PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

SANDERSVILLE RAILROAD

PROPOSED SPUR TRACK CORRIDOR
CSX TO HANSON QUARRY

HANCOCK COUNTY, GEORGIA

April 20, 2023

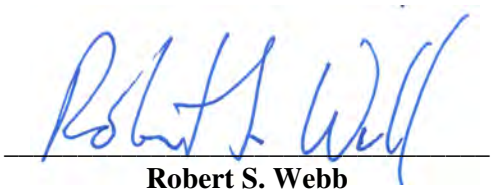
R.S. WEBB & ASSOCIATES
2800 HOLLY SPRINGS PARKWAY, SUITE 200
P.O. DRAWER 1319
HOLLY SPRINGS, GEORGIA 30142

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HANCOCK COUNTY, GEORGIA



Robert S. Webb
Principal Investigator
Report Author

With Contributions by:

Neil Bowen
Historian

Prepared for:

Corblu Ecology Group
3225 South Cherokee Lane, Building 800
Woodstock, Georgia 30188

Prepared by:

R.S. Webb & Associates
2800 Holly Springs Parkway
P.O. Drawer 1319
Holly Springs, Georgia 30142

R.S. Webb & Associates Project No. 20-099-407

April 20, 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Background

During periods in July through December 2022, R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for Sandersville Railroad's proposed spur track corridor from the CSX rail corridor to the Hanson Sparta Quarry in Hancock County, Georgia. The corridor extends from its northern terminus southwest along the CSX railroad right-of-way for approximately 1.1 kilometers (km) (0.7 mile); the route then runs south-southeast for a distance of approximately 6.9 kilometers (km) (4.3 miles) beyond the Hanson Sparta Quarry to its southern terminus on Old Galilee Road. The study corridor width ranges from 15 meters (m) (50 feet) along the CSX railroad to 61 m (200 feet) along the remainder of the study corridor. The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) was set at the project corridor boundaries. RSWA conducted the survey at the request of Corblu Ecology Group on behalf of Sandersville Railroad. The proposed project will include the clearing, cutting/filling, grading and structural work involved in the construction of a railroad.

Areas within the project APE are subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Clean Water Act permitting. Due to this permitting, the project must comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Under the NHPA, a cultural resources survey is conducted to determine if archeological and/or historic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be affected by a proposed project. When found within the project APE, cultural resources are assessed for significance using the NRHP eligibility criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4. The current cultural resources survey was conducted following guidelines set by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Methodology

Literature and Records Search: Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) offices are currently closed to the public; therefore, online databases and previously collected in-house data were reviewed. Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) online database and other online resources were queried for cultural resources within or adjacent to the project APE. Reviewed files/databases included the NRHP, the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF), Georgia Centennial Farm listings, Hancock County historic structures survey maps/files (as available in-house) and GASF compliance/research reports. Relevant Civil War-era documents and maps were reviewed in-house. Maps and aerial photographs were examined through various online sources for cemeteries, buildings, early land improvements and other cultural features.

Archeological Field Survey and Limited Evaluative Testing: The project corridor was surveyed for archeological sites and historic surface and above-ground resources using surface and subsurface techniques along multiple or single survey transects, depending on the width of the study corridor. Exposed surfaces within the project corridor were inspected for artifacts and surface features. Subsurface techniques included the excavation of 30-centimeter (cm) diameter, screened shovel tests to sterile subsoil. Shovel test profiles were inspected and soil data recorded. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas that have been severely disturbed, on slopes greater than 15 percent, or in wetlands, open water or drainageways. In other areas, survey shovel tests were excavated at 30-m intervals along three transects within the study corridor; survey shovel tests were spaced no more than 20 m apart. As necessary, shovel test intervals were decreased or advanced off-transect to sample diminutive landforms well suited for human use.

At archeological site 9HK320, RSWA conducted limited evaluative investigations of archeological materials/ deposits by expanding seven shovel tests to 50-by-50-cm units and through the excavation of one 1.0-by2.0-m structured test unit. The shovel test expansions were used to assist in siting the structured test unit and

involved excavation in approximate 10-cm level units to sterile substrate. Soils were screened through 0.64-cm hardware cloth and recovered artifacts were collected by excavation level. Profiles were sketched and photographed. The structured test unit was excavated in formal, arbitrary 10-cm levels unless changes in natural soil stratification offered finer stratigraphic resolution. Test unit excavations extended into sterile substrate. Level soils and artifacts were treated as noted above. A test unit plan and profiles were mapped and photographed.

Historic Resources Field Survey: The historic resources field survey was designed to identify historic buildings and other historic features within the project APE. This survey included pedestrian inspections of areas within the APE. When encountered, potentially historic or historic resources were photographed, plotted on the project map, and assessed for age, condition, and NRHP eligibility status.

Results

Literature Review: Research shows that there are no NRHP-listed properties, Georgia Centennial Farms or significant Civil War-related features located within 1.0 kilometer (km) of the project corridor. The closest recorded Hancock County historic resources are 1976 Resource No. 36/GNAHRGIS No. 37721 and 1976 Resource No. 37; both are/were approximately 500 m southeast of the northern section of the project corridor. The latter property is no longer present at its recorded location. The GASF/GNAHRGIS database indicates 25 recorded archeological sites being located within 1.0 km of the study tract, eight of which (9HK237, 9HK241, 9HK246, 9HK247, 9HK250, 9HK252, 9HK282 and 9HK283) are within 200 m of the northernmost section of the project corridor. The closest of these, 9HK241 and 9HK250 are respectively a historic quarry site recommended eligible for the NRHP, and a prehistoric ceramic scatter recommended ineligible for the NRHP. These two sites are located near the north end of the study corridor, approximately 60 m east of the project corridor boundary.

There are two mapped cemeteries located within 1.0 km of the southern section of the project corridor. The Dickson Cemetery is located near the southern project terminus, 100 m west of the study corridor, and Galilee Church Cemetery is northeast of the intersection of Old Galilee Road and Reynolds Road, approximately 225 m west of the project corridor.

The historic Macon & Augusta Railroad/Georgia Railroad Macon Division (MCAG/GAR) corridor parallels the northern portion of the project corridor. This corridor was established circa 1871 and after a number of transactions, the line became part of the Seaboard Coast Line in 1967; Seaboard Coast Line became CSX Transportation in 1986. This historic rail corridor, including the section adjacent to the north end of the current project corridor, has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria (a) and (c) (Georgia Department of Transportation 2018).

Historic/Modern Maps and Aerial Photographs: Maps and aerial photography dating from 1909 through 1981 show State Route 16, the circa 1871 MCAG/GAR rail corridor, and "Granite Hill" at and near the northern project corridor boundary, as well as Shoals Road near the southern project boundary. Aerial photographs from 1937 and 1955, and the 1940 county highway map indicate several buildings located along the south side of the railroad, in or near the northern part of the study corridor. These three sources also depict a series of four secondary or access roads passing north or northeast from Shoals Road to several farms or buildings located near the central section of the study corridor. One building is depicted east of Maggie Reynolds Road near the project corridor on the east side of Old Galilee Road. Aerial photographs from 1981 show: continued economic focus north of the MCAG/GAR railroad and north/northwest of the study corridor; new buildings located south of SR 16 in the study corridor; woodlands covering much of the project corridor between SR 16 and Shoals Road; and continued agricultural use of land in and near the study

corridor south of Shoals Road. In 1981, one building remained east of Old Galilee Road in the project corridor.

Archeological Resources Field Survey: Four new archeological sites and one isolated artifact find were recorded during the current field survey. These include one Archaic/Woodland period lithic/ceramic scatter (9HK320), one 19th to early 20th century artifact scatter (9HK323), two 20th century house site artifact scatters (9HK321 and 9HK322) and one isolated piece of quartz debitage. These resources appear to be primarily confined to surface/plowzone contexts or to significantly disturbed A-horizon contexts.

Historic Resources Field Survey: Four related historic resources were identified during the current field survey. The historic MCAG/GAR rail corridor was recorded adjacent and parallel to the northern portion of the project corridor. Sections of two disturbed/partially destroyed middle 20th century rail spurs were also recorded within the current project corridor. A heavily modified historic building associated with the historic rail corridor was recorded as Historic Building No. 1. Also near the railroad were isolated historic features including: a single granite foundation; a failed minor bridge; an abandoned section of an industrial road; and various dumped, pushed or abandoned materials (e.g., rock, building rubble, tires, railroad rails, and an abandoned cement truck).

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archeological Resources: Sites 9HK321, 9HK322 and 9HK323 are significantly disturbed and appear to be confined to the project corridor. Given the level of disturbance, these three sites are considered ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (d), and no further archeological work is advised for these resources. Because of its isolated nature and disturbed context, Isolated Find No. 1 is also considered ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 9HK320 could extend beyond the project corridor; therefore this site is assigned an unknown NRHP eligibility status under Criterion (d) (archeology). Based shovel testing data and limited evaluative assessment, the portion of 9HK320 within the study corridor appears to be confined to the plowzone or some other significantly disturbed context. For this reason, no further work is advised for portions of 9HK320 located within the project corridor.

The MCAG/GAR Macon Division Rail Corridor and Spurs: This historic rail corridor has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria (a) (transportation, etc.) and (c) (architecture, engineering). Because a 1970s side tract and a 2013 rail spur are already present near the location where the proposed rail corridor will tie into the historic rail corridor, no additional work is recommended for the MCAG/GAR rail corridor.

The two disturbed and partially destroyed middle 20th century rail spurs (Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2) that previously served as part of the railroad no longer contribute to the significance of the MCAG/GAR rail corridor due to their physical isolation/detachment from the historic rail corridor. These two spurs were detached from the rail line as a result of upgrades and modernization of the historic railroad and the spurs are considered ineligible for the NRHP. No additional work is advised for the Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2.

Historic Building No. 1: This heavily modified 20th century building is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (c) due to significant alteration and loss of physical integrity. No additional work is warranted for this resource.

Other Historic Features: The isolated granite foundation, failed minor bridge, abandoned industrial road

section and various locations of 20th century debris/discard are recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria due to their isolated or displaced/redeposited nature. No further work is recommended for these resources.

Project Effects

Providing the USACE and HPD agree that 9HK321, 9HK322, 9HK323 and Isolated Find No.1 are ineligible for the NRHP, and that portions of 9HK320 located within the project corridor are unlikely to retain significant archeological information, the proposed project will have no adverse effect on archeological properties eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Historic Resources: Through consultation, the USACE and HPD are responsible for making determinations of effects for the historic resources identified during the current survey. It is RSWA's opinion that the proposed railroad project will have no adverse effect on the NRHP-eligible MCAG/GAR corridor due to continued use, maintenance, changing access needs typical of railroads and modernization of the railroad by CSX. RSWA also believes that the project will have no effect on Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2 because these properties are now isolated from the historic rail corridor and do not contribute to its historic significance. Assuming that the USACE and SHPO agree that Historic Resource No. 1 and the other historic features are ineligible for the NRHP, the proposed project will have no effect on this resource.

Future Actions

No additional cultural resources work is recommended for Sandersville Railroad's proposed CSX to Hanson Quarry spur track corridor.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

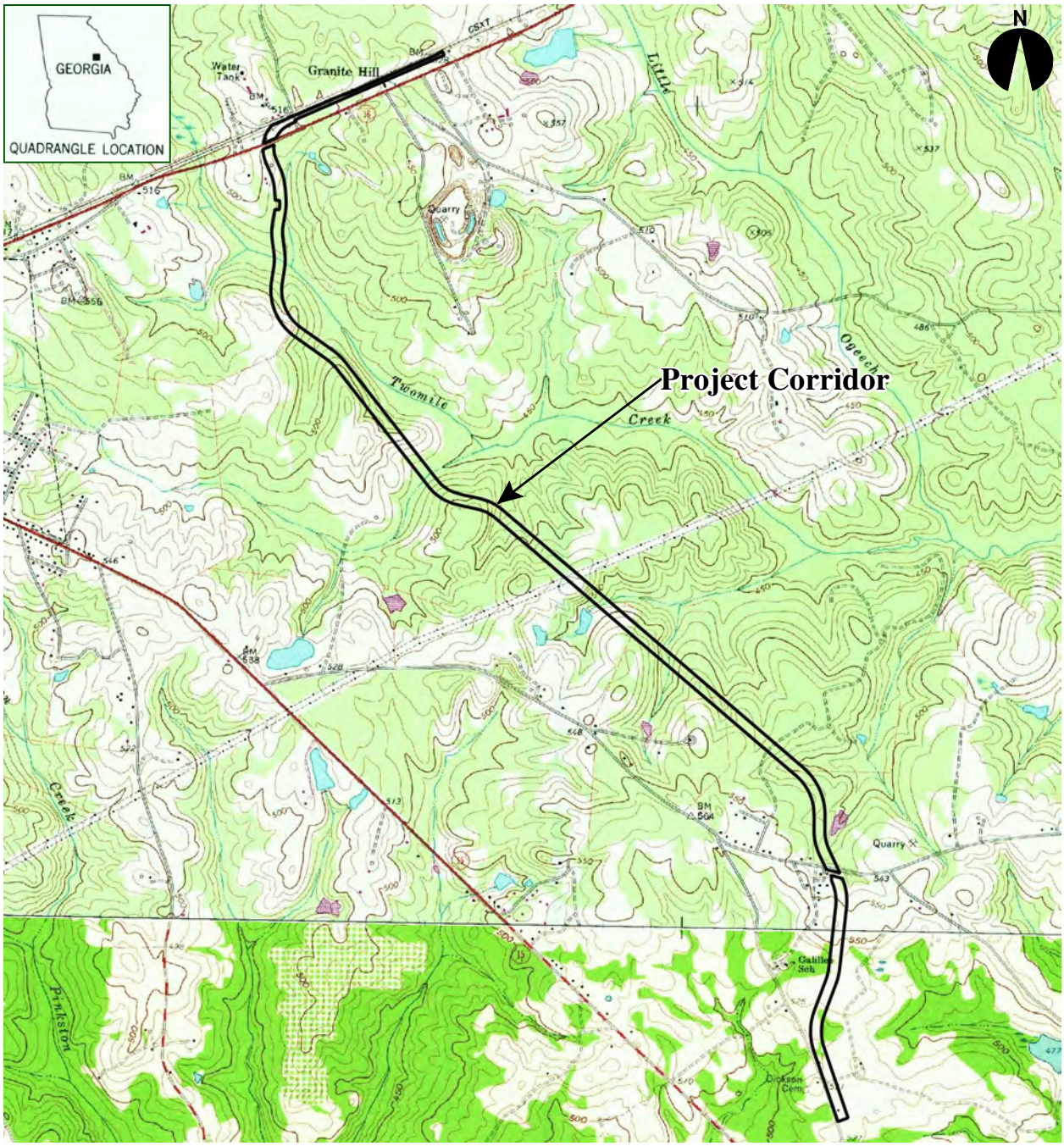
1.1 Project Background

During periods in August through December 2022, R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for Sandersville Railroad's proposed spur track corridor from the CSX rail corridor to the Hanson Sparta Quarry in Hancock County, Georgia (Figure 1.1). RSWA conducted the survey at the request of Corblu Ecology Group, LLC (on behalf of Sandersville Railroad), who provided RSWA with detailed Geographic Information System (GIS) data for the project. This project requires a Clean Water Act permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District (USACE, Public Law 92-500/95-217; 33 U.S.C. 1251), and therefore, must comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*). Under the NHPA, a cultural resources survey is conducted to determine if cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be affected by a proposed project. Cultural resources are assessed for significance using the NRHP eligibility criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4. In addition, the survey is conducted following guidelines set by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA 2019) and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior (Federal Register 1983).

1.2 Project Location, Description, Physical Setting, and Area of Potential Effects

The project corridor is located in central Hancock County east-southeast of Sparta (Figure 1.1). The corridor extends from its northern terminus along the CSX railroad right-of-way for approximately 1.1 kilometers (km) (0.7 mile) to the southwest and then runs south-southeast for a distance of approximately 6.9 km (4.3 miles) beyond the Hanson Sparta Quarry to its southern terminus on Old Galilee Road (Figures 1.2a and 1.2b). The study corridor width ranges from 15 meters (m) (50 feet) along CSX railroad to 61 m (200 feet) along the remainder of the study corridor. For more than half of its route, the study corridor is bounded by woodlands; the forests are broken by pastured areas and a swath of recently timbered land. Active quarries are near the northern (Vulcan Materials Quarry) and southern (Hanson Sparta Quarry) termini of the project corridor. The proposed project will include the clearing, cutting/filling, grading and structural work involved in the construction of a spur railroad.

Physiographically, the project corridor traverses well-defined upland ridges, gently to moderately steep side slopes and arable to swampy alluvial settings associated with low-order unnamed tributaries and mid-order tributaries (i.e., Two Mile Creek and Pinkston Creek) to Little Ogeechee River or Buffalo Creek (Figure 1.1). The project area lies within the Washington Slope district, Midland subsection of the Piedmont physiographic province (Clark and Zisa 1976; Wharton 1978). In wooded portions of the study tract, canopy vegetation consists of hardwoods, natural pines, silvicultured pines or mixed pine/hardwoods with light to heavy understory vegetation. In open areas, vegetation is usually pasture grasses; in the case of one clear cut area, successional growth is coming in. Figures 1.3 through 1.6 provide selected views of the project corridor environment.



Map Reference: 7.5-Minute USGS Quadrangles
Sparta (1972 PR 1987) and
Warthen NW (1961), Georgia

Scale
0 914 meters
0 3000 feet

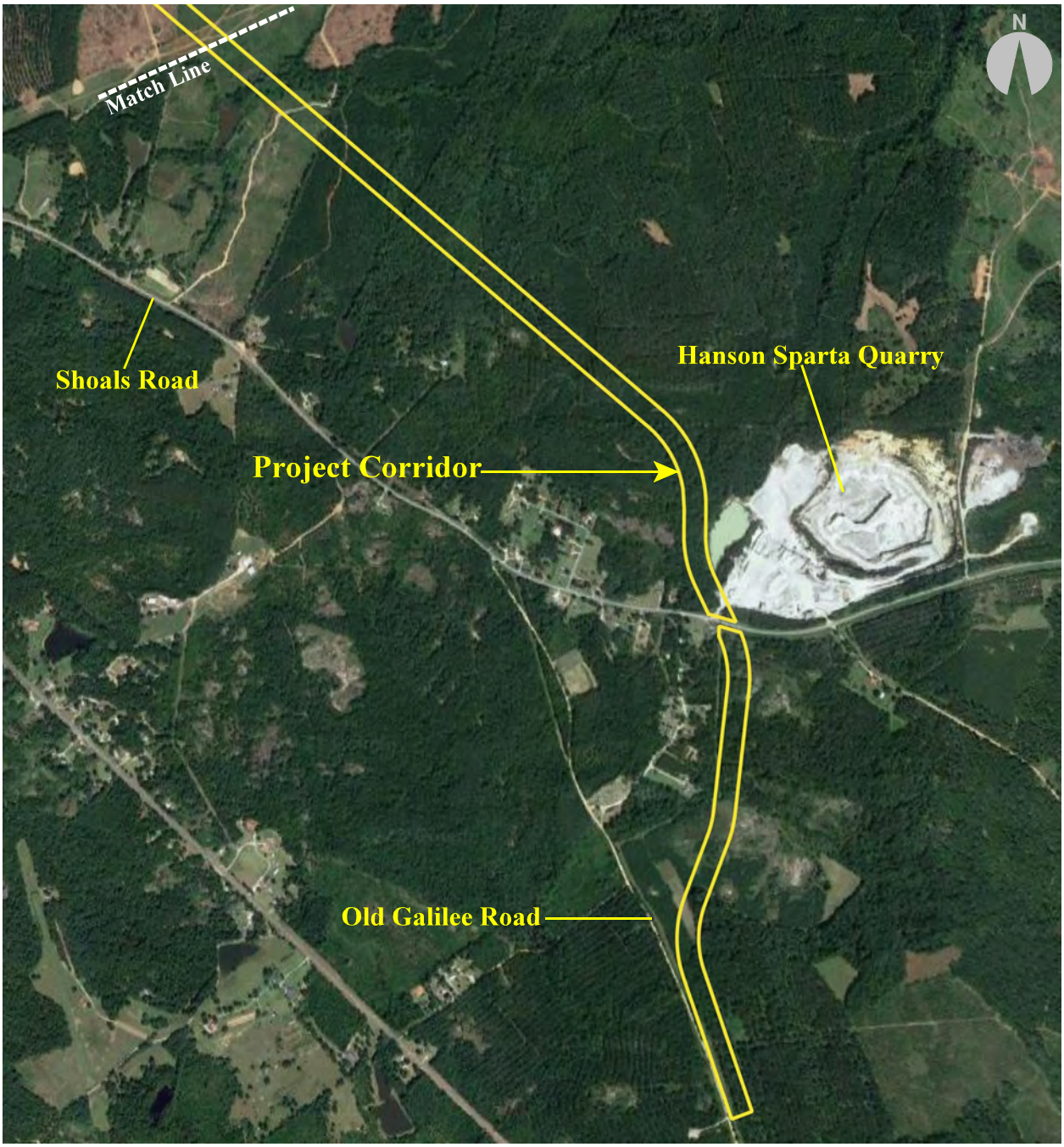
Figure 1.1 Project Corridor Location Map



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Scale
0 458 meters
0 1502 feet

Figure 1.2a Aerial Photograph Showing Project Corridor and Surrounding Area



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Scale
0 458 meters
0 1502 feet

Figure 1.2b Aerial Photograph Showing Project Corridor and Surrounding Area



Clearcut Field from Station 1112, Facing West-Northwest



Clearcut Area at Station 1116, Facing Northwest

Figure 1.3 Selected Views of the Project Corridor



Silvacultured Pines at 1105W, Facing Southwest



Drainage from 1100 to 1099, Facing Northwest

Figure 1.4 Selected Views of the Project Corridor



Boulder Outcrop at 1086E, Facing Southeast



Stream Crossing at Station 1084, Facing Northeast

Figure 1.5 Selected Views of the Project Corridor



Gentle to Moderate Slope from Station 1048, Facing Northwest



Two Mile Creek Crossing at Station 1033, Facing Northwest

Figure 1.6 Selected Views of the Project Corridor

The project corridor boundaries were considered to be the limits of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct impacts. The APE for indirect impacts was set at the project corridor boundaries, based on the surface nature of railroad construction, adjacent built environments (e.g., active quarry operations, an existing cell tower, an existing rail corridor and an existing highway corridor) and the extent of adjacent woodlands/rural land.

1.3 Potential Impacts

Activities associated with the proposed project that could directly or indirectly impact cultural resources include:

- Logging, clearing, and grubbing
- Soil preparation activities associated with construction and excavation
- Heavy equipment staging and movement, and materials staging
- Cut and fill operations
- Erosion and siltation associated with any of the above
- New construction that may adversely affect the viewshed of a historic property.

1.4 Project Personnel

Steve Webb served as Principal Investigator. The literature and records search and review of the historic resources field data were performed by Neil Bowen (Historian) during various periods between September 23, 2020 and April 7, 2023. The archeological resources field survey was conducted by Project Archeologist Doug Tilley and archeologists Evan Talmadge, Morgan Bendzinski and Riley James during various periods from August 31, 2022 through December 7, 2022. The report was authored by Mr. Webb with contributions from Mr. Bowen. Graphics were prepared by Christopher Webb and Jan Parrish-Jordan, and the report was edited by Ms. Parrish-Jordan and Kathy Mulchrone.

1.5 Disposition of Documentary Materials

A copy of the final report and project artifacts will be submitted to the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia (UGA) in Athens, Georgia for curation. This facility meets the criteria specified in 36 CFR Part 79, regarding the curation of federally-owned or administrated collections.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Literature and Records Review

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) offices were closed to the public indefinitely on March 16, 2020; therefore, online databases and previously collected in-house data were reviewed. Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) online database and other online resources were queried for cultural resources located within or adjacent to the project corridor. Reviewed files/databases included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF), Hancock County historic structures survey maps/files (as available in-house and in the GNAHRGIS database) and GASF compliance/research reports. Relevant Georgia Centennial Farm listings (1993-2022) and historic maps were queried online. Aerial photographs were reviewed courtesy of the Digital Library of Georgia, Historicaerials.com and similar online sources. Civil War Sites Advisory Commission resources (CWSAC 1993, 2010), the *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (Davis *et al.*1983) and *The Campaign for Atlanta* (Scaife 1993) were consulted for the locations of any relevant Civil War-era military actions or associated sites.

The following sources were examined to search for historic resources within and adjacent to the project area:

- 1909 Bureau of Soils Map, Hancock County, Georgia
- 1937 (Index), 1942, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1962 and 1981 ASCS aerial photography
- 1940, 1952, and 1973 Georgia State Highway Department Maps of Hancock County
- 1961 USGS Warthen NW, Georgia 7.5-minute quadrangle map
- 1972 USGS Sparta, Georgia 7.5-minute quadrangle map
- 1955-2019 Historicaerials.com aerial photographs (various sources)
- 1985-2021 Google Earth aerial photography.

2.2 Cultural Resource Definitions

Two types of archeological resources are typically recorded during cultural resources surveys: the archeological site and the isolated find. An archeological site is defined in the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* as follows (GCPA 2019:1-2):

> *An archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. An archaeological site must be at least 50 years old, and is characterized by any of the following criteria:*
>
> - *A surface area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or prehistoric) within a 30-m radius;*

- *Two or more shovel tests yielding at least one artifact each within 30 meters of each other;*
- *A shovel test that produces three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same artifact);*
- *An area with visible or cultural features (e.g., shell midden, graves, rock shelters, petroglyphs, chimney falls, brick walls, rock piles, piers, whiskey stills, prospect pits, military earthworks, etc.);*
- *Abandoned graves or cemeteries should be recorded as archaeological sites;*
- *Single artifacts may receive a site designation if the researcher can justify its significance as culturally meaningful (e.g., a Paleo projectile point) and/or associated with specific surface or landscape features.*

An isolated find is defined as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius. Isolated finds are not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. For cases where an isolated find is unique, and potentially may be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it should be defined as a site. Deposits of cultural artifacts that have no integrity, such as road fill, stream gravels, or other situations where artifacts clearly are redeposited, should be considered isolated finds.

Per the above definitions, modern debris and discard (e.g., recent soft drink/alcoholic beverage bottles, cans, tires, construction dumping, etc.) are not treated as archeological sites or isolated finds. Isolated modern debris usually is not recorded. When present on archeological sites, such materials are often noted to document the nature and extent of recent disturbance, span of occupation, or when large quantities of such debris/discard may hamper recordation of an archeological site.

Other cultural resources sometimes encountered on Phase I surveys include historic (at least 50 years old) structures/buildings (typically houses), structure complexes, earthen/composite engineering constructions (isolated and grouped), and historic transportation corridors.

2.3 Archeological Survey and Site Evaluation Techniques and Implementation

Subsurface Testing: Screened shovel testing was the only subsurface technique used during the current survey. This involved the excavation of circular 30-centimeter (cm) diameter units to sterile subsoil/ substrate. Shovel test soils were processed through 0.64-cm hardware cloth and the retained material inspected for artifacts. Each shovel test profile was examined and the soil texture, color, and depths of deposits were recorded in an all-weather field journal.

Figures 2.1a through 2.1m illustrate the deployment shovel tests during the current field survey. Typically, survey shovel tests were excavated at 30-m intervals along three transects within the study corridor; survey shovel tests were spaced no more than 20 m apart. Along the CSX railroad, a single transect of shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals. As necessary, shovel test intervals were decreased or advanced off-transect to sample diminutive landforms well-suited for human use. Shovel tests were usually not excavated in heavily disturbed areas (e.g., graded, excavated, gullied, etc.), saturated/inundated drainageways, and on terrain with greater than 15 percent slope. In some cases, shovel tests were excavated to confirm level of disturbance and/or saturation. No survey shovel tests were excavated beyond the project corridor boundaries.

Surface Inspections: Most of the project corridor was wooded or pastured so exposed earth visibility was limited. While walking the survey transects, clear cut areas, isolated patches of exposed earth, graded areas and dirt road access road surfaces were inspected for artifacts.

