COASTAL GEORGIA COMMERCE PARK GRAD CERTIFICATION CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE INVESTIGATION

Camden County, Georgia

March 2026 | Report No. EQ257528

Prepared For:
Camden County Joint Development Authority (CCJDA)
162 Gross Road
Kingsland, Georgia 31548

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Management Summary

Between January 20 and 24, 2026, Terracon conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance of approximately 1,773 acres at the proposed Coastal Georgia Commerce Park (CGCP), within Camden County Parcel No. 056 001K in Camden County, Georgia. This investigation was completed with due diligence on behalf of the Camden County Joint Development Authority (CCJDA) in pursuit of the Georgia Ready for Accelerated Development (GRAD) certification for the property. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) of the entire CGCP project area was conducted in 2008 by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) in support of Section 106 requirements for a USACE Individual permit related to the Villages of Kingsland Project. This 2008 survey, along with a 2010 addendum focused on historic architectural resources within the project area and adjacent parcels within 500 feet, satisfied the Section 106 requirements for the permit and the USACE Individual Permit was issued in 2011 and remains active until 2041. The purpose of the current cultural resources reconnaissance is to supplement the previous cultural resources survey work and to provide recommendations for reliance on the 2008 ESI report, should additional permitting or permit modification be required for future development.

As a result of the current reconnaissance, 66 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within 10 previously identified archaeological sites and 11 areas of upland which had been tested at low probability intervals in 2008. The results of the reconnaissance corroborate the 2008 ESI assessments for each of the 10 archaeological sites as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Terracon recommends no further cultural resources work at sites 9CM539-9CM548.

The results of the reconnaissance support the 2008 ESI identification of low-probability areas and testing strategy. Terracon assesses the 2008 ESI testing strategy as equivalent to current standards for Phase I survey. Terracon recommends no further cultural resources survey work.

The Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359) was investigated as part of the reconnaissance. No indication of unmarked burials was observed outside of the approximate cemetery boundary; however, informally placed grave markers were observed outside these boundaries. Terracon recommends the Holzendorf Cemetery to be considered bounded by a landform drop to the north and by dirt roads along the east, south and west sides. This expanded boundary would extend beyond the 50-foot cemetery buffer established by the active USACE Individual Permit. Terracon recommends the limits of this cemetery be established through probing to measure ground compaction and identify the limits of unmarked graves. The refined boundary should be established prior to additional permitting or modification and a permanent fence surrounding the cemetery should be constructed along the refined boundary. Furthermore, the previously recommended 50-foot buffer should be increased to the current accepted standard of a 100-foot buffer and applied to the refined boundary in future permit plans.

The only NRHP-eligible historic property within the project APE is the identified Seaboard Air Line (SAL)/Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (FCPR); however, it is the opinion of the consultant that the railroad segment and associated railroad bridges within the APE no longer retain integrity and are therefore considered to be non-contributing elements to the overall SAL/FLCP. Ten additional historic architectural resources adjacent to the current project area were evaluated and discussed. None of these resources appear to be eligible for NRHP listing and are obstructed from view by the mature tree canopy that borders the project area and railroad property.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between January 20 and 24, 2026, Terracon conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of approximately 1,773 acres at the proposed Coastal Georgia Commerce Park (CGCP), within Camden County Parcel No. 056 001K in Camden County, Georgia. This investigation was completed with due diligence on behalf of the Camden County Joint Development Authority (CCJDA, "Client"). It is understood that the CCJDA is in pursuit of the Georgia Ready for Accelerated Development (GRAD) certification for the property. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) of the entire CGCP project area was conducted in 2008 by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) and is presented in its entirety in this report as **Appendix A**. A 2010 addendum survey focused on historic architectural resources within the APE was also conducted and is included as **Appendix B**. This report was conducted in support of Section 106 requirements for a USACE Individual Permit (**SAS-2008-01117**) related to previous development plans for the project. USACE correspondence including concurrence with the ESI reporting is included as **Appendix C**. The USACE Individual Permit **SAS-2008-01117**, in draft form, is included as **Appendix D**. The purpose of the cultural resources reconnaissance is to supplement previous cultural resources survey work conducted in 2008 which was conducted prior to the 2019 Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologist (GCPA) standards, and to verify the previous results. The reconnaissance is intended to revisit previously identified historical or precontact cultural resources and to provide management recommendations for future work based on the survey results in the event that additional Section 106 consultation is required for additional permits or modifications.

Work was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology* and the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations, revised in* 2019. Work was performed by professional archaeologists meeting the qualifications established under the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [(48 FR 44716) (29 September 1983)] and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists 2019). This reconnaissance does not satisfy the historic preservation requirements of state and federal legislation and regulations including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); 36 CFR Part 800; and GA Code § 12-3-52 (2024).

The area of potential effect (APE) is defined as the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist (36 CFR Part 800.16[d]). For the purposes of this investigation, the APE for direct effects was determined to be the area established by the proposed project boundary and served as the limit for archaeological survey. In addition to the APE for direct effects, the overall project APE consists of the project area and an additional 175-foot buffer representing the anticipated viewshed of the project.

Blue Nelson, MA, RPA, served as the Project Manager and Dave Boschi, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for this project. Ryan O. Sipe, MA, RPA served as Authorized Project Reviewer. Fieldwork was conducted by Dave Boschi, MA, RPA and Kelly Melendez in January 2026. Dave Boschi, MA, RPA is the primary report author with contributions by Meghan Browning.

The report format for the cultural resources reconnaissance of the Coastal Georgia Commerce Park is briefly summarized here. Chapter 1 introduces the overall project. Chapter 2 describes the environmental conditions within the project area, including the physiographic district, geomorphology, hydrology, soil, and natural environment. Chapter 3 describes regional cultural history. Chapter 4

includes a summary of available Georgia Archaeological Site File data, such as previously conducted cultural surveys, documented cultural resources, and a historic map and aerial photograph review of the project area. Chapter 5 summarizes the research design and methodology for the project and includes details of the results of the archaeological survey and identified cultural resource descriptions. Chapter 6 summarizes the project results and includes the conclusion and recommendations. Appendix A is the 2008 ESI report *An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia*. Appendix B is the 2010 ESI architectural addendum. Appendix C includes agency concurrence correspondence related to the 2008 and 2010 ESI reports. Appendix D contains USACE Permit SAS-2008-0117 in draft form. Appendix E contains the updated site forms for 9CM359 and 9CM539-9CM548.

Figure 1-1. The project area on USGS 2024 *Kingsland, Georgia* supplemented with USGS 2024 *Woodbine, Georgia*, topographic maps, scale 1:24,000.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

2.1 Physical Location and Setting

The approximately 1,773-acre proposed project area corresponds with Camden County Parcel No. 056 001K, Camden County, Georgia. The proposed project area is planted pine with access roads bound by wooded tracts (**Figure 2-1**). The proposed project area is shown on the 2024 USGS *Kingsland, Georgia* with the 2024 *Woodbine, Georgia* topographic maps, scale 1:24,000 (see Figure 1-1).

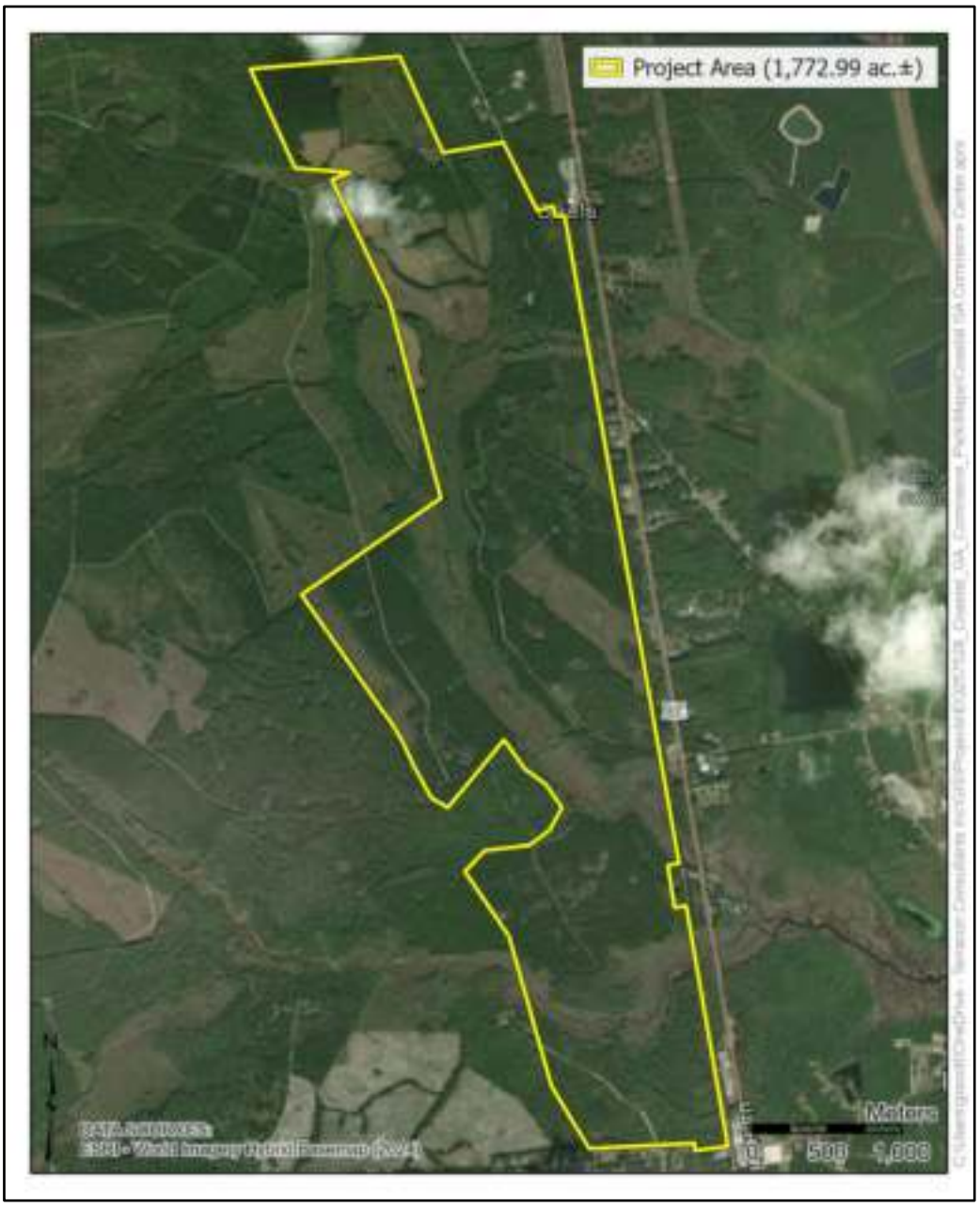

Figure 2-1. Location of the project area on 2025 aerial imagery.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located within the Barrier Island Sequence District, part of the larger Sea Island Section (Clark and Zisa 1976). The Barrier Island Sequence District formed as Pleistocene Sea levels rose and retreated multiple times to form a step-like development of decreasing altitudes toward the sea. The former high sea levels existed as barrier island-salt marsh and left shoreline deposit complexes parallel to the present coastline. There has been a low to moderate dissection of former elevation levels allowing marshes to exist in poorly drained low areas. Overall, this dissection is more advanced in the western portions of the district (Clark and Zisa 1976). The United States Geological Survey (USGS) places the project area within the Pamlico shoreline complex, including marsh and lagoon facies representing coastal deposits of fine-grained sediments (e.g. clays and silts) along the Atlantic Coastal Plain (USGS ND).

Natural landform elevations within the project area range from five to 70 feet (1.5 to 21.3 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) with higher elevations more prevalent within the northern portion.

2.3 Hydrology

Crooked River flows through the southern portion of the project area, Balls Branch is located along the northernmost portion of the subject area, and an intermittent/seasonal feeder drainage of North Fork is adjacent to the west-central portion of the project area. Swathes of unnamed wetlands associated with Balls Branch and Crooked River are within the overall project area (see Figure 1-1).

2.4 Vegetation

The project area vegetation mainly consists of planted pine in various stages of growth with an understory of blackberry, greenbrier, and palmetto and occasional cleared/harvested areas (**Figure 2-2**). The Holzendorf Cemetery is vegetated with mixed hardwoods and few pines with palmetto. Access roads, some of which included ditches, and few cleared staging areas/plots were observed throughout the project area (**Figure 2-3**).

Figure 2-2. Representative vegetation: Left, within planted pine and blackberry understory, view east; Right, cleared planted pine, view south.

Figure 2-3. Representative vegetation: Left, Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359), view south; Right, cleared area/plot at site 9CM548, view south.

2.5 Soils

There are seven distinct soil types within the project area as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), ranging from poorly drained to very poorly drained (**Table 2-1, Figure 2-4**). The primary soil is very poorly drained Brookman clay loam, occupying approximately 38 percent of the project area, associated with wet clay flats and depressions (see Figure 2-3). The second most dominant soil type is somewhat poorly drained Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occupying approximately 22 percent of the project area, associated with wet loamy flats and depressions (see Figure 2-3). The third major soil is poorly drained Meggett fine sandy loam and comprises approximately 17 percent of the total acreage. Somewhat poorly drained Sapelo fine sand occupies approximately 11 percent of the total acreage and is associated with moist spodosol rises and flats. Poorly drained Bladen loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, associated with occasionally flooded wet clay flats, represents approximately seven percent of the total acreage of the project area. Olustee sand, poorly drained and associated with wet spodosol flats and depressions, accounts for five percent of the project area acreage. Somewhat poorly drained Albany fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occupies approximately two percent of the project area and is the only soil type within the project area which is not associated with wet or occasionally flooded land. Over 98 percent of the soil within the project area is associated with wet flats and depressions.

Table 2-1. Soils by Drainage Characteristics and Acreage Within the Project Area.

Soil Name	Drainage Characteristic	Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
Albany fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Somewhat poorly drained	25.79	1.5%
Bladen loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	121.11	6.7%
Brookman clay loam	Very poorly drained	664.36	37.5%
Meggett fine sandy loam	Poorly drained	302.18	17.0%
Olustee sand	Poorly drained	89.53	5.1%
Pelham loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	381.84	21.6%
Sapelo fine sand	Somewhat poorly	188.19	10.6%
Totals		**1,773.00**	**100%**

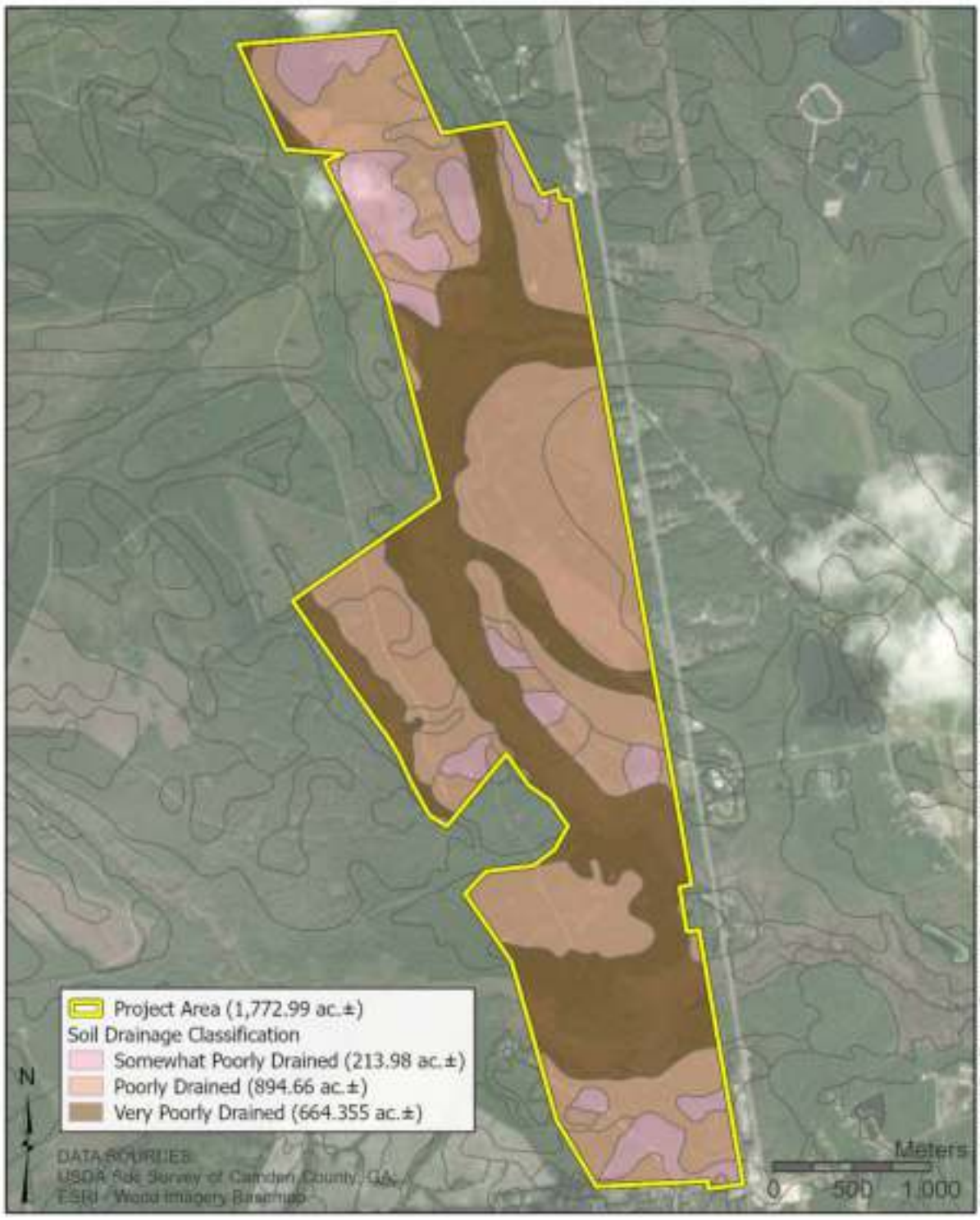

Figure 2-4. Soil drainage classifications within the project area.

Paleoenvironment

By the end of the Pleistocene epoch (ca. 18,000-12,000 before present [BP]), Georgia was considerably cooler and arid relative to present conditions. Around 20,000 BP a gradual warming trend began as glaciers began to recede across the North American continent. During this period, the southeast was primarily comprised of coniferous forests, and large mammal species known as megafauna, including mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, and bison, roamed across the landscape. Sea levels rose rapidly across the globe, and the earth experienced a brief reversal of the warmer trending temperatures between 12,900 to 11,700 years BP. This period is known as the Younger Dryas, which resulted in a temporary return to glacial conditions. During this period, Georgia's coastline would have been as many as 80 nautical miles (129 kilometers [km]) from current shoreline. Between 10,000 to 8,000 BP, glacial melt resulted in rapid coastal inundation, and at least 33 genera of large mammals died off, resulting in the mass extinction of North American megafauna (Anderson et al., 1990). By 9,000 BP, Florida experienced warmer, more arid conditions and by 8,000 BP (Middle Holocene) sea levels had risen, altering the state's hydrology, including forming salt marshes (Miller 1998). Although sea levels continue to fluctuate, environmental and climatic conditions stabilized sometime between 4000 BP and 5000 BP.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following sections present an overview of the precontact and historic period context for Coastal Georgia in general.

3.1 Precontact Period

Pre-Clovis Period (pre-10,000 BC)

Claims of pre-10,000 BC human occupations in the New World have been met with considerable skepticism in the past. However, there is evidence of human populations in the Americas prior to the Clovis peoples. A number of sites in both North and South America appear to contain pre-Clovis evidence. The Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania contains a reportedly pre-Clovis occupation (Adovasio et al. 1990), as does the Cactus Hill site in Virginia, where quartzite tools were recovered stratigraphically below a Clovis level (McAvoy 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 2015). Investigations at the Topper Site in South Carolina have also documented pre-Clovis materials (Chandler 2001; Goodyear and Sain 2018). Monte Verde is perhaps the most famous of the pre-Clovis sites in South America, with an average reported 14C date of 12,500 BP (Dillehay 1997).

It has been hypothesized that pre-Clovis populations in the Americas were relatively small, resulting in low archaeological visibility. Additionally, a large problem with documenting pre-Clovis occupation of the Americas is that areas once open to occupation are now under many meters of ocean. It is believed by some researchers that these earlier populations were overrun or absorbed by Clovis people (Fiedel 1999; Morrow and Morrow 1999:225).

Paleoindian Period (10,000–8,000 BC)

At the moment, the earliest accepted evidence for human occupations in the southeastern United States dates to the Paleoindian Period. During the Early Holocene (10,000–6,000 BC), which includes the

Paleoindian Period, the coastal plain of Georgia and South Carolina appears to have been dominated by oak forest with an understory of herb plants and scattered prairie-like openings, an environment that favors large game (Watts et al. 1996). Surface water was likely somewhat scarcer in this environment as compared to modern conditions. The topographic environment during the Early Holocene of the southern portion of North America, including the Southeast, was characterized by wide and deep valleys and broad plains (Schuldenrein 1996). Sites containing Paleoindian artifacts are located in a variety of inland ecological and topographic settings. A lack of coastal Paleoindian sites may be due in part to rising sea levels that could have inundated coastal sites.

For a variety of reasons, knowledge of the Paleoindian Period in the Southeast is quite limited. Current theory holds that these early people maintained a generalized hunting and gathering technology that enabled them to utilize a diverse range of micro-environments (Carbone 1983; Anderson et al. 1990). It is suspected that settlements were small and briefly occupied, and that material possessions were light and portable. Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of heavily curated tools of high-grade lithic materials. Several researchers have suggested that high quality chert quarries were a primary factor influencing Paleoindian settlement, with free-roaming groups "loosely tethered" to a primary stone source (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Goodyear et al. 1989; Anderson et al. 1990).

Anderson and colleagues (1990) have divided the Paleoindian tradition of Georgia into three subperiods based on diagnostic stone point types, since fluted and other lanceolate projectile points and thumbnail endscrapers tend to be the only indisputable indicators of Paleoindian activity. The Early Paleoindian (ca. 10,000–9,000 BC) is characterized by Clovis points; the Middle Paleoindian (ca. 9,000–8,500 BC) is characterized by points such as Cumberland, Suwannee, Simpson, and Clovis-like variants; and the Late Paleoindian (ca. 8,500–8,000 BC) is characterized by Dalton, Quad, and Beaver Lake points. Archaeological evidence from Florida suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers, and atlatls were also used by Paleoindian hunters.

To date, no major archaeological sites in Georgia dating to the Early or Middle Paleoindian period have been excavated, so the understanding of subsistence strategies is limited. It is generally thought that during this time people were nomadic hunters, who supplemented their diet by gathering various edible plants. It is well documented that Paleoindian populations coexisted with Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, and bison, although the extent to which southeastern Paleoindian peoples exploited these now extinct species is unclear, particularly in Georgia. During the Late Paleoindian, hunting likely shifted to smaller game such as deer (Goodyear 1982) as populations of megafauna became extinct.

As is the case elsewhere in the Southeast, the distribution of Paleoindian artifacts across Georgia varies widely, occurring archaeologically as a series of "concentrations and voids" (Anderson et al. 1990). In general, Paleoindian artifacts have been found throughout the state, particularly along both major and minor drainages. Concentrations of Paleoindian artifacts can be noted in the southwestern and northeastern parts of Georgia. Interestingly, a least-cost analysis for initial colonization of the Americas indicates that the earliest occupants of the North Carolina would have lived along the coast, an area now submerged under meters of water (Anderson and Gillam 2000).

Archaic Period (8,000–1,000 BC)

The environment of the Archaic period was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels, resulting in the emergence of mixed hardwood forest communities, particularly mesic oak-hickory

forests (Smith 1986). The widespread extinction of Pleistocene megafauna species accompanied the environmental changes that marked the onset of the Holocene. At the same time, Archaic period Indians appear to have focused their subsistence strategies on the procurement of smaller game, fish, wild plant foods, and in some areas, shellfish. There seems to have been a significant increase in population during the Archaic, and groups began to develop regional cultures and material assemblages (Smith 1986). Over time, populations became increasingly sedentary, and a variety of site types evolved, including base camps or villages, short-term bivouacs, procurement camps, and cemeteries. On the basis of distinct artifact (mostly lithic) assemblages, most archaeologists partition the Archaic period into three subperiods; Early, Middle, and Late.

Early Archaic (8,000–6,500 BC)

The environmental conditions of the Early Holocene persisted into the Early Archaic Period. Sea levels continued to rise at an appreciable rate as glacial conditions hastened their retreat. Additionally, oak forests continued to dominate the landscape. The Eastern Woodlands experienced a trend of desiccation during the Early Holocene (Schuldenrein 1996). This dryness during the Early to Mid-Holocene appears to have been more pronounced in Florida and the Georgia Coastal Plain than in areas farther to the north (Watts et al. 1996).

There seems to be strong continuity between Early Archaic and previous Paleoindian lifeways in that the earliest Archaic populations exhibit settlement and subsistence practices similar to those of their Paleoindian predecessors. With the emergence of more numerous and diversified ecological settings during the Early Archaic, regional specialization increased and promoted greater interregional variation. Early Holocene populations are generally viewed as composed of small, nomadic bands that followed seasonal rounds on the basis of resource abundance, therefore occupying disparate geographic resource extraction locales throughout the year (Smith 1986). Familiarity with a specific region probably resulted in seasonal reuse of the same resource locale. Settlement during the Early Archaic is often held to be primarily logistical, with the use of winter base camps (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Cable 1992).

Early Archaic lithic technologies are characterized by a high degree of curation (Amick and Carr 1996). The production of formal tools is seen as a response or adaptation to high rates of residential mobility (Anderson 1990). A proliferation of different projectile points during the Early Archaic is seen as evidence of increased regional specialization. Common projectile point types in Georgia during the Early Archaic include side-notched points such as Taylor and Bolen, corner-notched points like Palmer and Kirk, and bifurcate based points such as St. Albans, Le Croy, and Kanawah (Anderson et al. 1994). Based on the degree of observable tool wear, it seems that Early Archaic bifacial tools underwent extensive modification and reuse. Plant processing tools such as nutting stones, manos, metates, and cobbles have also been recovered from Early Archaic contexts within Georgia and South Carolina (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1983; Goodyear 1979).

Middle Archaic (6,500–3,000 BC)

The Middle Archaic Period occurred during the Mid-Holocene, a time period during which the post-glacial environment of the Southeast began to stabilize, eventually reaching nearly modern conditions (Schuldenrein 1996). The major climatic event of the Middle Archaic is the Altithermal (also known as the Hypsithermal and the Climatic Optimum), a warming and drying trend that occurred from ca. 6,000–3,000 BC and affected not just the Southeast, but the continent as a whole.

Pollen records from the southeastern coastal plain and Florida evidence a replacement of the Early Holocene coastal plain oak and herb forest by pine and swamp forests during the Mid-Holocene (Watts et al. 1996), though this event was staggered across the region. Data concerning changes in vegetation communities in the Piedmont are lacking, but changes likely consisted of an increase in the hardwood diversity of the forests.

Compared to the Early Archaic, during the Middle Archaic the scale of land use decreased, use of local raw materials increased, lithic technology became more expedient, and residential mobility increased (Amick and Carr 1996; Cable 1992). Middle Archaic cultures continued to exploit upland terrestrial resources but gradually added the procurement of interior riverine resources to their subsistence schedule. At this time, some groups were also exploiting the abundant resources of the Atlantic coastal estuaries (Russo 1992). The shift to the use of aquatic resources (both riverine and coastal) is generally attributed to climatic change and sea level rise associated with the warmer temperatures of the Altithermal (Smith 1986). At this time, there may also have been a concomitant decline in upland resource yields due to the lack of rain (Smith 1986).

The Middle Archaic has been described as a time of major technological innovations having significant socioeconomic impact (Smith 1986). During that time, there was an increase in the kinds and numbers of ground stone tools in use (e.g. atlatl weights, axes, pendants, and pestles) (Coe 1964; Griffin 1967). For the greater southeast, the proliferation of grinding tools may signal a rise in the importance of plant foods, although the recovery of botanical remains dating to the Middle Archaic is limited (Smith 1986:18). Due to good preservation at some Middle Archaic shell middens, we see that animal bone was an important source of raw material for tool and ornament production (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

A decrease in the number and types of formal tools occurred during the Middle Archaic. Simplification is seen as the major trend in lithic technology during this time, with tools being produced on more of an ad hoc basis, with a concomitant decrease in quality (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). It has been suggested that much of Middle and Late Archaic typological variation among stemmed points is a result of resharpening and rehafting rather than stylistic differences (Hoffman 1985; Johnson 1981).

The primary indicator of Middle Archaic activities is the Morrow Mountain projectile point (See Coe 1964). In the Piedmont of Georgia, Morrow Mountain points were almost always made of quartz, suggesting that quartz was the primary lithic material used during Middle Archaic times; Caldwell referred to these sites as the Old Quartz Industry. There is a wide range in quantity and variety of Morrow Mountain points in Piedmont sites, which Jones (1993) argues is indicative of a multipurpose stone tool that served also as knives, scrapers, punches, drills, etc. In addition to Morrow Mountain points, Kirk Stemmed, Stanly Stemmed, Halifax, and Guilford types also occur in the area (Johnson 1981; Hally and Rudolph 1982; Cantley et al. 1991). Most Georgia Piedmont sites of this period are manifest as quartz scatters that contain abundant debitage, expedient tools, and few finished stone tools (e.g. projectile points).

Late Archaic (3,000–1000 BC)

By the beginning of the Late Archaic, climatic regimes across the Southeast had become essentially modern, signifying the onset of the Late Holocene. Along the coast, the previously rising Atlantic waters stabilized and relatively modern shoreline configurations were formed. As shorelines stabilized during the transition from the Mid- to Late Holocene, wetlands appear to have increased substantially, allowing for new and expanded subsistence strategies (Watts et al. 1996).

Several substantial innovations occurred during the Late Archaic and promoted vast changes in the daily life of southeastern Indians. Archaeologically, these changes are manifested as four noticeable trends: the appearance of several cultivated plant species; the manufacture of stone and fired clay containers; the accumulation of large, thick midden deposits; and an increase in evidence for long distance trade (Steponaitis 1986). The revolutionary innovation of pottery in the Southeast occurred around 2500 BC. In general, Late Archaic components are much more prevalent throughout the Southeast than are earlier Archaic and Paleoindian components. Sites dating to the Late Archaic are found in a wide assortment of ecological settings, and significant occupation of floodplains first occurred during this time.

Entrenched mobility can be used to describe Late Archaic settlement and subsistence patterning, where a series of sites are systematically reoccupied (Graham and Roberts 1986). It can be viewed as a response to decreased mobility in areas with high population densities and may be an outgrowth of increased specialization and decreased mobility among Middle Archaic groups (Amick and Carr 1996). The Late Archaic experienced a shift from highly expedient tool making seen during the preceding Middle Archaic to an increased degree of curation. Increased investment in the curation of long use-life tools such as bifaces and logistical procurement of raw materials is seen as a response to decreased availability of lithic raw materials.

Subsistence data are emerging from coastal sites that indicate the presence of year-round occupations along the Atlantic coast of Georgia (Reitz 1988). For the inland river valleys, the general settlement model envisions a dry season base camp, articulating with a variety of task-specific sites associated with subsistence and raw material resource procurement. The semi-permanent base camps were situated strategically in areas that provided easy access to both aquatic and floodplain plant and animal species, while smaller short-term sites were dispersed throughout the river valley and inter-riverine uplands (Smith 1986). A generalized hunting-gathering and fishing subsistence strategy was employed, although a few plants such as gourd, squash, sunflower, and chenopod were cultivated in some areas of the Southeast (Steponaitis 1986).

Artifacts common during this period included ground stone axes, celts, adzes, pestles, atlatl weights, and beads; lithic projectile points, cruciform drills, scrapers, and knives; and grinding slabs and fire cracked rock. Broad spear points (e.g. Savannah River, Wade) were common, although smaller stemmed (e.g. Gary, Otarre, Gypsy) and side notched varieties also occurred. Small containers or bowls and cooking stones carved from soapstone (steatite) were widely distributed throughout much of the interior Southeast during this time (Sassaman 1993). In addition, artifacts made of exotic materials such as copper or whelk/conch shell are found in sites at great distances from their source(s) of origin, implying widespread exchange networks. The main identified ceramic types of this period in Georgia are the fiber tempered Stallings and St. Simons wares; Stallings wares occur predominantly along the Savannah River Valley (Sassaman 1993:16).

Woodland Period (1,000 BC – AD 900)

During the Late Archaic and Early Woodland, cultures in the Eastern Woodlands of the United States began a transition from hunting and gathering to horticulture. With trends toward increased populations and greater settlement stability established during the Late Archaic, we see the emergence of small river valley "villages" during the Woodland period. Although people in some areas began to develop strong commitments toward horticulture, activities including hunting, fishing, and gathering remained the primary means of subsistence across most of the southeast. Maize may have been first cultivated

in areas of the Southeast sometime between AD 200 and 400, but its use was somewhat limited until the later Mississippian Period.

The Woodland period witnessed an increase in social and political complexity as population density and inter-group interaction increased. Evidence of these changes can be seen in the increased visibility in the archaeological record of ideological artifacts and constructions, long distance exchange networks, and craft specialization. The reduction in residence mobility during the Woodland is seen as a factor in the increased use of expedient lithic technologies (Amick and Carr 1996). Sedentism often results in the stockpiling of raw materials and greater use of expedient technologies such as primary flaking tools and amorphous cores (Hilgeman 1985; Parry and Kelly 1987).

The use of pottery initially developed during the Late Archaic became a hallmark of the Woodland period as the technology spread across the southeast. Researchers typically divide the Woodland Period into three subdivisions: the Early Woodland 1000 BC–200 BC; the Middle Woodland 200 BC–AD 600; and the Late Woodland AD 600–AD 900. These divisions are related to changes in pottery typologies, settlement patterns, subsistence regimes, and variations in levels of socio-political complexity.

The Early Woodland phase within Georgia is divided into the Kellog and Late Kellog phases. Kellog pottery assemblages are marked by the presence of Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery; the occurrence of Cartersville Check Stamped pottery within these assemblages denotes the onset of the Late Kellog phase (Caldwell 1957). While villages were constructed during the Early Woodland, agriculture and burial mounds appear to be lacking for this time period.

The intensification and elaboration of mortuary ritualism, as reflected in burial mounds, is one of the hallmarks of the Middle Woodland period (Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986), typified in central Georgia by the Cartersville phase. There is great variability in southeastern Middle Woodland earthen monuments, suggesting that coeval populations maintained disparate levels of socio-political organization and complexity. Tied to the mortuary and ceremonial aspect of these cultures was the acquisition of exotic artifacts and/or raw materials, which implies the existence of far-reaching communication and trade systems. The seemingly pan-regional exchange network operating at this time has been broadly referred to as a Hopewellian interaction sphere (Caldwell and Hall 1964; Brose and Greber 1979). Middle Woodland sites in northern Georgia are primarily found on ridge slopes along both major rivers and streams and along tributaries. The Middle Woodland pottery types found on these sites are Cartersville Simple Stamped and Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Nassaney and Cobb 1991).

The Late Woodland, identified in central Georgia by the Swift Creek phase, experienced a drastic reduction in exotic goods compared to those observed during the Middle Woodland (Nassaney and Cobb 1991), as the Hopewellian interaction sphere apparently collapsed. While in some areas of the Southeast there appears to be an increase in population during the Late Woodland, this does not appear to be the case for northern Georgia, at least in terms of number of sites. Late Woodland period sites are fairly rare in northern Georgia in relation to both the Middle Woodland and Early Mississippian periods (Rudolph 1991). In many regions of the Southeast, the Late Woodland represents a period of transition toward an increasing commitment to high yielding plants such as maize and an intensification in the exploitation of starchy seeds (Nassaney and Cobb 1991). However, evidence of cultivation in northern Georgia is sparse, even in the terminal Woodland (Rudolph 1991). Late Woodland settlement patterning is seen as dispersed, and sites are typically located within the floodplains of major rivers and streams, with the uplands apparently little utilized, if at all. Ceramic types in northern and central Georgia during

this period are Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Napier Complicated Stamped, with Woodstock types appearing during the terminal Woodland to Early Mississippian (Rudolph 1991).

Mississippian Period (AD 900–1540)

Maize agriculture and ranked lineage organization were the two predominant traits of the Mississippi period. An abrupt and profound increase in maize cultivation was manifest, with mainstream settlements supporting intensive "agricultural societies" (Smith 1986:53). Growth from band to chiefdom level socio-political organization was also evident, and extensive trade networks existed across the southeast. Mississippian Period peoples lived in palisaded villages and constructed both platform and burial mounds. The generalized Mississippian settlement model involves a hierarchy of sites ranging from major mound centers to small, isolated farmsteads (Smith 1978). The distribution of mound sites during the entire Mississippian period varies temporally and spatially, perhaps indicating the rise and fall of polities (Hally and Rudolph 1986).

Mississippian settlement along the coast appears related to accessibility of suitable lands for horticulture and hunting grounds. The Mississippian period in Georgia is divided into three subdivisions, each of which is further subdivided into regionally and temporally separated cultures and phases: Early AD 900–AD 1200; Middle AD 1200–AD 1350; Late AD 1350–AD 1540/1550.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Georgia coast was occupied by two aboriginal linguistic groups: the Timucua and the Guale (also known as the Ouade to the French or Wallie to the English; Crook 1995:11). The Timucua settled in the area from around Cumberland Island and the Satilla River in Georgia down into northeast Florida, while the Guale—which may have actually been the name of a single town and chief on St. Catherines Island—were thought by the Spanish to inhabit the whole area from Timucua to St. Catherines. The Cusabo belonged to the same linguistic group (the Muskogean language) as the Guale, the two groups being largely defined by Spanish administrational regions and exhibiting more cultural similarities than differences (Crook 1995:12).

The Timucuan group is classified as a "language isolate", so distinct from Muskogean that Timucuan-speaking priests needed interpreters to communicate with the Guale (Crook 1995:12). Much less information is available regarding the Timucuan than the Guale due to a breadth of Spanish documentation on the latter and a paucity of accounts of the former.

The Guale were among the first indigenous tribes north of Mexico to be encountered by Europeans (Thomas 1993:9). Guale settlements along the Georgia coast likely followed a "dispersed town" pattern, where horticultural plots and domestic spaces lay dispersed around a central town nucleus and within which people had full agency to change localities, construct new shelters, or sow crops (Thomas 1993:10). These settlements were likely placed along riverbanks or tidal creeks, with maize plots located behind the town center. Archaeological evidence also suggests that a long-distance trade network existed between coastal Guale groups and inland peoples (Larson 1980). The group made brief contact with the Spanish in 1526 before the arrival of the French in 1562–1563. By 1566, the area's long and intensive era of Spanish colonization was underway, coming to a gradual end around 1684 with the southward expansion of the Carolina colony. The movements and influence of these European groups sowed discord in the already-reduced Guale population, resulting in widespread relocation and reorganization.

Lamar culture covered most of Georgia during the Late Mississippian and into the Early Historic period and is typically recognized as an in-situ transformation from the earlier Savannah culture (Hally and Rudolph 1986). The Lamar culture is often seen as the peak of Mississippian socio-cultural and political development in Georgia. The large number of identified Lamar phases indicates large populations and increased regionalization. During this time, large and far-reaching polities developed, with paramount chiefdoms stretching over hundreds of miles. The Early, Middle, and Late Lamar are defined by the diagnostic characteristics of three main pottery types: Lamar Complicated Stamped, Lamar Incised, and Lamar Plain (Hally and Rudolph 1986). It should be noted that Late Lamar coincided with the proto-historic and historic periods and is related to the Creek and Cherokee confederacies. Three phases have been defined along the Ocmulgee River drainage corresponding to the Early, Middle, and Late Lamar: Stubbs, Cowarts, and Ocmulgee Fields (Hally 1994).

3.2 Historic Period

Historic Creek Indians

The Creek Indians were a confederacy of linguistically diverse native groups that occupied much of Alabama and Georgia from as early as AD 1540 until their forced removal in the 1830s (Corkran 1967). A band of the Creek Indian tribe resided along most of the Georgia coastline at the time of Spanish arrival in the mid-sixteenth century (GADNR n.d.) These groups coalesced for common protection against outside forces, both native and Euro-American. An early form of the Creek Confederacy possibly existed prior to the de Soto expedition (AD 1539–1542) and centered around the founding Muskogee towns of Coweta, Cussita, Tukabatchee, and Coosa (Crane 1929:4). However, European pressure was the principal impetus for the establishment of the true Creek Confederacy in the late seventeenth century (Smith 1987:129).

After European colonial expansion into the interior Southeast, the loose alliances between various Creek towns grew substantially in number and power. European movement away from the Atlantic coast, which began in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth centuries, forced various native groups to retreat and center their settlements in a few selected river valleys in Alabama and Georgia (Smith 1987). Such refugee groups sought protection from encroaching Europeans and admittance to the area from the more numerous indigenous Creeks (Dobyns 1983:313–327). The resultant confederacy was a reasonably cohesive tribal group, in which individual towns or tribes had considerable autonomy (Waselkov and Cottier 1985:31).

The English, who began direct trade with the Creeks after the establishment of Charleston in 1670, separated them geographically into distinct divisions. The more numerous Upper Creek division was composed of Creek towns situated along the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers and their tributaries (Corkran 1967). The other division was known as the Lower Creek and included settlements situated along the Chattahoochee-Flint river system (Corkran 1967). Although they lived in separate divisions, the two were part of the larger Creek Confederacy and generally worked in unison.

The Creeks were town dwellers, and the town was the center of Creek social and political life (Braund 1986:1). Communal maize agriculture was the dominant subsistence activity, although various beans and squash were also cultivated. After European contact, sweet potatoes, rice, melons, peaches, apples, and tobacco were added to their list of cultigens (Bartram 1853:48; Swanton 1946:294). Through time, Euro-American pressure and influence affected changes in Creek settlement patterns, and by the mid-

eighteenth century, the Creek family replaced the town or community as the principal unit of economic production. Self-sufficient families began to establish farmsteads away from the formerly dense town centers. The movement of households into previously uninhabited areas provided each family with increased acreage, a condition that promoted yeoman farming and stock raising (Hawkins 1938).

This settlement dispersal was, for the most part, an outcome of United States federal Indian policy, which was designed to promote change in Creek culture by establishing a centralized Creek authority, private ownership of property, and a yeoman farming economy. By the nineteenth century, southern states had pressed the federal government to force the removal of Indian tribes within the Southeast to lands west of the Mississippi River. Finally, in 1832, the Creeks reluctantly ceded their remaining lands in Alabama and Georgia to the U.S. and accepted relocation to reservations in Oklahoma (Young 1961; Debo 1984).

Coastal Georgia

The proprietary colony of Georgia emerged out of a treaty between British General James Oglethorpe and representatives of the Creek Indian nation in 1733. The British colony was named out of respect for England's monarch, King George II. Oglethorpe, along with a contingent of eager settlers, established the town of Savannah in February of the same year (Coleman 1991). The royal province of Georgia grew slowly until 1750, when abolishment of the colony's anti-slavery legislation led to increased agricultural development. The major Georgia settlements of the eighteenth century were coastal port towns. Most of Georgia remained rural, with farming and animal husbandry representing the chief economic pursuits. However, the plantation system did not truly thrive until after the American Revolutionary War (Coleman 1991:53).

By the 1900s, Georgia’s coast was also seen as a premier resort destination. Some of the nation’s wealthiest families at the time, including the Pulitzers, Carnegies, Reynolds, and Staffords constructed summer villas and cottages in Savannah, St. Simons Island, Jekyll Island, and Cumberland Island.

Historical data regarding the project area is detailed in the 2008 ESI report, which contains information pertaining to the Holzendorf family and their plantations and is not redundantly presented here (see Appendix A).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological and Historical Resources

A review of Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) records utilizing Georgia’s Natural Archaeological and Historical GIS (GNAHRGIS) online database was conducted to determine whether cultural resources investigations or cultural resources have been previously documented within the project area. The background research identified six previously conducted cultural resources surveys, 18 archaeological sites and two historical/architectural resources which have been identified within one mile of the proposed project area. In addition to the six previously conducted surveys available on GNAHRGIS, the entirety of the current project area was surveyed by ESI in 2008 and is reported in the document, *An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia* (Appendix A).

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Surveys

The GNARHGIS review identified six cultural resources investigations conducted within one mile of the project area (**Table 4-1**, **Figure 4-1**). These six surveys did not overlap the current project area. Surveys AR 00427, AR 10682 and AR 12791 are short forms for negative findings.

Table 4-1. GNAHRGIS Previously Conducted Surveys Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Survey	Report Title	Year	Author(s)
AR 00427	*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the West Kingsland Bypass, Camden County, Georgia*	2015	Moreland Altobelli Associates, Inc.
AR 00488	*An Archaeological Historical Survey of a Portion of Georgia Military District*	1981	Johnson, Robert E.
AR 08648	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Kingsland Tract, Camden County, Georgia*	2006	Brockington and Associates, Inc.
AR 09349	*Replacement St. Marys Airport Environmental Assessment*	2006	Reynolds, Smith and Hills, Inc.
AR 10682	*Archaeological Assessment of Project STP-M001-00(270), Camden and Glynn Counties*	2001	Lotti, Teresa and Eric Anthony Duff
AR 12791	*Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey of the West Kingsland Bypass, Camden County, Georgia*	2018	Moreland Altobelli Associates, Inc.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Survey Not Identified During GNARHGIS Review

The current project area was previously subjected to a Phase I cultural resources survey in 2008 as reported in *An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia* (see Appendix A). This survey was conducted by ESI in 2008, on behalf of Crescent Resources LLC, in support of Section 106 requirements for a USACE Individual Permit related to the proposed Villages of Kingland project. This survey included the entirety of the current CGCP project area (**Figure 4-2**), with the exception of two outparcels that were not included in the proposed project at that time. The ESI methodology included background research and field methodologies including shovel testing at 30- and 90-meter intervals with close-interval, double negative delineation testing to establish site boundaries. The 2008 survey resulted in the identification of five isolated finds and 10 archaeological sites and additionally performed a cursory investigation of the previously identified Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359 [see Figure 4-2 and Appendix A]). ESI recorded each of the 10 archaeological sites with the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and recommended each site as not eligible for NRHP listing. The Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359) was not formally evaluated during the 2008 survey, as it was located in an outparcel at that time. In addition to the archaeological survey, ESI completed a 2010 addendum survey focused on documenting historic-age structures located within the boundaries of the project and its anticipated viewshed which identified 13 historic-aged buildings within the project viewshed, including those parcels facing the property on the opposite side of Colerain Road, US 17, and Old Jefferson Highway.

The 2008 ESI survey was submitted to USACE in 2009 in support of the Section 106 requirements for a Section 404 Individual Permit related to the Villages of Kingsland Project. USACE Savannah Corps Archaeologist concurred with the findings of this report and submitted to Georgia SHPO in May 2009. Additional documentation of historic-age structures was requested and provided by ESI in 2010 as an addendum to the 2008 report (see Appendix B). The Georgia SHPO concurred with the recommendations for the 10 archaeological sites; however, SHPO indicated that the Holzendorf cemetery appeared to be

eligible for NRHP listing and recommended that a 50-foot buffer be applied to the boundaries of the outparcel identified in the 2008 report (see Appendix C). The Holzendorf Cemetery is currently listed on GNARHGIS with an "unknown" NRHP eligibility status. Subsequent correspondence with the USACE Savannah archaeologists indicated that the historic structures identified in the 2010 addendum are not eligible for the NRHP and do not fall within the project APE. As such, formal notification of agency concurrence related to the 2008 cultural resource survey was provided by Mark Padgett of USACE Savannah in September 2010, formally concluding the Section 106 process for the permit (see Appendix C). This permit (**SAS-2008-01117**) was issued in 2011 and remains active until 2041. As a condition of this permit, USACE indicates that a permanent perimeter fence and 50-foot vegetated buffer shall be established around the boundaries of the Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359), which corresponded approximately to the boundaries of the 2008 outparcel.

Although the ultimate agency concurrence and conclusion of the Section 106 process was provided through the lead federal agency (USACE), it appears that the final report, site forms, and GIS data were not provided to GASF. As a result, this survey does not appear in the GNAHRGIS database.

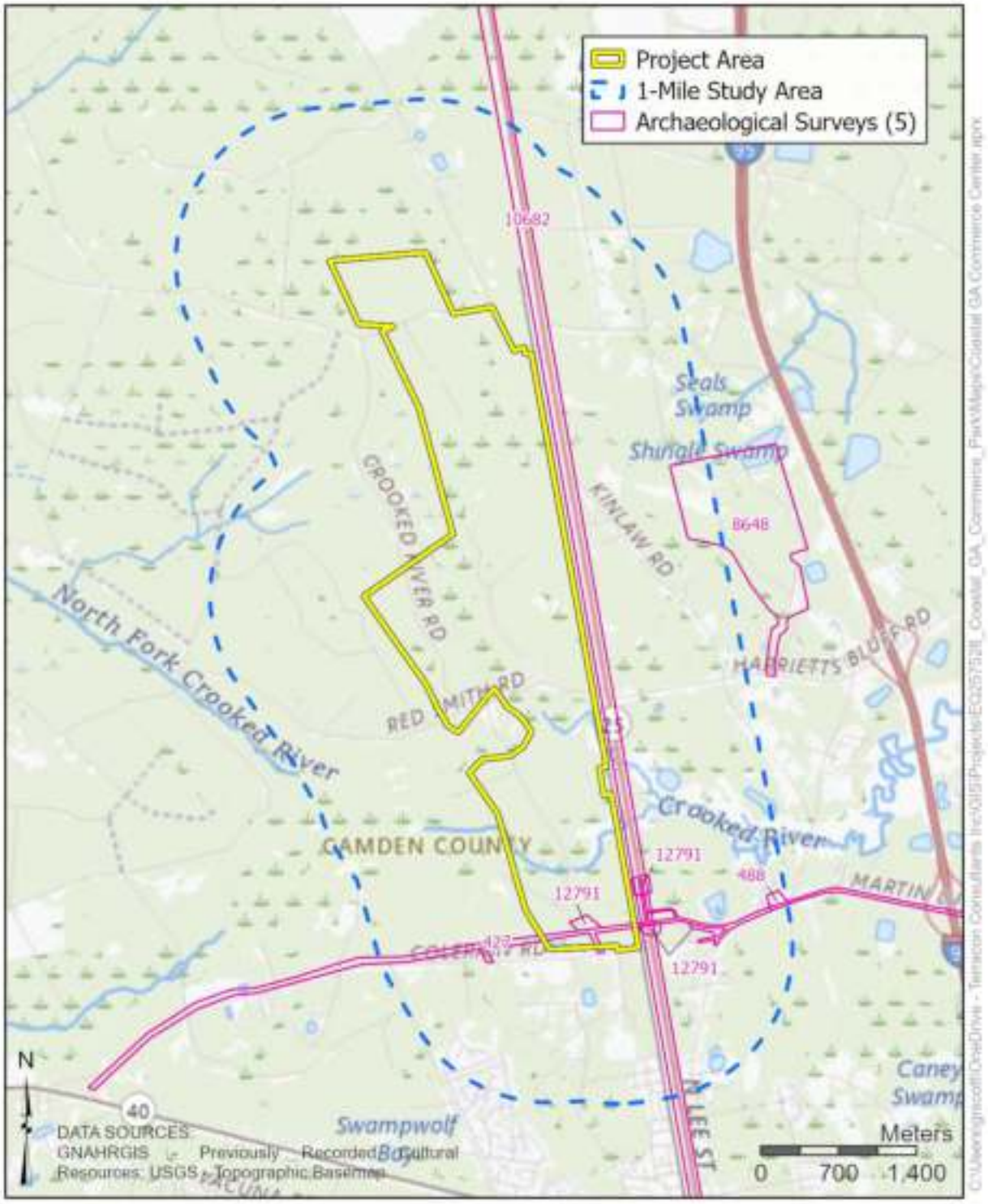

Figure 4-1. GNARHGIS previously conducted surveys within one mile of the project area. Not shown: AR 09349.

Figure 4-2. Results of the 2008 ESI CRS (see Appendix A).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A search of GNAHRGIS revealed that a total of 18 archaeological sites have been identified within one mile of the project area (**Table 4-2, Figure 4-3**). None of the previously identified archaeological sites have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP. Of the 18 sites, 11 (9CM359 [Holzendorf Cemetery] and 9CM539–9CM548) are within the project area (see Figure 4-3). The Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359) was originally recorded in 2006 by Carolyn Rock and the NRHP eligibility status is listed as "unknown" on GNARHGIS; however, USACE correspondence indicated that GA SHPO believed it should be considered potentially eligible in 2009. Of the remaining 10 archaeological sites (9CM539–9CM548) located within the project area, ESI recommended they be considered not eligible for NRHP listing. USACE correspondence in 2009 indicates that both agencies concurred with these findings. The 10 archaeological sites identified by ESI during the 2008 survey include two historic-aged sites (9CM544 and 9CM548), four prehistoric sites (9CM540, 9CM541, 9CM9542, and 9CM545) and four multicomponent sites (9CM539, 9CM543, 9CM546, and 9CM547). One of these 10 sites, 9CM540, appears to have been misplotted on GNARHGIS (see Figure 4-3) based on the 2008 report details (see Appendix A).

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area.
RED indicates the site is within the current Project Area.

Site No.	Field No.	Site Name	Temporal Affiliation	Site type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
9CM34	--	--	Prehistoric General Archaic	Artifact/shell scatter Unconfirmed earth mound Shell mound	Not eligible
9CM207	1	Edenfield	Historic Twentieth century	Scatter	Not eligible
9CM226	9CAM36	East Ridge (A-4)	Prehistoric Historic	Prehistoric scatter Historic scatter	Unknown
9CM227	9CAM37	East Ridge (A-2)	Middle Mississippian Savannah	Artifact or shell scatter	Unknown
9CM228	9CAM38	East Ridge (A-6)	Middle Mississippian Savannah	Artifact or shell scatter Lithic scatter	Unknown
9CM229	9CAM39	West Ridge (A-5)	Middle Mississippian Late Mississippian Middle Woodland	Artifact or shell scatter Lithic scatter	Unknown
9CM359	CMCR071	Holzendorf Cemetery	Historic Nineteenth century Twentieth century	Historic (non-Indian) cemetery	Unknown
9CM402	1	--	Historic Nineteenth century Twentieth century	Historic scatter	Not eligible
9CM539	VOK Site 1	--	Historic Unknown Indian Nineteenth century Twentieth century	Scatter	Not eligible
9CM540	VOK Site 2	--	General Mississippian General Woodland Historic Indian Late Archaic	Prehistoric camp	Not eligible
9CM541	VOK Site 3	--	General Woodland Late Archaic Unknown Indian	Prehistoric camp	Not eligible
9CM542	VOK Site 4	--	General Woodland Late Archaic Unknown Indian	Prehistoric camp	Not eligible

Site No.	Field No.	Site Name	Temporal Affiliation	Site type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
9CM543	VOK Site 5	--	Twentieth century Nineteenth century Historic non-Indian General Mississippian General Woodland Late Archaic	Historic scatter Prehistoric camp	Not eligible
9CM544	VOK Site 7	--	Twentieth century Nineteenth century	Historic scatter	Not eligible
9CM545	VOK Site 8	--	Late Archaic Unknown Indian	Prehistoric artifact/shell scatter	Not eligible
9CM546	1	VOK Site 9	Twentieth century Nineteenth century General Woodland	Historic scatter Prehistoric artifact/shell scatter	Not eligible
9CM547	1	VOK Site 10	Twentieth century Nineteenth century General Woodland	Historic scatter Prehistoric artifact/shell scatter	Not eligible
9CM548	1	VOK Site 11	Twentieth century Nineteenth century	Historic scatter	Not eligible

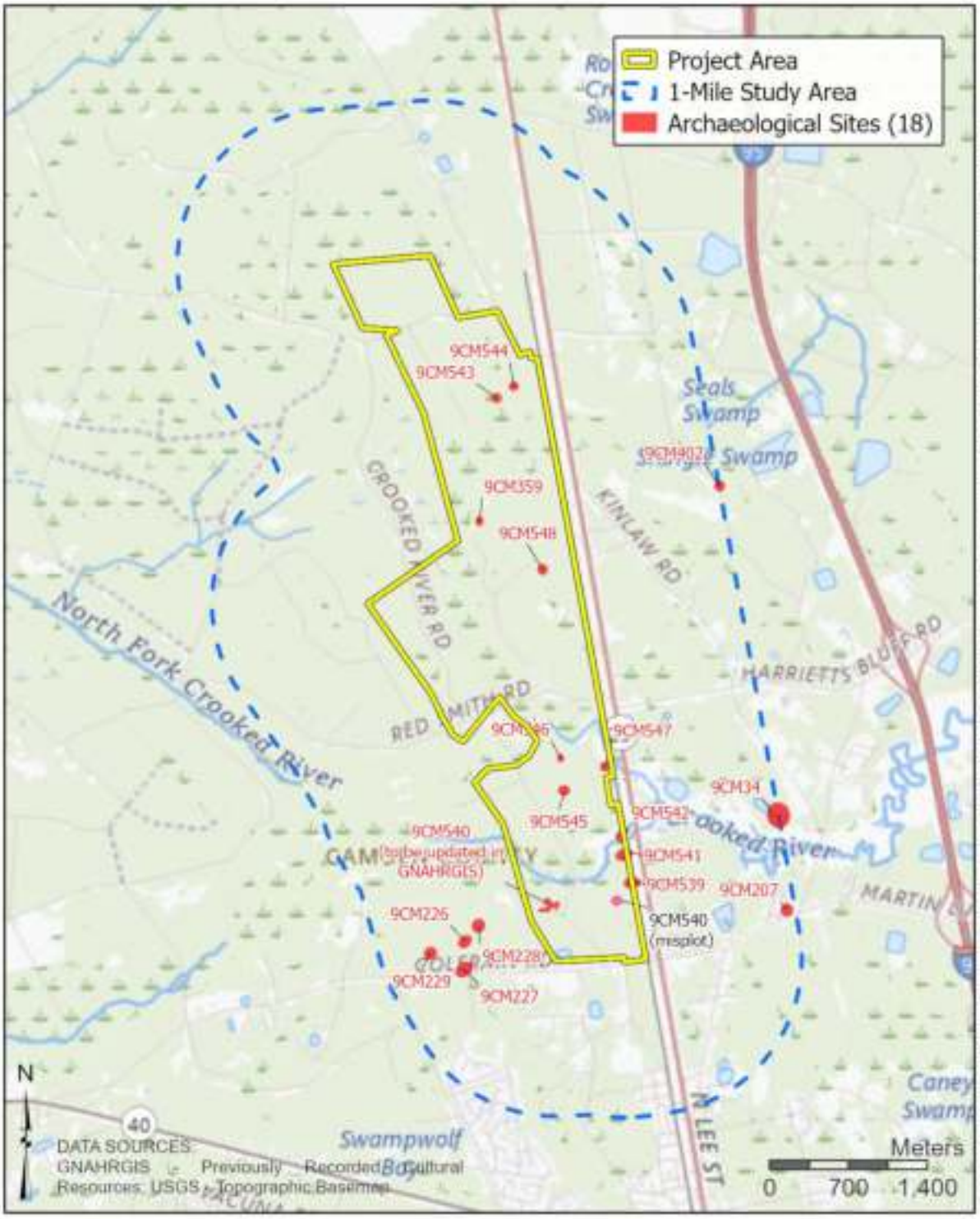

Figure 4-3. GNAHRGIS previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

Previously Recorded Historic Structures

The GNARHGIS research identified one previously recorded historic structure, The Jackson Theatre (GNARHGIS No. 252565), within one mile of the project area (**Table 4-3** and **Figure 4-4**). The resource, a converted grocery store and residence, was constructed in 1927 and reported as being in a ruinous state in 2014, noted as possibly demolished. The NRHP eligibility for this resource has not been determined. GNARHGIS data also indicated that this resource is within the city of Woodbine.

In addition to GNAHRGIS review, The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) *Historic Railroads of Georgia: A Historic Context Study and Evaluation of Georgia's Historic Railroads* technical report and GIS data was reviewed to gain further information regarding the NRHP-eligible Seaboard Air Line railroad and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FLCP), both NRHP-eligible resources.

Prior to this reconnaissance, ESI conducted a historic architectural survey of the project area and its potential viewshed as a 2010 addendum to the original 2008 survey (**Figure 4-5**). While the APE for this survey was clearly defined, it appears as though the historic resources within a 500-foot buffer of the project area to include resources on both sides of US Highway 17.

As a result of this survey, ESI documented 13 historic-age buildings, including one that was located within the current project limits. These buildings were constructed between 1924 and 1960. According to the 2010 survey, none were recommended NRHP-eligible. Agency correspondence with the USACE archaeologist indicated that the lead federal agency for this permitting action concurred that none of these resources were significant. This addendum survey is presented in its entirety in Appendix B.

Two of the previously identified historic-age buildings were determined to have been destroyed and are not identified in Table 4-3, but are included within Appendix B.

Seaboard Air Line Railroad (SAL)

The Seaboard Air Line Railway (SAL) was created in the 1880s by integration of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and other lines in the Carolinas, in addition to the over 100 other rail lines to be incorporated into the SAL. By the middle of the twentieth century, the entire system comprised 4,146 total miles of railroad: 1558 in Florida, 846 in Georgia, 736 in South Carolina, 630 in North Carolina, and the remainder in Virginia and Alabama. In 1967, the SAL merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL). In 1980, SCL and the Chessie System merged to form the CSX Corporation (GDOT 2018).

The SAL is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Transportation, Community Planning and Development, and Exploration/Settlement, and under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Engineering (GDOT 2018).

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FLCP)

The Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FLCP) was formally called the Florida Central & Western Railroad, established in 1882. The FC&W connected with rail lines to Georgia at Jacksonville and at Live Oak, Florida. In 1892-93, the FLCP arranged a lease of the new South Bound Railroad, a 136-mile long, point-to-point rail line between Savannah and Columbia, South Carolina that was completed in 1891. To connect this line with its Florida system, the FLCP then built a new, 138-mile long, Savannah- Jacksonville line through Georgia's coastal counties. When it opened in January

1894, a 274-mile-long direct line from Jacksonville to Columbia was created. In the 1894 edition of *The Official Railway List*, the FLCP reported operating 933 miles of railroad with 67 locomotives, 103 passenger cars, and 1,883 freight and miscellaneous cars. By this time, the railroad had reorganized and changed its name to Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad.

The Seaboard Air Line's Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FLCP) was operated as an important mainline and then integral bridge line component of the SAL system in Georgia for much of its existence. the FLCP contributes to the significance of the SAL system under Criterion A, in the areas of Transportation, Commerce, Exploration/Settlement and Community Planning and Development. The FLCP also contributes to the SAL system's eligibility under Criterion C, in the area of Engineering.

