially Eligible
9JF340	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
9MF940	Artifact Scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th Century Historic	Ineligible
9WR76	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
EKL-3	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-1	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-2	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-3	Isolated Find	Unknown Historic	Ineligible
SCIF-4	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-5	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-6	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-7	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-8	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-9	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
SCIF-10	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible
TPG-2	Isolated Find	Unknown Aboriginal	Ineligible

Note: shaded entries are sites recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP.

9BK498

USGS quadrangle: Shell Bluff Landing, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 40 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 428095 E, 366731 N	**Estimated site size:** 30 × 10 m
Total shovel tests: 11	**Site condition:** minor disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 3	**Landform:** Ridgetoe
Maximum artifact depth: 70 cm	**Ground cover:** Hardwood forest
Cultural affiliation: Middle Woodland	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 17
Site type: Prehistoric scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Potentially Eligible	**Total artifacts:** 17

9BK498 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with deeply buried deposits on a ridgetoe overlooking a drainage near a natural cave with a spring which has been dammed since the early 1970s, forming a pond (see Figure 1, Sheet 10). At the time of the survey, the site area was within a

Figure 11. General view of 9BK498 site area.77

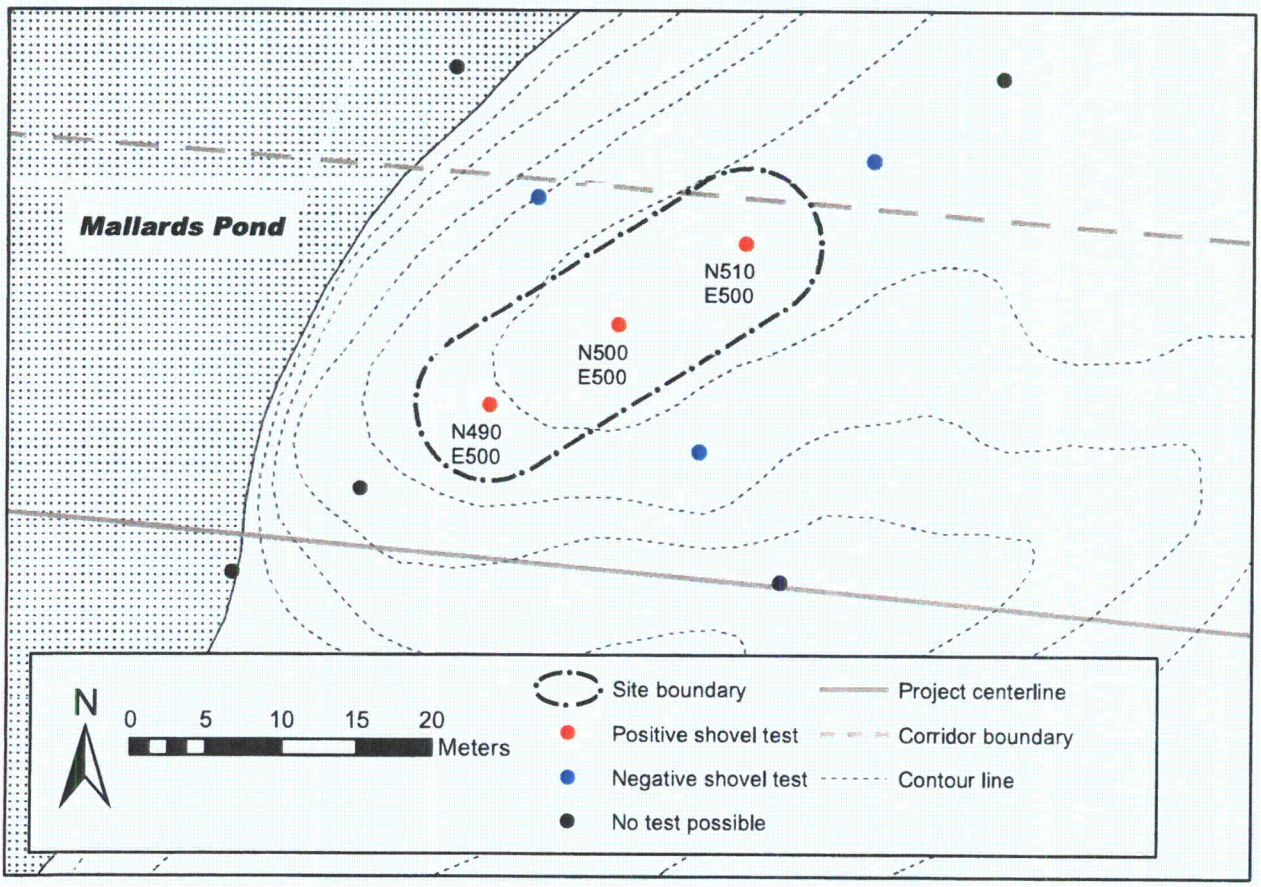

Figure 12. Sketch map of 9BK948.

Table 5. Artifacts Recovered from 9BK498.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material/Temper	Frequency
N490 E500	0–45 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	2
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	3
		Cordmarked body sherd	Sand temper	1
Subtotal				*7*
N500 E500	0–20 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Indeterminate decorated body sherd	Sand temper	1
	20–70 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Plain body sherd	Sand temper	3
		Cordmarked body sherd	Sand temper	2
Subtotal				*8*
N510 E500	0–30 cmbs	Cordmarked body sherd	Sand temper	2
Subtotal				*2*
Total				**17**

hardwood forest, and recovery was restricted to the landform (Figures 11 and 12). Recovered to a depth of 70 cm, the prehistoric assemblage appears to have retained its depositional context (Table 5).

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for this location is Troup fine sand. A typical shovel test had three stratigraphy levels as follows: 0–20 cm dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, 20–70 cm brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand, underlain by yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay at least to a depth of 75 cm which was where excavation was terminated.

Situated on a ridgetoe overlooking a spring, 9BK498 is located in a prime position for repeat occupation during the prehistoric period. In addition to this, the assemblage, though sparse, contained diagnostic materials consisting of Middle Woodland pottery from Deptford Phases I and II that are within their original context. For these reasons, TRC believes that 9BK498 has good research potential, and should be considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. If the project cannot be redesigned to avoid the site, then TRC recommends that Phase II archaeological investigations be conducted to determine NRHP eligibility for the site.

9BK499

USGS quadrangle: Storys Millpond, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 70 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 405531 E, 3669031 N	**Estimated site size:** 30 × 10 m
Total shovel tests: 8	**Site condition:** slightly disturbed
Positive shovel tests: 2	**Landform:** upland terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 90 cm	**Ground cover:** mixed hardwood forest
Cultural affiliation: unknown prehistoric	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 6
Site type: prehistoric lithic scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 6

This unidentified prehistoric lithic scatter occurs within a 30 × 10-m area situated on an upland terrace approximately 150 m east of an unnamed tributary of Brier Creek (Figure 13; see Figure

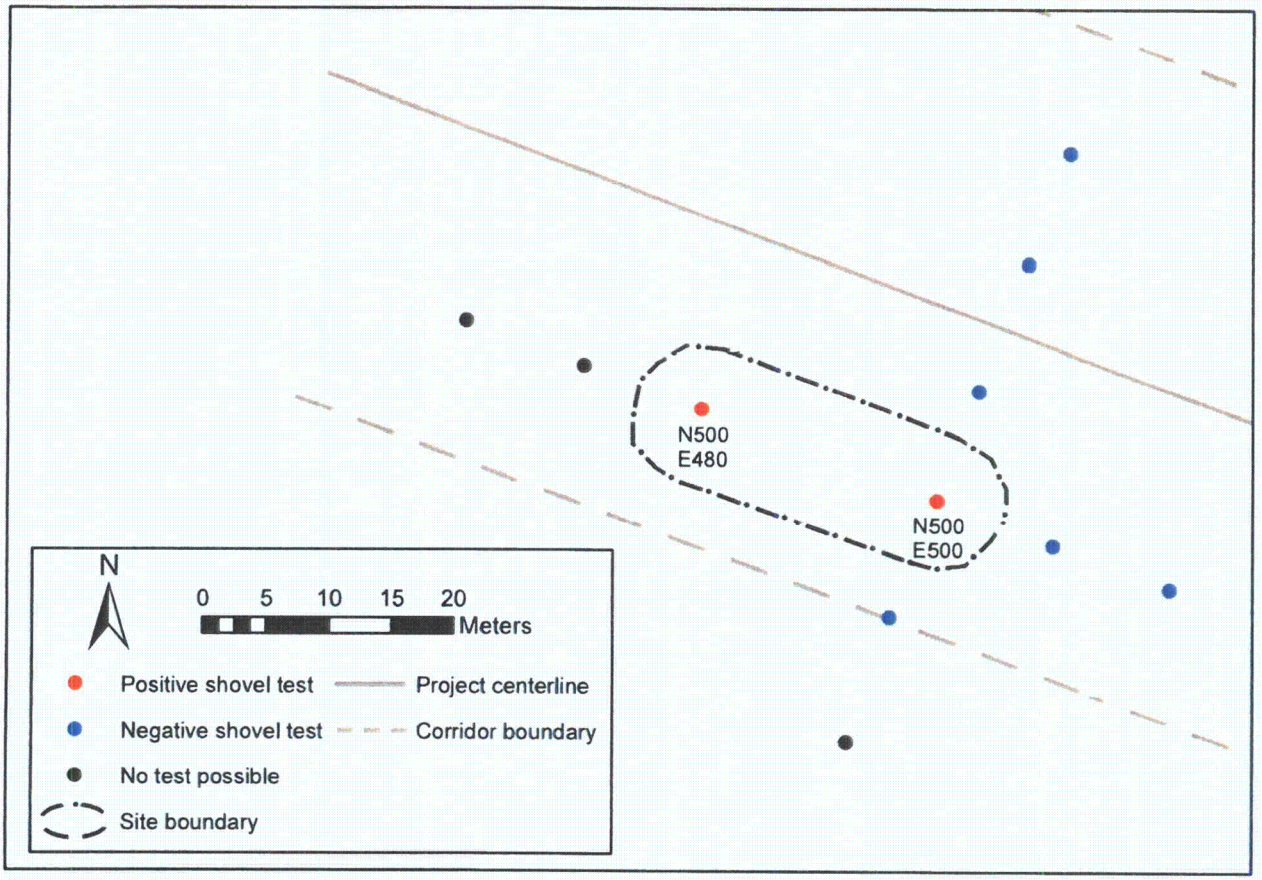

Figure 13. Sketch map of 9BK499.

Figure 14. General view of 9BK499 site area.

Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from 9BK499.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material	Frequency
N500 E480	10–90 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	2
Subtotal				*2*
N500 E500	0–80 cmbs	Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	3
Subtotal				*4*
Total				**6**

1, Sheet 7). Vegetation in the site vicinity is comprised of a mixed hardwood forest (Figure 14). Artifacts were recovered from depths potentially as great as 90 cm below surface, and consisted of 6 pieces of chert debitage (Table 6).

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is Lucy loamy sand. A typical shovel test soil profile for the site area exhibits 80 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam underlain by brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand mottled with reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sand to a minimum depth of 90 cm.

Although artifacts were recovered from relatively great depths, the sparse nature of the lithic scatter, with no diagnostic material present, suggests little potential for further research. Based on these findings, we recommend 9BK499 as ineligible for NRHP. It is also our opinion that clearance to construct should be granted for the area without further consideration of this archaeological resource.