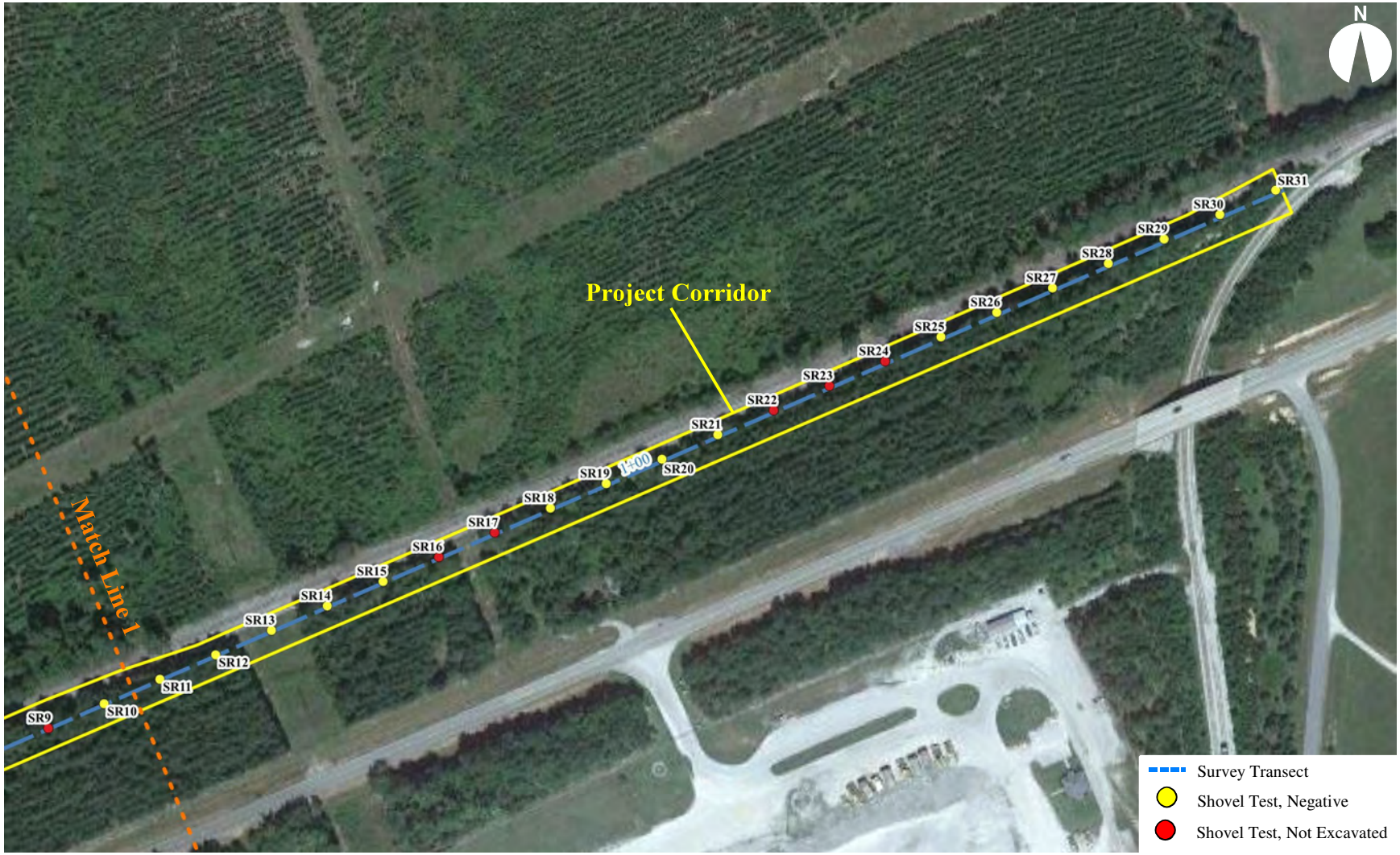
Landscape Scanning: Visual scanning of the landscapes in the APE was important in determining the presence/absence of archeological sites with surface/aboveground indications. The Archeologists perused the landscapes for aboveground resources, vegetation patterns, surface artifacts, pits, and/or stone arrangements indicative of house sites, dumps, cemeteries, roads and similar sites with surface manifestations.

Archeological Site Evaluation Techniques: Two evaluation techniques were used to investigate archeological materials and deposits at Site 9HK320: expansion of seven 30-by 30-cm shovel tests to 50-by-50-cm; and the excavation of one 1.0 by 2.0-m structured test unit. Shovel test expansion typically involved expanding the survey shovel test to the north and then east or west. Expanded areas were excavated in approximate 10-cm levels to sterile substrate. Soils were screened through 0.64-cm hardware cloth and recovered artifacts were collected by excavation level. Profiles were sketched and photographed.

After reviewing the expanded shovel test data, a 1.0-by-2.0 m test unit was excavated near Shovel Test 1031+00 to investigate the physical integrity of the archeological materials/deposits and to gain an understanding of site occupational span. Test unit soils were excavated in 10-cm levels to culturally sterile subsoil/substrate. Level soils were passed through 0.64-cm screen and recovered artifacts were bagged by excavation level. Test unit profiles were recorded and photographed.

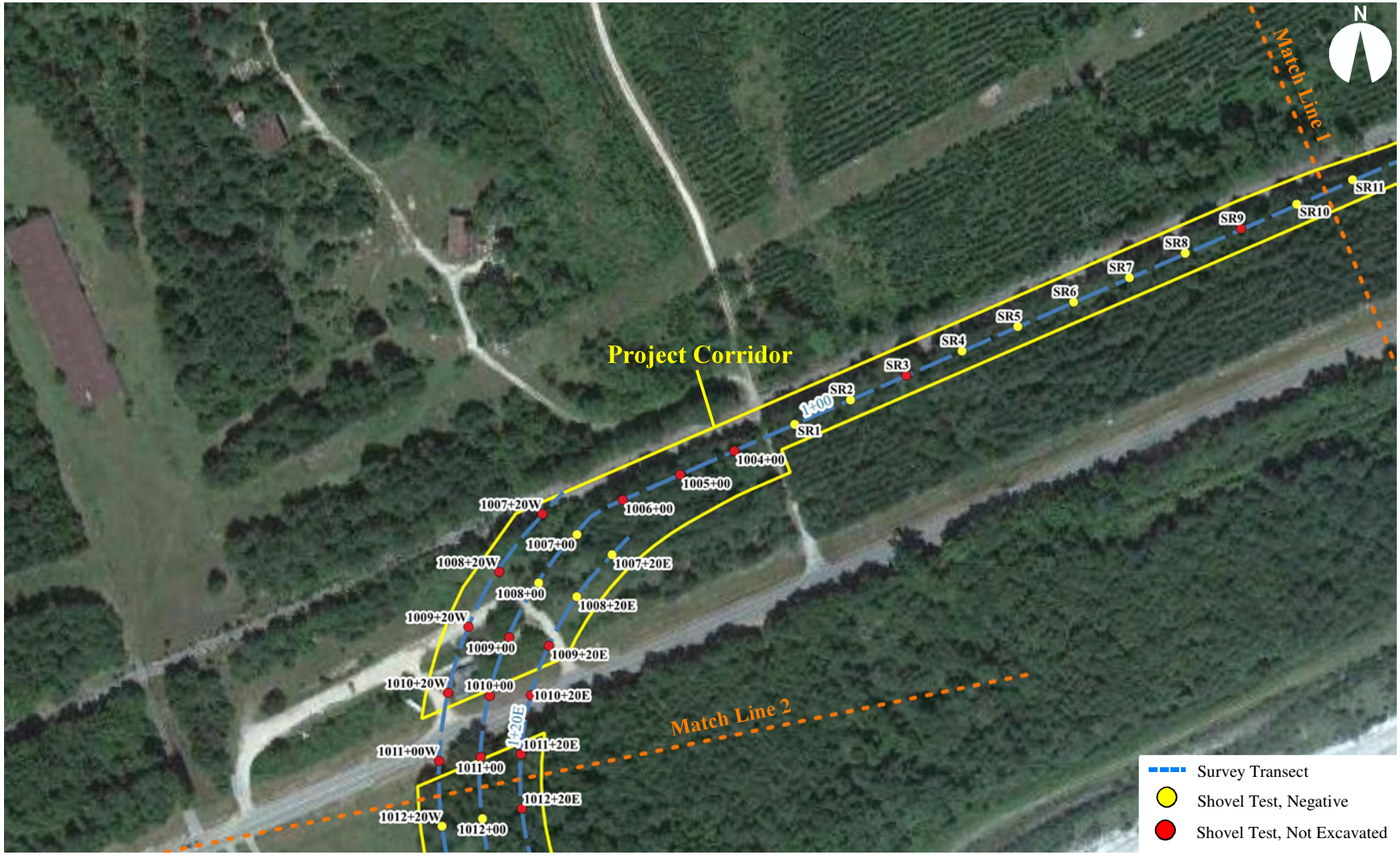
2.4 Historic Resources Survey Methods

The historic resources field survey was designed to identify possible historic buildings/building complexes, structures and historic landscapes within the project APE for direct and indirect impacts. This survey included a pedestrian inspection of the APE. The viewshed beyond the APE was visually inspected from the edge of the project corridor or from public access. The initial criteria used for identifying potentially



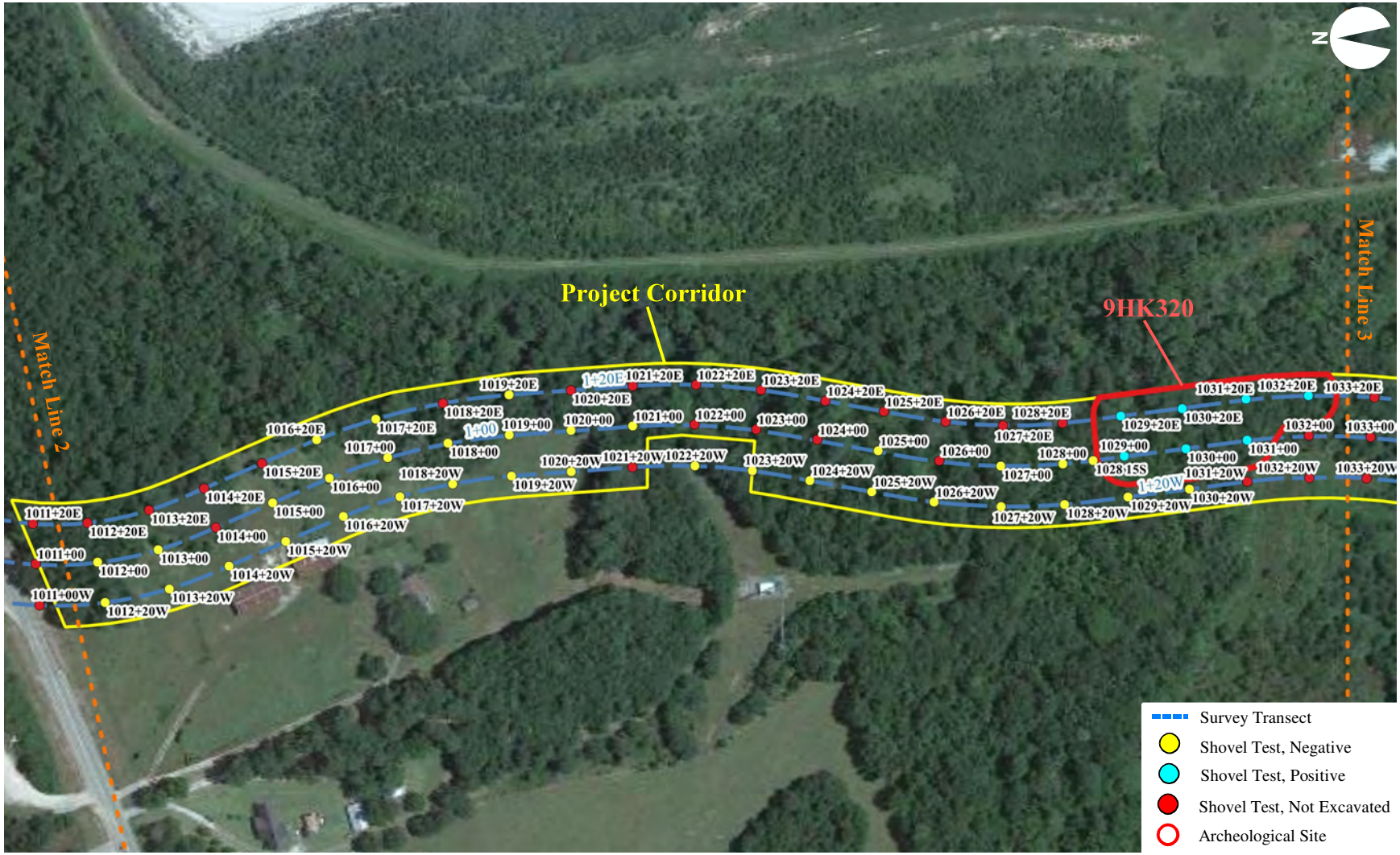
Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2.1a Survey Coverage Map



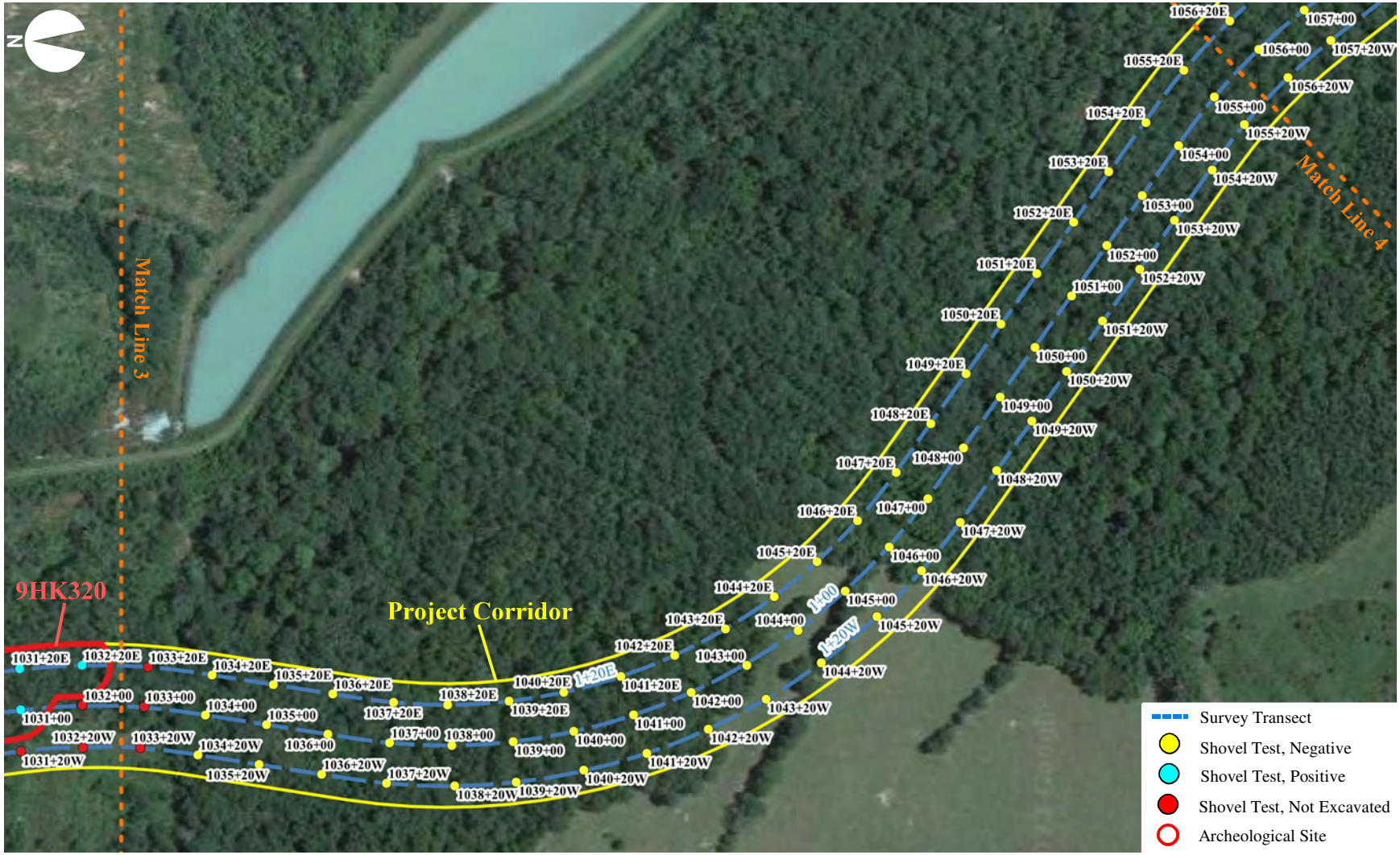
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Figure 2.1b Survey Coverage Map



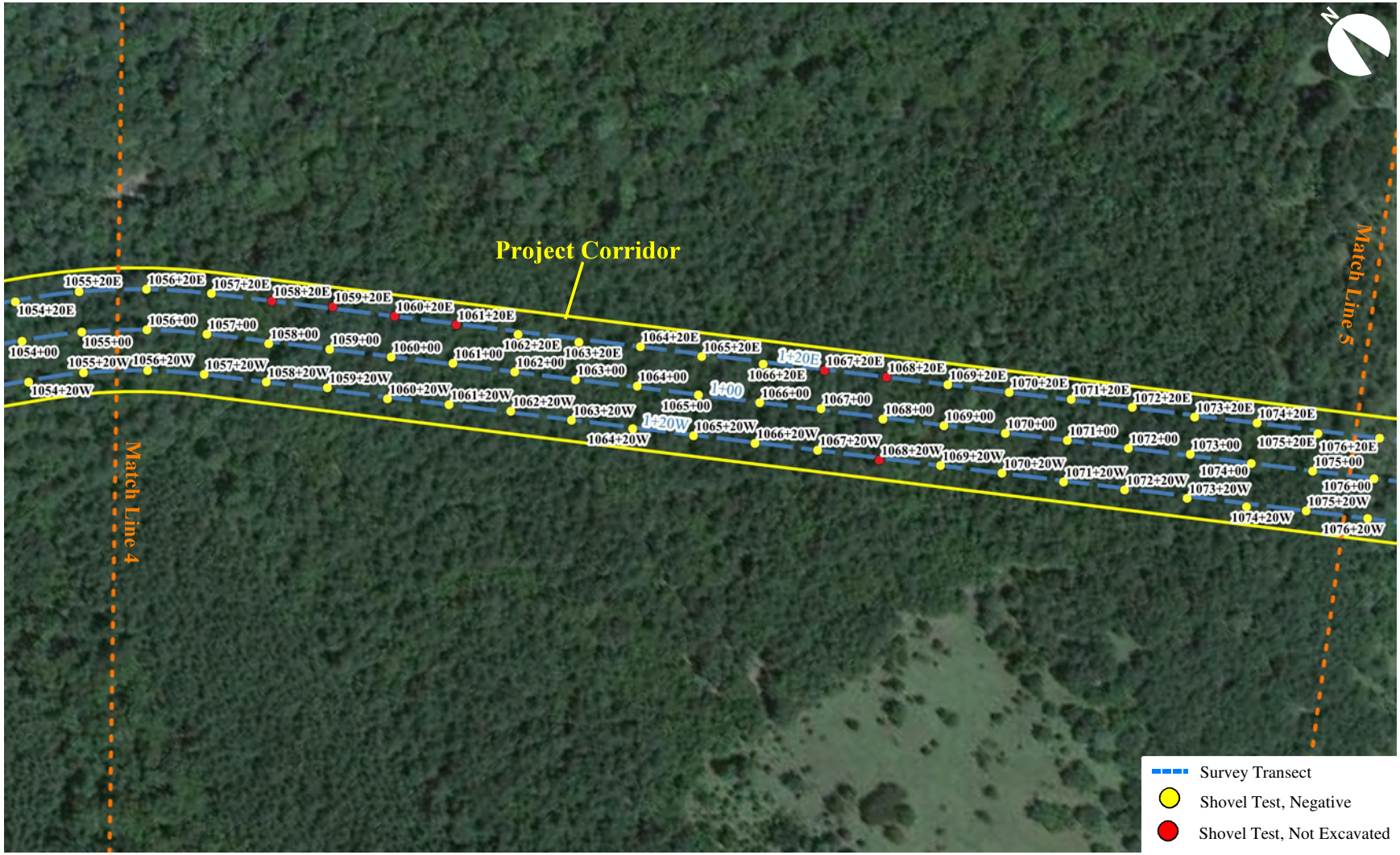
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Figure 2.1c Survey Coverage Map



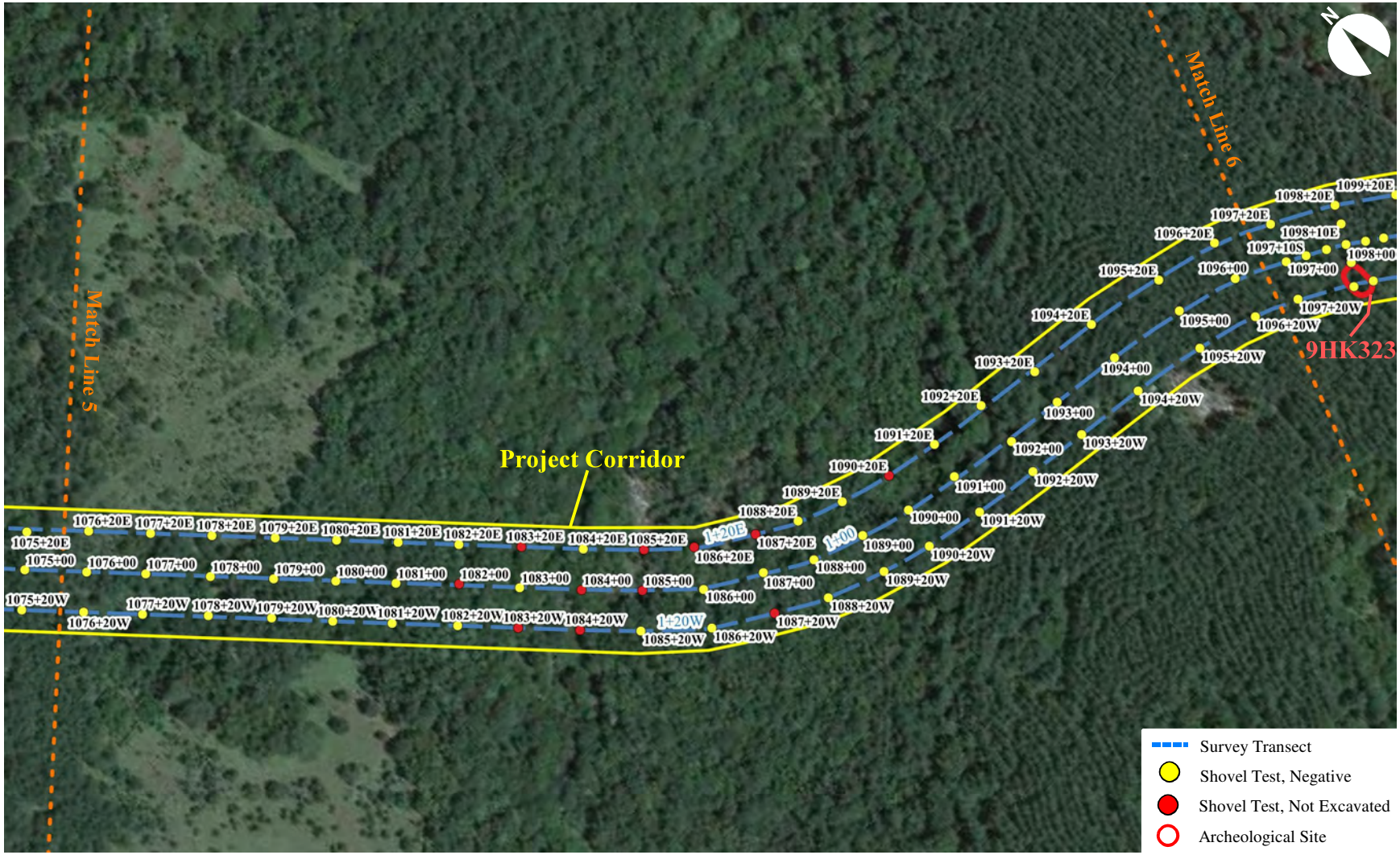
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Figure 2.1d Survey Coverage Map



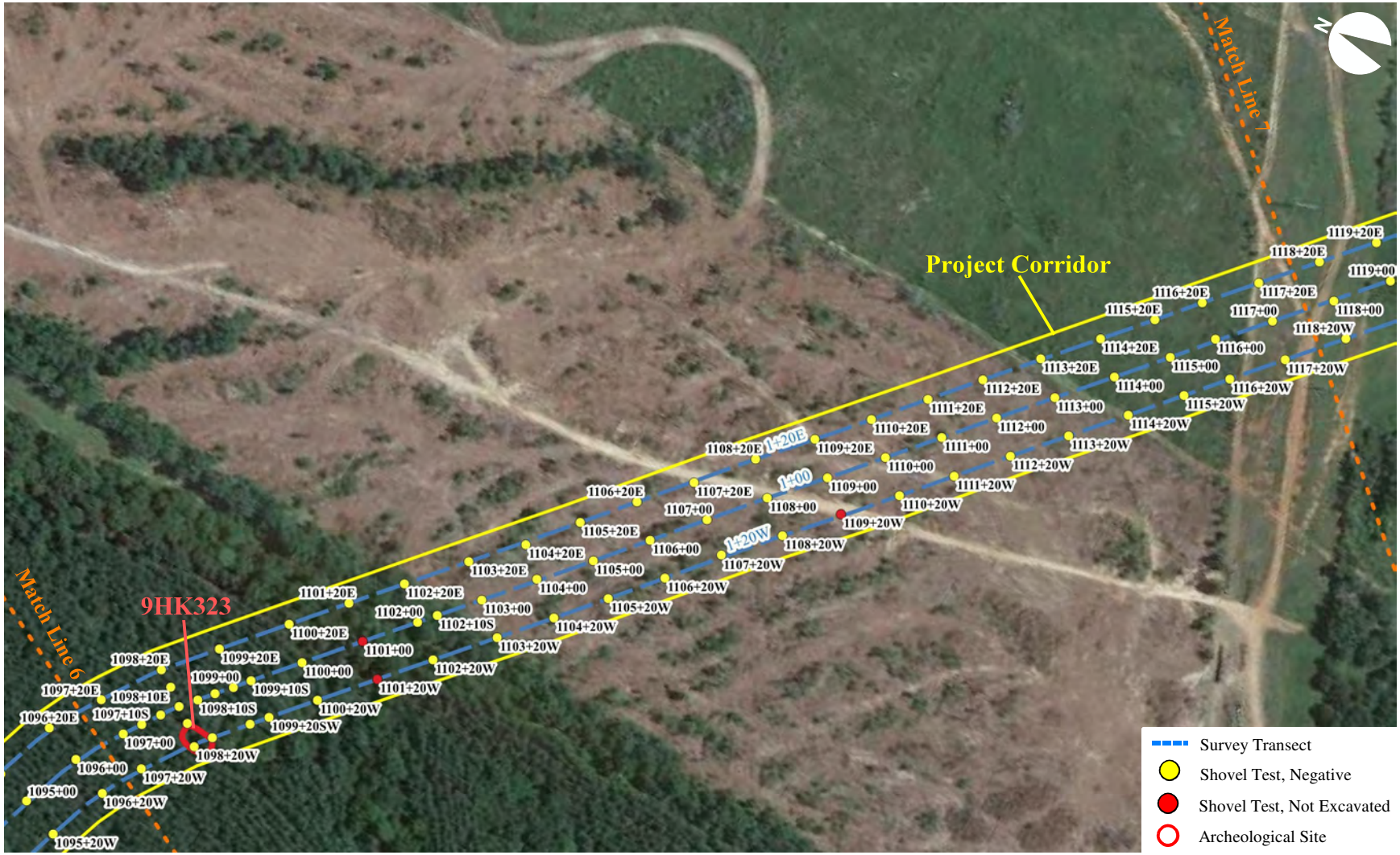
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Figure 2.1e Survey Coverage Map



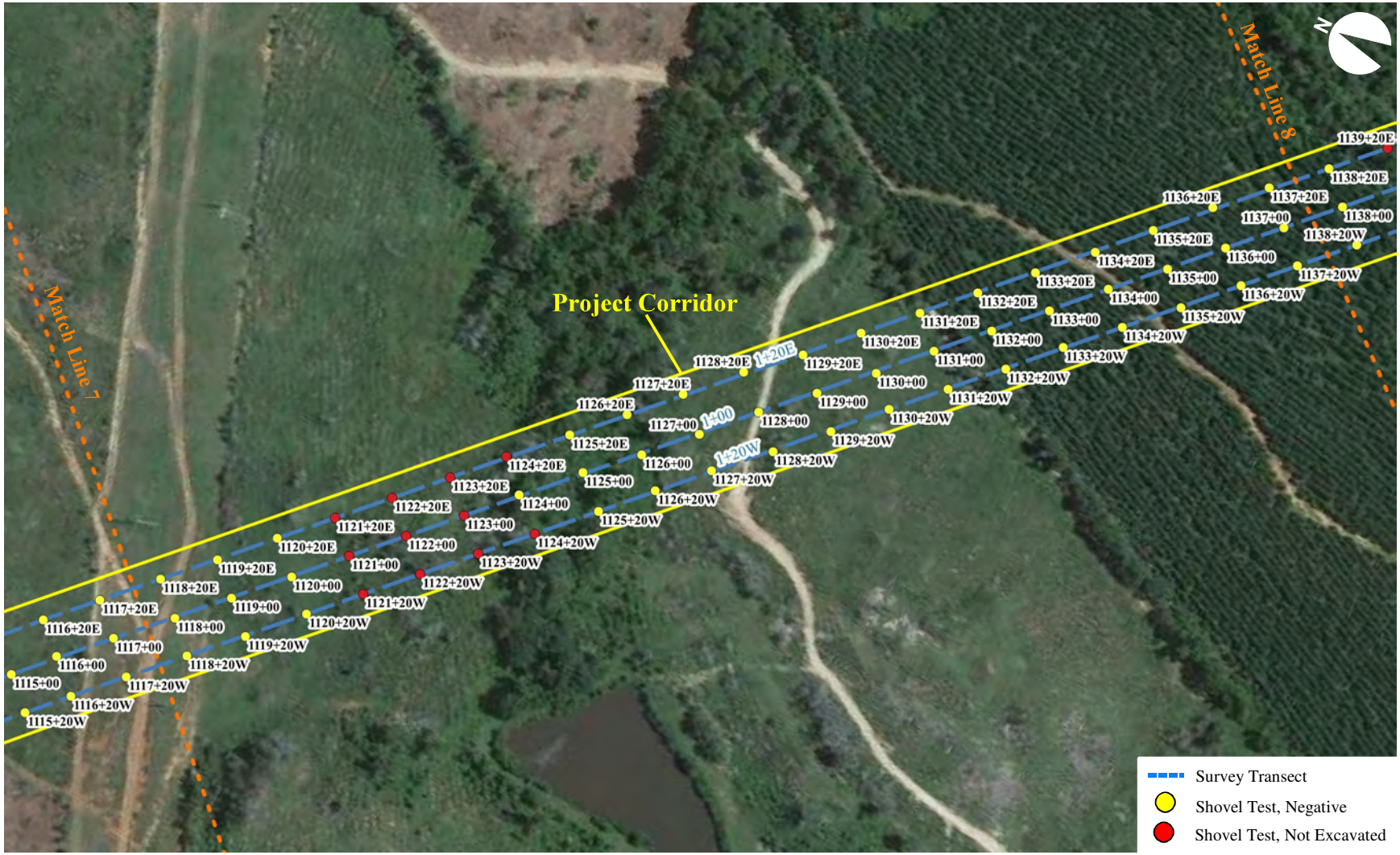
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Figure 2.1f Survey Coverage Map



