

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
WITHIN BARR HAMMOCK PRESERVE, ALACHUA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**



**Jason M. O'Donoghue**

**Technical Report 23  
Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Florida**



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Cover photo of Barr Hammock Preserve, Alachua County, Florida, February 2015.

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA), Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, conducted an archaeological survey for the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department from February 11–12, 2015. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is a portion of the Barr Hammock Preserve encompassing approximately 3.5 acres (14,000 m<sup>2</sup>) that will be impacted by the development of a parking lot and trailhead facilities. This survey was conducted to identify subsurface cultural resources and to evaluate their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was performed in accordance with Chapter 267 Florida Statutes and all work including background research, field work, artifact analysis and curation, and preparation of this report conformed to Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code and the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operation Manual (FDHR 2002).

Limited archaeological testing by personnel from the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department in 2013 documented both surface and subsurface archaeological materials in the area. This site has been recorded in the Florida Master Site Files as the Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695). LSA personnel excavated 19 shovel test pits (STPs) during systematic 30-m-interval testing, with a further three STPs excavated to refine the boundary of archaeological deposits on the western edge of the APE. In total, 22 STPs were excavated, 16 of which contained archaeological materials. The majority of materials recovered was comprised of lithic debitage. Aboriginal pottery and historic artifacts were minor constituents of the recovered assemblage. No temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Archaeological materials were found in varying frequencies throughout the APE and, as a result, site boundaries could not be delineated. However, artifact density was greatest in the southeastern portion of the APE, roughly coincident with the highest elevation. Artifact density falls to the north and west. Subsurface stratigraphy was consistent throughout the APE, with a dark grey to greyish brown loamy surface horizon 25–30 cm thick (plow zone) overlying a light grey to pale brown fine sandy subsoil. No evidence of archaeological features or buried surface horizons was encountered.

Based on the results of this survey the Barr Hammock site (8AL5695) represents a diffuse, low to moderate density lithic and historic scatter that covers at least 4.25 acres. Because of the low density of artifacts and unlikelihood of producing significant archaeological knowledge, we do not consider site 8AL5695 as currently bounded and expressed in the project APE to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further archaeological intervention is required at this time. However, the site boundaries have not been delineated beyond the APE. Future ground-disturbing activities outside of the APE should be preceded by archaeological reconnaissance.



## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Kelly McPherson, Senior Environmental Specialist with the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department facilitated this research. We are thankful to Dr. Zackary Gilmore of the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology at the University of Florida for his assistance in the field. Administrative staff of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida ensured smooth operations and responded quickly and cheerfully to last-minute requests. We are especially grateful to Office Manager Karen Jones for her fiscal oversight and to Patricia King and Pam Freeman for logistical support.





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## **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

The Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA) of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) within the Barr Hammock Preserve on February 11–12, 2015 in advance of the construction of a parking lot and trailhead facilities by the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (EPD). This survey was conducted to identify subsurface cultural resources that could be impacted by these activities and to evaluate their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was performed in accordance with Chapter 267 Florida Statutes and all work including background research, field work, artifact analysis and curation, and preparation of this report conformed to Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code and the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operation Manual (FDHR 2002).

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Barr Hammock Preserve is located in southern Alachua County, near the border with Marion County (Figure 1-1). The preserve covers 5,700 acres, including both dry uplands and Ledworth and Levy prairies. The Alachua County EPD plans to construct a parking lot and trailhead facilities at the southern end of the preserve. Limited surface and subsurface reconnaissance by Alachua County EPD personnel in 2013 documented the presence of cultural materials in this area. These were primarily lithic debitage, but also included historic artifacts. This site was recorded in the Florida Master Site Files as the Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695). This site falls within the project area of potential effect (APE), which encompasses approximately 14,915 m<sup>2</sup> (3.7 acres).

The CRAS reported here included subsurface testing within the project APE. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-m intervals in the APE. In total, 22 STPs were excavated during the course of this survey, 16 of which were positive. The previously recorded Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695) was relocated and its boundary expanded.

### **ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT**

The remainder of this report is divided into three sections. Chapter 2 details the environmental, archaeological, and historical contexts of the project area. In Chapter 3 we discuss in detail the methods and results of the CRAS. Finally, in Chapter 4 we summarize the conclusions of the report.