9BK500

USGS quadrangle: Storys Millpond, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 75 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 402467 E, 3670668 N	**Estimated site size:** 35 × 30 m
Total shovel tests: 16	**Site condition:** moderate disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 6	**Landform:** terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 50 cm	**Ground cover:** plowed food plot
Cultural affiliation: Middle Woodland	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 21
Site type: Prehistoric scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 21

9BK500 is a scatter of prehistoric ceramics and lithics located on a terrace 200 m east of an unnamed tributary of Brier Creek (see Figure 1, Sheet 7). The site occupies a wildlife food plot and adjacent pine forest (Figure 15). A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated within the site vicinity (Figure 16). Artifacts at the site were recovered within six shovel tests, to a maximum depth of 50 cm (Table 7).

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for this location is Troup fine sand. Soils were shallow and somewhat disturbed. Shovel tests were shallow and consisted of approximately 30 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay.

Figure 15. General view of 9BK500 site area.

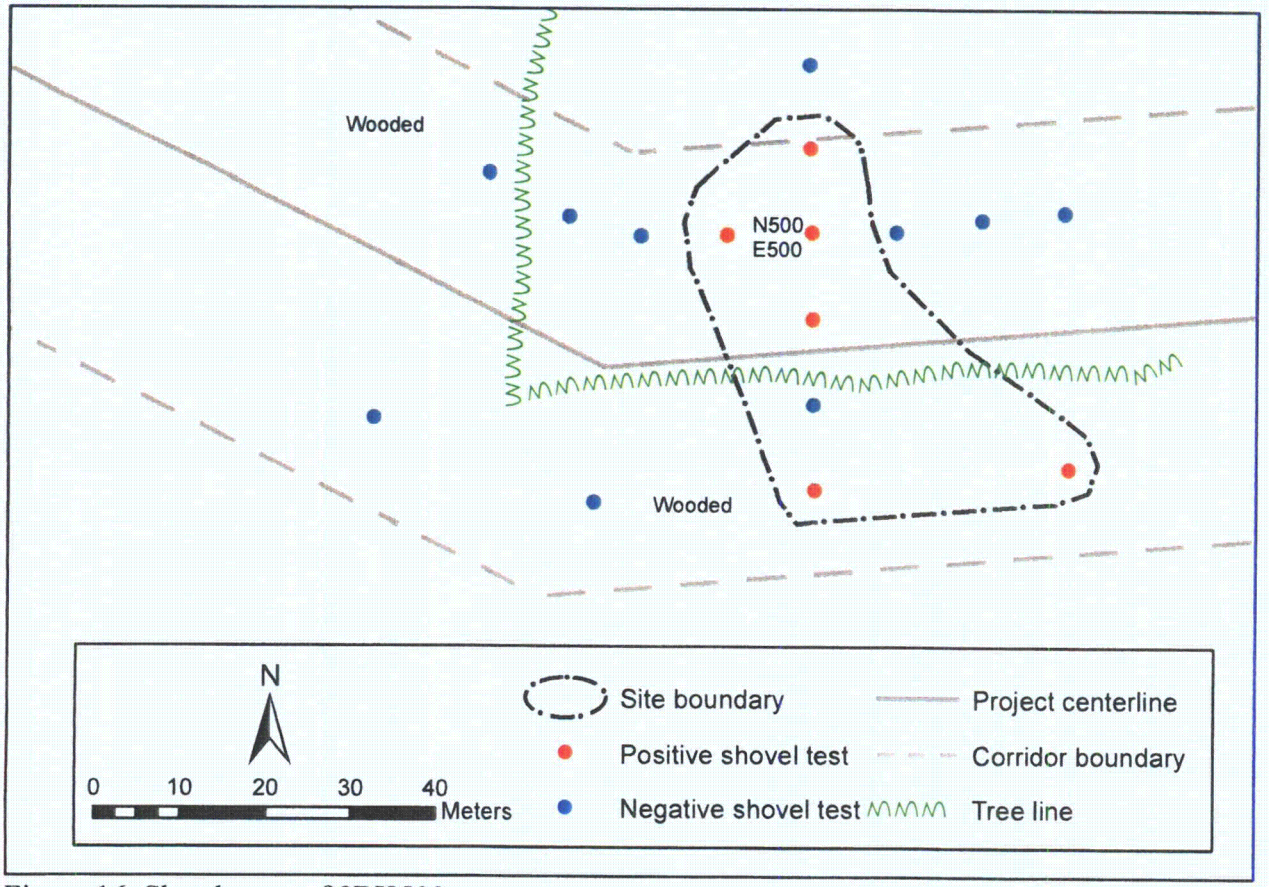

Figure 16. Sketch map of 9BK500.

Table 7. Artifacts Recovered from 9BK500.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material/Temper	Frequency
N490 E500	10–40 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	4
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Eroded body sherd	Sand temper	1
Subtotal				*6*
N500 E490	0–20 cmbs	Cordmarked body sherd	Sand temper	1
		Cordmarked straight rim sherd	Sand temper	1
		Indeterminate decorated body sherd	Sand temper	1
Subtotal				*3*
N510 E500	0–20 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	2
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	4
Subtotal				*6*
N500 E500	0–30 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*2*
N470 E500	0–30 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*2*
N470 E530	20–50 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*2*
Total				**21**

9BK500 consists of a sparse prehistoric scatter. Although some diagnostic artifacts, Middle Woodland pottery from Deptford Phases I and II was recovered, and materials in some cases came from depth, the majority of the recovered material is non-diagnostic, originating from the plowzone. Because of these reasons, contributing to the lack of research potential, TRC recommends 9BK500 ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is also our opinion that no further consideration of this resource is warranted in advance of construction.

9BK501

USGS quadrangle: McBean, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 95 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 412485 E, 3668375 N	**Estimated site size:** 40 × 130 m
Total shovel tests: 25	**Site condition:** moderate disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 6	**Landform:** terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 45 cm	**Ground cover:** planted pine forest
Cultural affiliation: Late 19th–early 20th century	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 1
Site type: Historic scatter with prehistoric isolate	**Historic artifacts:** 9
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 10

9BK501 is a historic artifact scatter located in planted pine forest approximately 500 m east of Wilson Road (see Figure 1, Sheet 8). It is located on a terrace with a very gentle slope to the west. There is a wetland located 450 m southwest of the site and an unnamed drainage 600 m to the east. Located within a planted pine forest, there are no above-ground remains and no "house-site" vegetation on or visible from the project corridor (Figure 17). A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated within the vicinity of the site, six of which were positive (Figure 18). Artifacts are consistent with domestic debris, though a single prehistoric Coastal Plain chert thinning flake was also recovered (Tables 8 and 9).

Figure 17. General view of 9BK501 site area.

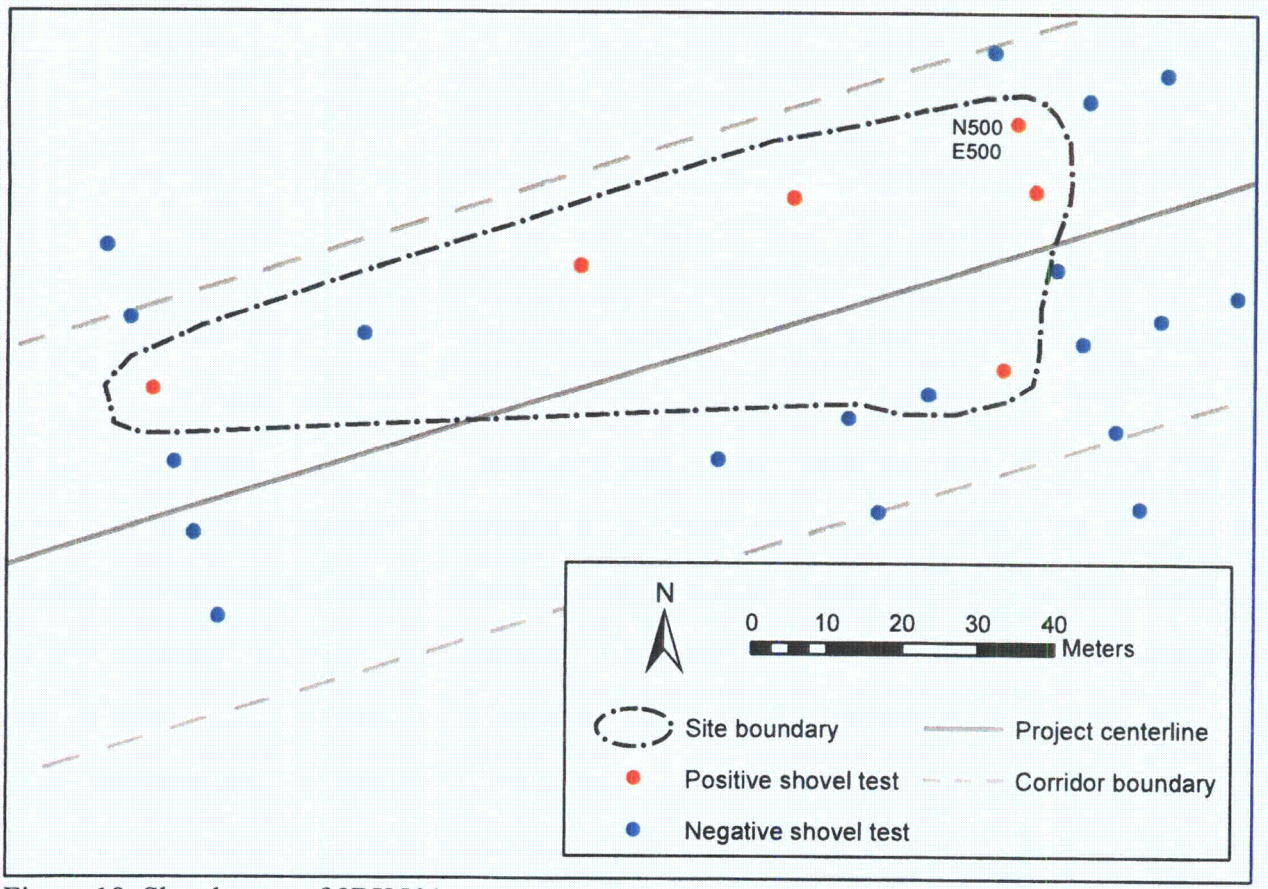

Figure 18. Sketch map of 9BK501.

Table 8. Historic Artifacts Recovered from 9BK501.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Frequency
N490 E500	0–20cm	Light green bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*1*
N470 E490	45cm	Clear glazed stoneware	1
Subtotal			*1*
N500 E440	20–30cm	Cut common nail fragments	2
		Indeterminate historic ceramic	1
		Colorless bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*4*
N500 E380	0–30cm	Amethyst bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*1*
N500 E500	0–30cm	Plain white ironstone	1
Subtotal			*1*
N500 E470	30cm	Colorless bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*1*
Total			**9**

Table 9. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 9BK500.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material/Temper	Frequency
N500 E440	20–30 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
Total				**1**

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for this location is Fuquay loamy sand. Shovel tests were shallow and consisted of 10–25 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay.

9BK501 is a sparse historic scatter contained within the plowzone. The site retains no subsurface or horizontal integrity and additional investigations will not provide new information. Furthermore, no structural remains associated with the site were located. For these reasons, 9BK501 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The prehistoric component of the site is a non-diagnostic isolate, also recommended ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is also our opinion that archaeological clearance to construct should be granted for 9BK501 without further consideration of archaeological resources.