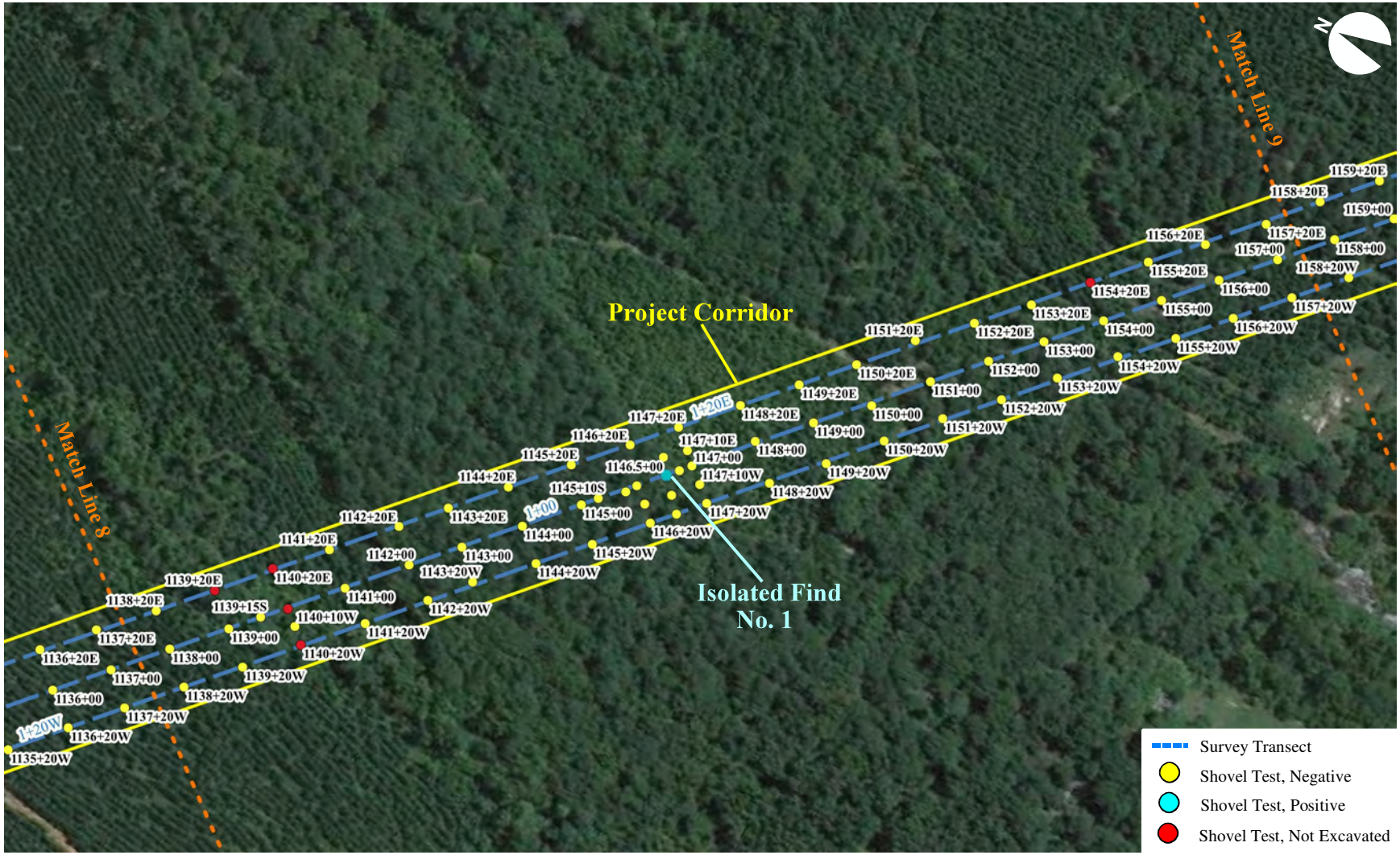
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Figure 2.1g Survey Coverage Map



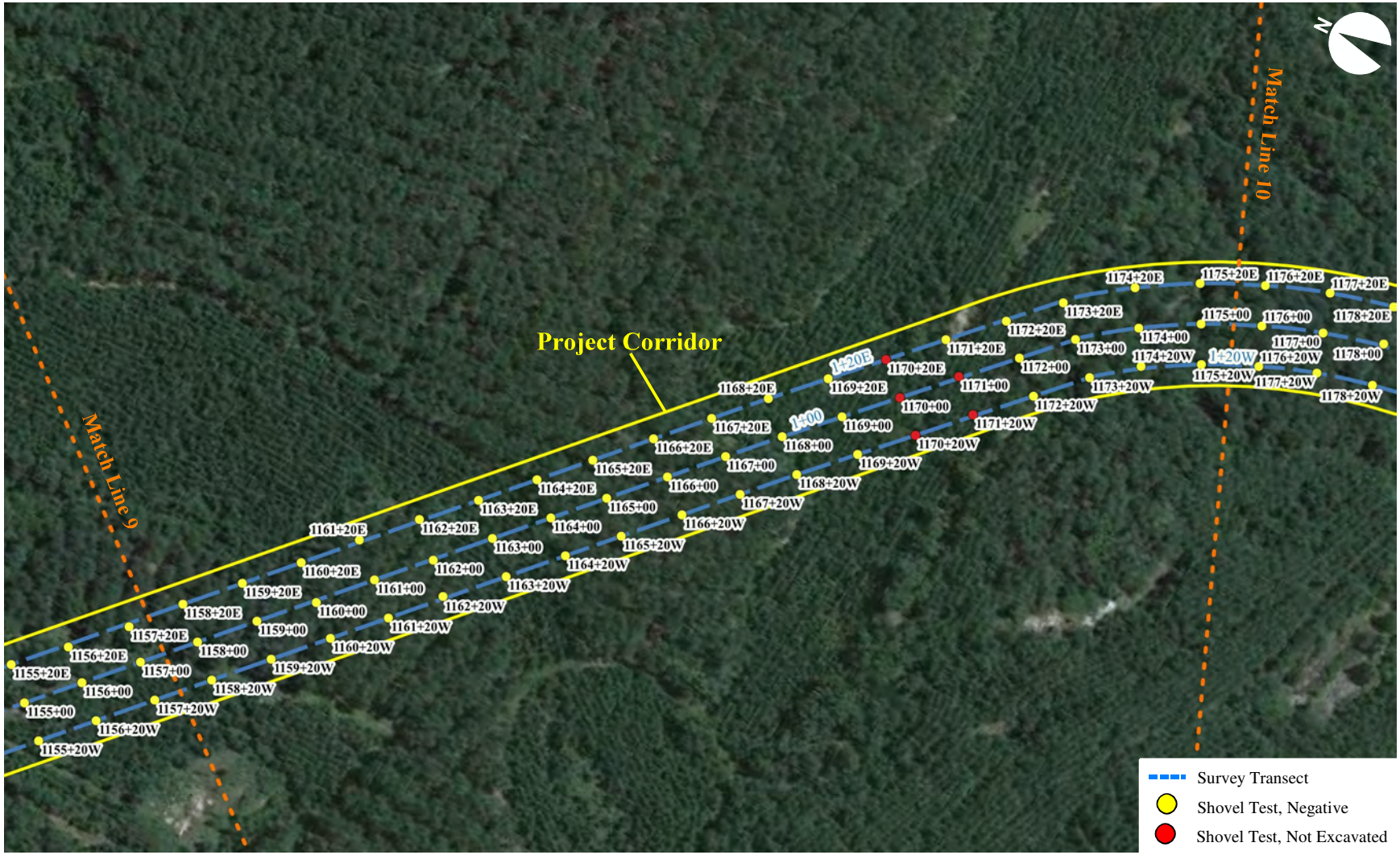
Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2.1h Survey Coverage Map



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2.1i Survey Coverage Map



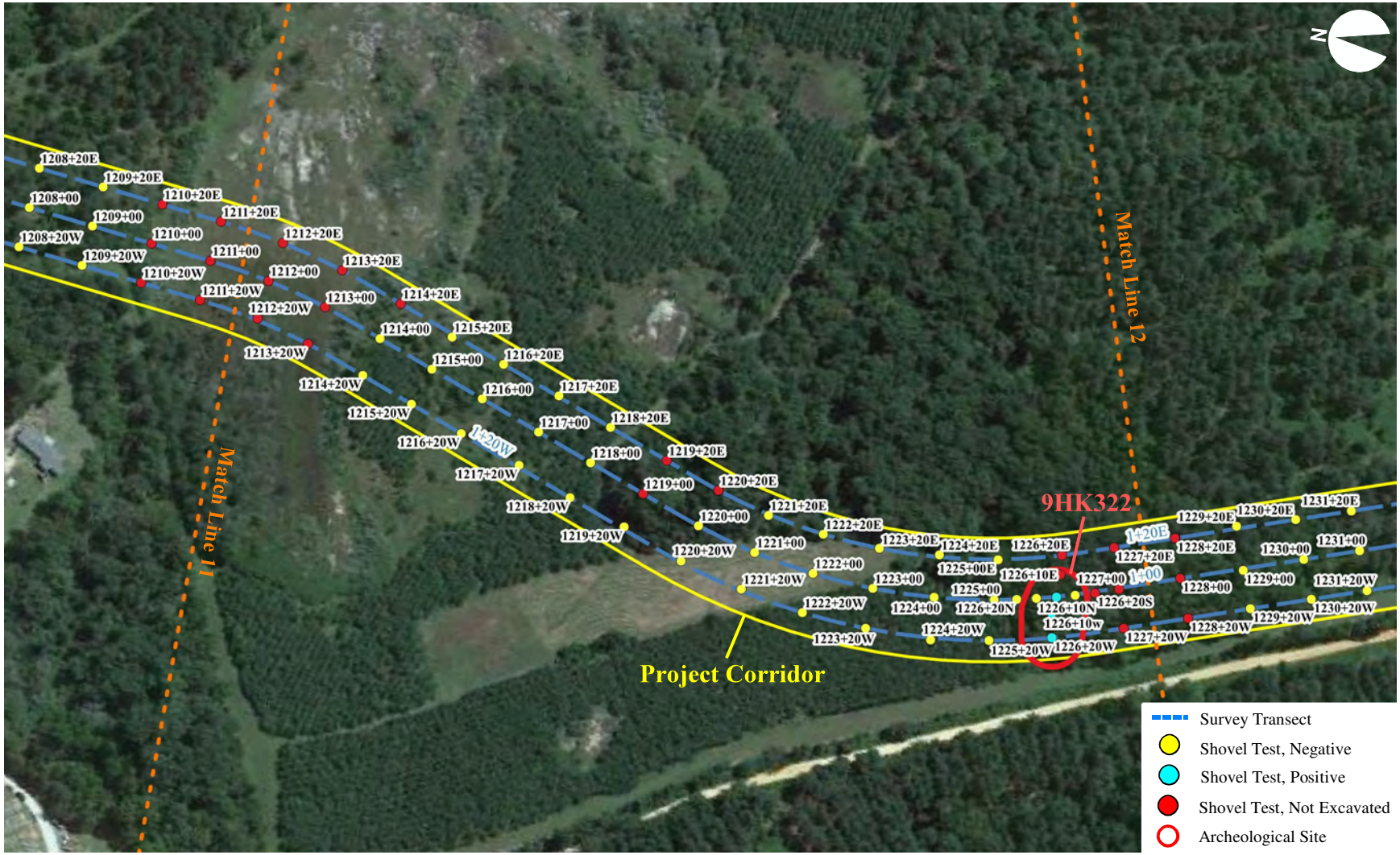
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Figure 2.1j Survey Coverage Map



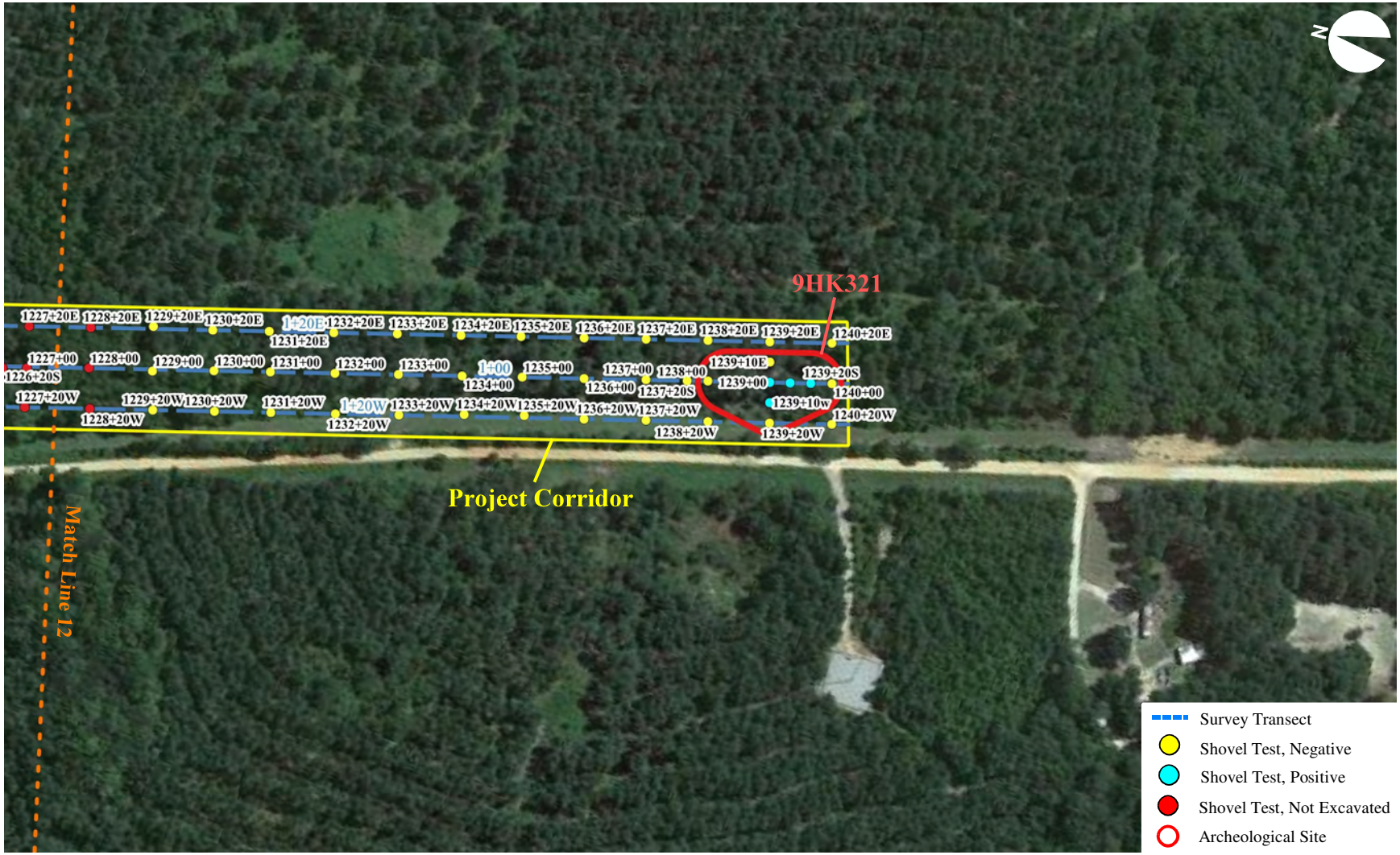
Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2.1k Survey Coverage Map



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2.11 Survey Coverage Map



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2.1m Survey Coverage Map

historic buildings/resources were the 50-year minimum age requirement for NRHP eligibility evaluation and whether or not such resources were within the actual project APE. Resources determined or thought to be at least 50 years old based on aerial photography analysis and/or tax assessor records were assessed for physical condition/integrity, evaluated for NRHP eligibility status and photographed.

2.5 Laboratory and Data Analysis Methods

Upon arrival at the laboratory, field bags were checked in and staged for processing. Artifacts were washed, analyzed, and cataloged, and the site sketch maps and unit profiles were transcribed for the report. Project photography and the project field map were also processed/transcribed during this phase of work.

2.5.1 Prehistoric Lithic Analysis

Chipped lithic artifacts were sorted by raw material type and technological features described by Kooyman (2000) and Whittaker (1999). Lithic artifacts were subject to examination under magnification to determine the presence of striations, microflaking, and polishing that might be correlated with prehistoric use wear (Vaughan 1985). Diagnostic lithics were identified using published typologies (e.g., Cambron and Hulse 1975; Charles and Moore 2018; Whatley 2002; Whatley and Arena, Jr, 2021). Artifact types encountered during the present study are defined in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Lithic Artifact and Material Type Definitions

LITHIC REDUCTION

Flake: Lithic artifact with recognizable ventral (interior) and dorsal (exterior) surfaces having a visible point of impact at one end. Flakes are generally broader on the proximal (impact) end and have either tapered or parallel sides. Depending on the stage of reduction, flakes may exhibit cortex and/or flake scars on the dorsal surface. Other characteristics such as striking platform remnants, lipped surfaces underneath the striking platform, and diffuse or pronounced bulbs of percussion can be used to identify a specific flake's mode of reduction. Qualifiers, such as *reduction* and *thinning*, are used to categorize flakes based on technological characteristics.

> **Reduction Flake:** A flake produced during the early stages of biface and core reduction. This type of flake is relatively thick and often curved in longitudinal cross-section. Platforms are typically large and single-faceted without any lip on the ventral surface. The bulb of percussion is usually pronounced.
>
> **Thinning Flake:** A flake usually produced during the later stages of biface reduction. This type of flake is relatively thin and flat to slightly curved in longitudinal cross-section. Edges are usually feathered. Dorsal flake scars are common. The platform often retains a portion of the biface margin and a lip is common on the ventral surface at the platform. Although retaining a slight lip, the platform may be quite small. The bulb of percussion is diffuse.

Flake Fragment: The general features are the same as those of a flake. Flake fragments lack evidence of a striking platform or the crushed remnant of a platform.

Shatter: An angular, blocky lithic artifact with no side or edge indicating the point of impact.

CORE/BIFACE MANUFACTURE

Core: A core is a nodule or tabular/angular block bearing one or more flake scars. These artifacts often display a prepared striking platform. An *exhausted core* has become too small to produce suitable flakes for tool manufacture.

Biface: A flake or core reduced by percussion on all margins/edges, that has been shaped by the removal of flakes from both faces. Bifaces were divided into early stage (crude, thick, generally large flake scars) and late stage (refined, thin, generally small flake scars). Bifaces may be modified into a variety of tools with general or specific functions (bifacial tools).

Biface Fragment: A partial biface that is too small or fragmented to be assigned to a specific type.

EXPEDIENT TOOLS
Utilized Flake: A flake that exhibits wear and/or damage along one or more edges due to use. Utilized flakes show no evidence of intentional modification and retain the original features of the parent flake. Damaged working edges may show steep angles (scraping) or acute angles (cutting).

Flake Tool: A flake or flake fragment that exhibits intentional retouch or damage due to use on one or more margins/edges. Flake tools have modified edges but often retain original characteristics of the parent flake. These items are expedient in nature and generally should not be functionally classified beyond the cutting, scraping, or piercing level, based on edge wear and damage. Cutting tools include unifacially and bifacially flaked expedient tools with shallow edge angles. Scraping tools include flakes with unifacially flaked edges and steep edge angles. Expedient piercing tools, or perforators, exhibit styli that are often shaped through pressure flaking. These tools usually show damage to the stylus tip (e.g., rotational, crushing). Flake tools that contain multi-functional working edges are termed composite tools.

FORMAL TOOLS
Projectile Point/Knife (PP/K): A finished biface that is generally symmetrical and tapers to a piercing or cutting blade and a prepared base for hafting. Stems, corner-notches, side-notches, side or basal indentations, and concave bases are all hafting attributes. This category includes proximal fragments with hafting attributes identifiable as established projectile point/knife types.

PP/K Fragment: A distal, medial, or proximal fragment of a finished biface that cannot be specifically assigned to an established point/knife type.

Bifacial Cutting Tool: A finished biface with a very acute, bilateral working edge. These tools can vary in shape and size, and may or may not have been hafted.

GROUND STONE
Ground Stone Fragment: A stone artifact with one or more surfaces worn smooth from use or modification. When fragmented and the piece is too small or incomplete for the function of the artifact to be estimated, it is referred to as a ground stone fragment..

HEAT TRANSFER/COOKING (LITHICS)
Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR): Tabular stones or cobbles with angular fractures and often, cortical discolorations; fractures are presumed to be the result of exposure to high heat and/or rapid changes in temperature; there is no evidence of intentional cultural modification (polishing or flake removal).

Heat Spall: Fragments of rock that have fractured in a plain parallel to the exterior surface of the parent rock; spallation appears to be from the application of dry heat.

RAW MATERIAL TYPES (American Geological Institute 1976)
Quartz: A common tectosilicate found free and with numerous other minerals in the Ridge and Valley province. Quartz ranges from crystal, to clear/milky fine-grained, to opaque/white coarse-grained. Quartz was the minority flaked raw material in the project area. It was available from float field and stream bed environments.

Chert: A siliceous, cryptocrystalline mineral (a variety of quartz) formed during sedimentary processes through aqueous precipitation and pressure; no true "cherts" are recognized in the Piedmont:

> **Coastal Plain (CP) Chert:** Chert originating from limestone formations below the Fall Line [Goad (1979) speculates that prehistoric peoples may have focused on Eocene and Oligocene deposits]; highly variable but often fossiliferous; color variations include white, light yellow, brown, red-brown, and mottled black; often heat-altered; available at and below the Fall Line.
>
> **Piedmont (PD) Chert:** Not a true chert; referred to as "agate", "cryptocrystalline metasediment" and "jasperiod" in Goad (1979), Piedmont chert was probably not formed in limestone or dolomitic environments, rather by means of silicification of parent rock resulting from contact with super-heated water (Ledbetter *et al.* 1981); as with most metamorphism, exposure time and intensity determine the end product; highly siliceous, not fossiliferous; colors vary but are most commonly dark red-brown, brown, olive green, or highly mottled and "agate"-like; often heat-altered.

Metavolcanic Rock: A Piedmont volcanic rock that has been altered by heat, pressure, and/or chemicals; the degree of alteration depends on the intensity and the length of time exposed to the altering forces; therefore, these rocks have highly variable textures, colors, and compositions; may have been procured from the Fall Line area, or as outwash cobbles along waterways.

Orthoquartzite: A coarse to medium-grain clastic sedimentary rock consisting of quartz sand cemented by silica.

2.5.2 Prehistoric Ceramic Analysis

Prehistoric ceramics were inspected to determine surface treatment, tempering agent, and vessel morphology. These data were used to place ceramics into a temporal and/or functional framework if possible. Surface treatments/categories and tempering agents encountered during the current study are defined in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Prehistoric Ceramic Surface Treatments and Tempering Agents

SURFACE TREATMENTS/CATEGORIES

Plain: No intentional modifications to the surface observed. Such surfaces appear on wares dating to all ceramic-bearing periods. In cases where plain surfaces have not been treated to extent they are smooth, the surface treatment is defined a rough plain.

Residual: Sherd less than 0.64 cm in diameter with no clear indication of surface treatment.

TEMPERING AGENTS

Sand: Silicate particles defined as a very fine sand (0.06 to 0.13 mm in diameter), fine sand (0.13 to 0.25 mm), medium sand (0.25 to 0.50 mm), coarse sand (0.50 to 1.00 mm), or very coarse sand (1.00 to 2.00 mm). Sand was a commonly used tempering agent throughout the Woodland and Mississippian periods.

2.5.3 Historic Artifact Analysis

Historic artifacts were divided by material type into ceramic, glass, metal and composite categories. The goals of this analysis were to establish temporal span and identify functional groups (kitchen, architectural, activities, etc.). Ceramics were examined to identify glazing and paste properties, surface design and treatment, vessel morphology and manufacturing markings. Ceramics types were classified following Brown (1982), Burrison (2017), the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (2014, 2018), Green (2014), Gray (1983), Greer (2005), Miller *et al.* (2000), and/or others. The types of ceramic wares detected during the current study are defined in Table 2.3:

Table 2.3 Historic Ceramic Types

Ironstone: A hard, impermeable, refined earthenware with a clear, slightly yellow or gray glaze; used for the same range of items as whiteware.

Porcelain: A hard, completely vitrified ceramic with high silicate content; fired at higher temperatures than stonewares or earthenwares; used for kitchen, decorative and utilitarian wares.

Stoneware: A thick, impermeable, hard-bodied ceramic commonly exhibiting alkaline or salt glazes; or Albany and Bristol slips, most often used in the manufacture of utilitarian storage vessels.

Whiteware: A soft, nearly-impermeable, refined earthenware with a clear to slightly blue-tinted glaze; use was wide-ranging, including table and kitchen wares and chamber wares.

Glass was inspected for color, thickness, form and surface treatments such as etchings, inscriptions and manufacturing markings [Bureau of Land Management/Society for Historical Archaeology (2012)]. Metal and materials of other compositions were examined for material type, form and function (Elliott 2010; Noel-Hume 1970; Wells 1998 and/or others).

In addition to typing, historic artifacts were classified into functional/activity groups that generally follow Gray (1983). Categories of the classification system relevant to the current study are outlined in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Historic Artifact Groupings

KITCHEN/SUBSISTENCE: Ceramics, glass aluminum containers, table glass
ARCHITECTURAL/STRUCTURAL: Nails and building materials (brick, mortar/concrete, etc.).
ACTIVITIES: Weaponry, panel/pharmaceutical bottles, etc.
UNIDENTIFIED: Includes objects too fragmentary or deteriorated to be identified.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Literature Review

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations: According to the GNAHRGIS database, at least six archeological or cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 1.0 km of the study tract, three of which took place within 400 m of the project area (Figures 3.1a and 3.1b). These studies include: a road improvement project along SR 16 adjacent to the northern project corridor boundary (McIntosh 1999); a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Granite Hill Quarry tract located south-southeast of the northeastern section of the study corridor (Jordan and Finney 2007); and subsequent Phase II archeological testing at nine sites on the Granite Hill Quarry tract (Butler and Reynolds 2007).

Architectural surveys of Hancock County were conducted in 1975, 2000, and 2011. The results of the 2000 and 2011 surveys are included in the GNAHRGIS database.

National Register of Historic Places: The National Park Service's online NRHP database and the GNAHRGIS database indicate that there are no NRHP-listed historic properties located within 1.0 km of the project area.

Hancock County Historic Structures and Resources: The 1975 survey of Hancock County resulted in the identification of two historic resources, No. 36 (octagonal building) and No. 37 (old school house), located approximately 500 m southeast of the project area (Figure 3.1a). Resource No. 36 was recorded again in 2000 and is included in the GNAHRGIS database as the only historic resource within 1.0 km of the project area (Figure 3.1a; GNAHRGIS Resource No. 37721). Resource No. 37 was identified in 2000 as having been "destroyed". The portion of the 1975 county survey map showing the central and southern parts of the current study corridor was not available for review due to HPD office closure.

Georgia Centennial Farms and Identified Sites: A comparison of an online names-only list of Georgia Centennial Farms awarded from 1993 through 2022 to Hancock County tax assessor records indicates that there are five Centennial Farms in Hancock County, but none of these properties appear to be located within 1.0 km of the project area. Due to closure of HPD offices, the Hancock County Identified Sites files were not accessible.

Recorded Archeological Sites: The GASF/GNAHRGIS database identifies 25 recorded archeological sites within 1.0 km of the study tract, eight of which are within 200 m of the northernmost section of the project corridor (Figure 3.1a; 9HK237, 9HK241, 9HK246, 9HK247, 9HK250, 9HK252, 9HK282 and 9HK283). The closest of these, 9HK241 and 9HK250 are respectively a historic quarry site recommended eligible for the NRHP, and a prehistoric ceramic scatter recommended ineligible for the NRHP. These sites are located near the north end of the study corridor, approximately 60 m east of the project corridor boundary. The remaining six nearby sites are located more than 100 m from the project corridor.