Table 4-3. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Resource No.	Name/Address	Type	Construction Year	NRHP Eligibility
ESI-1	0 Old Jefferson Highway	Building	c1960	Not determined
ESI-2	2687 Highway 17	Building	c1960	Not determined
ESI-4	0 Highway 17	Building	c1954	Not determined
ESI-6	0 Highway 17	Building	Unknown	Not determined
ESI-7	1900 Highway 17	Building	c1930	Not determined
ESI-8	7424 Highway 17	Building	c1924	Not determined
ESI-9	0 Highway 17 and Harriets Bluff Road	Building	c1949	Not determined
ESI-10	0 Highway 17	Building	c1960	Not determined
ESI-11	0 Kingsland Cemetery Road	Building	c1960	Not determined
ESI-12	0 US Highway 17 and Colerain Road	Building	c1950	Not determined
ESI-13	147 Colerain Road	Building	C1930	Not determined
252565	Jackson Theatre	Building	1927	Not determined
--	Seaboard Air Line Railroad (SAL)	Linear Resource/ Railroad	c1880s	Eligible
--	Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FLCP)	Linear Resource/ Railroad	c1894	Contributing to SAL

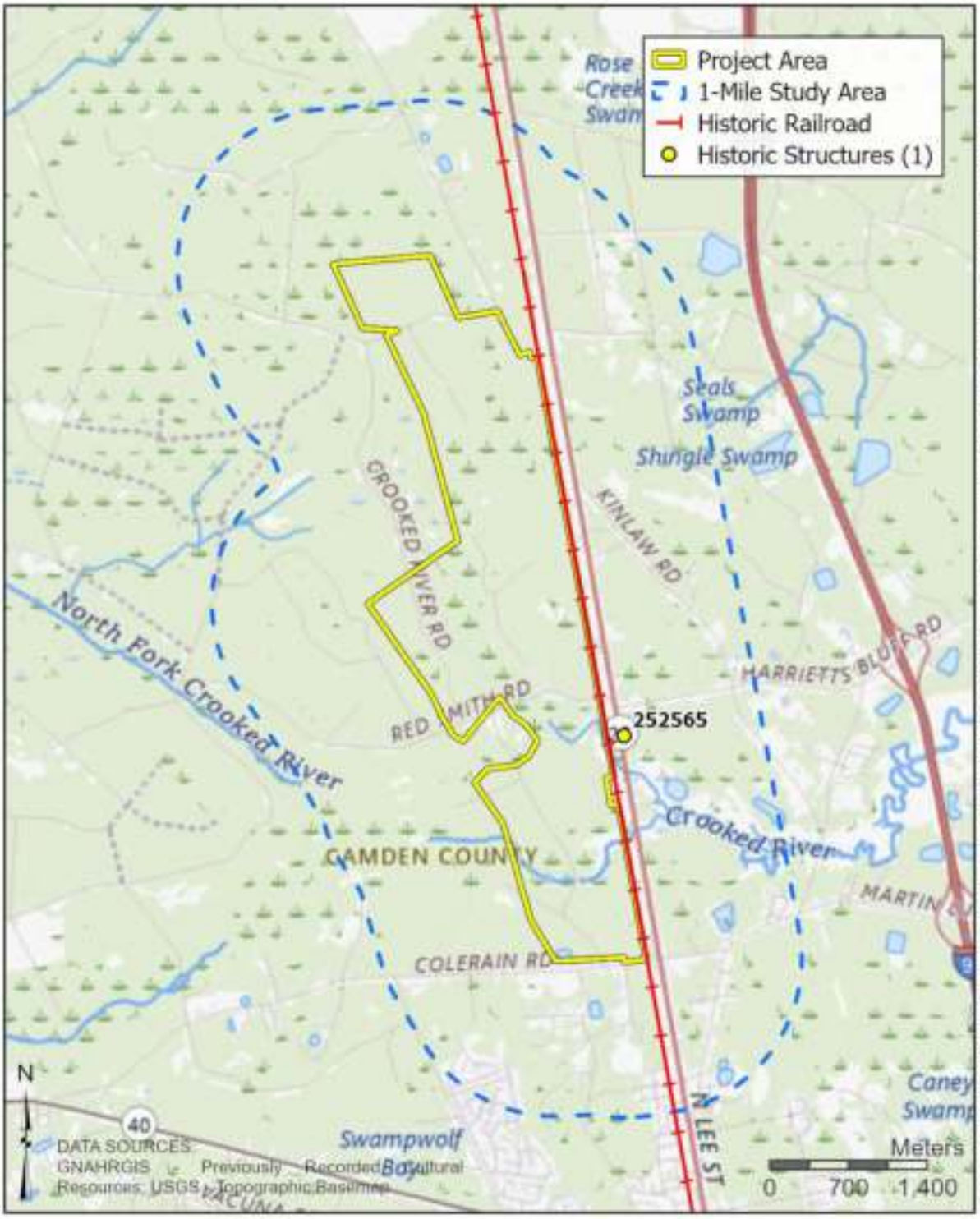

Figure 4-4. Previously recorded historic resources within one mile of the project area.

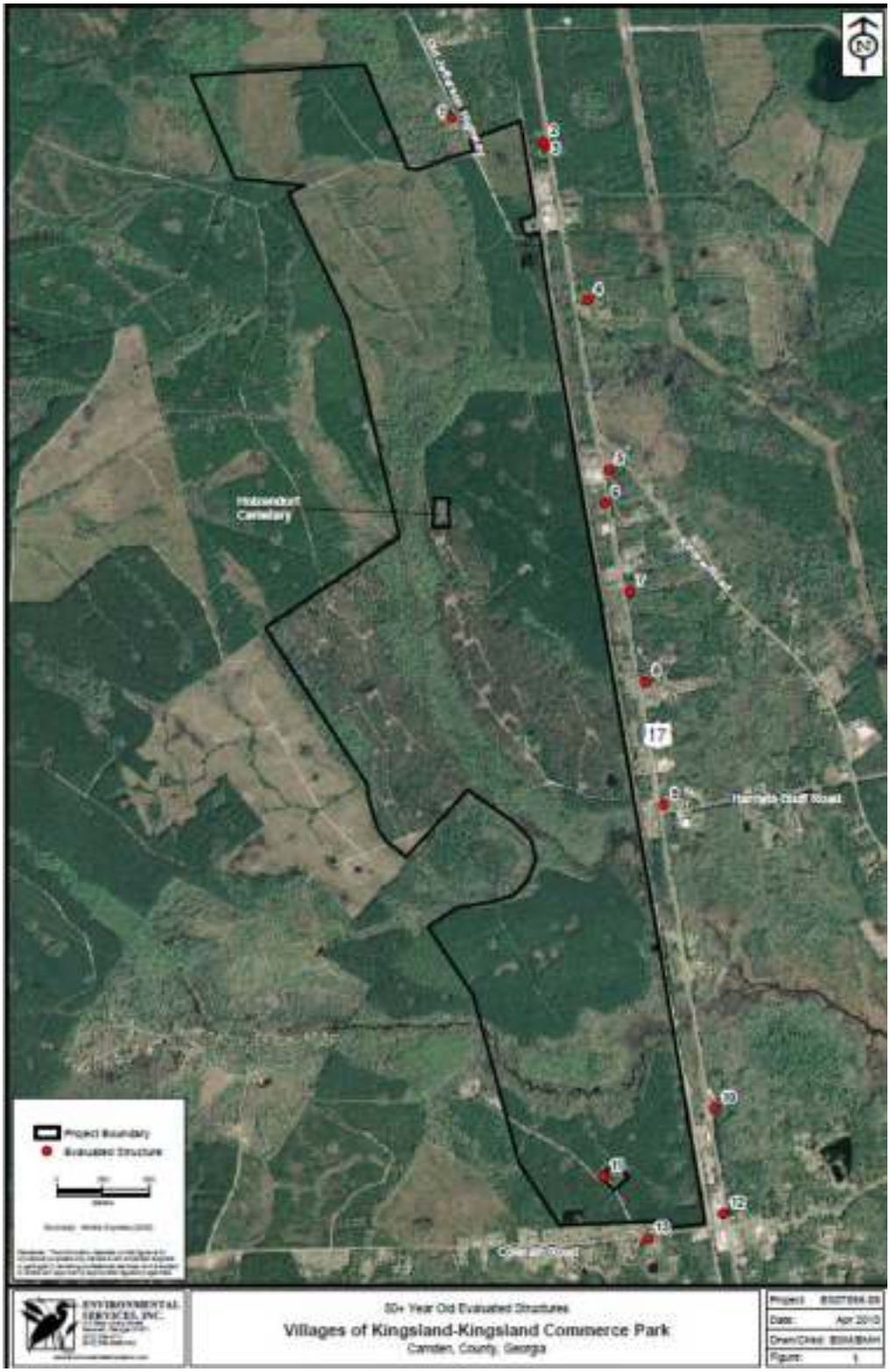

Figure 4-5. Results of the 2010 ESI Building Survey (see Appendix B).

4.2 Historic Map and Aerial Imagery Review

Historic maps and aerial imagery were analyzed to gain a better understanding of historic land use as well as development within and in proximity to the project area. United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles were studied to determine potential historic development within the APE. Maps consulted during this review consisted of USGS topographic quadrangles including the 1918 *Kingsland, Georgia* (scale 1:62,500), the 1948 *Jacksonville, Florida* (scale 1:250,000), the USGS 1958 *Kingsland, Georgia* topographic map, supplemented with the 1958 USGS *Woodbine, Georgia* topographic map (both scale 1:24,000), and the 1993 (1995) *Kingsland, Georgia* supplemented with the 1993 (1995) USGS *Woodbine, Georgia* topographic maps (both scale 1:24,000). Other USGS maps which include the current project area are at larger scales, up to 1:250,000 and do not provide substantial detail relevant to this map review. Aerial imagery provided by the USGS (1951, 1977 and 1988) were also reviewed.

The earliest available map is the USGS 1918 *Kingsland, Georgia* (scale 1:62,500) topographic map (**Figure 4-6)**. This map depicts the North Fork flowing through the central portion of the project area and Crooked River Swamp flowing across the southern portion of the project area (see Figure 4-5). Trail roads are shown crossing the project area. Two structures are depicted within the project area: one in the northeast of the project area, adjacent to the community of Seals, and the other is within the southern portion of the project area, towards the confluence of North Fork and Crooked River Swamp (see Figure 4-5).

The USGS 1948 *Jacksonville, Florida* topographic map (scale 1:250,000) provides less detail than the previous mapping, depicting wetlands within the project area as well as the adjacent Seaboard Air Line railroad (**Figure 4-7**). Due to the scale of the map, there are only two trail roads shown within the project area and no structures are depicted (see Figures 4-6 and 4-7). The USGS 1958 *Kingsland, Georgia* topographic map, supplemented with the 1958 USGS *Woodbine, Georgia* topographic map (both scale 1:24,000) depict North Fork and Crooked River in more detail (**Figure 4-8**). Furthermore, two hammocks are identified at the north end of the project area, trail roads and roads are differentiated within the project area, Holzendorf Cemetery is shown, the two previously depicted structures within the project area are no longer depicted, and three cleared areas are within the project area. The southernmost of these three cleared areas within the project area includes a structure (see Figure 4-7). The USGS 1993 (1995) *Kingsland, Georgia* and 1993 (1995) *Woodbine, Georgia* topographic maps (scale 1:24,000) do not show any changes within the project area from the respective 1958 editions.

Aerial imagery provided by the USGS (1951, 1977 and 1988) depict the project area as wooded, including planted pine, with no significant development beyond typical silvicultural activity (**Figures 4-9, 4-10** and **4-11**). The map and aerial imagery review confirmed that the project area has been minimally developed.

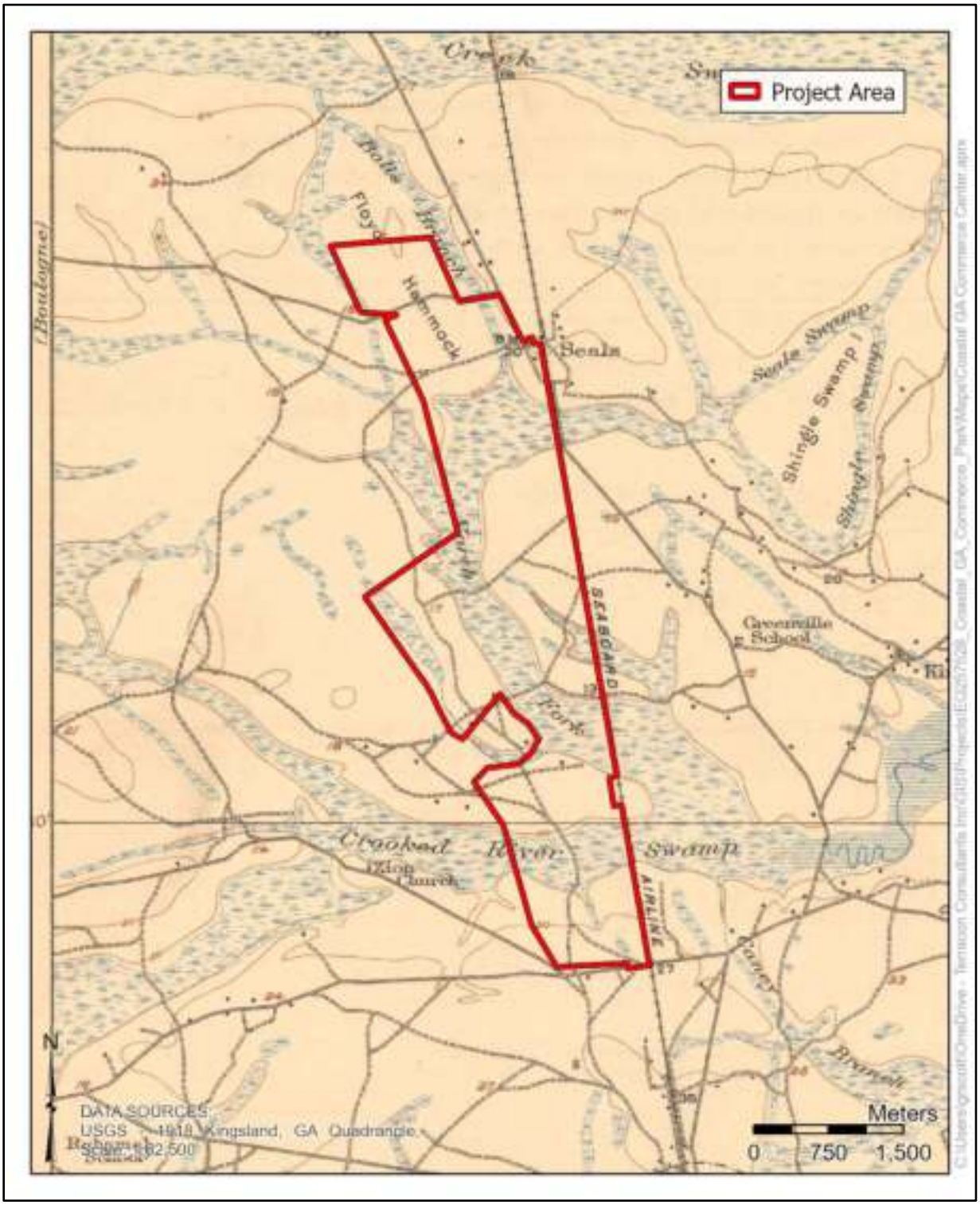

Figure 4-6. Project area on 1918 USGS *Kingsland, Georgia* topographic map, scale 1:62,500.

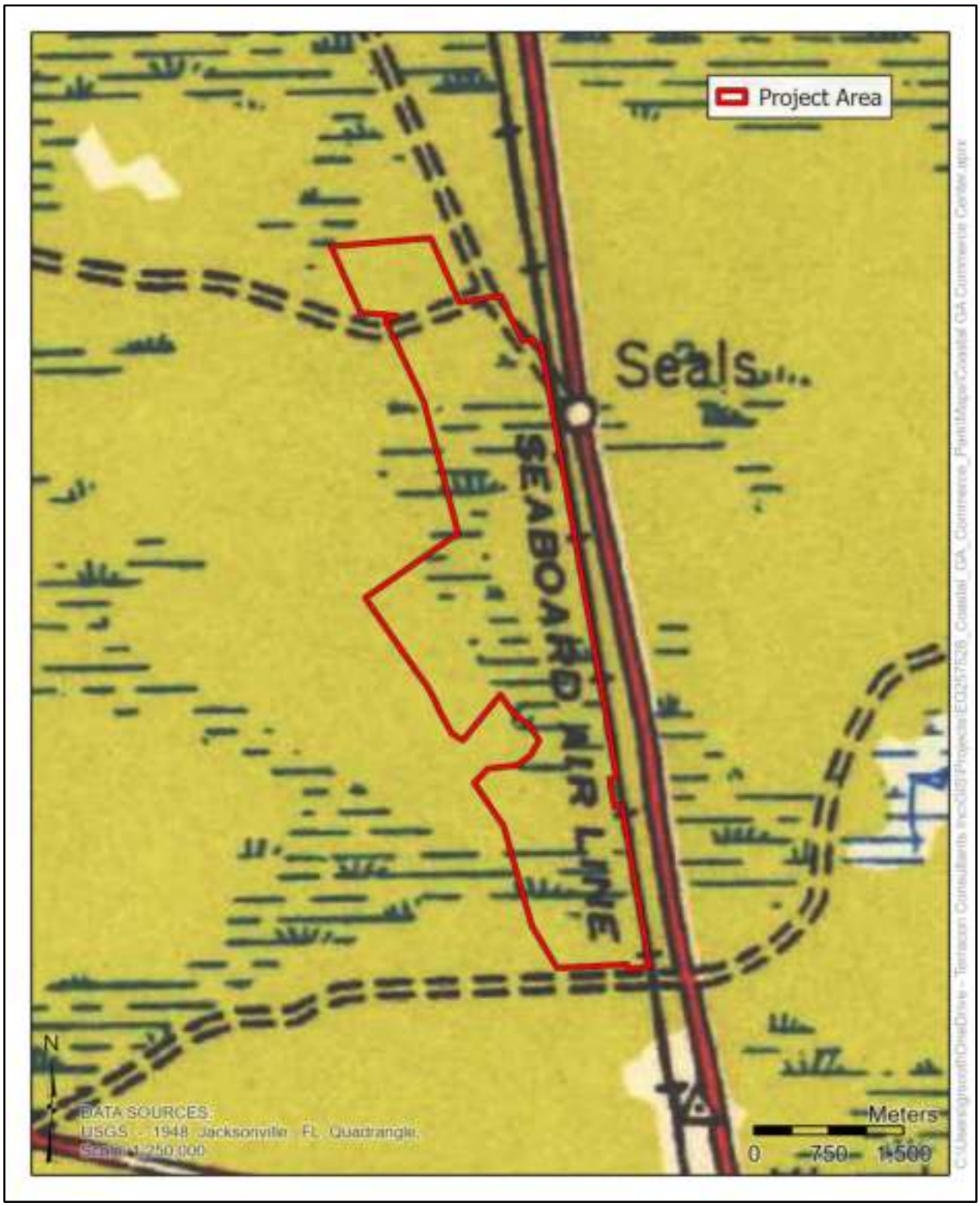

Figure 4-7. Project area on the USGS 1948 *Jacksonville, Florida* topographic map (scale 1:250,000).

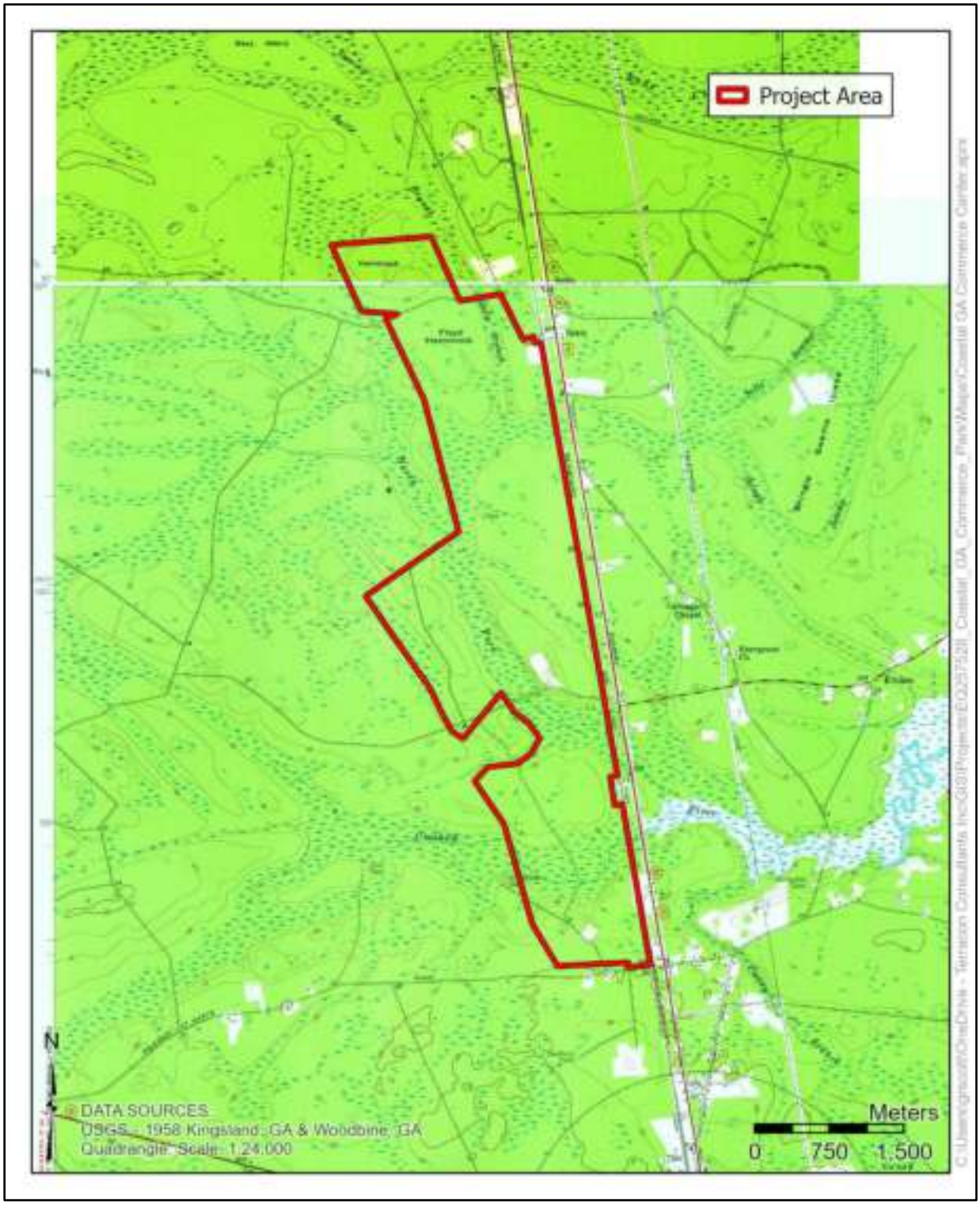

Figure 4-8. Project area on the USGS 1958 *Kingsland, Georgia* and *Woodbine, Georgia* (scale 1:24,000) topographic maps.

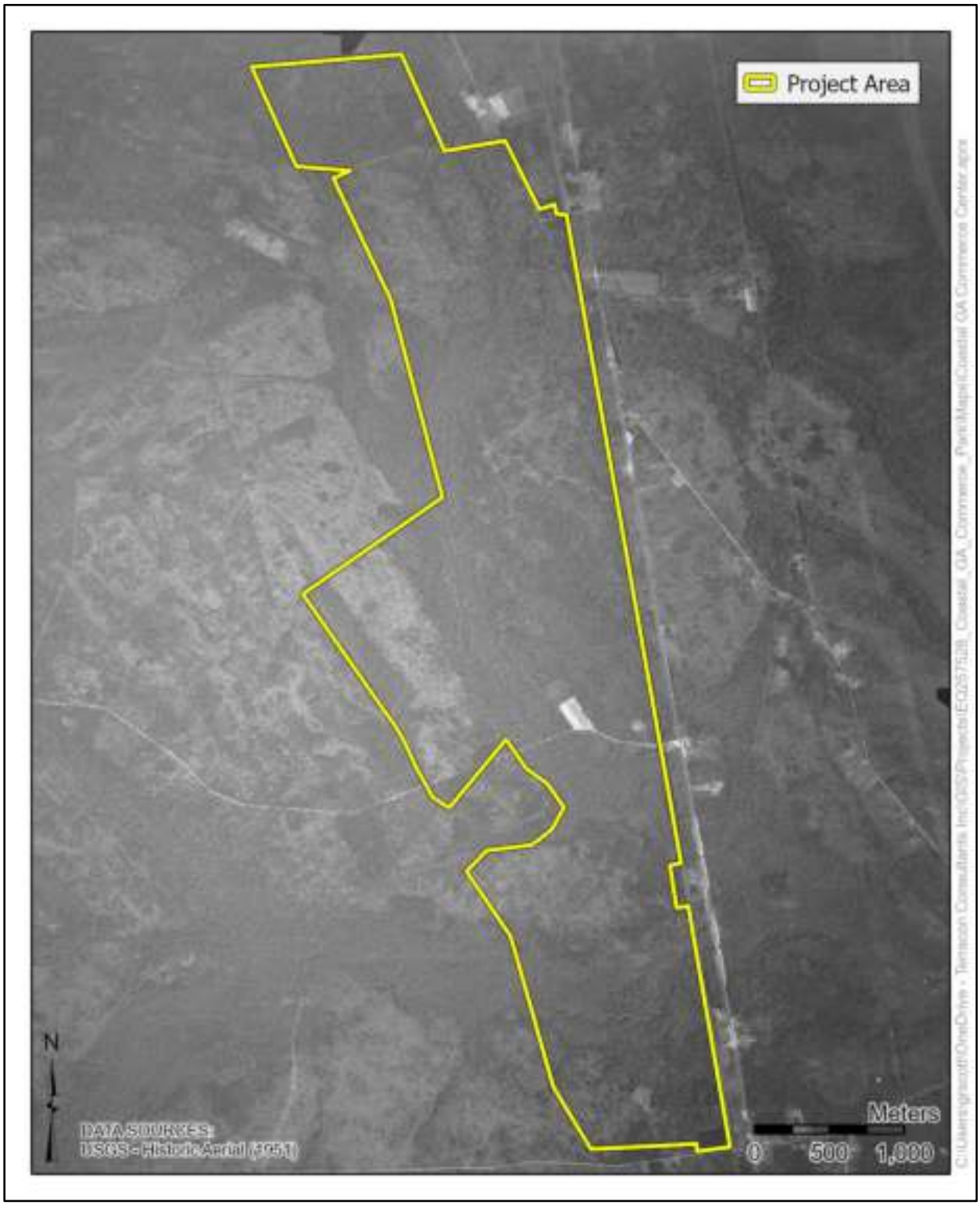

Figure 4-9. USGS 1951 aerial imagery showing the project area.

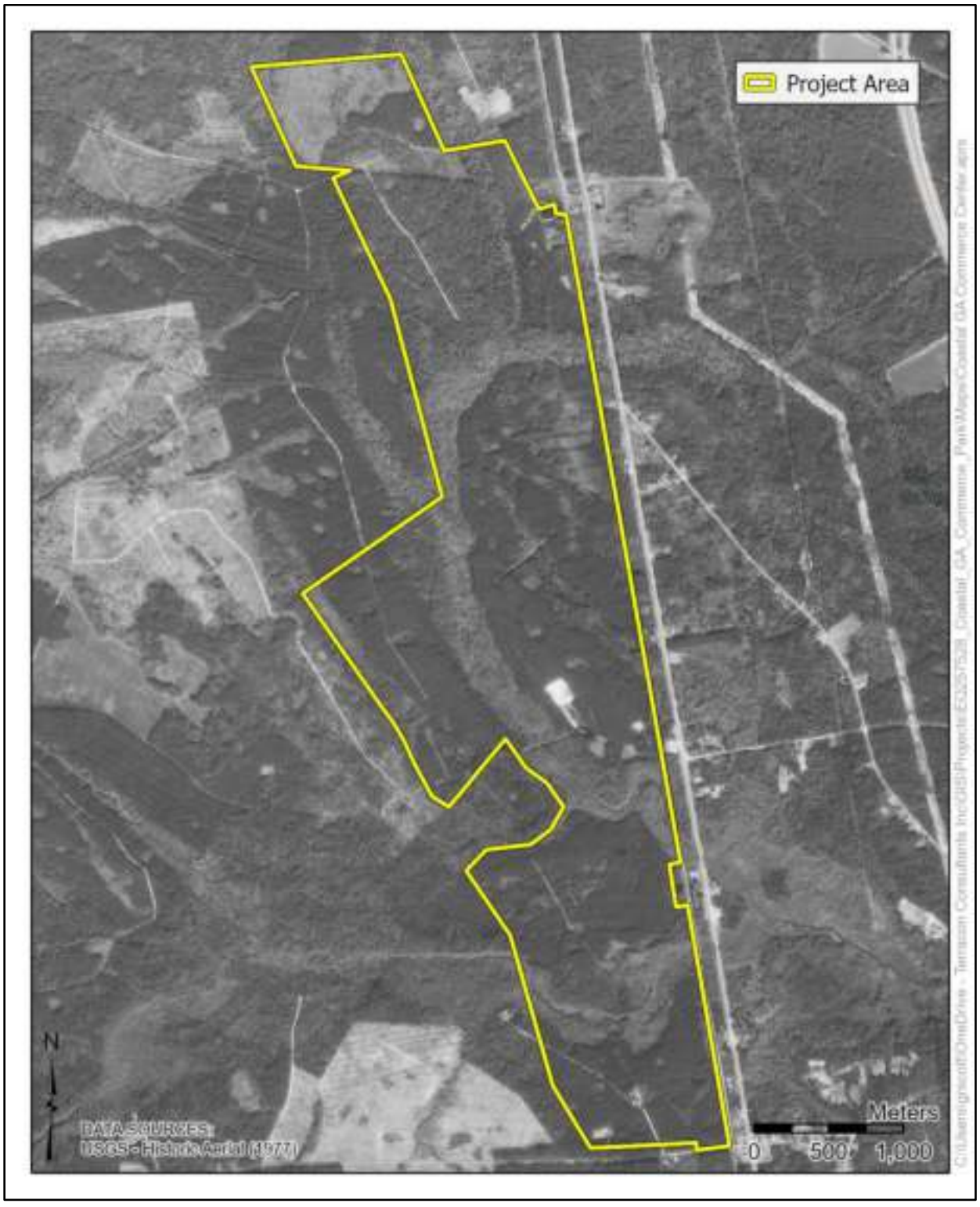

Figure 4-10. USGS 1977 aerial imagery showing the project area.

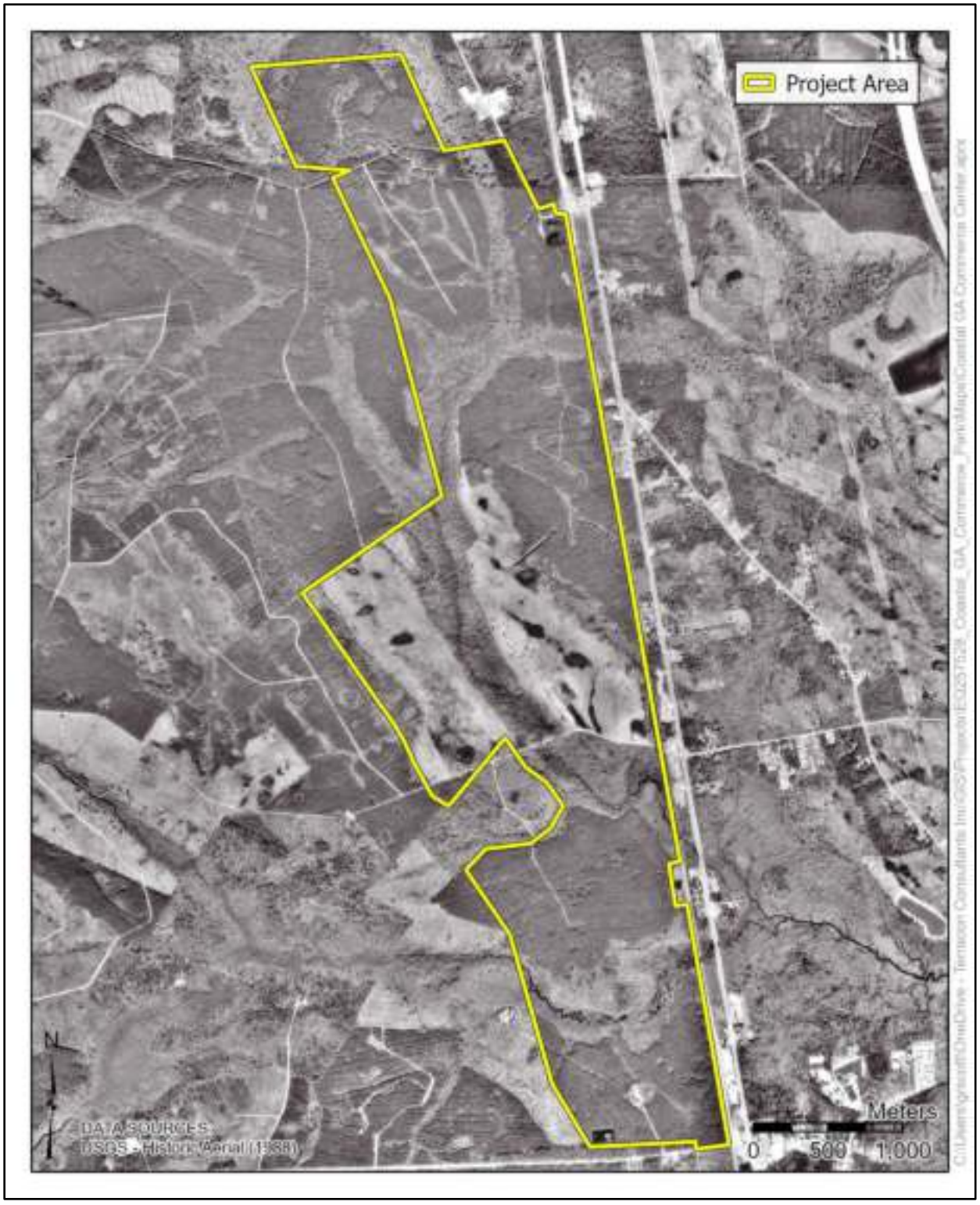

Figure 4-11. USGS 1988 aerial imagery showing the project area.

4.3 Research Design

The research design section highlights the cultural resources plans for the project. Fundamentally, a research design should provide the following information: 1) explicitly state the goals of the cultural resources investigation; and 2) outline the project methodology.

Goals

The goals of this reconnaissance were to: 1) revisit the 10 archaeological sites identified by ESI in 2008; 2) judgmentally conduct subsurface testing (shovel testing) at 11 targeted locations to corroborate the 2008 ESI findings; 3) revisit the Holzendorf Cemetery; and 4) offer recommendations regarding the 2008 ESI survey report based on the reconnaissance results.

Archaeological Methodology

During the reconnaissance, archaeological crews navigated to pre-plotted locations using hardcopy aerial and topographic maps and with the aid of a Juniper Systems - Geode global positioning system (GPS) with sub-meter accuracy. One STP was judgmentally placed within each of the 10 archaeological sites. Judgmental STPs were allocated to 11 areas which were determined by the 2008 ESI team to have low probability for encountering cultural materials. The Holzendorf Cemetery revisit included a conditions assessment with no subsurface investigation.

STPs measured at least 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 80 cm, unless precluded by impenetrable strata or obstacles (such as bedrock, clay, or the water table, etc.). The soil removed from each STP was screened through 0.635-centimeter (¼-inch) mesh hardware cloth for standardized recovery of cultural material. Testing results were recorded on standardized forms, which included information such as observed inclusions or cultural features, the presence or absence of artifacts by level, depths of artifact recovery, stratigraphy, texture, and soil color. All STPs were backfilled upon completion.

Historical Methodology

In 2010 ESI conducted a historic architectural survey of the project area and its potential viewshed as an addendum to the original 2008 survey. The APE for this 2010 survey was defined to include the Villages of Kingsland project area (approximate current project boundaries), the parcels adjacent to the Villages of Kingland project, and those parcels facing the property on the opposite side of Colerain Road, US 17, and Old Jefferson Highway (Appendix A). As a result of this survey, ESI documented 12 properties that were built prior to 1960 (50 years prior to the survey date), including one that was located within the current project limits (an outparcel at that time) and 12 that were located in the potential viewshed. These structures were built between 1924 and 1960 and none of them were recommended eligible for NRHP listing. Agency correspondence with the USACE archaeologist indicated that the lead federal agency for this permitting action concurred that none of these structures were significant and that none of them should ultimately be considered within the APE for the proposed project at that time. This addendum survey is presented in its entirety in Appendix B and USACE concurrence is presented in Appendix C.

In addition to the 2010 architectural survey, the current architectural field survey includes a combination of a windshield and pedestrian survey to identify historic-age resources within the project APE. A combination of the Camden County Tax Assessor, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, historical aerials, and historic topographic maps provided the background information prior to the field visit. Field maps were used to determine the location of potential historic resources.

Photographs were taken of the overall APE in addition to each previously recorded resource, and if present, potential districts around the project. Staff inspected the project APE and surrounding area from the right of way and respected private property boundaries.

Potential resource evaluations were based on NRHPP guidance and criteria.

4.4 NRHP Evalution Criteria

The NRHP establishes criteria to evaluate historical significance and assess the historic integrity of the resource. Cultural resources documented within the APE were evaluated according to the NRHP criteria. In addition, age is a factor for designation of a historic property, and generally, a property must be at least fifty-years old to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

During the evaluation of properties through a survey, the criteria is used as an authoritative resource because of the objective parameters established by the National Register program. The National Register program is administered under the auspice of the Department of Interior and provides the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that passes integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meet one or more of the following:

> *A. That are associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
> *B. That were associated with the lives of significant person (s) in our past; or*
> *C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
> *D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in history or prehistory.*

4.5 Procedures to Address Unexpected Discoveries

Archaeology is a science of sampling. During this reconnaissance, reasonable effort was made to identify all cultural resources; however, as a result of survey strategy and sampling intervals. If a cultural feature, such as structural remains or a cache of historic refuse, is encountered, the landowner is encouraged to contact Terracon or a professional archaeologist to help properly record the data; however, if human remains are encountered, specific processes must be conducted per state law.

This section outlines the steps that should be taken if unexpected human remains are encountered during construction activities. The exhumation or excavation of human remains is covered by the Official

Code of Georgia (OCGA) Section 31-21-6, which states that law enforcement is required to be notified immediately if human remains are accidentally or inadvertently discovered. In the unlikely event unmarked human burials are encountered the following steps must be taken in accordance with OCGA Section 31-21-6: Any person who knows or has reason to believe that interred human remains have been or are being disturbed, destroyed, defaced, mutilated, removed, or exposed without a permit issued pursuant to Code Section 36-72-4, 12-3-52, or 12-3-82 or without written permission of the landowner for an archeological excavation on the site by an archeologist or not in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and any person who accidentally or inadvertently discovers or exposes human remains shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the human remains are located. If the remains are believed to be those of one or more aboriginal or prehistoric ancestors of or American Indians, then the Department of Natural Resources shall notify the Council on American Indian Concerns.

In the event of unexpected discoveries:

1. Halt all work in the area of the unexpected discovery immediately.
2. Notify local law enforcement immediately.

5.0 RESULTS

Between January 20 and 24, 2026, Terracon conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance of approximately 1,773 acres at the proposed Coastal Georgia Commerce Park (CGCP), Camden County, Georgia. The APE for direct effects for this cultural resource reconnaissance included approximately 1,773 acres within the project area where project effects are anticipated to occur. The goals of the reconnaissance were to revisit 10 previously identified archaeological sites, test within 11 selected areas, revisit the Holzendorf Cemetery and offer recommendations for reliance on the 2008 ESI CRS report should additional Section 106 consultation be required. As a result of the current reconnaissance, 66 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within 10 previously identified archaeological sites and 11 areas of uplands which had been tested at low probability in 2008. Of the 66 STPs, one was positive for prehistoric cultural materials and 65 STPs were negative for cultural materials.

Terracon's reconnaissance included supplemental subsurface testing at each of the 10 previously identified archaeological sites as well as supplemental testing within 11 selected areas, and inspection at Holzendorf Cemetery. The results of the reconnaissance are presented below.

5.1 Archaeological Site Revisits

The reconnaissance was designed in part to relocate and retest 10 previously identified archaeological sites (9CM539-9CM548) within the direct effects APE. All 10 archaeological sites were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP by ESI in 2008 (see Appendices A and C). The current fieldwork included pedestrian survey and subsurface testing (shovel testing) within the 10 site boundaries. The results of the reconnaissance, including the location and results of all shovel tests are mapped in **Figure 5-1**. As a result of the reconnaissance, prehistoric artifacts were recovered at one previously identified archaeological site (9CM541) (see Figure 5-1).

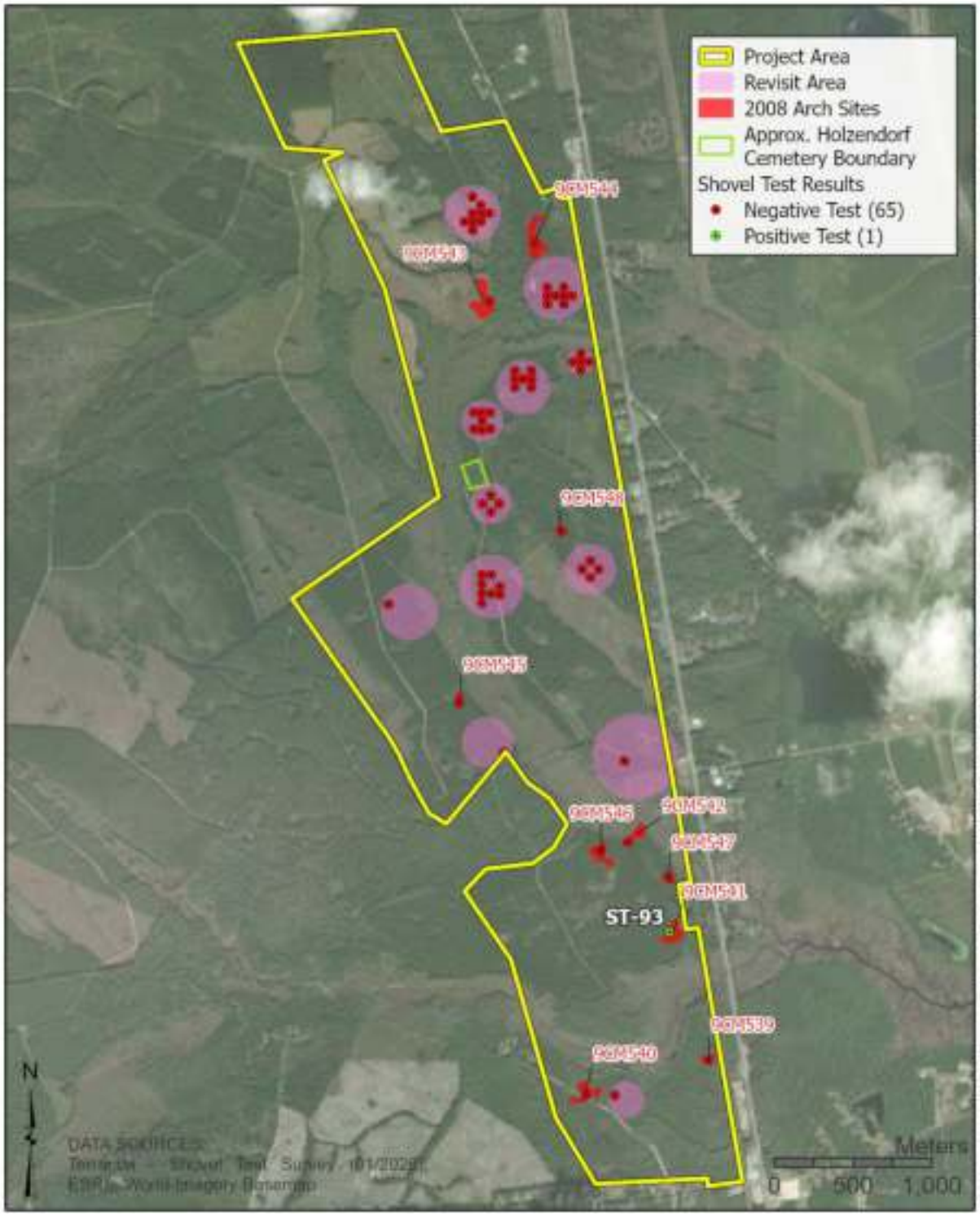

Figure 5-1. Reconnaissance results.

9CM539

Site 9CM539 is a low density, multicomponent site located in the southeastern portion of the project area, approximately 40 meters west of the Seaboard Air Line tracks (see Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-2**). In 2008, the site produced a total of four artifacts (three historic, one prehistoric) from three positive STPs and one surface find. The historic artifacts included one whiteware sherd, one machine-made brown glass bottle fragment, and a portion of a metal bucket. The prehistoric component of the site is comprised of a single chert flake. The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a disturbed dark gray sand approximately 15 cm thick over Stratum II, a light gray sand which extended to 80 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Vegetation was reported as mature planted pine with a moderate to dense understory (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM539 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 95, see Figure 5-1) within the established site boundary. STP 95 did not produce any cultural materials and no features were observed. The soil profile at STP 95 reflected the 2008 observations. At STP 95, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand approximately 20 cm thick over Stratum II, a light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 20-70 cmbs, and Stratum III, a dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy clay from 70-80+ cmbs (**Figure 5-3**). Vegetation as observed in 2026 resembled the 2008 description with the exception of the planted pine appeared younger than would be expected from mature pine plus 18 years of growth (**Figure 5-4**), suggesting that the planted pine observed in 2008 has since been harvested and regrown. The landform was observed as dropping in elevation east of the site, corresponding to the 2008 site map (see Figure 5-2). As a result of the reconnaissance, Terracon did not encounter additional archaeological deposits or features that would alter the current NRHP eligibility status of this resource, which is not eligible for NRHP listing.

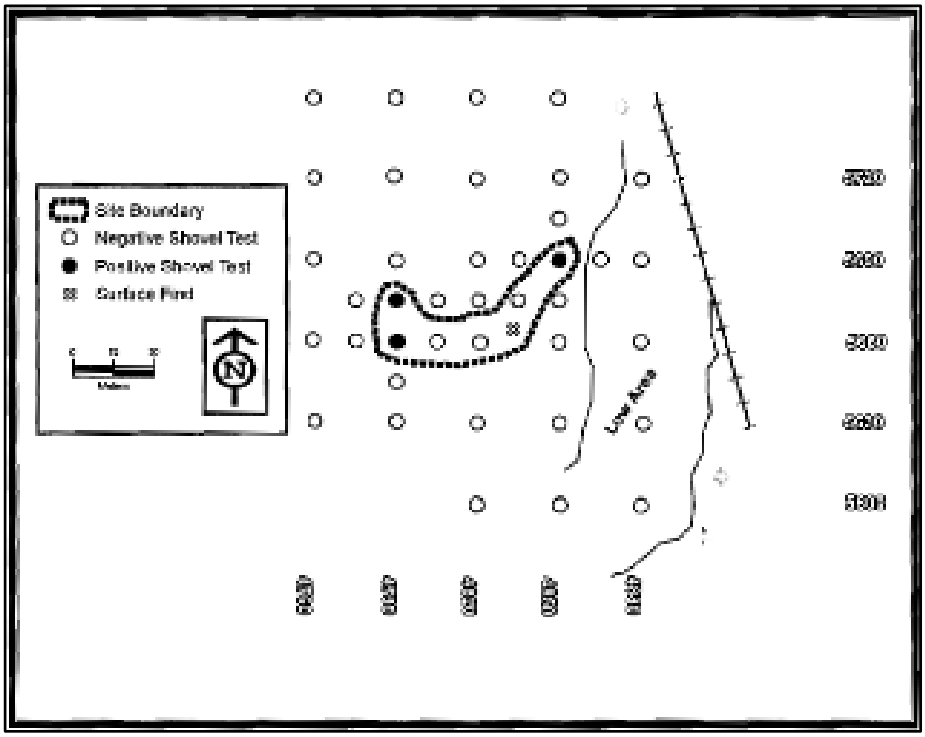

Figure 5-2. 9CM539 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

Figure 5-4. Soil profile as observed at STP 95.

Figure 5-3. Representative vegetation within 9CM539, view south.

9CM540

Site 9CM540 is a short-term camp occupied over several millennia and located in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-5**). In 2008, the site produced a total of 34 prehistoric artifacts from 16 positive STPs. The artifacts included one triangular projectile point, one tested cobble, 21 flakes, and 11 potsherds (see Appendix A). The pottery included two fragments of Late Archaic fiber tempered St. Simons Plain, five sand tempered plain, and four diminutive sherds. The projectile point is a small, triangular point commonly associated with Late Woodland/Mississippian bow-and-arrow technology. The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a disturbed gray sand approximately 20 cm thick over Stratum II, a pale brown sand which extended to 80 cmbs. Vegetation was reported as mature planted pine with a moderate to dense understory including palmetto (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM540 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 94, see Figure 5-1) within the established site boundary. STP 94 did not produce any cultural materials and no features were observed. The soil profile at STP 94 reflected the 2008 observations. At STP 94, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a mix of dark gray (10YR 4/1), gray (10YR 5/1) and light gray (10YR 7/1) sand approximately 30 cm thick over Stratum II, a mix of very pale brown (10YR 7/1) and light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 30-80 cmbs (**Figure 5-6**). Vegetation as observed in 2026 included young planted pine in pronounced rows with a scrub and blackberry understory (**Figure 5-7**), suggesting that the planted pine observed in 2008 has since been harvested and regrown. Soil mixing was observed in STP 94, indicating silvicultural-based disturbance at the site (see Figure 5-7).

The revisit also included confirming the location of 9CM540 due to discrepancies between the 2008 ESI reported location and the "as-plotted" location on GNARHGIS (see Figure 4-3). Based on the field map (see Figure 5-7) and using the mapped road, it appears that the GNARHGIS location is erroneous.

As a result of the reconnaissance, Terracon did not observe any additional archaeological material or features that would alter the current NRHP status of this resource, which is not eligible for NRHP listing.

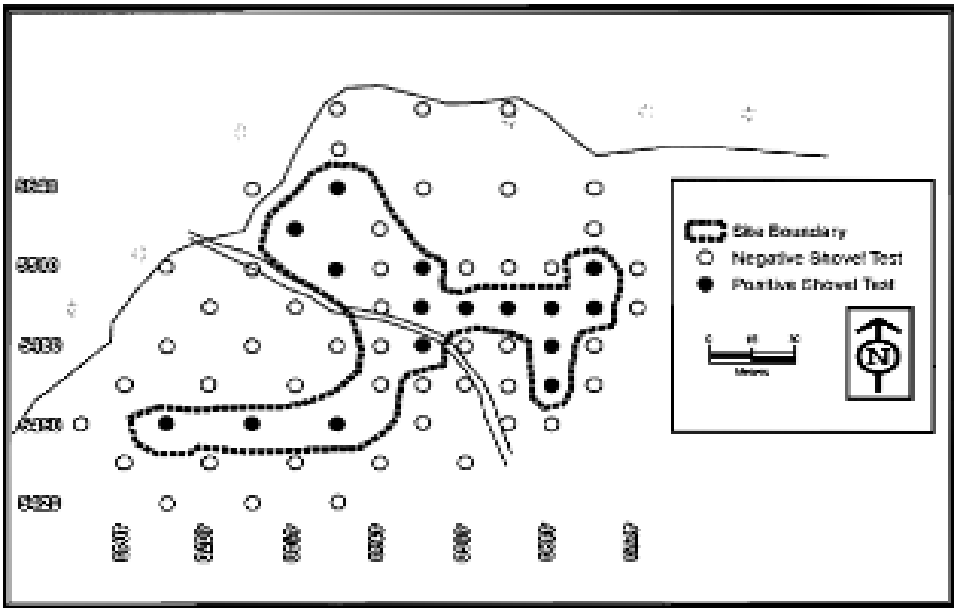

Figure 5-5. 9CM540 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

Figure 5-7. Soil profile as observed at STP 94.

Figure 5-6. Representative environment within 9CM540, view south.

9CM541

Site 9CM541 is a small prehistoric hunting camp dating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, located in the southeastern portion of the project area (see Appendix A, Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-8**). In 2008, the site produced a total of 24 prehistoric artifacts from nine positive STPs. The artifacts included 16 flakes and eight potsherds (see Appendix A). The pottery included four St. Simons fiber tempered plain, two sand tempered plain, and two diminutive sherds. The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a dark gray sand approximately 30 cm thick over Stratum II, a light grayish brown sand which extended to 80 cmbs. Vegetation was reported as mature planted pine with a moderate to dense understory including palmetto, bay and briars (see Appendix A).

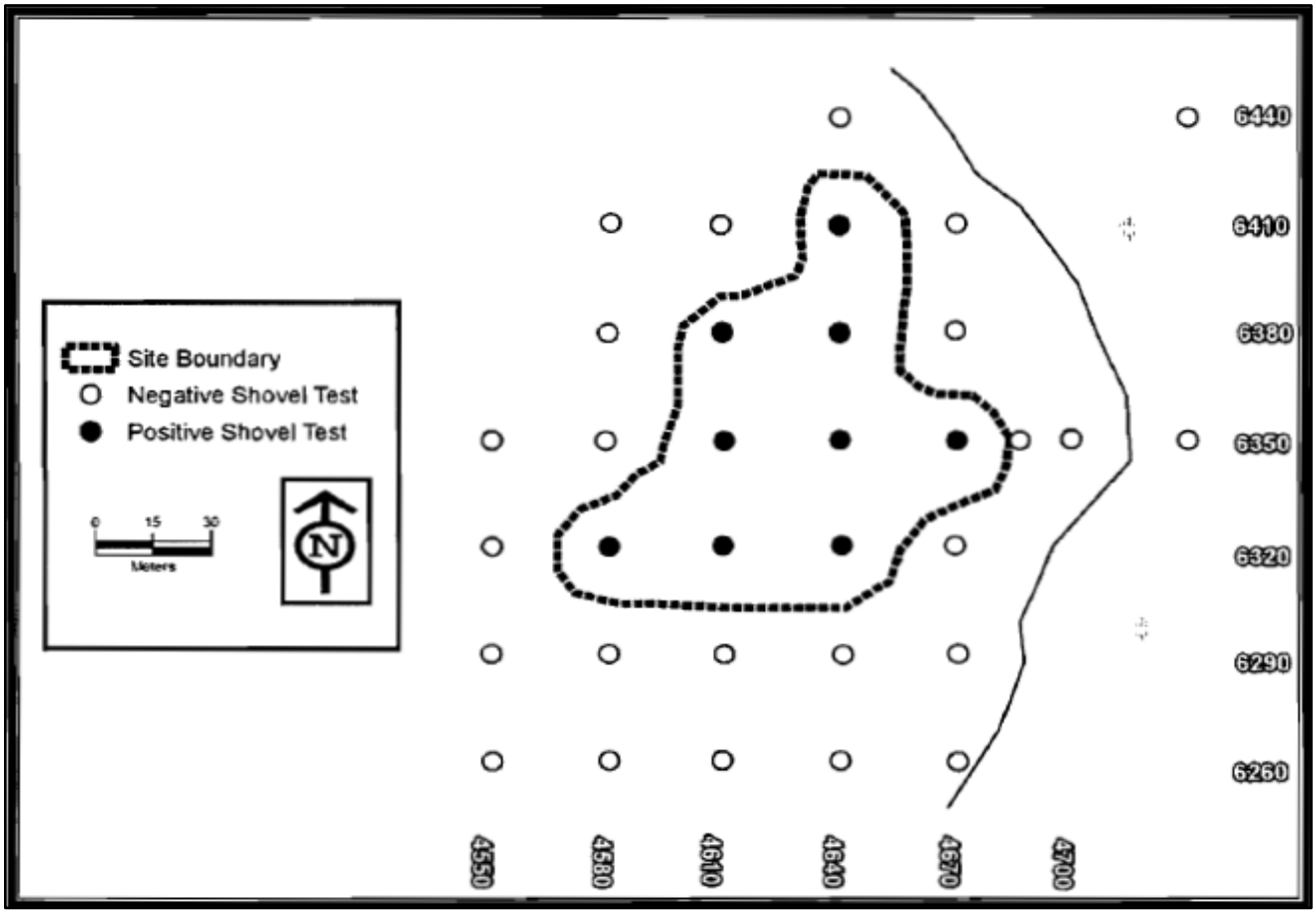

Figure 5-8. 9CM541 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM541 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 93, see Figure 5-1) within the established site boundary. STP 93 produced a total of five prehistoric artifacts and no features were observed. The artifacts recovered included two potsherds (one fiber tempered and one sand tempered plain) and three chert flake fragments: one thermally stained, one with cortex, and one fragment (**Figure 5-9**). All five artifacts are small in size, potentially due to silvicultural disturbances. The soil profile at STP 93 approximately reflects the 2008 observations. At STP 93, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a gray (10YR 5/1) sand approximately 10 cm thick over Stratum II, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand from 10-20 cmbs and Stratum III, a light gray (10YR 7/1) to white (10YR 8/1) compact sand from 20-80 cmbs (**Figure 5-10**). Vegetation as observed in 2026 included planted pine in pronounced rows with a moderate understory (**Figure 5-11**), suggesting that the mature planted pine observed in 2008 has since been harvested and regrown.

Figure 5-9. Artifacts from STP 93. Top: fiber tempered (left) and sand tempered (right) pottery; Bottom: flake fragments.

Figure 5-10. Soil profile as observed at STP 93.

Figure 5-11. Representative environment at 9CM541, view south.

As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon did encounter additional archaeological deposits at 9CM541; however, these additional artifacts are not enough data to alter the current NRHP eligibility status of the resource, which is not eligible for NRHP listing.

9CM542

Site 9CM542 is a small prehistoric encampment dating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, located in the southeastern portion of the project area along a landform edge on North Fork (see Appendix A, Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-12**). In 2008, the site produced a total of nine prehistoric artifacts from four positive STPs. The artifacts included two flakes and seven potsherds (see Appendix A). The pottery included two St. Simons fiber tempered plain, two sand tempered plain, and three diminutive sherds. The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a dark gray sand approximately 20 cm thick over Stratum II, a light gray sand which extended to 80 cmbs. Vegetation was reported as mature planted pine with a moderate to dense understory and dense marsh grasses, cypress and water oaks in association with North Fork (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM542 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 91, see Figure 5-1) within the established site boundary. STP 91 was negative for cultural materials and no features were observed. At STP 91, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a mix of dark gray (10YR 4/1), gray (10YR 6/1) and white (10YR 8/1) sand approximately 20 cm thick over Stratum II, a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand from 20-60 cmbs and Stratum III, a mixed strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), white (10YR 8/1) and brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay from 60-80 cmbs (**Figure 5-13**). Vegetation as observed in 2026 included planted pine in rows with a moderate to dense understory (**Figure 5-14**), suggesting that the mature planted pine observed in 2008 has since been harvested and regrown.

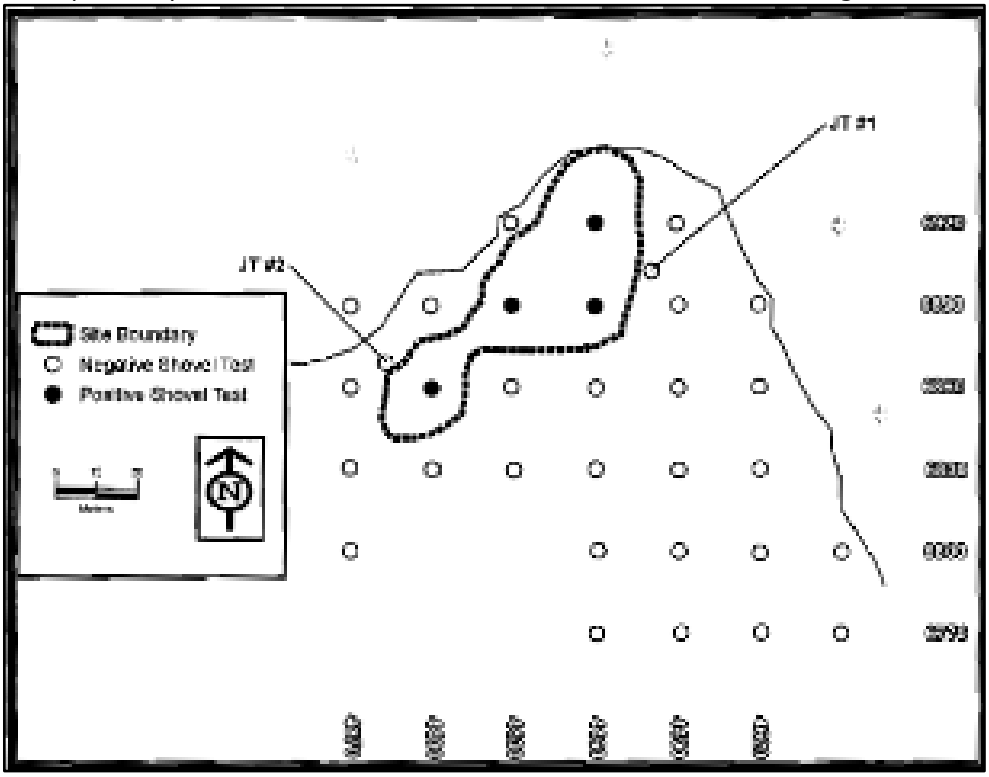

Figure 5-12. 9CM542 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon did not encounter any additional archaeological deposits or features that would alter the current NRHP eligibility of this resource, which is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Figure 5-13. Soil profile as observed at STP 91.

Figure 5-14. Representative environment at 9CM542, view south.

9CM543

Site 9CM543 is a multicomponent site comprised of a small prehistoric encampment dating to approximately the Late Archaic, Mississippian and Woodland periods, with a trace amount of historic materials located in the northern portion of the project area in proximity to wetlands associated with the confluence of North Fork and Balls Branch (see Appendix A, Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-15**). In 2008, the site produced a total of 36 artifacts from 10 positive STPs. The historic artifacts consist of one whiteware sherd, a wire nail and a fragment of green glass. The prehistoric artifacts included 12 chert flakes and 21 potsherds (see Appendix A). The pottery included four St. Simons fiber tempered, two sand tempered plain, one grit tempered, and 14 diminutive sherds. The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a gray sand approximately 50 cm thick over Stratum II, a pale brown sand which extended to 80 cmbs. Vegetation was reported as young, planted pine with a dense understory of palmetto, blackberry and briars (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM543 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 12) within the established site boundary. STP 12 was negative for cultural materials and no features were observed. The soil profile as observed at STP 12 differed slightly in soil texture and in soil colors in comparison to the 2008 results. At STP 12, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand approximately 30 cm thick over Stratum II, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand from 30-50 cmbs, and Stratum III, a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) loamy sand from 50-80 cmbs (**Figure 5-16**). The planted pine in the site area has been harvested. Vegetation as observed in 2026 included scrub and recent regrowth with scattered timber litter (**Figure 5-17**).

As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon did not encounter any additional archaeological deposits or features that would alter the current NRHP eligibility status of this resource, which is not eligible for NRHP listing.

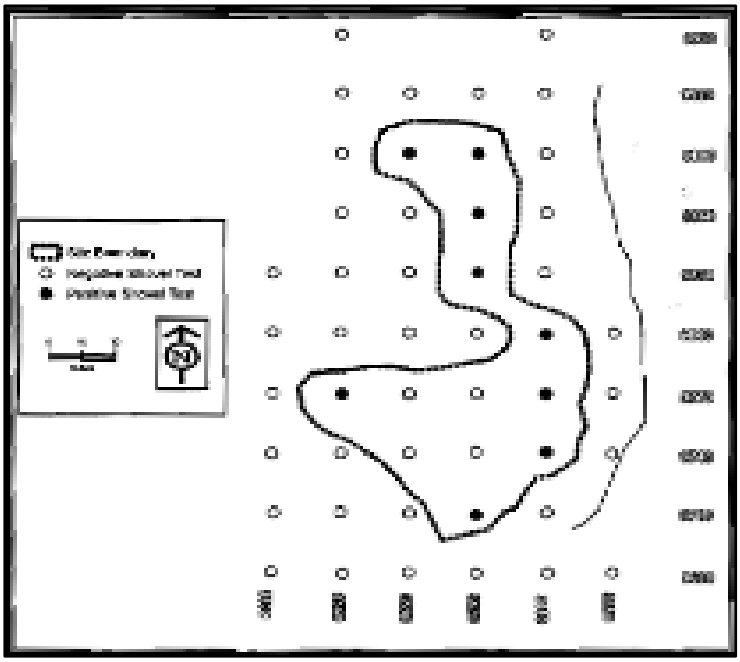

Figure 5-15. 9CM543 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

Figure 5-17. Soil profile as observed at STP 12.

Figure 5-16. Representative vegetation at 9CM543, view north.

9CM544

Site 9CM544 is a historic site comprised of a light artifact scatter located in the northern portion of the project area in proximity to former location of the community of Seals (see Appendix A, Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-18**). In 2008, the site produced a total of 10 artifacts from two positive STPs. The historic

artifacts consist of four whiteware sherds, one stoneware sherd, an indeterminate nail, a hardware ring, one unidentified metal fragment, and two indeterminate brick fragments (see Appendix A). The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a dark gray sand approximately 40 cm thick over Stratum II, a light gray sand which extended to 80 cmbs. Vegetation was reported as mature planted pine with an understory of palmetto and scrub (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM544 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 01) within the established site boundary. STP 01 was negative for cultural materials and no features were observed. The soil profile as observed differed in soil texture and in soil colors in comparison to the 2008 results. At STP 01, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand approximately 15 cm thick over Stratum II, a gray (10YR 5/1) loamy sand from 15-20 cmbs over Stratum III, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) compact sandy clay from 20-25 cmbs, above Stratum IV, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR4/4) sandy clay from 25-50 cmbs, over Stratum V, a mix of light gray (10YR 7/1) and gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay (**Figure 5-19**). Vegetation as observed in 2026 included planted pine with moderate to dense understory of scrub, saplings and blackberry (**Figure 5-20**).

As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon did not observe additional archaeological deposits or features that would alter the current NRHP eligibility status of this resource, which is not eligible.