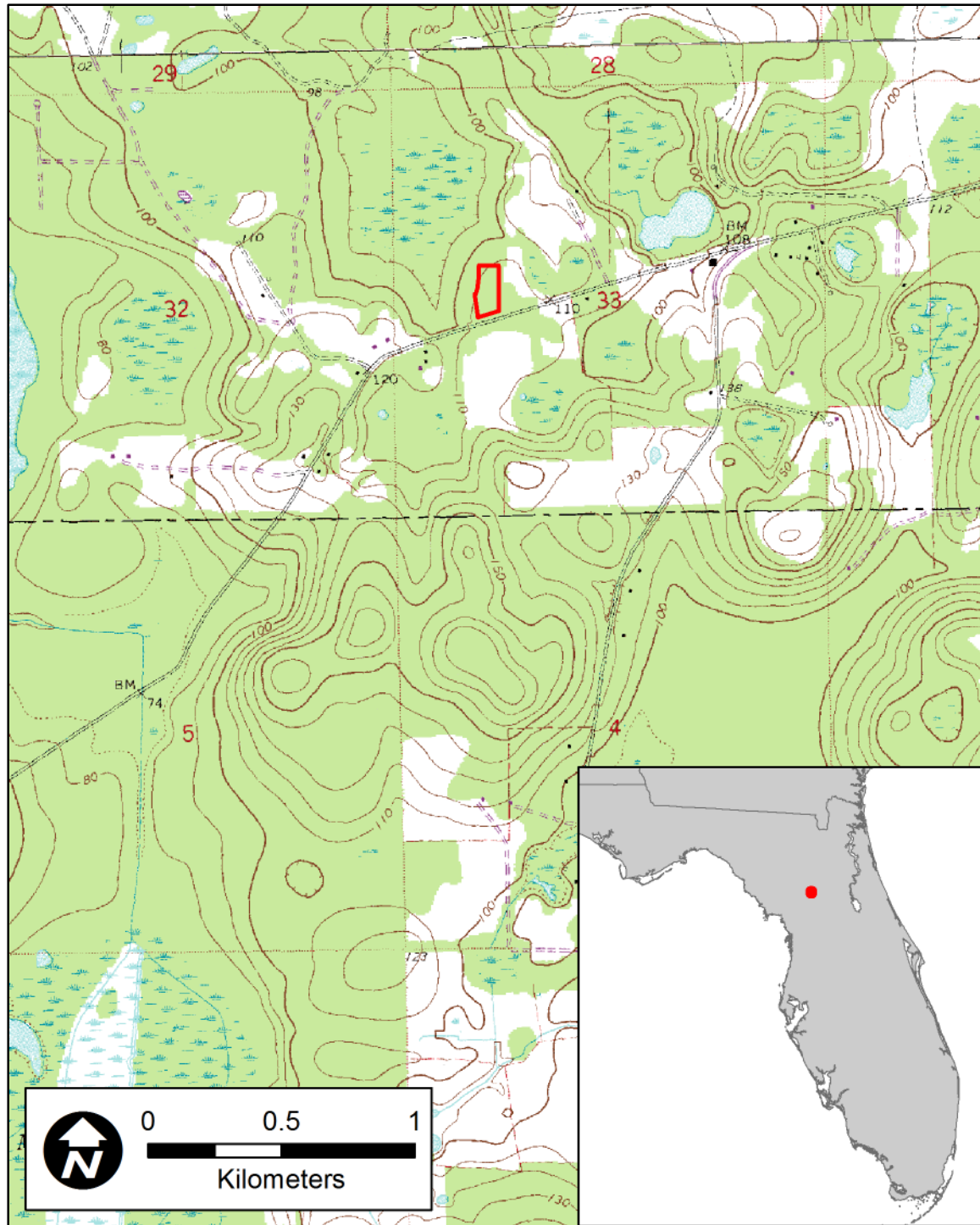


Figure 1-1. Subsection of the USGS 7.5' Flemington (1993) Topographic Quad showing the location of the project area.