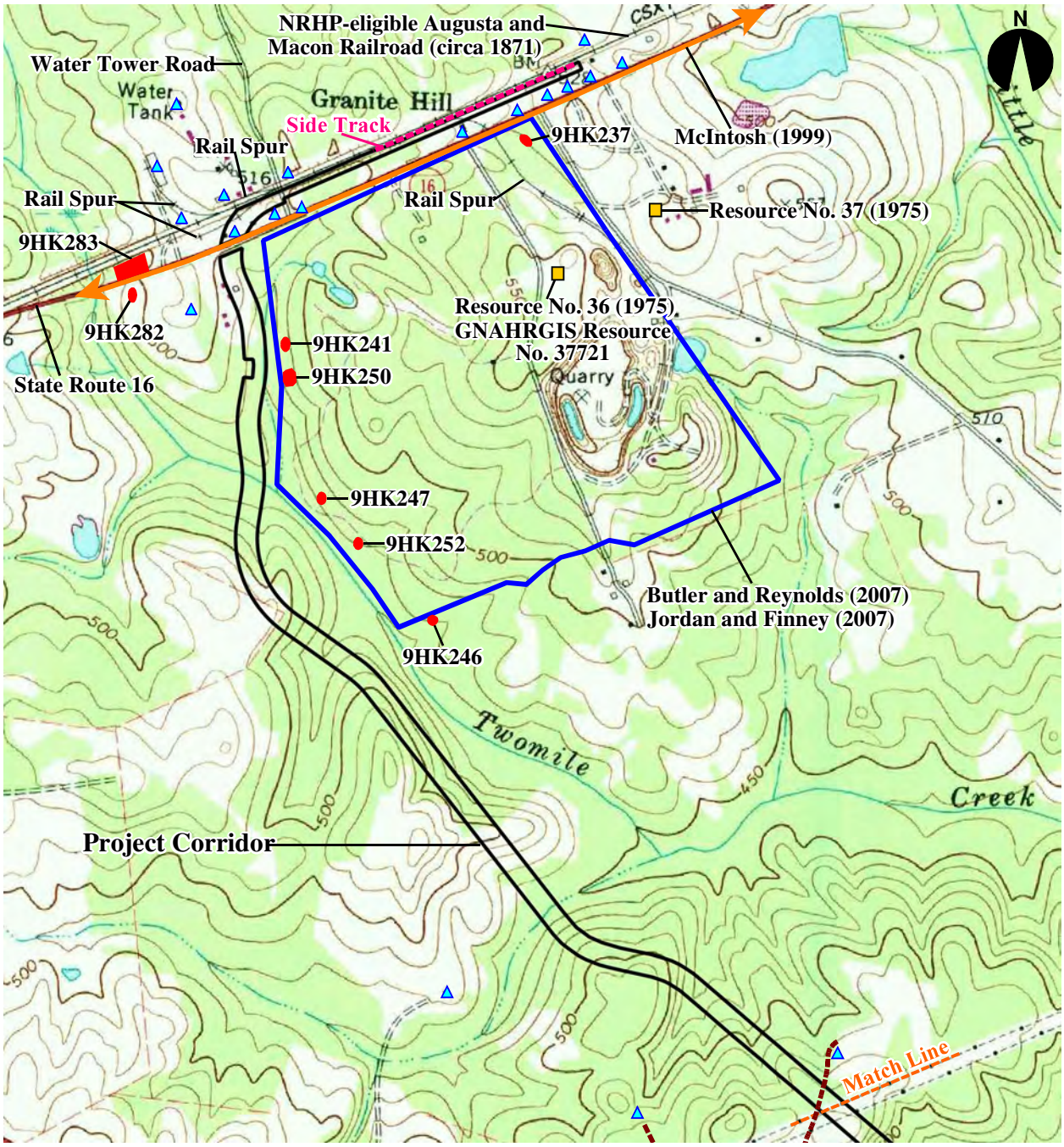
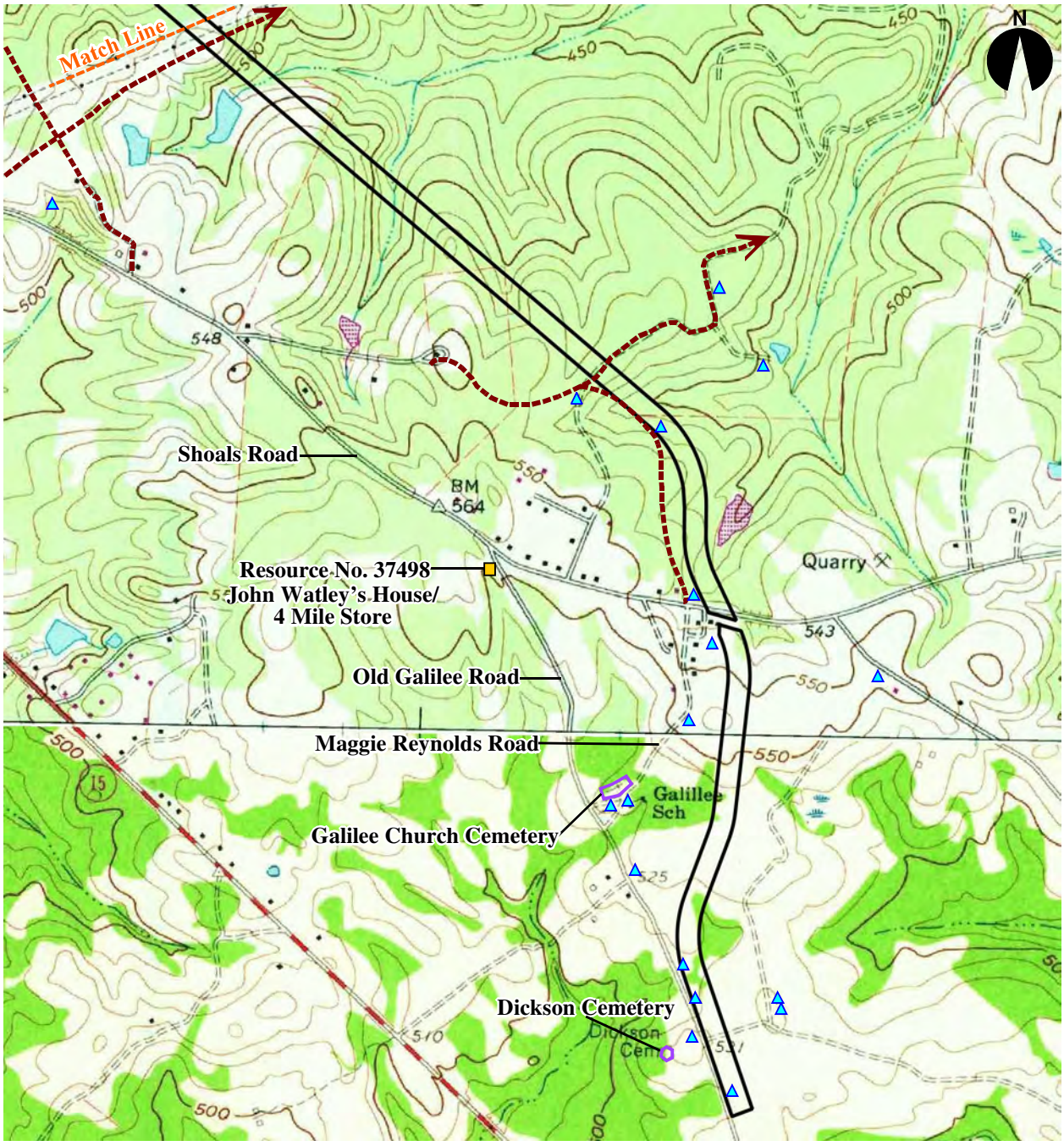


Figure 3.1a Previous Projects and Recorded Cultural Resources



Recorded Historic Structure
Structure on Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs
Road on Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Map Reference: 7.5-Minute USGS Quadrangle
Sparta, Georgia (1972, PR 1987)

Scale
0 458 meters
0 1502 feet

Figure 3.1b Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Historic Cemeteries: Based on the historic and modern maps reviewed, there are two mapped cemeteries located within 1.0 km of the southern section of the project corridor (Figure 3.1b). The closest of these is Dickson Cemetery located west of Old Galilee Road, near the southern project terminus, 100 m west of the study corridor. Galilee Church Cemetery is located northeast of the intersection of Old Galilee Road and Reynolds Road, approximately 225 m west of the project corridor.

Civil War Features and Actions: Primary military events of the Civil War took place well beyond the borders of Hancock County. Union troops marching from Atlanta to Savannah passed west and south of Hancock County in November 1864 (Davis *et al*. 1983). In their flight from Richmond, Virginia, Confederate president Jefferson Davis and what remained of his executive cabinet held a meeting in Washington, Georgia (51 km northeast) on May 4, 1865. Davis, with the remaining Confederate treasury, arrived at Sandersville (29 km southeast) on May 6, reunited with his family on May 7, and was captured near Irwinton (53 km southwest) on May 9, 1865. Thus, Davis' dwindling party and Union cavalry pursuers passed through Hancock County on or about May 5, 1865 (Brown 2017).

The Macon & Augusta Railroad (MCAG) or The Georgia Railroad's (GAR) Macon Division: Provisions for a rail line between Macon and Augusta were authorized by the state of Georgia in 1859, but railroad construction stalled due to the circumstances of the Civil War and its economic aftermath. The rail line adjacent to the north end of the current study corridor was established circa 1871 to connect sections of the railroad previously complected from Macon to Milledgeville (35 km southwest) and from GAR's mainline at Camak to Warrenton (28 km northeast). The GAR became part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1902 and was incorporated into the Seaboard Coast Line in 1967. The latter line became part of CSX Transportation in 1986. The historic MCAG/GAR corridor, including the section adjacent to the north end of the current project corridor, was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria (a) and (c) (Georgia Department of Transportation 2018).

Original Washington County (1784): The project area is located on land ceded by the Creek Nation to the state of Georgia beginning in November 1783 with the Treaty of Augusta. This expanse of land was named Washington County and since it was distributed by the state to settlers on a head-right basis, there was no comprehensive or systematic survey or distribution of land (i.e., a land lottery) for original Washington County. Hancock County was formed from portions of Washington County in 1793 (Coleman 1991).

Buildings and Cultural Features on Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs: The 1909 Bureau of Soils map of Hancock County shows State Route (SR) 16, the circa 1871 rail corridor, and "Granite Hill" at the northern end of the current study corridor, as well as Shoals Road near the central to southern sections of the project corridor; the map does not depict Old Galilee Road at the southern project terminus or any individual buildings.

Aerial photographs from 1937 and 1955, and the 1940 county highway map show parallel roads at the northern end of the study corridor that appear to represent the MCAG/GAR rail corridor, the primary road corridor (SR 16) and a road passing between them providing access to several buildings located along the south side of the railroad, in or near the northernmost part of the study corridor (Figure 3.1a). These maps also depict a series of four secondary or access roads passing north or northeast from Shoals Road to several farms or buildings located near the central section of the study corridor. The maps and aerials show no buildings located along SR 16 where the study corridor crosses, but buildings were situated east of Maggie Reynolds Road near the project corridor and along the east side of Old Galilee Road in the study corridor (Figure 3.1b).

The 1952 county map and aerial photography from 1971 suggest that use of the road between the railroad and SR 16 had ceased and an unknown new economic pursuit was established just northwest of the study corridor. Occupation in and/or near the central and far south sections of the project corridor also ceased as buildings and some of the former access roads were no longer depicted or visible.

Aerial photographs from 1981 show: continued economic focus north of the MCAG/GAR railroad and northwest of the study corridor; new buildings located south of SR 16 in the study corridor; woodlands covering much of the project corridor between SR 16 and Shoals Road; and continued agricultural use of land in and near the project corridor south of Shoals Road. One building remained east of Old Galilee Road in the project corridor.

Hancock County Granite Industry: A mass of granite, prized during the 19th and early 20th century for street paving and monument/building construction, extends from a half mile west of Sparta to approximately 11 miles east/northeast of town. Quarrying took place within the mass during the 19th century for local consumption, and as of 1902, there were at least three quarries located within a half mile of the study corridor with rail connections for distribution (primarily of Belgian blocks and curbing for street paving) to Macon and Augusta (Watson 1902). With this industry in mind, maps and aerial photographs from 1937, 1940 and 1942 show an access road passing through or near the project corridor, between SR 16 and the historic MCAG/GAR railroad, a possible indication that highways were at least co-equal to the railroad in the distribution of local granite products. These aerial photographs show little or no evidence of rail spurs intersecting with the current study corridor.

Modern, industrial-scale mining was underway in the project vicinity by at least 1952, when Weston & Brooker Company opened a quarry at Granite Hill at or near the former Georgia Quincy Granite Quarry (now at or near the active Sparta Vulcan Materials Quarry) (Vallely and Peyton 1953). Aerial photographs from 1955 show a rail spur crossing the northeastern section of the study corridor and interrupting the former road system. Maps and aerial photographs from the 1970s show three additional rail spurs: two north of the historic rail corridor (northwest of the project corridor); and one passing south of the main line through the

project corridor. The northeastern spur line to what is now the Sparta Vulcan Materials Quarry was out of use by 1981. Use of the three above-referenced spurs continued through 1993. No rail spurs appear to have been active in or near the study corridor from the late 1990s until after 2010. Between 2010 and 2013, a rail spur was constructed just northeast of the study corridor.

3.2 Archeological Field Survey

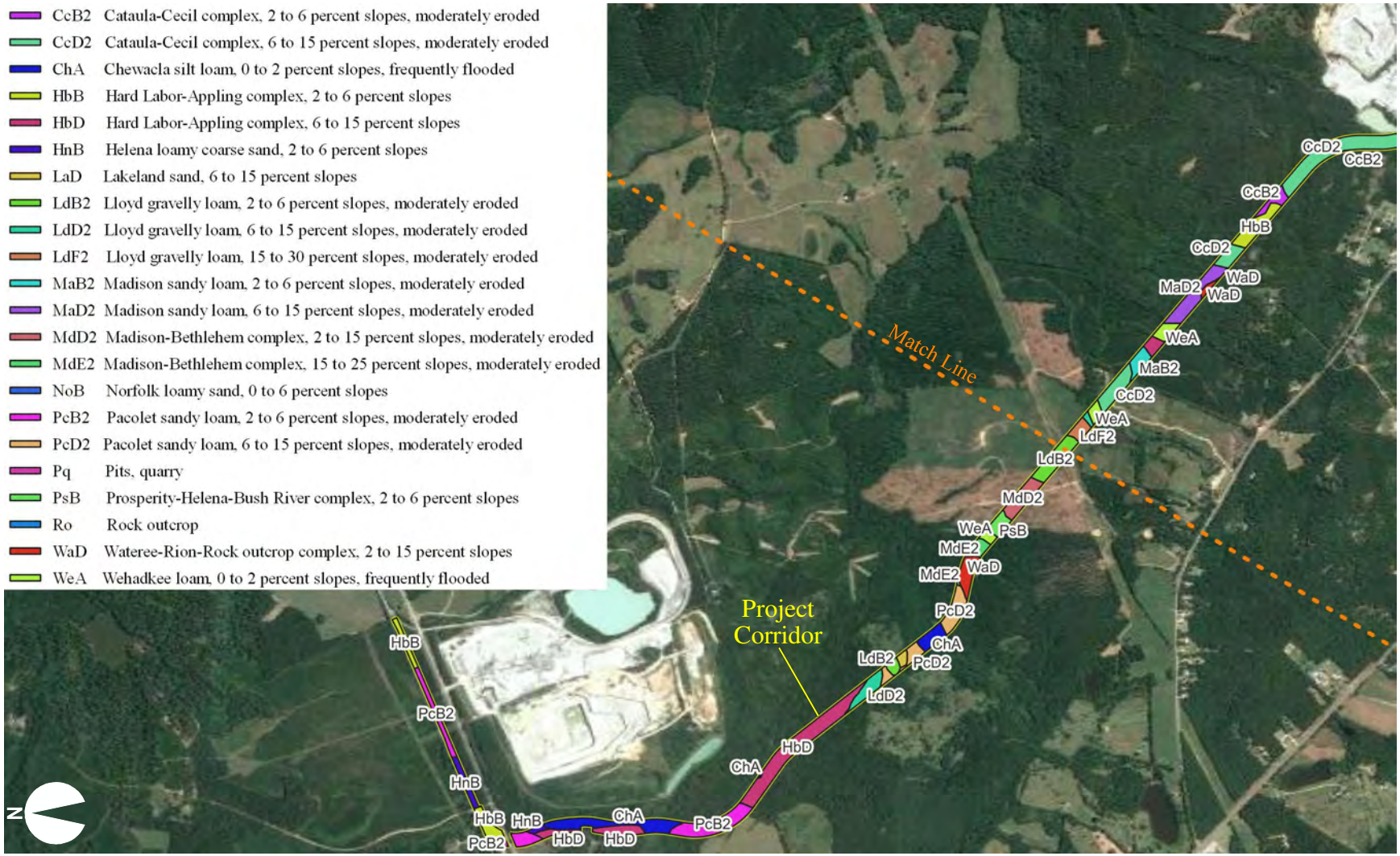
The project corridor was accessible directly from SR 16, directly from Shoal Road and from access roads off of Shoal Road. The archeological field survey was accomplished by visiting 771 shovel test stations along one of three primary survey transects within the project corridor (Figures 2.1a-2.1m). Shovel tests were excavated at 643 survey shovel test stations, resulting in 16 positive and 627 negative tests for cultural material. Shovel tests were not excavated at 128 survey stations due to severe disturbance, slope in excess of 15 percent or drainageways/wetlands unsuitable for human occupation or use.

The distribution of soils along the project corridor is complex, with 15 major soil units being represented [National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2022)] (Figures 3.2a and 3.2b; Table 3.1). These soils range from: frequently flooded units (Chewacla and Wedhadkee) in low lying areas; to slightly or moderately eroded soils on upland slopes or ridges (Cataula-Cecil, Hard Labor-Appling, Helena, Lakeland, Lloyd, Madison, Madison-Bethlehem, Norfolk, Pacolet and Prosperity-Helena-Bush River); to rock outcrops/quarry features. Approximately 41.7 percent of the soils in the project corridor have slope in excess of 6 percent, while about 9.6 percent of project soil units are frequently flooded. The remaining soils are found on a mix of upland ridges and gentle slopes, or include arable lands on or adjacent to valley floors. Field observations on project area soils are provided in the project shovel test log (Appendix A; Table A-1). In areas where soils have not been significantly modified, logged data generally agree with NRCS characterizations.

The archeological field survey resulted in the recordation of four new archeological sites (9HK320, 9HK321, 9HK322 and 9HK323) and one isolated artifact find (Isolated Find No. 1) (Figure 3.3a and 3.3b).

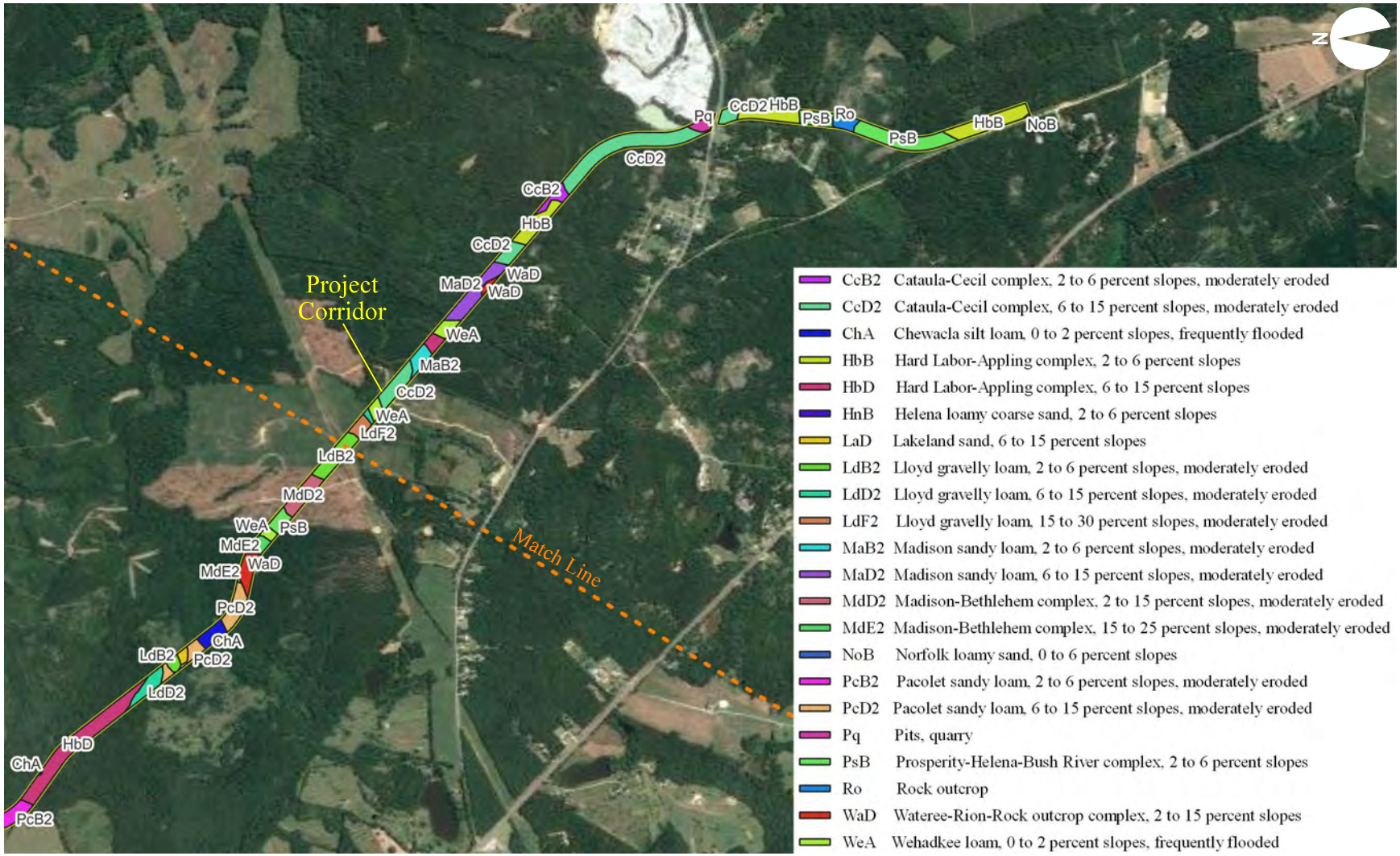
3.2.1 Archeological Site 9HK320

Survey Findings: Site 9HK320 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter located at the interface of a low ridge and an alluvial terrace within the northern part of the project corridor (Figures 3.3a, 3.4 and 3.5). The closest natural water sources are swamps associated with Twomile Creek immediately to the southwest, and a low-order tributary within 5 m to the east. At the time of the survey, site vegetation consisted of a young Piedmont hardwood canopy with a few pines and moderate viny and hardwood undergrowth. Aerial photography from 1955 through 1981 shows that a significant transition occurred at 9HK320 from cultivation/pasturing in 1958, to silvicultured pines, which were fairly mature by 1971. The 1981 aerial shows that the area containing 9HK320 had been thinned by that time but not fully timbered. During the



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 3.2a Project Soil Map (NRCS 2022)

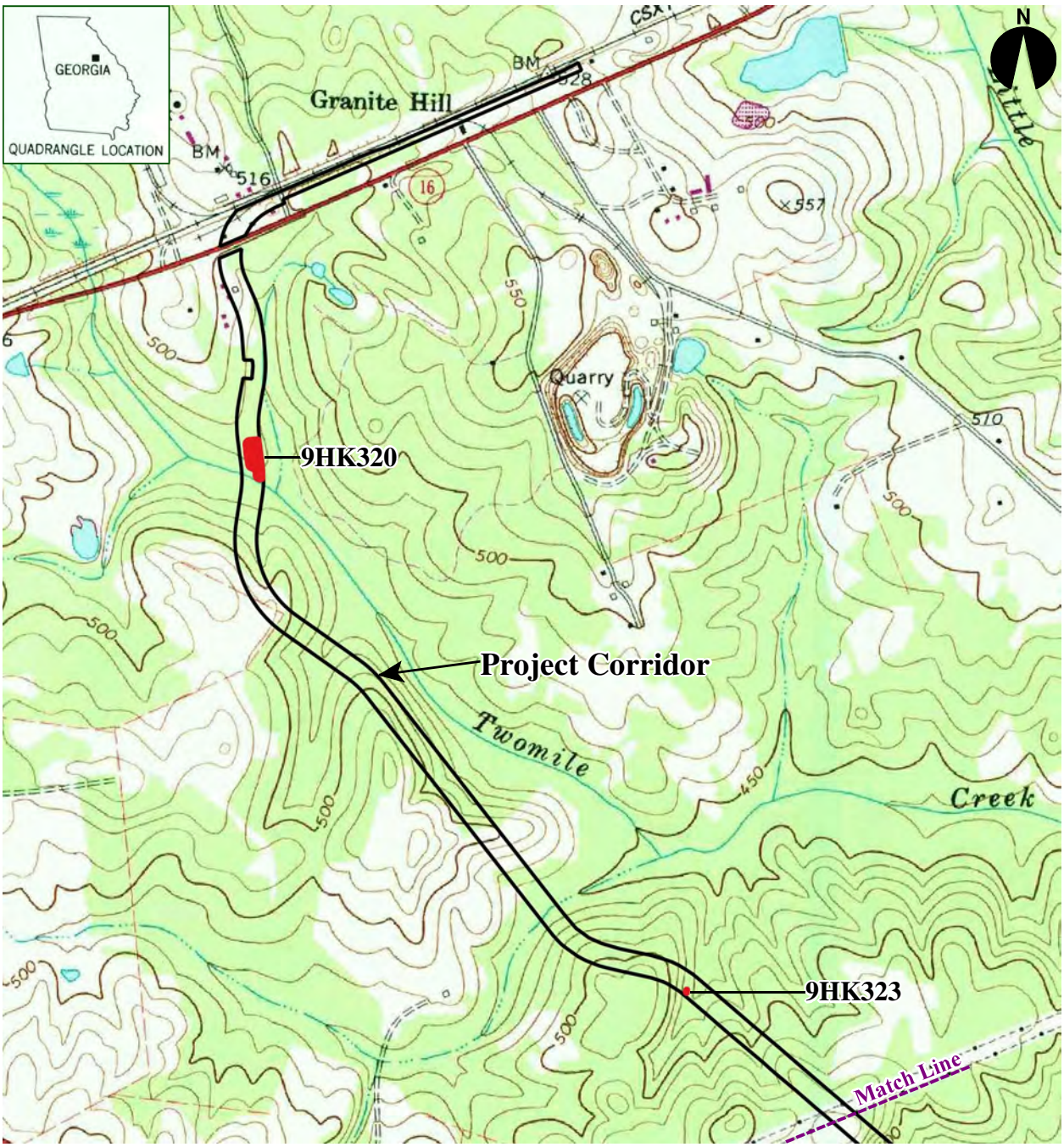


Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 3.2b Project Soil Map (NRCS 2022)

Table 3.1 Soil Units within the Project Corridor

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in Project	Percent of Project
CcB2	Cataula-Cecil complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.5	1.3%
CcD2	Cataula-Cecil complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	16.4	14.8%
ChA	Chewacla silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	7.6	6.8%
HbB	Hard Labor-Appling complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	16.1	14.5%
HbD	Hard Labor-Appling complex, 6 to15 percent slopes	14.5	13.1%
HnB	Helena loamy coarse sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1.9	1.7%
LaD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	0.6	0.6%
LdB2	Lloyd gravelly loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	4.5	4.0%
LdD2	Lloyd gravelly loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	2.6	2.4%
LdF2	Lloyd gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.4	1.3%
MaB2	Madison sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.7	1.5%
MaD2	Madison sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	4.5	4.0%
MdD2	Madison-Bethlehem complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	3.1	2.8%
MdE2	Madison-Bethlehem complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1.4	1.2%
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	0.1	0.1%
PcB2	Pacolet sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	9.1	8.2%
PcD2	Pacolet sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	4.8	4.3%
Pq	Pits, quarry	1.2	1.1%
PsB	Prosperity-Helena-Bush River complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	10.4	9.4%
Ro	Rock outcrop	1.6	1.4%
WaD	Wateree-Rion-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	2.9	2.6%
WeA	Wehadkee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3.1	2.8%
Totals		**110.7**	**100.0%**