9BK502

USGS quadrangle: McBean, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 95 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 413351 E, 3668592 N	**Estimated site size:** 30 × 20 m
Total shovel tests: 16	**Site condition:** moderate disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 0	**Landform:** ridge
Maximum artifact depth: surface	**Ground cover:** plowed field
Cultural affiliation: unidentified prehistoric	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 8
Site type: Lithic scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 8

Site 9BK502 is located in a field approximately 100 m northwest of headwaters of an unnamed drainage (see Figure 1, Sheet 8). Covering a 30 × 20-m area within a plowed field, surface visibility was excellent at the time of survey (Figures 19 and 20). Restricted to the surface, a light prehistoric lithic scatter was recovered from this location (Table 10).

Table 10. Artifacts Recovered from 9BK502.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material	Frequency
General	Surface	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	6
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*8*
Total				**8**

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for this location is Orangeburg loamy sand. A typical shovel test contained 10–20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay.

9BK502 is a surface scatter of non-diagnostic lithic material. The site retains no subsurface or horizontal integrity and additional investigations will not provide new information; therefore 9BK502 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. It is also our opinion that archaeological clearance to construct should be granted for 9BK502 without further consideration of archaeological resources.

9BK503

USGS quadrangle: McBean, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 75 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 417215 E, 668876 N	**Estimated site size:** 50 × 45 m
Total shovel tests: 15	**Site condition:** major disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 3	**Landform:** terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 40 cm	**Ground cover:** pine forest
Cultural affiliation: unidentified prehistoric/ late 18th–early 20th century historic	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 18
Site type: Artifact scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 9
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 27

Site 9BK503 is a surface and subsurface scatter in a two-track road and planted pine forest 75 m west of Mineral Springs Creek (see Figure 1, Sheet 8; Figure 21). Artifacts were found on the

Figure 19. General view of 9BK502 site area.

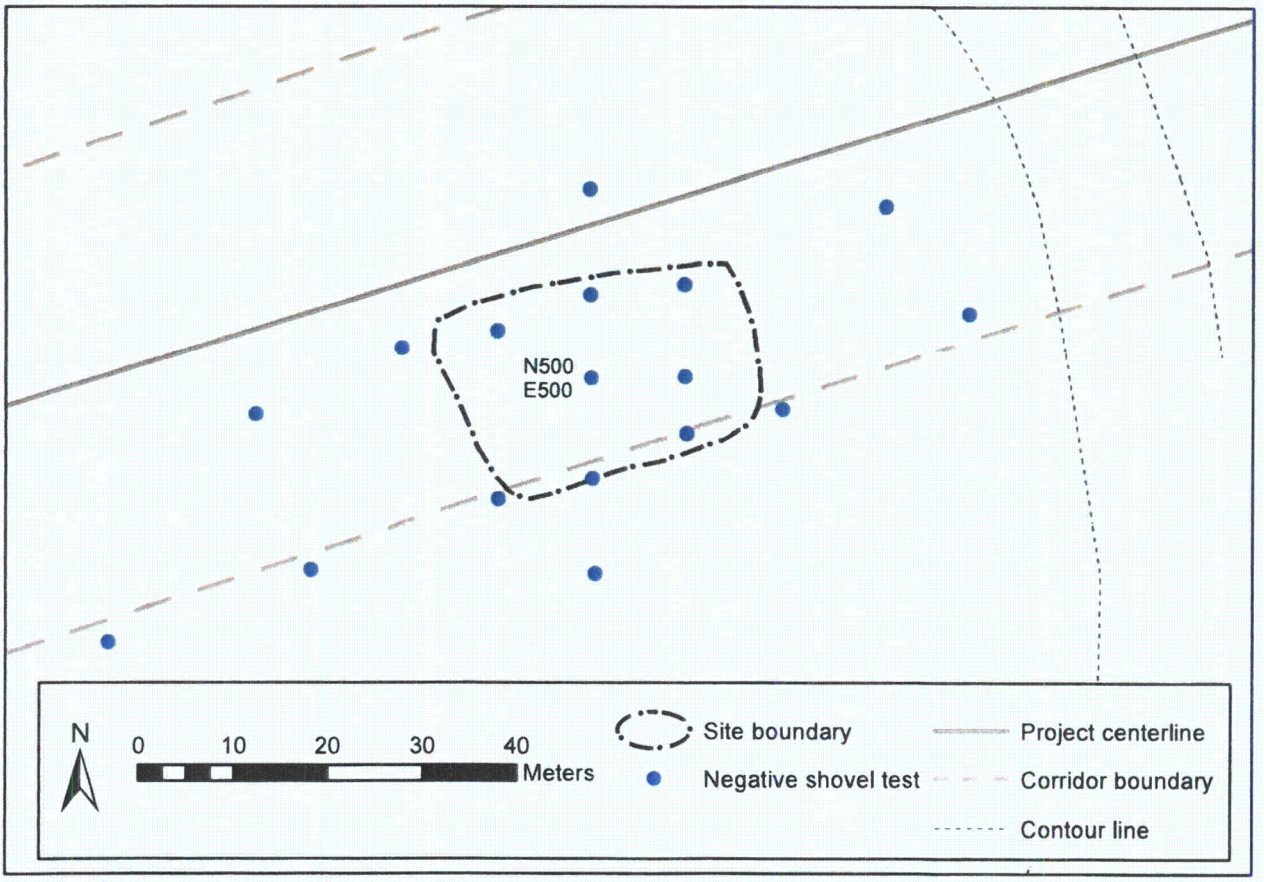

Figure 20. Sketch map of 9BK502.

Figure 21. General view of 9BK503 site area.

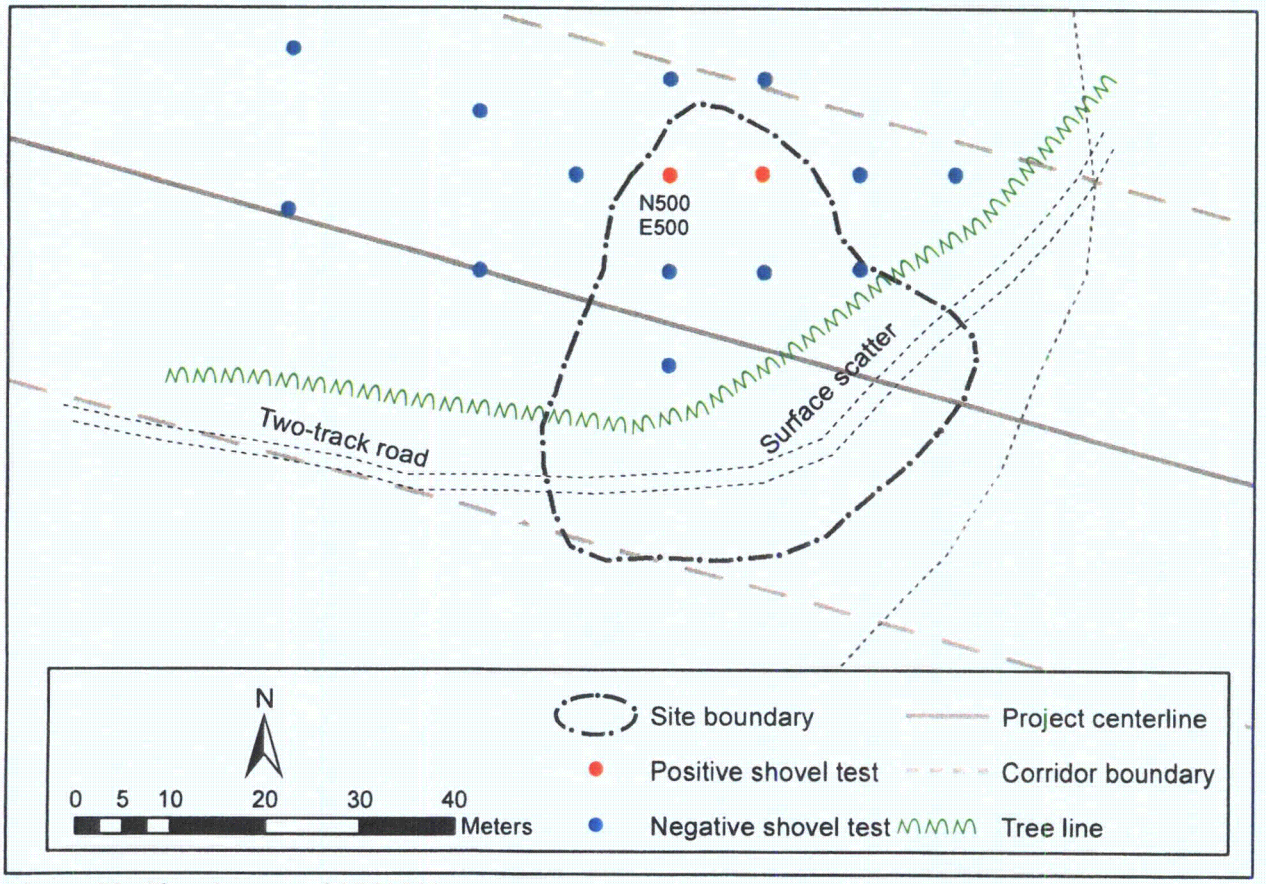

Figure 22. Sketch map of 9BK503.

surface of the road and in three positive shovel tests within a 50 × 45-m area (Figure 22). The site extends beyond the project right-of-way limits to the south.

Fifteen shovel tests were placed within the vicinity of 9BK503 in order to determine the extent of subsurface cultural deposits. Three shovel tests yielded prehistoric and historic artifacts. The prehistoric component dominated the centroid of the site, yielding lithic debitage, but no diagnostic materials (Table 11). Historic artifacts were fewer in frequency and are consistent with domestic debris from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (Table 12).

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for this location is Cowarts loamy sand. A typical shovel test consists of 10–20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay.

Table 11. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 9BK503.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material	Frequency
N500 E510	0–30cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E500	0–40cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	2
		Core fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	7
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	4
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert	2
Subtotal				*17*
Total				**18**

Table 12. Historic Artifacts Recovered from 9BK503.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Frequency
N500 E510	0–30cmbs	Plain white ironstone	1
		Olive green bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*2*
N500 E520	0–20cmbs	Melted/burnt bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*1*
N500 E500	0–40 cmbs	Blue decorated Pearlware	1
		Plain Late Refined Earthenware	3
		Blue edged Late Refined Earthenware	2
Subtotal			*6*
Total			**9**

9BK503 is a sparse non-diagnostic lithic scatter and late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic scatter lacking architectural features. The recovered artifacts originate from the plowzone or the surface. Based on the lack of integrity, we recommend the site ineligible for the NRHP. It is also our opinion that archaeological clearance to construct should be granted for 9BK503 without consideration of archaeological resources.

9BK505

USGS quadrangle: McBean, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 95 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 148232 E, 366851 N	**Estimated site size:** 30 × 60 m
Total shovel tests: 14	**Site condition:** moderate disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 1	**Landform:** terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 25 cm	**Ground cover:** plowed field and pine forest
Cultural affiliation: Late 19th–early 20th century	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 0
Site type: Historic artifact scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 13
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 13

9BK505 consists of a historic scatter located in a field that was planted in peanuts at the time of survey, adjacent to a planted forest, approximately 170 m east of Ben Hatcher Road (Figure 23; see Figure 1, Sheet 9).The headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Newberry Creek are approximately 300 m to the south of the site. Cultural material was recovered within a 30 × 60-m area of the field (Figure 24).

The site was located as a surface scatter of historic artifacts in the field and one positive shovel test along the survey corridor. Fourteen shovel tests were placed within the vicinity of the site in order to determine the site boundary and better understand site stratigraphy. One of these shovel tests contained a brick fragment, which was not collected. Artifacts collected are consistent with domestic remains (Table 13). No evidence for structures, such as piers or chimney falls, was discovered and no distinctive domestic vegetation was present.