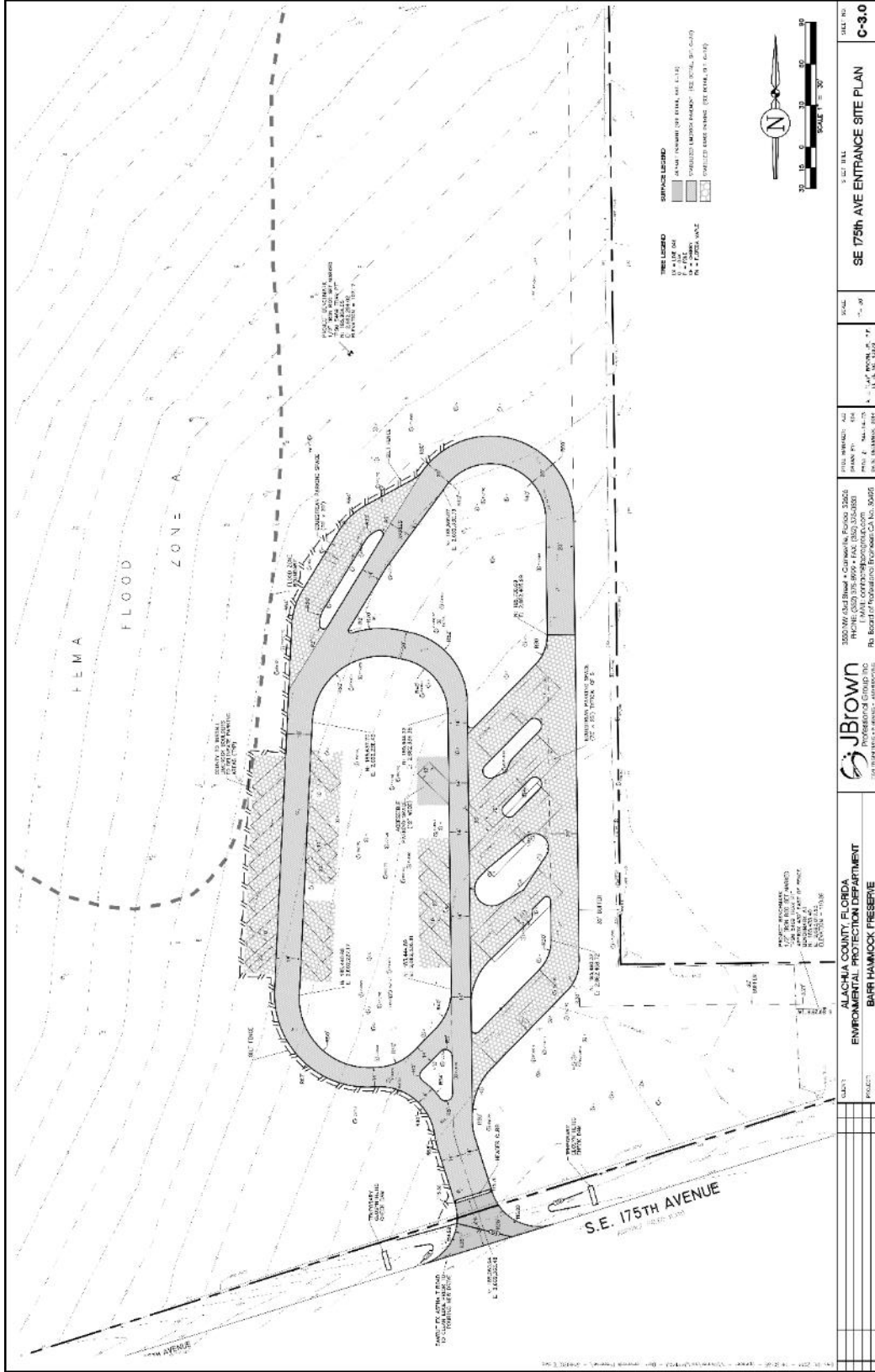


Figure 1-2. Engineering drawing detailing areas to be impacted by parking lot and trailhead construction. Drawing provided by Alachua County EPD



## CHAPTER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT AND CULTURE HISTORY

This chapter presents background information relevant to the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Barr Hammock Preserve. The environmental context—including regional physiography and geology, and paleoenvironmental reconstructions—are considered first. Following this is a discussion of the archaeological and historical background for the project. This includes a summary of both regional and localized patterns and a discussion of previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the project APE.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Barr Hammock Preserve is located in southern Alachua County, near the border with Marion County (Figure 1-1). The preserve covers 5,700 acres, including both dry uplands and Ledworth and Levy prairies. The project APE is at the southern end of the preserve, adjacent to SE 175<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Micanopy, FL. This area is within the *Marion Hills* physiographic province, which is in turn a part of the *Ocala Uplift* district.

#### *Regional Physiography*

The dominant factors in the geomorphology of Florida have been ancient marine forces and karst processes (Schmidt 1997). The Florida platform is broad with relatively little topographic relief. A sequence of Cenozoic carbonate sediments of varying thickness overlies a basement of mixed Mesozoic and Paleozoic formations. Approximately half of the Florida platform lies above sea level today, although this situation did not always pertain in the past. Over the course of the Cenozoic era the platform has been subject to repeated marine transgressions and regressions, resulting in a broad, low-lying coastal zone in areas that were formerly shallow sea floors and a series of marine terraces and scarps along former coastlines. The interior highlands of Florida were not inundated by the most recent marine transgressions of the Pleistocene, but have instead been sculpted by fluvial erosion and karst processes (Scott 1997).