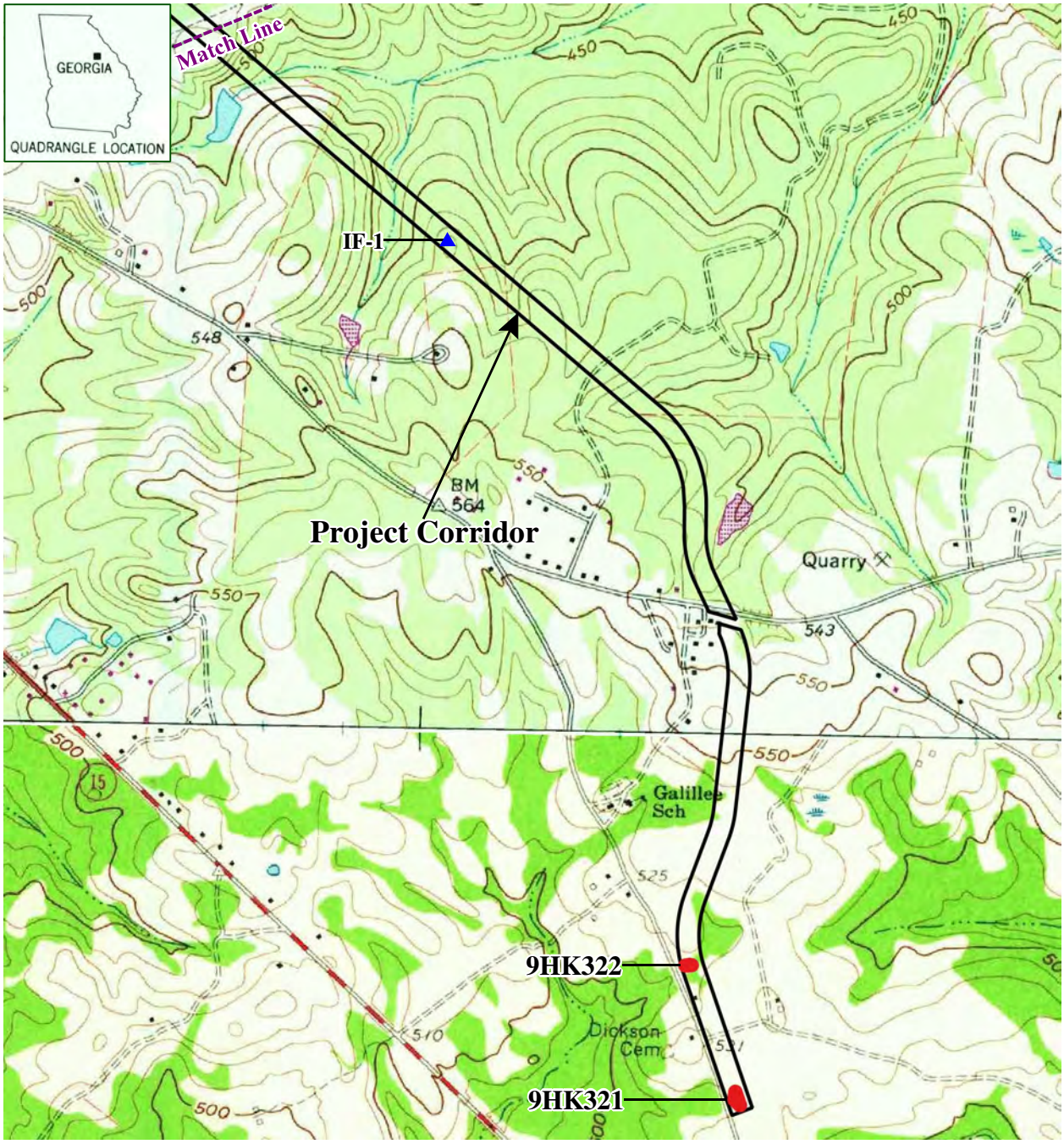


Archeological Site

Map Reference: 7.5-Minute USGS Quadrangle
Sparta, Georgia (1972, PR 1987)

Scale
0 458 meters
0 1502 feet

Figure 3.3a Archeological Resources Location Map



Archeological Site
Isolated Find

Map Reference: 7.5-Minute USGS Quadrangles
Sparta (1972 PR 1987) and
Warthen NW (1961), Georgia

Scale
0 458 meters
0 1502 feet

Figure 3.3b Archeological Resources Location Map

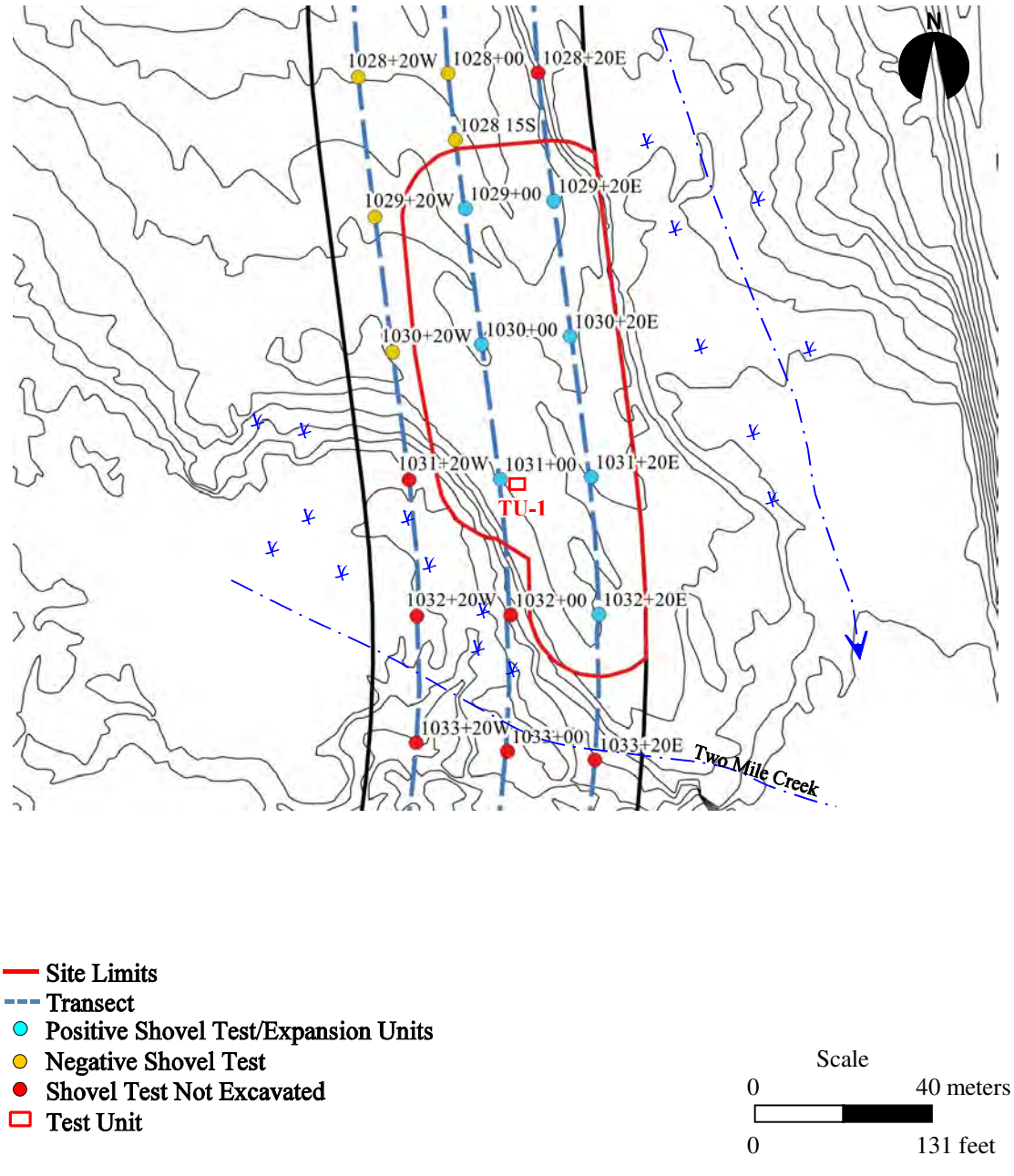


Figure 3.4 Site 9HK320, Sketch Map



From Station 1030+00, Facing East



From Station 1030+00, Facing South

Figure 3.5 Selected Views of site 9HK320

current survey, very few of the trees present at the site are more than 25 years old, suggesting that a second pine thinning or partial clearing episode must have occurred some time after 1981.

Within the project corridor, 9HK320 measures approximately 120 by 50 m north-south, based on the excavation of five negative shovel tests and the excavation/expansion of seven positive shovel tests within the study corridor. Due to the wooded nature of the site, surface visibility within and around the site during the survey was negligible. Shovel testing within the eastern part of the study corridor suggests that 9HK320 extends beyond the study corridor to the east.

Site 9HK320 lies within two soil units (NRCS 2022): Hard Labor-Appling Complex soils, 2 to 6 percent slopes; and Chewacla silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded. Shovel test profiles within the site area displayed up to 80 cm of stratified grayish-brown, light gray, gray, reddish-yellow, reddish brown or pale yellow sand, loamy sand or clayey sand. Most of the survey/expansion unit artifacts were taken from within 30 cmbs.

Standard shovel testing and shovel test expansion resulted in the recovery of one historic and 140 pre-contact artifacts (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). The historic item is a piece of plastic, while the pre-contact materials include: debitage [thinning flakes (n=20), reduction flakes (n=5), flake fragments (n=92), and shatter (n=8)]; one core; one utilized flake; one PP/K fragment; one ground stone fragment; one piece of red ocher/ironstone; FCR/heat spall (n=4); cracked rock (n=1) and plain sand-tempered ceramics (n=5) (Figure 3.6). Raw lithic materials used at 9HK320 consist of quartz/crystalline quartz, orthoquartzite, CP chert, Piedmont chert, metavolcanic rock and diabase. The highest artifact density/diversity was noted at shovel test stations 1032+00 (n=37), 1031+00 (n=37), 1030+20E (n=25) and 1030+00 (n=18) (Figure 3.4). Reviewing the 50-by-50-cm expansion unit artifact counts by arbitrary level, the majority of the artifacts (n=98, 91.6 percent) were recovered from 0 to 30 cmbs, with the remaining items (n=9, 8.4 percent) being taken from depths exceeding 30 cmbs (Table 3.3). Soil stratification is very similar to that observed in the original shovel test profiles. No cultural features or midden deposits were recorded during site shovel testing or shovel test expansion.

Structured Test Unit Excavation: Shovel Test/Expansion Units 1031+00 and 1032+20E had the highest artifact diversity and frequency at the site. Since 1032+20E was disturbed and root-laden, a 2.0-by1.0-m structured unit (TU-1) was established 20 cm east/southeast of Station 1031+00, with the unit datum set at the northwest unit corner, 10 cm above surface (Figures 3.4 and 3.7). Excavated in six 10-cm levels (Figure 3.7), the TU-1 profile exposed four strata. The surface stratum, Stratum A1, is 8 cm of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) humus/loamy sand root mat that overlies 12 to 16 cm of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) moderately organic loamy sand (Stratum A2). Stratum A2 is interpreted as the most recent plowzone or soils disturbed during silvicultural use; discing scars were present at the base of Stratum A2 (approximately 20-24 cmbs). Underlying Stratum B is 15 to 20 cm of brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) loamy sand significantly mottled with dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand; the degree of mottling suggests disturbance

Table 3.2 Site 9HK320, Survey Artifact Inventory

Shovel Test	1029+00 m E	1029+20 m E	1030+00 m E	1030+20 m E	1031+00	1031+20 m E	1032+20 m E	
Shovel Test Depth (cmbs)	0-45	0-50	0-60	0-50	0-70	0-45	0-45	
Artifact Depth (cmbs)	0-45	10-50	30-60	0-50	10-70	0-45	0-45	
Bag Number	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	**Total**
PREHISTORIC								
Lithic Reduction								
Thinning Flake, quartz				1	1			**2**
crystal quartz				1				**1**
metavolcanic			1					**1**
CP chert				1	2			**3**
Reduction Flake, quartz					1			**1**
Flake Fragment, quartz	2				2		1	**5**
crystal quartz	1		1	2	2	2	2	**10**
orthoquartzite						1		**1**
CP chert		1			4		1	**6**
Cooking/Containment								
Ceramic, plain, sand temper					1			**1**
Cracked Rock, quartz		1						**1**
Spall, quartz	1							**1**
Prehistoric Total	**4**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**13**	**3**	**4**	**33**

Table 3.3 Site 9HK320 Artifact Inventory, Shovel Test Expansion

Unit	1029+00	1029+20E	1030+00	1030+20E	1031+00	1031+20E	1032+00 +20 m E	
Unit Size	50 x 50 cm	50 x 50 cm	50 x 50 cm	50 x 50 cm	50 x 50 cm	50 x 50 cm	50 x 50 cm	
Level	2	1-3	1-3	1-4	1-6	1	1-4	
CMBS	10-30	0-30	0-30	0-40	0-60	0-10	0-40	
Bag Number	1-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	13-18	19	31-34	**Total**
PREHISTORIC								
Lithic Reduction								
Thinning Flake, quartz							1	**1**
crystal quartz							3	**3**
orthoquartzite							1	**1**
CP chert	1				2		5	**8**
Reduction Flake, quartz							1	**1**
CP chert							2	**2**
Piedmont chert		1						**1**
Flake Fragment, quartz	3	7	2	11	14		3	**40**
crystal quartz					2		4	**6**
orthoquartzite							2	**2**
metavolcanic			1				1	**2**
CP chert		1	11	5	2		1	**20**
Shatter, quartz			1	2	1		2	**6**
crystal quartz							1	**1**
CP chert					1			**1**
Core/Biface Manufacture								
Core, quartz			1					**1**
Expedient Tools								
Utilized Flake, Piedmont chert							1	**1**
Formal Tools								
PP/K Medial Fragment, metavolcanic							1	**1**
Ground/Polished Stone								
Groundstone Fragment, diabase							1	**1**
Miscellaneous								
Unmodified Red Ochre/Ironstone							1	**1**
Cooking/Containment								
Ceramic, sand temper, plain					1	1	1	**3**
residual sherd					1			**1**
FCR, quartz				2			1	**3**
Prehistoric Total	**4**	**9**	**16**	**20**	**24**	**1**	**33**	**107**
HISTORIC								
Activities								
Fragment, plastic							1	**1**
Historic Total							1	**1**
GRAND TOTAL	**4**	**9**	**16**	**20**	**24**	**1**	**34**	**108**



Quartz Morrow Mountain
PP/K Fragment
TU-1, Level 4, Bag 28



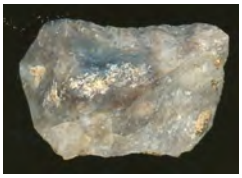
CP Chert Limestone-like PP-K
TU-1, Level 2, Bag 36



Quartz Thelma Stemmed PP/K
Fragment, TU-1, Level 3, Bag 37



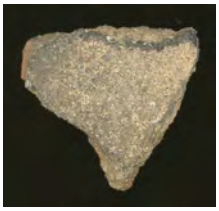
Quartz Bifacial Tool Fragment
TU-1, Level 1, Bag 35



CP Chert Flake Tool
TU-1, Level 3, Bag 26



Plain, Sand-Tempered Sherd
1031+00, Level 1, Bag 20



Plain, Sand-
Tempered Sherd
1031+20E
50x50 cm, Bag 19



Plain, Sand-
Tempered Sherd
1031+00, Bag 14



REM-UMC Shotgun Shell Base
TU-1, Level 2, Bag 22

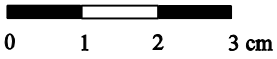
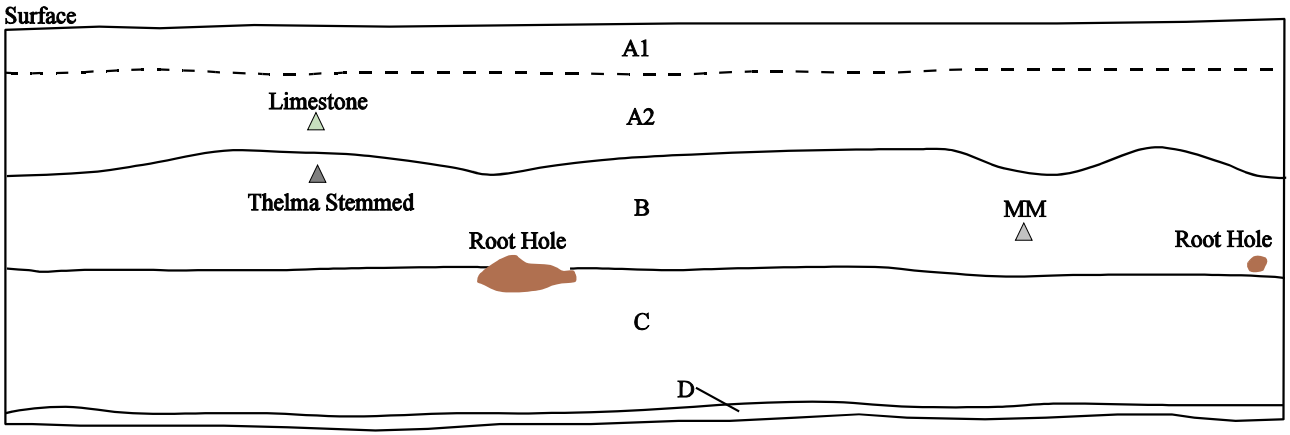


Figure 3.6 Site 9HK320, Selected Artifacts





A1 - 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown humus/loamy sand root mat
A2 - 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown loamy sand
B - 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow loamy sand heavily mottled with10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand
C - 10YR 7/4 very pale brown sand mottled with 2.5YR 8/2 pale yellow sand
D - 2.5YR 8/2 pale yellow very compact sand and gravel

Scale

0 30 cm

Figure 3.7 Site 3HK320, Test Unit 1, South Profile

beyond that typical of insect or root action. Below Stratum B, Stratum C is composed of 20 to 22 cm of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand mottled with pale yellow (2.5YR 8/2) sand; mottling in Stratum C is more typical of the root and insect action patterning observed in undisturbed sandy sub-plowzone environments. The TU-1 substrate (Stratum D) consists of pale yellow (2.5YR 8/2) very compact sand and gravel. No soil discolorations or artifact concentrations typical of cultural features or midden were observed during test unit excavations.

TU-1 produced one historic and 82 pre-contact artifacts. The historic item is a brass 12-gauge shotgun shell base, while the pre-contact materials include (Table 3.4): debitage [thinning flakes (n=8), reduction flakes (n=3), flake fragments (n=48), and shatter (n=6)]; biface fragments (n=2); one flake tool (scraping); PP/Ks/PP/K fragments [Morrow Mountain (n=1), Limestone-like (n=1) and Thelma-like (=1)] (Figure 3.6); one bifacial tool fragment (cutting); one piece of FCR; and plain sand-tempered ceramics (n=8) (Figure 3.6). Raw lithics encountered in TU-1 include quartz/crystalline quartz and CP chert. TU-1 artifact density was low, with the unit mode being in Level 2 (n=37), followed by Level 3 (n=19), Level 1 (n=16), Level 4 (n=8) and Level 5 (n=1); Level 6 yielded no artifacts. The majority of the pre-contact artifacts (n=72, 88.9 percent) were recovered from 0 to 30 cmbs, with the remaining items (n=9, 11.1 percent) being taken from 30 to 50 cmbs (Table 3.4).

Cultural Affiliations and Site Activities: Site 9HK320 produced the following pre-contact diagnostic artifacts (Figure 3.6): one Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain PP/K (TU-1, Level 4); one Late Archaic to Early Woodland Thelma-like PP/K (TU-1/Level 3); one Late Archaic to Early Woodland Limestone-like PP/K (TU-1/Level 2); and plain sand-tempered ceramics, likely from the Woodland period (Shovel Tests 1031+00/Level 2 and 3, 1031+20E/Level 1, and 1032+20E/Level 2; TU-1/Levels 1, 2 and 3). The historic shotgun shell base from TU-1/Level 2 has a "REM-UMC No. 12 NEW CLUB" head stamp, indicating manufacture between 1915-1942 (http://www.cartridge-corner.com/remumc.htm), while plastic recovered from Shovel Test 1032+20E/ Level 1 probably dates from the early to middle 20th century.

Based on the pre-contact inventory, it appears that at least the following site activities occurred at 9HK320: reduction of quartz/crystalline quartz, orthoquartzite, CP chert, Piedmont chert and metavolcanic rock (debitage); core/biface manufacture (core, biface fragment); expedient cutting/scraping/processing (flake tool, utilized flake); hunting/cutting/piercing (PP/Ks, PP/K fragment, bifacial tool); possible vegetal/seed processing (ground stone fragment), lithic heat transfer (FCR/heat spall) and ceramic cooking/containment. Within the context of the low to moderate artifact density and diversity, such activities suggest sub-seasonal/ temporary residential use. Based on the co-occurrence of the Limestone and Thelma-like PP/Ks and the plain sand-tempered sherds, it is believed that most of these activities took place within an Early Woodland context. The Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain occupation appears to have been more transient in nature based on the paucity of artifacts in the lower levels (Levels 4, 5, etc.) of the expanded shovel test and structured unit excavations.

Table 3.4 Site 9HK320 Artifact Inventory, TU-1

Unit	1031+00	1031+00	1031+00	1031+00	1031+00	
Unit Size	1 x 2 m	1 x 2 m	1 x 2 m	1 x 2 m	1 x 2 m	
Level	1	2	3	4	5	
CMBS	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	
Bag Number	20/21/35	22/23/36	24-27/37	28/29	30	**Total**
PREHISTORIC						
Lithic Reduction						
Thinning Flake, quartz	1	2				**3**
CP chert	2	2	1			**5**
Reduction Flake, quartz		3				**3**
Flake Fragment, quartz	5	14	7	2		**28**
CP chert	1	8	6	4	1	**20**
Shatter, quartz	2	2	1			**5**
crystal quartz	1					**1**
Core/Biface Manufacture						
Biface Fragment, quartz			1	1		**2**
Expedient Tools						
Flake Tool, CP chert-scraping			1			**1**
Formal Tools						
PP/K Fragment, quartz, Morrow Mountain				1		**1**
PP/K Fragment, quartz, Thelma stemmed			1			**1**
PP/K, CP chert, Late Archaic/Early Woodland (Limestone)		1				**1**
Bifacial Tool Fragment, quartz, cutting	1					**1**
Cooking/Containment						
Ceramic, plain, sand temper	3	1	1			**5**
residual sherd		3				**3**
FCR, sandstone		1				**1**
Prehistoric Total	**16**	**37**	**19**	**8**	**1**	**81**
HISTORIC						
Weaponry						
Shotgun Shell, brass, "No. 12, REM-UMC, New Club"		1				**1**
Historic Total		1				**1**
GRAND TOTAL	**16**	**38**	**19**	**8**	**1**	**82**

Depositional Integrity: Based on the TU-1 excavation, it is believed that Strata A1/A2 (0 to 24 cmbs) reflect disturbance and subsequent root mat/organic material regeneration during and after the former field at 9HK320 was put into pine silviculture between 1958 and 1971. Heavy mottling of Stratum B suggests soil mixing typical of soil preparation (i.e., vegetation grubbing/removal) for cultivation or possibly creating pasture land. Stratum C does not appear to have been significantly impacted by historic land use practices. Since nearly all of the cultural materials recovered from 9HK320 were confined to Strata A or B (0-40 cmbs), it appears that most of the artifact-bearing soils within the project corridor exhibit a low level of depositional integrity. The depositional integrity of portions of 9HK320 beyond the eastern study corridor boundary is unknown.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendations: Based on the shovel test/expanded shovel test data and the TU-1 excavations, the portion of 9HK320 within the study corridor appears to have been significantly disturbed by post-depositional activities including initial clearing/logging, cultivation, pasture upkeep and silviculture management (e.g., soil preparation, thinning, etc.). It is RSWA's opinion that the investigated portion of the site is unlikely to retain additional significant pre-contact archeological information, and no further work is recommended for this part of the site. Since an unevaluated portion of the site may extend east of the project corridor, 9HK320 is assigned an unknown NRHP eligibility status under Criterion (d) (archeology).

3.2.2 Archeological Site 9HK321

Site 9HK321 is a historic artifact scatter located at the southern terminus of the project corridor on a broad upland flat within 10 m east-northeast of Old Galilee Road; the site appears to be confined to the study corridor (Figures 3.3b and 3.8). No historic onsite water source was noted and the closest natural water sources are more than 50 m away. Site vegetation consists of pine silviculture that has been in place since at least the early 1990s, based on aerial photography. Site 9HK321 covers an area of approximately 70 by 40 m northwest-southeast, based on the excavation of six positive and 10 negative shovel tests. At the time of the survey, surface visibility was 10 percent or less along the western edge of the pine plantation and negligible elsewhere.

Site 9HK321 is located within a unit of Hard Labor-Appling Complex soils, 2 to 6 percent slopes (NRCS 2022). Shovel test profiles within the site area exposed 20 to 35 cm of gray, grayish-brown, reddish-brown or reddish-yellow loamy sand or sandy loam plowzone over reddish-yellow or yellowish-red sandy clay subsoil. All artifacts were recovered from a plowzone context. No obvious cultural features or midden deposits were recorded during shovel testing.

The six positive shovel tests produced 45 historic artifacts. These items include (Table 3.5): ceramics (whiteware, n=1; ironstone, n=3; banded porcelain, n=1); non-paneled bottle glass (clear, n=18; amber, n=7); table glass (n=3); paneled bottle glass (clear, n=3; amber, n=1); machined brick fragments (n=6); one iron clasp, possibly furnishing hardware; and unidentified metal (n=1). These materials and their temporal ranges indicate the presence of a 20th century house site and domestic scatter. The earliest depiction of a house signature at this location is on the 1952 county highway map; the 1940 highway map shows no building at this location. Aerial photography from 1955 through 1971 shows a house signature at this location; aerials after 1971 show the location first in row crops and then in silviculture.

The house at 9HK321 was likely constructed between 1940 and 1952, and razed, graded and prepared for cultivation between 1971 and 1981. While artifact density is moderate in five locations and high in one, most of the recovered items are mass-produced middle-20th to middle/late 20th-century bottle glass (n=25) or table glass (n=3). All recovered artifacts were taken from the plowzone. Given the high level of disturbance and



From 1239+00, Facing Northwest

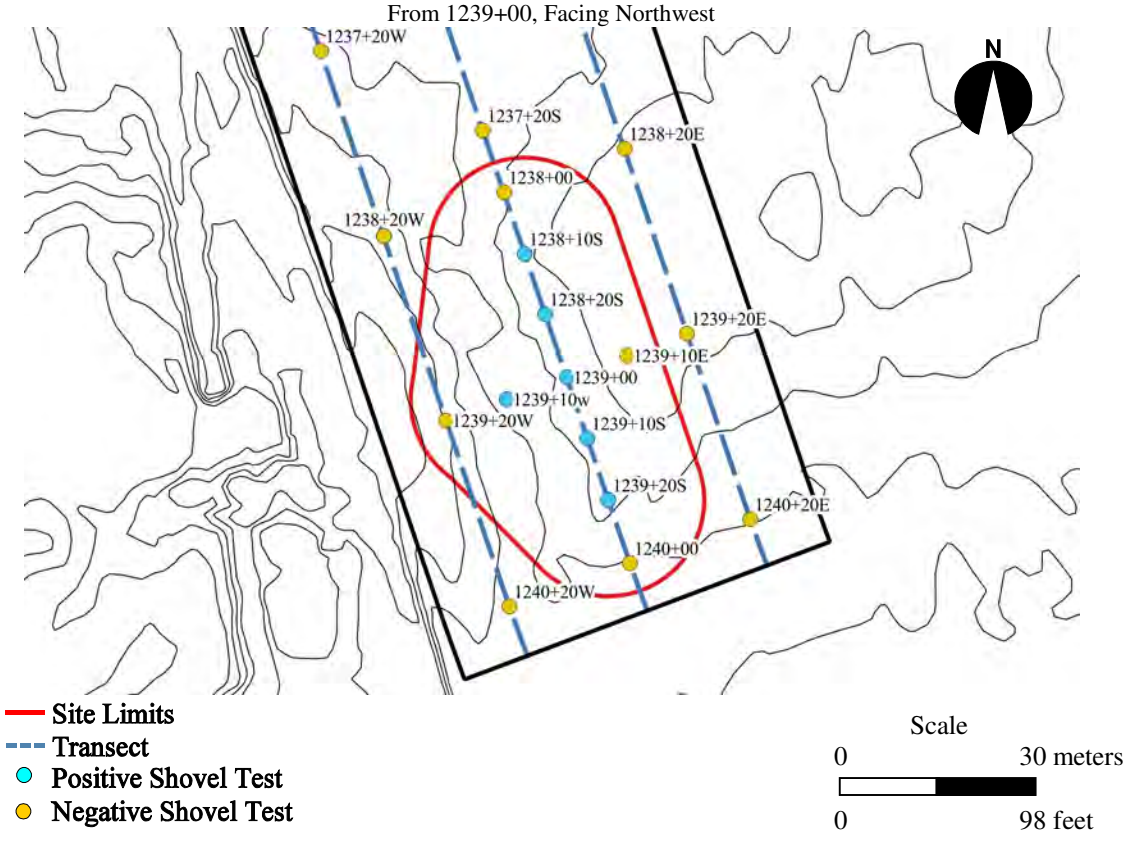


Figure 3.8 Site 9HK321, Sketch Map and Photograph

Table 3.5 Site 9HK321, Artifact Inventory

Shovel Test	1238+10S	1238+20S	1239+00S	1239+10S	1239+10W	1239+20S	
Stratum (cmbs)	0-40	0-42	0-45	0-40	0-30	0-24	
Artifact Depth (cmbs)	0-30	0-32	0-35	0-30	0-20	0-24	
Bag Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	**Total**
HISTORIC							
Kitchen/Subsistence							
Whiteware, plain		1					**1**
Ironstone, plain	2	1					**3**
Porcelain, banded, green line decoration				1			**1**
Bottle Glass, clear	1		1	2	2	6	**12**
amber	1	2	2		1	1	**7**
clear panel	1		1	1			**3**
amber panel			1				**1**
clear embossed		3	1				**4**
clear pressed			1		1		**2**
Table Glass, clear		1	2				**3**
Architectural/Structural							
Brick Fragment, machine made			4	1	1		**6**
Furnishings/Appliances							
Clasp, iron			1				**1**
Miscellaneous							
UID Iron				1			**1**
Historic Total	**5**	**8**	**14**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**45**

mixing of the cultural materials at this site, it is unlikely that this resource retains significant late-historic archeological information. For this reason, 9HK321 is considered ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (d) (archeology), and no additional work is recommended for this resource.