Table 13. Artifacts Recovered from 9BK505.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Frequency
General	Surface	Indeterminate nail fragment	2
		Plain soft paste porcelain	*2*
		Albany interior, bristol exterior stoneware	*2*
		Brown glazed stoneware	*1*
		Plain white ironstone	*3*
		Aqua bottle glass	*1*
		Amethyst bottle glass	*1*
		Colorless bottle glass	*1*
Subtotal			*13*
Total			**13**

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for this location is Dothan loamy sand. A typical shovel test consisted of 15–25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay with numerous ferric inclusions.

The results of our investigation indicate that 9BK505 has little research potential and, therefore, is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The site lacks subsurface integrity and retains no above-ground elements. Additional investigations will not add to our understanding of historic occupations in the project vicinity. It is our opinion that no further consideration of this archaeological resource is warranted in advance of construction.

Figure 23. General view of 9BK505 site area.

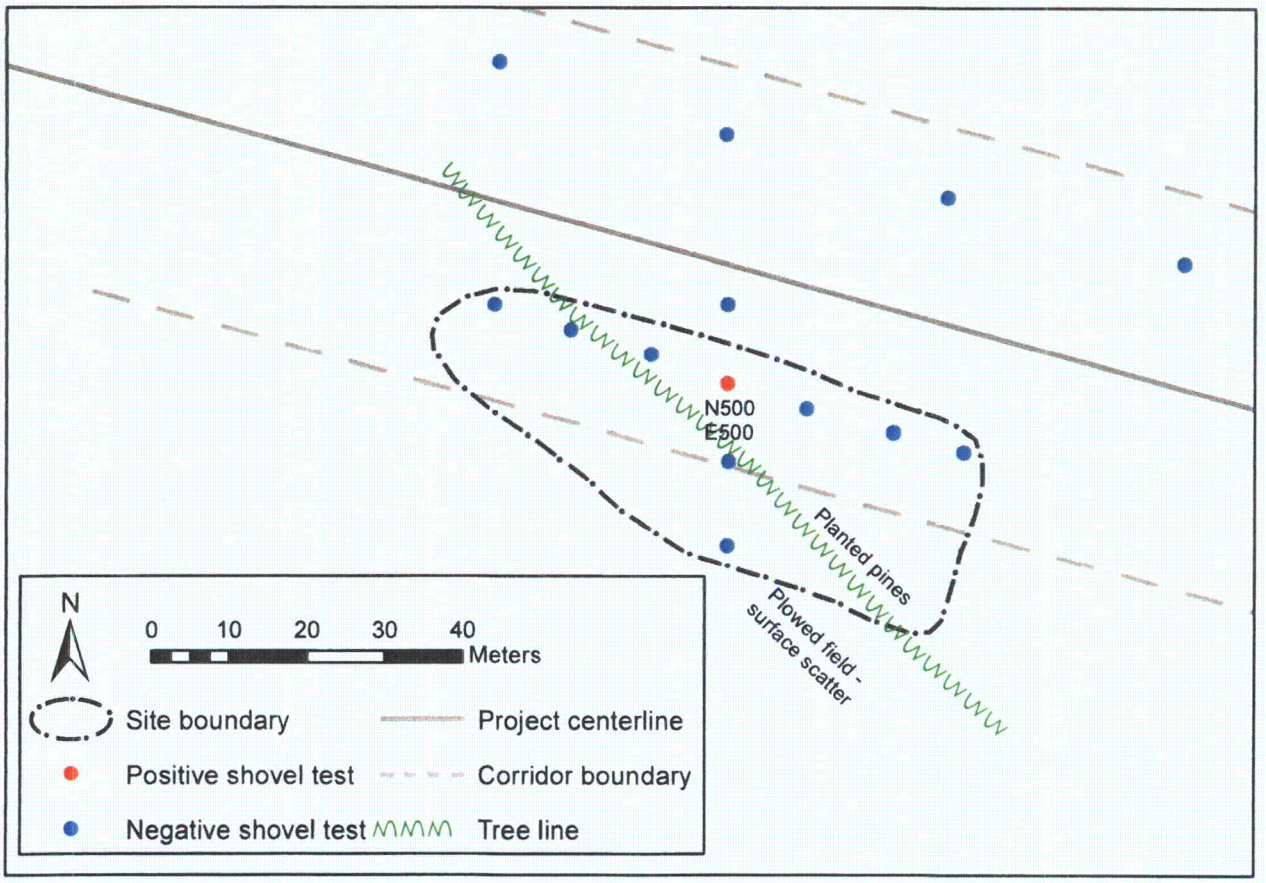

Figure 24. Sketch map of 9BK505.

9JF335

USGS quadrangle: Avondale, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 120 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 378163 E, 3681339 N	**Estimated site size:** 35 × 25 m
Total shovel tests: 6	**Site condition:** unknown
Positive shovel tests: 1	**Landform:** upland ridgetoe
Maximum artifact depth: 15 cm	**Ground cover:** pasture
Cultural affiliation: 19th/20th century historic	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 0
Site type: historic artifact scatter/feature	**Historic artifacts:** 1
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 1

Site 9JF335 consists of the collapsed remains of a historic barn located on an upland ridgetoe approximately 150 m northwest of U.S. Highway 1, and approximately 1.5 km southwest of Brier Creek (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Cultural material was discovered within a 35 × 25-m area in a pasture (Figures 25 and 26). The site boundary was divided equally along the major axis by the project/survey boundary.

The visible feature was comprised of rough-hewn structural timbers and cladding materials, as well as associated stone support piers. It was uncertain from field observations whether the structural remains were *in situ*, or had been pushed to the current location. Six shovel tests were excavated at this location in order to determine the extent of subsurface cultural deposits. One historic artifact was encountered within a single shovel test at a depth of 15 cm, consisting of a piece of historic white ironstone ceramic, probably associated with a nineteenth- and/or twentieth-century occupation (Table 14).

Table 14. Artifacts Recovered from 9JF335.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Frequency
N500 E510	0–15 cmbs	Plain white ironstone	1
Subtotal			*1*
Total			**1**

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is Orangeburg sandy clay loam, eroded. A typical shovel test soil profile exhibits a 15-cm-thick horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sand; it is underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil, excavated to a depth of 30 cm.

The results of our investigation indicate that 9JF335 has very little research potential and, therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. It consists of sparse deposits, and, although above-ground features are present, their integrity is uncertain. Additionally, the above-ground features consist of unremarkable and nondescript material. It is our opinion that no further consideration of this archaeological resource is warranted in advance of construction.

Figure 25. General view of 9JF335 site area.

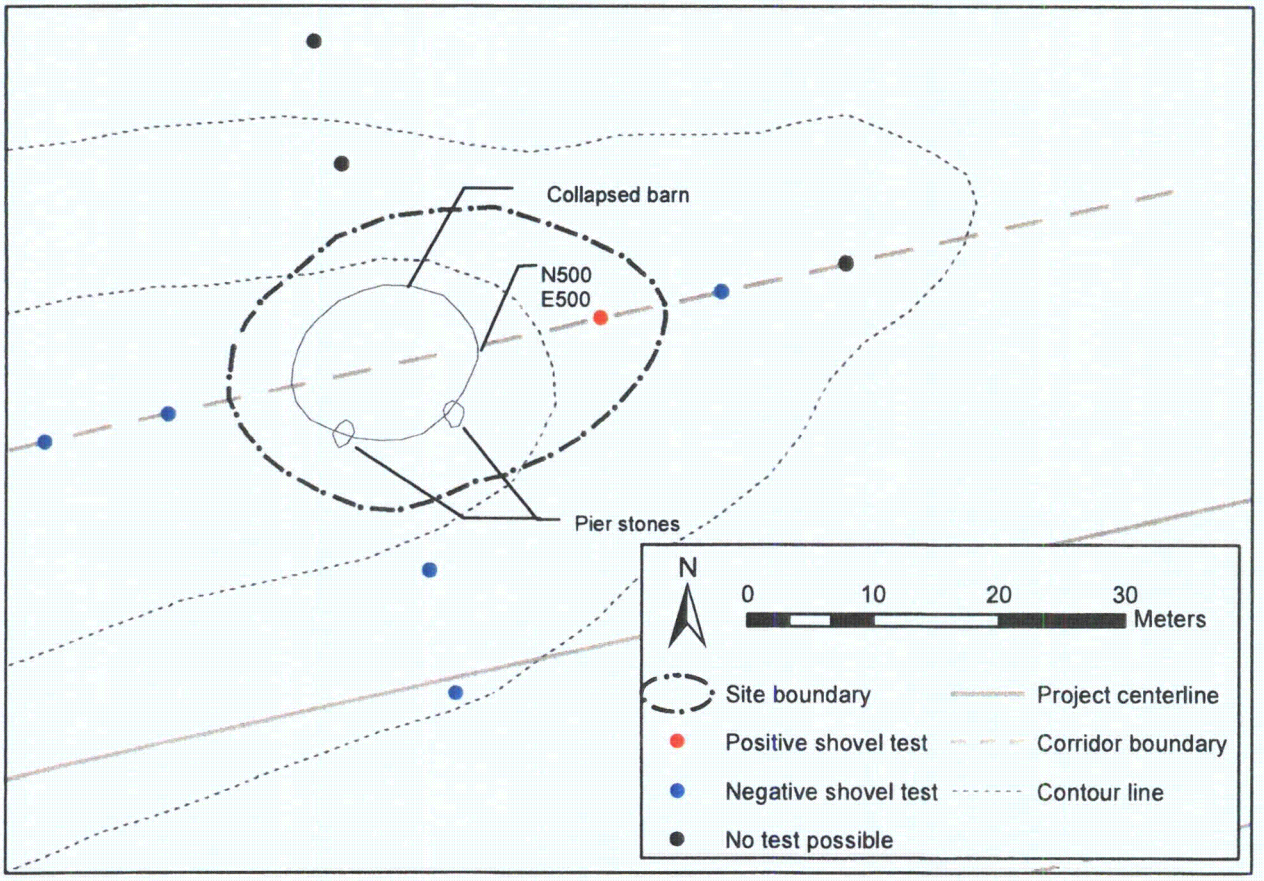

Figure 26. Sketch map of 9JF335.

9JF336

USGS quadrangle: Keysville, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 110 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 383819 E, 3677171 N	**Estimated site size:** 150 × 40 m
Total shovel tests: 31	**Site condition:** slight disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 12	**Landform:** upland terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 80 cm	**Ground cover:** planted pine/scrub
Cultural affiliation: unidentified prehistoric	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 26
Site type: prehistoric lithic scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Potentially eligible	**Total artifacts:** 26

Site 9JF336 is a prehistoric artifact scatter that encompasses a 150 × 40-m area, located on an upland terrace that is covered with grass, scrub, and planted pines (see Figure 1, Sheet 4; Figures 27 and 28). Thirty-one shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of 9JF336, 12 of which contained cultural material. The assemblage consists of lithic debitage (Table 15). Artifacts occur as deep as 80 cm below the surface.