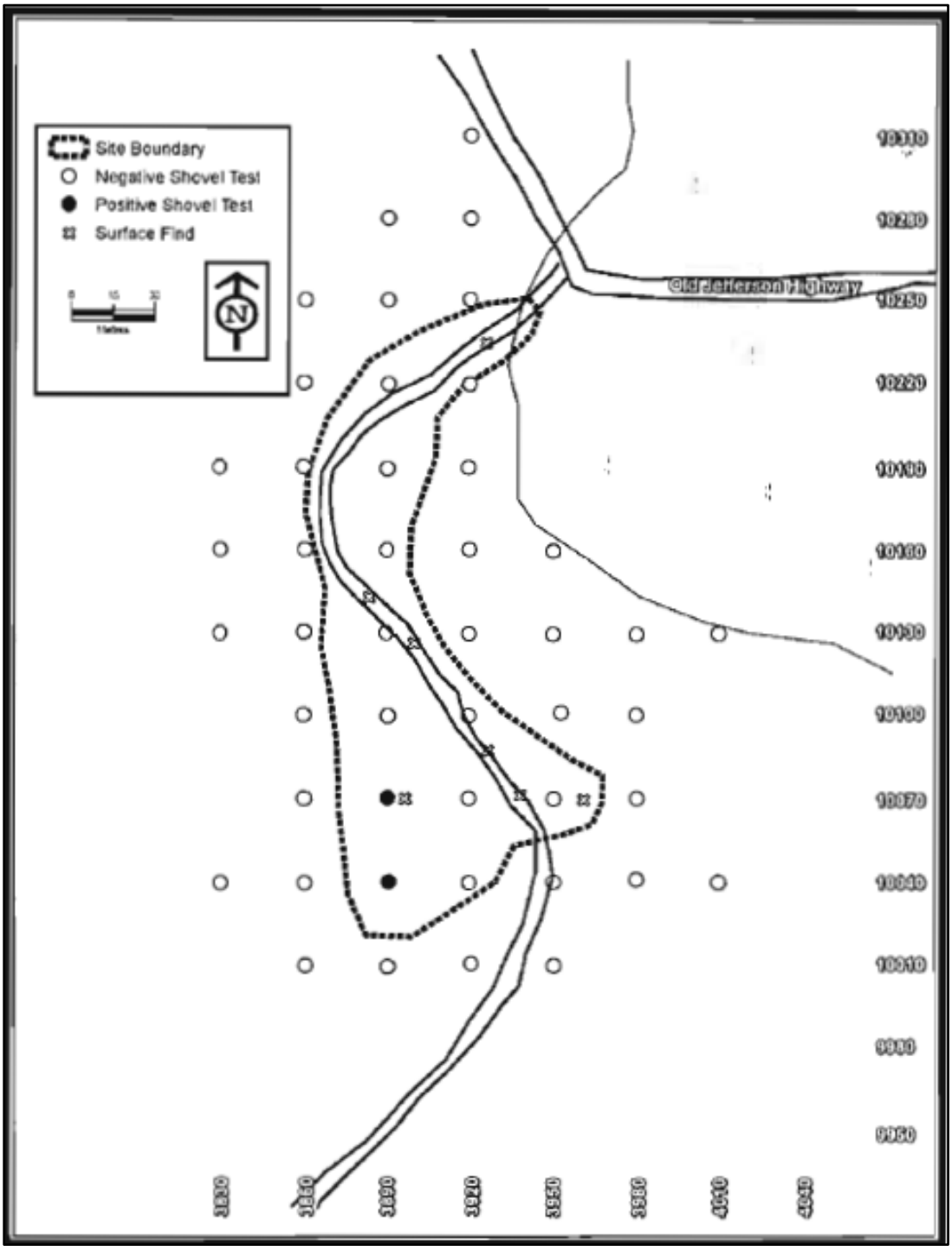

Figure 5-18. 9CM544 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

Figure 5-19. Soil profile as observed at STP 01.

Figure 5-20. Representative environment within 9CM544, view south.

9CM545

Site 9CM545 is a prehistoric site comprised of a light artifact scatter located in the central portion of the project area (see Appendix A, Figure 5-1 and **Figure 5-21**). In 2008, the site produced a total of four artifacts from two positive STPs. The artifacts consist of three fiber tempered St. Simons sherds and one flake (see Appendix A). The three potsherds mend; as a result, the artifact total can be considered as two artifacts: the single flake and a single potsherd in three joining fragments. As such, 9CM545 can be considered an isolated find based on the 2019 Georgia guidelines (GCPA 2019). Isolated finds are, by definition, disqualified from consideration of NRHP eligibility (GCPA 2019). The soils were recorded by ESI as having two strata: Stratum I was a gray sand approximately 10 cm thick over Stratum II, a pale brown sand which extended to 80 cmbs. Vegetation was reported as mature planted pine with a moderate understory of palmetto and scrub (see Appendix A).

The 2026 revisit of 9CM545 included pedestrian survey and the excavation of a single STP (STP 89) within the established site boundary. STP 89 was negative for cultural materials and no features were observed. The soil profile as observed in the current reconnaissance did not correspond with 2008 soil descriptions. At STP 89, the soil profile displayed Stratum I, a mix of light gray (10YR 7/1), gray (10YR 5/1), dark gray (10YR 4/1), black (10YR 2/1) sand approximately 20 cm thick over Stratum II, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand with charcoal flecking from 20-45 cmbs above Stratum III, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) compact sandy clay from 20-25 cmbs, above Stratum IV, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR4/4) sandy clay from 25-50 cmbs, over Stratum V, a light gray (10YR 7/1) transitioning to white (10YR 8/1) sand (**Figure 5-22**). Vegetation as observed in 2026 included young planted pine with moderate to dense understory of scrub and blackberry (**Figure 5-23**).

As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon did not observe additional archaeological deposits or features that would alter the current NRHP eligibility status of this resource, which is not eligible.

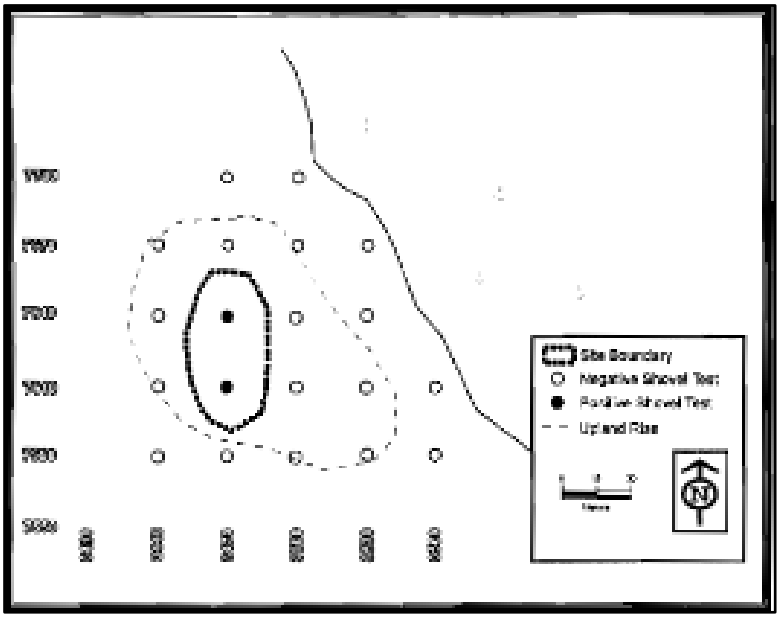

Figure 5-21. 9CM545 as presented in 2008 ESI report (see Appendix A).

Figure 5-23. Soil profile as observed at STP 89.

Figure 5-22. Representative environment at 9CM545, view north.

5.2 Low Probability Area Revisit

The second goal of the reconnaissance was to investigate selected portions of the project area which had been tested in 2008 at 90-meter intervals and did not identify archaeological sites. The purpose of this portion of the reconnaissance was to assess the validity of the 2008 testing strategy. A review of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data in conjunction with USGS topographic mapping and USDA soils data identified 11 areas which represented areas of relative high elevations within areas which had been tested at 90-meter intervals in 2008 (see Figure 5-1). Pedestrian survey and judgmental excavation of at least one STP at each of the 11 targeted areas was conducted as part of the reconnaissance (see Figure 5-1).

A total of 56 STPs were excavated within the 11 targeted areas (see Figure 5-1). All 56 STPs were negative for cultural resources. All 11 areas contained similar environments of planted pine, very frequently in pronounced rows and furrows (**Figure 5-24**), with moderate to dense understories of blackberry, vines, and scrub with palmetto additionally noted in areas in proximity to seasonal inundation. Furthermore, the soil profiles consistently exhibited varying degrees of disturbance including truncated upper strata and soil mixing extending into clay substrata (**Figure 5-25**). The pronounced rows and furrows indicate a need for seasonal drainage. The soil disturbances are attributed to standard silvicultural activities.

As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon concurs that the areas tested as low probability in 2008 would continue to be interpreted as such through current state standards.

Figure 5-24. Representative planted pine in pronounced rows and furrows, typical within the revisit areas.

Figure 5-25. Representative soil profiles within revisited areas showing truncated and mixed soils.

5.3 Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359)

The third goal of the reconnaissance was to revisit the Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359), an outparcel located within the central portion of the project area (see Figure 5-1). A contextual history of the Holzendorf Cemetery is presented in the 2008 ESI report and therefore not reprised here (see Appendix A). The 2008 ESI report references a Camden County cleanup effort conducted in 2000 which included the identification of 53 burials and the use of inmate labor to remove underbrush and install unmarked white wooden crosses at suspected unmarked burials (see Appendix A). The Holzendorf Cemetery was recorded in 2006 by Carolyn Rock (Rock 2006) as approximately 100 meters square, included mixed pine and hardwoods with palmetto and sparse underbrush, and containing "many tombstones and many unmarked graves" (Rock 2006). The 2008 ESI investigation of the Holzendorf Cemetery documented the vegetation appeared in a state of continued growth, including an oak canopy with a dense understory of palmetto, briars and grasses (see Appendix A). Several grave markers were noted and photo documented within the cemetery; no indications of marked or unmarked burials were observed beyond the recorded boundary of the cemetery. There is no fencing surrounding the cemetery. The 2008 report recommended a protective 25-foot buffer around the Holzendorf Cemetery (see Appendix A), which was recommended to be increased to a 50-foot buffer by USACE and GA SHPO. A permanent perimeter fence for the cemetery was also recommended by the reviewing agencies (see Appendices C and D).

Agency correspondence through the USACE Savannah District indicated that GA SHPO recommended that the Holzendorf Cemetery be considered eligible for NRHP listing and recommended that a permanent perimeter fence be installed and the proposed 25-foot buffer around the cemetery be increased to a 50-foot buffer. This change was agreed to by all consulting parties and the resulting USACE Individual Permit issued for the Villages of Kingsland Project includes a condition that this buffer be established and maintained (see Appendix D). Plans for the Villages of Kingsland Project included within the permit (SAS-2008-01117) depict the cemetery boundaries as corresponding with the 2008 outparcel, along with the 50-foot buffer (see Appendix D, Drawings 10, 11 and 15).

The current reconnaissance revisited the Holzendorf Cemetery to document current conditions and to confirm the limits of the interments. The investigation of the limits of the cemetery is intended to verify

the boundary of the cemetery and to define a buffer to prevent development from impacting any marked or unmarked interments. A cursory examination of the interior of the cemetery identified rectangular or oval depressions indicative of collapsed and/or unmarked interments. This examination established expected signatures of unmarked burials which were applied to the pedestrian survey conducted adjacent to the cemetery.

The Holzendorf Cemetery boundary was estimated in 2006 as approximately occupying a 100-meter by 100-meter area within a discreet portion of the landform which has not been impacted by silvicultural activities (Rock 2006). The current reconnaissance noted that the vegetation consisted of mature oaks with few large pines and palmetto stands, with a varying understory of blackberry, vines and scrub. The landform slopes down into a small drainage along the northern edge of the cemetery, and dirt roads form the western, eastern and southern limits of the boundary. Along the east side of the cemetery, the Holzendorf Cemetery sign was visible from the dirt road (**Figure 5-26**). Furthermore, unmarked white wooded crosses were also visible along the eastern edge of the cemetery.

Figure 5-26. Holzendorf Cemetery sign, view west.

Several memorial markers which had been documented as part of the 2008 ESI survey were re-encountered as part of the current reconnaissance (see Appendix A and **Figure 5-27**). However, not all the markers photodocumented in 2008 were relocated, potentially due to dense undergrowth or vandalism. Unmarked white wooden crosses were also observed, at times at locations of soil slumps, possibly indicating gravesites (**Figure 5-28**). These crosses were observed as groups and as single markers, at times in locations adjacent to the dirt roads and the northern landform descent. As a result of the current reconnaissance, no white wooden crosses, memorial markers, soil slumps/depressions, or other indicators of marked or unmarked burials were observed beyond the limits of the landform along the north or beyond the dirt roads along the eastern, southern and western edges of the cemetery.

Figure 5-27. Representative memorial markers within Holzendorf Cemetery.

Figure 5-28. Unmarked white wooden crosses as observed within the cemetery (above) and from the dirt road along the eastern cemetery edge (bottom).

5.4 Historic Resource Survey

In February 2026, Terracon conducted a pedestrian survey of the project APE, including the project area and a 200-foot buffer. The goal of this historic architectural survey was to identify and evaluate historic resources within the project area and viewshed. This investigation also included evaluating the segment of the Seaboard Air Line (SAL)/Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (FCPR) located adjacent to the eastern project boundary (Resources 1, 1a, and 1b); and a revisit of Structure 12 (Resource 2 below) documented in 2010 (Appendix A).

It should be noted that one building was identified and located within the project area in 2010; however, this resource appears to be no longer extant and was not identified as of the 2025 survey (ESI-11, Appendix A). Thus, no historic age structures were documented in the current project area during this survey. In addition, four resources identified in the 2010 survey have since been demolished. Most of the historic-age resources were not within the 175-foot buffer but were evaluated to determine National Register eligibility. It should also be noted that Bridge 596.1 (Resource 1B) was not accessible from the right-of-way and therefore not visually identified or evaluated. For Resource 1B, known information provided from background research, the Camden County Tax Assessor, and an interview with CSX staff was included but a National Register eligibility evaluation was not performed.

Prior to fieldwork, one previously identified historic resource, Resource 252565 or the Jackson Theatre, was identified adjacent to the APE (see Figure 4-4). This resource was recorded at 6729 US Highway 17 and GNAHRGIS depicts the resource in the center of US Highway 17, adjacent to the project area. Available documentation for this resource indicates that the building is a converted grocery store that was built ca 1927 and was in a ruinous state in 2014. GNAHRGIS data also indicates that this resource is associated with the City of Woodbine, located north of the project area, and it is likely that its location depicted in GNAHRGIS is erroneous. Review of aerial imagery and field survey did not identify a building of this type at this location or its vicinity.

As outlined in **Section 4.6, NRHP Evaluation Criteria**, the evaluation of a historic cultural resource for NRHP eligibility is based largely on its research potential, that is, its capacity to yield important information through preservation and/or further study. In addition to a resource needing to meet at least one of the Criteria, a significant resource must also retain adequate integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities that can define whether a resource retains its integrity. To retain integrity, a significant resource must retain several aspects, however, those aspects that are most important to a particular property require knowing why, where, and when a property is significant.

The results of the investigation are presented below within **Table 5-1** and **Figure 5-29**.

Table 5-1. Historical Resource Survey Results.

Resource ID	2010 ESI Survey ID	Name/Address	Year	Type/Style	Eligibility Recommendation
1	-	Segment of the Seaboard Airline Railroad	c1894	Linear Resource Historic Railway	Not Contributing
1A		*Bridge 596.5*	*1938*		Not Contributing
1B		*Bridge 596.1*	*1950*		Not Evaluated

Resource ID	2010 ESI Survey ID	Name/Address	Year	Type/Style	Eligibility Recommendation
2	ESI-12	5685 US Highway 17	c1950	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
3	-	5711 US Highway 17	c1970	Building, Not Style	Not Eligible
4	-	5733 US Highway 17	c1951	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
5	-	5991 US Highway 17	c1970	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
6	-	6515 US Highway 17	c1978	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
7	-	7405 US Highway 17	c1979	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
8	-	0 US Highway 17	c1970	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
9	-	7461 US Highway 17	c1950	Building, No Style	Not Eligible
10	-	8005 US Highway 17	c1940	Building, No Style	Not Eligible

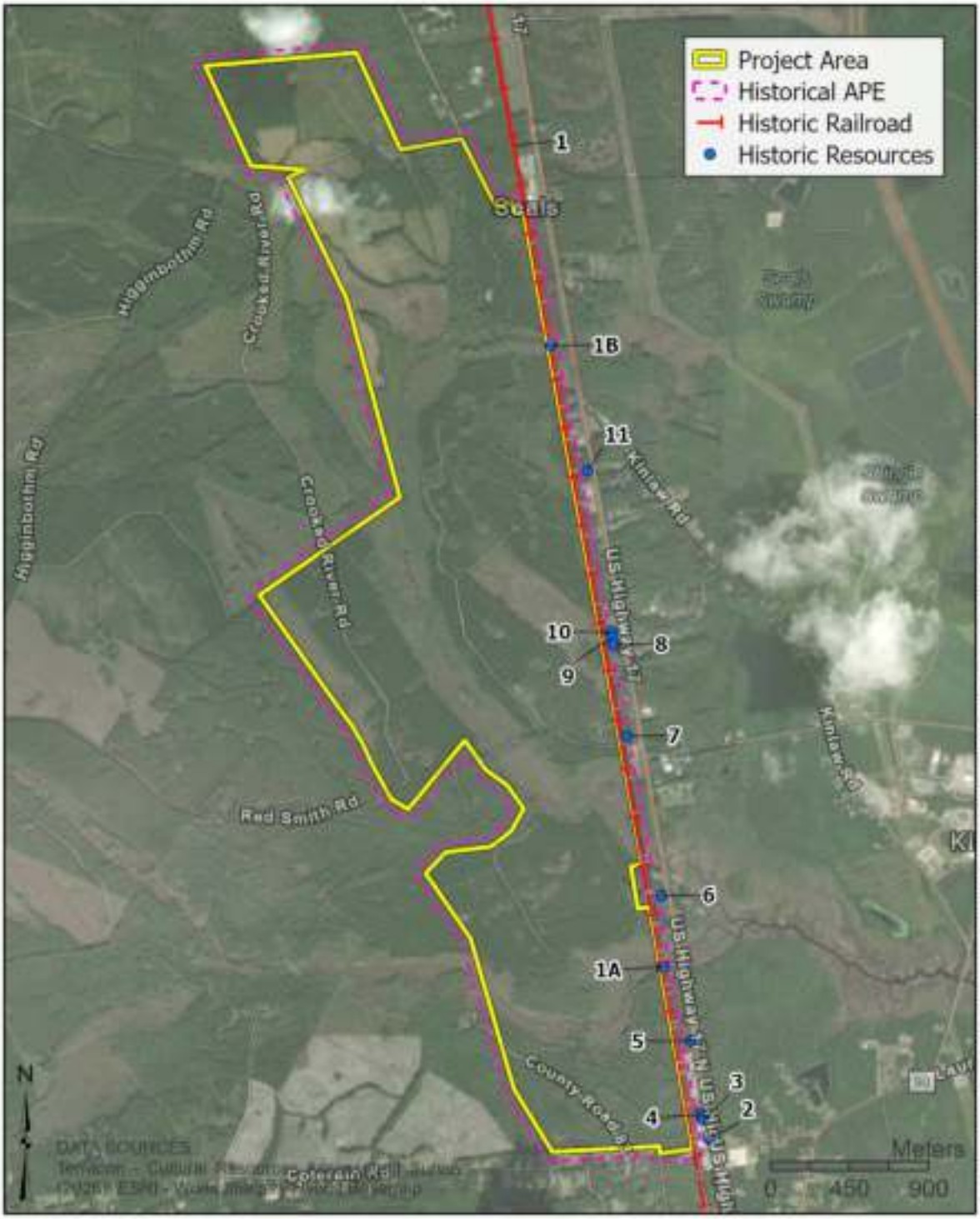

Figure 5-29. Architectural Survey Results.

Resources reflected in **Table 5-2**, were recorded within the 2010 investigation, but were not within the project APE for the current investigation. The windshield survey identified five of the previously recorded have since been demolished. The remaining extant resources do not appear much altered from the previous investigation in 2010.

Table 5-2. Previously Identified Resources from the 2010 Investigation, not within the Project APE.

2010 ESI Survey ID	Name/Address	Year Built	Eligibility Recommendation
ESI-1	0 Old Jefferson Highway	c1960	Demolished
ESI-2	2687 Highway 17	c1960	Demolished
ESI-4	0 Highway 17	c1954	Not determined
ESI-6	0 Highway 17	Unknown	Demolished
ESI-7	1900 Highway 17	c1930	Not determined
ESI-8	7424 Highway 17	c1924	Not determined
ESI-9	0 Highway 17 and Harriets Bluff Road	c1949	Not determined
ESI-10	0 Highway 17	c1958	NRHP Eligible
ESI-11	0 Kingsland Cemetery Road	c1960	Demolished
ESI-13	147 Colerain Road	C1930	Demolished

However, ESI-10, was originally identified as built in c1960. It has since been provided with a more accurate year-built date on the Camden County Tax Assessor of ca. 1958 and address of 5990 US Highway 17. The building is a good example of mid-century roadside architecture. It consists of a rectangular plan with a rear extension and features a low-pitched hip roof with a large eave extension, creating a full-width wrap-around covered porch, with round pole supports at a slight angle. The main features of the building are the asymmetric fenestration, with floor to ceiling fixed angled windows along the main façade with a brick sill and full-width brick planters. The main entry is centrally located commercial doors flanked by fixed angled windows and an off center recessed brick planter, right of the entry on the main façade.

The building was owned by the Sweatt family until 2025 and known as the Tomochichi Restaurant. The restaurant replaced the ca. 1938 Tomochichi Café, associated with the Tomochichi tourist cabins across Highway 17 (Meacham 2022). The building appears as though it has been vacant for almost 20 years; however, it is in good condition despite a lack of upkeep.

Criterion A – The building has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The building has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The building appears to be a good example of mid-century roadside architecture, and embodies distinctive characteristics of its type and period. Therefore, the building appears to be eligible under Criteria C.

Criterion D – The building is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

The historic integrity of the building appears to be intact, including aspects of design, materials, and workmanship. In addition, the location and setting of the building are intact as the building has not been

moved from its original location and the setting remains the same. Highway 17 has remained a two-lane highway and is predominantly rural and sparsely developed. As such, the overall feeling of the property is intact, expressing the aesthetic of a mid-century roadside dinner. However, the overall association is diminished as the link between its function is loss due to the building's vacancy and lack of signage. If the building was restored and operational, the building's association would most likely be restored.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this resource retains its historic integrity and appears to be eligible under Criterion C, as it is good example of mid-century roadside architecture and embodies distinctive characteristics of its type and period.

Figure 5-30. View of the historic-age building located at 5990 US Highway 17, view facing northeast.

Resource No: 1
Name: Seaboard Airline Railroad (SAL)/Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FLCP)
Year Built: c1894
NR Eligibility: Non-Contributing Segment

Figure 5-31. Seaboard Airline Railroad, view northeast at Old Jefferson Highway.

This railroad runs parallel to Highway 17 east of the project area. This segment was previously discussed during the 2008 Villages of Kingsland Survey (Sipe et al. 2008); however, it's NRHP eligibility was not discussed as it was considered to be outside of the APE for that project. The segment of this resource adjacent to the current project area APE was originally part of the FLCP, which long served as the SAL's north-south oriented connector route along Georgia's Atlantic Coast seaboard (GDOT 2018). The rail line was purchased in 1980 by CSX and merged with the Chessie System. North of Yulee, Florida, the segment of the historic SAL within the APE was owned by CSX until 1991 when it was sold to Genesee & Wyoming (G&W), a short line rail company. The line was discontinued and was slated to be converted into the Georgia Coast Rail Trail in 2017, though this has not yet been realized.

Although the rail segment within the APE is not part of the active G&W railway, it retains integrity of location, setting, and association. The railway is still in its original location and retains original alignment. Additionally, its surrounding environment appears to be largely unchanged given the historic and current wooded nature of the railway in this area. Sections of the historic railroad fabric, including sections of the rail bed and track elements, are evident; however, the inactivity of this railway segment has eroded the track bed and other significant engineering features associated with a working railway. Given that typical maintenance of ballast, rails, spikes, ties, and tie plates have been consistently repaired and replaced during its use, the railway design, materials and workmanship are likely unoriginal.

While the railroad maintains integrity of location and general setting, the absence of an active rail connection and the discontinuity of the line diminish its integrity of feeling as a functioning railroad.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The railway segment is significant under Criteria A in the areas of Transportation and Commerce, for its role in Georgia's transportation history. Therefore, it appears to meet Criteria A.

Criterion B – The railway segment has no known associations with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The railway segment appears to embody the historic context and distinctive characteristics in the areas of Engineering and Architecture. Therefore, it appears to meet Criteria C.

Criterion D – The railway segment is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

The historic SAL railroad is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Commerce, as well as under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Engineering and the FLCP is a contributing element to the SAL. However, it is the opinion of the consultant that this segment, within the APE, no longer retains aspects of integrity in relation to its design, materials, and feeling and therefore is not a contributing segment to the overall NRHP-eligible SAL/FLCP railroad.

Figure 5-32. View facing north at Colerain Road.

Figure 5-33. View facing south at Colerain Road.

Figure 5-34. View facing north at Red Smith Road.

Figure 5-35. View facing south at Red Smith Road.

Resource Number: 1A
Name: Bridge 596.5
Year Built: c1938
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Contributing

The bridge is associated with the SAL, spanning the Crooked River. Based on an interview with the CSX railroad staff member in February 2026, the bridge is an 11-span timber ballasted deck bridge, roughly 136' in length with a metal guardrail and multiple piles. Little historical information is known about the structure; however, a bridge crossing does appear have been in this location since c1894. The earliest depiction of the railroad over the Crooked River is the 1918 USGS maps.

Figure 5-36. Railroad Bridge 596.5, facing southwest.

The bridge retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, as it remains in its original rural context and continues to be associated with the CSX owned railroad. Routine maintenance has likely occurred over time, which may have affected materials and workmanship, though the overall design appears to remain original. Because the associated railroad segment within the APE is recommended not eligible, the bridge does not appear to be a contributing element to the NRHP-eligible SAL.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The bridge has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The bridge has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The bridge does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The bridge is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this railroad bridge in association with this segment of the SAL, within the APE is not a contributing segment to the overall NRHP-eligible SAL railroad.

Resource Number: 1B
Name: Bridge 596.1
Year Built: c1950
Recommended NR Eligibility: Insufficient Information

The bridge could not be evaluated because it is not visible from the public right-of-way and is obscured in available historic aerial imagery. However, based on an interview with the CSX railroad staff member

in February 2026, the bridge was orignally constructed in 1950 over Balls Branch and is a five-span timber ballested deck, roughly 62’ in length.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The bridge has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The bridge has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The bridge does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics .

Criterion D – The bridge is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

Due to the bridge’s lack of visibility from the public right-of-way and its obscured condition in available historic aerial imagery, it is the opinion of the consultant there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource for eligibility.

Resource No.: 2
Address: 5685 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1950
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

This resource was originally documented during the 2010 ESI addendum survey as ESI-12 (Appendix A) and it was noted that the view from this resource towards the current project area was obscured the mature tree canopy . Aerial imagery and the field investigation confirmed that the resources are still extant.

5685 US Highway 17 is a single-story concrete block building topped with an intersecting gable, standing-seam metal roof. The structure features a brick-veneer bulkhead with brick corner columns and vinyl siding in the gable ends. Most of the north elevation is covered by a large 5V crimp metal half hip roof extension. Beneath this extension, the fenestration consists of a single door flanked on both sides by 1/1 sash windows. On the south elevation, the open porch recessed beneath the gable contains a concrete slab floor and wood posts. The wall fully enclosing this section of the building was removed between June 2019 and June 2015; originally, it was the main entrance with a metal door and a 1/1 slider window sheltered beneath a fabric awning. The current fenestration includes a single metal door under the gable with three single 1/1 vinyl sash windows to its right. There is a shed roof addition on the west elevation, mostly obscured from the right-of-way, with a 1/1 vinyl slider window.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The building has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The building has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The building does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics .

Criterion D – The building is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this resource does retain its integrity; however, the resource is not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

Figure 5-37. 5685 US Highway 17 facing northwest.

Figure 5-38. 5685 US Highway 17 facing southwest.

Resource No.: 3
Name: 5711 US Highway 17
Year Built:c1970
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

5711 US Highway 17 is a single-story, concrete block building with a shed roof and fenestration consisting of single 6/6 sash windows, a large off-center rolling garage door, and a metal door flanked by two windows.

It retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, remaining in its original rural context and continuing to operate as an auto dealer. The building also appears largely unaltered, retaining its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. However, it appears to possess no known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The building has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The building has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The building does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The building is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this building, while it retains integrity, is not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

Figure 5-39. 5711 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

Resource No.: 4
Name: 5733 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1951
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

5991 US Highway 17 is a one-story, L-shaped side-gabled residence with a low-pitched roof and horizontal vinyl siding. A partial width recessed porch spans the façade, supported by square posts, accessed by brick steps. The porch contains a centered entrance flanked by several evenly spaced 6/6 sash windows with shutters. The ell has a set of paired 6/6 windows and a square attic vent in the gable end. There is an interior brick chimney at the roofline.

While the Camden County Property Assessor lists this building as constructed in 1978, the building appears on historic aerials as early as 1951 and reflects earlier popular architectural patterns. The 1978 date maybe associated with the "finished addition" identified as the front facing gable ell.

Its proximity to the railroad suggests a potential association. However, without earlier documentation, this connection cannot be confirmed. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, as it remains in its original rural context and still functions as a residence near the railroad. It is largely unaltered and continues to reflect its historic design and workmanship, though the replacement of the original siding has diminished its integrity of materials.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The building has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The building has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The building does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The building is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

At this time and within this project scope, it is the opinion of the consultant that while this building appears to retain integrity, it is not eligible for the NRHP as there is insufficient information to support listing in the NRHP, as its original construction date and historical association is inconclusive.

Figure 5-40. 5733 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

Resource No. 5
Address: 5991 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1977
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

5991 US Highway 17 is a single-story, cross-gabled building with a brick-veneer exterior and an external brick chimney on its north elevation. A large gabled porte cochere extends from the left side of the façade, supported by rounded poles, with a 1/1 sash window in the gable end. A gabled dormer with tripartite 4/4 sash windows is also present. The fenestration consists of single and paired 1/1 sash windows, and the off-center entrance is sheltered by a metal shed roof that spans the length of the façade. A shed roof carport is attached to the northern elevation.

Figure. 5991 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

Little historical information is known about this resource, and it does not appear to possess known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP. It retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, as it remains in its original rural context and still functions as a residence. However, alterations to the structure, including replacement windows, the addition of brick veneer, and changes to the fenestration, diminish its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The building has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The building has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The building does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The building is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this house, while it retains some aspects of integrity, is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

Resource No. 6
Address: 6515 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1978
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

Based on the Camden County Property Assessor, 6515 US Highway 17 consists of three historic-age buildings unable to be seen from the right-of-way. The main residential building was constructed in c1978, with two ancillary residential buildings constructed c1900 and c1962 respectively. As these buildings cannot be seen from the ROW, they cannot be assessed for integrity.

However, based on photographs on the property assessor, the buildings do not appear to possess distinguishing architectural features, nor does contextual research reveal significant historical associations that would make them eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5-41. 6515 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The buildings have no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The buildings have no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The buildings do not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics .

Criterion D – The buildings are unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that these buildings are not eligible for the NRHP because they lack significant historical associations and do not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make them eligible for listing.

Resource No. 7
Address: 7405 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1979
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

7405 US Highway 17 is a single story, gabled wood frame shed with a front facing gable roof and a shed roof carport on the south elevation. It has centered, double wood doors and a square attic vent in the gable end. The shed was originally associated with a residential building, demolished between 2015 and 2022.

Little historical information is known about this resource, and it does not appear to possess known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP. Little historical information is known about this resource, and it does not appear to possess known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP. Because the shed remains in its original rural location and appears to still be in use as a shed, it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling. However, the loss of the residential building impacts its integrity of association. The mobile home appears to have most of its original features and therefore maintains integrity of design, materials and workmanship.

Figure 5-42. 7405 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The house has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The house has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The house does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The house is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this house, while it retains most of its integrity, is not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

Resource No. 8
Address: 0 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1970
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

0 US Highway 17 is a single-story mobile home clad in vertical wood siding. It has a flat roof with a centered, low-pitch front-gable section covered in asphalt roofing fabric. The façade features two narrow 1/1 sash windows with shutters on the left, paired 1/1 aluminum sash windows flanking the entrance, and a single 1/1 aluminum sash window on the right side of the facade. The entrance consists of a narrow wood door with a fixed diamond shaped light and an attached screen door, accessed by a wood deck with a wooden balustrade.

Figure 5-43. 0 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

Little historical information is known about this resource, and it does not appear to possess known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP. Because the mobile home remains in its original rural location and still functions as a residence, it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The mobile home appears to retain most of its original features and therefore maintains integrity of materials and workmanship.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The house has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The house has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The house does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The house is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this building, while it retains integrity, is not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

Resource No. 9
Address: 7461 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1950
Recommended NR Eligibility:

7461 US Highway 17 is a two-story frame residential building with a front-facing gable roof constructed c1950. The building is clad in weatherboard and features a prominent group of fixed windows on its second story with a decorative circular attic vent above. The remaining fenestration consists of single 1/1 aluminum sash windows on its first story.

There is a wood deck addition on its south elevation, constructed in 2016, and an attached carport on the north. Also on the parcel is a cabin, constructed in 2005, and a shed, constructed in 1999.

Figure. 7461 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

Little historical information is known about this resource, and it does not appear to possess known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP. Because the house remains in its original rural location and still functions as a residence, it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Although the deck addition diminishes its integrity of design, the building preserves most of its original features and therefore maintains integrity of materials and workmanship.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The house has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The house has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The house does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics .

Criterion D – The house is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this house, while it retains some aspects of integrity, is not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

Resource No. 10
Address: 8005 US Highway 17
Year Built: c1940
Recommended NR Eligibility: Not Eligible

8005 US Highway 17 is a frame residential building with an intersecting gable roof and exposed rafter tails constructed c1940. Despite its age and proximity to the project, this structure was not discussed in the 2010 ESI addendum survey. The building is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt shingles and features an attached shed-roof carport on the northwest elevation and a Chicago window on the gabled ell. The fenestration consists of single and paired 6/6 sash windows, some wood and some vinyl. A small entry porch sits beneath the roof extension, with a masonry platform and steps along with a wood balustrade.

Figure 5-44. 8005 US Highway 17, facing southwest.

Little historical information is known about this resource, and it does not appear to possess known historical associations or distinguishing architectural features that would make it eligible for the NRHP. As the house is still in its original location in a rural area and still functions as a residence, it retains integrity in location, setting, feeling, and association. However, the building's historic fabric has been compromised by the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows, which has diminished the integrity of its materials and workmanship. The integrity of its design remains intact, as the building's overall form has been preserved.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – The house has no known association with historical events.

Criterion B – The house has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The house does not appear to embody distinctive architectural characteristics.

Criterion D – The house is unlikely to yield significant information about history of the region.

It is the opinion of the consultant that this building, while it retains some aspects of integrity, is not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks significant historical associations and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics that would make it eligible for listing.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Between January 20 and 24, 2026, Terracon conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance of approximately 1,773 acres at the proposed Coastal Georgia Commerce Park (CGCP), in Camden County, Georgia. This investigation was completed with due diligence on behalf of the Camden County Joint Development Authority (CCJDA) in pursuit of the Georgia Ready for Accelerated Development (GRAD) certification for the property. A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) of the entire CGCP project area was conducted in 2008 by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) in support of Section 106 requirements for a USACE Individual permit related to the Villages of Kingsland Project. This survey, along with a 2010 addendum focused on historic architectural resources within the APE, satisfied the Section 106 requirements for the permit and the USACE Individual Permit SAS-2008-01117 was issued in 2011 and remains active until 2041. While the 2008 ESI survey and 2010 addendum satisfied Section 106 requirements for the USACE Individual Permit (SAS-2008-0117), the current Georgia standards for archaeological survey were revised in 2019 and the 2008 survey may no longer suffice for Section 106 requirements triggered by additional permitting or permit modifications required for future development plans. The purpose of the current cultural resources reconnaissance is to supplement the previous cultural resources survey work and to provide recommendations for reliance on the 2008 ESI report, should additional permitting or permit modification be required for future development.

Archaeological fieldwork for this reconnaissance aimed to revisit the 10 archaeological sites documented in 2008 to document current conditions; conduct judgmental shovel tests in areas subjected to low probability testing (90-m intervals) to determine if the previous methodology was adequate, and to revisit the Holzendorf Cemetery to document current conditions and make observations of the limits of the resource. In addition to archaeological fieldwork, Terracon also conducted a historic architectural survey of the current project boundaries and its anticipated project viewshed in order to supplement the limited investigation conducted during the 2010 addendum.

The current reconnaissance revisited each of the 10 archaeological sites (9CM539-9CM548) identified during the 2008 Phase I survey. Current conditions at each site indicated silvicultural activities have resulted in diminished potential for intact subsurface cultural features or horizons to be encountered. The soil profiles indicated silvicultural activities have caused ground disturbances resulting in loss of site integrity at each of the 10 sites. One site (9CM541) produced artifacts during the reconnaissance, reinforcing the 2008 ESI assessment of low artifact density. At site 9CM541, the small amount of battered and fragmented artifacts recovered indicate soil disturbances and a diminished potential for recovering artifacts of research value. The results of the reconnaissance corroborate the 2008 ESI assessments for each of the 10 archaeological sites as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, Terracon recommends that sites 9CM539-9CM548.will require no further archaeological investigation or consideration during future development.

A series of 11 locations previously tested by ESI in 2008 as low-probability areas and which did not identify cultural materials were re-examined as part of the reconnaissance. The reconnaissance noted that each of these 11 locations were impacted to some degree by silvicultural activities, including disturbed and/or truncated soil horizons. Poor soil drainage and indicators of seasonal inundation were consistently observed at these locations. The results of the reconnaissance support the 2008 ESI identification of low-probability areas and testing strategy. Terracon recommends no further cultural resources survey work within previously surveyed areas, excluding the Holzendorf Cemetery.

The Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359) was revisited during this reconnaissance to document its current condition and make observations on its limits. Although the Holzendorf Cemetery has been informally investigated in 2006, 2008 and as part of the current reconnaissance, a formal delineation and recordation of the cemetery grounds has not been conducted. As a result of the current reconnaissance, Terracon recommends that the boundaries of the Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359) be expanded to the east and west to correspond with the trail roads bounding the oak hammock (**Figure 6-1)**. This expansion would extend the boundaries of the resource outside of the established 50-foot buffer documented in the permit maps. The previously established 50-foot buffer should be increased to 100-foot to comply with current accepted standards. Potentially the boundary could be refined within the boundary established within the existing permit, however the limits of the cemetery must be established through accepted archaeological methods. These methods may include Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey or the use of regular interval probing with a penetrometer to measure ground compaction. Given the dense vegetation and uneven ground surface, Terracon recommends the use of the probe-based survey. The results of such a survey should provide clear boundaries to the Holzendorf Cemetery and a 100-foot buffer can be applied to the boundary. A permanent fence surrounding the Holzendorf Cemetery based on the boundary should be constructed following determination of the boundary. This survey should be conducted prior to additional permitting or permit modification so that the refined boundary and accepted buffer can be added to the updated permit plans.

Figure 6-1. Holzendorf Cemetery, showing the proposed new boundary, ESI (2008) boundary and 50-foot buffer.

In addition to the archaeological survey, Terracon performed a historic architectural survey within the project APE, a 175-foot visual buffer surrounding the project area to determine if significant historical resources were extant. A total of 12 historic-age resources were investigated and evaluated within the project APE for the current reconnaissance. Of the 12 identified historic resources, only one resources was identified as NRHP-eligible: the SAL/FLCP railroad. In addition, two railroad bridges, crossing Crooked River and Balls Branch, were also evaluated as Resource 1a and 1b. Terracon recommends that Resource 1, or the segment of the SAL/FLCP railroad adjacent to the project area, retains significance under Criterion A and C; however, this segment within the APE appears to lack integrity to be considered a contributing element to the overall NRHP eligible SAL/FLCP railroad.

Resource 1a, or the SAL/FLCP bridge over Crooked River, is also not recommended as a contributing element to the NRHP eligible SAL/FLCP railroad; however, Resource 1b, the railroad crossing over Balls Branch could not be accessed or observed from accessible ROW. As such, no evaluation of this resource could be conducted during this reconnaissance. Given its inaccessibility and obscured position within the potential project viewshed, Terracon anticipates proposed future development will not pose a visual effect to this resource.

It is the opinion of the consultant that the railroad segment, along with the associated railroad bridges, within the APE no longer retain integrity and are therefore considered to be non-contributing elements to the overall SAL/FLCP. Additional efforts to document and evaluate this resource may be requested or required should additional permitting or permit modification be required for future development.

While not in the project APE, the historic-age resource located at 5990 US Highway 17 and was the ca. 1958 Tomochichi Restaurant. The resource retains its historic integrity and appears to be eligible under Criterion C, as it is good example of mid-century roadside architecture and embodies distinctive characteristics of its type and period. It is not anticipated that this resource will be adversely affected by the proposed project; however, the resource should be identified in GNAHRGIS as a NRHP-eligible property.

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APPENDIX A

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia

AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND-KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK PROPERTY CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA

By

Ryan O. Sipe
Marissa Condosta Gordon
and
Greg S. Hendryx

For

Crescent Resources LLC
7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway
Suite 200
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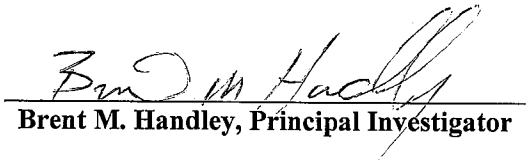

Brent M. Handley, Principal Investigator

ES07066.08
ESI Report of Investigations No. 1269
September 2008

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
413 East Liberty Street
Savannah, Georgia 3140

ABSTRACT

Between May and August 2008, Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) performed an intensive cultural resource assessment survey within the 1,774.45-acre Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park property in Camden County, Georgia, on behalf of Crescent Resources LLC. The goal of the survey was to locate, identify, delineate, and evaluate all cultural resources within the parcel, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, as well as historic structures.

The cultural resource assessment survey included a pedestrian inspection combined with systematic shovel testing. As a result of the survey, 10 new archaeological sites were recorded and five isolated finds were documented. Each of the sites contained limited artifact counts, and most of the deposits were from a soil zone that had been disturbed during pine cultivation. Based on the poor potential to address prevailing research issues, none of the sites documented during this study were considered eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

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I. INTRODUCTION

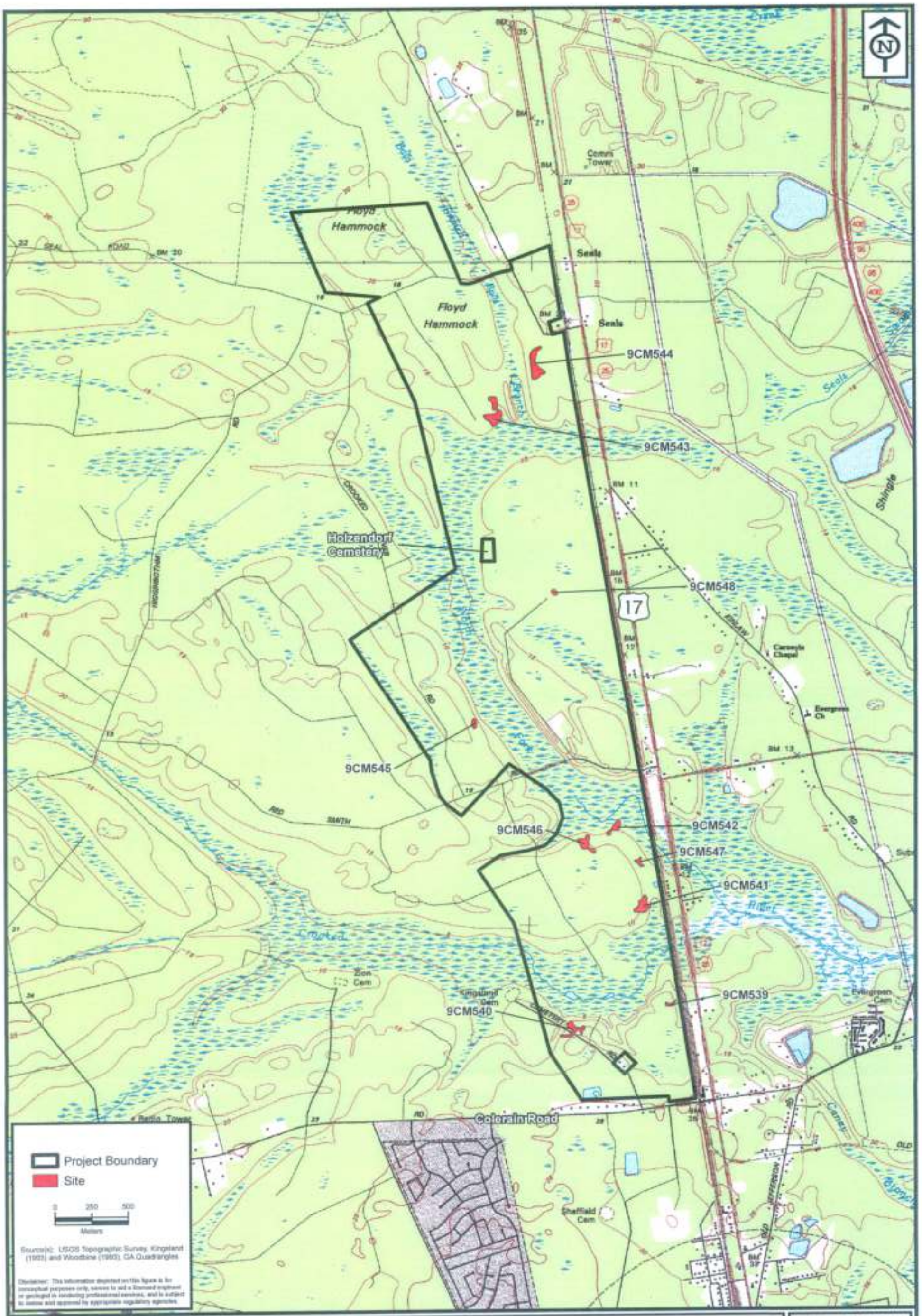
Between May and August 2008, Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of the 1,774.45-acre Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park property in Camden County, Georgia. This property is irregularly-shaped, but somewhat linear with its long axis extending north-south; it is west of US 17 and north of Colerain Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The investigation was conducted on behalf of Crescent Resources LLC, in anticipation of a formal request from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as Section 404 permits will be sought.

Fieldwork was conducted by Ryan Sipe, Greg Hendryx, Steve Ferrell, Tom Kozma, Rob Lundin, Derek Pomaranski, Blue Nelson, and Brian Marks. Ryan Sipe directed the field operations and Brent Handley served as Principal Investigator.

The goals of the investigation were to locate all historic properties within the project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) as mandated by federal laws and guidelines (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Title 36, Chapter VIII, Part 800 [36 CFR 800]). The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that the head of any Federal agency take into account the effects of proposed impacts will have on historic properties, and that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be provided the opportunity to comment on such effects. In order to meet these objectives, an intensive cultural resource assessment survey was conducted by ESI, the results of which are reported herein.

The field investigation consisted of an intensive pedestrian inspection of the tract, supplemented by subsurface testing at 15, 30, and 90-meter intervals. Shovel tests measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 80 cmbs or to sterile soil. All soil was screened using ¼ inch mesh.

As a result of the survey, 10 new archaeological sites (9CM539-9CM548) were recorded and five isolated finds were documented. There were no previously recorded sites on the property, aside from a historic period cemetery (9CM359) that is within an out-parcel of the property. Each of the sites recorded during the present study contained limited artifact counts, and most of the deposits were from a soil zone that had been disturbed during pine cultivation. Based on the poor potential to address prevailing research issues, none of the sites documented during this study were considered eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*.



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Location Map

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	1.1

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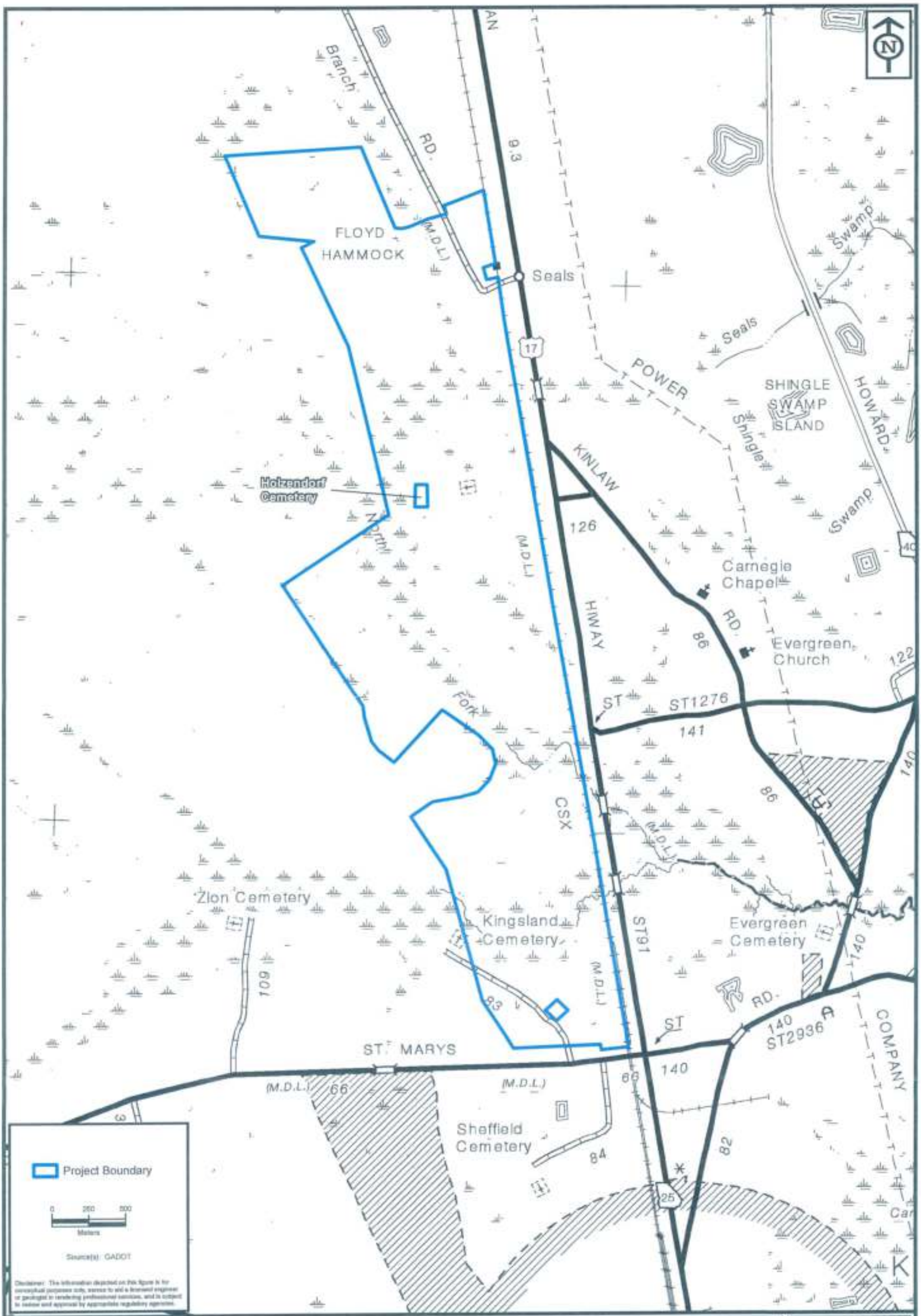
Branch
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HAMMOCK
(M.D.L.)
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SHINGLE
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ISLAND
HOWARD
Swamp
Shingle
KINLAW
126
Holzendorf
Cemetery
North
Fork
(M.D.L.)
Carnegie
Chapel
HWAY
RD.
86
Evergreen
Church
ST
ST1276
141
122
CSX
Zion Cemetery
Kingsland
Cemetery
ST91
Evergreen
Cemetery
109
83
RD.
140
ST2936
COMPANY
ST. MARYS
(M.D.L.)
66
140
Sheffield
Cemetery
84
82
25
Project Boundary
0
250
500
Meters
Source(s): GADOT
Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
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Project Vicinity Map
Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park
Camden, County, Georgia
Project: ES07066.08
Date: Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd: BSM/JRN
Figure: 1.2

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

From the beginning, human settlement and behavior has been influenced by the natural environment, and any study of past sociocultural systems should consider how the distribution of natural resources has affected the settlement and behavior of human groups with a given technological organization.

Physiography and Geology

The study area is located in northern Camden County within the Coastal Marine Flatlands Section of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of Georgia (Clark and Zisa 1976). More specifically, Camden County lies within the Barrier Island Sequence District, which covers an approximately 50-mile wide segment along the Atlantic coast of Georgia. The physiography of this coastal region has been shaped to a large extent by Pleistocene sea level fluctuations during periods of continental glaciation. Its formation has been described by Clark and Zisa (1976) as follows:

> *Pleistocene sea levels advanced and retreated several times...to form a step-like progression of decreasing altitudes toward the sea. These former, higher sea levels existed as barrier island-salt marsh environments similar to the present coast. The former sea level left shoreline deposit complexes parallel to the present coastline at characteristic elevations: Wicomico, 160-95 feet; Penholoway, 70-76 feet; Talbot, 40-46 feet; Pamlico, 25 feet; Princess Anne, 13 feet, Silver Bluff, 5 feet; Holocene, the present mean sea level.*

The Talbot, Pamlico, Princess Anne, Silver Bluff, and Holocene shoreline complexes occur in Camden County, and each includes relic coastal features such as beach ridges, islands, hammocks, and former marshes (Rigdon and Green 1980). The higher and more distant these systems are from the coast, the greater their antiquity. Topographic elevations in the project area generally range from 0 to 3 meters above mean sea level.

Hydrology

The dominant hydric features associated with the current study parcel include Crooked River and North Fork, which flow through the southern portions of the tract. These waterways were each flanked by a broad expanse of permanent wetland acreage, and each is considered navigable with the aid of a small watercraft. Both of these larger hydric systems would have provided access to resources important to both historic and prehistoric settlement. Small, seasonal wetlands also dot the property.

Soils

Soil is the natural surficial material that supports terrestrial flora. Various factors, including climate, topography, and vegetation, affect the type of soil occurring in a given area. The Camden and Glynn Counties, Georgia, Soil Survey reveals eight distinct soil units mapped within the project area (Rigdon and Green 1980). These units range from very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained. Areas of very poorly drained soil include those mapped as Brookman

clay loam, and this soil type was typically mapped in association with the larger drainage systems. The poorly drained soil units include: Bladen loam, Meggett fine sandy loam, Olustee sand, Pelham loamy sand, Rains fine sandy loam, and Sapelo fine sand, and these soils were mapped throughout the bulk of the upland portions of the property. The soil unit with the best drainage capacity was Albany fine sand, which is a poorly drained type that was mapped along the eastern edge of the North Fork, near the center of the property (Figure 2.1). A profile description of each of the aforementioned soils units, as gleaned from the county soil manual is presented in Table 2.1.

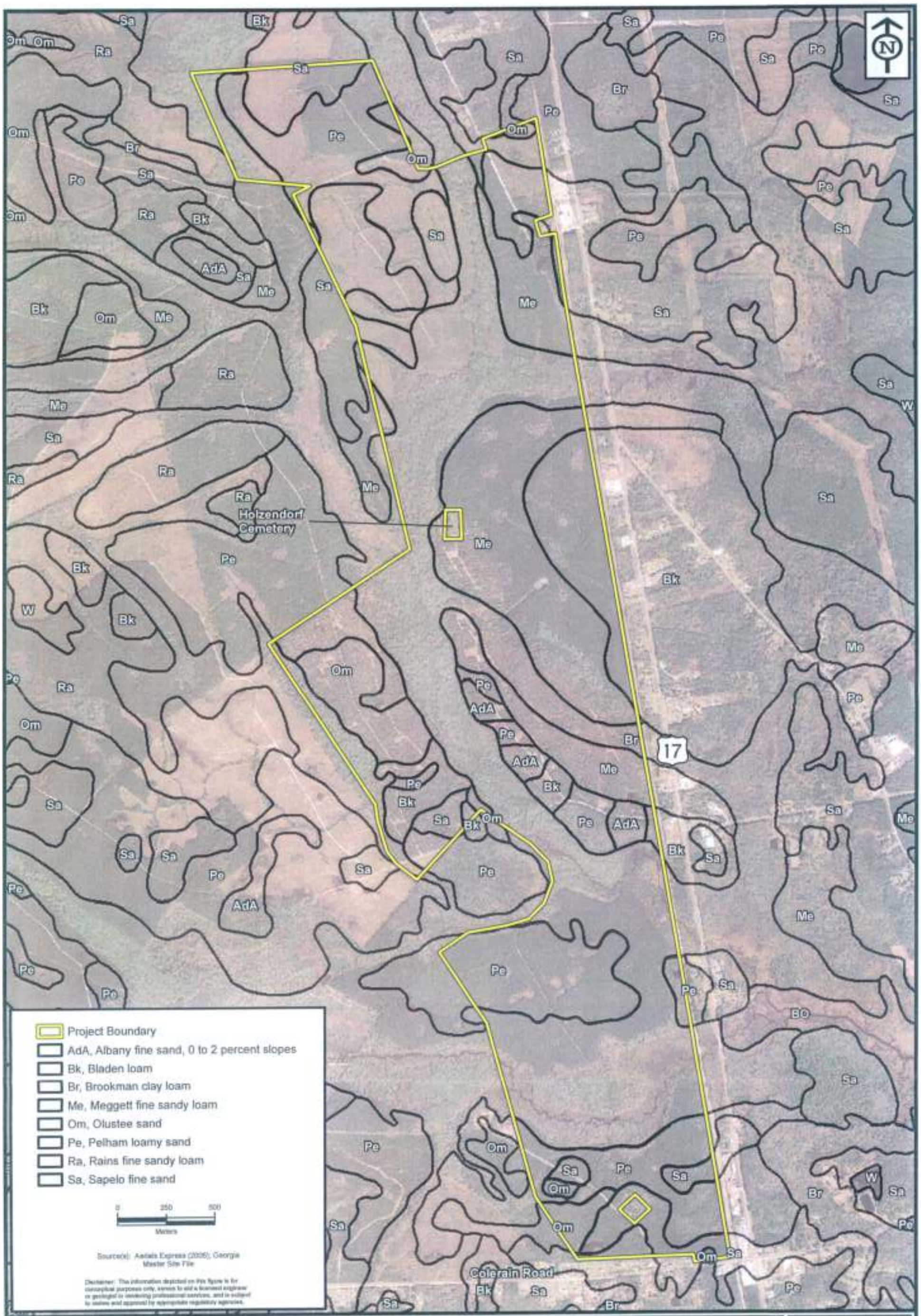
Natural Environment

The project area consists primarily of planted pine with an understory of palmetto and briars. The wetland areas that border the drainages consist primarily of bay, magnolia, and briars. Oak, maple, and cedar were among some of the hardwood specimens recognized on the property.

Agriculture has extirpated many of the indigenous animal species that inhabited the area during late prehistoric times. Terrestrial mammalian fauna once prevalent in the area included white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), bobcat (*Lnyx rufus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), various field mice and other small rodents, and possibly black bear (*Ursus americanus*). Reptiles including various snakes and lizards, as well as waterfowl, raptorial avifauna, and migratory songbirds are also still found in the region. Many of these animal species were exploited by past prehistoric groups. Deer, rattlesnakes, armadillo, and various species of avifauna were seen during fieldwork.

Modern Impacts

The project tract had been largely used for silviculture and much of the area still contains planted pines. Roadways have been cut throughout the project area. A historic period cemetery is also within an out-parcel in the northern portion of the tract.



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
413 East Liberty Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401
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Soils Map

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	2.1

Table 2.1: Soil Units Mapped within the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property

Soil Capacity/Unit	Depth	Soil color/texture
Somewhat Poorly Drained		
Albany fine sand	0-20 cm	dark grayish brown fine sand
	20-102 cm	very pale brown mottled with grayish brown
	102-203 cm	brownish yellow mottled with light gray and strong brown (upper) to mottled light gray, brownish yellow, and red (lower) sandy clay loam
Poorly Drained		
Bladen loam	0-13 cm	dark gray loam
	13-165 cm	gray with yellowish brown mottles (upper) and light gray with yellow brown and yellowish red mottled clay
Meggett fine sandy loam	0-13 cm	dark gray fine sandy loam
	13-20 cm	gray fine sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown
	20-165 cm	mottled gray and strong brown sandy clay (upper) to light olive brown clay mottled with yellowish brown (middle) to gray sandy clay mottled with yellowish brown (lower)
Olustee sand	0-13 cm	black sand
	13-48 cm	weakly cemented organic sand hardpan - very dark grayish brown (upper) to dark grayish brown (lower)
	48-89 cm	light brownish gray sand with yellow and brown mottles
	89-203 cm	light gray sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish brown and gray subsoil
Pelham loamy sand	0-18 cm	very dark gray loamy sand
	18-64 cm	grayish brown loamy sand
	64-190 cm	gray sandy clay loam with yellow and red mottles (upper) to gray sandy clay with yellow, red, and gray mottles (lower)
Rains fine sandy loam	0-15 cm	very dark gray fine sandy loam
	15-46 cm	dark gray sandy loam
	46-165 cm	gray sandy loam with yellowish brown mottles (upper) to gray sandy clay loam with strong brown mottles (middle) to grayish brown sandy clay mottled with yellow, red, and brown (lower)
Sapelo fine sand	0-10 cm	black fine sand
	10-43 cm	light gray fine sand
	43-64 cm	mottled dark brown, yellow brown, and red brown weakly cemented fine sand hard pan
	64-125 cm	pale yellow fine sand mottled with strong brown and light yellowish brown
	125-213 cm	light gray sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish brown and red subsoil
Very Poorly Drained		
Brookman clay loam	0-38 cm	black clay loam (upper) to very dark gray clay (lower)
	38-165 cm	dark gray clay with brownish yellow mottles (upper) to grayish brown clay with brownish yellow and gray mottles (middle) to coarsely mottled gray, yellowish brown, and greenish gray clay (lower)

III. REGIONAL CULTURE HISTORY

The following review of regional culture history serves as a framework for understanding human land use in the vicinity of the study area. Changes in material culture through time have allowed archaeologists to study changes in human cultural patterns and adaptations, as discussed more fully below. The regional Native American history of the Georgia Coastal Plain and the Camden County area is characterized by a five-part chronology spanning over 10,000 years, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the five temporal periods include Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Contact/Mission (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Prehistory of the Georgia Coastal Plain in the Camden County Area (adapted from Adams 1985; Crook 1986; Elliott and Sassaman 1995; Stephenson et al. 2002; and Saunders 2000)

Cultural Period	Temporal Placement
Paleoindian	? - 8,000 BC
Archaic	8000 - 1000 BC
Early	8000 - 5000 BC
Middle	5000 - 2500 BC
Late	2500 - 1000 BC
Woodland	1000 BC - AD 1000
Refuge	1000 - 500 BC
Deptford	500 BC - AD 500
Swift Creek	AD 500 - 700+
Wilmington	AD 700 - 1000
Late Woodland/Mississippian	AD 900 – 1100
St. Catherines	AD 900 – 1100
Mississippian	AD 1000 - 1550
Savannah	AD 1000 - 1350
Irene	AD 1350 - 1550
Contact & Mission	AD 1540+
Altamaha	AD 1540+

Paleoindian Period (11,500 - 10,000 BP)

Evidence for the earliest human occupations in the southeastern United States dates to the Paleoindian period. Recently, Anderson and colleagues (1990) have segregated the Paleoindian tradition of Georgia into three sub-periods based on diagnostic stone projectile point types: Early (ca. 11,500-11,000 BP), Middle (ca. 11,000-10,500 BP), and Late (ca. 10,500-10,000 BP). Furthermore, these researchers have plotted the distribution of Paleoindian artifacts in Georgia, recording concentrations in the southwest and north-central part of the state. Sites and/or artifacts suggestive of Paleoindian activity are rare for the coast of Georgia, although sites dating to this period may exist on the continental shelf beneath ocean waters. As of 1990, no Paleoindian projectile points had been reported from Camden County (Anderson et al. 1990:58-63, 73).