3.2.3 Archeological Site 9HK322

Site 9HK322 is a historic house site artifact scatter located in the southern section of the project corridor in a gentle swale about 20 m east of Old Galilee Road and about 285 m south-southeast of this road's intersection with Swan Lake Road. Most of the site is confined to the study corridor (Figures 3.3b and 3.9). The closest water source is a hand-excavated well within the site. Vegetation onsite consists of a Piedmont hardwood canopy with an understory of hardwoods and viny growth; based on aerial photography, this biotic community has been in place since the 1980s. Site 9HK322 measures approximately 48 by 30 m east-west, based on the distribution of surface features/debris (i.e., scattered stones/piers, bricks, chimney base, encased well, and dumping areas) and the excavation of three positive and 11 negative shovel tests. At the time of the survey, surface visibility was 10 percent or less across the site.

Site 9HK322 is located within a unit of Prosperity-Helena-Bush River complex soils, 2 to 6 percent slopes (NRCS 2022). Shovel test profiles within the site area displayed 14 to 24 cm of gray, grayish-brown to



Stone Chimney Base, Facing West

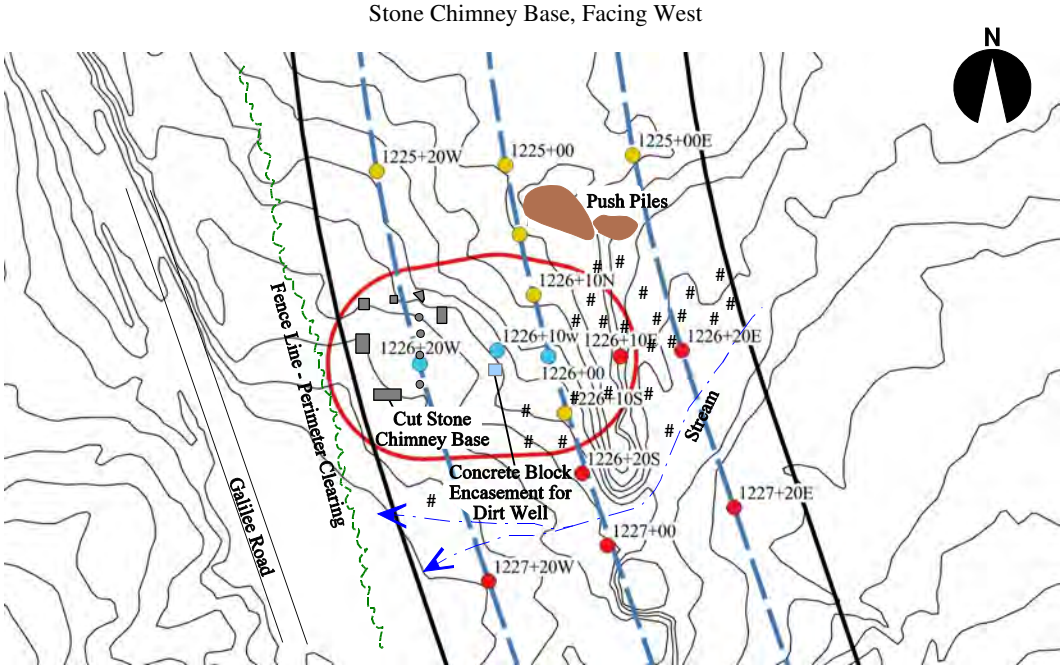


Figure 3.9 Site 9HK322, Sketch Map and Photograph

yellowish-red loamy sand or sandy clay loam plowzone over yellowish-red sandy clay subsoil. Subsurface artifacts were recovered from a plowzone context. No obvious cultural features or midden deposits were recorded during shovel testing.

The three positive shovel tests at 9HK322 yielded 21 historic artifacts. These items consist of (Table 3.6): ceramics [whiteware, n=1; stoneware (brown/Albany, n=1, Bristol slip, n=2; decaled porcelain, n=1]; glass (clear bottle, n=10, aqua jar, n=1); aluminum beverage can lid (pop-top), n=1; cut nail fragment, n=1; mortar, n=1; plastic container fragment, n=1; and unidentified metal, n=1. The artifacts and their temporal ranges indicate the presence of a late 19th century (possibly) to middle/late 20th century house site and domestic artifact/debris scatter. A building is in the vicinity of 9HK322 on the 1940 highway map and aerial photography indicates that a house signature was present at this location from at least 1940 until the interval of 1971 to 1981. The site area is wooded on aerials from 1981 forward.

Table 3.6 Site 9HK322, Artifact Inventory

Shovel Test	1226+00 m W	1226+10 m W	1226+20 m W	
Shovel Test Depth (cmbs)	0-26	0-18	0-24	
Artifact Depth (cmbs)	0-26	0-18	0-24	
Bag Number	7	8	9	**Total**
HISTORIC				
Kitchen/Subsistence				
Whiteware, plain		1		**1**
Stoneware, Brown and Albany slip	1			**1**
Bristol slip	2			**2**
Porcelain saucer fragment, green edge/floral decal		1		**1**
Bottle Glass, clear	5	3	2	**10**
Jar/Bottle Glass, aqua			1	**1**
Beverage can lid (pop top)		1		**1**
Architectural/Structural				
Nail, cut fragment	1			**1**
Mortar	1			**1**
Miscellaneous				
Plastic Container Fragment, blue			1	**1**
UID Iron	1			**1**
Historic Total	**11**	**6**	**4**	**21**

The house at 9HK322 was probably constructed prior to 1940 and then razed/graded between 1971 and 1981. While artifact density is moderate, half of the artifacts are mass-produced middle-20th to middle/late 20th-century clear bottle glass (n=10) or middle/late 20th century aluminum or plastic discard (n=2). Much of the debris scattered around the site falls into this temporal range as well. All artifacts taken from shovel tests were confined to the plowzone. Given the high level of disturbance and mixing of cultural materials, it is unlikely that this site retains significant late-historic archeological information. On this basis, 9HK322 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (d) (archeology), and no further work is advised for this site.

3.2.4 Archeological Site 9HK323

Site 9HK323 is a light surface scatter of historic artifacts located along a dirt road cutting a side slope in the central section of the project corridor; the site appears to be confined to the study corridor (Figures 3.3a and 3.10). No historic onsite or nearby water source was noted and the closest natural water source is an intermittent stream approximately 53 m to the east. Vegetation at the site includes a broken pine/Piedmont hardwood canopy. Site 9HK323 includes an area of approximately 15 by 10 m north-south, based on the extent of the surface collection along the dirt road and the excavation of six negative shovel tests. At the time of the survey, surface visibility was about 10 percent on the dirt road and negligible elsewhere. The landscape containing this site is heavily terraced.

Site 9HK323 lies within a unit of Madison-Bethlehem complex soils, 2 to 15 percent slopes (NRCS 2022). Shovel test profiles in the site vicinity exposed 0 to 20 cm of grayish-brown to reddish-brown loamy sand plowzone over yellowish-red sandy clay subsoil. No artifacts, obvious cultural features or midden deposits were observed or recorded during shovel testing.

The dirt road surface collection produced three historic artifacts. These materials include plain (n=2) and blue-edged (n=1) whiteware sherds. The middle 19th to early 20th century temporal range for these wares, their presence along a dirt road and the heavily terraced nature of the local landscape suggest that artifacts at this site are redeposited or are the remnants of a widely dispersed house site or discard area. The historic maps and aerials reviewed show no building signatures at this location, suggesting that if a building was ever at this location, it was probably gone before 1940.

The artifact scatter at 9HK323 is likely redeposited or widely scattered due to contour terracing, farming, erosion and/or dirt road construction. Given the high level of disturbance and mixing of the cultural materials at this site, it is unlikely that this property retains significant historic archeological information. Site 9HK323 is considered ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (d) (archeology), and no additional work is recommended for this resource.

3.2.5 Isolated Find No. 1

Isolated Find No. 1, a quartz flake fragment, was recovered from Shovel Test 1146.5+00 on a ridge crest in the central part of the project corridor (Figure 3.3b). Surface visibility was negligible in the find site vicinity due to ground cover. The find site shovel test profile exposed 0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam plowzone over a red sandy clay subsoil. No evidence of archeological deposition was noted in this shovel test or others in the vicinity of Isolated Find No. 1. This flake fragment indicates only that limited reduction of quartz occurred at this place during an unknown prehistoric period. Given its isolated nature, Isolated Find No. 1 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (d) (archeology). No additional archeological work is advised for this resource.



Dirt Road, Facing North-Northeast

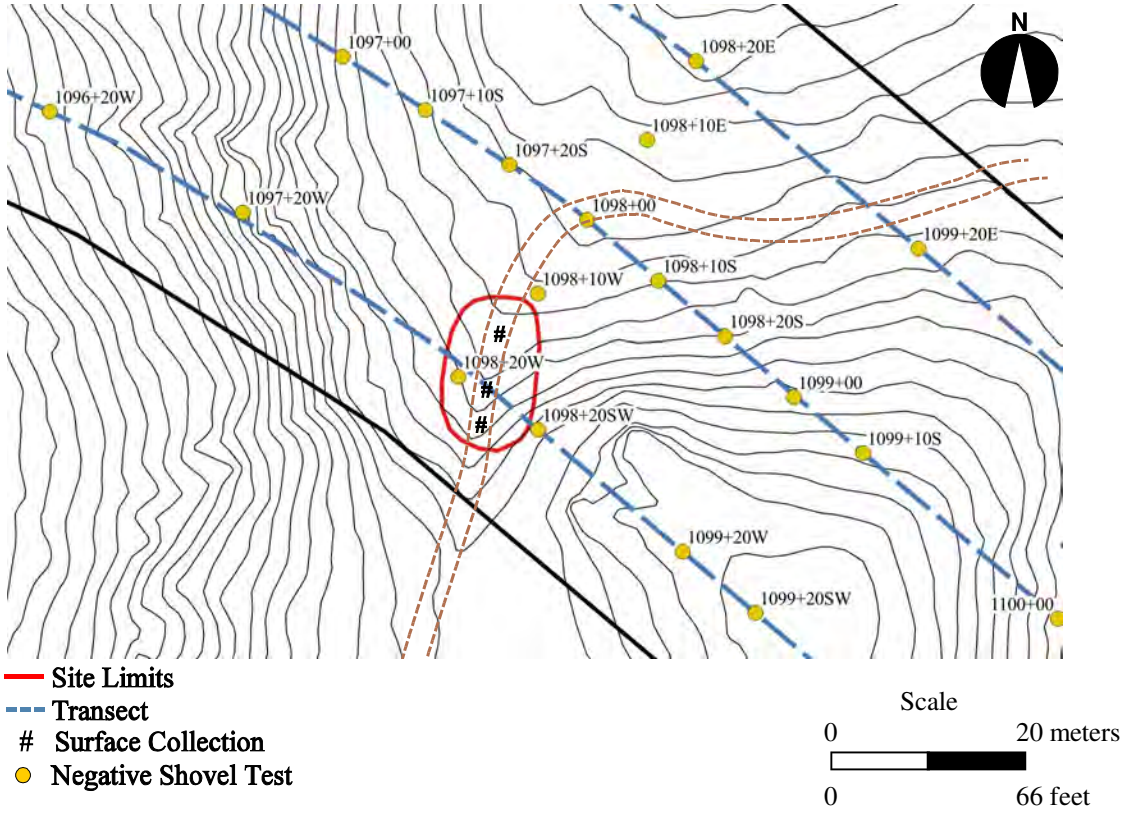


Figure 3.10 Site 9HK323, Sketch Map and Photograph

3.3 Architectural/Historic Resources Survey

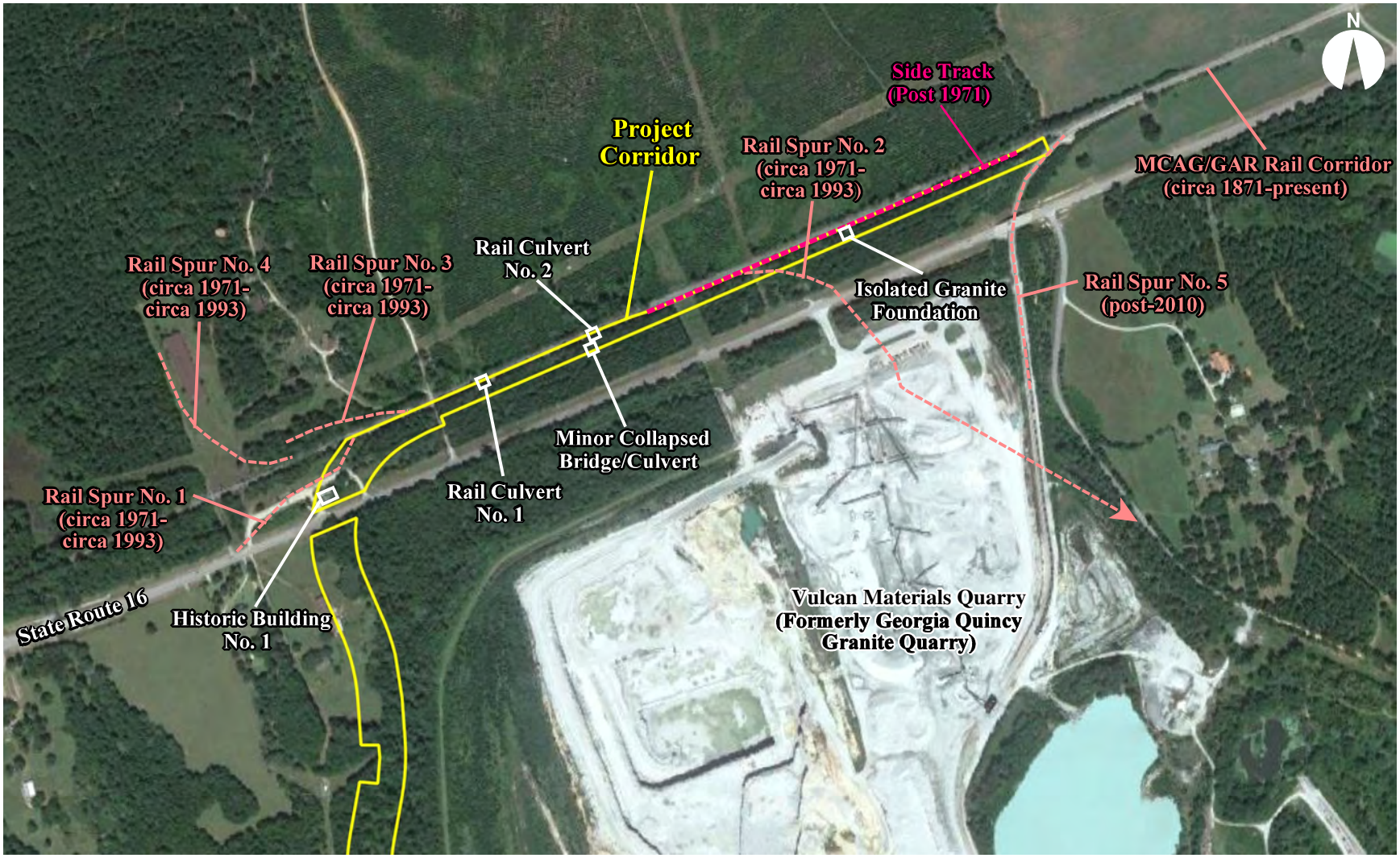
The MCAG/GAR Macon Division Rail Corridor and Rail Spurs: The NRHP-eligible MCAG/GAR rail corridor abuts/parallels the northeastern-most section of the project corridor for a distance of 1,050 m (Figures 3.11 and 3.12). For approximately 615 m of this distance, an active section of post-1971 side track is located within the historic rail corridor between the historic rail line and the proposed rail corridor (Figures 3.1a, 3.11 and 3.13). Though the MCAG/GAR rail corridor is eligible for the NRHP, the portion adjacent to the project corridor has been expanded, upgraded to modern safety and maintenance standards, and most historic materials (e.g., ballast, rails, and ties) are no longer present and/or visible. At two locations along the main rail line (near Shovel Tests SR-3 and ST-8.5) historic stone culverts are visible (Figure 3.14).

Regarding rail spurs associated with the historic MCAG/GAR corridor, at least five such spur lines tied into the historic corridor in the vicinity of the project corridor (Figure 3.11; Rail Spur Nos. 1-5). An active post-2010 spur (Rail Spur No. 5) merges with the historic route within 35 m northwest of the northern terminus of the project corridor. Rail Spur Nos. 3 and 4 entered from the northwest side of the historic corridor and were beyond the boundaries of the current study corridor and were not visited during the current survey.

The project corridor crosses Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2; sections of these spurs adjacent to the historic corridor have been destroyed during maintenance or safety upgrades, or to prohibit main rail access (Figures 3.11, 3.15 and 3.16). In some locations, rails have been displaced to the margins of the sleepers/ties. Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2 have been isolated from the historic MCAG/GAR corridor through partial destruction and varying degrees of disassembly. For this reason, these spurs do not contribute to the significance of the historic MCAG/GAR corridor.

Historic Building No. 1: The building at 14219 SR16, is in the study corridor and was constructed in 1935 according to county tax assessor records (Figure 3.11). This significantly modified building reads as an ell-shaped Gabled Wing cottage, which was a popular dwelling type across Georgia during the period of 1875 to 1915. Because it is heavily altered, the building could also be a modified form of the Hall-Parlor type (1850-1930).

Historic Building No. 1 has a gabled rectangular central mass, one room deep, with wings or additions projecting northeast and southwest (Figures 3.17 and 3.18). The building is set on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The exterior envelope is grooved plywood hung vertically, while the roofing system is uniformly covered with painted standing seam metal. The building's entryways are located under the porch (the roof of which is supported by metal posts) at the north end of the central mass and in the interior of the southwest wing. Windows in the central and southwest sections are metal casement 2/2 (horizontal) and windows in the northeast wing are double-hung 1/1. There is no external evidence of a chimney.



Map Reference: Google Earth (2021)

Scale

0 213 meters

0 700 feet

Figure 3.11 Historic Resources Location Map



Facing Northeast



Facing Northeast

Figure 3.12 Selected Views of MCAG/GAR Rail Corridor



Facing West



Facing Northwest

Figure 3.13 Views of Post-1971 Side Track



Rail Culvert No. 1, Facing North



Rail Culvert No. 2, Facing Northwest

Figure 3.14 Views of Historic Stone Culverts on the MCAG/GAR Rail Corridor



Facing Southwest



Facing Southwest

Figure 3.15 Views of Rail Spur No. 1



Displaced Rails and Ties, Facing West



Disturbed Area Where Rail Spur No. 2 Connected to Main Line

Figure 3.16 Views of Rail Spur No. 2



Facing East



Facing Northeast

Figure 3.17 Views of Historic Building No. 1



Facing Southwest



Facing Northeast

Figure 3.18 Views of Historic Building No. 1

Historic aerial photographs indicate a small nearly-square building near (just west of) the current building location in the 1950s. A larger building with a complicated roofing system was located approximately 70 m to the east and an automobile roadway passed to the north. By 1971, Historic Building No. 1 was present within the project corridor, minus its northeast wing. No other buildings were present nearby, raising the possibility that the subject building was moved into the study corridor between 1958 and 1971. By 1993, the northeast wing of Historic Building No. 1 had been constructed and a raised roadway passed immediately north of the building. A nearby rail spur and signs of earlier possible intermodal activity along the northern section of the project corridor were absent when aerial photographs were taken in 2007.

The area including and surrounding Historic Building No. 1 no longer retains its early rural residential or potential middle to late 20th century industrial/transportation/intermodal character. The subject building has been significantly altered over time and may have evolved from domestic to industrial use over time. Historic Building No. 1 lacks historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association. This property is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (c) and potentially Criterion (a).

Other Historic Features: During survey of the study corridor adjacent to the MCAG/GAR corridor, three distinct features were recorded (Figures 3.19 and 3.20): a single granite foundation with anchor bolts near Shovel Test SR-21; a failed minor bridge with concrete foundations, collapsed decking and collapsed dual culverts near Shovel Test ST-8; and a wide, graded swath representing the remnants of an abandoned middle 20th century industrial road. Also present along this section of the study corridor is piled rock, pushed rock/ building rubble, tires, displaced railroad rails and the remains of an abandoned cement truck (Figures 3.21 and 3.22). Given the isolated, partially destroyed, and/or redeposited/displaced nature of these historic features, they are considered ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria.



Isolated Granite Foundation, Facing Northeast



Section of Abandoned Industrial Road, Facing Northeast

Figure 3.19 Views of Other Historic Features Recorded Along Study Corridor



Facing Southeast



Facing North

Figure 3.20 Views of Other Historic Features Recorded Along Study Corridor



Pushed Rock/Building Rubble, Facing West



Tire Piles, Facing West

Figure 3.21 Views of Pushed Rock/Building Rubble and Tire Piles Along the Study Corridor



Abandoned Cement Truck, Facing South



Displaced Rails Along Rail Spur No. 1, Facing Northwest

Figure 3.22 Views of Abandoned Truck and Displaced Rails Along the Study Corridor

4.0 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Summary

Archeological Resources Field Survey: Four new archeological sites and one isolated artifact find were recorded during the current field survey. These include one Archaic/Woodland period lithic/ceramic scatters (9HK320), one 19th to early 20th century artifact scatter (9HK323), two 20th century house site artifact scatters (9HK321 and 9HK322) and one isolated piece of quartz debitage. These resources appear to be primarily confined to surface/plowzone contexts or to significantly disturbed A-horizon contexts.

Historic Resources Field Survey: Four related historic resources and several isolated historic features were identified during the current field survey. The historic MCAG/GAR rail corridor was recorded adjacent and parallel to the northern portion of the project corridor. Sections of two disturbed/partially destroyed middle 20th century rail spurs were also recorded within the current project corridor. A heavily modified historic building associated with the historic rail corridor was recorded as Historic Building No. 1. Also recorded were isolated historic features including: a single granite foundation; a failed minor bridge; an abandoned section of an industrial road; and various dumped, pushed or abandoned materials (e.g., rock, building rubble, tires, railroad rails, and an abandoned cement truck).

4.2 NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations

Archeological Resources: Sites 9HK321, 9HK322 and 9HK323 are significantly disturbed and appear to be confined to the project corridor. Given the level of disturbance, these three sites are considered ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (d), and no further archeological work is advised for these resources. Because of its isolated nature and disturbed context, Isolated Find No. 1 is considered ineligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for these four archeological resources.

Site 9HK320 could extend beyond the project corridor; therefore this site is assigned an unknown NRHP eligibility status under Criterion (d) (archeology). Based on shovel testing data and limited evaluative assessment at 9HK320, the portion of the site within the study corridor mostly appears to be confined to the plowzone or some other significantly disturbed context. For this reason, no further work is advised for portions of 9HK320 located within the project corridor.

The MCAG/GAR Macon Division Rail Corridor and Spurs: This historic rail corridor has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria (a) (transportation, etc.) and (c) (architecture, engineering). Because a 1970s side tract and a 2013 rail spur are already present near the location where the proposed rail corridor will tie into the historic rail corridor, no additional work is recommended for the MCAG/GAR rail corridor.

The two disturbed and partially destroyed middle 20th century rail spurs (Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2) that previously served as part of the railroad no longer contribute to the significance of the MCAG/GAR rail corridor due to their physical isolation/detachment from the historic rail corridor. These two spurs were detached from the rail line as a result of upgrades and modernization of the historic railroad and the spurs are considered ineligible for the NRHP. No additional work is advised for the Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2.

Historic Building No. 1: This heavily modified 20th century building is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, especially Criterion (c) due to significant alteration and loss of physical integrity. No additional work is warranted for this resource.

Other Historic Features: The isolated granite foundation, failed minor bridge, abandoned industrial road section and various locations of 20th century debris/discard are recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria due to their isolated or displaced/redeposited nature. No further work is recommended for these resources.

4.3 Project Effects

Providing the USACE and HPD agree that 9HK321, 9HK322, 9HK323 and Isolated Find No.1 are ineligible for the NRHP, and that portions of 9HK320 located within the project corridor are unlikely to retain significant archeological information, the proposed project will have no adverse effect on archeological properties eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Historic Resources: Through consultation, the USACE and HPD are responsible for making determinations of effects for the historic resources identified during the current survey. It is RSWA's opinion that the proposed railroad project will have no adverse effect on the NRHP-eligible MCAG/GAR corridor due to continued use, maintenance, changing access needs typical of railroads and modernization of the railroad by CSX. RSWA also believes that the project will have no effect on Rail Spur Nos. 1 and 2 because these properties are now isolated from the historic rail corridor and do not contribute to its historic significance. Assuming that the USACE and SHPO agree that Historic Resource No. 1 is ineligible for the NRHP, the proposed project will have no effect on this resource.

4.4 Future Actions

No additional cultural resources work is recommended for Sandersville Railroad's proposed CSX to Hanson Quarry spur track corridor.

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APPENDIX A - PROJECT SHOVEL TEST LOG

Table A-1 Project Shovel Test Log

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
SR1	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loamy, 10+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR2	0-25 cm gray sandy loam, 25-35 cm yellow sand
SR3	No excavation. Drainageway.
SR4	0-15 cm gray sandy loam, 15-25 cm light gray/yellow sandy clay
SR5	0-15 cm gray sandy loam, 15+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR6	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
SR7	0-10 cm gray/grayish-brown humus/loamy sand, 10-25 cm mottled yellowish-red/gray/reddish-yellow redeposited gravelly sandy clay/clay loam
SR8	0-22 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
SR9	No excavation. Drainageway.
SR10	0-25 cm gray sandy loam, 25-35 cm light gray/yellow sandy clay
SR11	0-15 cm gray sandy loam, 15-30 cm light gray sand, 30+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR12	0-20 cm gray sandy loam, 20-30 cm light gray sandy clay
SR13	0-5 cm gray sandy loam, 5-10 cm light yellow sand, 10+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR14	0-5 cm gray sandy loam, 5+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR15	0-20 cm gray sandy loam, 20+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR16-SR17	No excavation. Gravelled area.
SR18	0-15 cm gray sandy loam, 15-25 cm light gray sandy clay
SR19	0-5 cm gray sandy loam, 5+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR20	0-10 cm gray sandy loam, 10-20 cm yellow gravelly sandy clay
SR21	0-10 cm gray sandy loam, 10+ cm yellow sandy clay
SR22	No excavation. Ditch/rock pile.
SR23	No excavation. Gravel mound.
SR24	No excavation. Ditch.
SR25-SR26	0-10 cm brown sandy loam, 10+ cm light yellow sandy clay
SR27	0-5 cm brown sandy loam, 5+ cm light yellow sandy clay
SR28-SR31	0-10 cm reddish-yellow sandy loam, 10+ cm yellow sandy clay
1004+00	No excavation. Road.
1005+00	No excavation. Road.
1006+00	No excavation. Graded area/railroad track.
1007+00	0-20 cm gray gravelly sandy loam
1007+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1007+20W	No excavation. Old railroad bed.
1008+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy and over reddish-yellow gravelly clay
1008+20E	0-5 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow graded sandy clay
1008+20W	No excavation. Old railroad bed.
1009+00	No excavation. Gravel roadbed.
1009+20E	No excavation. Gravel roadbed.
1009+20W	No excavation. Gravel roadbed/railroad track.
1010+00	No excavation. Augusta Road.
1010+20E	No excavation. Augusta Road.
1010+20W	No excavation. Augusta Road.
1011+00	No excavation. Augusta Road/berm.
1011+20E	No excavation. Augusta Road/berm.
1011+20W	No excavation. Augusta Road/berm.
1012+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1012+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1012+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1013+00	0-6 cm gray humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1013+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1013+20W	0-10 cm gray humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1014+00	No excavation. Drained pond/wetland.
1014+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1014+20W	Graded clay at surface
1015+00	Graded clay at surface
1015+20E	No excavation. Ravine/drainageway.
1015+20W	Graded clay at surface
1016+00	0-8 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1016+20E	0-10 cm gray humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1016+20W	0-12 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1017+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1017+20E	0-15 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1017+20W	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1018+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1018+20E	No excavation. Steep slope/drainageway.
1018+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1019+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1019+20E	0-12 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1019+20W	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1020+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1020+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1020+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1021+00	0-25 cm gray/yellowish-red loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1021+20E	No excavation. Steep slope/drainageway.
1021+20W	No excavation. Steep slope/drainageway.
1022+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1022+20E	No excavation. Wetland.
1022+20W	0-20 cm reddish-yellow/gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1023+00	No excavation. Steep slope/drainageway/wetland.
1023+20E	No excavation. Wetland.
1023+20W	0-15 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1024+00	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1024+20E	No excavation. Wetland.
1024+20W	0-18 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1025+00	0-20 cm gray/grayish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1025+20E	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1025+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over red sandy clay
1026+00	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1026+20E	No excavation. Wetland.
1026+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over red sandy clay
1027+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1027+20E	No excavation. Wetland.
1027+20W	0-24 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 24-30 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1028+00	0-28 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1028+15S	0-45 cm grayish-brown/light gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 45-60 cm pale yellow/light gray loamy sand, 65-80 cm pale yellow/light gray sand
1028+20E	No excavation. Steep slope/drainageway/wetland.
1028+20W	0-27 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1029+00	0-40 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 40-50 cm pale yellow/light gray loamy sand, 50-60 cm light gray/pale yellow sand (positive)
1029+20E	0-28 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 28-55 cm pale yellow/light gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 55-65 cm pale yellow/light gray sand (positive)
1029+20W	0-26 cm light gray/grayish-brown loamy sand, 22-32 cm reddish-yellow sand, 32-42 cm reddish-yellow/pale yellow clayey sand
1030+00	0-25 cm gray/grayish-brown loamy sand, 25-60 cm reddish-yellow/pale yellow loamy sand, 60-80 cm reddish-yellow/pale yellow clayey sand (positive)
1030+20E	0-50 cm gray/reddish-yellow/pale yellow loamy sand, 50-80 cm pale yellow/reddish-yellow sand (positive)
1030+20W	0-55 cm gray/reddish-yellow/light gray/pale yellow loamy sand, 55-65 cm pale yellowish/light gray sand, 65-80 cm pale yellow/reddish-yellow sand
1031+00	0-50 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown loamy sand, 50-80 cm reddish-yellow/light gray loamy sand (positive)
1031+20E	0-40 cm gray/reddish-yellow/pale yellow loamy sand, 40-50 cm pale yellow/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 50-60 cm reddish-yellow/pale yellow sand (positive)
1031+20W	No excavation. Wetland.
1032+00	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1032+20E	0-40 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/reddish-brown humus/loamy sand, 40-50 cm pale yellow/reddish-yellow/light gray loamy sand, 50-60 cm pale yellow/reddish-yellow sand (positive)
1032+20W	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1033+00	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1033+20E	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1033+20W	No excavation. Drainageway/wetland.
1034+00	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1034+20E	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red saprolitic clayey sand
1034+20W	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1035+00	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy loam clay over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1035+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy loam clay over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1035+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy loam clay over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1036+00	0-12 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1036+20E	0-12 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1036+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1037+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1037+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1037+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1038+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1038+20E	0-8 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1038+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1039+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1039+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1039+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1040+00	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray loamy sand/clayey sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1040+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray loamy sand/clayey sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1040+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray loamy sand/clayey sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1041+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1041+20E	0-22 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1041+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1042+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1042+20E	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1042+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1043+00	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over red clay
1043+20E	0-17 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over red clay
1043+20W	0-12 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over red clay
1044+00	0-10 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1044+20E	0-12 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1044+20W	0-14 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1045+00	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1045+20E	0-14 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1045+20W	0-12 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1046+00	0-18 cm reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1046+20E	0-16 cm reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1046+20W	0-10 cm reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1047+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1047+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1047+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1048+00	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 17-27 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1048+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 18-28 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1048+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1049+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/gray/yellowish-red loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1049+20E	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray/yellowish-red loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1049+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/gray/yellowish-red loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1050+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1050+20E	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1050+20W	0-18 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1051+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1051+20E	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1051+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1052+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1052+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1052+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1053+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1053+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1053+20W	0-17 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1054+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1054+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1054+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1055+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1055+20E	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1055+20W	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1056+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1056+20E	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1056+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1057+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky clayey sand
1057+20E	0-10 cm reddish-brown/grayish-brown humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1057+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky clayey sand
1058+00	0-18 cm gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1058+20E	No excavation. Rock outcrop.
1058+20W	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1059+00	0-14 cm gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1059+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1059+20W	0-17 cm gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1060+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1060+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1060+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1061+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1061+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1061+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1062+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1062+20E	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1062+20W	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1063+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1063+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1063+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1064+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1064+20E	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1064+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/gray gravelly loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1065+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1065+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1065+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1066+00	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1066+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1066+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1067+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1067+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1067+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1068+00	0-20 cm gray/gray-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly clayey sand
1068+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1068+20W	No excavation. Steep slope.