Table 15. Artifacts Recovered from 9JF336.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material	Frequency
N470 E500	30–40 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N490 E630	0–80 cmbs	Shatter	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E490	15–70 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	2
Subtotal				*2*
N500 E500	0–70 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	2
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*3*
N500 E530	30–40 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
	Surface	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*2*
N500 E560	30–60 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	3
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*4*
N500 E590	Surface	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
	40 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*3*
N500 E620	20–60 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E630	45 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N510 E630	15–25 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N530 E520	20–55 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N530 E630	20–30 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
General	Surface	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	3
	Surface	Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	2
Subtotal				*5*
Total				**26**

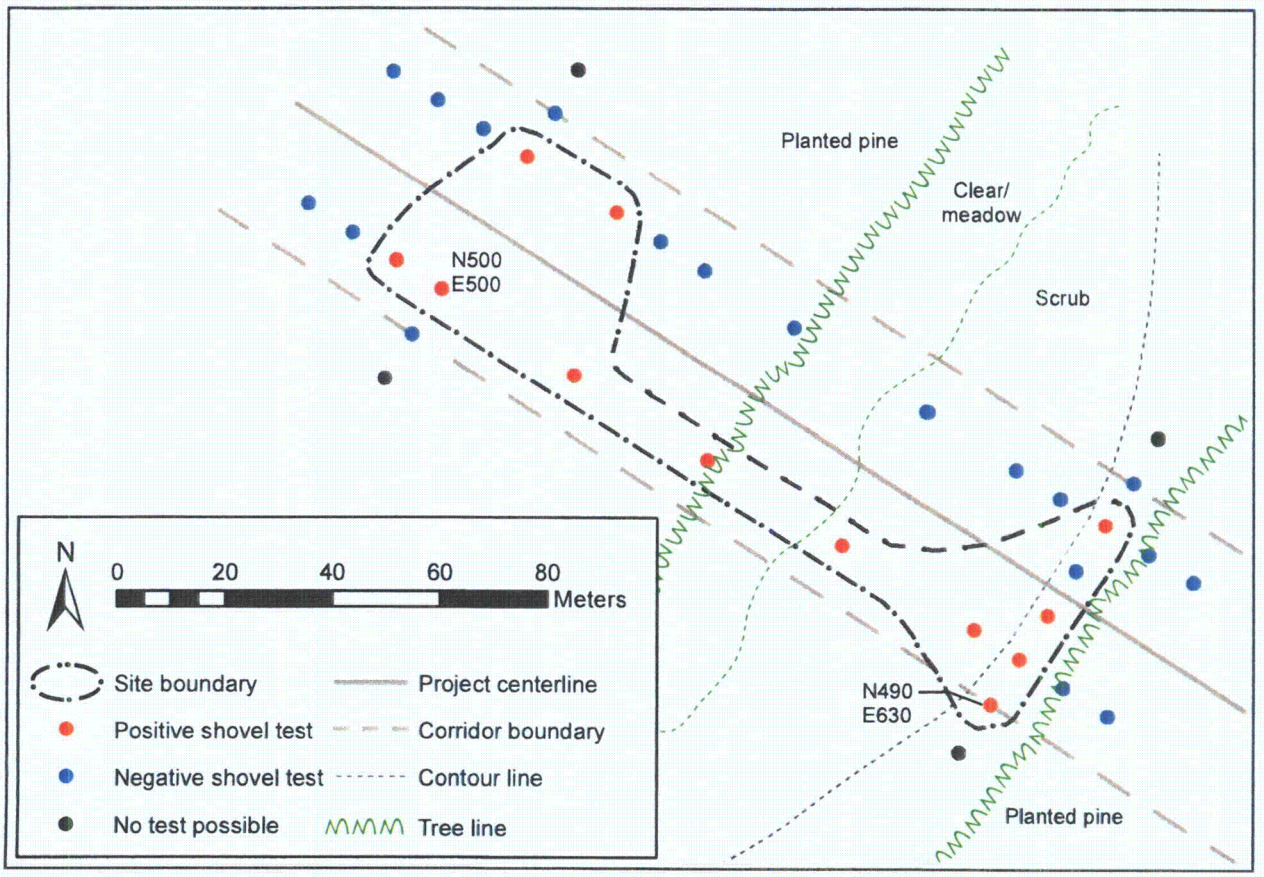

Figure 27. Sketch map of 9JF336.

Figure 28. General view of 9JF336 site area.

According to digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey, the soils at 9JF336 are comprised of Lucy loamy sand and Troup fine sand. A typical shovel test soil profile in the site area consists of four strata. Stratum I is comprised of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand to a depth of 30 cm. Stratum II, from 30–45 cm, exhibits a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand, underlain by Stratum III, consisting of 30 cm of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. The final stratum, Stratum IV, extends to at least 80 cm below the surface, and consists of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand.

Although no diagnostic material was recovered from 9JF336, the deposits at the site area are consistently deep, below the plowzone, and cover a large area, indicating potential for intact, deeply buried features, as well as diagnostic material. Therefore, this site could possibly yield important archaeological information concerning prehistoric developments in the region. Based on that assessment, we recommend the site potentially eligible for the NRHP. We also recommend that 9JF336 be avoided. If it cannot be, Phase II archaeological testing should be required before construction begins in order to determine its NRHP eligibility status.

9JF337

USGS quadrangle: Matthews, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 90 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 381454 E, 3678780 N	**Estimated site size:** 90 × 55 m
Total shovel tests: 15	**Site condition:** undisturbed
Positive shovel tests: 13	**Landform:** first terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 110 cm	**Ground cover:** open game food plot
Cultural affiliation: Early Woodland; Woodland/Mississippian	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 215
Site type: prehistoric artifact scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Potentially eligible	**Total artifacts:** 215

Site 9JF337 is a prehistoric artifact scatter that encompasses a 90 × 55-m area within the project/survey corridor (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). It is located above a wetland adjacent to Reedy Creek on a first terrace that is covered with grass and a low, leafy green cultivar, presumably intended as a game food plot (Figures 29 and 30). The continuance of the landform for an unknown distance in either direction parallel to Reedy Creek is an indication that the site is likely much larger than that portion investigated during this survey. An irrigation system is in place across the site within the project corridor, as evidenced by the presence of commercial-grade sprinklers (see Figure 29) supplied from Reedy Creek via an electrical pump.

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of 9JF337, 13 of which contained cultural material (Table 16). The assemblage contains diagnostic artifacts in the form of two Late Woodland/Mississippian triangular projectile points, as well as Refuge and Deptford decorated ceramics representing Early and Middle Woodland occupations (Figure 31). Artifacts occur as deep as 110 cm below the surface.

According to digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey, the soils at 9JF337 are comprised of Cowarts sandy loam. A typical shovel test soil profile consists of a black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam to a depth of 15 cm. From 15–70 cm there is dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand occurs from 70–80 cm, followed by very pale brown (10YR 8/4) sand from 80–85 cm below surface.

Figure 29. General view of 9JF337 site area.

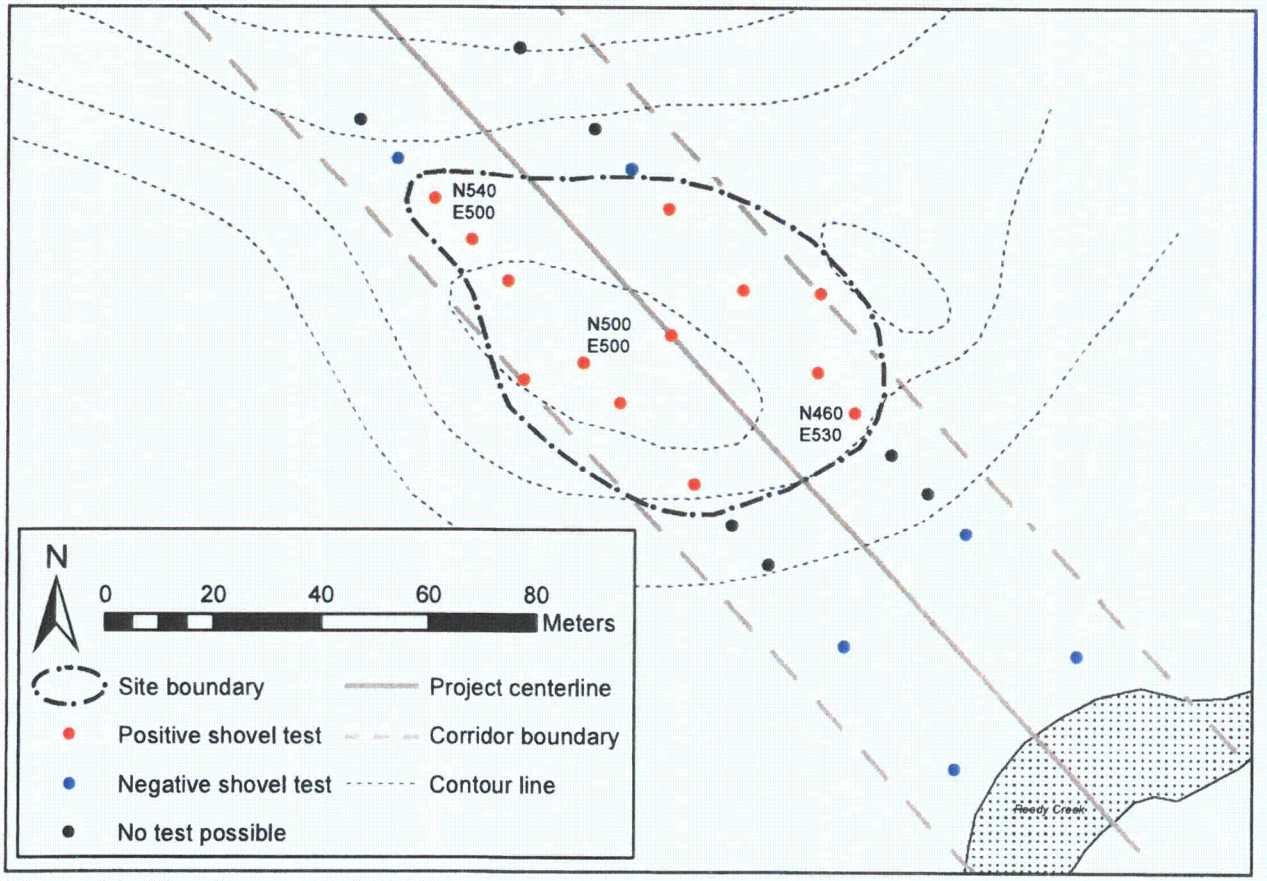

Figure 30. Sketch map of 9JF337.