Karst terrain develops in regions underlain by carbonate rocks (e.g., limestone and dolomite) and is characterized by numerous surface and subsurface solution features—such as sinkholes, caves, springs, sink-rise streams, conduits, and fractures—that impart a distinctive hydrology and topography (Lane 1986). Channeled surface water is generally limited in areas of developed karst as surface water is typically captured by solution features and funneled into subsurface aquifers. The primary geomorphic agent in karst terrains is water, particularly through the chemical weathering of carbonate rocks. This process is driven by precipitation and the movement of groundwater, which in turn is controlled by gradients in hydrostatic pressure and the permeability of bedrock and surrounding sedimentary matrix.

The Floridan Aquifer System (FAS) underlies all of Florida and much of Georgia and South Carolina. This is a thick sequence of highly permeable carbonate rocks that are bounded above and below by less permeable materials, called confining units. It ranges in

thickness from less than 200 feet in the panhandle to over 3,400 feet thick in the central and southern peninsula (Miller 1997). The FAS can be divided vertically into an Upper (UFA) and Lower (LFA) aquifer, which are separated by a middle confining (or semi-confining) unit. The UFA is the source of most of the springs in Florida, and is used extensively as a source of potable water (Miller 1997).

Geologists have identified a number of physiographic divisions in Florida (e.g., Cooke 1939; White 1970). The discussion below follows the conventions established by Brooks (1981). Barr Hammock Preserve is located within the *Marion Hills* physiographic province. This province is characterized by karst terrain and relict hills of Neogene clastic sediments. The *Marion Hills* province is part of the *Ocala Uplift* district, a structural high of Paleogene carbonates that are generally covered by a thin layer of siliciclastic sediments. Most of these recent sediments are residual clays and aeolian sands (Brooks 1981; Scott 1997).

The physiography of Alachua County has been divided into three provinces (USDA-SCS 1985; White 1970; Williams 1977). The northeastern portion of the county is an upland plateau with numerous swamps and perched water tables. Hawthorne formation clays tend to be thicker in this portion of the county. The western portion of the county is characterized by expansive plains of low elevation and relief. Sinkholes are common here and, as a result, channeled surface water is rare. Southeastern Alachua County (including the project area) is a transitional area between the upland plateau and low plains. Hills here represent erosional relicts of the plateau, and flat bottom lakes and prairies are common. The largest of these is Paynes Prairie, which encompasses over 20,000 acres.

The project area is on an upland adjacent to Levy and Ledwith prairies. Elevations within the project APE are between 107 and 116 feet. The area surrounding the project area is typified by seven soil series (FNAI 2010; USDA-SCS 1985). The project APE is comprised of *Sparr fine sand* (Figure 2-1) a nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil that is found on slight rises in flatwoods and convex slopes of uplands. Natural vegetation includes longleaf and slash pines and water, laurel, and live oaks with an understory of waxmyrtle, sumac, carpetgrass, dwarf huckleberry, baccharis, low panicum, bluestem, running oak, and brackenfern. Surrounding this are poorly drained upland soils of the *Blichton*, *Kanapaha*, *Pomona*, and *Wacahoota* series. These soils have a shallow water table form several months of the year, and are characterized by forests of slash, loblolly, and longleaf pines, water, live, laurel oaks, sweetgum, and hickory. Waxmyrtle dominates the understory. At slightly lower elevations are the very poorly drained *Martel*, and *Monteocha* series. These soils have a higher clay content, are saturated or flooded for several months of the year, and typically have communities of water-tolerant hardwoods or grasses, depending on the hydroperiod.

#### *Post-Pleistocene Environments of Florida*

General narratives of post-Pleistocene change in Florida emphasize the gradual inundation of the peninsula as sea level rose and precipitation increased (e.g., Milanich