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1069+00	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1069+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1069+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1070+00	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1070+20E	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1070+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1071+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1071+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1071+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1072+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1072+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1072+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1073+00	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1073+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1073+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1074+00	0-15 cm reddish-brown clay loam over red sandy clay
1074+20E	0-15 cm reddish-brown clay loam over red sandy clay
1074+20W	0-14 cm reddish-brown clay loam over red sandy clay
1075+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1075+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1075+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1076+00	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1076+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1076+20W	0-10 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1077+00	0-14 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1077+20E	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1077+20W	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1078+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1078+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1078+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1079+00	0-12 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1079+20E	0-16 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1079+20W	0-10 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1080+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1080+20E	0-10 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1080+20W	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1081+00	0-10 cm reddish-brown clay loam over red clay
1081+20E	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over red sandy clay
1081+20W	0-10 cm reddish-brown clay loam over red clay
1082+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1082+20E	0-15 cm reddish-yellow/gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1082+20W	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-25 cm light gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1083+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1083+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1083+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1084+00	No excavation. Rock outcrop.
1084+20E	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1084+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1085+00	No excavation. Ravine/drainageway.

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1085+20E	No excavation. Boulder outcrop.
1085+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1086+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1086+20E	No excavation. Boulder outcrop.
1086+20W	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1087+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow rocky sandy clay
1087+20E	No excavation. Rock outcrop.
1087+20W	No excavation. Rock outcrop.
1088+00	0-5 cm reddish-brown clay loam, 5-30 cm reddish-brown clay
1088+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow sandy loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1088+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow sandy loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1089+00	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1089+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown, 15-30 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1089+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1090+00	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1090+20E	No excavation. Steep slope/ravine/drainageway.
1090+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1091+00	0-24 cm dark grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1091+20E	0-18 cm dark grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1091+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown loam, 5-45 cm light brown silt loam, 45-55 cm yellowish-brown silt
1092+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1092+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-20 cm brown sandy clay, 20-30 cm red sandy clay
1092+20W	0-26 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1093+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1093+20E	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-15 cm red clay
1093+20W	0-3 cm dark brown silt loam over red clay
1094+00	0-12 cm dark grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red clay
1094+20E	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-15 cm brown sandy clay, 15-25 cm red clay
1094+20W	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand, 22-40 cm reddish-yellow loamy sand, 40-50 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1095+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand, 22-32 cm yellowish-red sandy clay loam, 32-42 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1095+20E	0-14 cm grayish-brown loamy sand, 14-24 cm reddish-brown loamy sand, 24-34 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1095+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown loam, 5-45 cm light brown silt loam, 45-50 cm yellowish-brown silt
1096+00	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red humus/gravelly sandy clay loam over yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1096+20E	0-30 cm brown sandy clay, 30-40 cm red sandy clay
1096+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown loam, 5-30 cm light brown clay loam, 30-40 cm yellowish-brown silty clay
1097+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1097+10S	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-25 cm yellowish-brown sandy clay
1097+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-20 cm red clay
1097+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1097+20S	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-30 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam
1098+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1098+10E	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-40 cm yellowish-brown sandy clay, 40-50 cm light yellowish-brown sandy clay
1098+10S	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-20 cm brown sandy clay, 20-30 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1098+10W	0-10 cm brown sandy loam, 10-60 cm dark brown sandy loam
1098+20E	0-5 cm dark brown sandy loam, 5-50 cm brown sand, 50-60 cm pale brown sand
1098+20S	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-25 cm brown sandy clay, 25-35 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1098+20SW	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-25 cm brown sandy clay
1098+20W	Clay at surface/dirt road
1099+00	0-35 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1099+10S	0-38 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1099+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-50 cm light yellowish-brown sand
1099+20W	0-10 cm grayish-brown silt loam, 10-40 cm yellowish-brown silt, 40-55 cm yellow silt
1099+20SW	0-15 cm grayish-brown silt loam, 15-40 cm yellowish-brown silt, 40-55 cm yellow silt
1100+00	0-8 cm grayish-brown gravelly sandy clay loam over yellowish-red clay
1100+20E	0-10 cm very dark grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-40 cm light yellowish-brown sand, 40-50 cm light yellow sand
1100+20W	0-22 cm grayish-brown loamy sand, 22-30 cm reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1101+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1101+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-40 cm brown sandy clay, 40-50 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1101+20W	No excavation. Flagged wetland drainage.
1102+00	0-24 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1102+10S	0-25 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1102+20E	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-35 cm brown sandy clay, 35-45 cm light yellow sandy clay
1102+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-25 cm yellowish-brown sandy clay, root refusal at 25 cm
1103+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand, 20-30 cm yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1103+20E	0-5 cm dark brown clay loam, 5-30 cm brown sandy clay, 30-40 cm reddish-brown sandy clay
1103+20W	0-10 cm brown clay loam, 10-30 cm reddish-brown sandy clay
1104+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand, 20-30 cm yellowish-red gravelly sandy clay
1104+20E	0-25 cm dark brown sandy loam, 25-35 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1104+20W	0-5 cm reddish-brown clay loam, 5-45 cm reddish-brown clay
1105+00	0-20 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1105+20E	0-10 cm dark brown sandy clay, 10-20 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1105+20W	0-3 cm grayish-brown clay loam, 3-8 cm yellowish-red clay
1106+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1106+20E	0-30 cm brown sandy clay, 30-40 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1106+20W	0-5 cm yellowish-red clay over red clay
1107+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1107+20E	0-10 cm brown sandy loam, 10-20 cm yellow sand
1107+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown clay loam, 5-15 cm red clay
1108+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1108+20E	0-5 cm brown sandy loam, 5-15 cm yellow sandy clay
1108+20W	0-3 cm grayish-brown clay loam, 3-8 cm reddish-brown clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1109+00	0-14 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky clayey sand
1109+20E	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-15 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1109+20W	No excavation. Steep slope.
1110+00	0-22 cm mottled grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/reddish-brown gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1110+20E	0-10 cm brown sandy loam, 10-20 cm yellowish-red sand
1110+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy clay loam, 5-25 cm reddish-brown sandy clay
1111+00	0-14 cm yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1111+20E	0-10 cm red sandy clay over red clay
1111+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy clay loam, 5-25 cm reddish-brown sandy clay
1112+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1112+20E	0-10 cm reddish-brown sandy clay, 10-20 cm red sandy clay
1112+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy clay loam, 5-15 cm reddish-brown sandy clay
1113+00	0-22 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1113+20E	0-24 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1113+20W	0-20 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1114+00	0-10 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1114+20E	0-12 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1114+20W	0-10 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1115+00	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1115+20E	0-17 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1115+20W	0-14 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1116+00	0-5 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1116+20E	0-5 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1116+20W	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1117+00	0-5 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1117+20E	0-15 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1117+20W	0-8 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1118+00	0-5 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1118+20E	0-16 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1118+20W	0-8 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1119+00	0-5 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1119+20E	0-18 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1119+20W	0-5 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over red clay
1120+00	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1120+20E	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1120+20W	0-8 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1121+00	No excavation. Steep slope.
1121+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1121+20W	No excavation. Steep slope.
1122+00	No excavation. Steep slope.
1122+20E	No excavation. Steep slope.
1122+20W	No excavation. Steep slope.
1123+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1123+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1123+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1124+00	0-10 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1124+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1124+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1125+00	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1125+20E	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1125+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown gravelly sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1126+00	0-14 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1126+20E	0-8 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1126+20W	0-16 cm reddish-brown sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1127+00	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1127+20E	0-24 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1127+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1128+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1128+20E	0-22 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1128+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1129+00	0-10 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow clay loam over yellowish-red clay
1129+20E	0-8 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow clay loam over yellowish-red clay
1129+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow clay loam over yellowish-red clay
1130+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy clay over yellowish-red clay
1130+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy clay over yellowish-red clay
1130+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy clay over yellowish-red clay
1131+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1131+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1131+20W	0-2- cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1132+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1132+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1132+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1133+00	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1133+20E	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1133+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1134+00	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1134+20E	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1134+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1135+00	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1135+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1135+20W	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1136+00	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1136+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1136+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1137+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1137+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1137+20W	0-15 cm gray/reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1138+00	0-8 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy loam over red sandy clay
1138+20E	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy loam over red sandy clay
1138+20W	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy loam over red sandy clay
1139+00	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/red loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1139+20E	No excavation. Steep slope/drainageway.
1139+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/red loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1139+15S	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1140+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1140+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1140+10W	0-22 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/yellowish-red sandy clay
1140+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1141+00	0-10 cm grayish-brown loamy sand, 10-20 cm yellowish-red/strong brown sandy clay loam, 20+ cm red sandy clay
1141+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1141+20W	0-20 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 20-30 cm red sandy clay
1142+00	0-8 cm grayish-brown loamy sand, 8-20 cm yellowish-red/strong brown sandy clay loam, 20+ cm red sandy clay
1142+20E	0-20 cm brown sandy loam, 20-30 cm red gravelly sandy clay
1142+20W	0-30 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 30-40 cm red sandy clay
1143+00	0-12 cm dark grayish-brown sandy loam over red clay
1143+20E	0-17 cm reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1143+20W	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-20 cm red sandy clay
1144+00	0-10 cm dark grayish-brown sandy loam over red clay
1144+20E	0-25 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 25-35 cm red sandy clay
1144+20W	0-15 cm dark grayish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1145+00	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red sandy clay
1145+10S	0-12 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1145+20E	0-10 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1145+20S	0-16 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1145+20W	0-5 cm dark grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-20 cm red sandy clay
1146.5+00	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red sandy clay (positive)
1146.5+10E	0-17 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1146.5+10W	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red sandy clay
1146.5+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1146.5+20W	0-15 cm brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red clay
1146.5+5S	0-5 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-25 cm red sandy clay
1146+00	0-12 cm reddish-brown clay loam over red clay
1146+10E	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1146+10W	0-15 cm brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red sandy clay
1146+20E	0-20 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1146+20W	0-25 cm brown sandy loam, 25-35 cm red clay
1147+00	0-10 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/clay loam over red clay
1147+10E	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red sandy clay
1147+10W	0-10 cm brown sandy loam, 10-20 cm red sandy clay
1147+20E	0-20 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 20-30 cm red sandy clay
1147+20W	0-12 cm brown sandy loam, 12-20 cm red sandy clay
1148+00	0-6 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/clay loam over red clay
1148+20E	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam, 15-25 cm red sandy clay
1148+20W	0-5 cm dark grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-25 cm red sandy clay
1149+00	0-22 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1149+20E	0-10 cm reddish-brown humus/sandy clay loam over red sandy clay
1149+20W	0-15 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over red sandy clay
1150+00	0-25 cm reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1150+20E	0-15 cm reddish-brown/yellowish-red loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1150+20W	0-20 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 20-30 cm red sandy clay
1151+00	0-26 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1151+20E	0-5 cm dark grayish-brown sandy loam, 5-20 cm red sandy clay
1151+20W	0-10 cm brown sandy loam, 10-30 cm reddish-brown sandy clay
1152+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1152+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown sandy loam, 10-70 cm brown loamy sand, 70-80 cm light brown loamy sand

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1152+20W	0-40 cm brown sandy loam, 40-50 cm dark grayish-brown gravelly sandy clay
1153+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1153+20W	0-40 cm grayish-brown loamy sand, 40-50 cm strong brown gravelly sandy clay
1154+00	0-10 cm gray humus/sandy loam over yellowish-red clay
1154+20E	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray loam sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1154+20W	No excavation. Road clearing.
1155+00	0-14 cm gray/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over red rocky sandy clay
1155+20E	0-15 cm gray/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over red rocky sandy clay
1155+20W	0-20 cm gray/yellowish-red sandy clay loam over red rocky sandy clay
1156+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1156+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1156+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1157+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1157+20E	0-16 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1157+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1158+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1158+20E	0-17 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1158+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1159+00	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1159+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1159+20W	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1160+00	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1160+20E	0-24 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1160+20W	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1161+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1161+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1161+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1162+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1162+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1162+20W	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1163+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1163+20E	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1163+20W	0-25 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1164+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1164+20E	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1164+20W	0-25 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1165+00	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1165+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1165+20W	0-24 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1166+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1166+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1166+20W	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1167+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1167+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1167+20W	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1168+00	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1168+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1168+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1169+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1169+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1169+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1170+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1170+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1170+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1171+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1171+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1171+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1172+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1172+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1172+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1173+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1173+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1173+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1174+00	0-18 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1174+20E	0-12 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1174+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1175+00	0-16 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1175+20E	0-12 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1175+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1176+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1176+20E	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1176+20W	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1177+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1177+20E	0-18 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1177+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1178+00	0-12 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1178+20E	0-14 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1178+20W	0-10 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1179+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1179+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1179+20W	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1180+00	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1180+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1180+20W	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1181+00	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1181+20E	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1181+20W	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1182+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1182+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1182+20W	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1183+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1183+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1183+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1184+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1184+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1184+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1185+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow rocky loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1185+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1185+20W	0-18 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow rocky loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1186+00	No excavation. Large boulder outcrop.

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1186+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand, 18-22 cm reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand, 22-32 cm reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1186+20W	0-25 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand, 25-32 cm reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1187+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand, 22-32 cm reddish-yellow gravelly clayey sand
1187+20E	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand, 22-32 cm reddish-yellow gravelly clayey sand
1187+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow gravelly clayey sand
1188+00	0-20 cm brownish-gray humus/gravelly loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow gravelly clayey sand
1188+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1188+20W	0-18 cm brownish-gray humus/gravelly loamy sand, 18-30 cm reddish-yellow gravelly clayey sand
1189+00	No excavation. Ravine/drainageway.
1189+15S	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over yellowish-red rocky sandy clay
1189+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1189+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy loam
1190+00	0-25 cm gray/light gray/pale yellow loamy sand over light gray sand
1190+20E	No excavation. Berm/mining zone.
1190+20W	0-25 cm gray/light gray/pale yellow loamy sand over light gray sand
1191+00	No excavation. Landscape/mining zone.
1191+20E	No excavation. Graded road.
1191+20W	0-25 cm gray/light gray/pale yellow loamy sand over light gray sand
1192+00	No excavation. Gravelled road.
1192+20E	No excavation. Landscape/mining zone.
1192+20W	No excavation. Landscape/mining zone.
1193+00	No excavation. Shoals Road.
1193+20E	No excavation. Shoals Road.
1193+20W	No excavation. Shoals Road.
1194+00	No excavation. Edge of Shoals Road berm.
1194+20E	No excavation. Shoals Road.
1194+20W	0-10 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky clay
1195+00	0-10 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky clay
1195+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky clay
1195+20W	0-12 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red humus/sandy clay loam over yellowish-red rocky clay
1196+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1196+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1196+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1197+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 22-40 cm reddish-yellow sandy clay loam, 40-60 cm yellowish-red clayey sand
1197+20E	0-20 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow/gray sandy clay
1197+20W	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 18-40 cm reddish-yellow sandy clay loam, 40-60 cm yellowish-red clayey sand
1198+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1198+20E	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1198+20W	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1199+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow sandy clay
1199+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red/gray sandy clay
1199+20W	0-25 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red/gray sandy clay
1200+00	0-14 cm grayish-brown loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1200+20E	0-15 cm grayish-brown loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1200+20W	0-17 cm grayish-brown loam over yellowish-red sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1201+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1201+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1201+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1202+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1202+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1202+20W	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1203+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1203+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1203+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1204+00	0-24 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1204+20E	0-25 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1204+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1205+00	0-18 cm gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1205+20E	0-22 cm gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1205+20W	0-24 cm gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1206+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1206+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1206+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay
1207+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1207+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1207+20W	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1208+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay
1208+20E	0-8 cm gray humus over red sandy clay
1208+20W	0-10 cm gray humus over red sandy clay
1209+00	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow gravelly sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1209+20E	0-5 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1209+20W	0-16 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1210+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1210+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1210+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1211+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1211+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1211+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1212+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1212+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1212+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1213+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1213+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1213+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1214+00	0-10 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1214+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1214+20W	0-12 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1215+00	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1215+20E	0-12 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1215+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1216+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1216+20E	0-10 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1216+20W	0-14 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1217+00	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1217+20E	0-16 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1217+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1218+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1218+20E	0-15 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1218+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1219+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1219+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1219+20W	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1220+00	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over yellow sandy clay
1220+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1220+20W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-brown loamy sand over red sandy clay
1221+00	0-28 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand, 28-38 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1221+20E	0-20 cm gray/yellowish-red humus/loamy sand over gray/yellowish-red clayey sand
1221+20W	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand, 22-32 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1222+00	0-24 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over sandy clay
1222+20E	0-22 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand, 22-35 cm reddish-yellow loamy sand, 35-45 cm reddish-yellow clayey sand
1222+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown humus/loamy sand over sandy clay
1223+00	0-14 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1223+20E	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1223+20W	0-10 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1224+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1224+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow clayey sand
1224+20W	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1225+00	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay
1225+20E	0-17 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1225+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1226+00	0-14 cm gray loamy sand, 14-26 cm gray/yellowish-red sandy clay loam, 26-36 cm yellowish-red sandy clay (positive)
1226+10E	No excavation. Berm.
1226+10N	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray sandy clay loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1226+10S	0-16 cm gray/grayish-brown sandy clay loam over red clay
1226+10W	0-18 cm grayish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay (positive)
1226+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1226+20N	0-20 cm gray/grayish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1226+20S	No excavation. Drainageway.
1226+20W	0-24 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown/yellowish-red loamy sand, 24-34 cm yellowish-red sandy clay (positive)
1227+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1227+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1227+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1228+00	No excavation. Drainageway.
1228+20E	No excavation. Drainageway.
1228+20W	No excavation. Drainageway.
1229+00	0-25 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1229+20E	0-12 cm gray loamy sand, 12-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1229+20W	0-22 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1230+00	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand, 20-30 cm reddish-yellow sandy clay
1230+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand/sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1230+20W	0-25 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay

Shovel Test	Soils Depths/Colors/Textures
1231+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1231+20E	0-16 cm gray loamy sand, 16-24 cm reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1231+20W	0-10 cm gray loamy sand, 10-18 cm reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1232+00	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1232+20E	0-12 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1232+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1233+00	0-14 cm gray/grayish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1233+20E	0-16 cm gray/grayish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1233+20W	0-10 cm gray/grayish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1234+00	0-20 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red loamy sand, 20-30 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1234+20E	0-17 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red loamy sand, 17-27 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1234+20W	0-18 cm grayish-brown/yellowish-red loamy sand, 18-28 cm yellowish-red sandy clay
1235+00	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1235+20E	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1235+20W	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow humus/loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1236+00	0-22 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1236+20E	0-17 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1236+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over gray/reddish-yellow clayey sand
1237+00	0-23 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/gray clayey sand
1237+20E	0-20 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/gray clayey sand
1237+20S	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow sandy clay loam over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1237+20W	0-15 cm grayish-brown/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow/gray clayey sand
1238+00	0-22 cm dark gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1238+10S	0-30 cm gray loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay (positive)
1238+20E	0-24 cm dark gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1238+20S	0-32 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown sandy loam, 32-42 cm yellowish-red sandy clay (positive)
1238+20W	0-16 cm dark gray/grayish-brown/reddish-yellow/reddish-brown loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1239+00	0-35 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay (positive)
1239+10E	0-25 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1239+10S	0-30 cm gray/grayish-brown loamy sand over yellowish-red sandy clay (positive)
1239+10W	0-20 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay (positive)
1239+20E	0-18 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1239+20S	0-24 cm gray/reddish-brown/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay (positive)
1239+20W	0-16 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1240+00	0-24 cm gray/reddish-yellow loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay
1240+20E	0-20 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay
1240+20W	0-16 cm grayish-brown/gray/reddish-brown sandy loam over yellowish-red sandy clay

APPENDIX B - GEORGIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9HK320

Institutional/Field Number: 9HK__4 **Site Name:**
County: Hancock **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Sparta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 319173 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3684284 (NAD27)

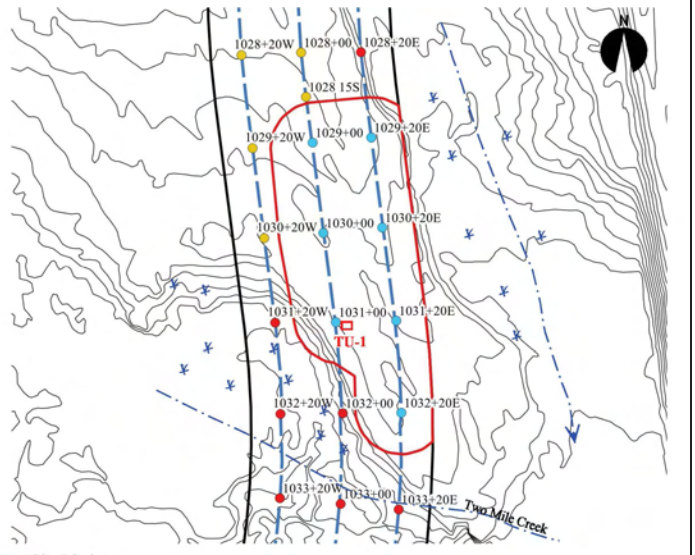
Owner Name: **Address:** **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 120 (meters) **Width:** 50 (meters) **Elevation:** 470 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Paced **Orientation:** N-S **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Unknown
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:** 0-6%
Type of Site (select up to 3): 1. Precontact Indian Lithic Scatter
2. Precontact Indian Ceramic Scatter 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

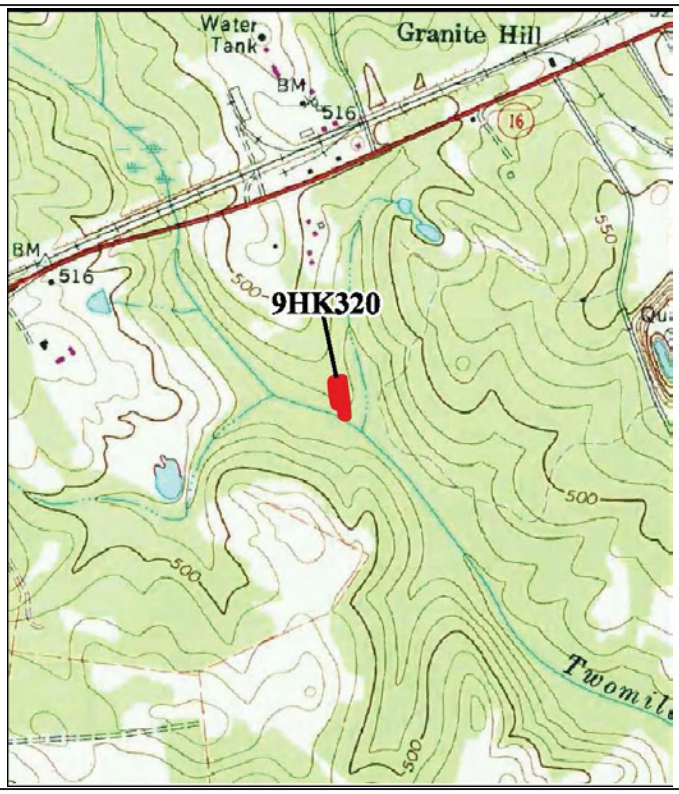
Has the site been excavated? Yes ☑ No ☐ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** .01%
Topography: Bluff **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): woods
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Twomile Creek b. Type: Perennial Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): Little Ogeechee River d. Minor Drainage (name):
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical 10 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

Topography: interface of a low ridge and an alluvial terrace

Site Length & Width (120m x 50m N-S) is within project corridor, however shovel testing within the eastern part of the study corridor suggests the site may extend beyond the eastern boundary of the corridor.





Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9HK320 **Institutional/Field Number:** 9HK__4

Public Status: Select... **National Register Status:** Unknown
National Register Level of Significance: Select...

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Cultivated 2. Select...
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

forested

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: RS Webb **Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Date of Fieldwork: 10/18/22 **Date of Report:** 4/20/2023
Report Title:

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Sandersville Railroad Proposed Spur Track Corridor CSX to Hanson Quarry, Hancock County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☑ Lithic Tools ☑ FCR ☑ Precontact Ceramic ☑ Historic Ceramic ☐ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☐ Nails ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ Midden ☐ Other ☑
Artifact Details:

Shovel Testing/Shovel Test Expansion: Pre-contact artifacts - thinning flakes (n=20), reduction flakes (n=5), flake fragments (n=90), shatter (n=8), one core, one utilized flake, one PP/K fragment, one ground stone fragment, red ocher/ironstone (n=1), FCR/FSR (n=4), plain sand-tempered ceramics (n=5). Historic artifacts; plastic (n=1). Test Unit Excavation: Pre-contact artifacts - thinning flakes (n=8), reduction flakes (n=3), flake fragments (n=48), shatter (n=6), one biface fragment, one flake tool, PP/Ks [Morrow Mountain (n=1), Limestone-like (n=1), Thelma-like (n=1)], one bifacial tool fragment, FCR (n=1), plain sand-tempered ceramics (n=8). Historic artifacts: brass 12-gauge shotgun shell base (n=1).