Paleoindians were nomadic hunters who supplemented their largely carnivorous diet by gathering various edible plants. Paleoindian artifacts have been found in sites located in a variety of inland ecological and topographic settings, suggesting that these early groups maintained a generalized hunting and gathering technology that enabled them to adapt to a diverse range of micro-environments (Anderson et al. 1990). Unfortunately, limited settlement pattern information is available for this early period, but it is presumed that their settlements were small and ephemeral, and their material possessions light and portable. Sassaman et al. (1990) have proposed a mobile settlement model for Paleoindian groups of the Middle Savannah River Valley, to the north, with base camps located on the river and small foray camps in the uplands.

Due to preservation and site visibility biases in the archaeological record, lithic tools, generally associated with past hunting and butchering activities, are the most frequently recovered artifacts at Paleoindian sites. The most common Paleoindian implement was the stone, lanceolate projectile point. Diagnostic spear point types found in Georgia include Clovis, Simpson, Suwannee, Quad, Cumberland, Beaver Lake and Dalton (Anderson et al. 1990). Archaeological evidence from Florida suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers and atlatls were also used by Paleoindian hunters (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Archaic Period (10,500 - 3,000 BP)

The environment of the Archaic period was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels. There seems to have been a significant increase in population during the Archaic, and groups began to develop regional habitat-specific adaptations (cultures) and material assemblages (Smith 1986:10). Archaic period Indians focused their subsistence strategies upon the procurement of smaller game, fish, and wild plant foods. It has been proposed that small bands of Archaic peoples roamed the Savannah River basin in search of seasonally available resources, aggregating at Fall Line locations during the fall (Anderson and Hanson 1988). Through time, regional specialization increased along with greater interregional variation. Over time, populations became increasingly sedentary, and a variety of site types evolved, including base camps or villages, short-term bivouacs, procurement camps, and cemeteries. On the basis of distinct projectile point typologies, most archaeologists have partitioned the Archaic period into three subperiods, Early, Middle, and Late.

Early Archaic (10,500 - 8,000 BP)

The Early Archaic period was a time of adaptation from Pleistocene epoch to Holocene epoch environmental conditions. The diagnostic projectile points of this period are corner and side notched hafted bifaces such as the Palmer, Taylor, and Kirk types, and they are found throughout southeastern North America. Plant processing tools such as nutting stones, manos, metates, and cobbles have been uncovered within South Carolina and Georgia (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1983: Goodyear et al. 1979:103-104).

The onset of the Early Archaic period is marked by a trend away from the highly mobile hunter-gatherer bands of the Paleoindian period toward more sedentary and specialized groups (Anderson and Hanson 1988). Archaic groups have a more elaborate material culture than their

Paleoindian counterparts, and Archaic populations occupied new environments such as rock shelters, interriverine terraces and ridge tops.

Middle Archaic (8,000 - 5,000 BP)

The Middle Archaic period in southeastern North America dates from approximately 8,000 to 5,000 BP and was originally subdivided into three phases based upon diagnostic projectile points that were identified by Joffre Coe (1964) from the North Carolina piedmont: the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford phases. Within lithic assemblages, the onset of the Middle Archaic period is marked by a replacement of notched forms of projectile points with stemmed projectile points. The diagnostic projectile point types for the Middle Archaic period in the southeast in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent are Kirk Stemmed/Serrated, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, Brier Creek Lanceolate, and MALA. The distinctive MALA points are a more recent discovery and have led to the formulation of a fourth, late Middle Archaic phase (Sassaman 1985). Middle Archaic lithic assemblages are also marked by a shift from the use of cryptocrystalline rock to coarser, locally available lithic materials.

During the Middle Archaic period, aboriginal populations in the eastern woodlands increased their population densities in the resource rich river valleys (Fagan 1991:320). This increase in sedentism may have been related to changes in the environment; water availability is believed to have increased during the Middle to Late Holocene and new food gathering, fishing, and hunting economies were possible as wetland expanded (Watts et al. 1996:37).

Late Archaic (5,000 -3,000 BP)

As with the Middle Archaic, the Late Archaic period is subdivided into several phases based upon diagnostic hafted biface types that were first identified by Joffre Coe (1964). These stemmed types, in chronological order from oldest to most recent, are the Savannah River, Otarre, Kiokee, Broad River, and the Gary/Mack type points; however, Elliott and Sassaman (1995) have added the Paris Island and Western Georgia Coastal Plain Late Archaic types to the inventory. The Late Archaic artifact assemblage includes grooved axes, cruciform drills, and steatite vessels, and the archaeological record demonstrates increased sedentism, social complexity, and long distance trade. The earliest direct evidence of plant cultivation also occurs within some areas of the Southeast during the Late Archaic period (Yarnell 1993:13).

Occurring about 4,500 BP, the Late Archaic witnessed one of the more revolutionary technological innovations of humankind, fired clay pottery (Sassaman 1993). This ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fiber and occasionally sand, and was molded by hand into bowls of various sizes and shapes (Waring 1968; Bullen 1972; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Fiber-tempered pottery of the Middle Savannah River Valley is known as Stallings Island, while to the south of Camden County, in Florida, it is referred to as Orange. Throughout most of coastal Georgia, including within the Camden County area, it is referred to as St. Simons (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Although the three types are markedly similar, Waring (1968) argued that differences in vessel form and decoration do exist. Regardless of the appellation, fiber-tempered pottery has been found at a large number of sites within the vicinity of Camden County, yet it is much more commonly encountered further east along the coast, including along the barrier

islands. Zooarchaeological data from Georgia coastal sites, including linear shell middens and circular shell rings, indicate a strong subsistence dependence on vertebrate and invertebrate tidewater fauna (Reitz 1988).

Woodland Period (3,000 -1,000 BP)

Fiber-tempered pottery gave way to a sand-tempered ware known archaeologically as Refuge, at about 3,000 BP (Waring 1968; DePratter 1979). Similar decorative modes (e.g., incising and punctations) suggest an evolutionary link between Refuge and the earlier St. Simons ware. Little is known about Refuge period sites due to limited controlled excavations. Refuge wares were eventually supplanted by a similar ware known as Deptford.

Originating around 2,500 BP and lasting to 1,500 BP on the Atlantic coast (Milanich 1971, 1973; Stephenson et al. 2002), the Deptford culture represents a continuation of the coastal way of life that was well established by Late Archaic times. Communities were situated in maritime hammocks near tidal marshes, with subsistence centered on the exploitation of estuarine and maritime forest resources. Deptford groups (or possibly subgroups) may have moved inland seasonally to the river valleys to gather plant foods, hunt game, and trade with non-coastal peoples (Milanich 1973). Limited horticulture is suspected to have taken place during Deptford times, but archaeological data indicative of deliberate plant domestication are lacking for this period.

Deptford ceramics, defined regionally as sand and/or grit-tempered plain, check stamped, and simple stamped wares, are common at archaeological sites along the Georgia Coast (Caldwell and Waring 1968; DePratter 1991). The most common mode of decoration on Deptford vessels is check stamping, including bold and linear stamped varieties. Rarely, wares are decorated with incisions and/or punctations. Plain wares are usually not formally classified as Deptford, although undecorated wares were presumably the most common Deptford ware (Milanich 1971). In addition, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery, also known as Deptford or Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped, is a minority ware at Deptford sites.

In addition to Deptford sites, Late Swift Creek sites have been found in middens along the mainland coast and on barrier islands (Cook 1977; Saunders 1986; Stephenson et al. 2002; Wayne 1987). The predominant mode of decorating on Swift Creek pottery was complicated stamping, distinguishing it from earlier checked and simple stamped wares of the Deptford tradition. Late Swift Creek wares (ca. 1,600-1,300 BP) display a variety of simple and folded rim forms, while notched rims are virtually absent. Subsistence data from coastal Swift Creek sites indicate an economy oriented toward the exploitation of marsh resources (Reitz 1988). The recovery of Late Swift Creek pottery at sites near Jacksonville, Florida similar to that found near the mouth of the Altamaha River suggests movement of coastal Swift Creek groups from southeastern Georgia into northeastern Florida (Ashley 1995).

The terminal phase of the Woodland period along the Georgia coast is Wilmington, spanning from 1,300 -1,000 BP. Associated with the emergence of this phase is a shift from sand/grit tempering to sherd (grog) tempering. Additionally, cord marking becomes the preferred decorative style. Wilmington components have been identified at inland riverine and coastal

sites, with the latter including shell middens and burial mounds. Although researchers have suggested that horticulture was associated with the Wilmington phase, direct evidence for intentional plant cultivation within this time period is absent to date (Saunders 1986).

Mississippian Period

The Mississippian period on the Georgia coast begins with the Savannah phase around 1,000 BP. Savannah pottery is tempered with large amounts of sand and/or grit and less frequently with crushed sherds (Caldwell and Waring 1968). Surface treatment on Savannah wares includes burnishing, check stamping, complicated stamping and most importantly, cord marking (Williams and Thompson 1999). Most researchers suggest that the Savannah culture developed out of the previous Wilmington phase. Based on ceramic data, some archaeologists (Caldwell 1971; DePratter 1979) suggest that a transitional phase, St. Catherines, separates the terminal Woodland period from the Savannah phase. However, Crook (1986) argues against this contention, suggesting that the St. Catherines and Savannah wares are contemporaneous and reflect variability in the coastal Savannah pottery assemblage.

During the Savannah phase the Mississippian period coastal peoples constructed both platform and burial mounds (Crook 1986). Groups associated with the coastal Savannah material culture possessed a strong economic orientation toward the exploitation of estuarine resources (Reitz 1988), although horticulture is hypothesized. Crook (1986) proposes a seasonally scheduled settlement subsistence model for the Mississippian period along the Georgia coast. He speculates that small groups spent the spring in dispersed farming settlements in the oak forests, gathering at strategically located "town sites" near the coast during the summer. In the fall, the population disbanded again into small groups to procure oak forest resources, eventually moving to the tidal marshes during the winter to exploit the rich estuarine resources. More data from coastal sites are needed to test this model, however.

The final phase of the coastal Georgia Mississippian period is known as Irene, 700-450 BP (Caldwell and McCann 1941; DePratter 1979; Crook 1986), gaining its name from WPA-era excavations at the Irene Site (Caldwell and Waring 1939; DePratter 1984). Changes in coastal ceramics during this time include a preference for incising and filfot stamping and the exclusive use of grit as tempering (Crook 1986). Traditionally, the phase was divided into Early (AD 1350 to 1450 [Irene I]) and Late (AD 1450 to 1550 [Irene II]) subphases, with the latter based on the addition of ceramic incising (Saunders 2000); however, Braley (1990) further subdivided the phase into three subphases: Irene I (AD 1300-1350); Irene II (Pipemaker's Creek, AD 1350-1450); and Pine Harbor (AD 1450-1580). Late prehistoric peoples continued to use coastal resources extensively, and direct evidence of horticulture in the form of burned corncobs has been recovered at several Irene phase sites, including the Kent Mound and Irene Mound sites. Crook's (1986) settlement model, as discussed above, is also proposed for the coastal Irene phase.

Historic Indian Period

The native occupants of the Camden County area at the time of European contact were referred to as Guale by the Spanish. The Guale Indians were a Muskogean group, who originally

inhabited the northern coast of Georgia from the Timucuan province northward to St. Catherines Sound (Swanton 1946). Early missionization efforts by the Spanish focused on the coastal Timucuan and Guale groups from St. Augustine northward to Santa Elena at present day Parris Island, South Carolina (Gannon 1965). Over time, the Guale population moved southward along the coast and infiltrated the Eastern Timucuan province. By the eighteenth century, the Guale Indians had abandoned their native homeland and become the dominant Indian culture in Northeast Florida (Larson 1978). The archaeological sequence associated with these Guale groups is the Altamaha/Sutherland Bluff phase (Braley 1990).

Historical Development of the Project Area

The Villages of Kingsland property is located west of Kingsland and St. Marys. Plans were made in 1767 to establish a town in an area known as Buttermilk Bluff on the southeastern tip of Georgia. However, it was not until 1787 that the city's twenty founders met on Cumberland Island to sign the "Articles of Agreement" that formed the town of St. Marys. In 1788, the lots for St. Marys were laid out and it was established as a town by the Georgia Legislature in 1792. The town became the first county seat of Camden County and soon became a thriving port because of its location as the southern most US city and its proximity to both Spanish and Native American trade centers. Being a port city, St. Marys developed a reputation for attracting characters of questionable moral fiber, most notably smugglers, prostitutes, and hard drinking sailors (www.camdencounty.org/history/st_marys.html).

In 1802, the county seat was moved from St. Marys to the town of Jeffersonton because of its central location. Most wealthy plantation owners within Camden County lived in the northern and central portions of the county and traveling to St. Marys took hours of riding on dirt roads. The early 19th century brought disease to the town of St. Marys. Outbreaks of yellow fever were common and often had disastrous results. In 1808, an outbreak killed 84 of St. Marys' 300 citizens. Many of the graves from this era can be seen in the city's historic Oak Grove cemetery. By the 1870's, Jeffersonton was almost deserted due to the effects of the mosquito-borne disease and the decline of the plantation economy. In 1872 the county seat was returned to St. Marys, where it remained until 1923, when it was moved to Woodbine (www.camdencounty.org/history/st_marys.html).

The twentieth century was a period of growth for St. Marys. As the city began to decline as a major port, tourism began to play a significant role in the city's economy. The coarser forms of entertainment gave way to hotels and restaurants as the continuous flood of sailors were replaced by tourists. The Riverview Hotel was established in 1916 to accommodate the thriving tourism, and it became a popular tourist stop that can still be seen on St. Marys waterfront today. Successful businesses were also established in St. Marys during the early part of the twentieth century. The Gilmore Paper company was established in 1941 and brought on the largest period of growth St. Marys had ever experienced. The Navy brought on another period of growth when the Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base was opened in the 1970's. Today, the city's history and proximity to Cumberland Island continue to make St. Marys a popular stop for tourists (www.camdencounty.org/history/st_marys.html).

The city of Kingsland is located just west of Interstate 95. Largely founded around 1788, when the King family (John King) purchased a large land tract in the vicinity and developed the Woodlawn Plantation. William Henry King, grandson of John King, built a home on what was called "King's Land," and in 1893 when the first passenger train came through the area, the only visible house site was that of William Henry King's, and as such, the railroad company named the area "King's Land." With the railroad came population growth, yet it was not until 1908 that the town was finally incorporated. Over the next two decades, more houses were built, along with the first bank, and the jail, and it was also during this time that the area was powered with electricity (www.kingslandgeorgia.com/sub_history.html).

Project Specific Historic Data

The study parcel is located within the boundaries of several plantations originally owned by James L.K. Holzendorf in the early 1800's. These plantations include the Berne, Benceville, and Cona plantations; however, the boundaries of these landholdings are unclear (Reddick 1976). An 1821 advertisement in the Darien Gazette describes the plantation house for the Berne plantation as being "on Crooked River within 15 miles of St. Marys with sloop navigation to the door" (Reddick 1976). This suggests that the family home was well east of the project tract; however, a cemetery located within an out-parcel located in the north-central portion of the project tract (9CM359) is known to be the final resting place of many of the former slaves and there families. The Holzendorf cemetery, as it is known, may also have been used as a slave cemetery prior to emancipation and suggests that the Holzendorf's plantation holdings included the current project tract. John L.K. Holzendorf owned the Benceville plantation first; however, by 1858 his daughter Euphemia Theresa married Dr. Uriah Van Geisner and the wedding was held on the adjoining Berne plantation.

Upon his death, J.L.K Holzendorf bequeathed his plantation holdings to his son Alexander who sold the property to a wealthy Ohio businessman named Virgil Hillyer (Reddick 1976). Hillyer renamed a portion of the Holzendorf Plantation holdings London Hill and established a school on the property where former slaves could learn a trade (Reddick 1976).

The historic community of Seals was located north of Kingsland on US 17, in the vicinity of the property area (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The settlement was named for Hebbard Seals, who had built a home in the area after the Seaboard Airline Railroad was constructed through Camden County (Reddick 1976). Seals settlement was envisioned as a planned community; however it was never fully developed and functioned primarily as a railroad crossing and depot. Seals did possess a functioning saw mill, operated by Walter Lang and Carl Seals, son of Hebbard Seals. Most of the families who settled in Seals during the late 19th and 20th centuries worked as farmers or in the timber business.

The small community of Kinlaw was located on the Old Post Road, abutting Crooked River. Pratt's Landing was located on Crooked river, and boat traffic provided the primary means of transportation for the settlers at Kinlaw (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). Primus Waye operated a ferry service that made daily trips between Pratts Landing and Fernandina and would transport goods and people between the two towns.

The original post office for Kinlaw was located at the present day intersection of I-95 and Harrietts Bluff road. It was administered by Hammond and Ada Roberts until its closure in 1990. The town of Kinlaw also supported numerous local businesses, churches and a school.

The majority Kinlaw residents were descendents of three sisters who were born as slaves on the Holzendolph Plantation. One of those descendents was John M Hozendorf, Sr, a prominent African American citizen in Camden County, who ran a large timber business. Hozendorf was appointed collector of customs for St. Mary's by President Theodore

Figure 3.1: 1904 Camden County Map showing Seals and Kinlaw

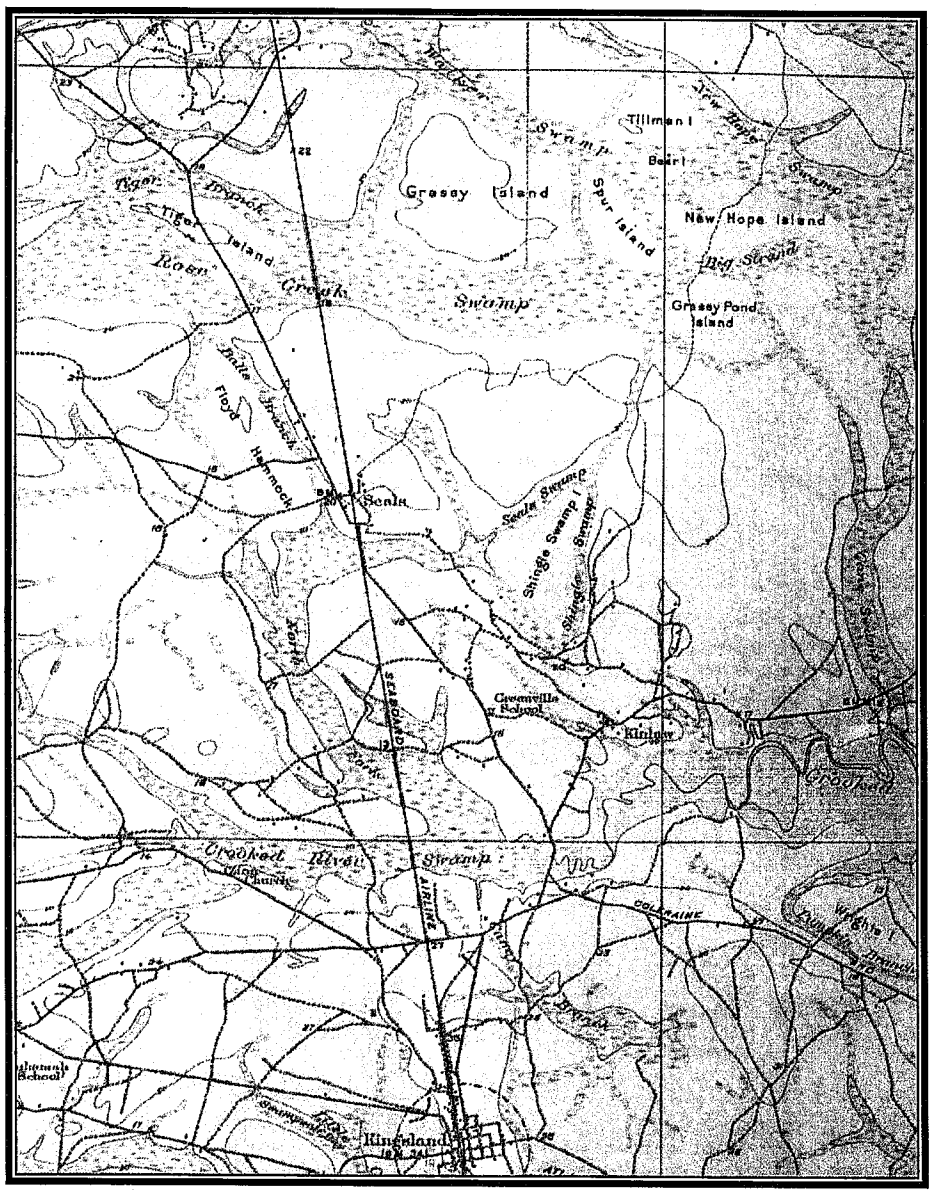


Figure 3.2: 1918 Kingsland Topographic Map Showing Seals and Kinlaw

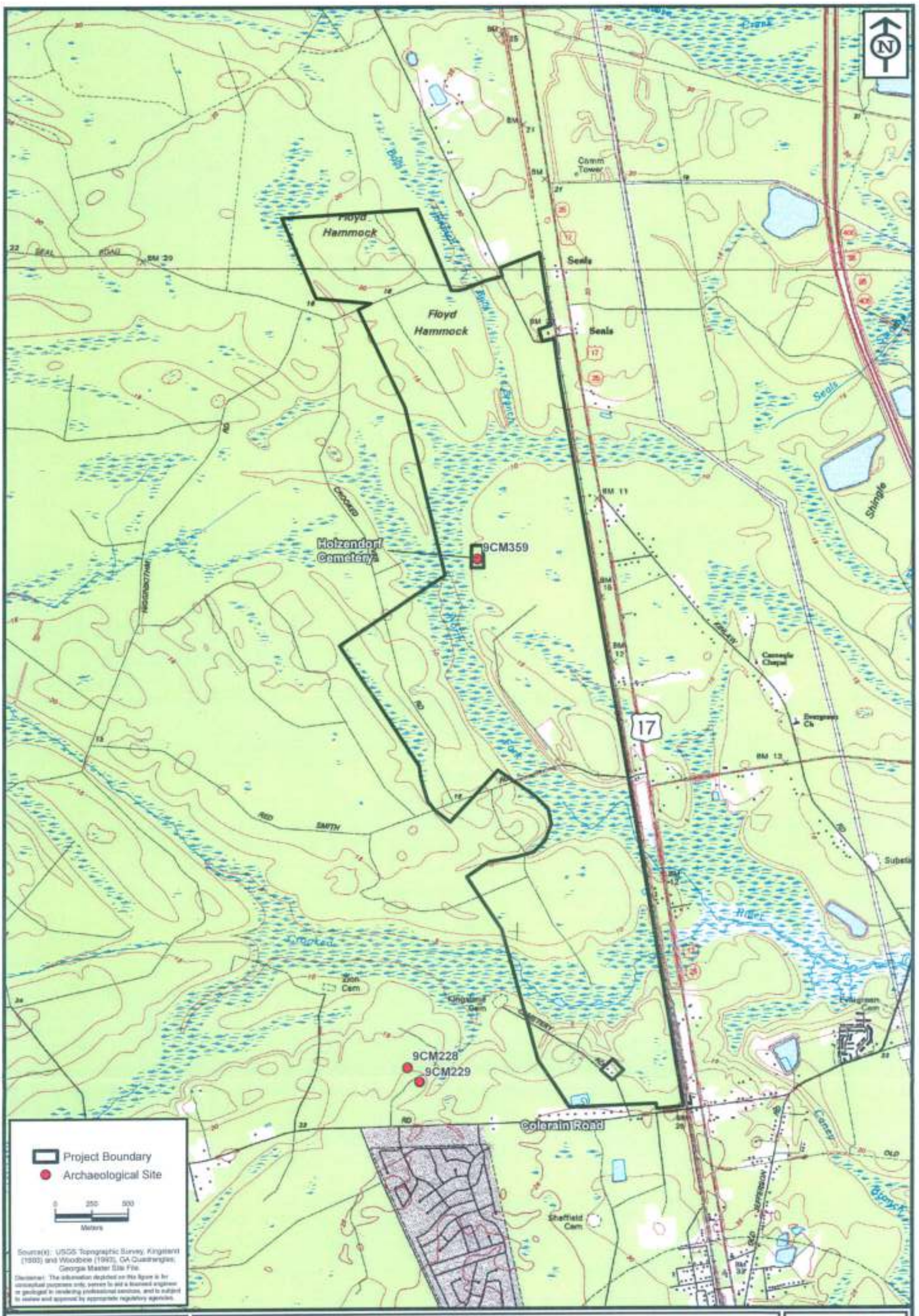
IV. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

During the late nineteenth century, a Philadelphia doctor named Clarence B. Moore combed the inland rivers and coastlines of the southeastern United States in search of Indian mounds. During the course of these travels, Moore excavated numerous sand burial mounds along coastal Georgia between Camden and Chatham Counties. Moore's excavations were random and uncontrolled by today's archaeological standards, but the results of his Georgia excavations were published (Moore 1897, 1898). The past few decades have witnessed a dramatic increase in archaeological surveys in Georgia in response to government-mandated regulations regarding cultural resources. Furthermore, whereas the earlier (non-mandated) investigations focused on areas that exhibited high archaeological potential, such as high bluffs along major waterways and barrier islands, the advent of cultural resource management promoted a need to evaluate areas that do not exhibit characteristically high archaeological potential, such as pine flatwood areas associated with wetlands and low-flowing and non-navigable tributaries.

Prior to initiating the fieldwork, ESI conducted a background search regarding previously known cultural resources within the project vicinity. This included a search of property maps, historic maps, and a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic structures, as well as archaeological projects within or near the project area. ESI also reviewed the Georgia Natural, Archaeological and Historical Geographic Information Systems database (NAHRGIS) to identify any registered historical structures on or adjacent to the property. As a result of the background research, it was learned that one archaeological site (9CM359) exists in an out-parcel located in the central part of the study area, and two more sites (9CM228 and 9CM229) have been recorded within a one-half mile radius of the property (Figure 4.1). Site 9CM359 is the Holzendorf Cemetery, as discussed in the previous chapter and more thoroughly below in the results chapter. The two nearby sites, 9CM228 and 9CM229, are both prehistoric artifact scatters dating to the Woodland and Mississippian Periods, and these are located just to the west of the property's southern terminus.

One of the larger and recently completed surveys conducted in the area was that completed for the 767-acre Powell tract, which is less than 4.5 miles to the southwest of the present subject parcel (Burkhart and Hendryx 2007). During that study, nine archaeological sites were recorded, including one historic structure that was considered eligible for NRHP inclusion. The remaining eight sites included light-density artifact scatters dating to the prehistoric period and to the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Numerous historical maps were viewed to investigate for the presence of historic structures and/or small communities within or adjacent to the property. Many of the maps showed broad brushed areas with little detail, thus individual structures and small communities would not be expected. The specific dates on the maps investigated include: 1777, 1796, 1822, 1823, 1830, 1834, 1839, 1846, 1855, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1874, 1883, 1885, 1895, 1899, 1904, 1910, 1915, 1918, 1952, and 1955. .


Floyd Hammock
Floyd Hammock
Seals
Seals
Comm Tower
Holzendorf Cemetery
9CM359
9CM228
9CM229
Colerain Road
17
Project Boundary
Archaeological Site
0 250 500
Meters
Source(s): USGS Topographic Survey, Kingsland (1993) and Woodbine (1993), GA Quadrangles; Georgia Master Site File.
Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.
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Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park
Camden, County, Georgia
Project: ES07066.08
Date: Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd: BSM/JRN
Figure: 4.1

V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

An intensive archaeological survey has two goals, the identification of archaeological resources within a project area and the evaluation of those resources with reference to the criteria for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The formulation of a research design for this project was preceded by: a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites within or near the study area; an examination of soil maps for the area; analysis of USGS topographic maps of the project area to identify possible site locations; and a study of previous archaeological research pertaining to the region.

An understanding of project-specific, regional cultural contexts provides a basis for identifying important research topics; cultural periods or site types that warrant more intensive archaeological inquiry; and research questions for which specific data are lacking. Based on the known history of the area and the results of previous surveys in the project vicinity, the possibility existed for both prehistoric and historic sites to be present in the study area. Cultural contexts and problem domains pertinent for previously recorded sites are discussed below.

Previous archaeological work in the region revealed a number of gaps in present knowledge that can be addressed through additional studies. Among these is the general need for a better understanding of traditional periods of prehistoric culture history (Paleoindian through Mississippian); dates of site occupation; and settlement patterning through time. The earliest of the prehistoric periods (Paleoindian and Early Archaic) are not well represented in the study area, and any new information will certainly contribute toward these very broad themes. The Georgia Paleoindian synthesis (Anderson et al. 1990), the Archaic coastal plain synthesis (Elliot and Sassaman 1995), the coastal plain Woodland synthesis (Steinen 1995), and the Mississippian coastal zone synthesis (Crook 1986) provide relatively current and very specific research questions. Also, the history of the project area presents a need for background research related to the historic use of the land.

In a discussion of archaeological problem domains, Mathis (1979:13-24) set forth several goals for survey that provide a good summary of the basic prehistoric data gathering effort that is needed to refine current understanding of prehistory. These include:

- the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas and the estimation of site densities
- the identification and analysis of site occupation chronologies
- the identification and analysis of site functions
- the analysis of settlement patterns
- the evaluation of site significance
- the evaluation (and refinement) of survey methods and techniques
- the investigation of ancillary archaeological, anthropological, and historical research problems

The pursuit of the basic goals outlined above will increase present knowledge of cultural patterns and models of prehistoric settlement in Georgia, as discussed in previous chapters. Subsequent investigations will serve to fill gaps in the understanding of regional prehistory, and to revise and refine models of past human settlement.

As with prehistoric sites, historic site contexts provide an organizational format for thematically grouping historic sites based on shared characteristics. These commonalties can be based on time period, subject matter, and location, and can serve to identify specific site types typical of a region. Historic contexts can be used in the development of management plans and public interpretation based on actual cultural resource needs. As with prehistoric sites, much of the data to be derived from historic sites can contribute to a better understanding of the cultural-historical periods outlined in previous chapters. Historic contexts that frequently predominate in non-urban study areas are related to rural enterprises associated with agriculture.

Field Methodology

Fieldwork was conducted between May and August 2008, and included a systematic shovel test survey and pedestrian inspection of the project area. Surface visibility was largely limited to trail roads; however, small patches of recently timbered land also offered surface inspection opportunities. The property was divided into six distinct sub-areas based on the location of major drainages. Figure 5.1 depicts the area divisions which are labeled sequentially Areas 1 through 6. Shovel tests were dug across all upland areas of the property, and sites were labeled sequentially in the order they were discovered.

As recommended in the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists 2001), 30 cm diameter shovel tests were dug at 30 m intervals in all high probability areas. Low and indeterminate probability areas were also inspected and tested at 90 m intervals. The survey commenced with a 90 meter interval shovel testing program completed across the entire property allowing the field team to gain a first-hand account of the tract and to help differentiate high probability areas from those exhibiting low probability, as defined in the above-referenced guidelines. Portions of the property were tested at 90 m intervals due to poor soil drainage capacity and periodic standing water. In areas that were poorly drained, but in close proximity to water, shovel tests were dug at 30 m intervals. All shovel tests were dug to 80 cm or until sterile soil or subsoil was encountered. In some instances, natural features, such as drainages and marshland, were used to establish site boundaries, and in other instances, site boundaries were established based on the spatial extent of surface artifacts.

All excavated soil was sifted through 6.35 mm (1/4") mesh mounted upon portable shaker screens. Pertinent field data, including shovel test locations, soil stratigraphy, environmental setting, topography, etc., were recorded for each test. Upon completion, every shovel test was backfilled. All field notes, forms, and maps were transported to the ESI laboratory.

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Areas of Investigation

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	5.1

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Laboratory Methods

Materials recovered during the investigation were cleaned, analyzed, and tabulated by Marissa Condosta Gordon and Ryan Sipe, and all data were entered into a database. There were 286 artifacts recovered that included both prehistoric and historic items. There were 129 prehistoric artifacts including ceramic and lithic items, while the remaining 156 artifacts were historic material that ranged in date from the 19th to 20th centuries. A description of the material classifications follows.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Aboriginal Ceramics. All potsherds recovered during site testing were brushed clean of surface dirt, washed, and allowed to air dry. Each sherd was examined in order to identify surface treatment, temper, and manufacturing technique. When possible, sherds are classified according to published pottery types for the region, although precautions are taken not to force sherds into existing ceramic classifications. Sherds not easily recognized are assigned a descriptive name based on temper and surface treatment (e.g., sand tempered plain). Diagnostic ceramics are used to identify aboriginal cultural affiliation(s) and to determine relative dates for site activities. A general discussion of the ceramic categories encountered is presented below along with other pertinent ceramic terms.

Sherd: a broken fragment of pottery (Rice 1987:481).

Diminutive Sherd < 2.0 cm: A diminutive pottery fragment less than 2.0 cm in diameter. Due to its small size, these sherds were not classified as to ceramic type.

Temper: A nonplastic added to clay to improve its working, drying, or firing properties (Rice 1987:483).

Sand tempered: A pottery fragment that contains sand inclusions; sand (quartz granules) predominantly in the 0.2 to 0.5 mm size range occur regularly. If quartz granules in the less than 0.2 mm size range occur regularly in compact paste, the sherd is classified as fine sand tempered.

Grit tempered: A pottery fragment that contains large (0.5 –1.0 mm), typically quartz granule inclusions (grit).

Diagnostic Prehistoric Pottery Types

St. Simons/Stallings Island: These ceramic phases occurred in the Late Archaic Period along the coastal regions of lower South Carolina and Georgia and are defined by the use of vegetal fibers as a tempering agent. In the absence of surface treatments due to erosion, and with the research tract being somewhat in the overlap of the ranges for these two types, both series names are considered in reference to eroded fiber tempered pottery sherds; however, DePratter (1979) has suggested that fiber tempered assemblages north of the Savannah River are more appropriately classified as Stallings Island, whereas, those from the mouth of the Savannah River, southward to St. Simons Island are more appropriately classified as St. Simons. Furthermore, Elliott and

Sassaman (1995:50) further recognize a higher incidence of plain fiber tempered pottery along the Georgia coast than recognized along the South Carolina coast and these Georgia specimens typically exhibit a finer paste.

Lithic Analysis. Lithic artifacts (debitage and tools) were recovered. According to Collins (1975), lithic technology is considered to be a system whereby raw material is extracted from the physical environment and modified to produce a stone tool. On the way to its completed form, a sequence of "product groups" occurs. This is the usual "reduction continuum" of archaeological study. In actuality however, the goal of the reduction process may often have been solely the manufacture of expedient and/or multipurpose tools, of which many were adapted from what were originally reduction flakes themselves. By Collins' definition, however, the presence or absence of product groups, which are usually size related, is considered indicative of the functional limitations of activities at a site. The following general lithic artifact categories and terms are used by ESI during lithic analysis:

Debitage: "residual lithic material resulting from tool manufacture ... represents intentional and unintentional breakage of artifacts either through manufacture or function" (Crabtree 1972:58).

Flake: a lithic artifact that has been removed from a larger mass by the application of force and which demonstrates a platform and a bulb of percussion (Crabtree 1972:64). A complete flake demonstrates a point of applied force, intact margins, and ventral and dorsal surfaces (Sullivan and Rosen 1985:759).

Primary Decortication (pdf): a flake that exhibits cortex over 90 percent of its outer or dorsal surface.

Secondary Decortication (sdf): a flake that exhibits cortex over less than 90 percent of its outer or dorsal surface.

Nondecortication (ndf): a flake that lacks any cortex on its surface; by far.

Formal Tools: lithic artifacts that have been shaped or reduced that include, but are not limited to, projectile points, knives, and other purposefully created artifacts intended for use. This category can include scrapers, piercing implements, etc.

Biface: a tool intentionally thinned on both sides of the same edge, or portion thereof.

Projectile Point/Knife (Hafted Biface): a bifacially thinned and generally symmetrical lithic artifact that is pointed at one end and exhibits basal preparation at the other.

Preform: an early stage in the process of production of a final lithic tool, generally ovular or triangular in shape, which is intended to be further reduced into a projectile point, blade, or other tool. Preforms are not considered lithic debitage, but rather, they are considered informal tools.

Diagnostic Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts

Late Woodland/Mississippian Triangular Point: One complete triangular arrow point was recovered. These point types exhibit the shape of an isosceles triangle, with excurvate and incurvate blade variants (Justice 1987:224). These small-sized points were manufactured to be shot by bow and arrow.

Stone Type Descriptions. As part of the lithic analysis, the raw materials used in making stone tools were identified. One type of stone, chert, was identified in the assemblage.: Such petrographic identifications have the potential to provide information on the mobility range of prehistoric groups by linking the archaeological distributions of temporally-specific lithic artifacts with their quarry sources (Goodyear 1979; Goad 1979; Upchurch et al. 1982; Anderson and Hanson 1988; Sassaman et al. 1990). Thus, it has become increasingly important for archaeologists to distinguish specific varieties of a particular stone (e.g., sandstone, quartz, chert, etc.) and to correlate the archaeological context of each with its quarry source location. Raw material descriptions used in referring to the lithic artifacts are discussed below.

Chert is a highly isotropic, silicified grainstone. The stone is formed through the replacement of limestone by silica. Technically, chert is a microcrystalline quartz that is composed of 97 to 99 percent silicon dioxide, up to one percent water, and very small amounts of ferric oxide, aluminum oxide, and other impurities.

Historic Artifacts

Historic artifacts including ceramics, glass, metal, and building materials were recovered across the property. Diagnostic artifacts date from the early 19th through 20th centuries. All material was washed, sorted by category, and identified according to functional groups (South 1977).

Diagnostic ceramic types recovered from the project area include Whiteware and Ironstone. The following ceramic descriptions are based on information gleaned from a variety of sources (Miller 1980; Noel-Hume 1969; Price 1979; South 1977) that were used in the present analysis. Amethyst glass, which is also a reliable temporal marker, was encountered during the survey and is described below.

Whiteware (ca. 1815+) – A refined earthenware that possesses a hard, non-porous white paste and a clear colorless glaze. It too can exhibit blue puddling (or pooling) in vessel crevices, which can cause some confusion in distinguishing between whiteware and pearlware. Price (1979:14) has proposed that the identification of pearlware be restricted to include only those sherds that, in addition to blue pooling, also exhibit an overall blue or blue-green cast generally visible on the entire vessel surface. She goes on to say that:

> *sherds of pearlware appear more blue or blue-green when held next to those of whiteware, and so it follows that sherds of whiteware will appear white and sometimes even slightly yellowish next to pearlware.*

Ironstone (ca. 1813+) – refined earthenware similar to whiteware that contains varying amount of ferruginous oxides. Also known as graniteware or stone china, it has been described as being a "cold grayish-white color" (Lofstrom 1976:23). In a vein similar to that covered in the above discussion Majewski and O'Brien (1987:120) make the following statement, with which we agree, about differentiating whitewares and ironstones:

> *Following South's (1977) lead, ironstone is grouped together with whiteware in many analyses. In a sense South is correct, since once technological improvements in the production of white ceramic bodies began around 1800, when variants of nonvitreous- and semivitreous-bodied earthenwares coexisted throughout the rest of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Potters often made several variants, decorated them in various ways, and marketed them under a plethora of names. However, since the term ironstone is firmly ingrained in the archaeological literature, it warrants further discussion, even if we decide in the end that we are splitting hairs by trying to distinguish among ceramic bodies that are simply points along a continuum.*

Amethyst Glass (pre World War I) – Amethyst glass is considered diagnostic of pre-1916 manufacture. Following 1879, manganese dioxide was the substituted decolorant used for turning glass to an amethyst color. Manganese was largely imported from Germany and its shipment into the United States was suspended at the onset of German-American conflict during World War I (Weaver et al. 1993).

Site and Isolated Find Definitions

An archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are over 50 years old. The Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (GCPA 2001) further define a site as an area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period on the surface within a 30-m radius. A site is also defined as a shovel test location that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period that cannot be fitted together, or at a location where a shovel test produces one artifact and at least one more surface artifact is found within a 20-meter radius of that shovel test. Also, a site is an area with visible or historically-recorded cultural features, such as a shell midden, cemetery, rock shelter, chimney fall, etc. An isolated find is a location where no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts are found within a 30-meter radius.

Site Evaluation Criteria

In assessing the archaeological significance of any site, standard criteria are used as the basis for interpretations and recommendations. Significant cultural resources are those meeting the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4, and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). According to established guidelines, significance is judged when sites, structures, or objects possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinctions; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

While most archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D, the potential to "yield information important in prehistory and history," this criterion is rather ill defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility:

a. Site Integrity - Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?

b. Preservation - Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical material, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?

c. Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?

d. Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

VI. RESULTS

Between May and August 2008, ESI conducted an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park property in Camden County, Georgia. Field methods included a thorough pedestrian inspection coupled with shovel testing at 15, 30, and 90-meter intervals. The 1,774.45 acre parcel was divided into six areas (Areas 1-6) using creeks, drainages, and trail roads to define boundaries (as seen in Figure 5.1). Testing in high probability areas was conducted at 30-meter intervals and positive tests were typically delineated at 15-meter intervals. Testing was conducted at 90-meter intervals in areas that met the criteria of low probability, as outlined in the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists 2001).

In all, 1,476 shovel tests were dug across the study parcel, including 68 that yielded cultural material 50 years or older. As a result of the survey, 10 new archaeological sites were recorded (9CM539-9CM548) and five isolated finds were documented (Figure 6.1). This chapter provides a description of each of the six investigation areas and presents the results of the study, including archaeological site and isolated find descriptions, interpretations, and NRHP recommendations.

Area 1

Area 1 is located within the southern portion of the current study parcel, north of Colerain Road, west of US 17, and south of the Crooked River (Figure 6.1). This portion of the property is characterized by mature pine plantation with a moderate-to-dense understory of palmetto, bay, briars, ferns, shrubs, and grasses. Surface exposure within Area 1 was limited to a trail road extending through the western half of the area and a cleared pasture planted with deer grass within the southwestern corner of the area. Ground exposure was limited throughout the remainder of Area 1 by extensive pine straw and leaf litter. Pedestrian inspection revealed moderately dense deposits of modern debris along the trail road and within the pine rows. No structural elements were noted within Area 1, and no structures were depicted on the 1918 topographic map of Kingsland, Georgia.

Testing strategies within Area 1 included a pedestrian survey of the exposed ground along the trail road and deer pasture coupled with subsurface testing (n=394 shovel tests) at 15, 30, and 90 meter intervals (Figure 6.2). Thirty-meter interval testing was conducted within the southern portion of Area A, along the southern bank of Crooked River, along tributaries of Crooked River, and in the southern portion of the area, where soils were found to exhibit better drainage capacity. Testing was conducted at 90 meter intervals throughout the low-lying, poorly drained pine flats within the central portion of Area 1. Positive shovel tests were delineated in cardinal directions at 15 meter intervals. Two sites (9CM539 and 9CM540) and two isolated finds were encountered during this process. The results of this investigation are discussed below.

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, serves to aid a licensed engineer or geologist in rendering professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.

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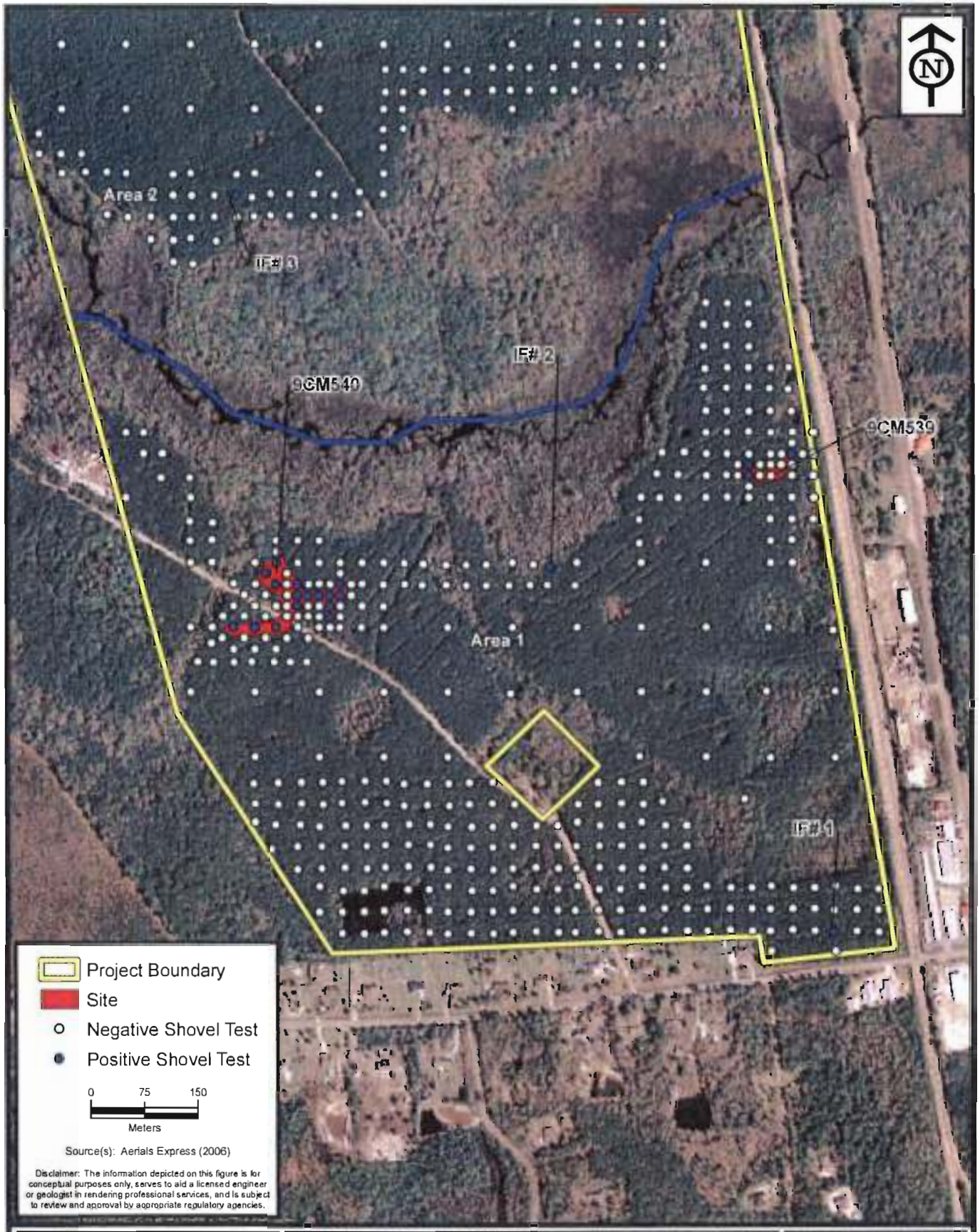
Shovel Test Results

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.06
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	6.1



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Shovel Test Results within Area 1
Villages of Kingsland
Kingsland Commerce Park
Camden County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	6.2

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9CM539 (VOK Site 1)

Temporal Affiliation:	Early 20th century, prehistoric unspecified
Size:	approximately 1,800 square meters
Shovel Tests:	16 (3 positive, 13 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	4 (3 subsurface, 1 surface)
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: 9CM539 was located within the northeastern portion of Area 1 approximately 40 meters west of the Seaboard Airline Railroad and 200 meters south of Crooked River (Figure 6.2). Sixteen shovel tests were dug to determine the boundaries of this site including three that were positive and 13 that were negative (Figure 6.3).

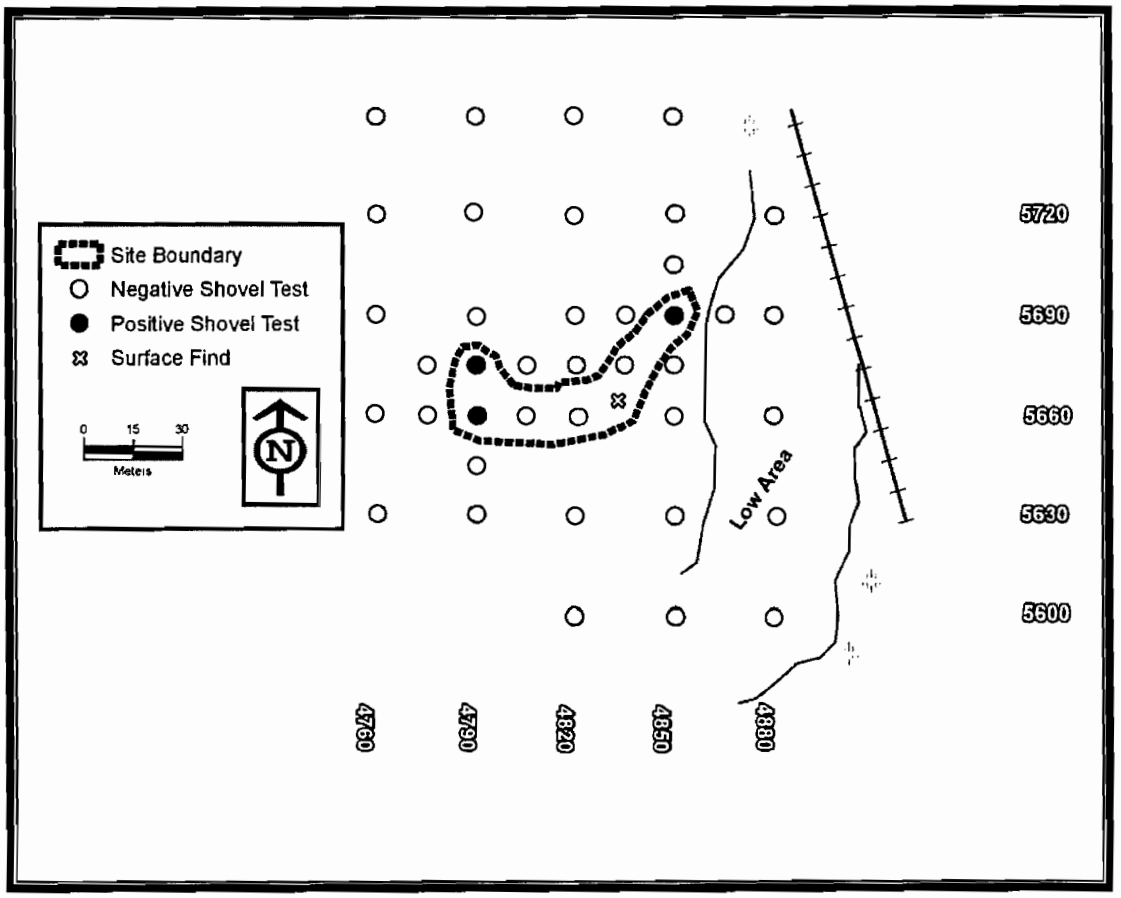


Figure 6.3: Site Map, 9CM539

The soil type within the site boundaries is listed as poorly drained Pelham loamy sand and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-15 cm) dark gray sand that had been churned during silvicultural activities (herein referred to as the silvicultural zone), and Stratum II (15-80 cm) light gray sand. Vegetation at the site included mature pine plantation with sparse hardwoods and a moderate to dense understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: North View of 9CM539

There were four artifacts encountered during the investigations at 9CM539 including three that were recovered from shovel tests and one that was collected from the ground surface (Table 6.1). Three of the artifacts were historic, and included one piece of brown bottle glass and one fragment of whiteware that were found in separate shovel tests at a depth of 0 to 20 cm below surface (cmbs). A portion of a metal bucket was encountered on the ground surface within the central portion of the site, although it was not collected. While none of these items are truly diagnostic, the brown bottle glass appears to have been machine made and likely dates to the early 20th century. One chert nondecortication flake was recovered within the northern portion of the site and represents the only prehistoric artifact encountered at 9CM539.

Table 6.1: Artifact Inventory, 9CM539

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
5690N/4850E	0-26	1	2.7	Plain Whiteware	
5660N/4790E	0-20	1	5.2	brown bottle glass	
5660N/4840E	surface	1	N/A	Metal bucket	Not collected
5675N/4790E	40-60	1	0.2	non-decortication flake	chert

Interpretation: 9CM539 represents limited historic activity along the Seaboard Airline Railroad during the early 20th century. No structures are depicted at this location on the 1918 Kingsland, Georgia topographic map and the historic artifacts associated with the site might represent dumping activities. The recovery of one chert nondecortication flake points to limited prehistoric activity at the site; this flake is small and lacks cortex and likely reflects tool refurbishment.

Recommendation: Based on the paucity of artifacts and the low potential to generate significant new data, Site 9CM539 is not considered eligible for NRHP listing. No further archaeological work or considerations are recommended for this site.

9CM540 (VOK Site 2)

Temporal Affiliation:	Late Archaic, Woodland/Mississippian (possibly Historic Period Indian)
Size:	approximately 21,600 square meters
Shovel Tests:	56 (16 positive, 40 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	34
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: This site was located within the northwestern portion of Area 1 adjacent to marshland associated with Crooked River (see Figure 6.2). Fifty-six shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of Site 9CM540, including 16 that were positive and 40 that were negative (Figure 6.5). The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged from 1 to 5 and the mean artifact density per positive shovel tests was 2.1. Artifact recovery depth ranged from 0 to 80 cmbs.

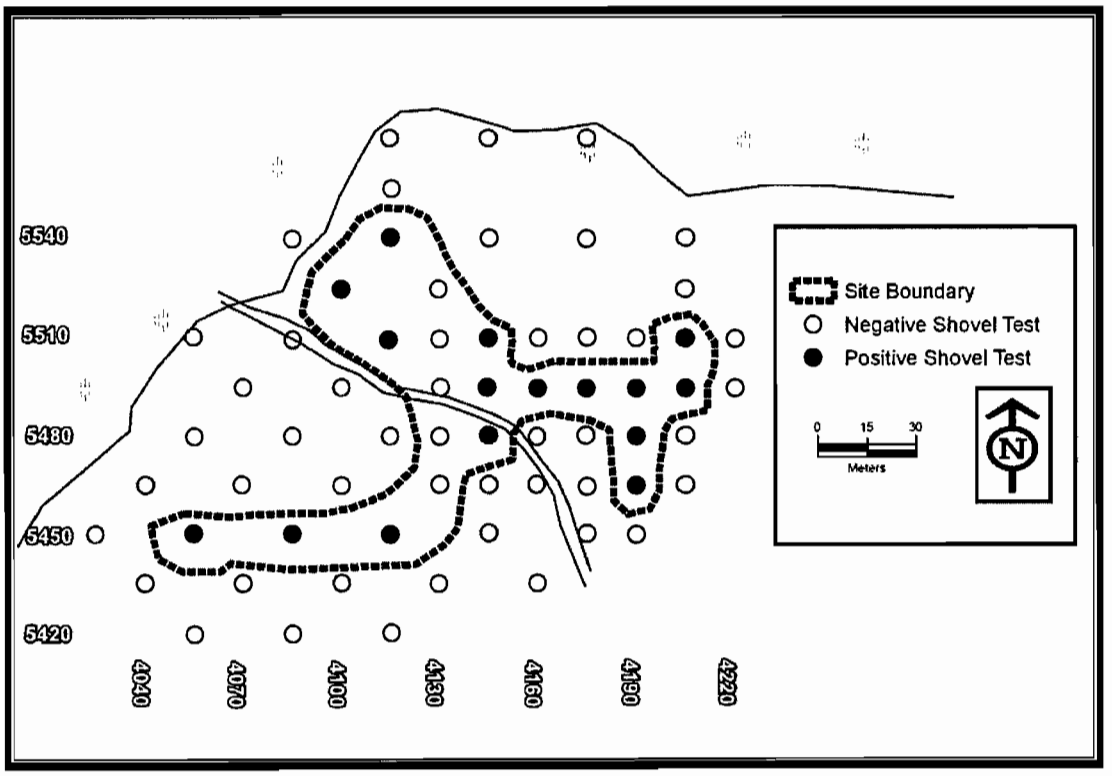


Figure 6.5: Site Map, 9CM540

The on-site soil unit was mapped as Pelham loamy sand, and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-30 cm) gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (30-100 cm) pale brown sand. Vegetation at the site was comprised of mature pine plantation with a moderate to dense understory of palmetto (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6: North View of 9CM540

There were 34 artifacts recovered from shovel tests at 9CM540 including prehistoric pottery fragments (n=11) and lithic artifacts (n=23) (Table 6.2). The ceramic assemblage from this site included two pieces of fiber tempered St. Simons plain pottery, five sand tempered plain sherds, and four sherds that were not formally classified due to their diminutive size. The St. Simons sherds indicate a brief Late Archaic occupation at the site and are the only truly diagnostic ceramics that were recovered; however, sand tempered plain pottery is often considered to be diagnostic of Woodland occupations within this region. Lithic artifacts were more frequently encountered at the site and included chert nondecortication flakes (n=19) and secondary decortication flakes (n=2), one tested quartz cobble, and a Late Woodland/Mississippian triangular arrow point (Figure 6.7). This small arrow point reflects the use of bow and arrow technology, which did not come about until the Late Woodland period. Although the name of the point (Late Woodland/Mississippian), as published by Noel Justice (1987:224) suggests a pre-European Contact terminus, such points are also common into the early part of the Contact Period (Cambron and Hulse 1975:64).

Figure 6.7: Photograph of Triangular Chert Arrow Point, 9CM540

Table 6.2: Artifact Inventory, 9CM540

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
5450N/4070E	0-25	1	0.1	non-decortication flake	chert
5450N/4100E	70-80	1	0.3	non-decortication flake	chert
5450N/4130E	70-80	1	0.4	secondary decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5465N/4205E	40-60	1	1.1	projectile point	triangular point
5465N/4205E	40-60	1	0.4	non-decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5480N/4160E	24-45	4	0.3	non-decortication flake	chert, 2 heat treated
5480N/4205E	5-40	2	0.5	non-decortication flake	chert
5480N/4205E	5-40	1	0.7	secondary decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5480N/4205E	5-40	1	0.6	non-decortication flake	translucent chert? Heat treated
5494N/4160E	20-40	1	0.2	non-decortication flake	chert
5494N/4175E	10-40	1	2.9	Sand Tempered Plain	
5494N/4175E	10-40	1	0.4	non-decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5495N/4190E	5-40	1	0.1	non-decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5495N/4190E	5-40	2	0.1	non-decortication flake	translucent chert? Heat treated
5495N/4205E	60-80	1	0.2	non-decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5495N/4220E	10-30	1	0.2	non-decortication flake	chert
5510N/4130E	40-60	3	7	Sand Tempered Plain	
5510N/4130E	40-60	2	5.6	St. Simons plain	
5510N/4160E	10-40	2	1	non-decortication flake	chert, heat treated
5510N/4220E	20-40	1	9.1	Sand Tempered Plain	
5525N/4115E	40-60	3	3.8	Diminutive	
5540N/4130E	40-80	1	43.3	Tested Cobble	quartz
5540N/4130E	40-80	1	1.6	Diminutive	

Interpretation: Based on the ratio of lithic artifacts to pottery (approximately 2:1), 9CM540's artifact assemblage supports this site's use as a short term hunting encampment that was used through time. Given the small size of the lithic flakes and the general absence of cortex, save two flakes, the assemblage appears to support late stage reduction activities, also consistent with hunting excursions. Based on the detection of fiber tempered pottery (Late Archaic), sand tempered pottery (probably Woodland), and a triangular arrow point (Late Woodland-to-the Contact Period), the site clearly sustained use over a broad temporal span, albeit limited use. Many of the artifacts were recovered from within the zone that had been churned during pine planting; however, others were recovered beneath that zone, including both of the St. Simons sherds.

Recommendation: Based on the limited number of diagnostic artifacts, disturbances created by silviculture, and the low potential to generate significant new data, Site 9CM540 is not considered eligible for NRHP listing. No further archaeological work or considerations are warranted.

Isolated Find # 1

This find was a single chert nondecortication flake that was recovered between 30 and 40 cmbs within Shovel Test 5030N/4910E in the southeastern portion of Area 1 (see Figure 6.2). Four shovel tests were dug at 15 meter intervals in cardinal directions in order to delineate the artifact; however, no additional cultural material was encountered.

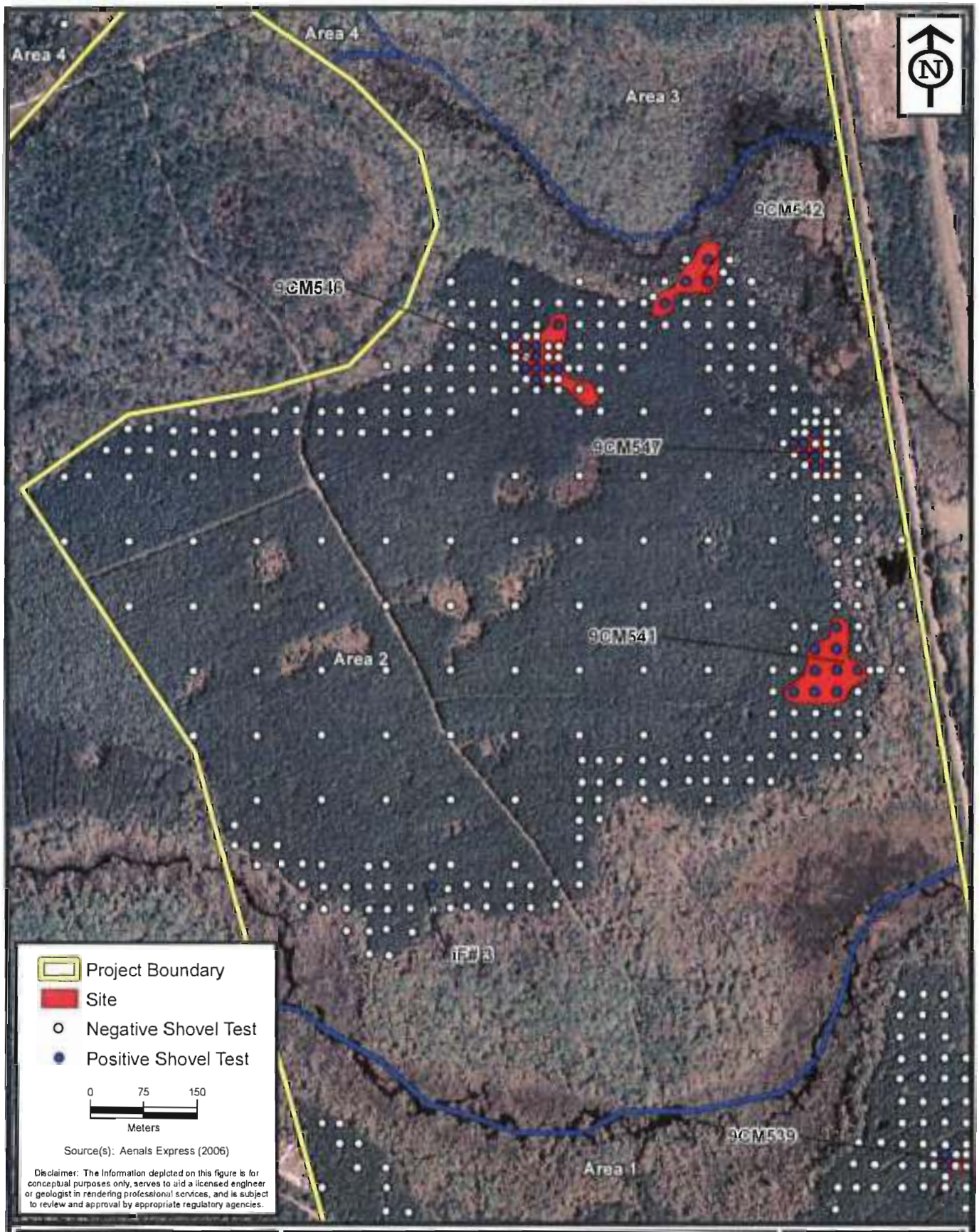
Isolated Find #2

Isolated Find #2 consisted of one chert nondecortication flake that was recovered between 40 and 50 cmbs within Shovel Test 5540N/4520E in the north-central portion of Area 1 (see Figure 6.2). Four shovel tests were dug at 15 meter intervals in cardinal directions in order to delineate the find. No additional artifacts were recovered.

Area 2

Area 2 is located within the south-central portion of the study parcel, between Crooked River (to the south) and North Fork (to the north [see Figure 6.1]). This portion of the property is characterized by mature pine plantation with a sparse to moderate understory of palmetto, bay, briars, ferns, and grasses. Surface exposure is limited by ground cover; however, trail roads within the central and southern portions of the area provided opportunities for pedestrian inspection. One structure was depicted within the north-central portion of Area 2 on the 1918 topographic map of Kingsland, Georgia. Inspection of the ground surface at this location, along with subsurface testing, did not reveal any structural elements or historic artifacts.