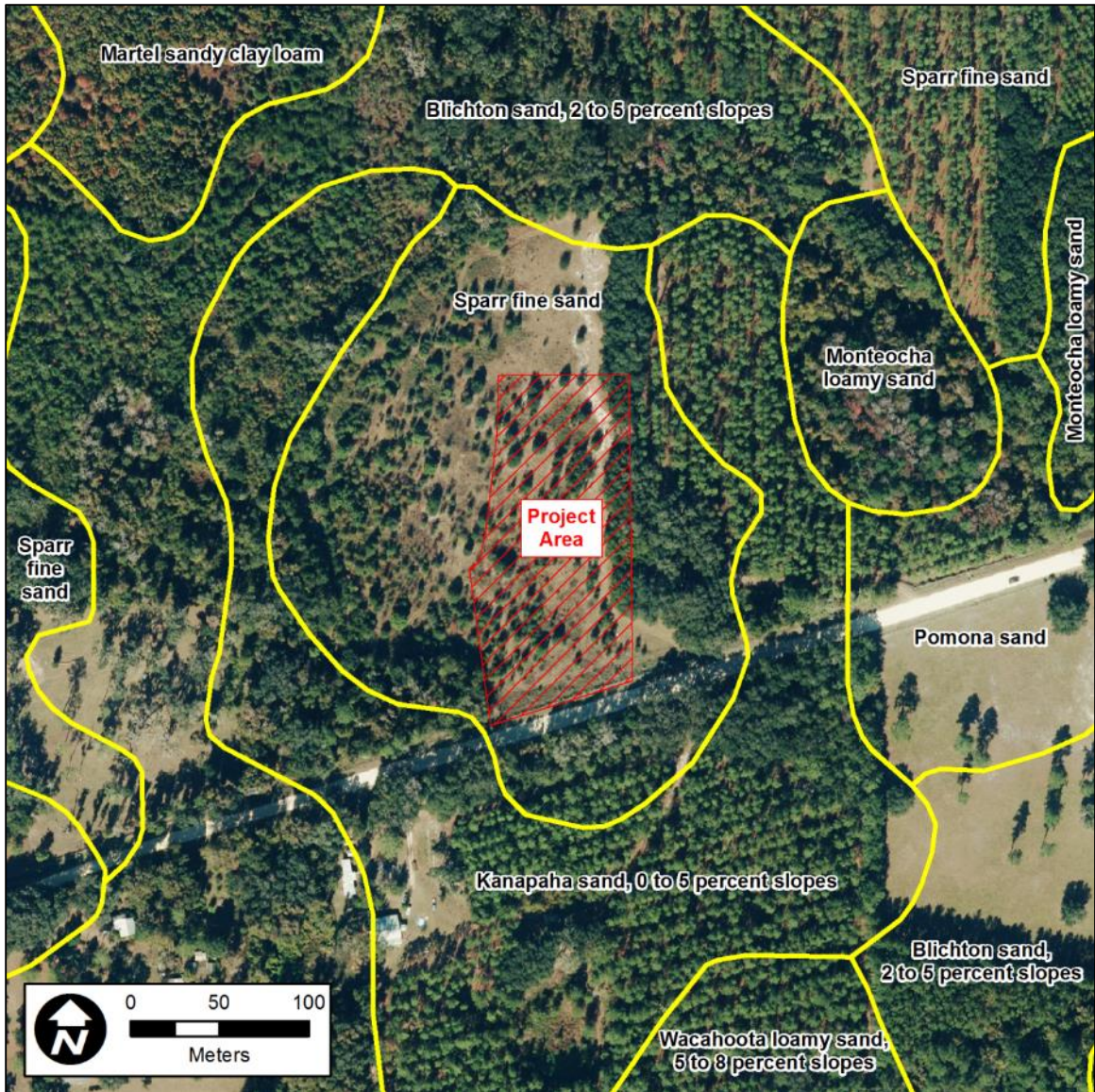


Figure 2-1. Soils in the vicinity of the project area.

1994; Miller 1992; Watts and Hansen 1988). This is thought to reflect global- and regional-scale processes, as oceanic currents and atmospheric circulation accommodated the influx of glacial meltwater. At the onset of the Holocene, conditions in Florida were in the midst of a shift from arid and cool with limited surface water to warm and wet with abundant surface water. In the following we review evidence for sea-level rise, increased temperature and precipitation, and greater surface water availability.

Recent sea-level reconstructions in the Gulf of Mexico (e.g., Balsillie and Donoghue 2004; Otvos 2004) and globally (Siddall et al. 2003; Smith et al. 2011) suggest that sea level was nearly 100 meters lower than present when humans first occupied Florida

ca. 13,000 B.P.<sup>1</sup>. At this time, sea level was rising from a low of about 120 meters below current levels during the Last Glacial Maximum. The rate of both deglaciation and sea-level rise increased markedly after 13,000 B.P., with sea level reaching 8 mbsl by ca. 8000 B.P. The average sea-level rise over this span was 10 mm per year, though whether this rise was gradual or punctuated is unclear. Donoghue (2011) argues for a punctuated model, and documents several periods of rapid sea-level rise in the Gulf which correspond to pulses of glacial meltwater or to global climate change events. Notably, one such period began at 8700 B.P. when sea level rose some 10 meters in 500 years (twice the average rate of change). Water levels continued to rise, although less rapidly, until 6000 B.P. when they reached near-modern levels.