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: RS Webb & Associates **Location of Field Notes:** RS Webb & Associates
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Middle Archaic 2. Late Archaic 3. Early Woodland
4. Select... Other: Historic non-indian
Phases: 1. Select... 2. Limestone PPK 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 4/17/2023 **Institutional Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Name: Evan Talmadge **Phone:** 770-617-1236 **Email:** evtalm@gmail.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9HK321

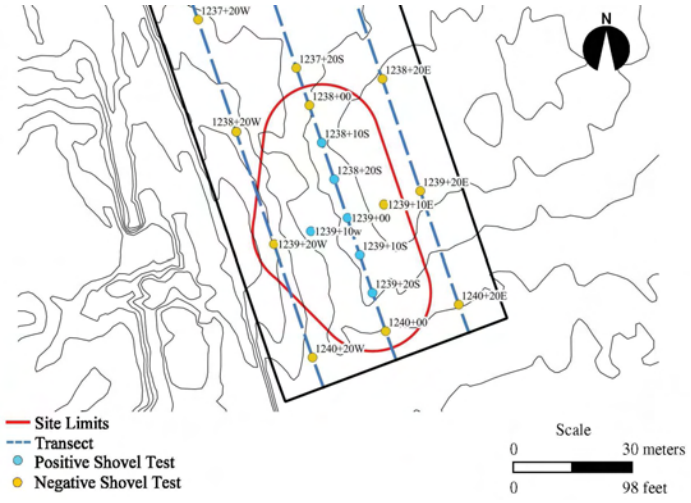
Institutional/Field Number: 9HK__2 **Site Name:**
County: Hancock **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Warthen NW (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 322330 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3679415 (NAD27)

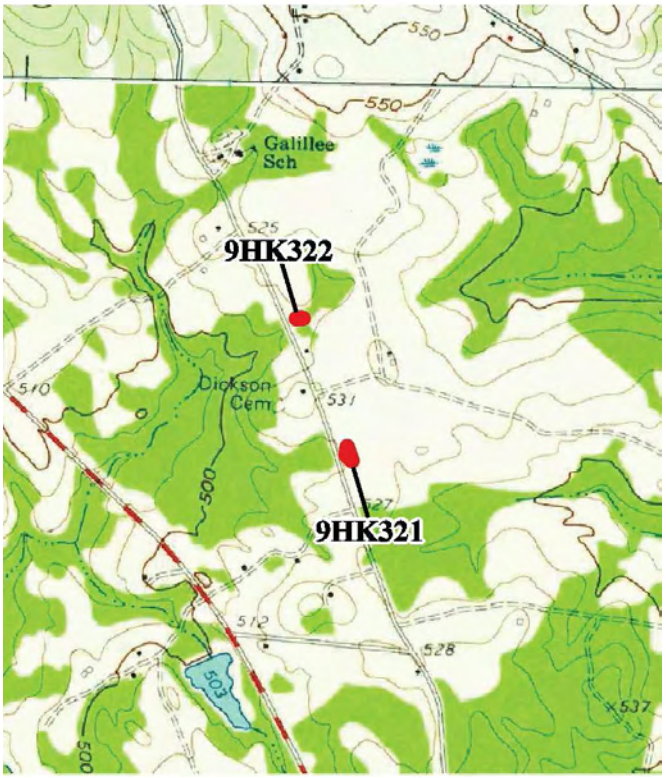
Owner Name: **Address:** **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 70 (meters) **Width:** 40 (meters) **Elevation:** 480 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Paced **Orientation:** NW-SE **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):
N/A ☑ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Unknown
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 0-6
Type of Site (select up to 3): 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

Has the site been excavated? Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 0%
Topography: Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): pine silviculture
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: 3rd Order Tributary of Pinkston Creek b. Type: Perennial Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): Pinkston Creek d. Minor Drainage (name):
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 450 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical 20 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

Topography: site located on broad upland flat





Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9HK321 **Institutional/Field Number:** 9HK__2

Public Status: Select... **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Select...

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Cultivated 2. Select...
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

Forested/ Pine plantation

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: RS Webb **Affiliation:** RS Webb & Asssociates
Date of Fieldwork: 9/29/22 **Date of Report:** 04/20/2023
Report Title:

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Sandersville Railroad Proposed Spur Track Corridor CSX to Hanson Quarry, Hancock County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☐ Lithic Tools ☐ FCR ☐ Precontact Ceramic ☐ Historic Ceramic ☑ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☐ Nails ☐ Glass ☑ Metal ☑ Midden ☐ Other ☐
Artifact Details:

Artifact total (n=45): Ceramics (whiteware, n=1; ironstone, n=3; banded porcelain, n=1; non-paneled bottle glass (clear, n=18; amber, n=7); table glass (n=3); paneled bottle glass (clear, n=3; amber, n=1); machined brick fragments (n=6); iron clasp, possibly furnishing hardware (n=1)

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: RS Webb & Associates **Location of Field Notes:** RS Webb & Associates
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 04/27/2023 **Institutional Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Name: Evan Talmadge **Phone:** 770-617-1236 **Email:** evtalm@gmail.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9HK322

Institutional/Field Number: 9HK__3 **Site Name:** _____
County: Hancock **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Warthen NW (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 322202 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3679791 (NAD27)

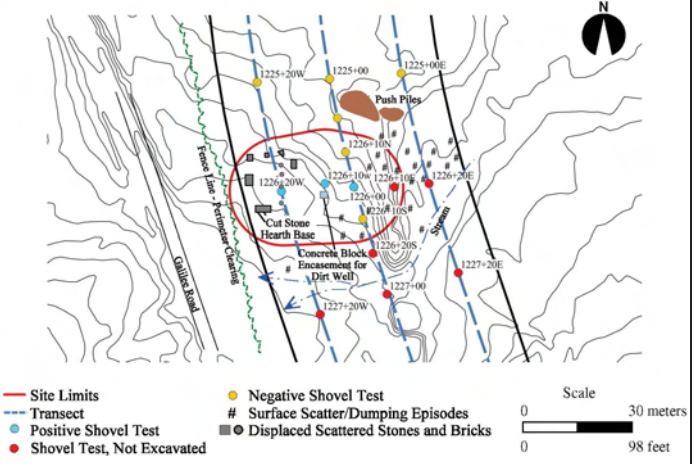
Owner Name: _____ **Address:** _____ **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 48 (meters) **Width:** 30 (meters) **Elevation:** 480 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Paced **Orientation:** E-W **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):
N/A ☐ Grab Sample ☑ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Other _____
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Present
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:** 2-6%
Type of Site (select up to 3): 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. House or Structure 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

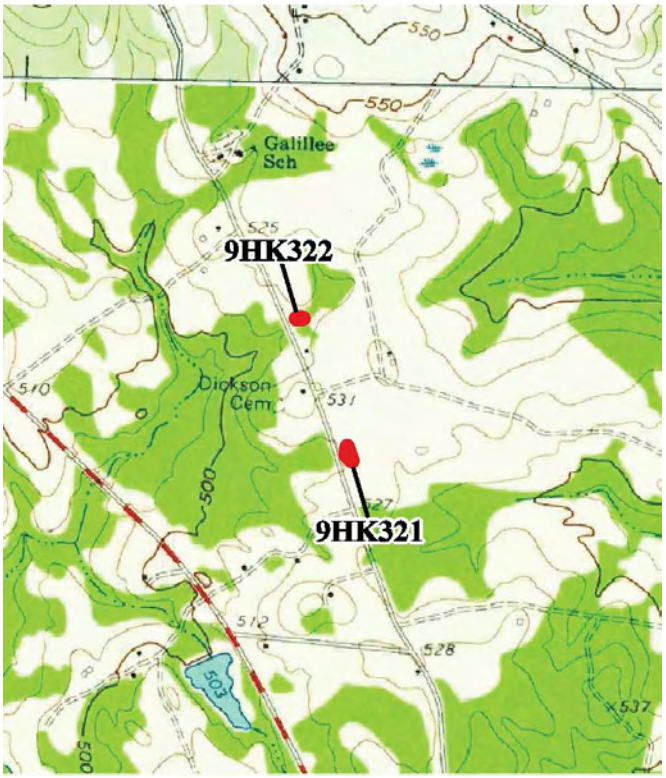
Has the site been excavated? Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 0
Topography: Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): woods
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Hand-excavated Well found within site b. Type: Other
c. Major Drainage (name): Pinkston Creek d. Minor Drainage (name): _____
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 0 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical 0 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

Topography: gentle swale

Type of Site : Historic house (razed and graded)





Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9HK322 **Institutional/Field Number:** 9HK__3

Public Status: Select... **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Select...

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Cultivated 2. Select...
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

forested

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: RS Webb **Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Date of Fieldwork: 09/29/2022 **Date of Report:** 04/20/2023
Report Title:

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Sandersville Railroad Proposed Spur Track Corridor CSX to Hanson Quarry, Hancock County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☐ Lithic Tools ☐ FCR ☐ Precontact Ceramic ☐ Historic Ceramic ☑ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☐ Nails ☑ Glass ☑ Metal ☑ Midden ☐ Other ☐
Artifact Details:

Artifact total (n=21): ceramics [whiteware, n=1; stoneware (brown/Albany, n=1, Bristol slip, n=2; decaled porcelain, n=1]; glass (clear bottle, n=10, aqua jar, n=1); aluminum beverage can lid (pop-top), n=1; cut nail fragment, n=1; mortar, n=1; plastic container fragment, n=1; and unidentified metal, n=1

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: RS Webb & Associates **Location of Field Notes:** RS Webb & Associates
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 4/17/2023 **Institutional Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Name: Evan Talmadge **Phone:** 770-617-1236 **Email:** evtalm@gmail.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Official Site Number: 9HK323

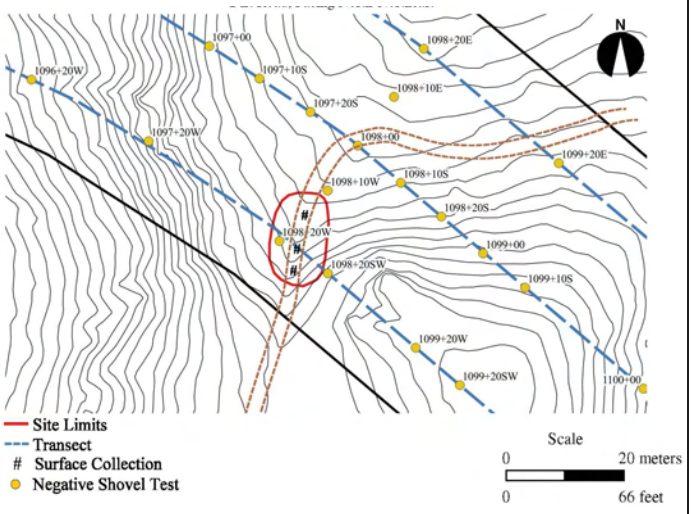
Institutional/Field Number: 9HK__6 **Site Name:**
County: Hancock **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Sparta (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 320397 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3682773 (NAD27)

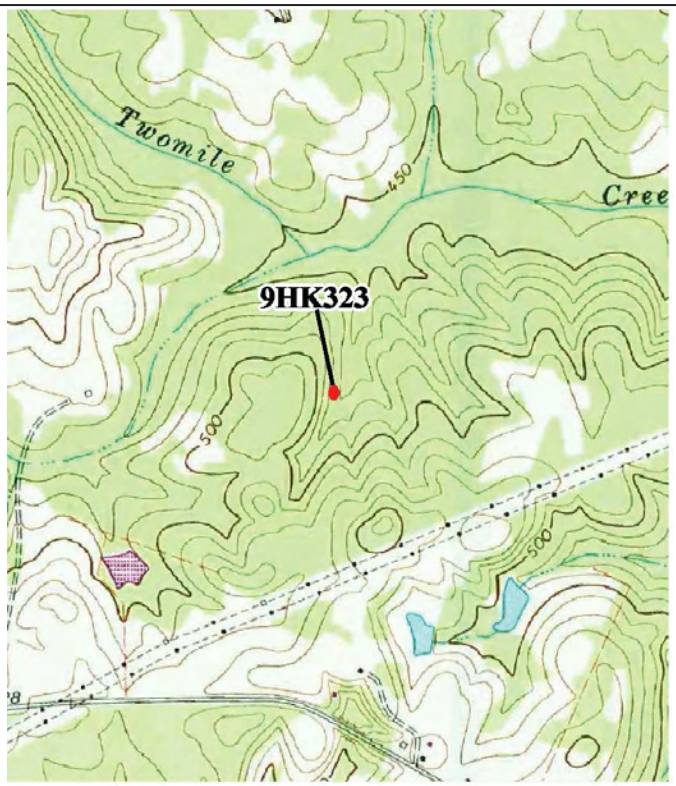
Owner Name: **Address:** **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 15 (meters) **Width:** 10 (meters) **Elevation:** 480 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Paced **Orientation:** N-S **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Select... 3. Select...
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):
N/A ☐ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics ☐ Controlled-Total ☐ Controlled-Sample ☑ Other Total Collection
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Unknown **Features:** Unknown
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Only Surface Known **Slope %:** 2-15
Type of Site (select up to 3): 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Select... 3. Select...
**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

Has the site been excavated? Yes ☐ No ☑ **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 0
Topography: Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): Woods with dirt road
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: low order tributary of Twomile Creek b. Type: Select...
c. Major Drainage (name): Twomile Creek d. Minor Drainage (name):
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 53 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical 20 (meters ☐ or feet ☑)

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

Topography: side slope cut by dirt road





Sketch Map
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9HK323 **Institutional/Field Number:** 9HK__6

Public Status: Select... **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Select...

Preservation State (select up to two)**:** 1. Cultivated 2. Eroded
Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe ☐ 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown ☐
Describe Current Land Use:

Forested with dirt road

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: RS Webb **Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Date of Fieldwork: 12/7/22 **Date of Report:** 4/20/23
Report Title:

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Sandersville Railroad Proposed Spur Track Corridor CSX to Hanson Quarry, Hancock County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate)**:**
Lithic Debitage ☐ Lithic Tools ☐ FCR ☐ Precontact Ceramic ☐ Historic Ceramic ☑ Faunal Remains ☐
Botanical Remains ☐ Building Material ☐ Nails ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ Midden ☐ Other ☐
Artifact Details:

Historic Ceramics: whiteware sherds plain (n=2), whiteware sherd blue-edged (n=1).

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: R.S. Webb & Associates **Location of Field Notes:** R.S. Webb & Associates
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Nineteenth Century 2. Twentieth Century 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 4/17/2023 **Institutional Affiliation:** RS Webb & Associates
Name: Evan Talmadge **Phone:** 770-617-1236 **Email:** evtalm@gmail.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☐ No ☑

APPENDIX C - PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR'S RESUME

ROBERT S. WEBB

President
Senior Principal Archeologist

EDUCATION: M.A., Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 1977
B.A., Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 1975

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS: Southeastern Archeological Conference, Georgia Council of Professional Archeologists, The Society for Georgia Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, Archaeological Society of South Carolina

CAREER SUMMARY

Mr. Webb has over 30 years of professional experience in cultural resource management studies. He is the president and principal archeologist of the firm. Mr. Webb has expertise in cultural resources identification, evaluation, data recovery and other areas of resource management. He is also a trained physical anthropologist and bio-statistician. Mr. Webb served as senior archeologist and cultural resources assessment department manager at Law Environmental, Inc. from 1990 through 1993. He owned a cultural resources management firm from 1985 until joining Law Environmental, Inc. in 1990. Mr. Webb established R.S. Webb & Associates in January 1994.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Unless otherwise noted, Mr. Webb served as principal investigator on the selected projects below.

Reservoir Projects

Cultural resources survey, Carroll County raw water supply reservoir, Carroll County, Georgia (748 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing and data recovery, Walton County raw water supply reservoir system, Walton County, Georgia (1,600 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing and data recovery, City of Canton raw water supply reservoir system, Cherokee County, Georgia (350 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Tired Creek recreational reservoir, Grady County, Georgia (1,500 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, South Fulton County raw water supply reservoir system, Fulton County, Georgia (625 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Richland Creek raw water supply reservoir, Paulding County, Georgia (500 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance surveys, Glades Reservoir alternatives analysis, Hall County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, Lake Chastain water supply reservoir, Gilmer County, Georgia (40 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing and data recovery, Blue Creek reservoir, White County, Georgia (100 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance surveys, Tallapoosa Basin, West Georgia Regional reservoir alternatives analysis, Haralson County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, City of Newnan reservoir improvements, Coweta County, Georgia (160 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Bear Creek raw water supply reservoir system, Newton County, Georgia (1,500 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Henry County raw water supply reservoir system, Henry and Butts Counties, Georgia (1,650 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing and data recovery, City of Griffin raw water supply reservoir system, Pike County, Georgia (450 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Henry County raw water supply reservoir system, Henry and Spalding Counties, Georgia (1,000 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing and data recovery, Lake MacIntosh raw water supply reservoir system, Fayette and Coweta Counties, Georgia (650 acres)

Data recovery at nine prehistoric sites, Henry County raw water supply reservoir system, Henry and Spalding Counties, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, Horton Creek raw water reservoir and dam site, Fayette County, Georgia (800 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Town Creek raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Jones County, Georgia (750 acres)

Testing at a Historic Creek village and a late 19th/early 20th century cemetery, Town Creek raw water supply reservoir, Jones County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey and testing, Cornish Creek raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Newton County, Georgia (1,000 acres)

Data recovery at three prehistoric sites, Cornish Creek raw water reservoir and dam site, Newton County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, testing, and data recovery, Yellow Creek raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Cherokee County, Georgia (330 acres)

Data recovery at an Archaic and Woodland period camp/quarry site, Pates Creek raw water supply reservoir, Henry County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, Shoal Creek raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Clayton County, Georgia (450 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Ellijay-Gilmer raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Gilmer County, Georgia (300 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Hudson River raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Banks County, Georgia (570 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Rush Creek raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Meriwether County, Georgia (80 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Hazel Creek raw water supply reservoir and dam site, Habersham County, Georgia (350 acres)

Cultural resources literature and records search, water supply reservoir alternatives study, Lamar County, Alabama

Airports

Cultural resources survey, selected airport site, Harris County, Georgia (25 acres)

Cultural resources survey, selected airport site, Coweta County, Georgia (20 acres)

Cultural resources survey, selected airport site, Lumpkin County, Georgia (150 acres)

Cultural resources survey, selected airport site, Upson County, Georgia (220 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Cartersville Airport strip extension project, Bartow County, Georgia (60 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Gwinnett County airport strip replacement project, Lawrenceville, Georgia (250 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Tom B. David Airport strip extension project, Calhoun, Georgia (110 acres)

Development Projects

Cultural resources survey, Haile Gold Mine site, Lancaster County, South Carolina (553 acres)

Cultural resources testing at 13 sites, Haile Gold Mine site, Lancaster County, South Carolina

Cultural resources survey, Harrison Tract industrial development site, Washington County, Georgia (448 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Miller Tract industrial development site, Washington County, Georgia (225 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Lovett School tract and HAER documentation of Civil War earthwork 9FU402, Fulton County, Georgia (HAER No. GA-158)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Bridgeport development site, Coweta County, Georgia (1,044 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Wateree industrial development site, Richland County, South Carolina (300 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Burt Creek development site, Dawson County, Georgia (969 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Corinth development site, Coweta County, Georgia (800 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Spring Tract development site, Spaulding County, Georgia (1,820 acres)

Cultural resources survey and research/recordation of historic granite quarry, industrial mining site, Hancock County, Georgia (500 acres) (Senior Principal Consultant)

Cultural resources survey, Barnsley Gardens development site, Bartow County, Georgia (1,283 acres) (Senior Principal Consultant)

Cultural resources survey and data recovery (LaBelle gold mine), Prominence Point development site, Cherokee County, Georgia (450 acres) (Senior Principal Consultant)

Cultural resources survey and HAER Documentation (DeFoors gold mine), Mirror Lake development site, Douglas County, Georgia (600 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing, and data recovery (9GW476), River Club development site, Gwinnett County, Georgia (750 acres)

Cultural resources survey, testing, and data recovery (9GW70), Rivermoore development site, Gwinnett County, Georgia (700 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Cypress Harbour development site, Jasper County, South Carolina (90 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Perigrine Point development tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina (6 acres)

Phase II testing at 38BK1002, Crowfield Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina

Cultural resources survey and testing, Silver Creek development site, Forsyth County, Georgia (700 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Trenton industrial development site, Edgefield County, South Carolina (470 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Kingswood South development site, Fulton County, Georgia (83 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Matrix Parcel 15 development site, Greenville County, South Carolina (50 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Abbotts Bridge Road development site, Fulton County, Georgia (20 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Lugoff industrial development site, Kershaw County, South Carolina (250 acres)

Archival research and archeological testing, St James Hotel renovation and expansion project, Selma, Alabama (Project Manager)

Cultural resources survey, evaluative testing, and data recovery (Sixes gold mine) Harbor View (aka Bridge Mill) development site, Cherokee County, Georgia (1,400 acres)

Evaluative testing at two historic house sites, Sugarloaf Farm, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey and data recovery, Ballantyne golf course community, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (750 acres)

Archival research, archeological monitoring and archeological data recovery, Atlanta Federal Center (Richs Department Store site), Atlanta, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, (confidential) golf course community, Beaufort County, South Carolina (90 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, I-20 mall site, Dekalb and Rockdale Counties, Georgia (1,250 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Columbia County community center, Columbia County, Georgia (50 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Columbia County public school site, Columbia County, Georgia (70 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, BMW automobile manufacturing plant site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina (1,500 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance surveys, alternative Mercedes-Benz automobile manufacturing plant sites, Alamance County, North Carolina and Berkeley County, South Carolina (2,500 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, five Resolution Trust properties, Columbia, South Carolina (15 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, American-Italian Pasta Company, Columbia, South Carolina (250 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, Bona Allen development project, Buford, Georgia (320 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Union Camp facility, Prattville, Alabama (50 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Technology Parkway development, Floyd County, Georgia (800 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Publix Distribution Center development, Gwinnett County, Georgia (150 acres)

Cultural resources survey, International Paper Facility, Corinth, New York (50 acres)

Cultural resources literature/records review, industrial development site, Texas City, Texas

Cultural resources survey, Sawmill Place development site alternatives study, Columbus, Ohio

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, Elbow Road development project, Chesapeake, Virginia (150 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Interrose industrial development site, Georgetown County, South Carolina (400 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, American Okenite industrial development site, Orangeburg County, South Carolina (250 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Chapel Hill golf course, Douglas County, Georgia (150 acres)

Archeological testing at Crowfield Plantation for Westvaco Development Corporation, Summerville, South Carolina

Cultural resources survey and testing, Vereen Memorial Gardens, Horry County, South Carolina (120 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Tiger Creek stream channelization project, Fort Benning, Georgia (4 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Moccasin Creek lake site, Union County, Georgia (60 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, Plantation Centre site, Bibb County, Georgia (90 acres)

Highways

Cultural resources survey, Annistown Road improvements corridor, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Evaluative testing at Site 9GW347, Annistown Road improvements corridor, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Data recovery at a prehistoric quartz quarry site and 19th century farmstead site, Ronald Reagan Parkway, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, Old Madison Pike road-widening project, Huntsville, Alabama

Cultural resources survey, Four Mile Post road-improvement project, Huntsville, Alabama

Cultural resources survey, Kentucky Highway 15 road-widening project, Hazard, Kentucky

Cultural resources literature and records search, Valdosta by-pass alternatives study, Valdosta, Georgia

Historic Cemetery Delineations and Relocations

Relocation of the Leach Cemetery, Haile Gold Mine, Lancaster County, South Carolina

Delineation and relocation of the John-Luiza Stanton Cemetery, Walton County, Georgia

Delineation of St. John's Church Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Delineation of the Murdock Family Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Brantley and Daly Cemeteries, Wildwood Park, Cobb County, Georgia

Delineation of the Jordan Family Cemetery, Washington County, Georgia

Delineation of the Holbrook Family Cemetery, Forsyth County, Georgia

Archival research, delineation, and relocation of the Hudson-Wood Cemetery, City of Atlanta, Georgia

Archival research, delineation, and relocation of the Harrison-Addington-Mallard Cemetery, Jackson County, Georgia

Delineation and relocation of the Martin Family Cemetery, Dekalb County, Georgia

Delineation and relocation of two historic cemeteries, Allendale County, South Carolina

Archival research and delineation of the Farmer Street Cemetery, Newnan, Georgia

Archival research, delineation and relocation of the Brooks Family Cemetery, Pickens County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Alexander Family Cemetery, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Archival research and delineation at Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of an abandoned cemetery, Anderson County, South Carolina

Archival research and delineation of the Franklin-Hamilton Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Strickland Cemetery, Forsyth County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Hiram Road Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Harmony Cemetery, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of Thompson Cemetery, Fulton County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the McCurdy-Rawlins-Boring Cemetery, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Barham Cemetery, Henry County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Adams-Adkins Cemetery, Henry County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Woodward-Puch Cemetery, Henry County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Grice Cemetery, Henry County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of an abandoned 19th century cemetery, Madison County, Alabama

Archival research and delineation of a late 18th century cemetery, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Archival research and delineation of the Lost Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Shiloh Church Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Turner-Sewell Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Matthew Strickland Gravesite, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Morris Cemetery and Sarah Webb Gravesite, Fulton County, Georgia

Archival research and delineation of the Moon Cemetery, Cobb County, Georgia

Archival research, delineation and relocation of the Miles Cemetery, Jackson County, Florida

Archival research, delineation and relocation of two 19th century cemeteries, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

Archival research, delineation and relocation of the Freshwater Resort Cemetery, Calhoun Falls, South Carolina

Archival research, delineation and relocation of the Harris and McClure Cemeteries, Cabarrus County, North Carolina

Archival research, delineation and relocation of the Smithfield Cemetery, Cabarrus County, North Carolina

Archival research, delineation and relocation of the Rock Creek Cemetery, Guilford County, North Carolina

National Priority List Hazardous Waste Sites

Cultural resources survey (Phase Ia), Fort Dix sanitary landfill site, Fort Dix, New Jersey, (126 acres)

Cultural resources survey (Phase 2b), Fort Dix sanitary landfill site, Fort Dix, New Jersey, (1 acre)

Cultural resources literature review, dry cleaning facility, Fort Riley, Kansas

Cultural resources literature and records search, selected sites, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Radioactive Waste Facilities (Proposed Locations)

Cultural resources survey and testing, proposed North Carolina Low-Level Radioactive waste disposal facility site, Wake and Chatham Counties, North Carolina (850 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, proposed North Carolina Low-Level Radioactive waste disposal facility site, Richmond County, North Carolina (2,000 acres)

State of Georgia

Cultural resources survey and testing, Richard B. Russell State Park golf course, Elbert County, Georgia (430 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Gordonia State Park golf course, Tattnall County, Georgia (90 acres)

Various public outreach site visits for the Georgia Council of American Indian Concerns

More than 20 cultural resources surveys conducted for State agencies under the Georgia Environmental Policy Act

Solid Waste Landfill Sites

Data recovery, solid waste landfill site, Banks County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Catawba County, North Carolina (350 acres)

Cultural resources survey, two solid waste landfill sites, Chickasaw County, Mississippi (700 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Superior Sanitation solid waste landfill site, Chatham County, Georgia (742 acres)

Cultural resources survey, BFI regional solid waste landfill site, Lawrence County, Alabama (500 acres)

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, proposed solid waste landfill site, Forsyth County, Georgia (650 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, solid waste landfill site, Dekalb County, Georgia (150 acres)

Data recovery at a soapstone quarry site, solid waste landfill site, Dekalb County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey and testing, solid waste landfill site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina (90 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Florence County, South Carolina (600 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Louisville, Kentucky (300 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee (15 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Blount County, Tennessee (50 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Johnson City, Tennessee (20 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Jackson County, Florida (2 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Jasper County, South Carolina (250 acres)

Cultural resources survey, solid waste landfill site, Harris County, Texas (500 acres)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways

Testing of two prehistoric sites, Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Monroe County, Mississippi

U.S. Forest Service Timber Sale Areas

Cultural resources survey, Armuchee Ridges Project, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia (2,776 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Chattahoochee National Forest, Georgia (990 acres)

Cultural resources survey, timber stands, Sumter National Forest, Oconee County, South Carolina (1,146 acres)

Five cultural resources surveys, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina (1,667 acres)

Cultural resources survey, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina (349 acres)

Six cultural resources surveys, Oconee National Forest, Georgia (18,268 acres)

Utilities Projects

Cultural resources survey, proposed Old Atlanta Road transmission line, Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Forsyth County, Georgia

Evaluative testing at Site 9FO218, proposed Old Atlanta Road transmission line, Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Forsyth County, Georgia

More than 20 other cultural resources survey and testing projects, transmission line corridors and substation sites across Georgia, Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Decatur, Georgia

Cultural resources survey and evaluative testing, sewer line extensions, Davidson County, Tennessee
Cultural resources survey, water treatment plant site and water intake corridor, Banks County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey (Phase Ia), proposed Mohawk Power Corporation gas pipeline, Jefferson County, New York

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, transmission line alternatives study, Curles Neck, Virginia

Cultural resources literature and records search, U.S. Generating Company power facilities alternatives study, various sites across Georgia

Cultural resources survey and testing, Butler Creek sewer line, Richmond County, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, realignment monitoring, in-place preservation planning, public meeting, agency presentation and evaluation of impacts to the Augusta Canal National Historic Landmark and a prehistoric shell midden site, Richmond water line and intake, Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, Proctor Creek MARTA rail line, Atlanta, Georgia

Evaluative testing of a 19th century landfill, Proctor Creek MARTA station, Atlanta, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, north, east and west MARTA rail extensions, Atlanta, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, East Point MARTA rail line, Atlanta, Georgia

Cultural resources survey and testing, Brookhaven MARTA rail line and station, Atlanta, Georgia

Data recovery at historic Johnsontown, Lennox Square MARTA station, Atlanta, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, gas pipeline, Big Thicket, Texas (field director)

Cultural resources survey, gas pipeline, Calcasieu Parrish, Louisiana (field director)

Cultural resources survey, Wildwood Park water line and water treatment site, Columbia County, Georgia

Cultural resources surveys, Phases I and II, sewer line improvements, Commerce, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, water system improvements, Senoia, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, sewer and water system improvements, Tallapoosa, Georgia

FCC Checklist Studies (Cultural Resources)

Literature review and field survey of over 4,000 communication tower sites in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and Virginia

Wastewater Treatment Projects

Cultural resources reconnaissance survey, land application site, Spalding County, Georgia (750 acres)

Cultural resources survey and testing, Piedmont Park and White Park CSO projects, Atlanta, Georgia

Cultural resources survey, land application site, Turner County, Georgia (264 acres)

Cultural resources survey, land application site, Rochelle, Georgia (10 acres)

Cultural resources survey, land application site, Blackshear, Georgia (90 acres)