Testing strategies within Area 2 included the pedestrian inspection as well as subsurface testing (n=358 shovel tests) at 15, 30, and 90 meter intervals (Figure 6.8). Thirty-meter interval testing was conducted within the southern portion of the property along Crooked River and within the northeastern portion of the property adjacent to North Fork. Testing was conducted at 90 meter intervals throughout the low lying, poorly drained areas within the central portion of Area 2. All positive shovel tests were delineated in cardinal directions at 15 and 30 meter intervals. Four sites (9CM541, 9CM542, 9CM546 and 9CM547) and one isolated find were encountered during this process. The results of this investigation are discussed below.



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Shovel Test Results within Area 2

Villages of Kingsland
Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	6.8

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9CM541 (VOK Site 3)

Temporal Affiliation:	Late Archaic, Woodland, prehistoric unspecified
Size:	approximately 14,400 square meters
Shovel Tests:	25 (9 positive, 16 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	24
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: Site 9CM541 was located within the southeastern portion of Area 2 on the northern bank of Crooked River (see Figure 6.2). Twenty-five shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including nine that were positive and 16 that were negative (Figure 6.9). The artifact density per positive test ranged from one to five and the mean artifact density per positive shovel test was 2.7. Recovery depth ranged from 30 to 80 cmbs.

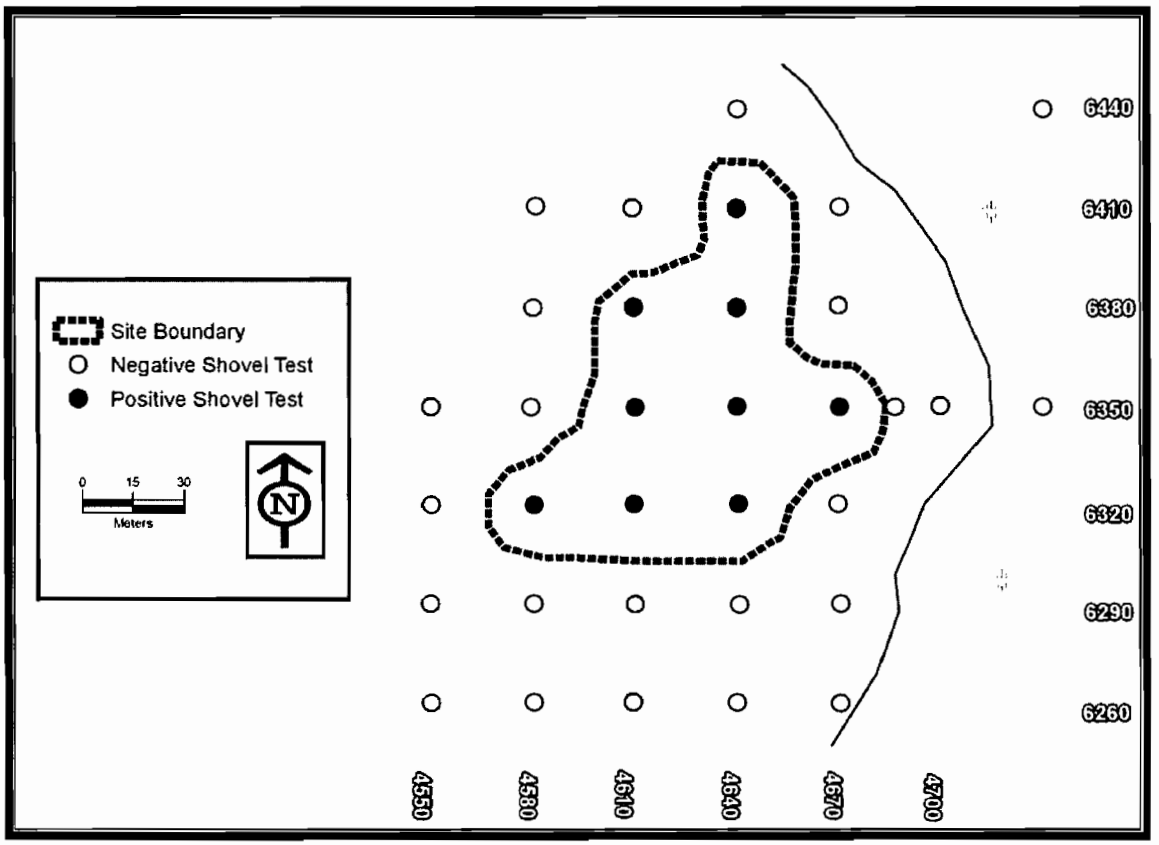

Figure 6.9: Site Map, 9CM541

The mapped soil type within the boundaries of 9CM541 was listed as Pelham loamy sand and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-30 cm) dark gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (30-100 cm) light grayish brown sand. All artifacts were recovered from the the underlying intact strata (or possibly from the interface between the two zones). Vegetation at the site was characterized by mature pine plantation with a moderate understory of palmetto, bay, briars, and various shrubbery (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10: Northeast View of 9CM541

There were 24 artifacts recovered from shovel tests during the investigations at 9CM541, including prehistoric pottery fragments (n=8) and lithic debitage (n=16) (Table 6.3). Four St. Simons fiber tempered plain sherds were the only truly temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site, which indicates site usage during the Late Archaic. The balance of the ceramic assemblage included two sand tempered plain sherds and two sherds that were not formally classified due to their diminutive size. While not considered diagnostic, sand tempered plain sherds are frequently encountered on Woodland Period sites in this region.

Lithic debris (n=16) was more commonly recovered at 9CM541 and included nondecortication (n=15) and secondary decortication (n=1) flakes of chert. This high incidence of nondecortication flakes indicates that most of this debris represents late stage lithic reduction, likely done to refurbish bifaces or other stone tools during a hunting excursion. Five of the nondecortication flakes and the lone secondary decortication flake have been thermally altered, suggesting deposition after the Early Archaic (Ste. Claire 1987). For the most part, the lithic artifacts were recovered alongside the ceramic artifacts; however, a few deeply buried lithics were noted, suggesting the potential for preceramic activity at the site.

Table 6.3: Artifact Inventory, 9CM541

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
6320N/4580E	40-60	1	0.1	non-decortication flake	Chert
6320N/4580E	40-60	2	2.4	Sand Tempered Plain	two pieces mend
6320N/4610E	30-80	1	0.4	non-decortication flake	chert, heat treated
6320N/4610E	30-80	1	0.1	secondary decortication flake	chert, heat treated
6320N/4640E	30-80	5	2.2	non-decortication flake	chert, 2 heat treated
6350N/4610E	30-50	1	0.4	non-decortication flake	Chert
6350N/4640E	40-60	4	8.1	St. Simons fiber tempered plain	
6350N/4670E	40-60	1	0.6	non-decortication flake	Chert
6380N/4610E	30-50	1	0.7	non-decortication flake	Chert
6380N/4640E	40-80	2	0.7	Diminutive	
6380N/4640E	40-80	1	0.1	non-decortication flake	Chert
6410N/4640E	30-70	4	0.7	non-decortication flake	chert, 2 heat treated

Interpretation: Based on the preponderance of late stage reduction debitage, 9CM541 likely represents a small prehistoric hunting encampment that was occupied during the Late Archaic and possibly during the Woodland Period. Deeply buried lithic debris may also suggest a preceramic occupation at the site.

Recommendation: Based on the paucity of artifacts and the low potential to generate significant new data, Site 9CM541 is not considered eligible for NRHP listing. No further archaeological work or considerations are recommended for this resource.

9CM542 (VOK Site 4)

Temporal Affiliation:	Late Archaic, Woodland, prehistoric unspecified
Size:	approximately 3,600 square meters
Shovel Tests:	15 (4 positive, 11 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	9
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: This site was recorded within the northeastern part of Area 2 along a jutting landform adjacent to the North Fork River (see Figure 6.8). Fifteen shovel tests were excavated in order to establish the boundaries of the site, including four that were positive and 11 that were negative (Figure 6.11). The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged between 1 and 3 artifacts and the mean artifact density per positive test was 2.25. Artifacts were recovered from depths ranging between 25 and 75 cmbs.

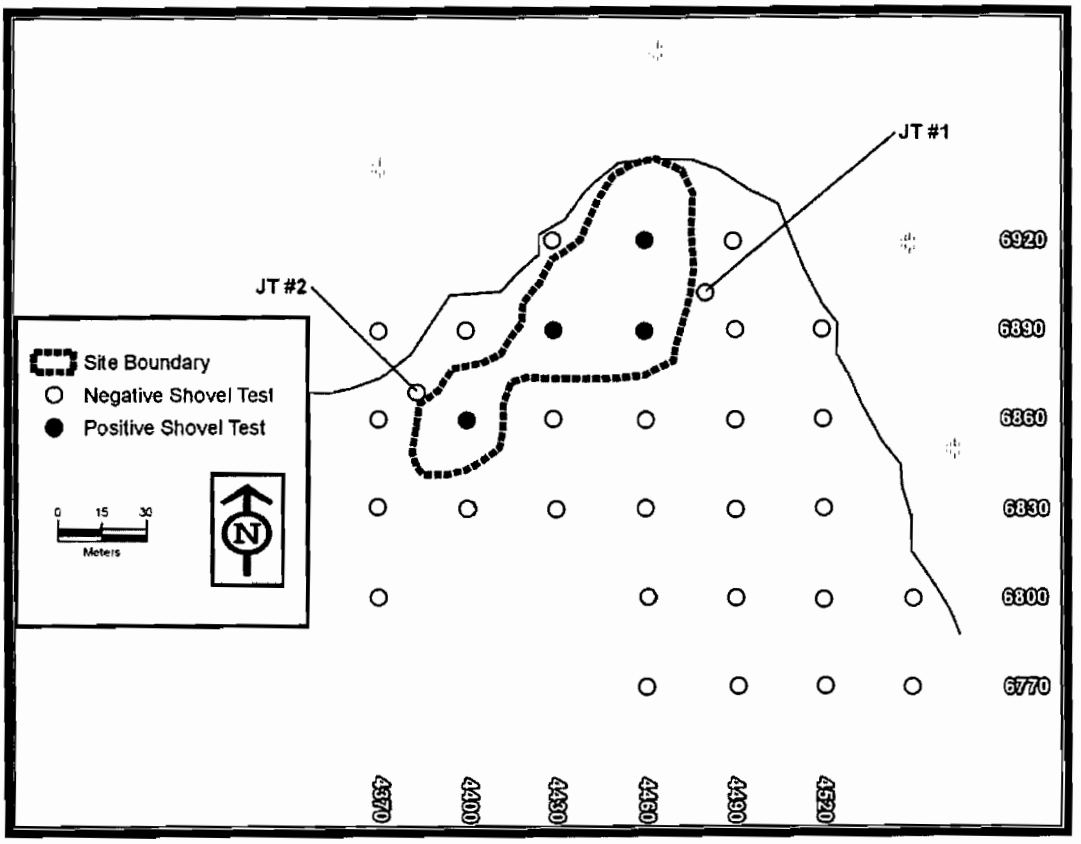

Figure 6.11: Site Map, 9CM542

Soils within the site boundaries are classified as Pelham loamy sand, and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-20 cm) dark gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (20-100 cm) light gray sand. Surrounding vegetation included mature pine plantation with a moderate-to-light understory of palmetto within the site boundaries and dense marsh grass, cypress, and water oaks within the adjacent wetlands associated with North Fork (Figure 6.12).

Figure 6.12: North View of 9CM542

There were nine artifacts recovered from the site including prehistoric pottery fragments and lithic debitage (Table 6.4). Two St. Simons plain sherds were the only temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site. These fiber tempered sherds indicate a Late Archaic occupation at the site. The remainder of the ceramic assemblage included sand tempered plain (n=2) and diminutive sherds (n=3). While not considered diagnostic, these artifacts do indicate a later occupation of the site. Sand tempered plain sherds are often associated with Woodland occupations within this region and the three diminutive sherds appeared to contain phosphate inclusions, a tempering agent that is often seen within Woodland era Swift Creek assemblages. Two nondecortication flakes of chert were also recovered from the site. These artifacts indicate that limited late-stage lithic reduction or sharpening activities occurred at this site.

Table 6.4: Artifacts Recovered at 9CM542

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
6860N/4400E	25-35	2	7.8	Sand Tempered Plain	
6890N/4430E	65-75	2	8.1	St. Simons plain	
6890N/4460E	20-30	1	0.1	non-decortication flake	chert
6920N/4460E	24-40	1	0.2	non-decortication flake	chert
6920N/4460E	24-40	3	1.1	Diminutive	

Recommendation: 9CM542 represents a small prehistoric encampment that was occupied during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Based on the paucity of artifacts and low potential to yield significant data, this site is not considered eligible for NRHP inclusion. No further work is recommended.

9CM546 (VOK Site 9)

Temporal Affiliation:	prehistoric unspecified, Woodland, late 19th/early20th century
Size:	approximately 8,100 square meters
Shovel Tests:	43 (11 positive, 32 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	91
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: This site was encountered within the northeastern portion of Area 2 on a subtle rise approximately 30 meters south of a wetland system associated with the North Fork River (see Figure 6.8). 9CM546 corresponds with the location of a structure that was depicted on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map. Forty-three shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including 11 that were positive and 32 that were negative (Figure 6.13). The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged between 1 and 47 artifacts and the mean artifact density per positive shovel test was 7.9. Artifacts were recovered from depths ranging between 0 and 80 cmbs.

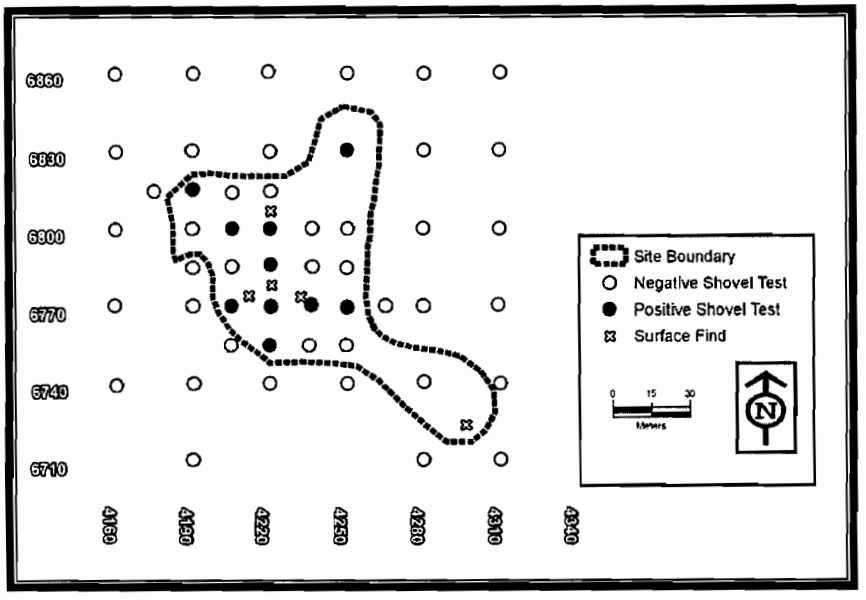

Figure 6.13: Site Map, 9CM546

Soils within the site boundaries are classified as poorly drained Pelham loamy sand, and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-40 cm) dark gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (40-80 cm) pale brown sand. Surrounding vegetation included recently thinned mature pine plantation with a light understory of palmetto, shrubs, and various grasses (Figure 6.14).

Figure 6.14: North View of 9CM546

There were 79 artifacts recovered from shovel tests at 9CM546 and an additional 12 artifacts were recovered from surface scatters within the central and southeastern portion of the site (Table 6.5). The majority of the assemblage was historic (n=82) and are likely associated with an early 20th century structure that was depicted at this location on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map. This historic assemblage was primarily comprised of domestic refuse such as plain whiteware (n=10), indeterminate stoneware (n=1), a porcelain clothing button, and bottle glass (amethyst [n=4], aqua [n=2], clear [n=11], and frosted [n=1]). One fragment of aqua case bottle glass was embossed with the letters "...rilla," and may represent a bottle which contained sarsaparilla as a beverage or medicinal herb. Other glass artifacts included two pieces of very thin glass and two pieces of melted glass. Structural artifacts were also recovered from the site. These artifacts included two cut nails, one wire nail, 16 fragments of indeterminate nails, and 12 pieces of indeterminate brick. Unidentified metal objects were also commonly recovered at the site these included metal fragments (n=16) and one metal disc which may represent the backing for a button. Eight fragments of coal were also recovered from the site. No intact structural elements were encountered and all historic artifacts at this site were recovered from the surface, within pine furrows, or within a 40 cm deep silvicultural plow zone.

The prehistoric assemblage at 9CM546 was sparse and contained both pottery fragments (n=5) and lithic debitage (n=4). The prehistoric ceramics included four pieces of sand tempered eroded, and one piece of sand tempered indeterminate stamped. The indeterminate stamped

design on the sand tempered sherd may represent complicated stamping, in which case the sherd would likely represent a Woodland era Swift Creek artifact. The other sand tempered sherds are also likely fragments of a Woodland era vessel. Lithic debitage included four nondecortication flakes of chert. Three of these flakes were recovered from a single shovel test and appear to be from three different types of chert. Thermal alteration was also apparent on two of the lithic flakes. The prehistoric artifacts at 9CM546 were also recovered from the disturbed silvicultural zone, with the exception of the indeterminate stamped sherd which was found between 40 and 80 cmbs.

Table 6.5: Artifacts Recovered at 9CM546

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
4770N/4205E	0-40	1	0.8	Indeterminate Nail	
4770N/4205E	0-40	3	0.6	UID metal	
4770N/4205E	0-40	2	2.2	Indeterminate Brick	
4770N/4205E	0-40	2	3.4	clear bottle glass	
4770N/4205E	0-40	6	2.3	Coal	
4770N/4205E	0-40	1	11	frosted bottle glass	base
6748N/4230E	surface	1	15	aqua bottle glass	molded-"rilla"- case bottle
6748N/4230E	surface	1	4.9	Plain Whiteware	
6748N/4230E	surface	1	5	Indeterminate Stoneware	white glazed exterior, brown glaze interior
6749N/4289E	suface	1	9.3	amethyst bottle glass	slight amethyst tint
6755N/4220E	0-40	2	17.8	amethyst bottle glass	case bottle
6755N/4220E	0-40	1	4	Plain Whiteware	base
6770N/4205E	suface	1	6.2	Plain Whiteware	base
6770N/4220E	0-35	7	3.3	UID metal	
6770N/4220E	0-35	9	21.9	Indeterminate Nail	
6770N/4220E	0-35	2	5.5	common cut nail	
6770N/4220E	0-35	5	7.5	Indeterminate Nail	
6770N/4220E	0-35	10	36.9	Indeterminate Brick	
6770N/4220E	0-35	2	0.5	Very Thin Glass	clear
6770N/4220E	0-35	1	7.5	aqua bottle glass	
6770N/4220E	0-35	6	3.2	clear bottle glass	
6770N/4220E	0-35	1	0.4	Porcelain Button	
6770N/4220E	0-35	1	2.5	Plain Whiteware	
6770N/4220E	0-35	2	3.7	melted glass	
6770N/4220E	0-35	1	1.1	non-decortication flake	chert
6770N/4235E	0-40	4	39.1	Sand Tempered Eroded	4 pieces mend- fresh breaks
6770N/4250E	0-10	1	7.3	Plain Whiteware	rim
6785N/4210E	surface	2	4.8	Plain Whiteware	2 pieces mend
6785N/4220E	0-20	1	2.1	UID metal	iron disc, possibly a button
6785N/4220E	0-20	1	1.3	common wire nail	
6790N/4220E	surface	1	2.1	Plain Whiteware	partial makers mark at bottom-circle
6790N/4230E	surface	1	0.9	Plain Whiteware	rim
6790N/4230E	surface	1	0.1	Plain Whiteware	
6800N/4190E	0-30	3	1.9	non-decortication flake	chert- 3 types, 2 heat treated
6800N/4205E	0-40	2	18.4	Coal	

6800N/4205E	0-40	1	7.7	Indeterminate Nail	
6800N/4220E	0-10	6	1.9	UID metal	
6815N/4190E	40-80	1	7.6	Sand Tempered Indeterminate Stamped	possibly complicated stamped
6815N/4220E	surface	1	6.2	amethyst bottle glass	
6815N/4220E	surface	1	0.2	clear bottle glass	
6830N/4250E	0-10	2	10.7	clear bottle glass	

Recommendation: 9CM546 represents the location of a late 19th to early 20th century structure depicted on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map and a small prehistoric artifact scatter associated with Woodland Period and unspecified prehistoric occupations. Based on the paucity of artifacts and disturbance to the site through silviculture, 9CM546 represents low potential to yield significant data and is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration. No further work is recommended for this resource.

9CM547 (VOK Site 10)

Temporal Affiliation:	prehistoric unspecified, Woodland, late 19th/early20th century
Size:	approximately 3,600 square meters
Shovel Tests:	26 (7 positive, 19 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	41
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: 9CM547 was located within the eastern portion of Area 2 on a subtle bluff overlooking the North Fork River (see Figure 6.8). Twenty-six shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this site including 7 that were positive and 19 that were negative (Figure 6.15). The artifact density per positive test ranged between 1 and 13 and the mean artifact density per positive test was 5.9. Artifacts were recovered from depths ranging between 0 and 60 cmbs.

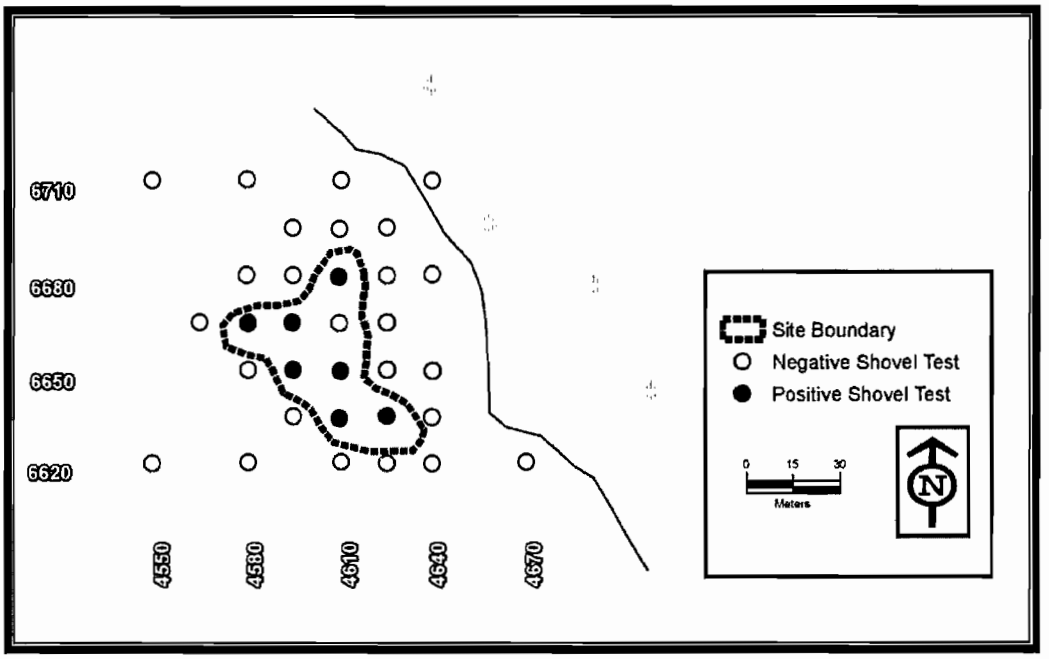

Figure 6.15: 9CM547, Site Map

Soils within the site boundaries are classified as poorly drained Pelham loamy sand, and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-40 cm) dark gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (40-80 cm) pale brown sand. Surrounding vegetation included recently thinned mature pine plantation with a light understory of palmetto, shrubs, and various grasses (Figure 6.16).

Figure 6.16: East View of 9CM547

There were 39 artifacts recovered from shovel tests at 9CM547 and an additional two artifacts recovered from the surface (Table 6.6). The majority of this assemblage was historic (n=33); however, prehistoric material (n=8) was also recovered at the site. The historic material included domestic refuse such as whiteware (plain [n=7] and decal transfer [n=1]), gray stoneware (n=1), and bottle glass (amber [n=1], amethyst [n=2], aqua [n=4], frosted [n=1], olive green [n=1], and melted [n=2]). Other historic artifacts included cut nails (n=3), indeterminate nails (n=5), window glass (n=1), indeterminate brick (n=2), and unidentified metal fragments (n=5). All of the historic assemblage was recovered from disturbed contexts. Subsurface artifacts were recovered from the silvicultural zone, which extended as deep as 60 cmbs, and surface artifacts were recovered from within pine furrows. No intact structural remains were encountered at the site and no structure was depicted at this location on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map.

The prehistoric assemblage was comprised of pottery fragments (n=5) and lithic debitage (n=3). Prehistoric ceramics included three sand tempered plain sherds and one sand tempered incised sherd. While not considered temporally diagnostic, sand tempered plain sherds are often considered indicative of a Woodland occupation in this region. The lithic assemblage at 9CM547 was made up of three nondecortication flakes of chert. These artifacts indicate that limited late-stage lithic reduction or sharpening activities occurred at the site.

Table 6.6: Artifacts Recovered at 9CM547

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
6635N/4610E	40-60	1	7.4	Sand Tempered Plain	
6635N/4625E	40-60	2	0.8	non-decortication flake	chert
6650N/4595E	0-50	2	6.3	melted glass	
6650N/4595E	0-50	1	2.5	frosted bottle glass	
6650N/4595E	0-50	1	18.9	olive green bottle glass	
6650N/4595E	0-50	2	4.5	Indeterminate Nail	
6650N/4595E	0-50	1	1.3	Plain Whiteware	
6650N/4595E	0-50	1	0.9	non-decortication flake	chert
6650N/4595E	0-50	3	9.1	common cut nail	
6650N/4595E	0-50	1	6.1	House Window Glass	
6650N/4595E	0-50	1	3.2	Sand Tempered Plain	
6650N/4610E	0-40	2	57.3	amethyst bottle glass	slight amethyst tint- base-2 pieces mend
6650N/4610E	0-40	1	1.8	Indeterminate Brick	
6650N/4610E	0-40	1	2.4	Sand Tempered Plain	
6665N/4595E	0-20	2	8.4	Plain Whiteware	
6665N/4595E	0-20	1	5.9	Decal Transfer Whiteware	cup rim
6665N/4595E	0-20	2	6.1	Indeterminate Nail	
6665N/4580E	0-40	1	4.5	Indeterminate Nail	
6665N/4580E	0-40	5	3.5	UID metal	
6665N/4580E	0-40	1	0.6	Plain Whiteware	cup rim
6665N/4580E	0-40	2	4.3	Plain Whiteware	
6665N/4580E	0-40	1	0.4	amber bottle glass	
6665N/4595E	surface	1	9.1	Gray Stoneware	clear glazed exterior, brown glazed interior
6665N/4595E	surface	1	22.5	Indeterminate Brick	
6680N/4610E	0-60	2	6.6	Incised Sand Tempered	
6680N/4610E	0-60	1	4	aqua bottle glass	case bottle
6680N/4610E	0-60	1	4.1	Plain Whiteware	

Recommendation: 9CM547 represents a late 19th/early 20th century artifact scatter and a small prehistoric encampment associated with Woodland Period and prehistoric unspecified activities in the area. Based on the paucity of artifacts and disturbance to the site through silviculture, 9CM547 represents low potential to yield significant data and is not considered eligible for NRHP consideration. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Isolated Finds

Isolated Find #3: This find was a single heat treated, chert nondecortication flake that was recovered between 0 and 15 cmbs within Shovel Test 6020N/4070E in the southwestern portion of Area 2 (see Figure 6.8). Four shovel tests were dug at 15 meter intervals in cardinal directions in order to delineate the artifact; however, no additional cultural material was encountered.

Area 3

Area 3 is located within the eastern portion of the study parcel, west of the CSX railway which parallels US 17 and east of the North Fork River (see Figure 6.1). This portion of the property is characterized by mature pine plantation with a light-to-moderate understory of palmetto, bay, briars, ferns, shrubs and grasses. Surface exposure was relatively high (approximately 25%) between pine furrows as a result of recent timber thinning activities. Pedestrian inspection within the pine plantation did not reveal any material that was greater than 50 years old. Surface exposure was 100% within a small timber staging area in the central portion of the property and along a trail road which extended north along the edge of Area 3 adjacent to North Fork. Pedestrian inspection of the staging area revealed a small historic/prehistoric artifact scatter which was recorded as site 9CM548, as discussed below. A small rectangular out-parcel located within the northeast portion of Area 3 is the location the previously recorded (9CM359) Holzendorf cemetery. No impacts are planned to the cemetery or within an appropriate buffer of the resource during the proposed development as discussed in greater detail below. The 1918 Kingsland topographic map does not depict the Holzendorf cemetery, nor does it indicate the presence of structures within Area 3.

Testing strategies within Area 3 included a pedestrian inspection of the exposed ground and subsurface testing (n=258) shovel tests) at 15, 30, and 90 meter intervals (Figure 6.13). Thirty-meter interval testing was conducted within the southwestern portion of Area 3 within areas of better soil drainage adjacent to the North Fork River. Testing was conducted at 90 meter intervals throughout the low-lying, poorly drained pine flats throughout the rest of Area 3. The surface scatter and positive shovel test at 9CM548 was delineated in cardinal directions at 15 meter intervals in order to establish the site boundaries.

9CM548 (VOK Site 11)

Temporal Affiliation:	prehistoric unspecified, late 19th/early20th century
Size:	approximately 900 square meters
Shovel Tests:	14 (1 positive, 13 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	13
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: This site was located within the central portion of Area 3 within a clearing created as a staging area for logging activities (see Figure 6.17). The site layout consists of a surface artifact scatter located within the northwestern corner of and one positive shovel test within the southeastern portion of the site (Figure 6.18). Fourteen shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of the site including one test that was positive.

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Shovel Test Results within Areas 3 and 4

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	6.17

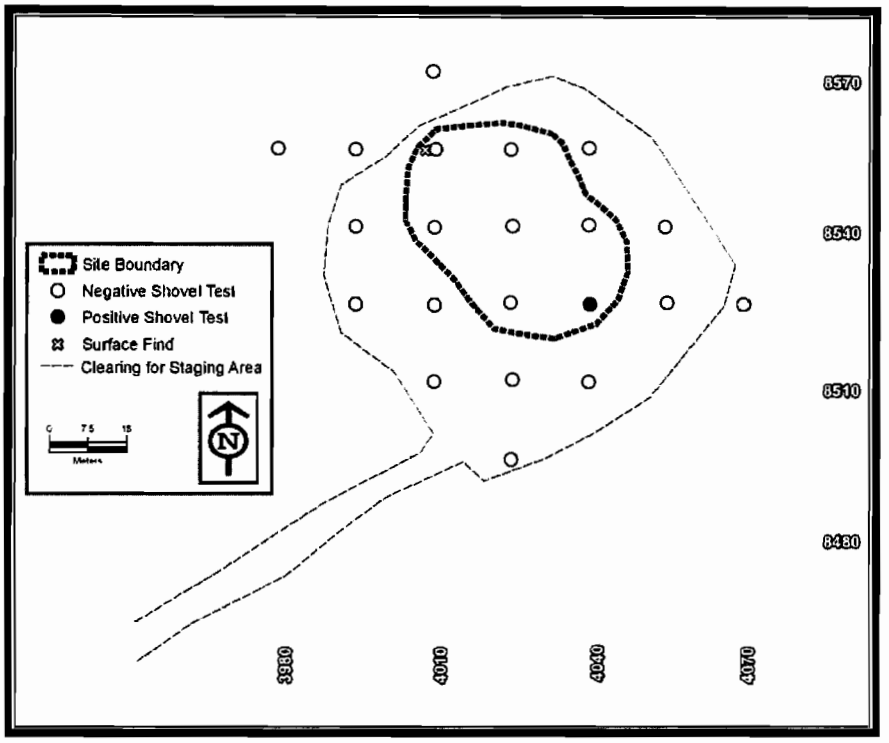


Figure 6.18: 9CM548, Site Map

The mapped soil type within the boundaries of 9CM548 is identified as poorly drained Meggett fine sand and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-30 cm) dark gray brown silvicultural zone and Stratum II (30-50 cm) light gray sand. Spodic soils were encountered at 50 cmbs and the tests were suspended. The vegetation was cleared within the site boundaries in order to create a staging area for the timber clearing activities in the surrounding area which consisted of mature pine plantation with an understory of palmetto and various shrubs and grasses (Figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19: East View of 9CM548

There were eleven artifacts recovered from a surface scatter within the northwestern corner of the site and two subsurface artifacts were recovered within a shovel test in the southeastern portion of the site. The majority of the artifacts recovered at this site were historic (n=11); however, two prehistoric lithic artifacts were also recovered from the ground surface (Table 6.7). The historic artifacts consisted of material dating to the late 19th and early 20th century and included plain whiteware (n=7), ironstone (n=1), and clear bottle glass (n=2). This material was largely found on the surface with the exception of one piece of whiteware and a piece of clear glass that were found between 0 and 30 cmbs within Shovel Test 8525N/4040E. The prehistoric artifacts included a chert biface fragment and a possible flint core. The biface heavily patinated on two sides; however, the sharpened edges appear to have been ground down and created after the patination occurred (Figure 6.20). The possible core appears to be of flint, a non-local material, and is also heavily weathered. It is possible that both of these artifacts have been brought in with fill material during the construction of the staging area.

Table 6.7: Artifacts Recovered at 9CM548

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
8525N/4040E	0-30	1	0.2	clear bottle glass	
8525N/4040E	0-30	1	0.3	Plain Whiteware	
8555N/4010E	surface	1	18.4	Biface Fragment	possible pre-form fragment, chert
8555N/4010E	surface	1	0.4	clear bottle glass	
8555N/4010E	surface	1	24	Core Fragment	chert
8555N/4010E	surface	1	19.5	Indeterminate Shell	clam shell
8555N/4010E	surface	1	38.6	Ironstone	rim- bowl
8555N/4010E	surface	6	37.6	Plain Whiteware	body

Figure 6.20: Chert Biface Recovered at 9CM548

Recommendation: 9CM548 is a small historic scatter with two prehistoric artifacts. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from the surface within the disturbed context of a staging area for logging equipment. Two subsurface artifacts were also recovered at the site; however, both of these were recovered from within the silvicultural zone. Due to the disturbed nature of the site and the paucity of artifacts, 9CM548 is not considered eligible for NRHP listing. No further work is recommended.

Holzendorf Cemetery (9CM359)

The approximately 100 by 100 meter out parcel located within the east-central portion of Area 3 corresponds with the Holzendorf Cemetery (see Figures 6.1 and 6.17). This cemetery is the final resting place for many former slaves who worked on the Berne and Benceville plantations and

their relatives (Schaefers 2000). These two large plantations were owned by the family of John L.K. Hozendorf prior to the Civil War and after the war many of the family's former slaves took the name Holzendorf when they were freed. One notable member the Holzendorf family was John M. Holzendorf Sr. who ran a successful timber business and rose from a former slave to a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1890. His son John M. Holzendorf Jr. was later appointed as customs collector for St. Marys by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 (Reddick 1976). John Sr. is believed to be buried in the Holzendorf cemetery; however, no grave marker for him is known. His son is buried in the nearby Kinlaw cemetery (Schaefers 2000).

In April 2000, the Holzendorf cemetery was selected as part of a cemetery cleanup program in Camden County which used inmate labor and seized drug money to restore the cemetery. Many of the graves at the cemetery were marked with small wooden crosses or concrete headstones prior to the cleanup. As part of this program the cemetery was cleared and fresh grass was planted on the marked graves (Schaefers 2000). Inmate labor was also used to help determine how many unmarked burial were at the cemetery. According to a Jacksonville Times Union article (Schaefer 2000) 309 children and 726 adults were found buried at the cemetery; many of whom are believed to have died during outbreaks of yellow fever and meningitis that swept through Camden County in the 19th century. The method used to identify these burials is unclear; however, one inmate did admit to using a "diving" or divining rod to find some of the bodies. The article also does not mention how the cemetery workers differentiated from unmarked adult burials and child burials. Tara Fields, a local genealogist, visited the cemetery in February 2000 and identified 53 burials.

Currently, the cemetery has largely reverted back to the condition it was in prior to the 2000 cleanup project. Vegetation includes an oak canopy with a dense understory of palmetto, briars, and various grasses. The earliest marked grave noted at the cemetery was that of Lewis Way who died in 1892. Other notable grave markers include that of Milton Holzendorf (1857-1918) (Figure 6.21), James Trueblood (d. 1898) (Figure 6.22), John Mungen (1892-1918) a soldier who may have died in World War I (Figure 6.23), and Andrew Mungin (1853-1925), a member of the local Masonic order (Figure 6.24). The latest known burial within the Holzendorf cemetery was Mammy Dill, who died in 1939.

Figure 6.21: Headstone of Milton Holzendorf

Figure 6.22: Headstone of James Trueblood

Figure 6.23: Headstone of John Mungen

Figure 6.24: Headstone of Andrew Mungin

The cemetery is located within an out parcel and is not part of the proposed Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development. As a result, no impacts are proposed to the cemetery itself or within a 25 foot buffer of the resource. The 25 foot buffer falls within the current study parcel and was subjected to a thorough pedestrian inspection. No marked graves, depressions, or other grave signatures were noted on the subject property.

Area 4

Area 4 is located within the western portion of the study parcel, west of North Fork and east of a large unnamed wetland system (see Figure 6.1). This portion of the property is characterized by low lying, poorly drained soils with isolated wetlands. Vegetation within this portion of the site included mature pine plantation with a light-to-moderate understory of palmettos, dog fennel, bay trees, shrubs, and various grasses. Surface exposure within Area 4 was limited to trail roads, including one north-south oriented road which extends through the eastern portion of the area and a small segment of an east-west oriented road which extends across the southwester corner of Area 4. Ground exposure was limited throughout the remainder of Area 4 by extensive pine straw, leaf litter, and in some cases standing water. Pedestrian inspection revealed modern debris along the trail roads and tree stands associated with a local hunting club; however, no historic or prehistoric material was encountered on the surface within Area 4. Three structures are depicted on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map outside the project tract and south of Area 4. These structures are located on a peninsular formed near the confluence of North Fork and an unnamed drainage. One of these structures appears to have been built in close proximity to the southern boundary of Area 4. Pedestrian inspection within the vicinity of the structure did not reveal any remains and no artifacts were encountered in this portion of Area 4 during shovel testing.

Testing strategies within Area 4 included a pedestrian survey along the surface of the trail roads and subsurface testing (n=104 shovel tests) at 30 and 90 meter intervals (see Figure 6.17). Thirty meter interval testing was conducted along a small upland landform located adjacent to North Fork. Testing was conducted at 90 meter intervals throughout the low lying pine flats which comprise the remainder of Area 4. One site (9CM545) was encountered during this process and is discussed below.

9CM545 (VOK Site 8)

Temporal Affiliation:	Late Archaic, prehistoric unspecified
Size:	approximately 1,350 square meters
Shovel Tests:	12 (2 positive, 10 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	4
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: Site 9CM545 was encountered within the southeastern portion of Area 4 on a subtle upland rise adjacent to a wetland system associated with the North Fork River (see Figure 6.17). Twelve shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this site including 2 that were positive and 10 that were negative (Figure 6.25). The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged from 1 to 3 artifacts and the mean artifact density per positive test was 2. Artifacts were recovered from depths ranging between 40 and 80 cmbs.

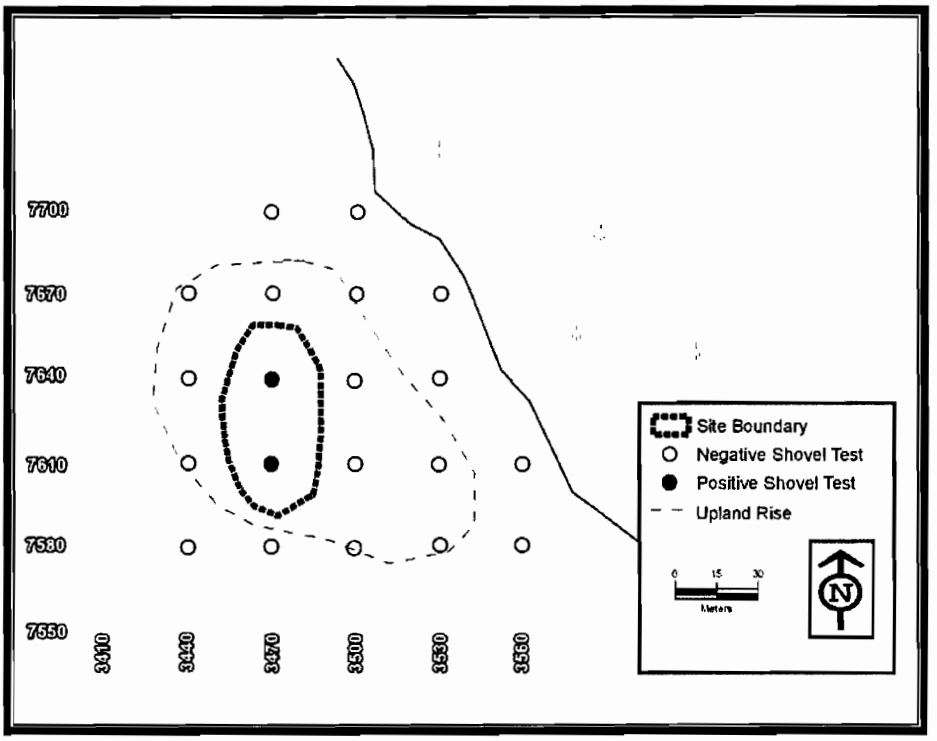


Figure 6.25: 9CM545, Site Map

Soils within the site boundaries are classified as poorly drained Olustee sand, and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-10 cm) gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (10-80 cm) pale brown sand. Surrounding vegetation included mature pine plantation with a moderate understory of palmetto, shrubs, and various grasses (Figure 6.26).

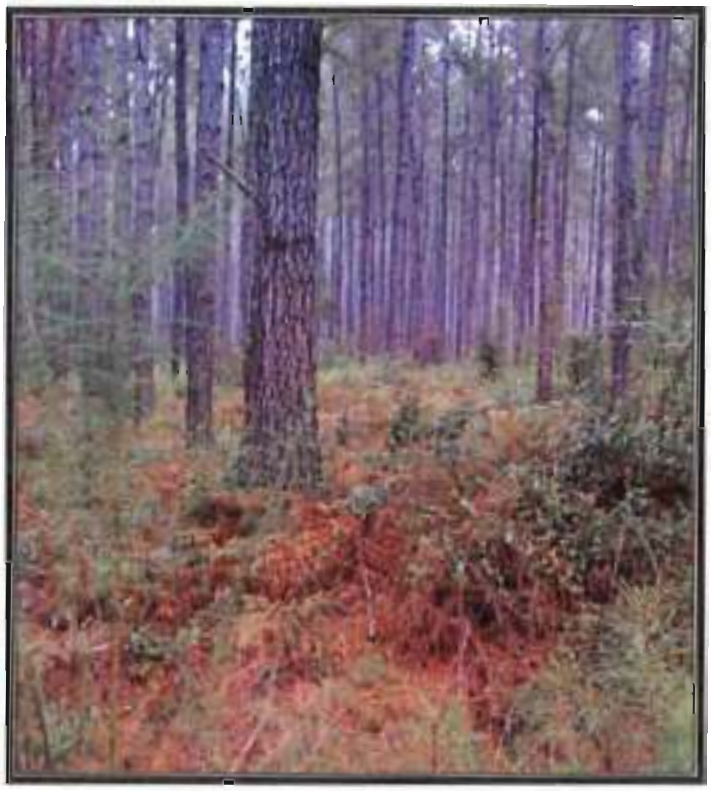


Figure 6.26: East View of 9CM545

The assemblage at 9CM545 was sparse and comprised entirely of prehistoric artifacts (Table 6.8). These artifacts included three fiber tempered St. Simons sherds and one nondecortication flake of chert. The St. Simons sherds appear to be fragments of the same vessel and are indicative of Late Archaic activities at the site. The nondecortication flake indicates that limited late stage reduction or resharpening atctivities occurred at 9CM545 during the Late Archaic occupation or an unspecified prehistoric component at the site.

Table 6.8: Artifacts Recovered at 9CM545

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
7640N/3470E	60-80	1	0.3	non-decortication flake	
7610N/3470E	40-60	3	7.1	St. Simons plain	fiber tempered- 3 pieces mend

Recommendation: 9CM545 was a sparse prehistoric artifact scatter that represents a Late Archaic component and possibly an additional prehistoric unspecified occupation. Based on the paucity of artifacts, the site presents low potential for generating significant data and is not considered eligible for NRHP inclusion. No further archaeological consideration is warranted for this resource.

Area 5

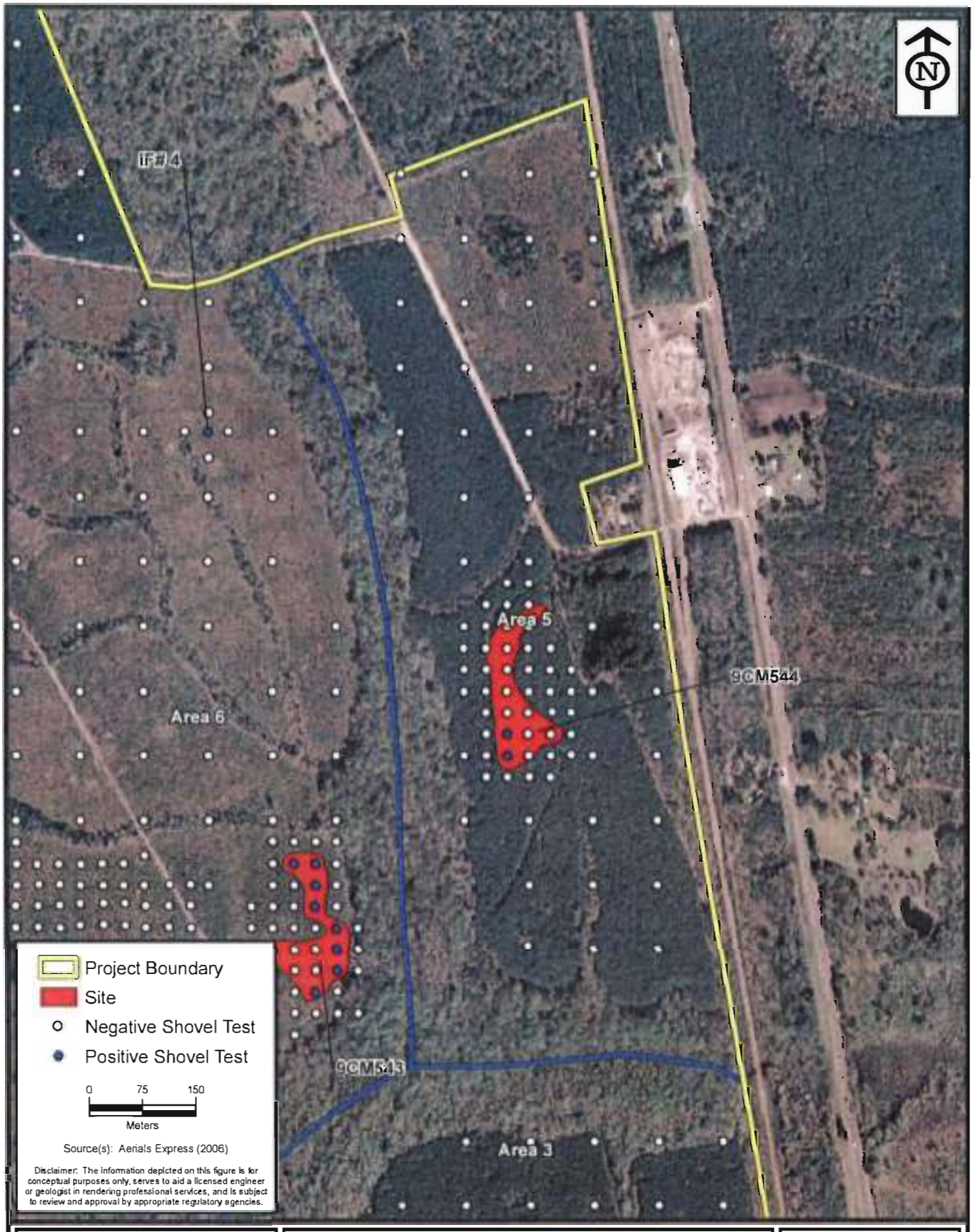
This area is located within the northeastern portion of the current study parcel, on the west side of the CSX railway which parallels US 17, north of the North Fork River, and east of Balls Branch (see Figure 6.1). This portion of the property is characterized by low-lying, poorly drained soils and vegetation comprised of young pine plantation with a dense understory of palmetto and blackberry within the northeastern corner of the area, and mature pine plantation with an understory of palmetto within the remainder of Area 5. Surface exposure within Area 5 was limited to a section of Old Jefferson Highway, which extends through the northeastern portion of the area, and an unpaved logging road which extends north-south from Old Jefferson Highway. Ground exposure was limited throughout the remainder of Area 5 by extensive leaf litter; however, some exposure was noted within the pine furrows within the southern portion of the area. Pedestrian inspection of the logging road revealed a small historic artifact scatter along the surface of the road. This surface scatter was recorded as 9CM544 and might be associated with the nearby community of Seals which is depicted outside the project boundaries on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map.

Testing strategies within Area 5 included a pedestrian survey of exposed ground and subsurface testing (n=86 shovel tests) at 30 and 90 meter intervals (Figure 6.27). Thirty-meter interval testing was conducted in the vicinity of 9CM544 in order to establish the boundaries of the site. Testing was conducted at 90 meter intervals throughout the low-lying, poorly drained areas which comprise the remainder of the Area.

9CM544 (VOK Site 7)

Temporal Affiliation:	Late 19th/early 20th Century
Size:	approximately 18,900 square meters
Shovel Tests:	22 (2 positive, 20 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	10
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: This site was located within the central portion of Area 5 along an unpaved logging road extending south from Old Jefferson Highway (see Figure 6.27). The site was identified by a low density historic surface scatter along the logging road; however, 22 shovel tests were dug in order to firmly establish the boundaries of the site, including two that were positive and 20 that were negative (Figure 6.28).



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
413 East Liberty Street
Savanah, Georgia 31401
(912) 236-4711
(912) 236-3668 FAX

Shovel Test Results within Area 5

Villages of Kingsland
Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	**6.27**

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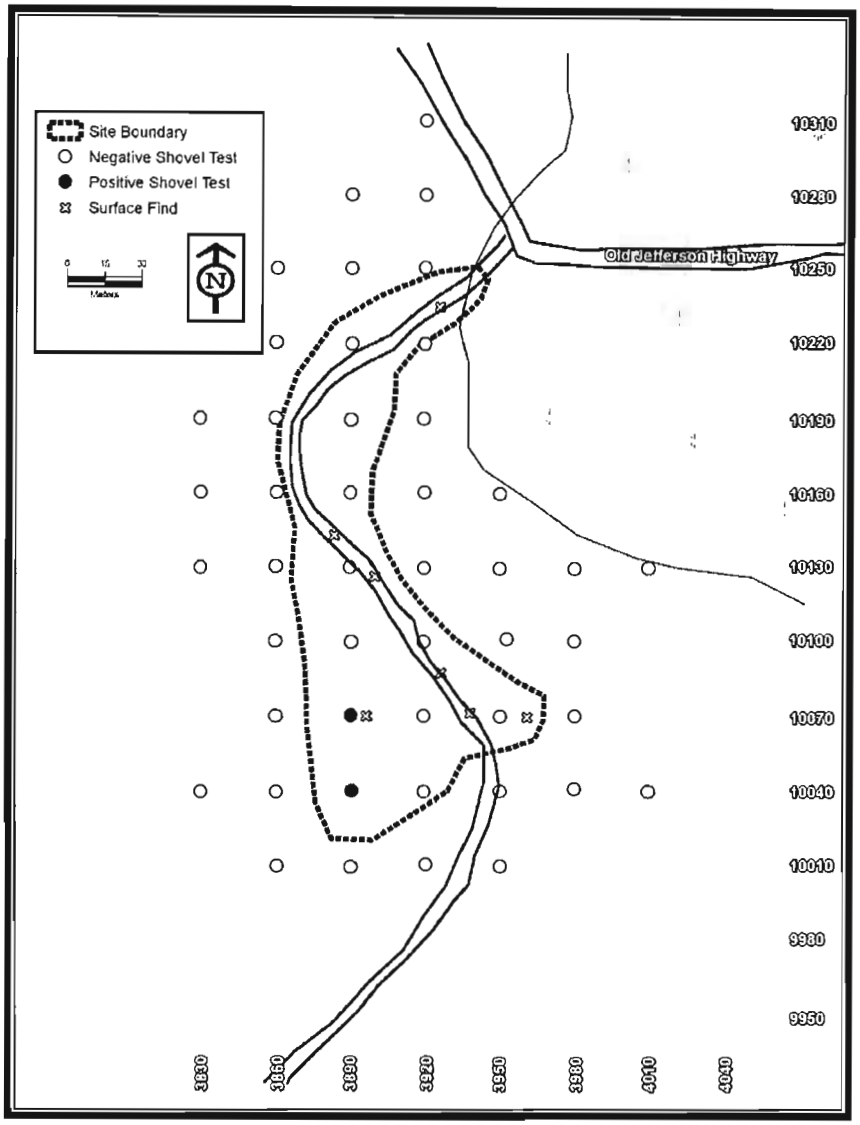

Figure 6.28: 9CM544, Site Map

The soils within the boundaries of 9CM544 are classified as poorly drained Meggett fine sand and a representative soil profile revealed two strata: Stratum I (0-40 cm) dark gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (40-80 cm) light gray sand. Spodic soils were also frequently encountered at a depth of between 50 and 80 cmbs. Vegetation within the surrounding area was comprised of recently thinned mature pine plantation with an understory of palmetto, shrubs, and various grasses (Figure 6.29).

Figure 6.29: Southeast View of 9CM544

There were eight artifacts recovered from the surface at the site and an additional two artifacts were recovered from shovel tests (Table 6.9). Surface artifacts were primarily scattered along the logging road which winds to the south from Old Jefferson Highway; however, several surface finds were recovered within the pine rows along the southern boundary of the site. The surface artifacts included plain whiteware (n=4), indeterminate stoneware (n=1), indeterminate brick (n=2), and an unidentified metal fragment. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests included a large iron ring and an indeterminate nail fragment found between 0 and 30 cmbs. 9CM544 is located in the vicinity of the small historic community of Seals. The 1918 Kingsland topographic map depicts a structure just north of the site and several structures outside the project tract on the east side of the railroad. The artifacts appear to be consistent with a late 19th to early 20th century occupation and the site likely represents cultural material associated with the community that has been scattered along the logging road as a result of silvicultural activities.

Table 6.9: Artifacts Recovered at 9CM544

Provenience	Depth	Count	Weight	Artifact Description	Comments
10040N/3890E	0-5	1	105.7	Hardware Ring	
10070N/3890E	20-30	1	1.5	Indeterminate Nail	
10070N/3890E	surface	1	26.6	Plain Whiteware	plate rim
10070N/3890E	surface	1	97.5	Plain Whiteware	cup base
10070N/3920E	surface	1	145.5	UID metal	
10070N/3920E	surface	2	650	Indeterminate Brick	
10070N/3970E	surface	1	1.8	Plain Whiteware	
10070N/3970E	surface	1	9	Indeterminate Stoneware	clear glazed exterior, brown glazed interior
10070N/3970E	surface	1	5.6	Plain Whiteware	base

Recommendation: 9CM544 represents a sparse historic artifact scatter located near the former location of the community of Seals. All artifacts associated with the site were recovered from the surface or within the disturbed silvicultural plow zone. Based on the paucity of artifacts and disturbed nature of the site, 9CM544 represents low potential to yield significant data and is not considered eligible for NRHP inclusion. No further archaeological investigation is recommended for this resource.

Area 6

Area 6 is located within the northwestern portion of the study parcel, west of Balls Branch and north of North Fork (see Figure 6.1). This portion of the property is characterized by young pine plantation with a dense understory of palmetto, blackberry, dog fennel, briars, and shrubs. Surface exposure within Area 6 was limited to trail roads which extend through the central and northern portions of the area. Ground exposure was limited throughout the remainder of the area by dense vegetation and extensive leaf litter. Pedestrian inspection revealed modern debris along trail roads; however, no historic remains were detected on the ground surface. No structures were depicted within Area 6 on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map; however, the area is labeled as "Floyd Hammock."

Testing strategies within Area 6 included pedestrian inspection of exposed ground and subsurface testing (n=276) at 30 and 90 meter intervals (Figure 6.30). Thirty meter interval testing was conducted within the southern portion of Area 6 adjacent to North Fork. Testing was conducted at 90 meter intervals throughout the low-lying, poorly drained pine flats which comprised the remainder of Area 6. One site (9CM543) and two isolated finds were encountered during this process and are discussed below.

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Shovel Test Results within Area 6

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Aug. 2008
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/JRN
Figure:	6.30

9CM543 (VOK Site 5)

Temporal Affiliation:	Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, 19th/20th Century
Size:	approximately 3,600 square meters
Shovel Tests:	33 (10 positive, 23 negative)
Number of Artifacts:	36
NRHP Eligibility Status:	Not eligible

Site Description: Site 9CM543 was located within the southeastern portion of Area 6 at the junction of wetlands associated with North Fork and Balls Branch (see Figure 6.30). Thirty-three shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this site, including 10 that were positive and 23 that were negative (Figure 6.31). The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged from 1 to 9 and the depth of recovery was between 0 and 70 cmbs.

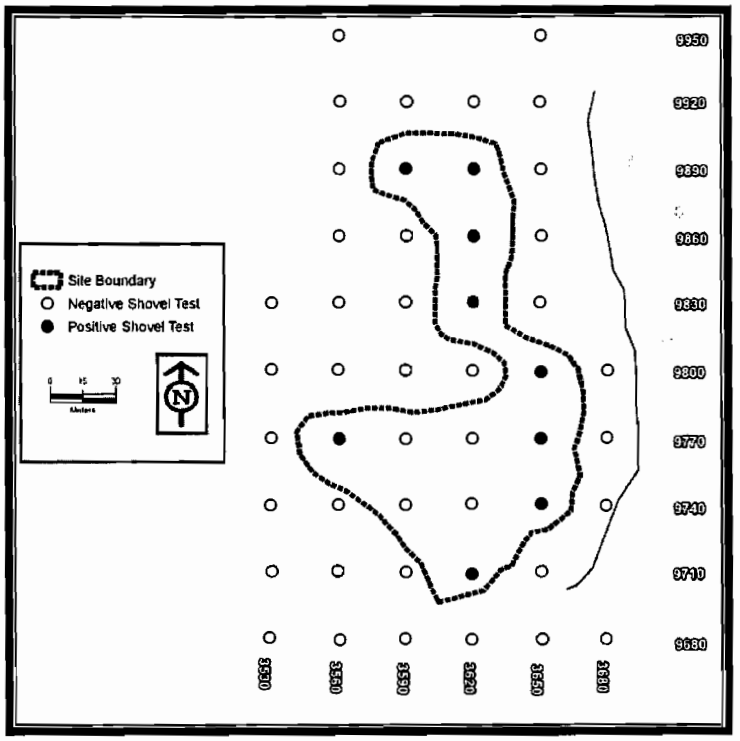

Figure 6.31: 9CM543 Site Map

The mapped soil type associated with 9CM543 is poorly drained Sapelo fine sand and a representative soil profile revealed two strata that seemed consistent with this soil association: Stratum I (0-50 cm) gray silvicultural zone and Stratum II (50-80 cm) pale brown sand. The vegetation within the vicinity of 9CM543 appeared consistent with the remainder of Area 6 and included young pine plantation with a dense understory of blackberry, palmetto, briars, and shrubbery (Figure 6.32).

Figure 6.32: Northeast View of 9CM543

There were 36 artifacts recovered during the investigations at 9CM543, including both historic (n=3) and prehistoric (n=33) material (Table 6.10). The historic assemblage was sparse and included one piece of whiteware, a wire nail, and a fragment of green bottle glass. This material likely dates to the late 19th or 20th century and may be associated with historic silvicultural activity at the site.

Prehistoric artifacts were more commonly encountered at the site and included pottery fragments (n=21) and lithic debris (n=12). The only diagnostic prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site were fiber tempered St. Simons sherds which indicate a Late Archaic presence at 9CM543. These artifacts included four St. Simons plain sherds and six diminutive sherds that appeared to be fiber tempered and thus associated with the Late Archaic occupation. The remainder of the ceramic assemblage included sand tempered plain (n=2) sherds, one piece of grit tempered plain, and sherds that were not classified due to their diminutive size (n=7). While not truly diagnostic, the sand tempered and grit tempered plain sherds do indicate a post-Archaic occupation of the site. Sand tempered plain pottery is often found within the Woodland Period assemblages of this region and grit tempered pottery is often associated with Mississippian pottery types.

Lithic debitage was also recovered at 9CM543. This assemblage was made up of nondecortication flakes of chert (n=12). The high incidence of late stage lithic reduction debris along with the absence of cortical material and other early stage reduction material indicates that

resharpening activities were fairly prevalent at the site. These types of activities are consistent with those seen at hunting camps and other short term occupations. For the most part the lithic material was found alongside the ceramic artifacts; however, some deeply buried lithics may indicate a preceramic component to the site.

Recommendation: 9CM543 likely represents a prehistoric hunting encampment that was occupied during the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. Based on the paucity of artifacts and low potential to yield significant data, this site is not considered eligible for NRHP inclusion. No further work is recommended.

Isolated Finds

Isolated Find #4: This find was a single grit tempered plain sherd that was recovered between 0 and 40 cmbs within Shovel Test 9980N/3170E in the southwestern portion of Area 6 (see Figure 6.30). Six shovel tests were dug at 30 meter intervals in cardinal directions in order to delineate the artifact; however, no additional cultural material was encountered.

Isolated Find #5: Isolated find #5 consisted of one chert nondecortication flake that was recovered between 35 and 45 cmbs within Shovel Test 10490N/3470E in the northeastern portion of Area 6 (see Figure 6.30). Four shovel tests were dug at 30 meter intervals in cardinal directions in order to delineate the find. No additional artifacts were recovered.

CSX Railroad

The CSX rail line which forms the eastern boundary of the subject parcel is labeled as the Seaboard Airline railroad on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map. The Seaboard Airline railway refers to a network of railroads created in the 1880's by consolidating Seaboard and Roanoke railroad systems (railga.com/sal). This particular stretch of railroad was purchased by Seaboard in 1899 and was the former Florida, Central, and Peninsular Railroad which connected Savannah to Jacksonville. By 1900, other coastal railroad lines were consolidated and the system connected Virginia to Florida (railga.com/sal). In 1980, Seaboard merged with Chessie System to form the CSX Corporation, and most of the coastal rail line was abandoned by 1986-88 (railga.com/sal). During the current field investigation, the railroad was observed and it was clear that this portion of the rail line has been abandoned (Figure 6.33). This portion of the old Seaboard Airline railroad is outside the current study parcel and no impacts are planned during the proposed development.

Figure 6.33: South View of the Abandoned CSX Railway

Discussion of the Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for any property includes areas that may sustain direct, visual, or audible impact from the proposed development project. The APE for this property included areas within the parcel boundary as well as within one-half mile of the project boundary. During field investigations, the surrounding roads were driven to try to locate standing structures adjacent to the property that might be greater than 50 years old and thus, potentially eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places.*

A search of NAHRGIS revealed no registered structures within the property or in the immediate vicinity; however, several structures were noted just south of the property along Highway 40 and east of the property along US 17. Some of these structures appeared to be greater than 50 years old and several rural vernacular buildings likely dated to the early 20th century. These structures appeared to be in dilapidated condition and did demonstrate the architectural characteristics necessary to make them eligible for NRHP consideration. It is recommended that the proposed undertaking be granted clearance with regard to concerns for its Area of Potential Effect.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the 1,774.45-acre Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park property in Camden County, Georgia. The work was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., for Crescent Resources, LLC and included a pedestrian inspection combined with systematic shovel testing at 30 m intervals throughout upland areas and at 90 m intervals in areas confirmed poorly drained through shovel testing. Delineation shovel tests were dug at 15 and 30-meter intervals. All shovel tests (n=1,476) were dug to at least 80 cm, unless the water table or subsoil was encountered first.