The main source of inference about temperature and precipitation are sediment cores extracted from deep Florida lakes (Grimm et al. 1993; Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980; Watts et al. 1992). Lake cores in Florida indicate that lacustrine sedimentation began between 12,000 and 9000 B.P. in many places (e.g., Donar et al. 2009; Watts 1969), though water levels were likely lower and more seasonal than today. Palynological analysis of Early Holocene sediments indicates (1) that water levels were reduced in the lakes, which in many cases were emergent wetlands rather than open water bodies, and (2) that the upland forest was dominated by oak and grasses, indicating a dry prairie- or savanna-like habitat. Different species of oaks can tolerate a variety of moisture conditions, so alone they are not indicative of a prairie. Rather, it is the combination of oaks and grasses that suggests a prairie and scrub-shrub landscape.

However, this reconstruction is not uncontested. The pollen assemblage of the Early Holocene is similar in many respects to that recorded during dry, cool stadials of the Pleistocene. However, isotopic analysis of leaf waxes used to estimate the relative abundance of C3 and C4 plants in a Lake Tulane core suggests that this scenario may not hold, at least not across the entire peninsula (Huang et al. 2006). Despite the abundance of grass pollen in the core, low  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values indicate a relative paucity of C4 plants (i.e., most grasses). Further, the grass pollen assemblage has relatively low amounts of herbs, such as *Ambrosia*, that would indicate an oak-grass savanna. An alternative scenario, then, is that the grass pollen is derived from emergent or damp-ground grasses surrounding the lake and thus is over-represented in the core and not reflective of the regional vegetation. The uplands, then, may have contained closed woodlands and not a savannah/prairie.

Following this, the available records indicate a broad transition in Holocene vegetation and (by proxy) temperature and moisture regimes in the Middle Holocene. By approximately 6000 B.P. forest composition changed from oak-dominated to pine-dominated. This is frequently taken as evidence for the establishment of modern climatic conditions in the state and is likely reflective of increases in summer precipitation and temperature at this time, likely driven by a shift in the position of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and greater El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) activity (Donders et al. 2011; Donders et al. 2005; Kelly and Gore 2008).

As the above review indicates, many factors were at play in the past environments

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<sup>1</sup> All dates discussed below refer to calibrated ages before present (A.D. 1950), unless otherwise noted.

of Florida. Hemispheric and global processes (e.g., eustatic sea-level rise, atmospheric circulation) combine with localized factors such as topography and soils to affect climate variability and resource structure regionally and locally. Although the broad patterns of post-Pleistocene environmental changes in Florida seem well established, local and short term variations are less clear.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

Florida has a long history of human occupation, beginning at least 13,000 years ago. Archaeologically, Barr Hammock Preserve is located in north-central Florida (as defined by Milanich 1994:xix). The culture history of the region can be broadly divide into five chronological periods: Paleoindian (ca. 13,000–11,500 B.P.); Archaic (ca. 11,500–2500 B.P.); Woodland (ca. 2500–1250 B.P.); Post-Woodland (1250-450 B.P.); and Post-Contact/Historic (450 B.P.–Present). In the following we summarize both regional and state-wide patterns.

#### *Paleoindian (ca. 13,000–11,500 B.P.)*

When Paleoindian people first migrated into Florida during the Late Pleistocene, they undoubtedly encountered a markedly different landscape than today. As discussed above, Florida was considerably drier during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. Paleoenvironmental studies indicate that Florida was arid and prairie-like with surface water limited to perched ponds and deep freshwater springs (e.g., Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1988). Further, reduced sea level would have exposed portions of the platform that are now inundated, resulting in a much broader peninsula.

Given the arid climatic conditions that prevailed in Florida at the time, it has been argued that deep sinkholes and springs were some of the few locales where fresh water would have been reliably available (Dunbar 1991; Neill 1964). Though highly nomadic, Paleoindian populations may have been tethered to these places, frequently revisiting them in the course of their subsistence pursuits. These watering holes would also have attracted large game, thus affording people ample hunting opportunities. This model, known as the Oasis Model, has recently been evaluated by Thulman (2009:271), who concluded “reliable water sources were the strongest environmental constraint on the occupation patterns [of Paleoindians].” Thulman argues that the largest lakes and springs are the most likely to have contained water during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene.

Late Pleistocene settlements of peninsular Florida are recognized by the presence of a series of diagnostic hafted bifaces. In general, hafted bifaces are lanceolate shaped and may be either fluted or unfluted. The earliest of these are generally classified as a variant of Clovis. Other forms include Simpson, Suwannee, and Dalton. The temporal placement of these latter forms is uncertain, but they are generally thought to post-date Clovis. In addition to these hafted bifaces, the Paleoindian toolkit includes unifacial scrapers, bifacial knives, bola stones, adzes, retouched flake and blade tools, and a variety of items manufactured from ivory and bone (Milanich 1994:48–54).