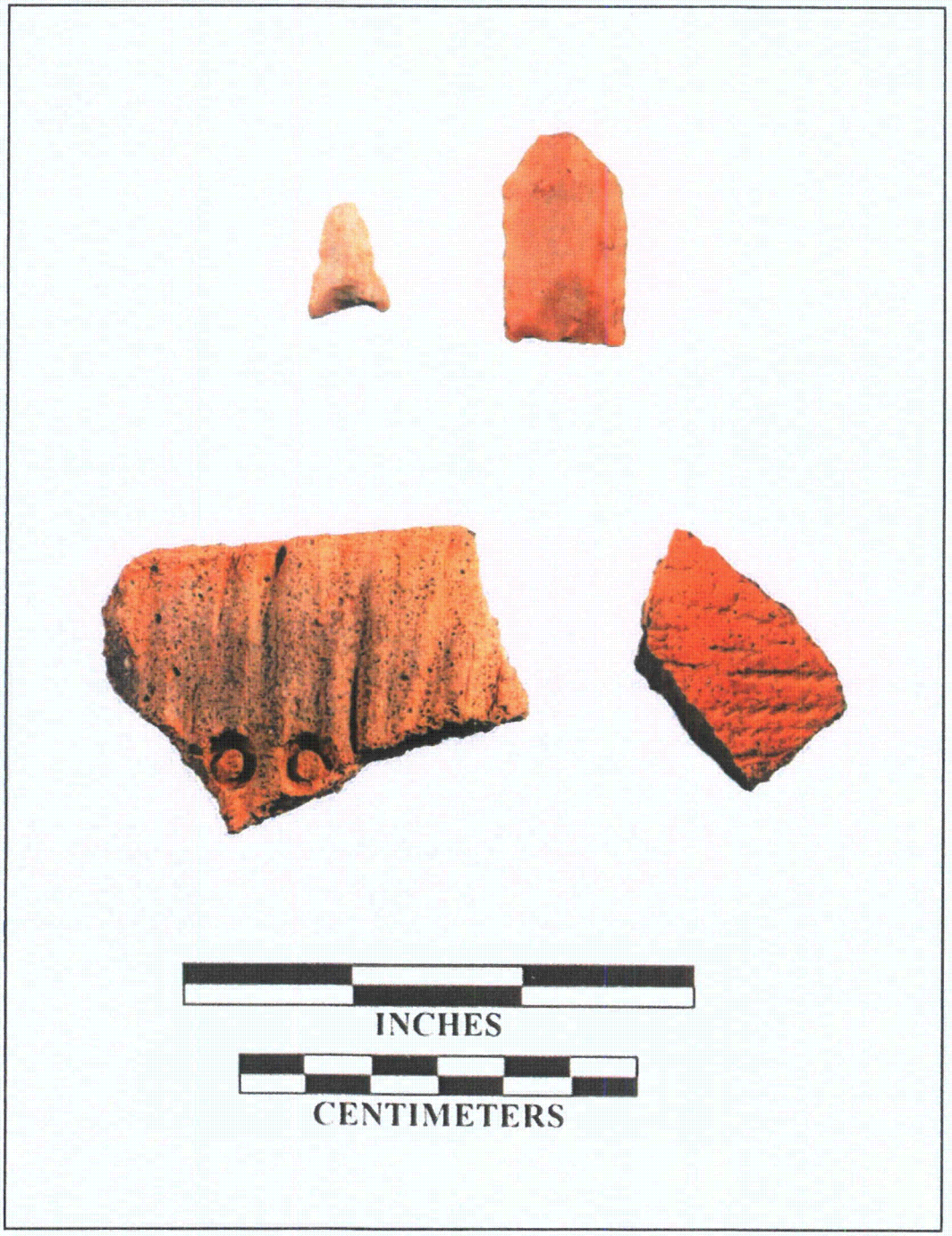

Figure 31. Selected artifacts from 9JF337.

Table 16. Artifacts Recovered from 9JF337.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material/Temper	Weight (g)	Frequency
N505 E490	25–110 cmbs	Simple stamped body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Indeterminate decorated body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Eroded body sherd	Sand temper		2
		Residual ceramics			3
		Tertiary flakes	Coastal Plain chert		2
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		17
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		17
Subtotal					*43*
N470 E500	0–50 cmbs	Check stamped body sherd	Grit and grog temper		1
		Eroded body sherd	Grit temper		1
		Eroded body sherd	Sand temper		2
		Plain body sherd	Sand temper		2
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		9
		Thinning flake	Quartz		1
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		7
		Flake fragment	Quartz		1
		Indeterminate bone		0.1	1
Subtotal					*26*
N500 E500	15–80 cmbs	Eroded body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Residual ceramics			1
		Hafted biface	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		12
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		10
		Flake fragment	Quartz		1
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert		1
Subtotal					*27*
N460 E530	10–60 cmbs	Plain body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Unimarginal retouched flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		2
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert		1
Subtotal					*6*
N493 E515	15–60 cmbs	Indeterminate decorated body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Hafted biface	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		3
		Thinning flake	Quartz		1
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		4
Subtotal					*11*
N490 E500	20–85 cmbs	Simple stamped and punctated straight rim sherd	Grit temper		1
		Cordmarked body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Plain body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Eroded body sherd	Sand temper		1
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert		3

Table 16. Artifacts Recovered from 9JF337, continued.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material/Temper	Weight (g)	Frequency
N490 E500	20–85 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		10
(cont.)	(cont.)	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		14
		Flake fragment	Quartz		2
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert		1
Subtotal					*34*
N480 E540	15–70 cmbs	Eroded body sherd	Sand temper		2
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		8
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		2
		Shatter	Quartz		1
Subtotal					*13*
N490 E530	0–80 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		7
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		10
Subtotal					*17*
N520 E500	65–100 cmbs	Plain body sherd	Sand temper		2
		Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		8
		Flake fragment	Quartz		2
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		4
Subtotal					*18*
Surface		Plain body sherd	Grit temper		1
Subtotal					*1*
N530 E500	65–100 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Thinning flake	Quartz		2
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		8
		Shatter	Coastal Plain chert		1
Subtotal					*12*
N510 E530	15–90 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		3
		Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert		1
Subtotal					*4*
N470 E530	0–35 cmbs	Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert		1
		Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert		2
Subtotal					*3*
Total					**215**

Deeply buried, intact archaeological deposits associated with Early/Middle Woodland and Late Woodland/Mississippian occupations are present at 9JF337, and the site is likely much larger than the area investigated under the scope of the current survey. Therefore, this site could possibly yield important archaeological information concerning prehistoric developments in the region. Based on that assessment, we recommend it potentially eligible for the NRHP. We also recommend that 9JF337 be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II archaeological testing should be required before construction begins in order to determine the site's NRHP eligibility status.

9JF338

USGS quadrangle: Bowdens Pond, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 120 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 371034 E, 3681988 N	**Estimated site size:** 15 × 15 m
Total shovel tests: 2	**Site condition:** severely disturbed
Positive shovel tests: 0	**Landform:** upland (ridge)
Maximum artifact depth: surface	**Ground cover:** denuded
Cultural affiliation: unidentified prehistoric	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 3
Site type: prehistoric lithic scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 3

Site 9JF338 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter on a severely disturbed and denuded upland area approximately 300 m south of the Reedy Creek (Figure 32; see Figure 1, Sheet 3). The site measures approximately 15 m in diameter and has been impacted by logging and earthmoving activities (Figure 33; see Figure 15).

Three pieces of lithic debitage were retrieved from the surface (Table 17). Two shovel tests were placed in this vicinity to ascertain the integrity of the soil column. Both showed evidence of complete disturbance down to the subsoil, and neither contained cultural material.

Table 17. Artifacts Recovered from 9JF338.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw material	Frequency
General	Surface	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	3
Subtotal				*3*
Total				**3**

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is Troup fine sand. A typical shovel test soil profile exhibits a thin (10 cm) band of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand that overlies 30 cm of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand mottled with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand. Stratum III consists of 5 cm of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay subsoil. Excavations reached a depth of 45 cm.

The artifacts associated with this unidentified prehistoric occupation occur on the surface, and the contextual integrity of the site has been compromised by large-scale disturbances. Because of its lack of research potential, 9JF338 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. In our estimation, no additional work should be required at this site, and archaeological clearance to construct should be granted.

Figure 32. General view of 9JF338 site area.

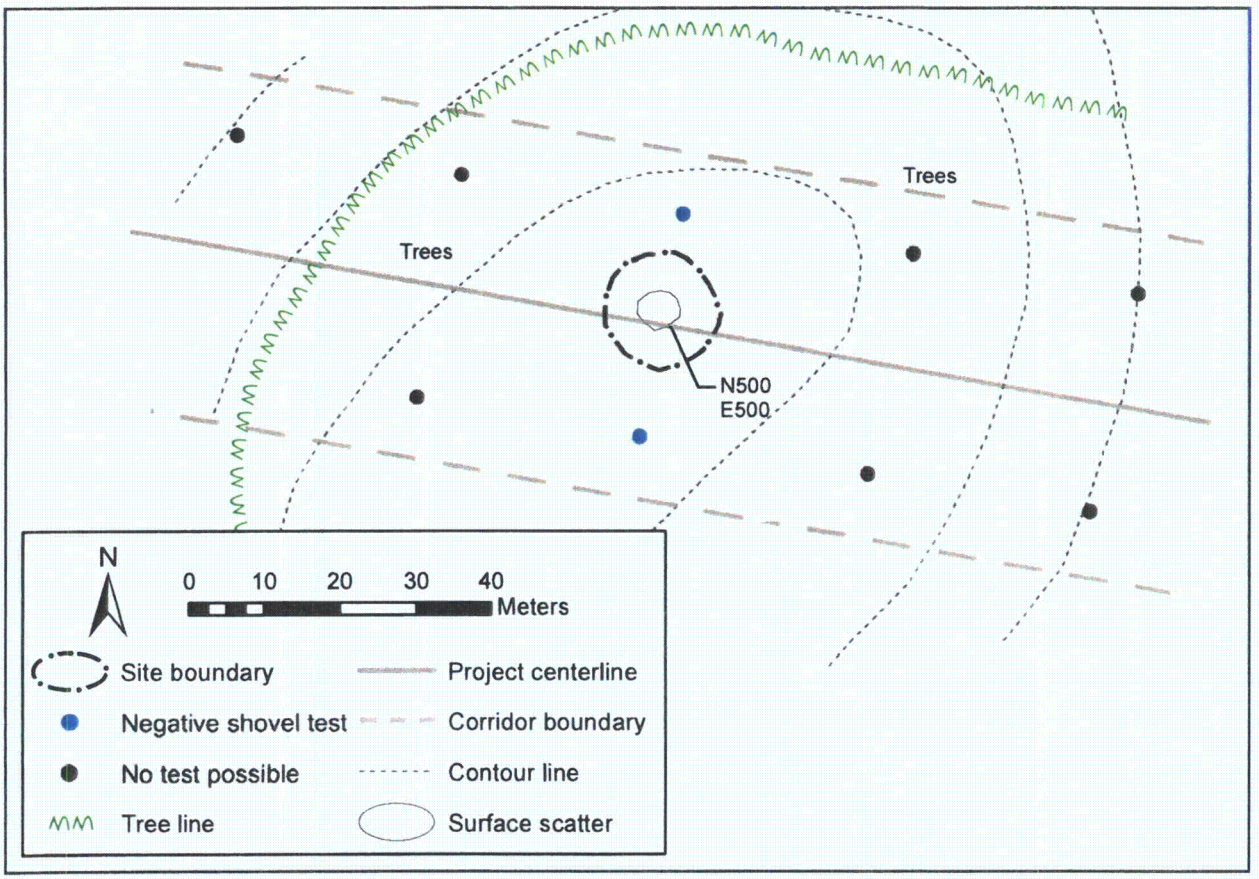

Figure 33. Sketch map of 9JF338.

9JF339

USGS quadrangle: Avondale, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 120 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 379454 E, 3680744 N	**Estimated site size:** 60 × 40 m
Total shovel tests: 9	**Site condition:** undisturbed
Positive shovel tests: 3	**Landform:** upland terrace
Maximum artifact depth: 60 cm	**Ground cover:** pine and hardwood forest
Cultural affiliation: late 19th/early 20th century historic; unknown prehistoric	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 4
Site type: historic artifact scatter/features; prehistoric lithic scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 17
NRHP eligibility: Potentially eligible	**Total artifacts:** 21

Site 9JF339 is comprised of the remains of a historic homestead site, as well as a minor prehistoric component, located approximately 290 m east of Roy Gay Road, and approximately 1.5 km southwest of Brier Creek (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Cultural material was discovered within a 60 × 40-m area in a mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 34 and 35). As recorded, the site boundary encompassing visible features extended some 25 m outside of the project/survey boundary to the northeast, with potential for the existence of cultural material beyond.