As a result of the survey, 10 new archaeological sites (9CM539-9CM548) were recorded and five isolated finds were documented. Each of the sites recorded during the present study contained limited artifact counts, and most of the deposits were from a soil zone that had been disturbed during pine cultivation. Based on the poor potential to address prevailing research issues, none of the sites documented during this study were considered eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*. It is recommended that the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park property be granted clearance to proceed without further concern for impacts to significant cultural resources.

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APPENDIX A

Georgia Site Forms, 9CM539-9CM548

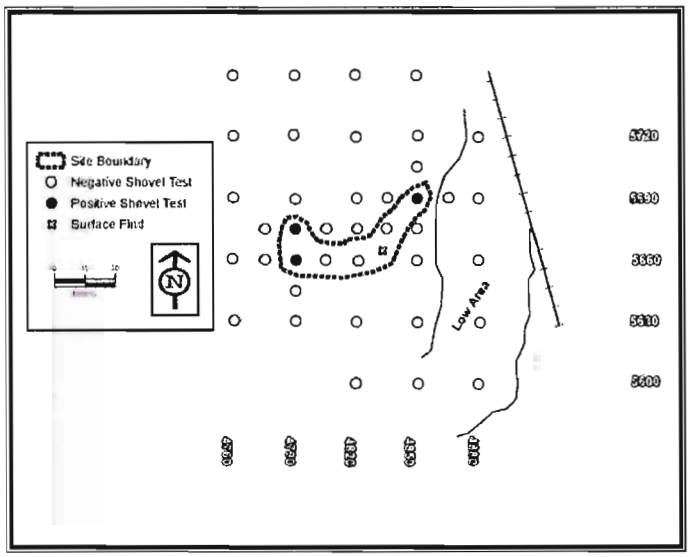
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM539

Institutional Site Number: **Site Name: VOK Site 1**
County: Camden **Map Name: Kingsland (1992)** **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 433283 **UTM North:** 3410743 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 60 meters Width: 30 meters Elevation: + - 2 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. **E-W** 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. **Survey** 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. **Absent**
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. **Subsurface** 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. **Absent** 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. **Unknown**
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. **Greater than 50** 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

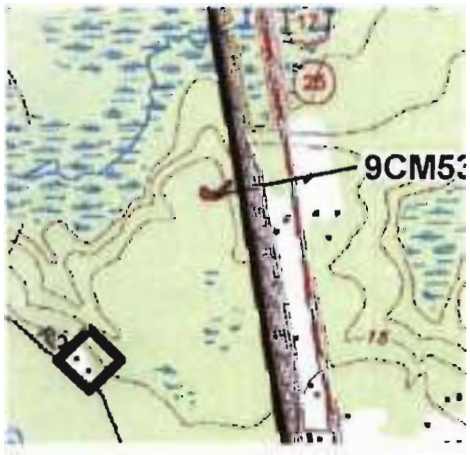
Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Small Historic Scatter with one isolated prehistoric artifact.
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Small Terrace adjacent to an apparently abandoned CSX Railroad.

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mature pine plantation with sparse hardwoods and a moderate-to-dense understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

Additional Information: Sixteen shovel tests were dug to determine the boundaries of this site including 3 that were positive and 13 that were negative. Density was light throughout the site including two historic artifacts within two tests and an isolated prehistoric flake within the third test. One historic artifact was also recovered on the surface.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM539 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. **Recommended Ineligible** 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. **Cultivated** 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. **Endangered by**: Development
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Gregory Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property Camden County, Georgia

Other Reports:

Artifacts Collected: plain whiteware, brown bottle glass, and one chert nondecortication flake

Location of Collections: ESI laboratory Jacksonville, Florida
Location of Field Notes: on file ESI laboratory Jacksonville, Florida
Private Collections:

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: prehistoric unspecified, late 19th/20th century.
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/2008 **Name** Ryan O. Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM540

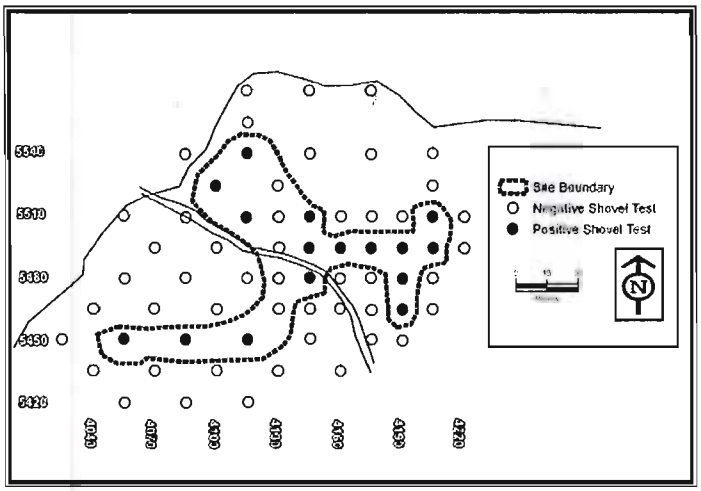
Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 2
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 433022 **UTM North:** 341196 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 120 meters **Width:** 165 meters **Elevation:** + - 1.5 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Prehistoric Encampment

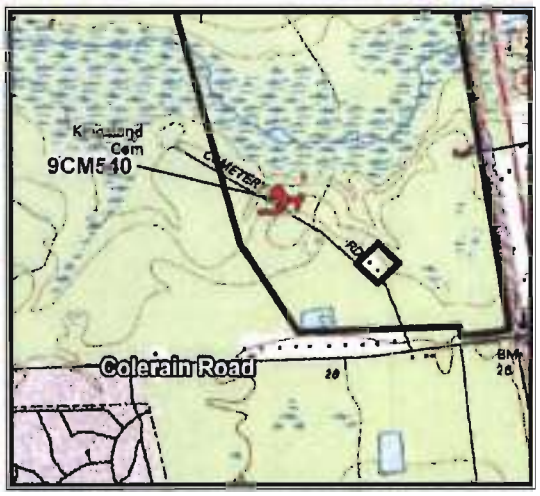
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low lying bluff adjacent to Crooked River

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Wooded, with pine and an understory of palmetto

Additional Information: Fifty-six shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of the site, including 16 that were positive and 40 that were negative. The density per positive shovel test ranged from 1 to 5 artifacts and the mean artifact density per positive test was 2.1. Artifact recovery depth ranged from 0 to 80 cm.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM540 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: Fiber tempered St. Simons plain, sand tempered plain, diminutive sherds, nondecortication flakes, secondary decortication flakes, tested cobble, Late Woodland/Mississippian arrow point.

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late Archaic, Woodland/Mississippian and possibly Historic Period Indian
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM541

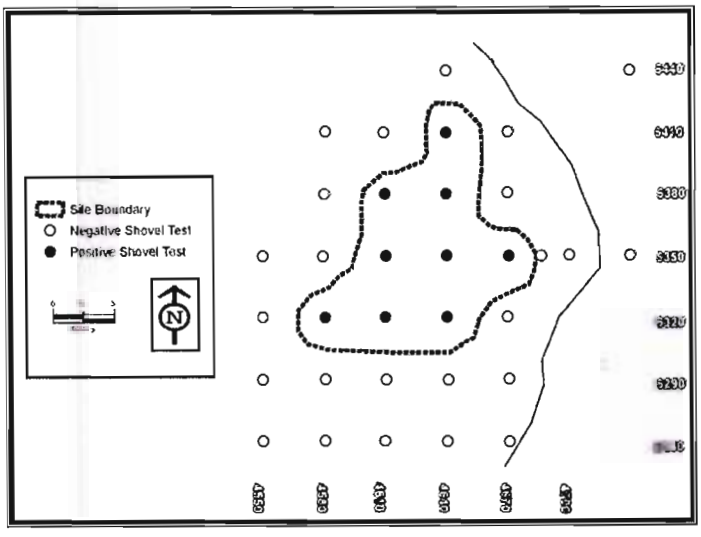
Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 3
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 433024 **UTM North:** 3411366 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 120 **meters Width:** 120 **meters Elevation:** + - 1.2 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Prehistoric Encampment

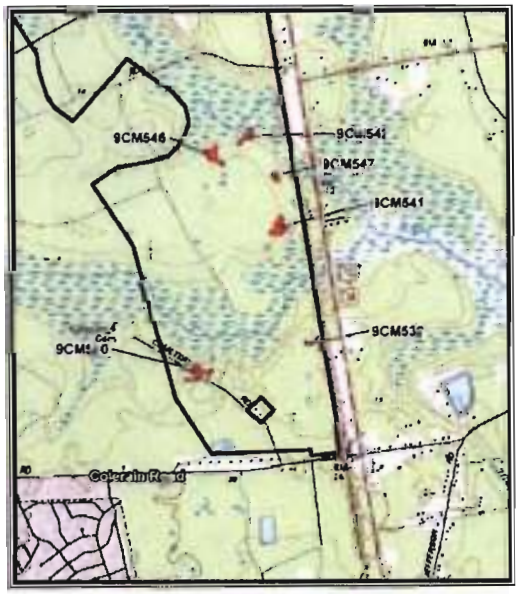
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low lying bluff adjacent to Crooked River

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): **Wooded, with pine and an understory of palmetto, bay, briars and various shrubbery**

Additional Information: Twenty-five shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including 9 that were positive and 16 that were negative. The artifact density per positive test ranged from one to five and the mean artifact density per positive shovel test was 2.7. Recovery depth ranged from 30 to 80 cmbs.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM541 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: Fiber tempered St. Simons plain, sand tempered plain, diminutive sherds, nondecortication flakes, secondary decortication flakes

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late Archaic, Woodland, prehistoric unspecified
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM542

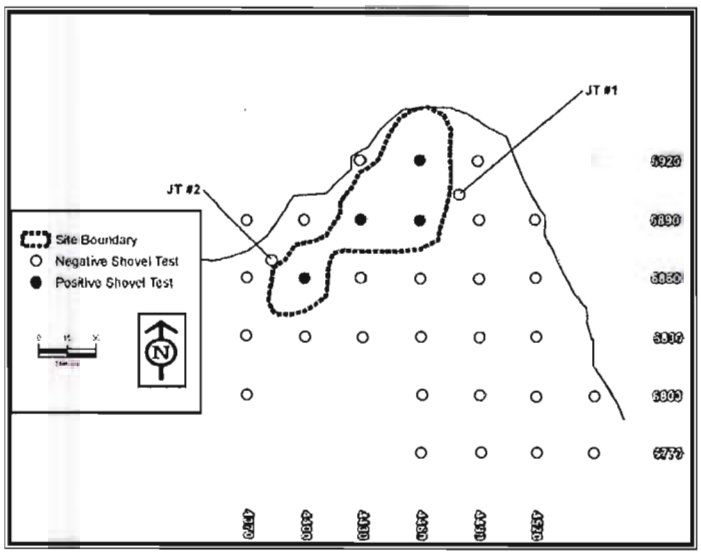
Institutional Site Number: 9CM542 **Site Name: VOK Site 4**
County: Camden **Map Name: Kingsland** **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East: 432863** **UTM North: 3411890** **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 90 meters Width: 60 meters Elevation: + - 1.8 meters
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Prehistoric Encampment

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low lying bluff adjacent to Crooked River

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Wooded, with pine, cypress and water oak with an understory of palmetto and marsh grasses

Additional Information: Fifteen shovel tests were excavated in order to establish the boundaries of the site, including four that were positive and 11 that were negative. The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged between 1 and 3 artifacts and the mean artifact density per positive test was 2.25. Artifacts were recovered from depths ranging between 25 and 75 cmbs.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM542 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: Fiber tempered St. Simons plain, sand tempered plain, diminutive sherds, nondecortication flakes.

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late Archaic, Woodland, prehistoric unspecified
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM543

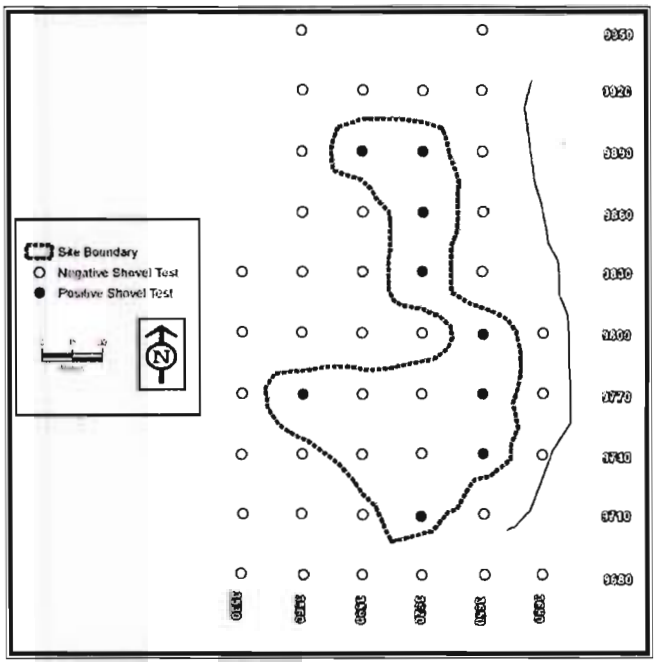
Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 5
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 431803 **UTM North:** 3415240 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 210 **meters Width:** 120 **meters Elevation:** + - 1.8 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Prehistoric Encampment with small historic scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low lying bluff adjacent to North Fork River

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Wooded, with pine and an understory of palmetto, blackberry, briars and shrubbery.

Additional Information: Thirty-three shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this site, including 10 that were positive and 23 that were negative. The artifact density per positive shovel test ranged from 1 to 9 and the depth of recovery was between 0 and 70 cmbs.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM543 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: Whiteware, wire nail, green bottle glass, Fiber tempered St. Simons plain, sand tempered plain, grit tempered plain, diminutive sherds, nondecortication flakes.

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, 19th/20th century American
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM544

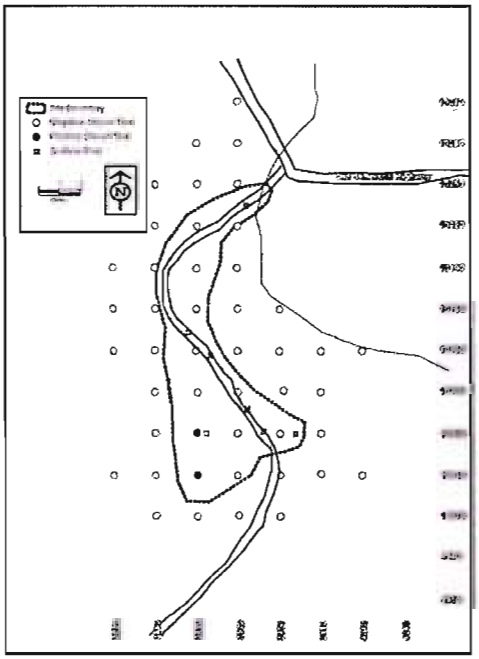
Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 7
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 432372 **UTM North:** 3415106 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 210 **meters Width:** 90 **meters Elevation:** + - 1.5 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Late 19th/early 20th century artifact scatter possibly related to the historic community of Seals.

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low lying flatwoods adjacent to an unnamed drainage of North Fork

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Wooded, with planted pine and an understory of palmetto, blackberry, briars and shrubbery.

Additional Information: Thirty-nine shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this site, including three that were positive. Artifacts were also recovered from the surface along a trailroad.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM544 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: Whiteware, stoneware, indeterminate brick, UID metal

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 19th/20th century American
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM545

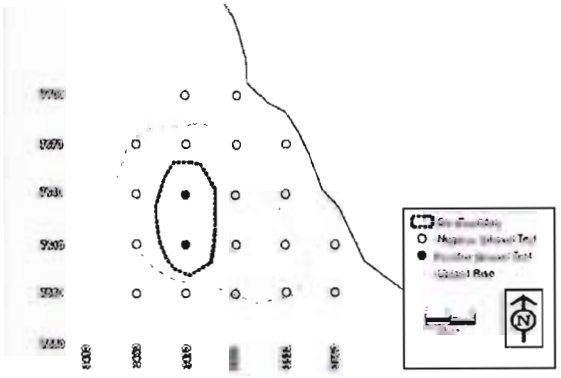
Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 8
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 431688 **UTM North:** 3412992 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 60 **meters Width:** 60 **meters Elevation: + -** 1.5 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Prehistoric artifact scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low lying ridge adjacent to North Fork

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mature pine plantation with an understory of palmetto, ferns, shrubs and various grasses

Additional Information: Twelve shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of this site including two that were positive. Density was light throughout the site including 1 to 3 prehistoric artifacts between 0 and 80 cmbs within each test.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM545 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: St. Simons plain pottery, chert nondecortication flake

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: prehistoric unspecified, Late Archaic
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

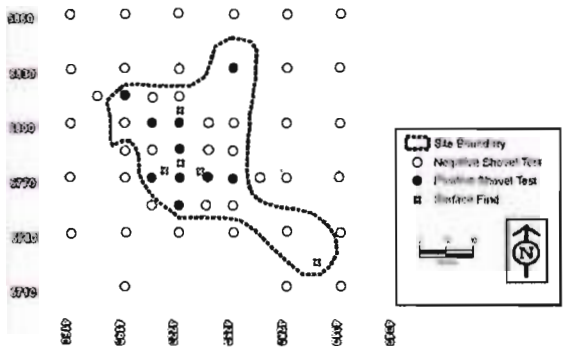
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM546

Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 9
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 432632 **UTM North:** 3411728 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 60 **meters Width:** 60 **meters Elevation:** + - 1.5 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

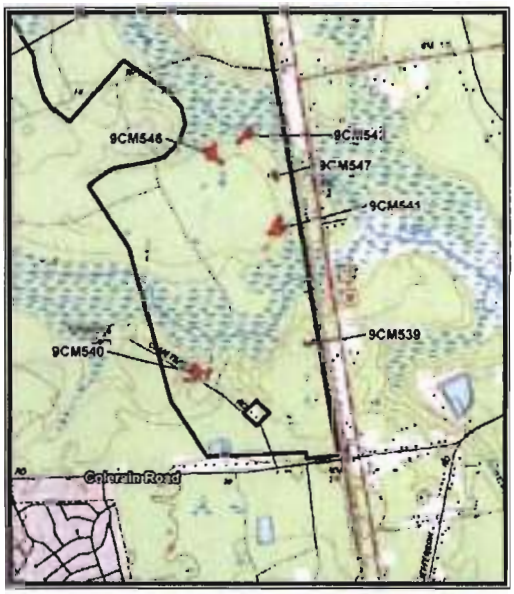
Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Historic artifact scatter associated with the location of a structure depicted on the 1918 Kingsland topographic map and a small prehistoric artifact scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Terrace that forms the southern banks of North Fork.

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mature pine plantation with an understory of palmetto, ferns, shrubs and various grasses
Additional Information: Forty-three shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including eleven that were positive. Between 1 and 47 artifacts were found between 0 and 80 cmbs within shovel tests at the site. Artifacts were also encountered on the surface as a result of recent silvicultural activity.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM546 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: Whiteware, amethyst glass, bottle glass, porcelain button, nails, UID metal, sand tempered plain, nondecortication flakes.

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: prehistoric unspecified, Woodland Period, late 19th/early 20th century
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

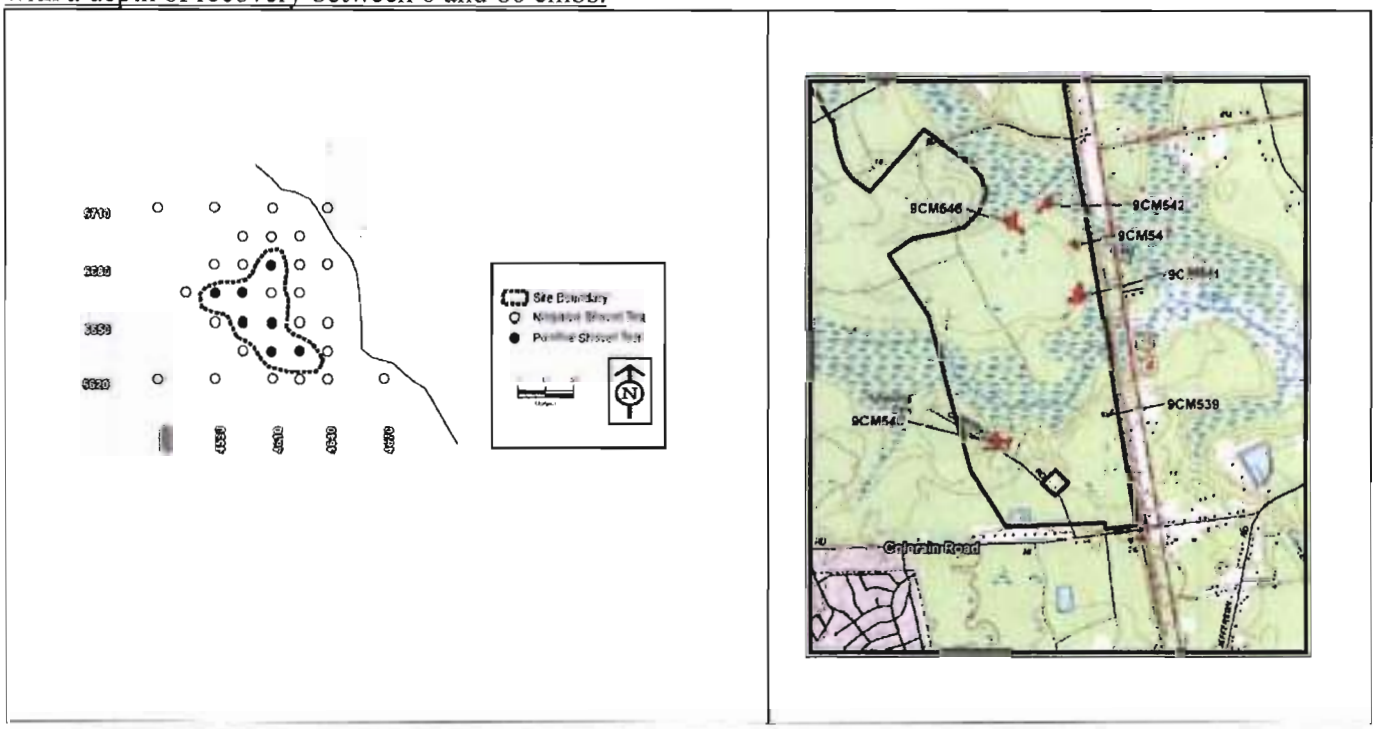
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM547

Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 10
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland USGS OR USNOAA
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 433075 **UTM North:** 3411660 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 45 **meters Width:** 60 **meters Elevation:** + - 1.5 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known 5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Small historic and prehistoric artifact scatter

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Terrace that forms the southern bank of North Fork.

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Mature pine plantation with an understory of palmetto, ferns, shrubs and various grasses
Additional Information: Twenty-four shovel tests were dug in order to determine the boundaries of this site including seven that were positive. Artifact density ranged between 1 and 13 per positive test with a depth of recovery between 0 and 80 cmbs.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM547 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: sand tempered plain, incised sand tempered, chert nondecortication flakes, whiteware, gray stoneware, bottle glass, indeterminate nails

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: prehistoric unspecified, Woodland Period, late 19th/early 20th century
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

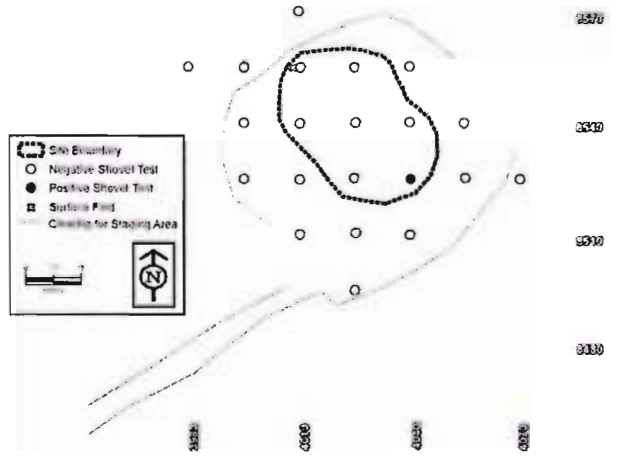
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
1990
Official Site Number: 9CM548

Institutional Site Number: **Site Name:** VOK Site 11
County: Camden **Map Name:** Kingsland **USGS OR USNOAA**
UTM Zone: 17S **UTM East:** 4324475 **UTM North:** 3413380 **Owner:** **Address:**
Site Length: 60 **meters Width:** 60 **meters Elevation: + -** 1.5 **meters**
Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown
Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary
5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur
Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known
5. Unknown 6. Underwater
Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown **Features:** 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Small historic scatter located within a clearing used as a staging area for timber activities

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): low-lying relatively flat landform west of North Fork

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): Clearing surrounded by mature pine plantation
Additional Information: The site consists of one positive shovel test and a surface find approximately 30 meters northwest of the subsurface artifacts. Nineteen shovel tests were dug in order to establish the boundaries of the site.



SKETCH MAP
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP
(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9CM548 **Institutional Site Number:**

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark 3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible 3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded 4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited 9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Development 3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Greg Hendryx **Affiliation:** Environmental Services, Inc. **Date:** August 2008
Report Title: An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden Country, Georgia

Other Reports: None

Artifacts Collected: whiteware, ironstone, clear glass.

Location of Collections: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Location of Field Notes: Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
Private Collections: None

Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: late 19th/early 20th century
Phases:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date 8/25/08 **Name** Ryan Sipe **Institutional Affiliation** Environmental Services, Inc.

APPENDIX B

ESI 2010 Architectural Addendum

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
7220 Financial Way, Suite 100
Jacksonville, FL 32256

Phone 904-470-2200 * Fax 904-470-2112

www.environmentalservicesinc.com

24 May 2010

Mr. David Crampton
US Army Corps of Engineers
100 West Oglethorpe Ave
Savannah, Georgia 31402

RE: DA Permit Application No. 200801117: Villages of Kingsland

Dear Mr. Crampton:

This letter provides the additional information requested during your review and that of HPD for the above referenced Phase I archaeological survey. Each of your comments requiring additional information is labeled using the item number assigned in your letter dated May 22, 2009. In addition, the cemetery buffer zone is also addressed as requested by HPD during their review of the original report.

Please forward a copy of this letter to HPD at your earliest convenience. If you or HPD have any questions, please do not hesitate to call (904-470-2200) or e-mail (bhandley@esinc.cc) me.

Sincerely Yours,

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Brent M. Handley, MA, RPA
Vice President and Archaeology Division Director

Enclosures

DA Permit Application No. 200801117: Villages of Kingsland

2. The report appears to meet the GASHPO's standards and guidelines for archaeological assessment reports. There were no standing structures within the surveyed tract (1,774.45 acres) apparently, but this should be doubled checked; I can't find an explicit statement in the report stating that there were none. There are structures outside the surveyed tract, but adjacent to it which may be within the undertaking's area of visual effect in the interpretation of the GASHPO. These should probably be reviewed, and any that are at least 50 years old evaluated in terms of National Register eligibility.

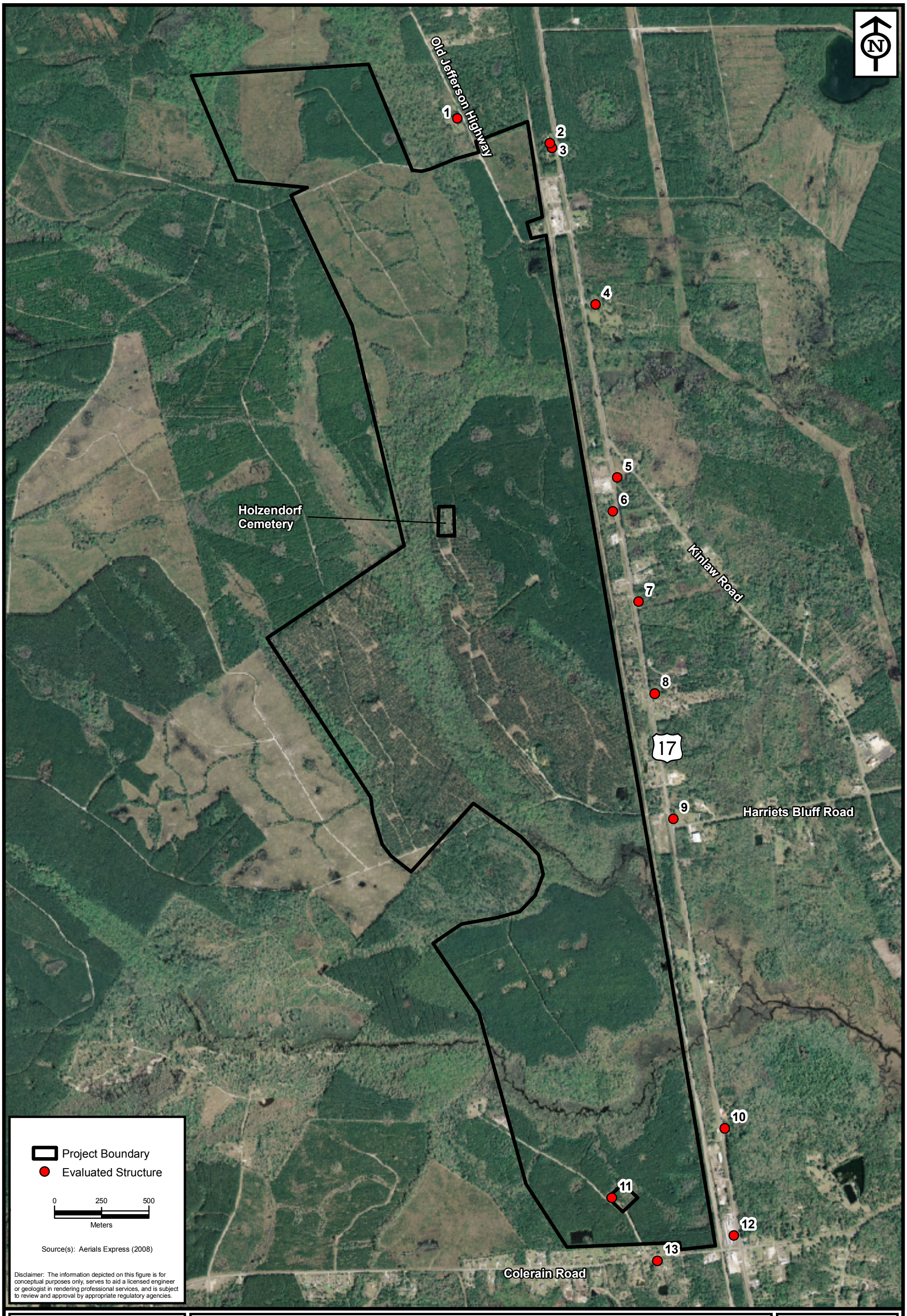
There are no standing structures within the Villages of Kingsland tract; the closest structures are within an outparcel and adjacent to the property. These structures are addressed in more detail below.

20. Page 6-44 (see also comment #2), last paragraph: I have found through experience, that it is dangerous to make assumptions on the National Register eligibility potential of structures that might seem very unprepossessing on first or second glances. Even if they are, it is best to include verbal and photographic descriptions of them. The structures referred here, if they are judged to be in the area of potential effect, should be individually identified and described in the present report or an addendum to it. Photographs of each (preferably two views) should also be provided.

On April 1, 2010, ESI conducted a historical structure survey within the area of potential effect (APE) of the Villages of Kingsland Tract in Camden County, Georgia. The goal of the survey was to determine if the proposed development will have an adverse visual impact on any structures listed, eligible for, or potentially eligible for listing on the *Nationally Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). The APE is defined as the parcels adjacent to the Villages of Kingsland property as well as the parcels facing the property on the opposite side of Colerain Road, US 17, and Old Jefferson Highway.

A search of the Georgia Master Site File and Georgia's Natural and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (NAHRGIS) did not reveal any previously recorded historic structures, Nationally Registered or otherwise, within the APE. A search of the Camden County GIS database for the Tax Assessor revealed a total of 15 structures having been built prior to 1960. A field visit to these properties resulted in the evaluation of 13 structures as two had been demolished (**Figure 1**).

Each structure and its view toward the Villages of Kingsland tract was photographed (**Figure 2**). In addition to photo documentation, each structure was evaluated, taking note of the construction material, uniqueness, and overall condition. **Table 1** provides a summary of the structures encountered, their significance, and related figure numbers.



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
413 East Liberty Street
Savanah, Georgia 31401
(912) 236-4711
(912) 236-3668 FAX
www.environmentalservicesinc.com

50+ Year Old Evaluated Structures

Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park

Camden, County, Georgia

Project:	ES07066.08
Date:	Apr 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	BSM/BMH
Figure:	1

P:\Projects\Savannah\2007\ES07066.08\mxd\Structure Survey.mxd

Table 1: List of Evaluated Structures

Structure No.	PIN	Address	Year Built	Significance	Figure Number(s)
1	080 016C	N/A Old Jefferson Hwy	1960	No	3, 4
2	080 019	2687 Hwy 17	1960	No	5, 6
3	080 019	2687 Hwy 17	1960	Destroyed	7
4	080 025	NA US 17	1954	No	8, 9
5	080 084	NA US 17 and Kinlaw Road	Unknown	Destroyed	10
6	080 002F	NA US 17	Unknown	No	11, 12
7	080 065A	1900 US 17	1930	No	13, 14
8	081 036	7424 US 17N	1924	No	15, 16
9	081 041	NA US 17 and Harrietts Bluff Road	1949	No	17, 18
10	081 076	NA US 17	1960	No	19, 20
11	081 007	NA Kingsland Cemetery Road	1960	No	21, 22
12	081 010	NA US 17 and Colerain Road	1950	No	23, 24
13	081 079	147 Colerain Rd	1930	No	25, 26

Structure 1

Structure 1 is a wooden residence built in 1960 northeast of the current study tract and west of Old Jefferson Highway (**see Figure 1**). The house appears to have been abandoned, and additionally does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP (**Figure 2**). The boundary of the Villages of Kingsland tract is over 150 meters to the south and over 250 meters to the west; in either direction the view is obstructed by dense vegetation (**Figure 3**).

Figure 2: Structure 1, Facing West

Figure 3: From Structure 1, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 2

Structure 2 is an abandon wooden residence with a brick facade built in 1960 (**Figure 4**). This house is located between the northeast corner of the Villages of Kingsland tract and US 17 (**see Figure 1**). This structure does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. The building is approximately 75 meters from the study tract with a view of dense vegetation (**Figure 5**).

Figure 4: Structure 2, Facing West

Figure 5: From Structure 2, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 3

This structure was a masonry structure built in 1960 that has been demolished (**Figure 6**). The remains of Structure 3 are located south of Structure 2 (**see Figure 1**).

Figure 6: Structure 3, Facing West

Structure 4

Structure 4 is set back from the east side of US 17 (see Figure 1). This wooden residence was built in 1954 (**Figure 7**). This small ranch style building does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. The view toward the current study tract crosses US 17 and nearly 100 meters of dense vegetation (**Figure 8**).

Figure 7: Structure 4, Facing East

Figure 8: From Structure 4, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 5

Structure was a masonry structure located east of US 17 just south of where it intersects with Kinlaw Road (**see Figure 1**). The structure has been demolished (**Figure 9**). The property appraiser office did not have a built date for this building.

Figure 9: Structure 5, Facing East

Structure 6

Structure 6 is a masonry structure located south of Structure 5 on the west side of US 17 (**see Figure 1 and Figure 10**). This building likely functioned as commercial space; however no built date was available at the property appraiser's office. The structure as been abandoned for a long period of time and does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. The view toward the Villages of Kingsland tract is obstructed by vegetation approximately 75 meters wide (**Figure 11**).

Figure 10: Structure 6, Facing West

Figure 11: From Structure 6, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 7

Structure 7 is located east of US 17 (**see Figure 1**) and consists of a masonry building with a wooden addition. The masonry building date is unknown, but the wooden add-on was built in 1960 (**Figure 12**). The structure appears to have been used as a commercial building, more specifically a BBQ restaurant. Structure 7 lacks any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. This building is located over 150 meters from the current study tract with dense vegetation and US 17 in its view (**Figure 13**).

Figure 12: Structure 7, Facing East

Figure 13: From Structure 7, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 8

Structure 8 is a masonry garage/storage building that was built in 1924 (**Figure 14**). It is located east of US 17 (**see Figure 1**), and approximately 150 meters from the Villages of Kingsland tract (to the west). Structure 8 does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. The view from Structure 8 to the study tract is obstructed by dense vegetation and a residence built within the last two decades (**Figure 15**).

Figure 14: Structure 8, Facing Northeast

Figure 15: From Structure 8, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 9

Structure 9 is a masonry building located in the northeast corner of US 17 and Harris Bluff Road (**see Figure 1**). According to the property appraiser's office, this structure was built in 1949. Field observations revealed the building to be in a state of severe disrepair (**Figure 16**). The structure does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. The bulding is approximately 150 meters from the Villages of Kingsland tract (to the west), with a view of dense vegetation (**Figure 17**).

Figure 16: Structure 9, Facing West

Figure 17: From Structure 9, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 10

Structure 10 is a masonry building located east of the southeastern portion of the Villages of Kingsland tract (**see Figure 1**). The built date is unknown, however records indicate it was "improved" in 1960. The structure has been abandoned, but from the layout it is likely this structure was a restaurant or store (**Figure 18**). Structure 10 does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. The view from Structure 10 to the study tract includes US 17, a field with heavy machinery, and a dense forest (**Figure 19**).

Figure 18: Structure 10, Facing East

Figure 19: From Structure 10, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing Southwest

Structure 11

Structure 11 is a 1960 wooden residence located within an outparcel in the southern portion of the project area (**see Figure 1 and Figure 20**). This house does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP. Currently the view from the structure to the study tract (all directions) is obstructed by trees and underbrush (**Figure 21**).

Figure 20: Structure 11, Facing North

Figure 21: From Structure 11, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing South

Structure 12

Structure 12 is a masonry building located east of the southeastern corner of the Villages of Kingsland tract (**see Figure 1**). Structure 12 was built in 1950 and appears to be currently utilized as a day care facility. The structure does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP due in part to modern modifications (**Figure 22**). The view from Structure 12 toward the project tract is completely obstructed by storage units (**Figure 23**).

Figure 22: Structure 12, Facing West

Figure 23: From Structure 12, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing West

Structure 13

Structure 13 is an abandoned wooden structure built in 1930 (**Figure 24**). This building is located south of the project area, south of Colerain Road (**see Figure 1**). The study tract is approximately 75 meters from Structure 13, with a manicured lawn, dense vegetation, and Colerain Road in between (**Figure 25**). This building does not exhibit any unique architectural features that would suggest eligibility for the NRHP.

Figure 24: Structure 13, Facing South

Figure 25: From Structure 13, Towards Subject Parcel, Facing North

It is the opinion of ESI that proposed development will not have any adverse visual impacts on historically significant structures. None of the evaluated structures are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

APPENDIX C

USACE Concurrence Correspondence

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAVANNAH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
100 W. OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401-3640

MAY 26 2009

Regulatory Branch
200801117

Historic Preservation Division
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Attention: Dr. Ray Luce, Director and Deputy SHPO
34 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 1600
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2316

Dear Dr. Luce:

I refer to Department of the Army Permit Application No. 200801117, concerning the proposed Villages of Kingsland/Kingsland Commerce Park Tract, Camden County, Georgia. I further refer to the report entitled "An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland – Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia." The report is dated September 2008. It was prepared for Crescent Resources, LLC, by Environmental Services, Inc., of Savannah, Georgia.

We have reviewed the report, and we concur in its conclusions and recommendations regarding the National Register eligibility status of the ten archaeological sites identified and five isolated artifact finds identified in the report. That is, we agree that none of these should be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The comments of our staff archaeologist are enclosed, along with the report, for your information and consideration. We request your office's review of and comments on the report.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Mark Padgett, Project Manager, Coastal Branch, at 912-652-5052, or Mr. Dave Crampton, Archaeologist and Historic Preservation Specialist, at 912-652-5840.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Padgett

Mark J. Padgett, Senior Project Manager
Coastal Branch

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Crescent Resources, LLC
7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway
Suite 200
Charlotte, NY 28277

Environmental Services, Inc.
Attention: Mr. Brent Handley
413 East Liberty Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401

APPENDIX D

USACE Permit SAS-2008-0117 (draft)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

PERMITTEE: MSJC Bertha, LLC

PERMIT NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117

ISSUING OFFICE: Savannah District
US Army Corps of Engineers
100 West Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, Georgia 31401

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate District or Division office of the US Army Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project is a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The project will result in impacts to the following wetland resources: fill 11.99 acres of wetlands to construct access roads into and throughout the site; fill 1.11 acres of wetlands to construct railway access into and throughout the site; fill 35.68 acres of wetlands and ditches for various other site development activities including residential, commercial/office, light manufacturing, and warehousing development as indicated on the master plan; fill/excavate 41.00 acres of isolated non-jurisdictional wetlands to accommodate various residential and commercial/office, light manufacturing, and warehousing development, roadway embankments, railway embankments, and lagoons as indicated on the master plan; and excavate 2.93 acres of wetlands to construct lagoons and stormwater drainage structures for stormwater management purposes.

The project site will be developed in phases over the life of the undertaking. The project is divided into seven (7) phases of development. Phase 1 is to be the first order of work with remaining phases occurring as demand and need occur. Phase 1 will impact 3.96 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 12.28 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Phase 2 will impact 10.38 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 17.04 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Phase 3 will impact 2.63 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 3.56 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Phase 4 will impact 8.77 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 1.29 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Phase 5 will impact 5.72 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 1.66 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Phase 6 will impact 5.90 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 3.49 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Phase 7 will impact 3.64 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 12.39 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

Compensatory mitigation for project impacts involves purchasing mitigation credits from one or more approved mitigation banks serving the Camden County area. The permittee will

purchase the required mitigation credits for each phase of the project prior to commencing work in that phase of development. The permittee will purchase 136.6 credits from the Broadfield Mitigation Bank prior to construction of phase 1.

PROJECT LOCATION: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42-acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

General Conditions.

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized by this Individual Permit ends on June 30, 2041. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, you must submit a request for your permit extension at least one month prior to the above date.

2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.

3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.

5. If a conditioned Water Quality Certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with conditions specified in the certification as Special Conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.

6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

7. The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States because of any such removal or alteration.

Special Conditions

1. For the life of the permit, the permittee shall prepare and submit to this office an annual report, detailing the following: status of phases that have been completed; status of phase under construction; status of pending phases; and the status of indigo snake and gopher tortoise conditions. The first annual report will be submitted on or before January 1, 2012.

2. Prior to initiating authorized work within any phase of the project, the permittee shall provide this office with a copy of the proposed site specific development plan. This office will review the proposed plan for permit compliance purposes only.

3. Prior to the commencement of any work in jurisdictional waters of the United States for phase I of this activity, the permittee shall purchase 136.6 wetland mitigation credits from Broadfield Mitigation Bank. The permittee or the mitigation bank sponsor must provide this office with documentation of this purchase before any work may commence. The notice should reference the US Army Corps of Engineer file number assigned to this project.

4. Prior to the commencement of any work in jurisdictional waters of the United States for phase two through phase seven of this activity, the permittee shall purchase the required wetland mitigation credits for each phase from an approved wetland mitigation bank that services this area as follows: Phase II – 230.7 credits; Phase III – 51.8 credits; Phase IV – 82.0 credits; Phase V – 60.5 credits; Phase VI – 77.7 credits; and Phase VII – 133.3 credits. The permittee or the mitigation bank sponsor must provide this office with documentation of this purchase before any work may commence. The notice should reference the US Army Corps of Engineer file number assigned to this project.

5. In the event that a modification is proposed to a phase of the project's master phased development plan, the permittee shall submit the revised plan to this office prior to initiating any work within that phase. Modifications requiring submission of a revised plan would include, but are not limited to the following: changes in the type of activity proposed for a phase (i.e., residential to commercial, recreational to retail, etc.); changes in the size or configuration of a phase; and/or changes in the primary access road plan.

6. All dredged or borrowed material used as fill on this project will be from clean, uncontaminated sources and free from cultural resources.

7. That no construction activity or stockpiling will occur in waters of the United States, including wetland areas, outside of the areas authorized for filling under this permit.

8. Prior to the commencement of construction activities for this project, the limits of the proposed fill areas in jurisdictional waters shall be clearly flagged and staked by the permittee and/or the permittee's contractors. All construction personnel shall be shown the location(s) of all wetland and/or stream areas outside of the construction area to prevent encroachment from heavy equipment into these areas.

9. Borrow site or sites for stockpiling fill dirt shall be prohibited within 200 feet of streambanks, 50 feet of wetlands and open waters or elsewhere runoff from the site would increase sedimentation in waters of the United States unless specifically authorized by this permit. Normal grading activities such as cutting and filling within 200 feet of streams or 50 feet of wetlands/open waters are authorized.

10. Construction debris, liquid concrete, old riprap, old support materials, or other litter shall not be placed in streams or in areas where migration into streams and/or wetlands could reasonably be expected.

11. Staging areas and equipment maintenance areas will be located at least 200 feet from streambanks to minimize the potential for wash water, petroleum products, or other contaminants from construction equipment entering the streams.

12. The permittee shall ensure that the project's master drainage plan is designed and implemented to avoid inadvertent drainage of wetlands and inadvertent water diversion resulting in a reduction of hydrology in wetlands. The permittee shall also ensure that secondary road ditches and/or small after-project drainage ditches do not inadvertently impact wetlands or waters of the US.

13. The permittee shall minimize bank erosion and sedimentation in construction areas by utilizing Best Management Practices for stream corridors, installing and maintaining significant erosion and sediment control measures, and providing daily reviews of construction and stream protection methods. Check dams and riprap placed in streams and wetlands as erosion control measures are considered a fill and not authorized under this permit unless they were specifically authorized by this permit.

14. All work conducted under this permit shall be located, outlined, designed, constructed and operated in accordance with the minimal requirements as contained in the Georgia Erosion

and Sedimentation Control Act of 1975, as amended. Utilization of plans and specifications as contained in the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control, (Latest Edition)," published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission or their equivalent, will aid in achieving compliance with the aforementioned minimal requirements.

15. You shall obtain and comply with all appropriate Federal, state, and local authorizations required for this type of activity. A stream buffer variance may be required. Variances are issued by the Director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), as defined in the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act of 1975, as amended. It is our understanding that you may obtain information concerning variances at the Georgia EPD's web site at www.gaepd.org or by contacting the Watershed Protection Branch at (404) 675-6240.

16. If you or your contractors discover any federally listed threatened or endangered species and/or their habitat while accomplishing the activities authorized by this permit, you must immediately STOP work in the area and notify the issuing office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the species and/or habitat warrant further consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

17. Prior to the commencement of construction activities for this activity, the permittee shall insure that this project complies with all applicable rules, requirements, and/or regulations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and/or the Georgia Floodplain Management Office with regard to construction activities in designated floodplains and/or floodways prior to commencement of work activity, to include revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program maps if required.

18. A copy of this permit, including the approved drawings and plans; special conditions; and any amendments shall be maintained at the work site whenever work is being performed. The permittee(s) shall assure that all contractors, subcontractors, and other personnel performing the permitted work are fully aware of the permit's terms and conditions.

19. Measures will be included in culvert construction that will promote the safe passage of fish and other aquatic organisms. The dimension, pattern and profile of the stream above and

below a pipe or culvert should not be permanently modified by widening the stream channel or by reducing the depth of the stream in connection with the construction activity.

20. Bank-full flows shall be accommodated through maintenance of the existing bank-full channel cross sectional area. Additional culverts at such crossings shall be allowed only to receive flows exceeding bank-full.

21. Unless clearly demonstrated that it would not be practicable, the upstream and downstream invert of culverts (except bottomless culverts) installed in perennial streams will be buried/ embedded to a depth of 20 percent of the culvert diameter (20 percent of the height of elliptical culverts), to allow natural substrate to colonize the structure's bottom, encourage fish movement and maintain the existing channel slope. Culvert slope should not exceed 4 percent.

22. Culverts shall be of adequate size to accommodate flooding and sheet flow in a manner that does not cause flooding of associated uplands or disruption of hydrologic characteristics that support aquatic sites on either side of the culvert.

23. Where adjacent floodplain is available, flows exceeding bank-full should be accommodated by installing equalizer culverts at the floodplain elevation.

24. Use of undersized culverts to attain storm water management or waste treatment is not authorized.

25. The permittee shall survey for the eastern indigo snake *(Drymarchon corais couperi)* on areas that construction will begin during the following year. For example, survey in December through February for areas that clearing and construction will begin before November of that year. The permittee will contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739 to determine survey techniques and will use the FWS approved survey which may include a dog trained to detect indigo snakes or the Georgia Department of Transportation survey protocol. Portions of the project are located in areas containing gopher tortoise *(Gopherus polyphemus)* which has the potential to be indigo snake habitat. This survey will show if the construction area was not actively used indigo snake habitat during the survey time. Overwintering site fidelity has been documented in the northern portion of the eastern indigo snakes' range at gopher tortoise burrows. If snake presence was indicated contact FWS for consultation.

26. In areas that construction will begin the following year, as described above, gopher tortoise burrows shall be excavated carefully so as not to harm the tortoises, then collapsed before site clearing begins. This will prevent indigo snakes from being on-site undetected once construction begins and potentially being injured. Tortoises will be relocated to suitable habitat with starter holes and penned at not more than three per acre for a minimum of three months.

27. Construction personnel shall receive protected species awareness training prior to any work on site. The training will be administered by a qualified biologist familiar with the identification, natural history, and habitat requirements of the federally threatened eastern indigo snake and state protected gopher tortoise. The training should be in English and Spanish as appropriate for the audience. During training, utilize on site habitat and/or species (*e.g.* gopher

tortoise and/or burrow) to illustrate training concepts and, at a minimum, emphasize or do the following:

(a) The state or federally protected status of both species, and, for the eastern indigo snake, the legal ramifications of a "take" violation as defined under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(b) Instructions not to injure, harm, harass, handle or kill the eastern indigo snake. Direction to cease clearing activities if an eastern indigo snake is seen in the construction area.

(c) A description of the eastern indigo snake, its habits, its close association with the gopher tortoise, and any other snakes of similar coloration.

(d) The wide-ranging nature and seasonal habitat requirements of the indigo snake and how these habitats function relative to the needs of the snake.

(e) Possible signs or indications of eastern indigo snake presence (*e.g.* snake tracks at the mouth of a gopher tortoise burrow, shed skins)

(f) The harmless nature of the eastern indigo snake compared to venomous snakes that can be potential food eaten by the indigo (*e.g.* rattlesnakes).

(g) For each person taking the training, provide a color brochure of the eastern indigo snake (to be provided by the FWS Coastal Georgia Sub Office). This brochure provides basic information and photos, including other similar colored snake species in the area.

28. The permittee agrees that if a potential eastern indigo or "black snake" is encountered, the construction operation shall halt all work immediately until positive identification can be made or the snake leaves the construction area on its own volition. No attempt to handle, harass, herd or otherwise harm the species should occur. Work that does not endanger the snake may continue as long as the snake's position is continuously monitored. Reference photos of eastern indigo snakes or the eastern indigo snake brochure shall be on hand to serve in identification.

29. The permittee agrees that should on-site personnel determine that the snake is an eastern indigo snake, immediately report the sighting and location to their environmental consultant contact person. The contact person should immediately call FWS Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739 to report this information and to continue section 7 consultation to protect the parties involved from unauthorized "take".

30. When construction occurs on an upland containing gopher tortoise burrows, the construction area will be separated from any gopher tortoise burrows by silt fencing buried six

inches deep to help prevent tortoises from entering the construction area and digging new burrows and thereby creating habitat for eastern indigo snakes. Ends of the silt fence should form a "J" or "L" shape, directing animals moving along it away from the construction area. Gopher tortoise burrows or colonies must not be enclosed by the fencing, a wide travel corridor must insure connectivity to a nearby large jurisdictional wetland. Silt fences used to secure the construction site for erosion and sedimentation control purposes pursuant to Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) standards, can double as a gopher tortoise barrier when applicable.

31. Each day prior to construction activities, the Contractor shall walk all work sites on which equipment will be used to insure no eastern indigo snakes or gopher tortoises are present.

32. Any gopher tortoise identified in the work area will be allowed to leave unmolested or gently placed outside the silt fencing. The contractor shall discontinue work as necessary until the animal is out of harm's way and immediately report the incident to the environmental consultant contact person who will coordinate relocation with the FWS Coastal Georgia Sub Office.

33. Gopher tortoise burrows on areas adjoining or immediately adjacent to the construction area shall be clearly marked for construction personnel prior to project construction. As indigo snakes are more likely to be found near gopher tortoise burrows, marking the burrows makes them more conspicuous to aid in the spotting of the snakes. Diemer and Speake (1983) found that 80% of the winter sightings of indigo snakes occurred within or at the entrance of a tortoise burrow. Indigo snakes and gopher tortoises are inactive and usually in a gopher tortoise hole during the coldest times of the year. The least likely time to see these species would be from December through March, except for unseasonably warm days.

34. The permittee understands and agrees that, obligations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA) must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not previously considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

35. Prior to any work the permittee shall clearly identified and leave a 50 foot buffer around the existing Holzendorf cemetery boundaries. The cemetery is located in an approximate 100 meter X 100 meter area located in the east-central portion of area 3 as depicted on permit drawings 10, 11 and 15 of 34 attached to this permit. The identified cemetery area will be fenced with a 50' undisturbed naturally vegetated buffer outside the fence.

36. All work will be performed in accordance with the following attached plans and drawings (sheets 1 to 34) which are incorporated in and made part of the permit.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

2. Limits of this Authorization.

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed federal projects.

3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data. The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (see 4 above).

c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision. Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7, or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order, which requires you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate.

d. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

6. Extensions. General Condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the US Army Corps of Engineers will normally consider a request for an extension of time limit.

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

_____ _____

(PERMITTEE) (DATE)

This permit becomes effective when the federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.

_____ _____

Issued for and in behalf of: (DATE)
Jeffrey M. Hall
Colonel, US Army
Commanding

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.

_____ _____

(TRANSFEREE) (DATE)

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 - Phase I

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase I would impact 3.96 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 12.28 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 136.6 credits

DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 - Phase II

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase II would impact 10.38 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 17.04 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 230.7 credits

DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 - Phase III

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase III would impact 2.63 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 3.56 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 51.8 credits

DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 - Phase IV

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase IV would impact 8.77 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 1.29 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 82.0 credits

DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 - Phase V

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase V would impact 5.72 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 1.66 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 60.5 credits

DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 Phase - VI

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase VI would impact 5.90 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 3.49 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 77.7 credits

DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date

Regulatory Division

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE
WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PERMIT FILE NUMBER: SAS-2008-01117 Phase - VII

PERMITTEE ADDRESS: MSJC Bertha, LLC, 7810 Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28277.

LOCATION OF WORK: The Villages of Kingsland-Kingsland Commerce Park development site is an approximate 1,816.42 acre tract located adjacent to US Highway 17. The site is located at latitude 30° 51' 2"and longitude 81° 38' 57" west, near Kingsland, Camden County, Georgia.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project is planned as a mixed-use development consisting of commercial/office, warehousing, light manufacturing, and multi-family residential units. The work, in waters of the United States, including wetlands, involves creating road crossings through wetlands to access highland areas located within the project boundaries.

ACRES AND/OR LINEAR FEET OF WATERS OF THE US IMPACTED: Phase VII would impact 3.64 acres of non-jurisdictional wetlands and 12.39 acres of jurisdictional wetlands.

DATE COMPLETED:

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION REQUIRED: 133.3 credits

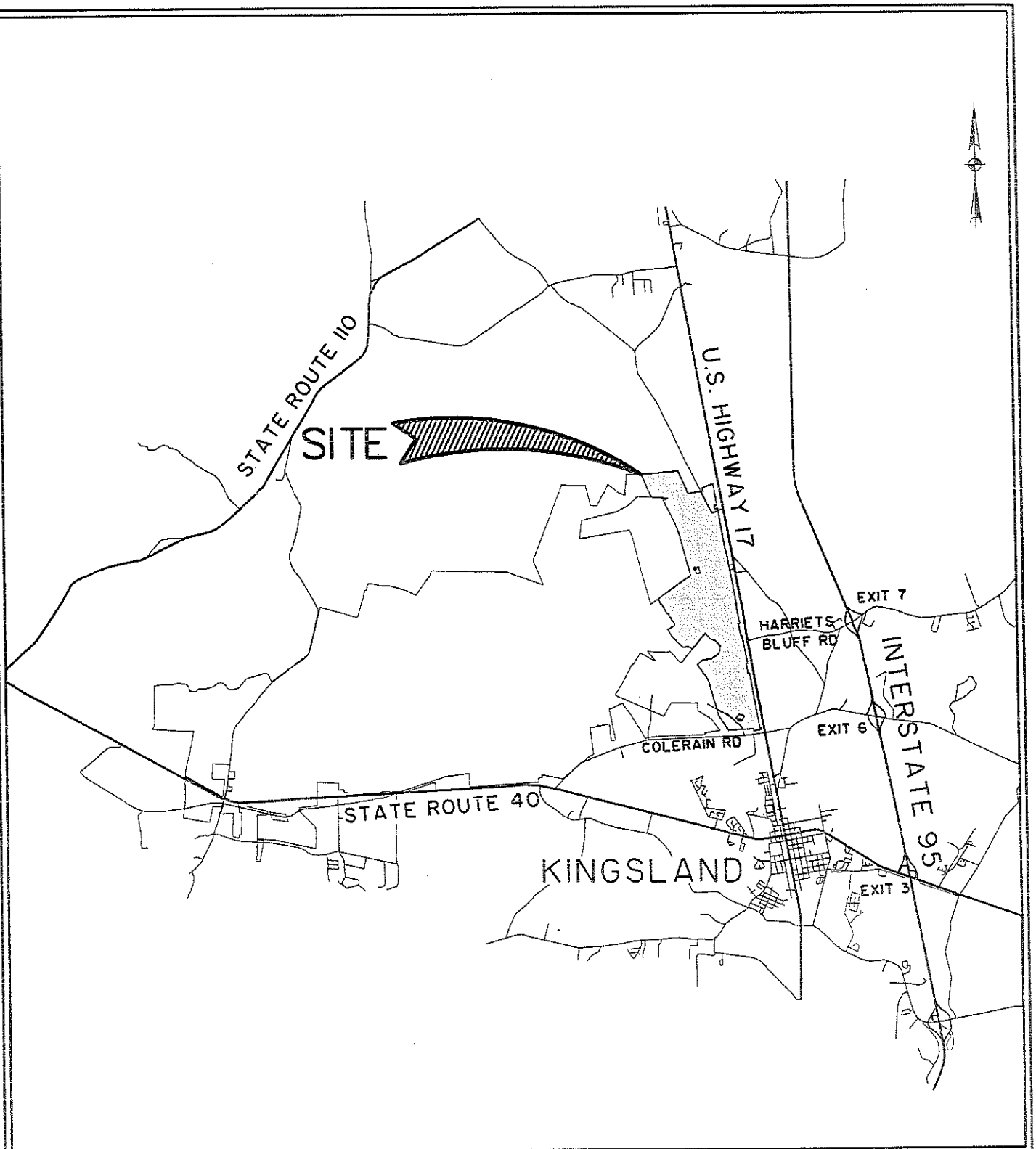
DATE COMPLETED OR PURCHASED:

I understand that the permitted activity is subject to a US Army Corps of Engineers' Compliance Inspection. If I fail to comply with the permit conditions at Part C of the Nationwide Permit Program, published in the March 12, 2007, Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 42, Pages 11092-11198, it may be subject to suspension, modification or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit as well as any required mitigation (if applicable) has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee Date



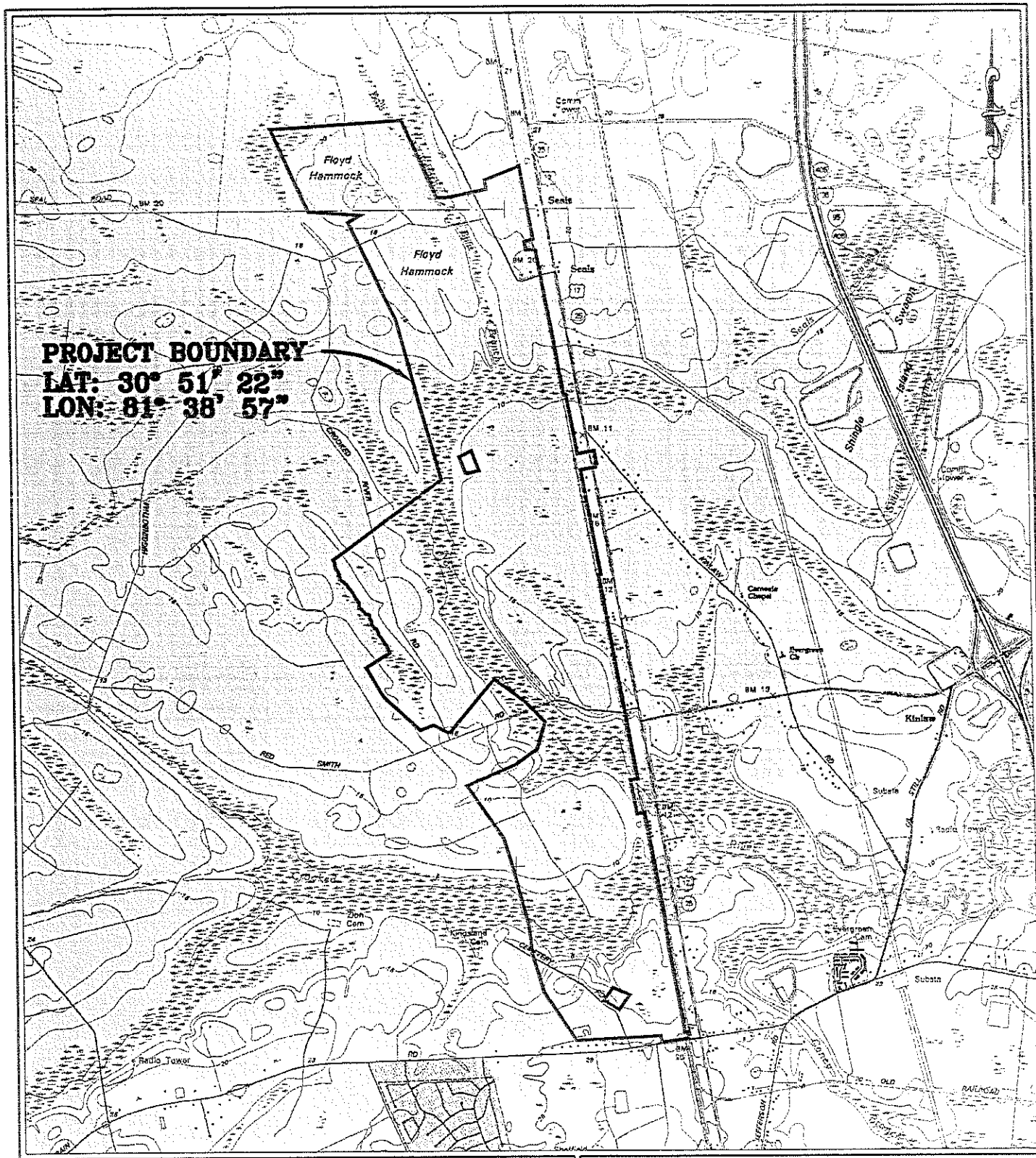
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK
(LOCATION MAP)

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 1 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

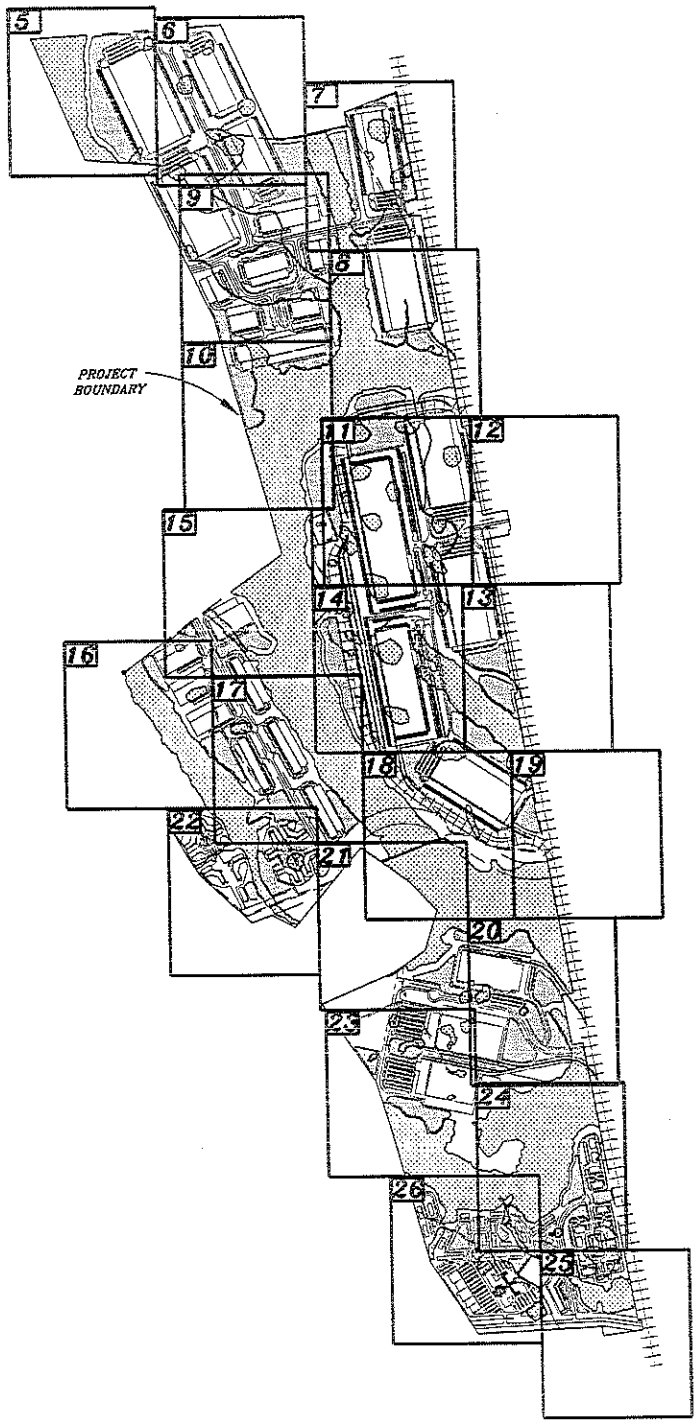
USGS QUAD - KINGSLAND-WOODBINE

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 2 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 2500'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMD ENCOUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

SHEET LAYOUT

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 3 OF 34
SCALE: 1"=2000'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC

LEGEND

ACREAGE SUMMARY

TOTAL PROJECT ACREAGE	1816.42 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED NON-JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ACREAGE	41.00 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ACREAGE	486.17 AC
TOTAL DITCH ACREAGE	1.91 AC
TOTAL SALT MARSH ACREAGE	34.46 AC
TOTAL BUFFER ACREAGE	1.92 AC
TOTAL UPLAND ACREAGE	1250.96 AC

WETLAND IMPACTS

ISOLATED NON-JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED

WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	41.00 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED NON-JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	41.00 AC

JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE IMPACTED

WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	11.99 AC
RAILROAD CROSSING	1.11 AC
WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	33.77 AC
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	1.79 AC
LAGOON EXCAVATION	1.14 AC
DITCH IMPACTS	1.91 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	51.71 AC

BUFFER

CEMETERY BUFFER

50' NONDISTURBED CEMETERY BUFFER	1.92 AC

*NOTES:

NOTE: 1. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IMPACTS SHOWN ARE GENERALLY LOCATED AND MAY BE MOVED, SO LONG AS TOTAL IMPACT ACREAGE DOES NOT INCREASE.