The timing of the human colonization of the Americas is the subject of heated

debate amongst specialists. The Clovis tradition, dating to as early as 13,000 B.P., has long been regarded as the earliest manifestation of human presence on the continent. However, there is increasing acceptance that an earlier occupation likely existed. A number of “pre-Clovis” sites have been reported, with tool assemblages unlike those of Clovis occupations and dates older than 13,000 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007). Three of these are located in Florida—Page-Ladson, Sloth-Hole, and Wakulla Springs Lodge—and pre-date Clovis by as much as 1500 years (Rink et al. 2012). The newly-defined Page-Ladson point, known from three sites in Florida, has been hypothesized to be a pre-Clovis diagnostic. Although the tool assemblage differs from that at Clovis-aged sites, technological similarities suggest that these may be pre-cursors to Clovis bifaces.

#### *Archaic (11,500–2500 B.P.)*

The beginning of the Archaic period generally coincides with the onset of the Holocene and the gradual amelioration of the environment following the glacial conditions of the late Pleistocene. Regionally, the Archaic is generally divided into Early (11,500–8900 B.P.), Middle (8900–5800 B.P.), and Late (5800–2500 B.P.) subperiods. These divisions are recognized largely on the basis of shifts in technology, settlement patterns, and subsistence regimes, although the precise timing of these vary considerably both throughout the Southeast and within the state of Florida. Broad brush strokes generally paint a picture of increasing population, reduced settlement mobility, and subsistence intensification as communities adapted to near-modern environmental conditions.

The Early Archaic period is recognized by a shift in the form of diagnostic hafted bifaces. Lanceolate forms, characteristic of the Paleoindian period, were no longer manufactured by approximately 11,000 B.P. In their place appear a variety of side- and corner-notched forms, the most common of which are Kirk and Bolen. The remainder of the technological inventory is largely reminiscent of Paleoindian assemblages, although with an increase in the diversity of tool forms.

Early Archaic communities were likely highly mobile and, like Paleoindian communities, may have been tethered to sources of freshwater and toolstone. However, both sea level and precipitation increased over the course of the early Holocene, so the constraint posed by freshwater availability would have lessened gradually, opening up new areas for exploitation (Donoghue 2011; Milanich 1994:62–63). Early Archaic components are frequently found at Paleoindian sites, but are also found in previously unoccupied locales. Overall, Early Archaic sites are more widely distributed than Paleoindian sites, again attesting to the broadening of settlement opportunities.

Archaeological developments over the interval 10,000–7500 B.P. are poorly understood. In general this interval is thought to continue trends set forth earlier. However, it is marked by the disappearance of notched hafted bifaces and the appearance of stemmed varieties. Kirk stemmed or serrated is perhaps the earliest of these, in use by approximately 9,000 B.P. Following this are a variety of named forms (Levy, Alachua, Putnam, Marion) grouped under the rubric “Florida Archaic Stemmed.”

This period also saw the inception of the pond-burial tradition, best known in

Florida from the Windover archaeological site in Brevard County (Doran 2002). Professional investigation documented (minimally) 168 individuals interred in saturated peat deposits. In addition to well-preserved human remains, researchers recovered organic materials not typically preserved in terrestrial sites, including textiles, botanicals, and wooden and bone artifacts. Radiocarbon assays suggest the site was in use for a few centuries between ca. 9000 and 8000 B.P. Pond mortuaries from this time have been documented at other locations in Florida as well. The slough adjacent to Little Salt Spring is estimated to contain the remains of over 1,000 individuals interred during the Middle Archaic (Clausen et al. 1979). Large mid-Holocene pond mortuaries have also been documented at Republic Groves (Wharton et al. 1981) and Bay West (Beriault et al. 1981), where burials number in the hundreds.

Although settlement and subsistence trends appear continuous with earlier periods, the shift in both hafted biface form and mortuary treatment has led some researchers to suggest that there is a marked cultural discontinuity in Florida at this time. Faught and Waggoner (2012) marshaled evidence from a state-wide database of radiocarbon dates, site distributions, and stratigraphic unconformities to suggest that there was a dearth of settlement in Florida from 10,000–9,000 B.P. Consequently, later inhabitants of the state may not have been descendants, either genetically or culturally, of Paleoindian and Early Archaic communities.