Visible features consisted of a pair of apparently *in situ* chimney falls approximately 15 m apart, a large (3–4 m diameter) circular depression located roughly 4–5 m east of one of the chimney falls, and several large shade and nut trees, including oak and walnut. Historic artifacts were present in the form of a large surface scatter, a representative sample of which was collected, as well as subsurface finds at depths up to 60 cm (Table 18). These were likely associated with a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century historic occupation. Four prehistoric artifacts in the form of debitage were encountered at the site, one from the surface, and three within as many shovel tests at depths up to 60 cm (Table 19).

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is Lucy loamy sand. A typical shovel test soil

Table 18. Historic Artifacts Recovered from 9JF339.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Frequency
General	Surface	Plain hard paste porcelain	1
		Plain white ironstone	2
		Indeterminate white bodied ceramic	2
		Amethyst machine made bottle	1
		Aqua bottle glass	4
		Amethyst bottle glass	4
Subtotal			*14*
N500 E500	0–60 cmbs	Plain white ironstone	1
		Colorless table glass	1
		Amethyst bottle glass	1
Subtotal			*3*
Total			**17**

Figure 34. General view of 9JF339 site area.

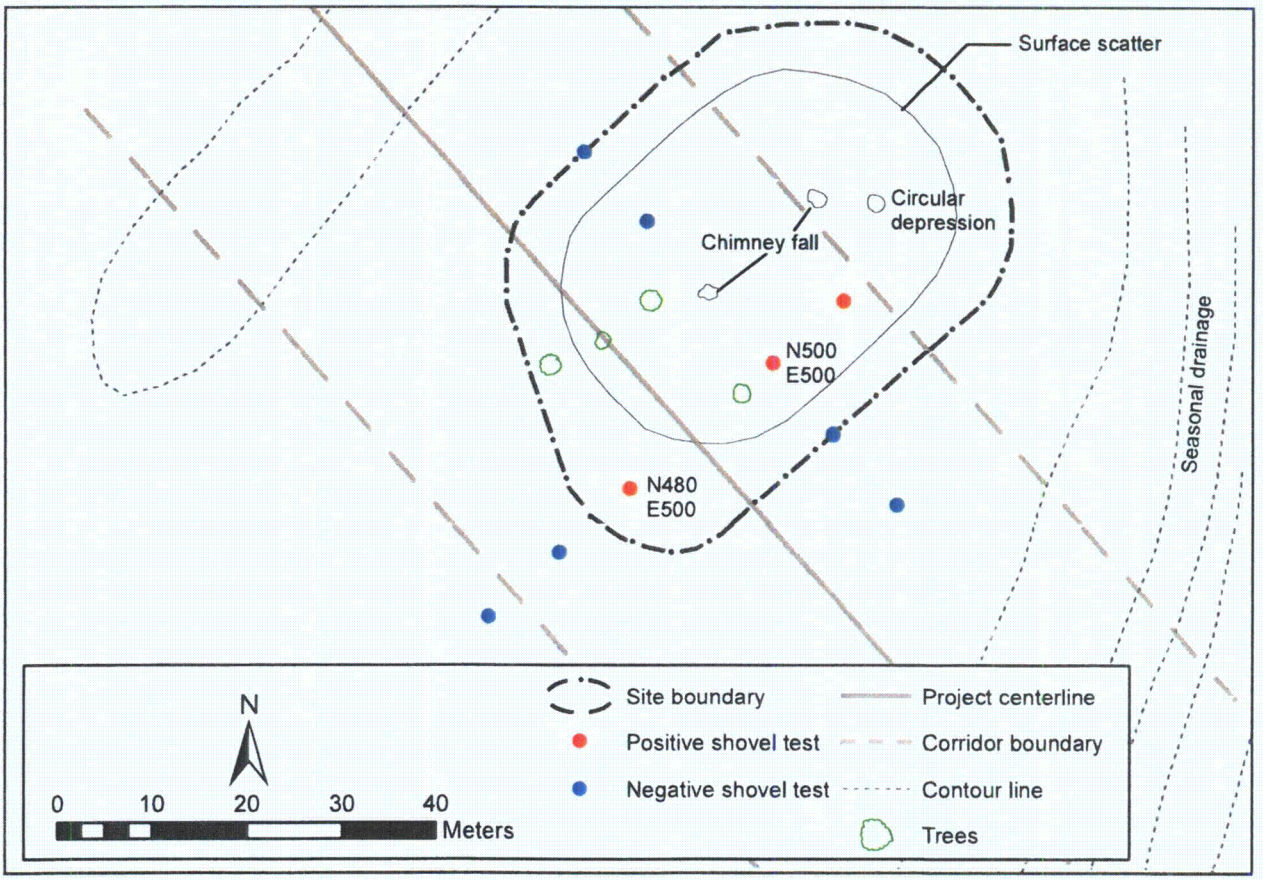

Figure 35. Sketch map of 9JF339.

Table 19. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 9JF339.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw Material	Frequency
General	Surface	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E510	50–60 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E500	0–60 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N480 E500	5–20 cmbs	Tertiary flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
Total				**4**

profile exhibits a 5-cm-thick horizon of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam; it is underlain by yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sand to a depth of 60 cm. Stratum III consists of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sand, excavated to a depth of 75 cm.

While the prehistoric component at this location is sparse and non-diagnostic, the historic features and artifacts present at 9JF339 offer the promise to add to our oft-limited knowledge of rural, common life in Georgia around the turn of the century. The features appear to be intact, artifacts are abundant, and the soil column retains integrity, at a minimum, to the depth attainable using Phase I survey techniques. The site has largely escaped post-abandonment land-use impacts. Additionally, artifacts were consistently recovered at relatively great depths, indicating the potential for *in situ* deposits. In light of the potential for this site to expand our knowledge of the agrarian lifestyle in the area during a time of transition from manual labor to mechanized methods of farming, this site is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP pending further investigation. If avoidance of this site is not possible, it is our opinion that Phase II investigation should be implemented prior to any ground-breaking activities at this location.

9JF340

USGS quadrangle: Matthews, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 105 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 381921 E, 3678329 N	**Estimated site size:** 30 × 10 m
Total shovel tests: 18	**Site condition:** highly disturbed
Positive shovel tests: 3	**Landform:** ridge
Maximum artifact depth: 65 cm	**Ground cover:** planted pine
Cultural affiliation: unknown prehistoric	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 3
Site type: prehistoric lithic scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 0
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 3

This unidentified prehistoric lithic scatter occurs within a 30 × 10-m area situated on a ridge some 300 m south of Reedy Creek (Figure 36; see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Vegetation in the site vicinity is comprised of planted pine (Figure 37). Artifacts were recovered from depths as great as 65 cm, and consisted of 3 pieces of chert debitage (Table 20).

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is Lakeland sand. A typical shovel test soil

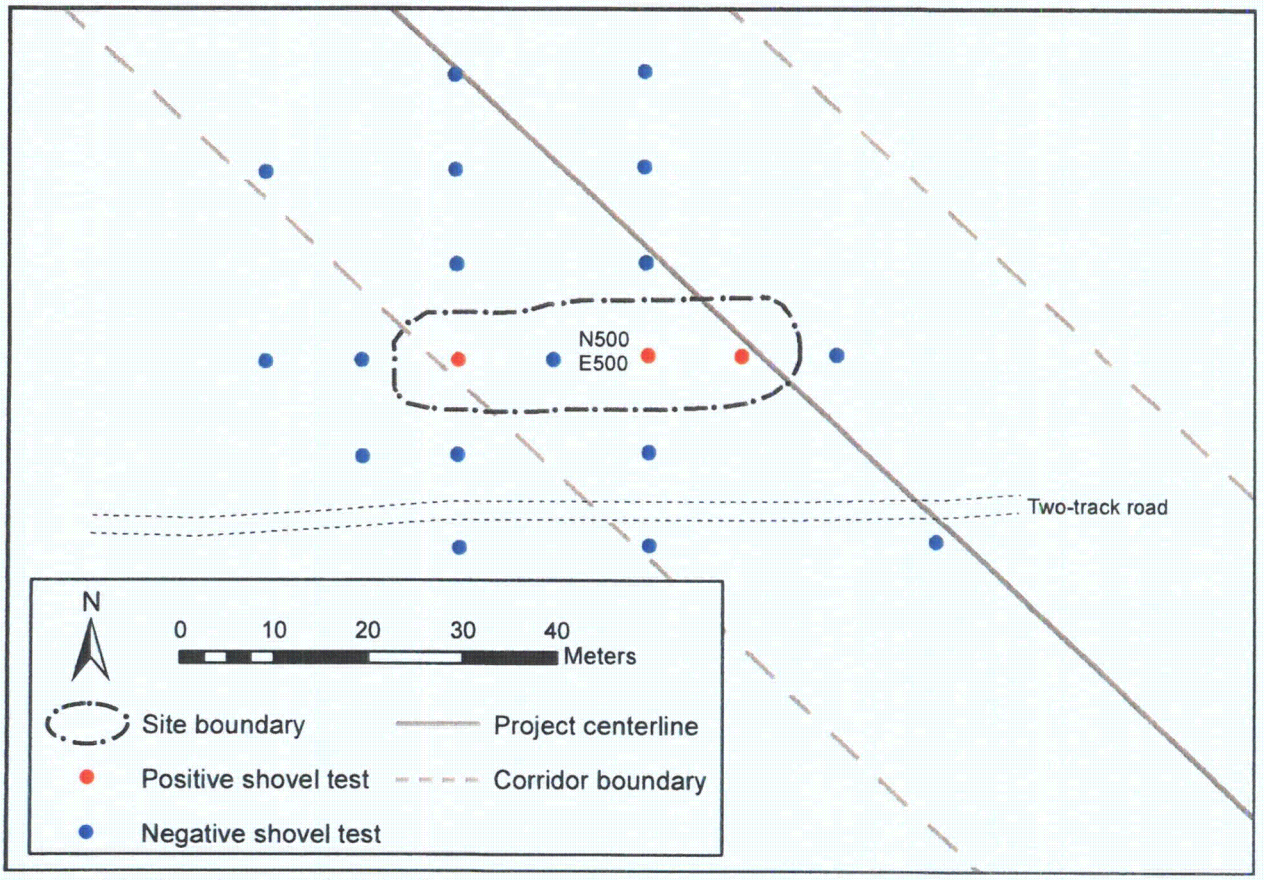

Figure 36. Sketch map of 9JF340.


Figure 37. General view of 9JF340 site area.

Table 20. Artifacts Recovered from 9JF340.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw material	Frequency
N500 E500	65 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E520	40 cmbs	Thinning flake	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
N500 E530	50 cmbs	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1
Subtotal				*1*
Total				**3**

profile for the site area exhibits 60 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam underlain by strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay.

Site 9JF340 is a sparse lithic scatter with no diagnostic material present in the artifact assemblage. It likely represents an ephemeral prehistoric encampment, unlikely to have resulted in preserved features. Based on these findings, we recommend the site ineligible for NRHP. It is also our opinion that archaeological clearance to construct should be granted for 9JF340 without further consideration of archaeological resources.

9MF940

USGS quadrangle: Thomson East, GA	**Elevation (AMSL):** 170 m
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 368589 E, 3701435 N	**Estimated site size:** 40 × 30 m
Total shovel tests: 13	**Site condition:** moderate disturbance
Positive shovel tests: 4	**Landform:** upland ridge
Maximum artifact depth: 75 cm	**Ground cover:** planted pine/pasture
Cultural affiliation: late 19th/early 20th century historic	**Prehistoric artifacts:** 0
Site type: historic artifact scatter	**Historic artifacts:** 25
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible	**Total artifacts:** 25

Site 9MF940 is a historic artifact scatter located on an upland ridge near Hampton Davis Road northeast of Boneville, Georgia (see Figure 1, Sheet 1). Cultural material was discovered within a 40 × 30-m area that straddles the border between an area of planted pine and an existing transmission line right-of-way (Figures 38 and 39).