NOTE: 2. CULVERTS TO BE CENTERED ON EXISTING DITCHES AND STREAMS. CULVERT INVERTS TO MATCH EXISTING DITCH BOTTOM WHERE APPLICABLE.

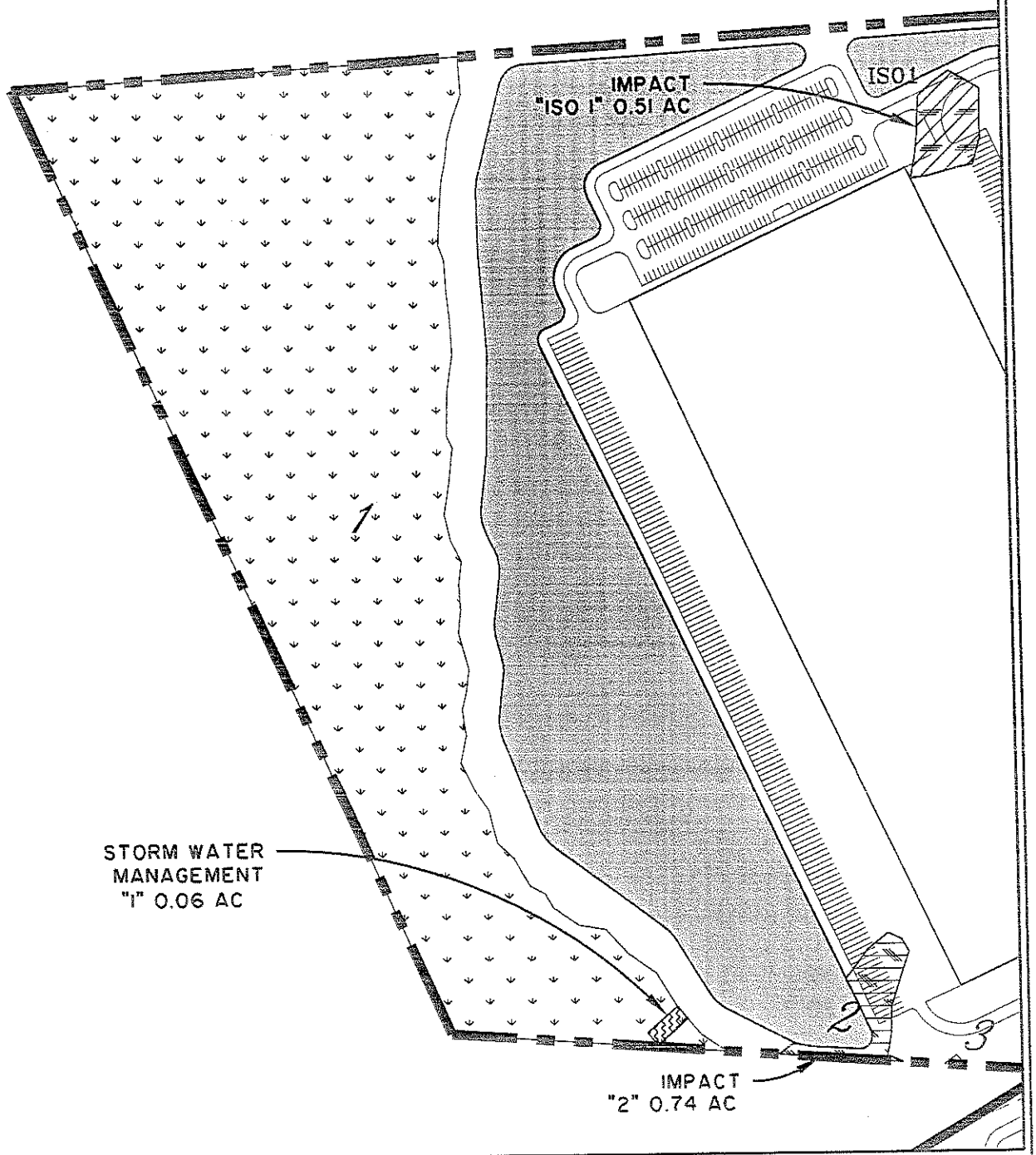
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
REVISED: AUGUST 9, 2010

SHEET: 4 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



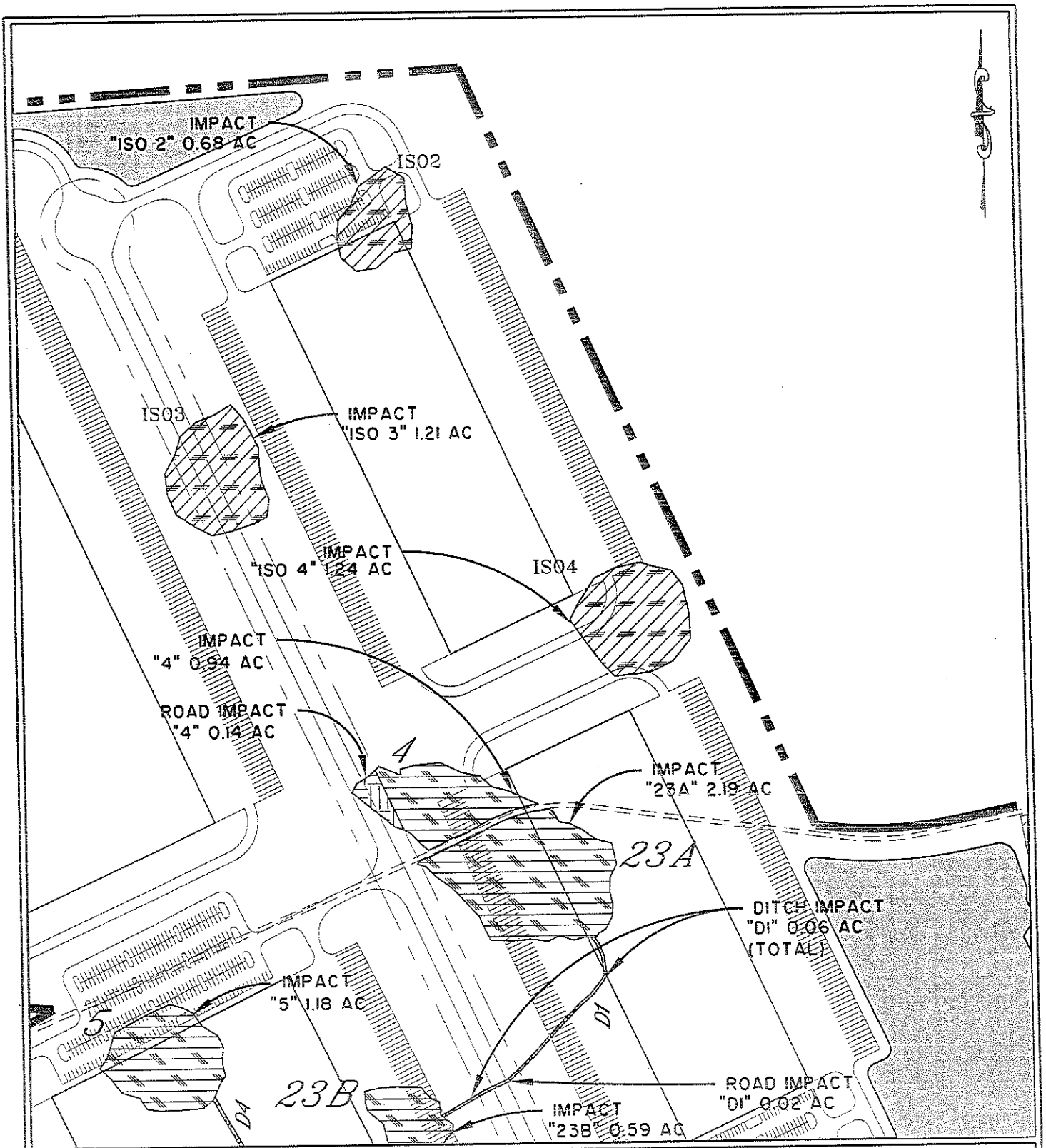
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND -
KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 5 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



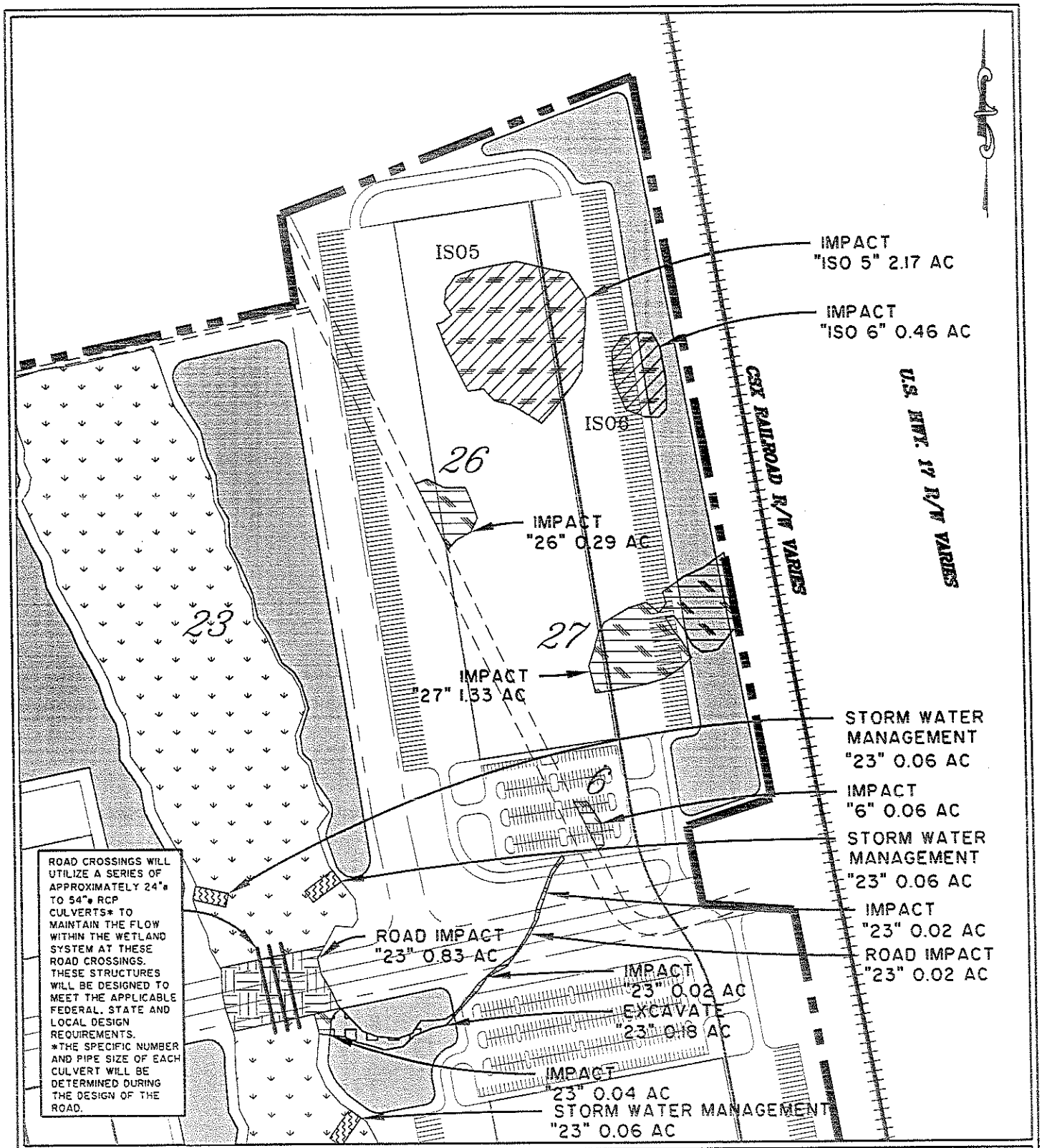
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 6 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



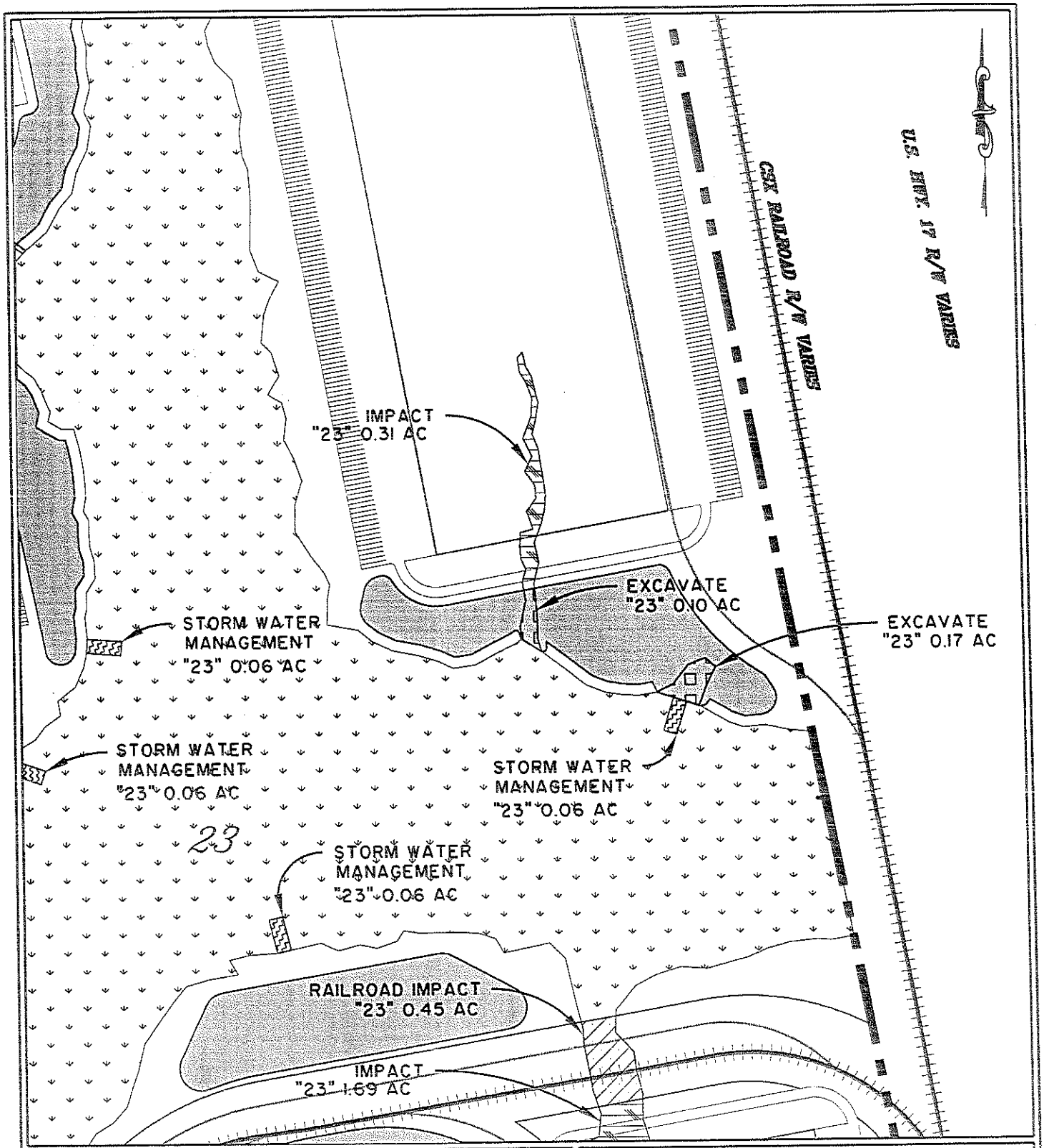
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 7 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



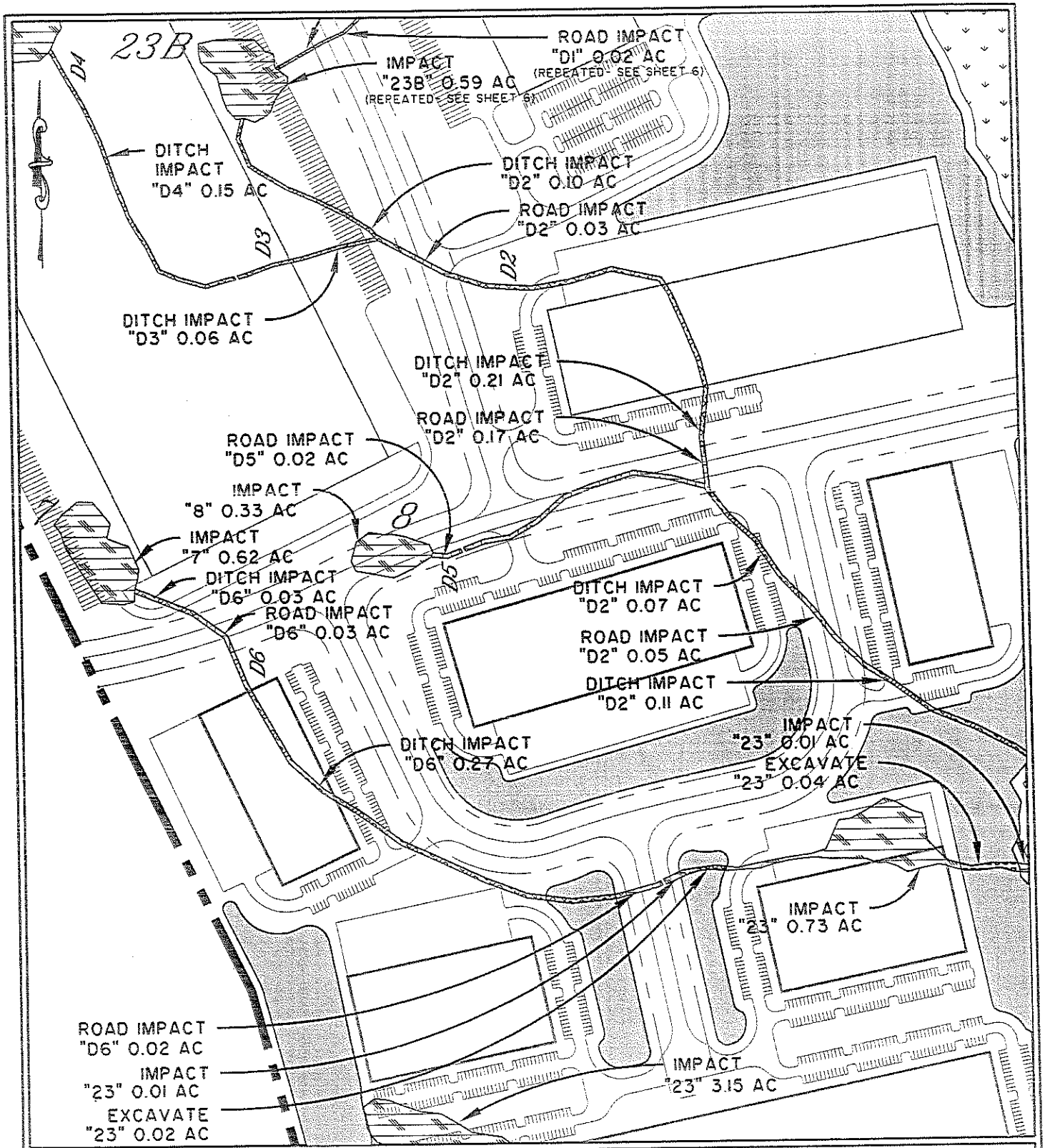
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 8 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



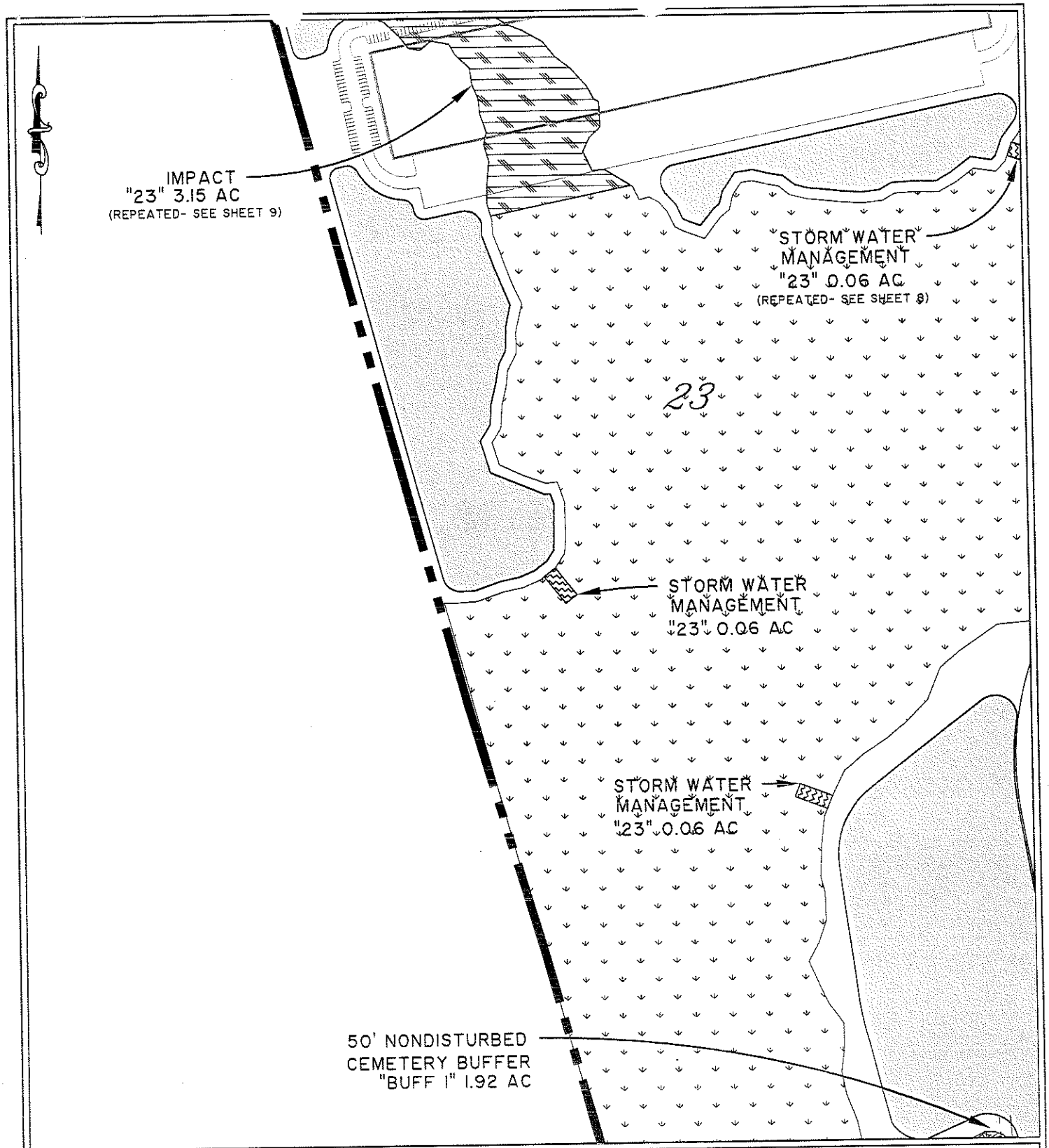
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 9 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



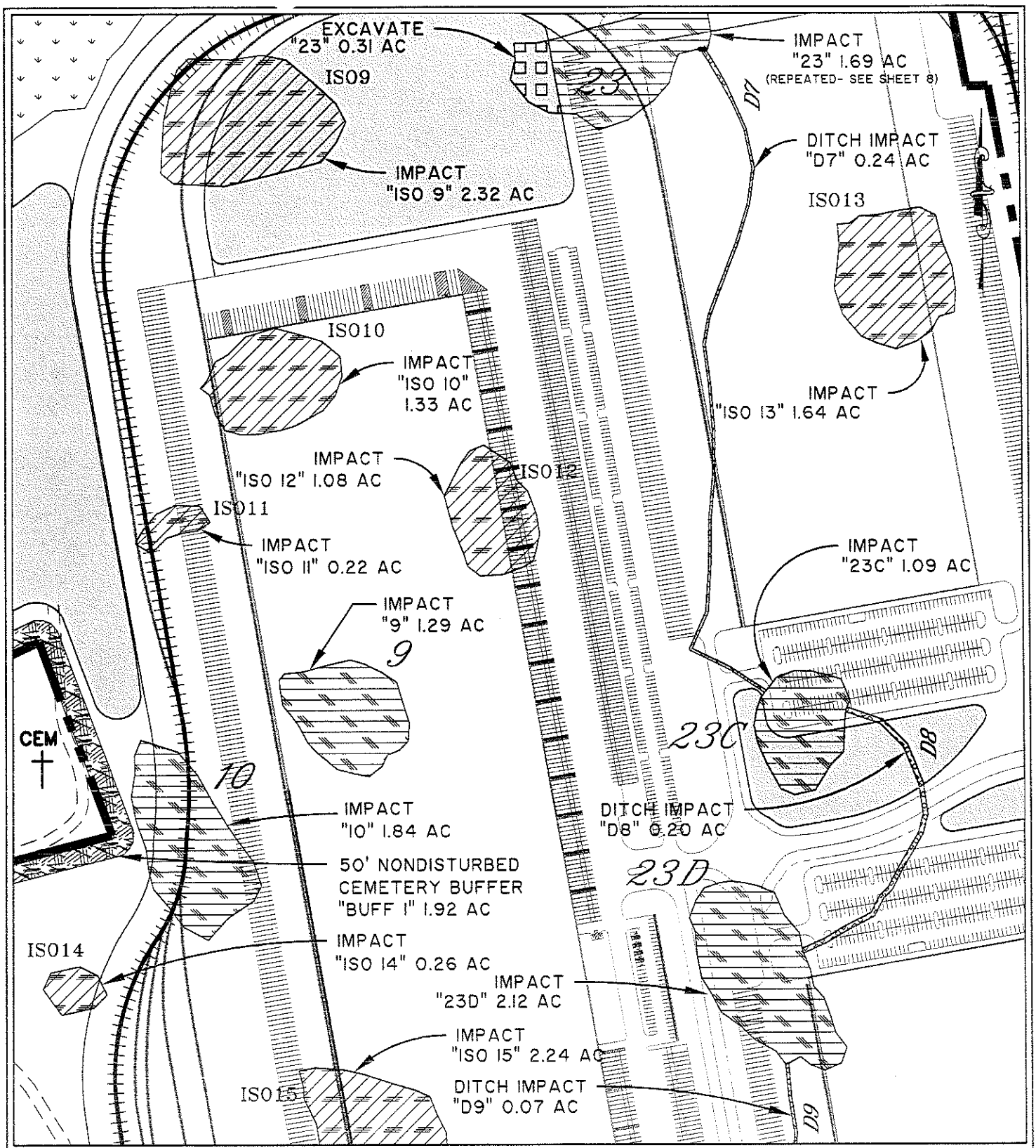
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
REVISED: AUGUST 9, 2010

SHEET: 10 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



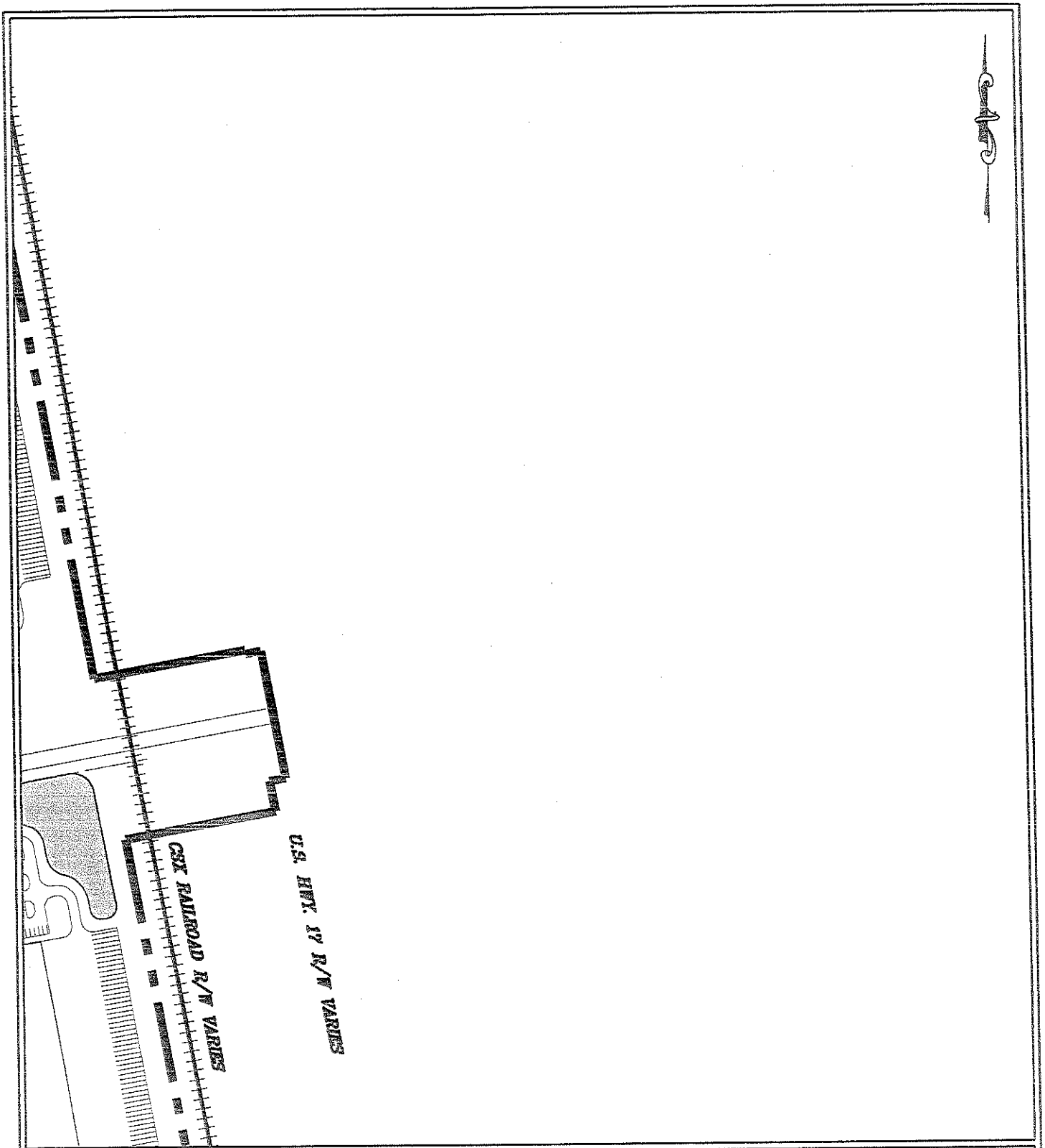
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND -
KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
REVISED: AUGUST 9, 2010

SHEET: 11 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



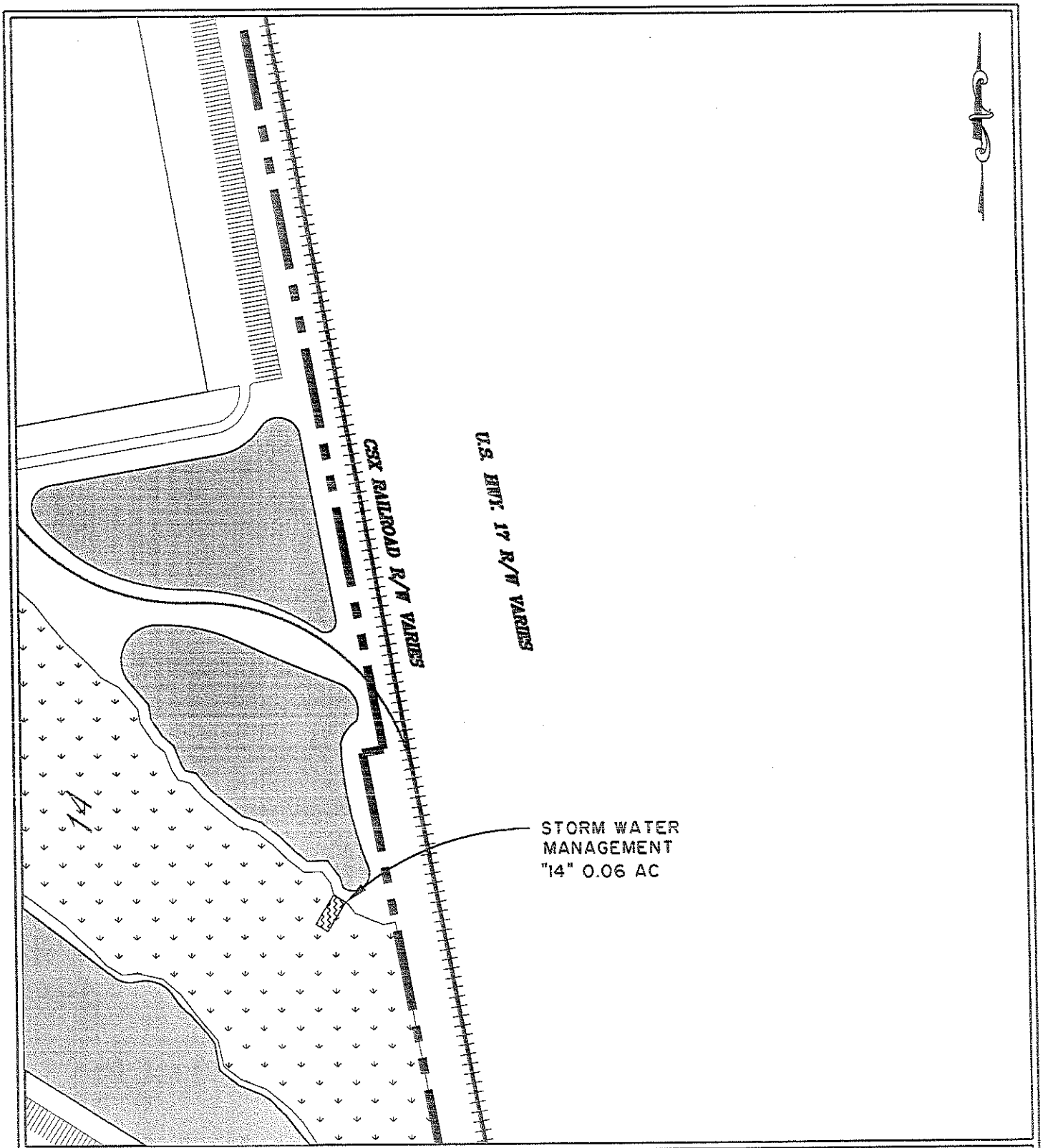
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 12 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



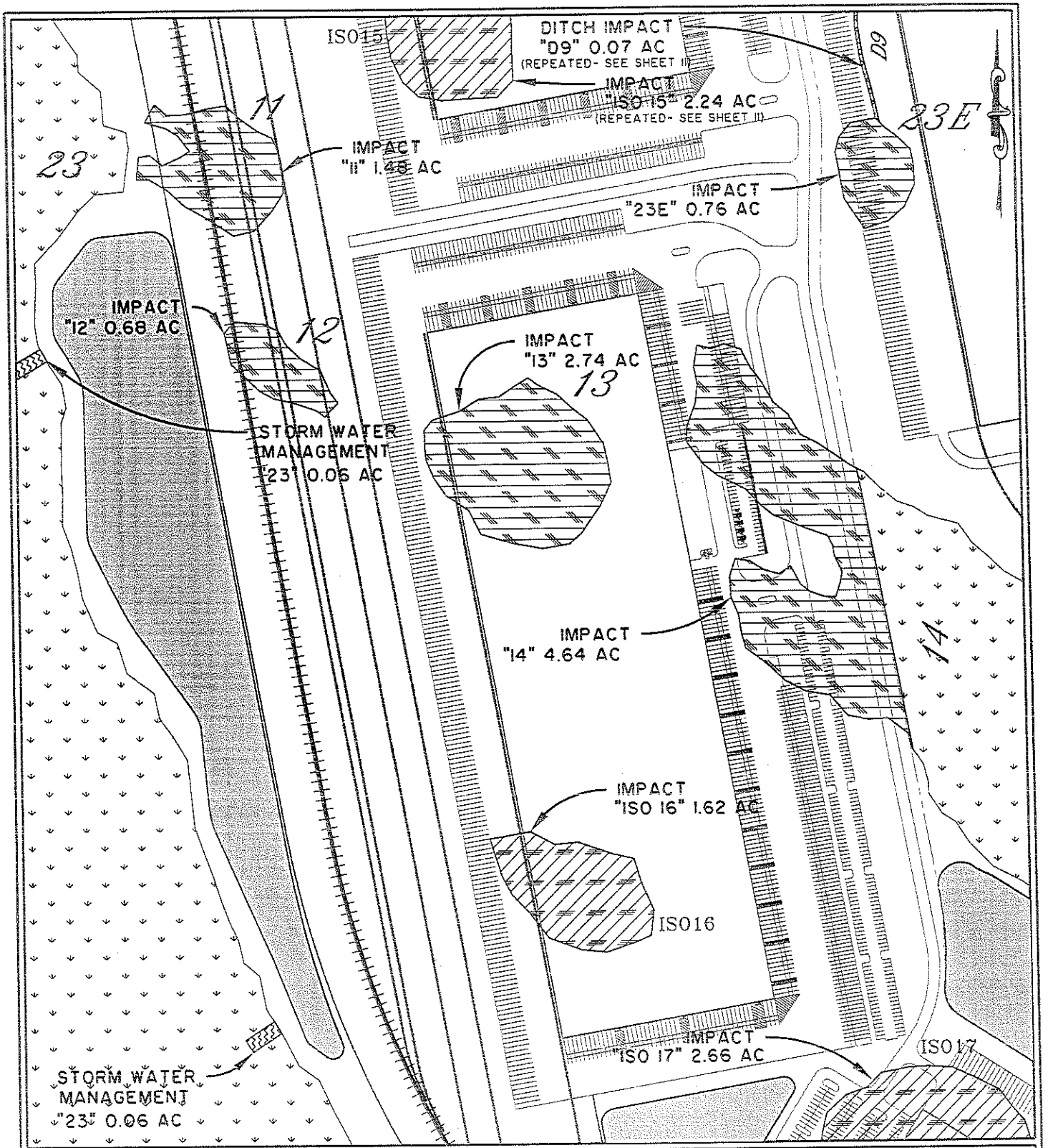
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 13 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



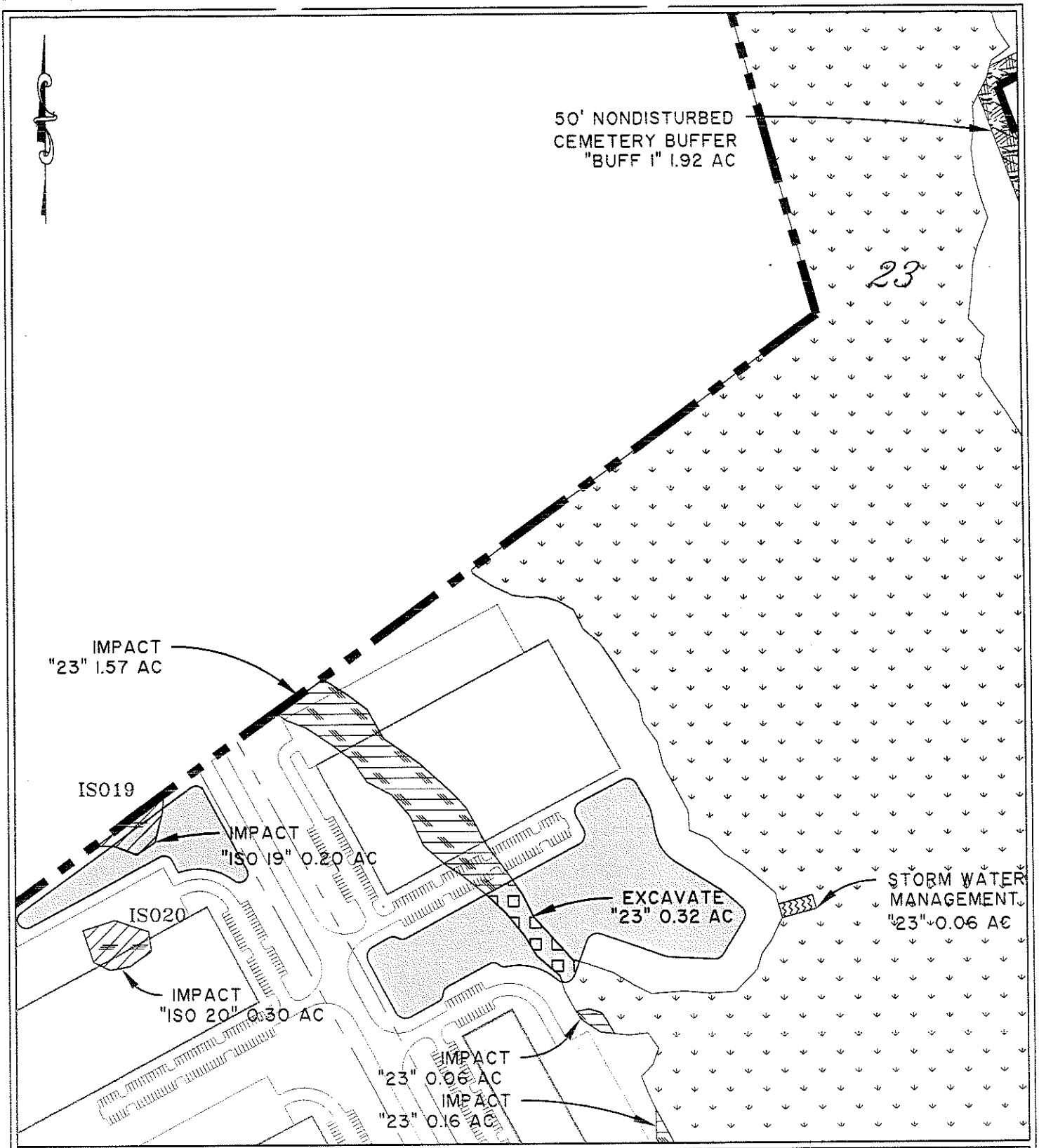
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 14 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



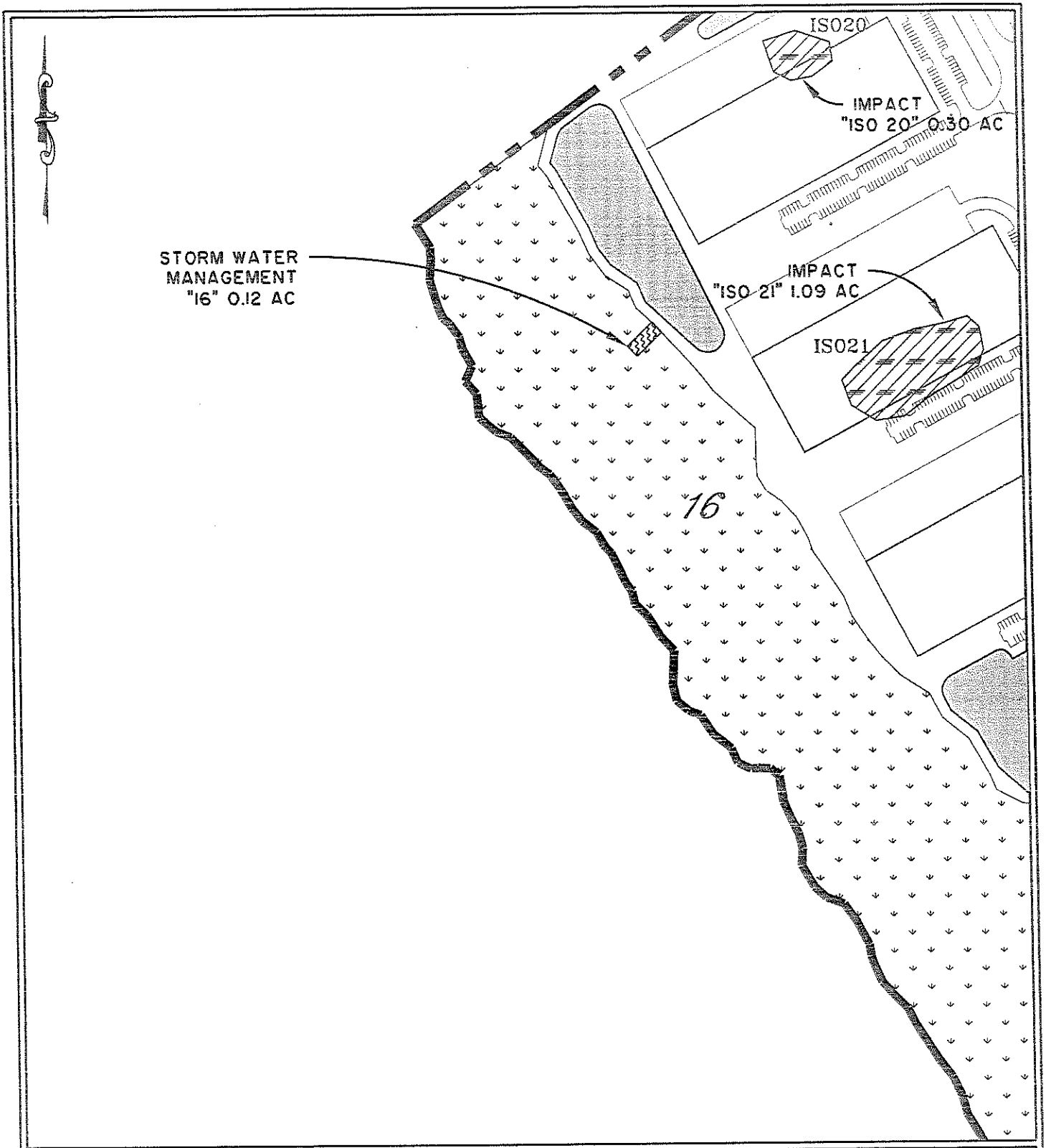
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
REVISED: AUGUST 9, 2010

SHEET: 15 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



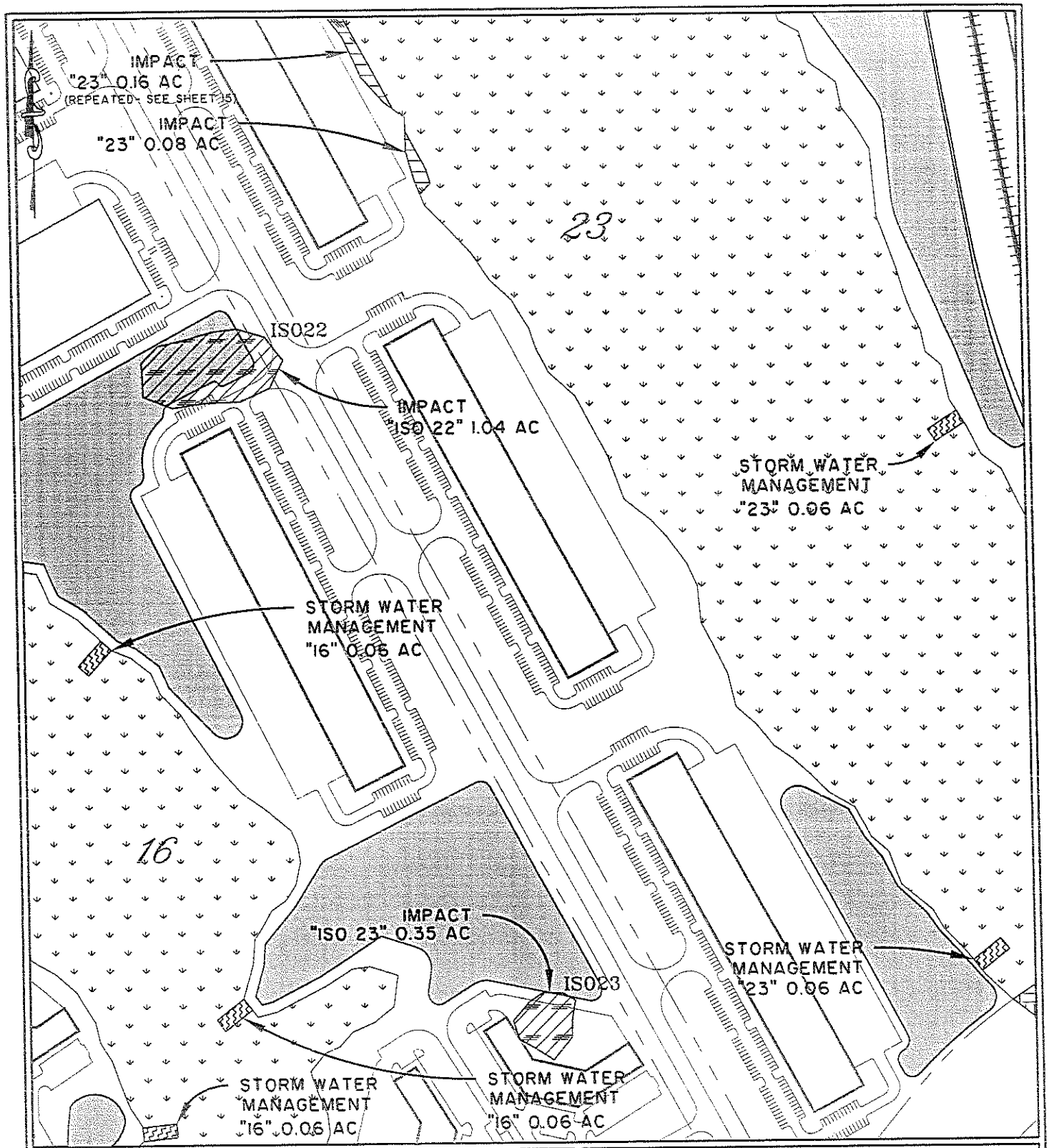
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 16 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



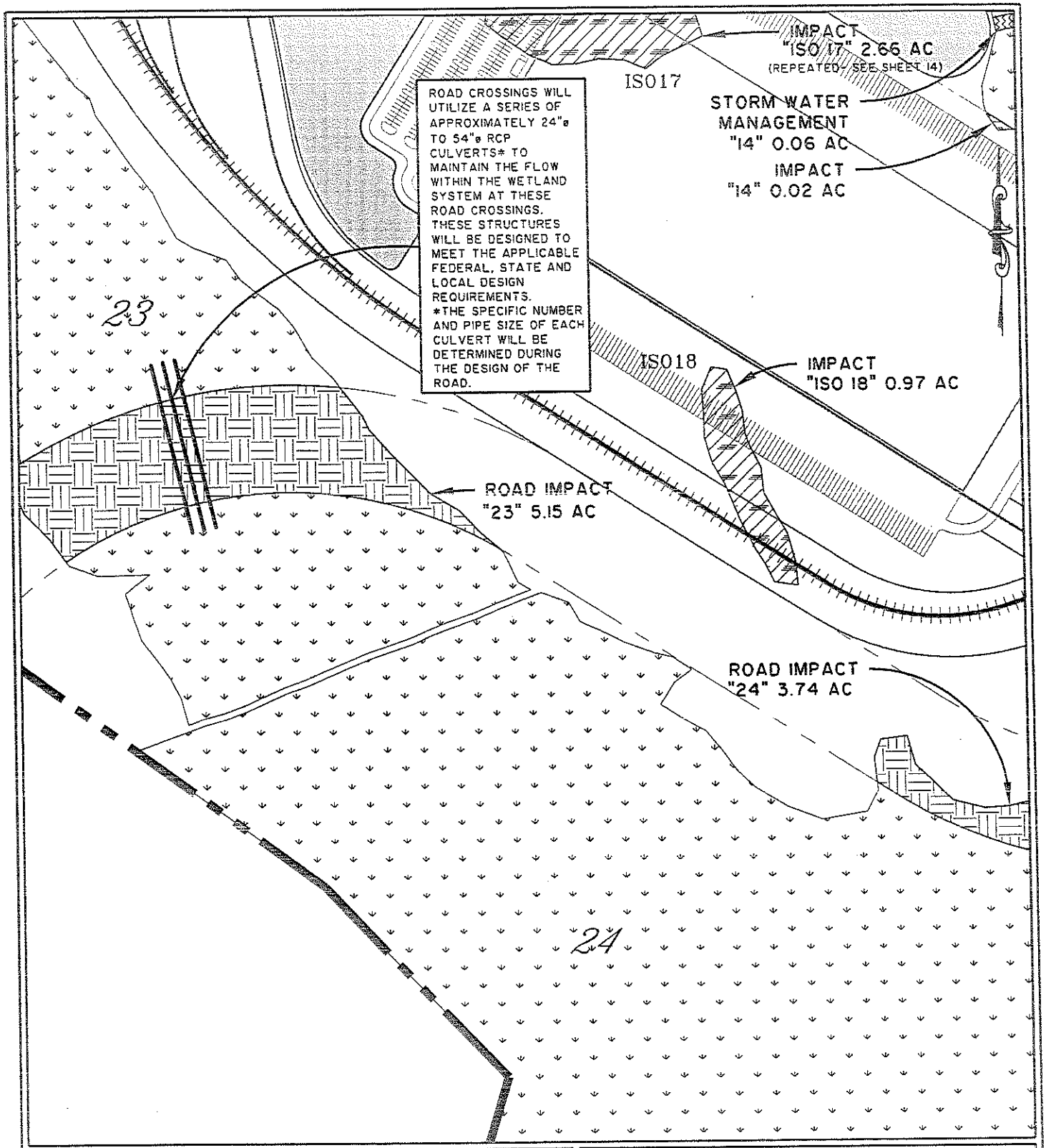
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 17 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC

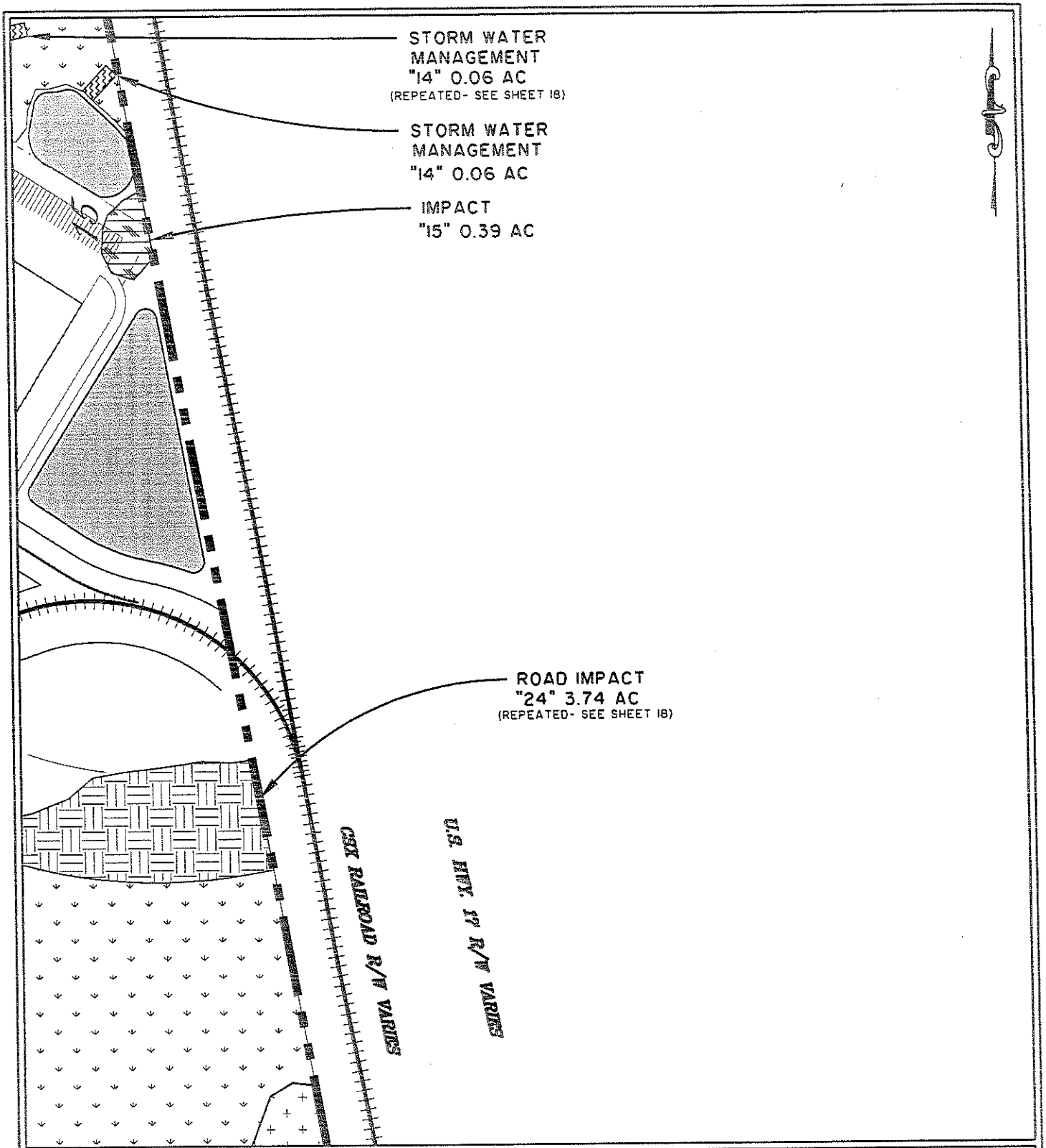


VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
SHEET: 18 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



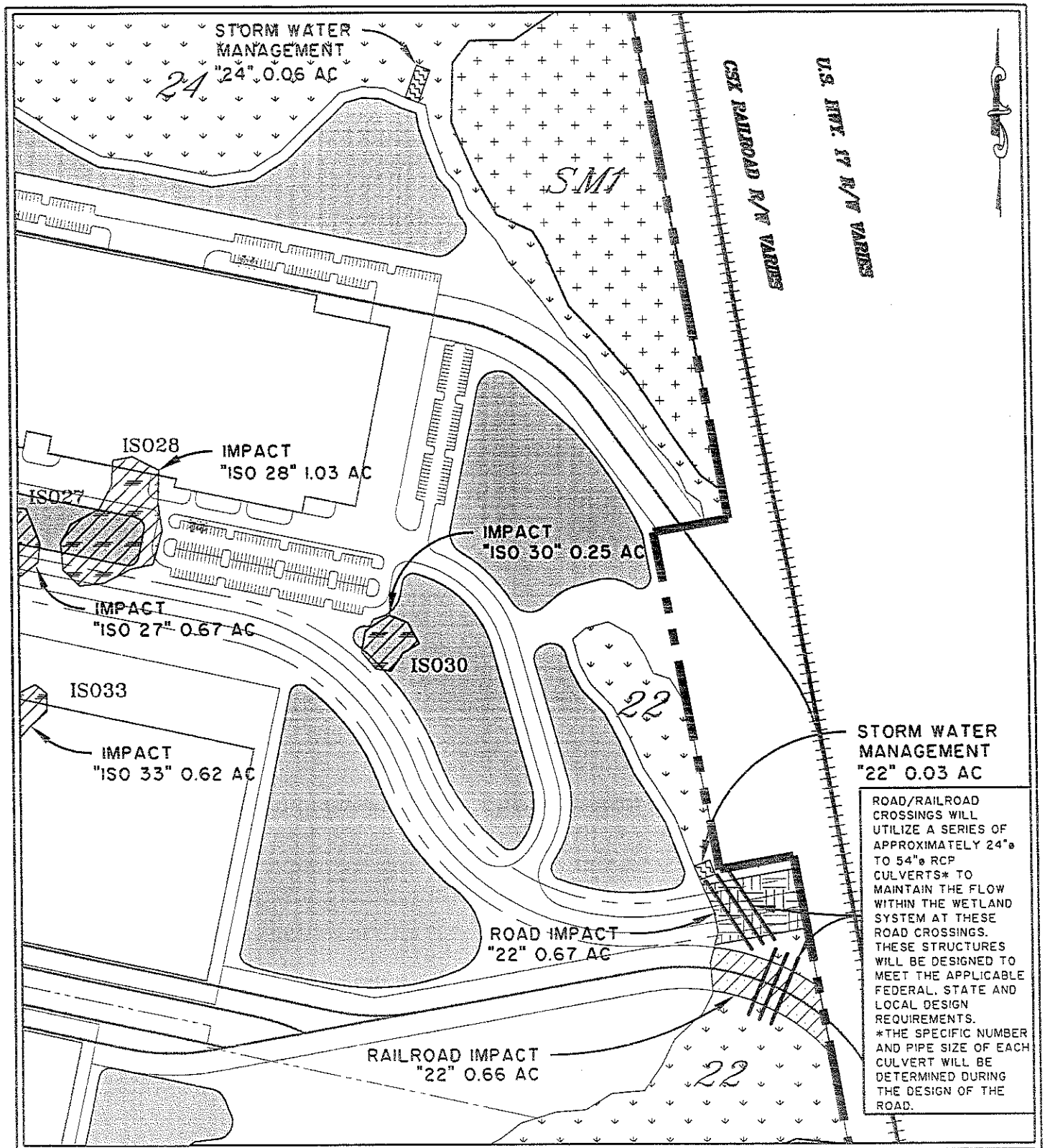
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 19 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC

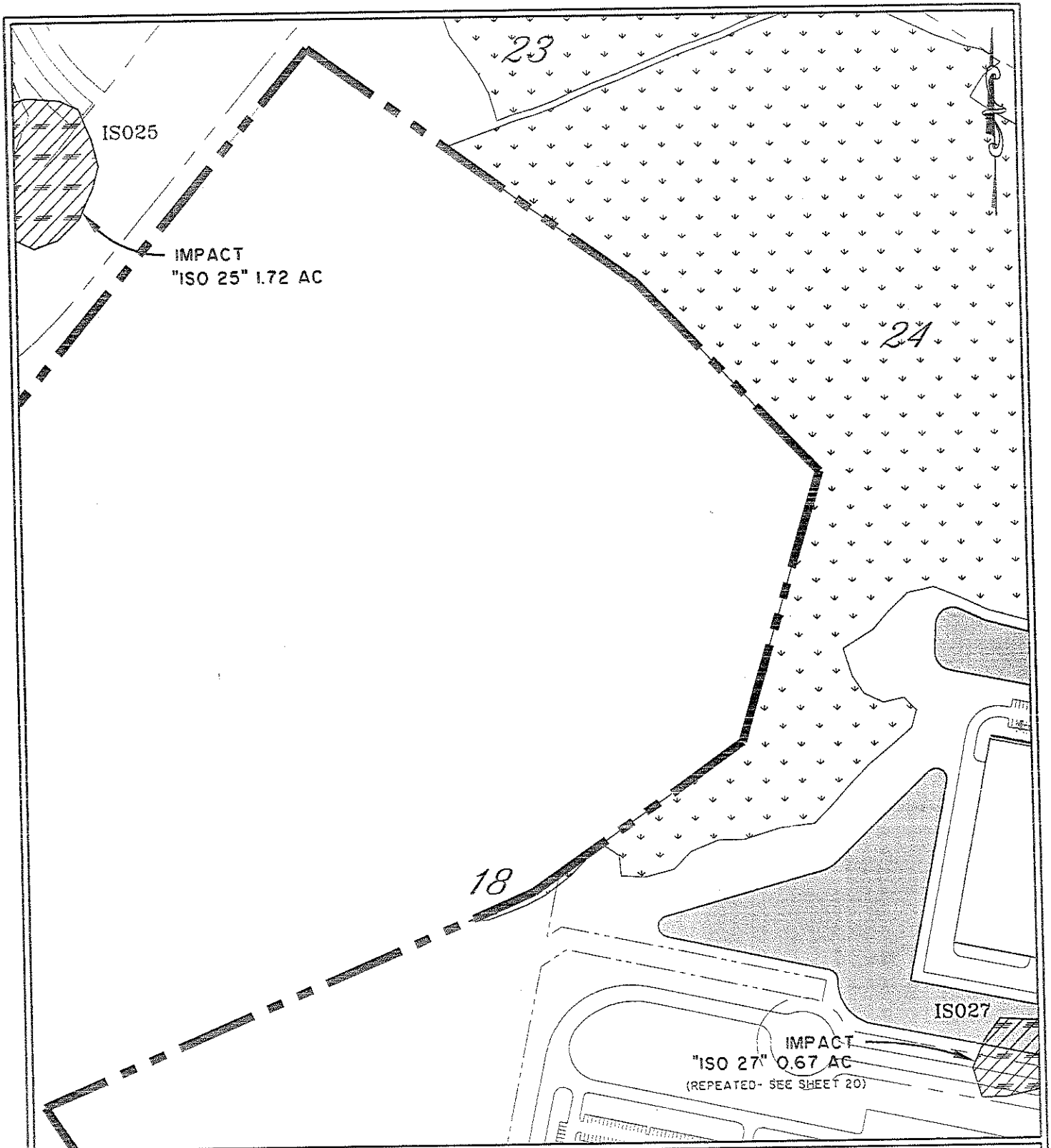


VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
SHEET: 20 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



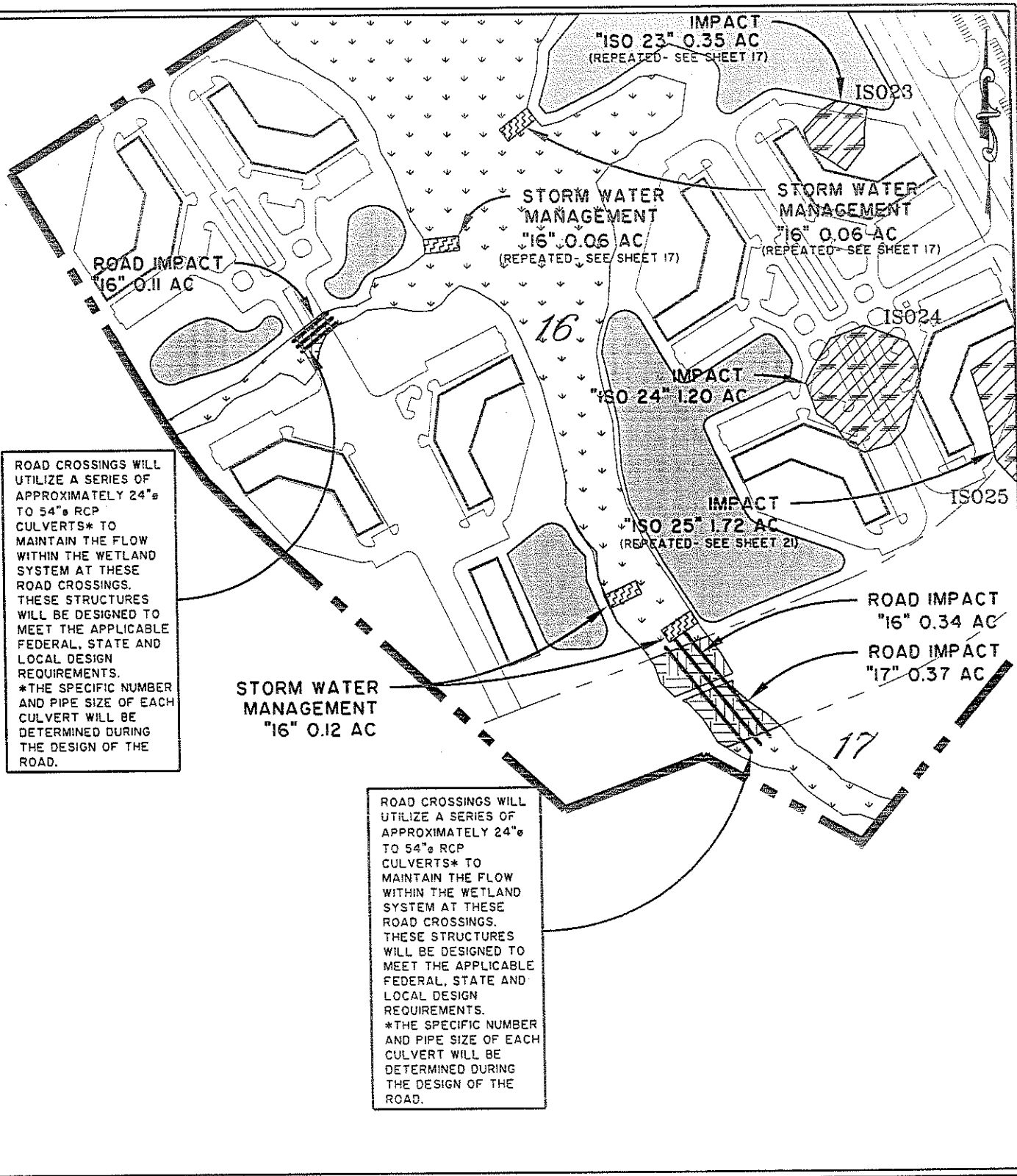
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 21 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



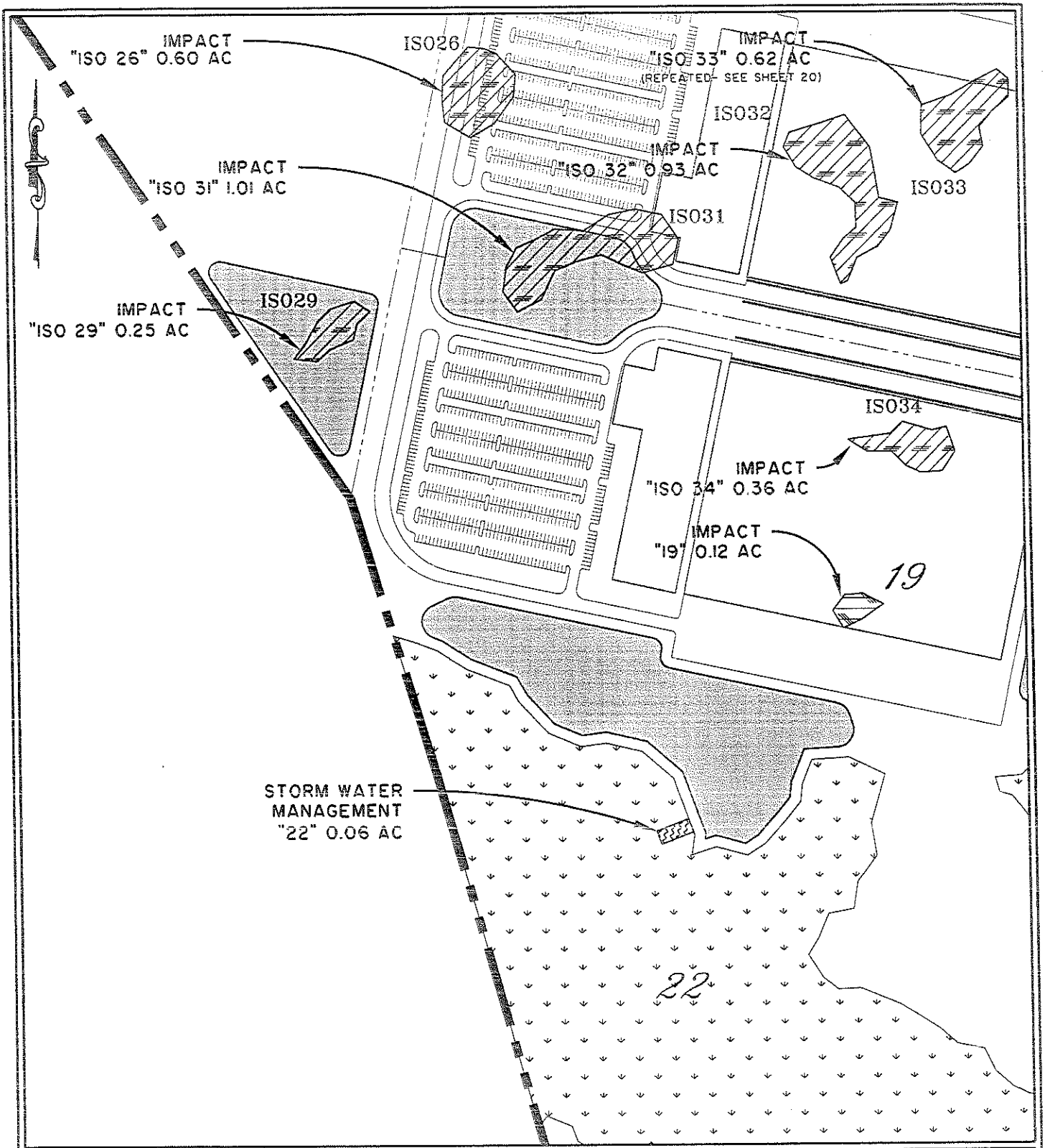
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 22 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



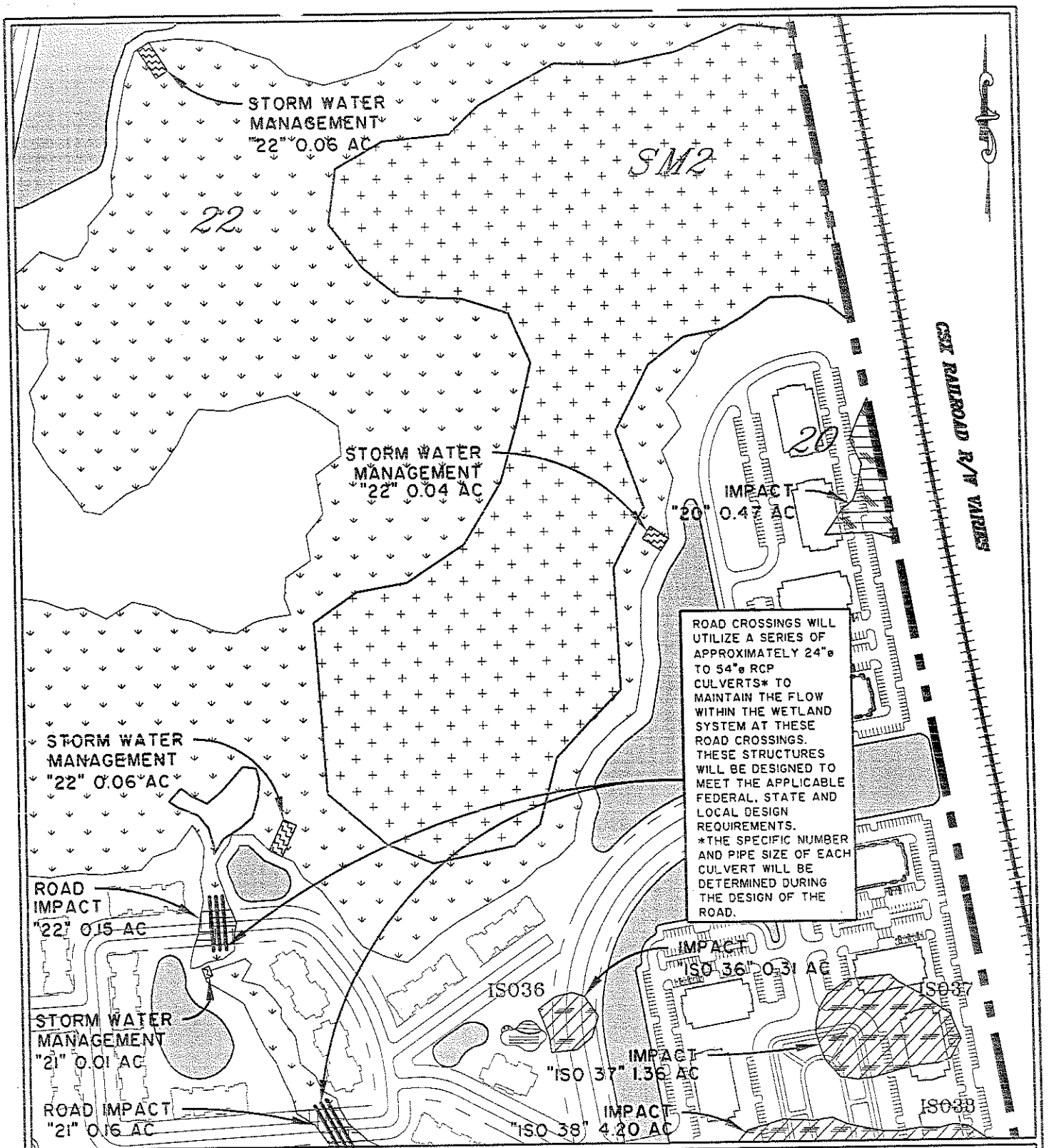
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 23 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC

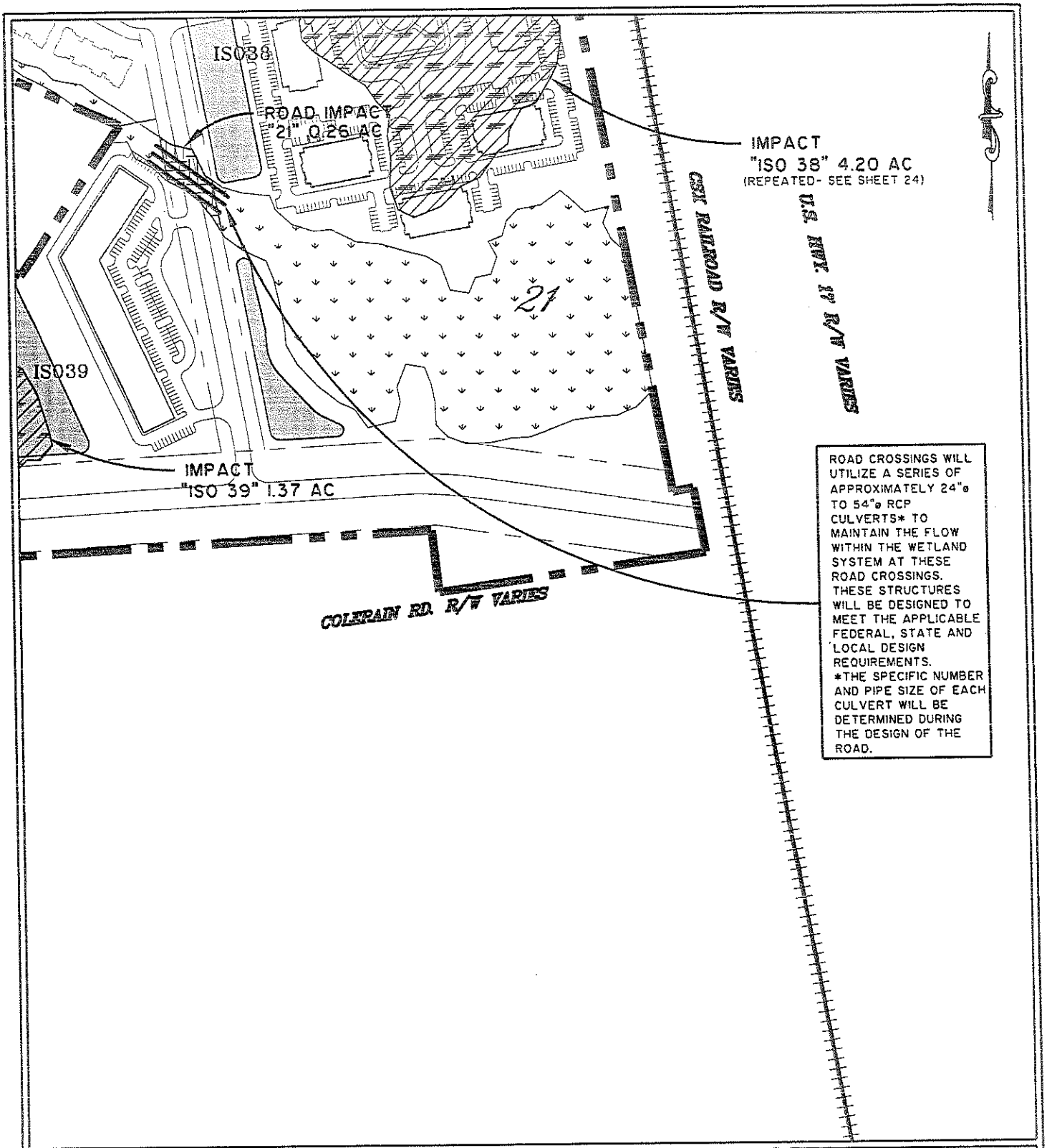


VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008
SHEET: 24 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



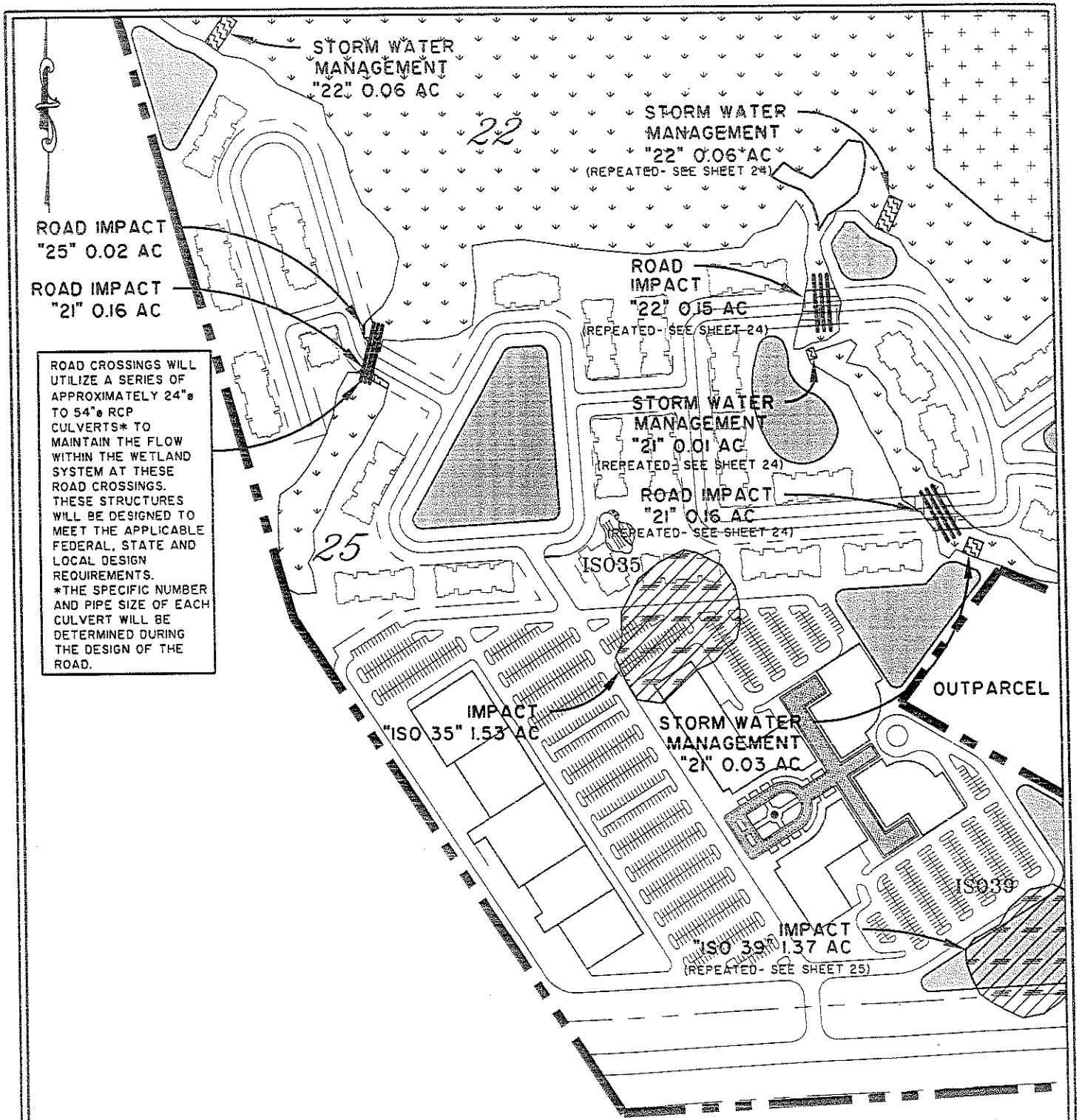
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 25 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

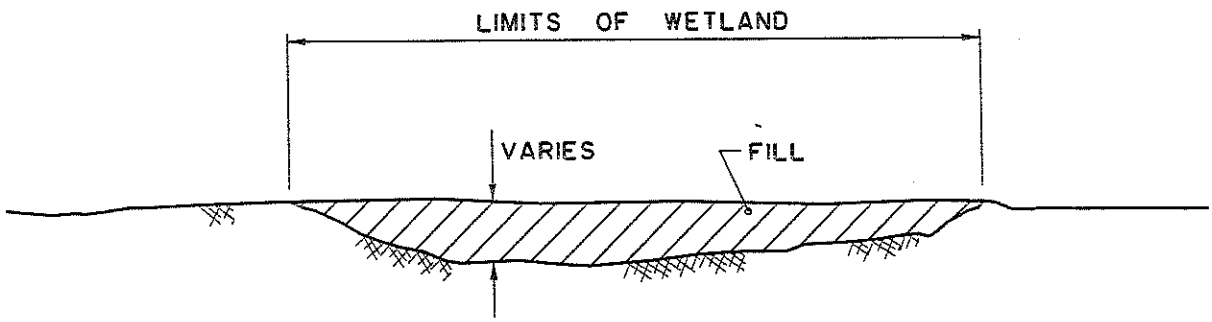
SHEET: 26 OF 34
SCALE: 1"= 300'
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC

TOTAL CU. YDS. OF IMPACT = 245,000 CY.

TOTAL CU. YDS. OF EXCAVATION = 11,000 CY.



WETLAND FILL SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

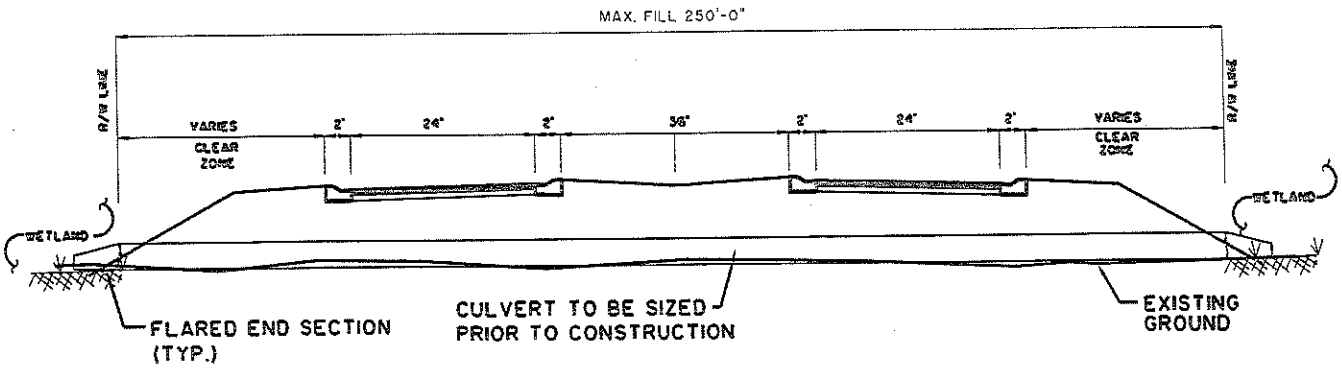
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 27 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

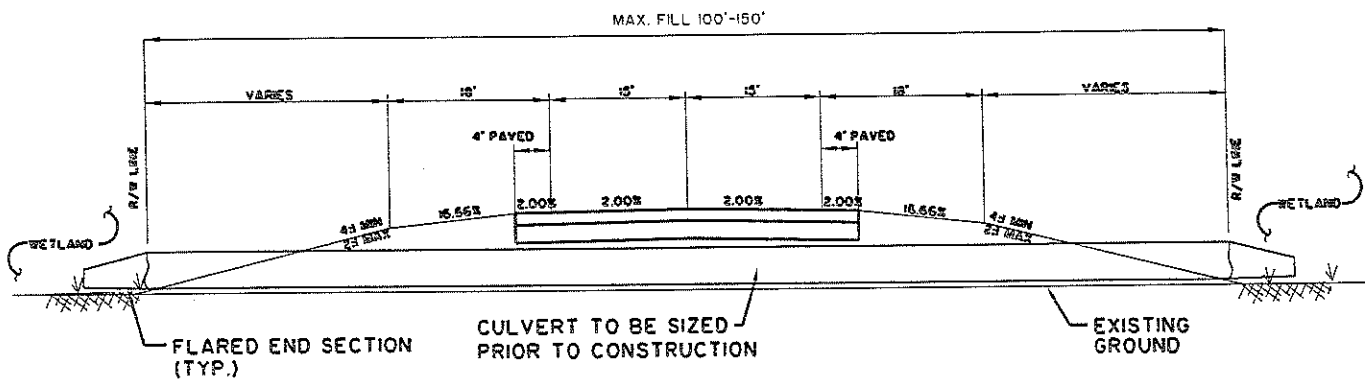
PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



HIGHWAY ROAD CROSSING
TYPICAL SECTION WITH MEDIAN

NOT TO SCALE



INDUSTRIAL ENTRANCE
ROAD CROSSING
TYPICAL SECTION WITH MEDIAN

NOT TO SCALE

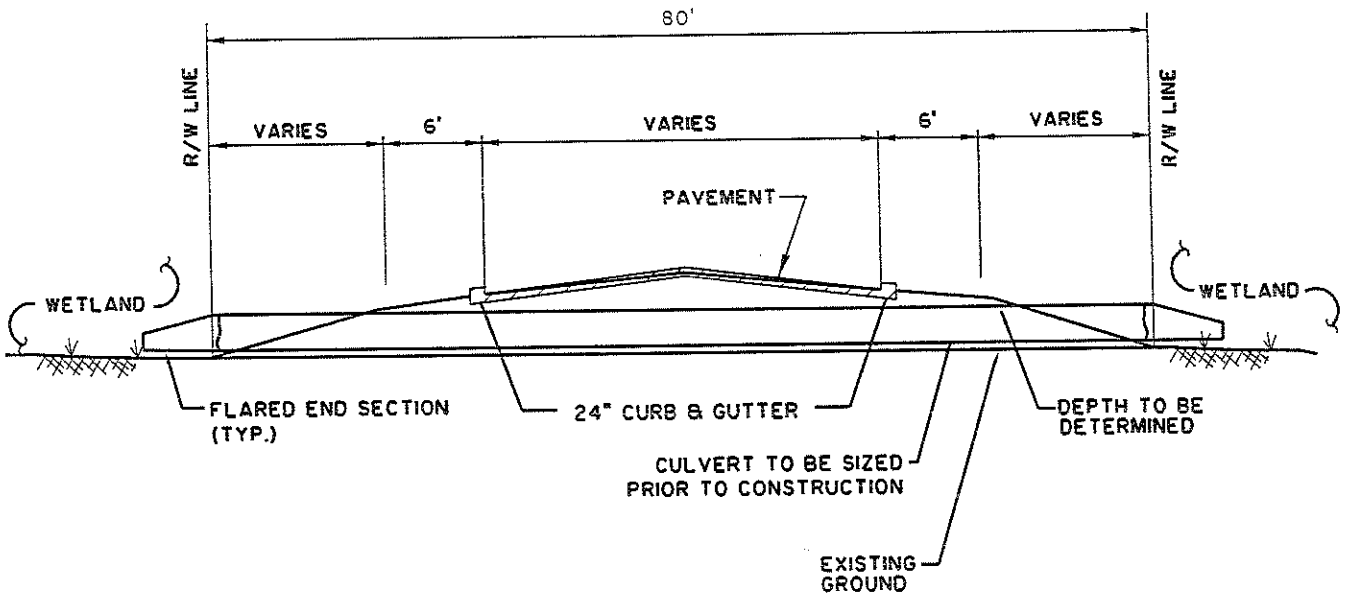
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 28 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



TYPICAL WETLAND CROSSING W/ PIPE ROAD SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

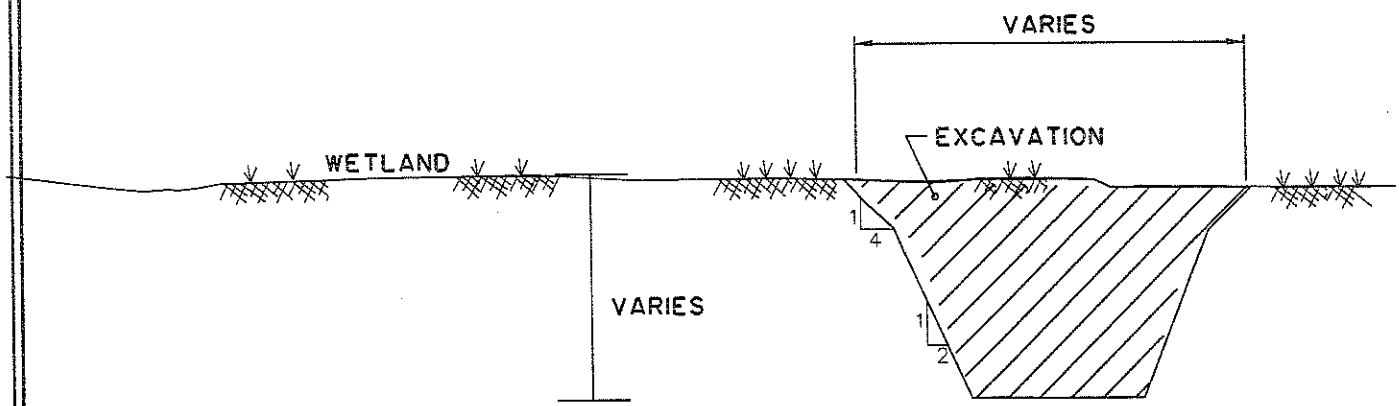
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 29 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



WETLAND EXCAVATION DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

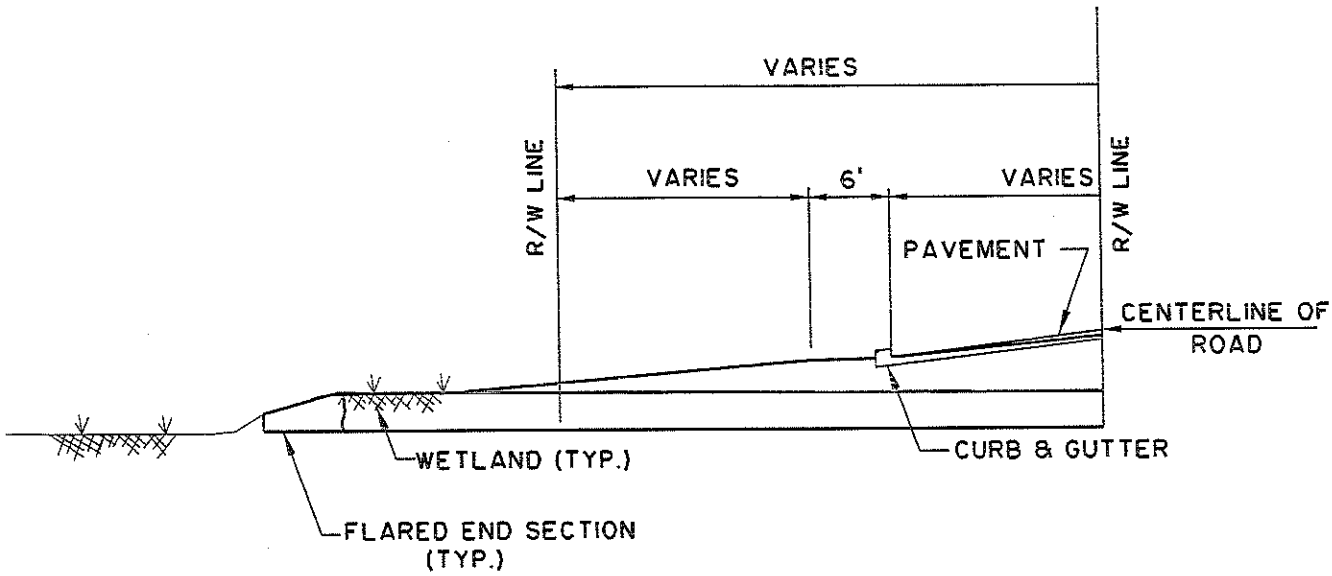
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 30 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



PIPING TO WETLAND

NOT TO SCALE

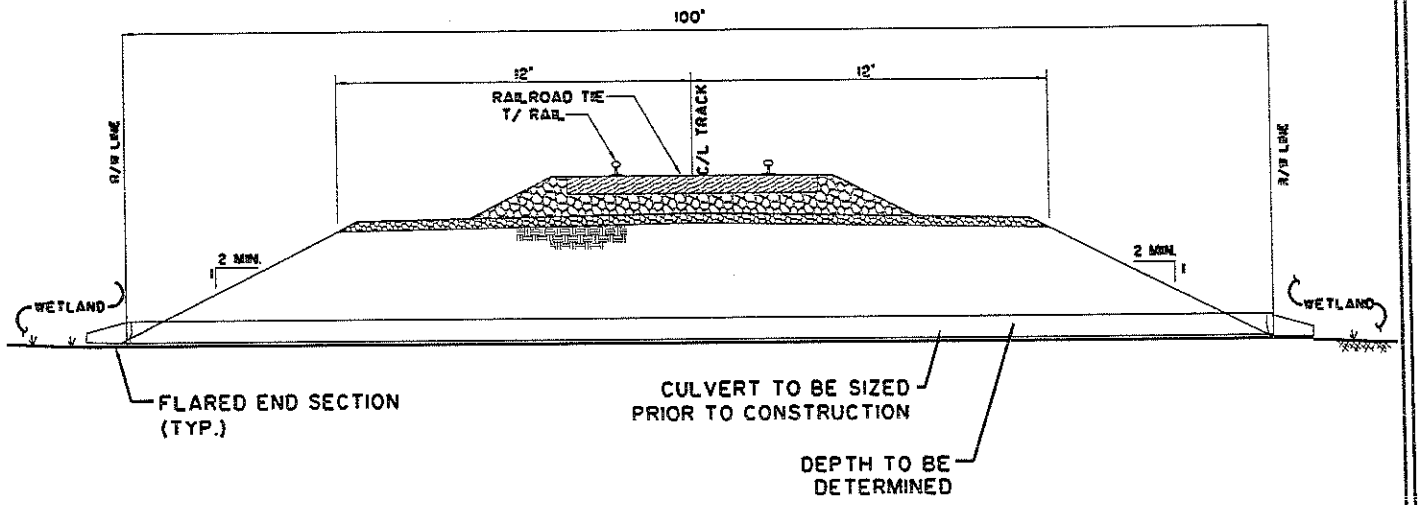
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 31 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



TYPICAL WETLAND CROSSING W/ PIPE THRU RAILROAD SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

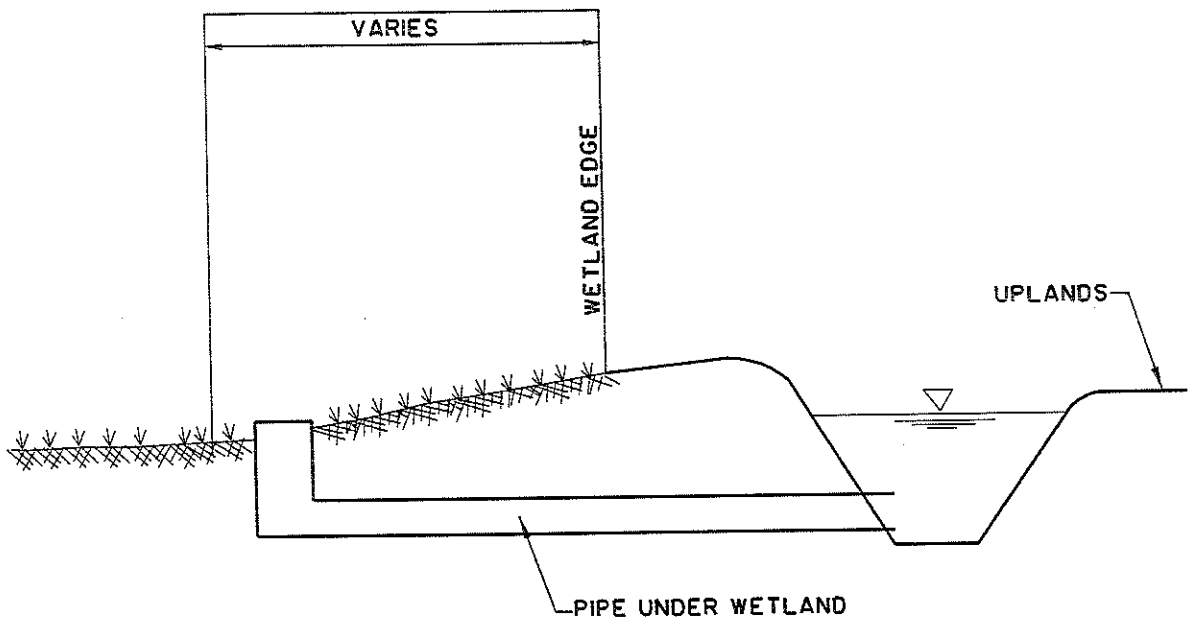
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 32 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



TYPICAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IMPACT

NOT TO SCALE

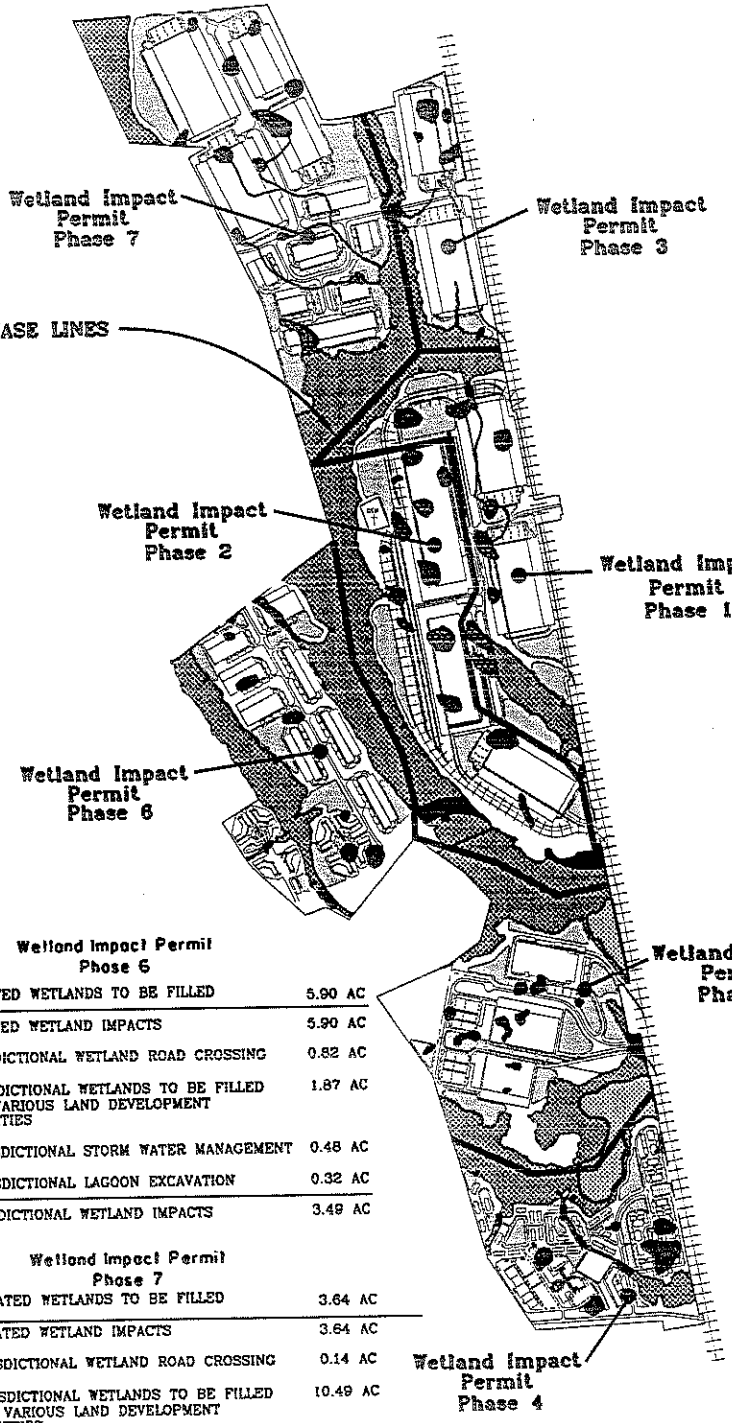
VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND - KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 33 OF 34
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO. JOB # J-20042.006

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC



Wetland Impact Permit Phase 1

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	3.96 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	3.96 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND RAILROAD CROSSING	0.45 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	10.71 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.30 AC
JURISDICTIONAL LAGOON EXCAVATION	0.31 AC
JURISDICTIONAL DITCH IMPACTS	0.51 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	12.26 AC

Wetland Impact Permit Phase 2

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	10.38 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	10.38 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	6.89 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	8.03 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.12 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	17.04 AC

Wetland Impact Permit Phase 3

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	2.63 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	2.63 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	0.85 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2.08 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.18 AC
JURISDICTIONAL LAGOON EXCAVATION	0.45 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	3.56 AC

Wetland Impact Permit Phase 6

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	5.90 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	5.90 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	0.82 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	1.87 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.48 AC
JURISDICTIONAL LAGOON EXCAVATION	0.32 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	3.49 AC

Wetland Impact Permit Phase 4

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	8.77 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	8.77 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	0.62 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	0.47 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.20 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	1.29 AC

Wetland Impact Permit Phase 7

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	3.64 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	3.64 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	0.14 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	10.49 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.30 AC
JURISDICTIONAL LAGOON EXCAVATION	0.06 AC
JURISDICTIONAL DITCH IMPACTS	1.40 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	12.39 AC

Wetland Impact Permit Phase 5

ISOLATED WETLANDS TO BE FILLED	5.72 AC
TOTAL ISOLATED WETLAND IMPACTS	5.72 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND ROAD CROSSING	0.67 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND RAILROAD CROSSING	0.66 AC
JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS TO BE FILLED FOR VARIOUS LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	0.12 AC
JURISDICTIONAL STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	0.21 AC
TOTAL JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND IMPACTS	1.66 AC

VILLAGES OF KINGSLAND – KINGSLAND COMMERCE PARK

PHASE LAYOUT

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2008

SHEET: 34 OF 34

JOB # J-20042

SCALE: 1"= 2000'

SOURCE: THOMAS & HUTTON ENGINEERING CO.

PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
IMPACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
COUNTY: CAMDEN COUNTY

APPLICANT: MSJC BERTHA, LLC

APPENDIX E

Site File Forms

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

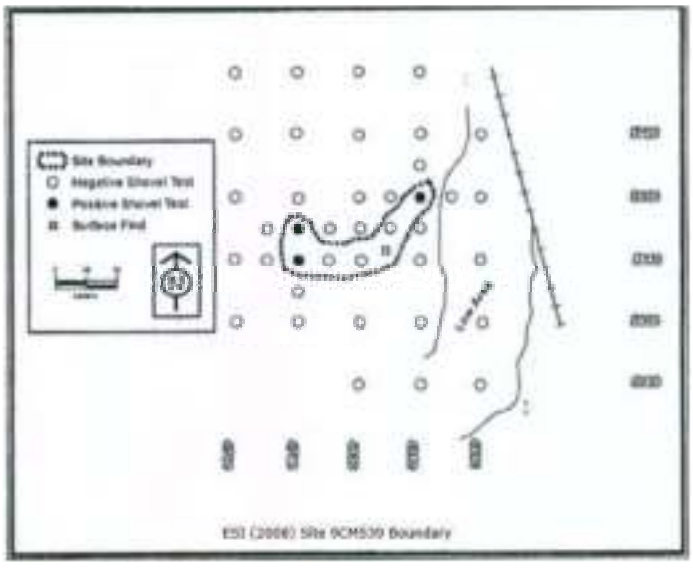
Official Site Number: 9CM539

Institutional/Field Number: Site 1 **Site Name:** VOK Site 1
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 433283 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3410743 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 60 (meters) **Width:** 30 (meters) **Elevation:** 2 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Precontact Indian Isolated Artifact 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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** wooded: Planted pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Crooked River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): East River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 218 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM539 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 1

Public Status: Unknown **National Register Status:** Recommended Ineligible
National Register Level of Significance: Unknown

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

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

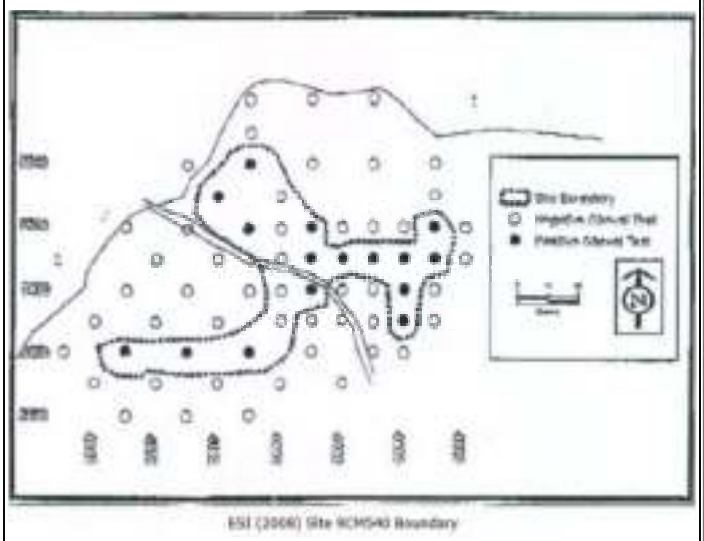
Official Site Number: 9CM540

Institutional/Field Number: Site 2 **Site Name:** VOK Site 2
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 432582 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3410458 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 120 (meters) **Width:** 165 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Camp
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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** wooded; planted pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Crooked River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): East River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 211 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



ESI (2008) Site 9CM540 Boundary

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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM540 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 2

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars. County Road 83, oriented NW-SE, bisects 9CM540 near the center of site.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Late Woodland 2. Early Mississippian 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. St. Simons 2. Fiber Tempered 3. Sand Tempered
4. Select... Other: Late Woodland/Mississippian PPK

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

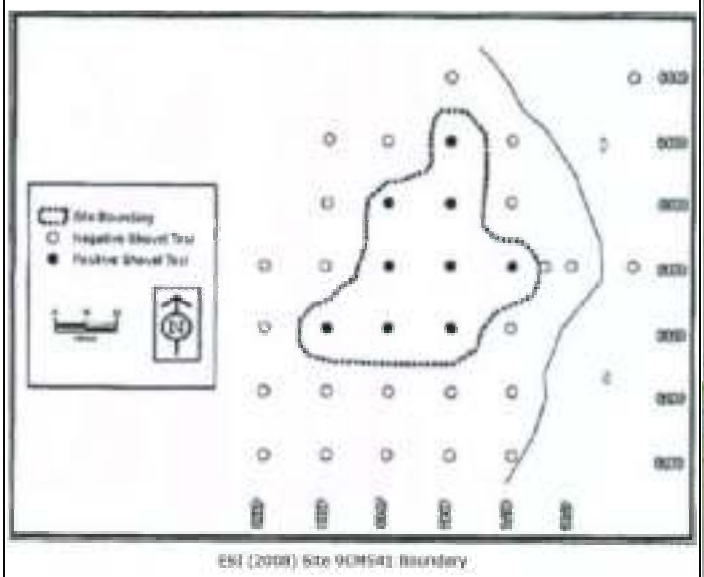
Official Site Number: 9CM541

Institutional/Field Number: Site 3 **Site Name:** VOK Site 3
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 433061 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3411322 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 120 (meters) **Width:** 120 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.2 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Camp
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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** wooded; planted pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Crooked River b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): East River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 325 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM541 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 3

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Artifacts were recovered from one shovel test pit located within the boundary of site 9CM541. Cultural material recovered: Fiber Tempered sherd (n = 1); Sand Tempered plain sherd (n = 1); Lithic fragments (n = 3).

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Fiber Tempered 2. Sand Tempered 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

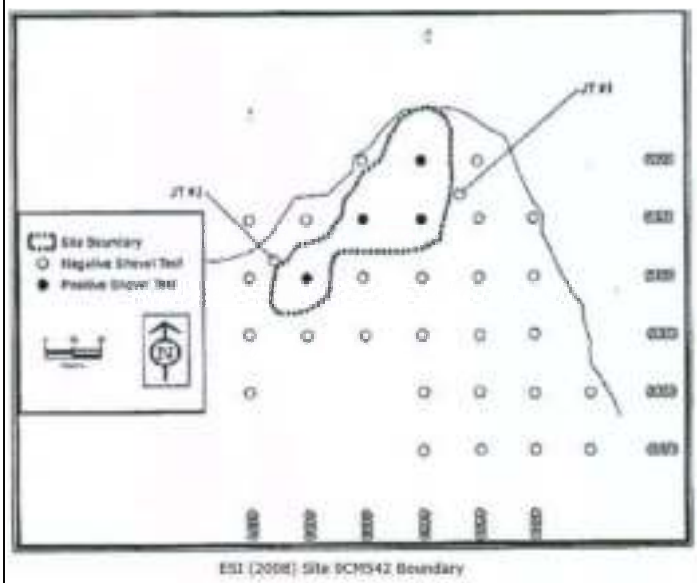
Official Site Number: 9CM542

Institutional/Field Number: Site 4 **Site Name:** VOK Site 4
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 432879 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3411869 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 90 (meters) **Width:** 60 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.8 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Camp
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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:**
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: North Fork b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): Crooked River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 72 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM542 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 4

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Fiber Tempered 2. St. Simons 3. Sand Tempered
4. Select... Other: nondecortication flakes

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

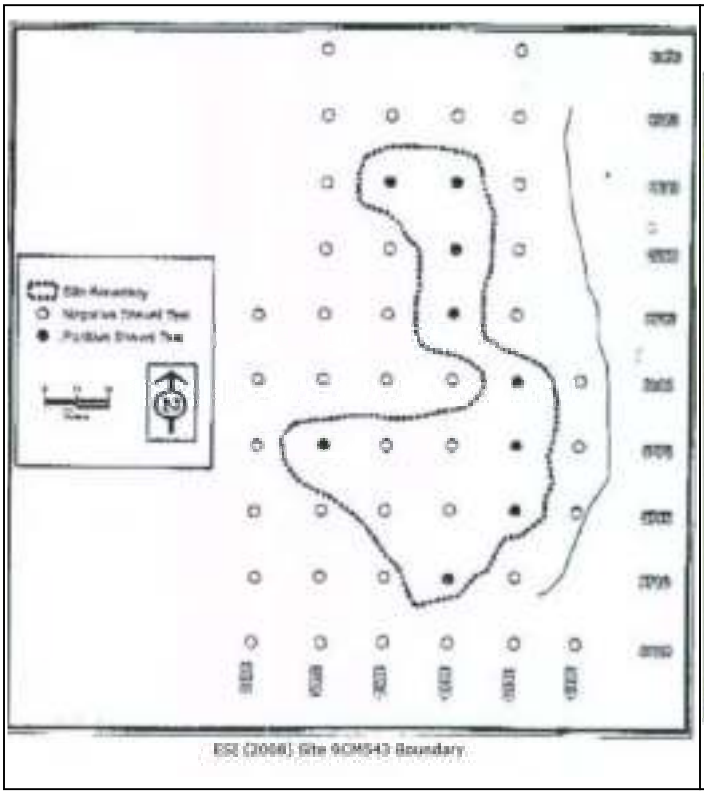
Official Site Number: 9CM543

Institutional/Field Number: Site 5 **Site Name:** VOK Site 5
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 432044 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3414743 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 210 (meters) **Width:** 120 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.8 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Camp
2. Historic Artifact 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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:**
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Balls Branch b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name):
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 175 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM543 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 5

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of timbered planted pine with a moderate understory of wetland vegetation (grasses) and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Late Woodland 2. Early Mississippian 3. Historic Non-Indian
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Whiteware 2. Fiber Tempered 3. St. Simons
4. Sand Tempered Other: nondecortication flakes

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

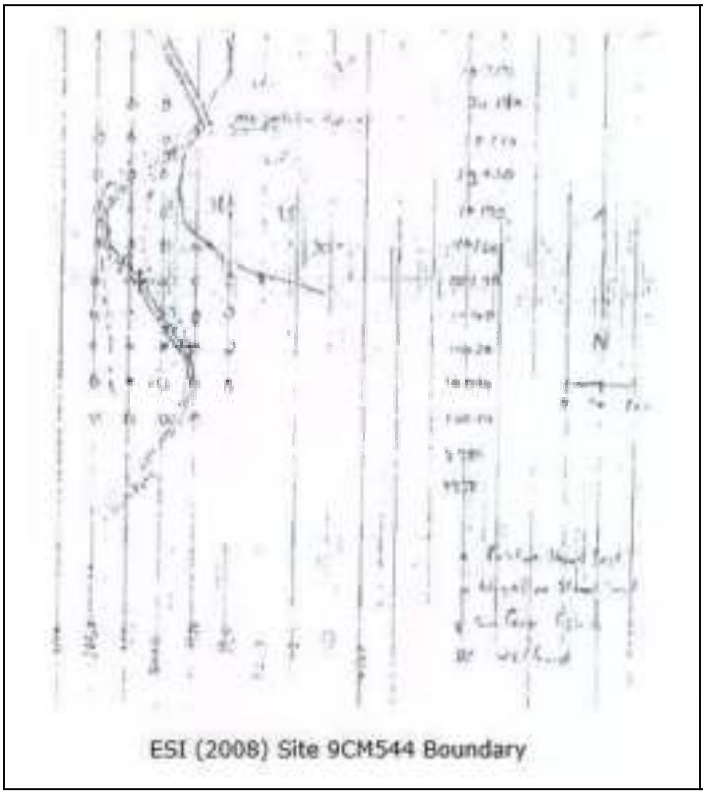
Official Site Number: 9CM544

Institutional/Field Number: Site 7 **Site Name:** VOK Site 7
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 432317 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3415097 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 210 (meters) **Width:** 90 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
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:**
Topography: Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** woods; planted pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Balls Branch b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): Crooked River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 65 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM544 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 7

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☐
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Whiteware 2. Stoneware 3. Select...
4. Select... Other: Brick and UID Metal

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

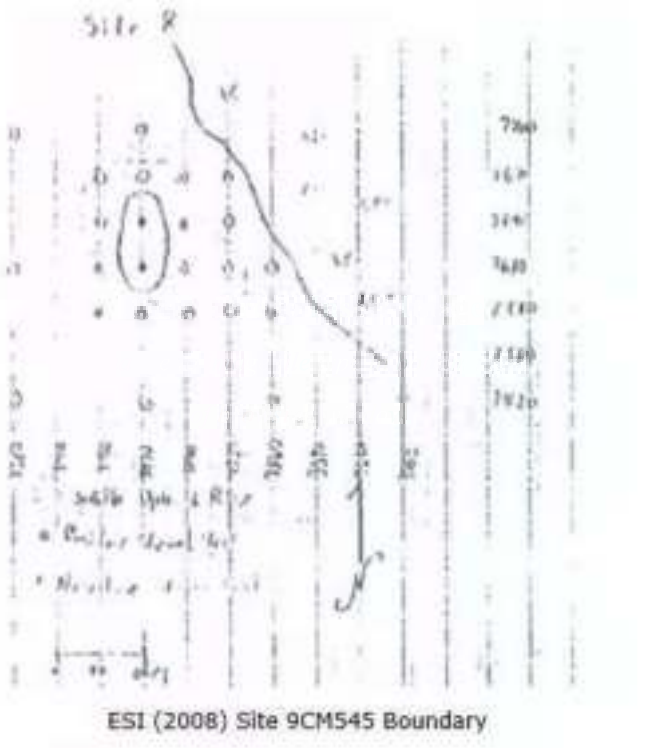
Official Site Number: 9CM545

Institutional/Field Number: Site 8 **Site Name:** VOK Site 8
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 431899 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3412593 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 60 (meters) **Width:** 60 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Precontact Indian Artifact or Shell 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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** woods; planted pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: North Fork b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): Crooked River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 125 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM545 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 8

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Partially cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Unknown Indian 2. Late Archaic 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. St. Simons 2. Select... 3. Select...
4. Select... Other: Chert nondecortication flake

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

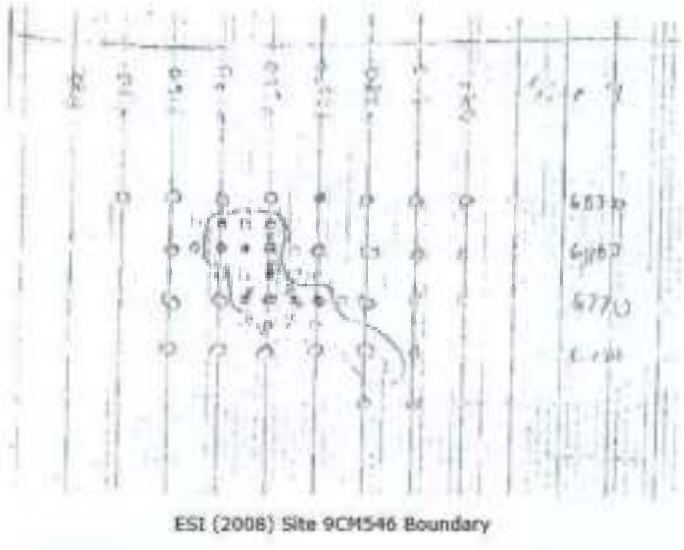
GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
Official Site Number: 9CM546

Institutional/Field Number: Site 9 **Site Name:** VOK Site 9
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 432632 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3411728 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 60 (meters) **Width:** 60 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Precontact Indian Artifact or Shell 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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** wooded; planted pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: North Fork b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): Crooked River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 120 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM546 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 9

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☐
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. General Woodland 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Whiteware 2. Sand Tempered 3. Select...
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

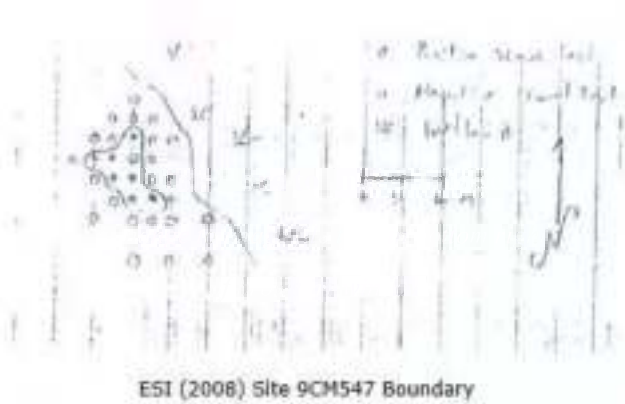
Official Site Number: 9CM547

Institutional/Field Number: Site 10 **Site Name:** VOK Site 10
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 433035 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3411619 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 45 (meters) **Width:** 60 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **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
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Absent **Features:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:**
Type of Site (select up to 3)**:** 1. Historic Artifact Scatter
2. Precontact Indian Artifact or Shell 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:**
Topography: Terrace **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** wooded; plated pine
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: North Fork b. Type: River
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): Crooked River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 115 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

Revised 2020

State Site Number: 9CM547 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 10

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Cultivated wooded land consisting of mature planted pine and sparse hardwoods with a light to moderate understory of palmetto, ferns, and briars.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Unknown Indian 2. General Woodland 3. Historic Non-Indian
4. Select... Other:
Phases: 1. Sand Tempered 2. Whiteware 3. Stoneware
4. Select... Other:

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐

Revised 2020

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

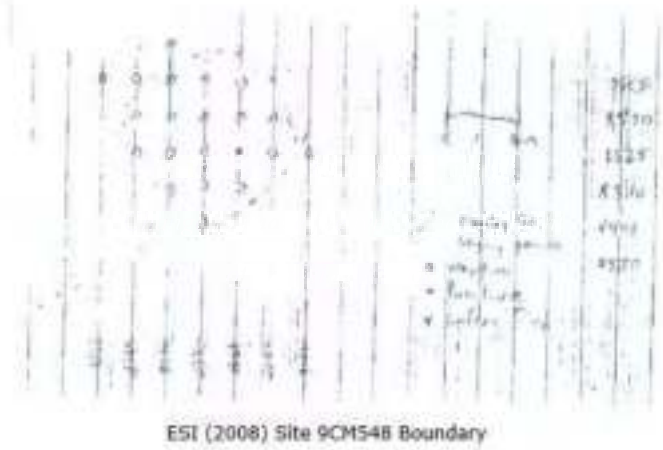
Official Site Number: 9CM548

Institutional/Field Number: Site 11 **Site Name:** VOK Site 11
County: Camden **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Kingsland (USGS)
UTM Zone: 17N **UTM Easting:** 432455 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3413506 (NAD27)

Owner Name: Terrapointe LLC c/o Rayonier **Address:** 1 Rayonier Way, Wildlight, FL 32097 **Ownership:** Private
Site Length: 60 (meters) **Width:** 60 (meters) **Elevation:** 1.5 (meters ☑ or feet ☐)
Basis for Site Dimensions: Other **Orientation:** Round **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:** Absent
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Plowzone **Slope %:**
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:**
Topography: Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.)**:** clearing; staging area
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: North Fork b. Type: Intermittent Stream
c. Major Drainage (name): St. Marys River d. Minor Drainage (name): Crooked River
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 615 (meters ☑ or feet ☐) b. Vertical (meters ☐ or feet ☐)

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



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

Official Map
(Xerox of topographic map)

State Site Number: 9CM548 **Institutional/Field Number:** Site 11

Public Status: Unknown **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:

Clearing, most likely associated with a staging area for timber activities, surrounded by mature pine plantation.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Dave Boschi **Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Date of Fieldwork: 01/23/2026 **Date of Report:** 02/28/2026
Report Title:

Coastal Georgia Commerce Park GRAD Certification Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigation, Camden County, Georgia.

Other Reports:

An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Villages of Kingsland- Kingsland Commerce Park Property, Camden County, Georgia. (ESI 2008)

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:

Current reconnaissance recovered zero artifacts; see ESI (2008) report.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes ☐ No ☑
Location of Collections: Terracon Consultants, Inc. **Location of Field Notes:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Private Collections:
Private Owner Name: **Address:**

CULTURAL AFFINITY

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

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 02/28/2026 **Institutional Affiliation:** Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Name: Kelly Melendez **Phone:** 727-338-4982 **Email:** Kelly.Melendez@Terracon.com
Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes ☑ No ☐