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated at this location in order to determine the extent of subsurface cultural deposits. Historic artifacts were encountered to a depth of 75 cm, including items that are probably associated with a late nineteenth- and/or early twentieth-century occupation (Table 21). The assemblage lacks diversity, and artifact density is low. No above-ground structures, ruins, or other types of features that could be associated with this site occur in the vicinity.

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is Troup sand. A typical shovel test soil profile exhibits a 15-cm-thick horizon of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam; it is underlain by light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand that continues to a depth of 75 cm.

The results of our investigation indicate that 9MF940 has very little research potential and, therefore, it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. It consists of sparse deposits with little

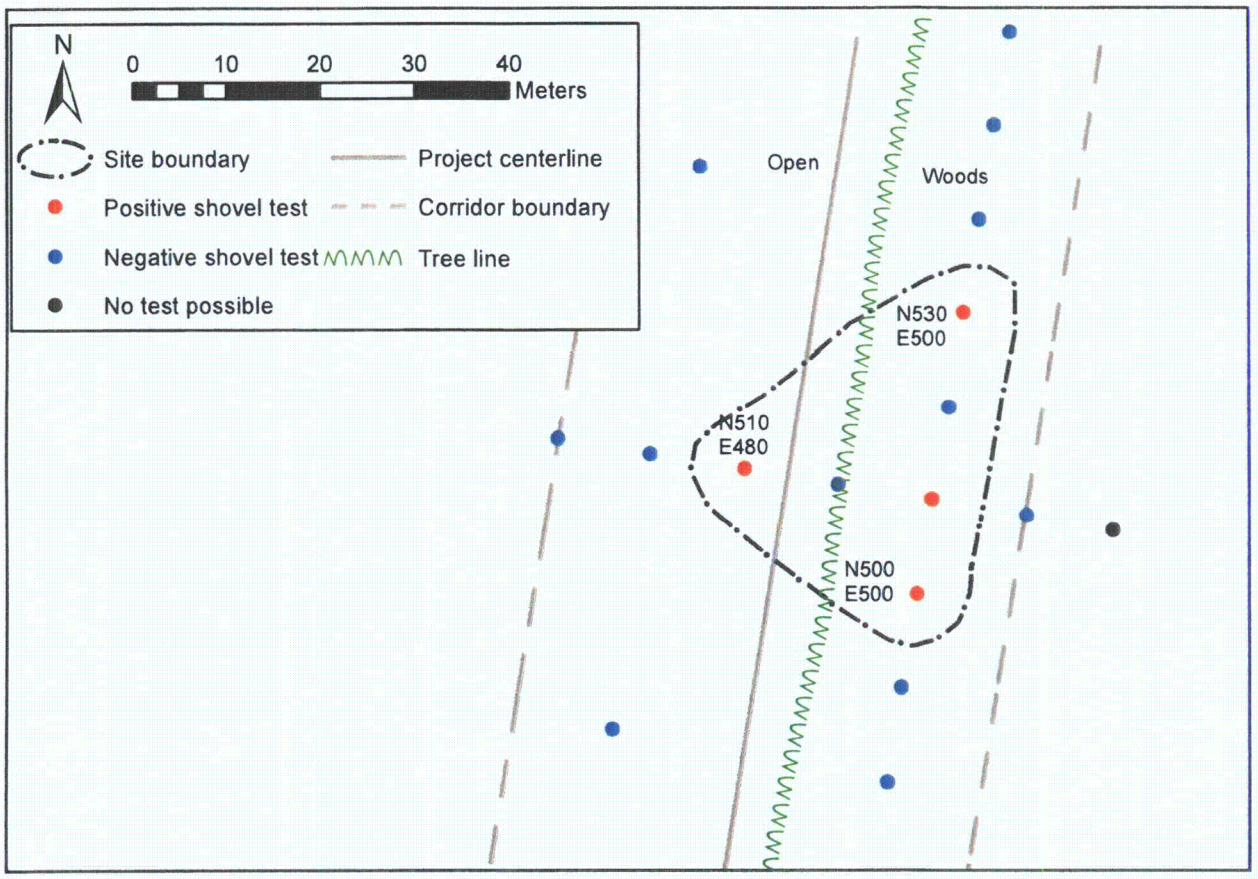

Figure 38. Sketch map of 9MF940.

Figure 39. General view of 9MF940 site area.

Table 21. Artifacts Recovered from 9MF940.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Weight (g)	Frequency
N500 E500	15–75 cmbs	Brick fragments	3.9	2
	15–75 cmbs	Amethyst bottle glass		1
Subtotal				*3*
N500 E480	0–20 cmbs	Brick fragments	1.2	3
	0–20 cmbs	Indeterminate iron/steel		1
Subtotal				*4*
N520 E500	25–35 cmbs	Brick fragments	33.7	11
Subtotal				*11*
N490 E500	0–25 cmbs	Brick fragments	394.2	7
Subtotal				*7*
Total				**25**

diversity not in association with intact features. It is also our opinion that no further consideration of this archaeological resource is warranted in advance of construction.

9WR76

USGS quadrangle: Bowdens Pond, GA
UTM coordinates (NAD27): Z17 366776 E, 3688890 N
Total shovel tests: 12
Positive shovel tests: 2
Maximum artifact depth: 30 cm
Cultural affiliation: unidentified prehistoric
Site type: prehistoric lithic scatter
NRHP eligibility: Ineligible
Elevation (AMSL): 110 m
Estimated site size: 20 × 10 m
Site condition: moderate disturbance
Landform: first terrace
Ground cover: pine and hardwood forest
Prehistoric artifacts: 3
Historic artifacts: 0
Total artifacts: 3

This unidentified prehistoric lithic scatter occurs within a 20 × 10-m area situated on a first terrace adjacent to Brier Creek (Figure 40; see Figure 1, Sheet 2). Vegetation in the site vicinity is comprised of mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figure 41). Artifacts were recovered from depths as great as 30 cm, and consisted of 3 pieces of quartz debitage (Table 22).

Table 22. Artifacts Recovered from 9WR76.

Provenience	Depth	Description	Raw material	Frequency
N500 E500	0–30 cmbs	Tertiary flake	Quartz	1
Subtotal				*1*
N510 E500	0–30 cmbs	Flake fragments	Quartz	2
Subtotal				*2*
Total				**3**

Digital data provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Cooperative Soil Survey indicate that the general soil type for the site area is the Chewacla-Congaree series. A typical shovel test soil profile exhibits a shallow (0–15 cm) brown (10YR 4/3) upper layer composed of sand that is underlain by light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand to a depth of 25 cm. Stratum III is brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay subsoil that reaches beyond the maximum depth of excavation (30 cm).

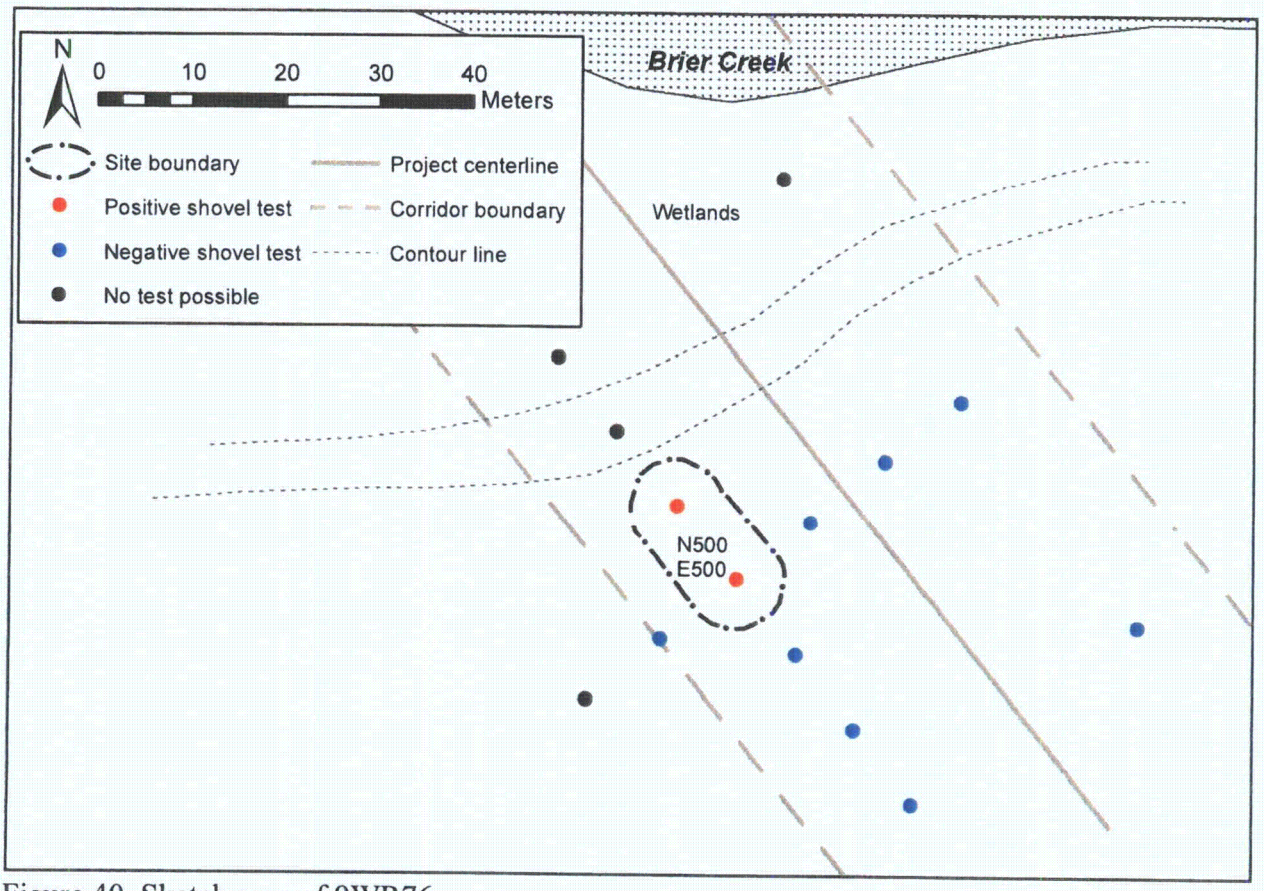

Figure 40. Sketch map of 9WR76.

Figure 41. General view of 9WR76 site area.

Site 9WR76 is a sparse lithic scatter that occurs in a very shallow context, and it is very unlikely that intact subsurface archaeological deposits occur in this area. Based on these findings, we recommend the site ineligible for NRHP. It is also our opinion that archaeological clearance to construct should be granted for 9WR76 without further consideration of archaeological resources.

Isolated Finds

TRC encountered 12 isolated finds during the survey. Isolated finds, as such, are not eligible for the NRHP unless they represent an extraordinary object or context. None of the isolated finds in the current project corridor have such significance, and TRC recommends that they lack further research value. Table 22 provides a summary of the isolated finds, their artifact types, and their components.

Table 23. Newly Recorded Archaeological Isolated Finds within the APE.

Site Number	Artifact Type	Cultural Affiliation
EKL-3	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-1	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-2	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-3	Spent ammunition	Unknown Historic
SCIF-4	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-5	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-6	Ceramic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-7	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-8	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-9	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal
SCIF-10	Lithic and Ceramic	Unknown Aboriginal
TPG-2	Lithic	Unknown Aboriginal