After ca. 7500 B.P. there was an increased focus on aquatic resources, as evidenced by the appearance of shell middens and mounds along the coasts and interior river valleys of the state. This may have been in part enabled by a stabilization of hydrologic regimes, facilitated by increased precipitation and a reduction of the rate of sea-level rise as it approached near-modern levels. However, the precise relationship between environmental and cultural changes at this time has yet to be established, and other explanatory factors may be at play. In addition to shifting settlement and subsistence patterns, changes also occurred in ritual practices and exchange relationships. Mortuary traditions shifted at this time, with interments in mounds of shell and sand appearing by ca. 6500 B.P. Long-distance relationships with denizens of the interior Southeast are indicated by ca. 5600 B.P. This is inferred from the appearance of items that originated from far-flung locales. These include bannerstones, polished stone beads, and pendants produced of materials not available in the Florida peninsula (e.g., greenstone, steatite, jasper from the interior Piedmont). Thus at this time there was an influx of new materials from both local (shell) and exotic contexts, contact with foreign individuals and places, and a shift from pond burials to terrestrial interment. The interrelationship of these developments in the context of shifting settlement and subsistence practices is as yet unclear, but provides an intriguing avenue for future research.

The Late Archaic period is marked regionally by the establishment of near-modern climatic regimes and sea level. This interval is characterized by long-distance exchange and interaction centered on Poverty Point, in Louisiana (Gibson 2000; Kidder 2010). Pottery appeared by ca. 4500 B.P. in Florida (Sassaman 2004). This pottery, among the earliest in North America, was tempered with Spanish moss fibers and is locally referred to as either Orange, in eastern Florida, or Norwood in western Florida. The distinctiveness



of these series has not been firmly established, and they may in fact be largely indistinguishable. Decorative motifs include geometric patterns of incised lines, as well as simple stamping. The latter of these is apparently restricted to the Gulf coastal region. Although primarily tempered with fiber, pastes frequently include sand and/or sponge spicules in varying amounts.

Despite the addition of pottery, regional syntheses emphasize continuity throughout the course of the Archaic period. Settlement and subsistence patterns are thought to reflect a gradual settling in to the stabilizing climatic regimes of the state. Mobility decreased with an increased focus on the aquatic resources of the coasts and interior rivers and wetlands. However, this picture of gradual adaptation is being overturned by recent research that increasingly recognizes the importance of sociality, interaction, identity, and history to Archaic communities (e.g., Gilmore 2014; Randall et al. 2014; Russo 2004; Sassaman 2010).

#### *Woodland (2500–1250 B.P.)*

In the Southeast, the Woodland period is generally characterized by an increased reliance on pottery and horticulture and the appearance of widespread mound construction and ceremonialism (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). However, all of these developments have their roots in the Archaic period. Also at this time there is greater regional differentiation both across the Southeast and within Florida. Fiber-tempered pottery was no longer manufactured by this time, and was replaced by a variety of wares with differing tempering agents and decorative motifs.

Along the Gulf Coast, Deptford sites date between ca. 2500 and 1800 B.P. In this region Deptford sites are frequently situated within the live oak-magnolia hammocks associated with salt marshes (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:68). These sites are characterized by relatively shallow shell middens, typically composed of oyster and other marine resources. Often the middens are arranged in circular rings, ranging in size from 20- to 30-m in diameter, and contain pit features, post holes, and refuse features. Collectively these elements are thought to represent residential units within villages (Milanich 1994:122–123). Inland sites have also been documented. Such sites tend to be characterized by low-density scatters, and likely represent short-duration encampments (Johnson and Kohler 1987; Milanich 1994:126).

Material culture assemblages are characterized by small amounts of lithic tools, typically modified flakes and small bifaces, in addition to bone and shell tools. Pottery is by far the dominant material culture class recovered. Within the study region, most Woodland period vessels appear to have been undecorated sand-tempered plain wares. Limestone-tempered Pasco plain and spiculate-tempered St. Johns wares occur as minorities within assemblages as well. Distinctive impressed designs are diagnostic of the Deptford period. Designs include check stamping, simple stamping, and linear check stamping, in addition to stick impressions (Milanich 1994:130-133).

Between approximately 1800 and 1200 B.P. there is a florescence of traditions

throughout peninsular Florida including Weeden Island in the northern Gulf Coast and interior highlands, Manasota on the southern Gulf Coast, and St. Johns I on the Atlantic Coast, and Cades Pond in North Central Florida. In certain respects, these traditions share many similarities in ceremonial and political practices. Typically, there is a distinction between sacred and secular contexts. Villages have been identified, and appear to contain households associated with nearby mortuary features. Much of the ceremonial symbolism appears to have emerged from earlier Deptford traditions, including the construction of burial and ceremonial mounds, and the importance of exotic objects. Cades Pond sites are typically restricted to an area bounded by the Santa fe River on the north and Orange Lake on the south, with a concentration in Alachua County (Milanich 2002:369-371). These sites are frequently centered on the extensive freshwater wetlands in this region.

*Post-Woodland (1200–450 B.P.)*

The social diversity and typological complexity that characterizes the Woodland period continues into the so-called Post-Woodland or Mississippian period. The term Mississippian has been used in Florida to denote complex societies, such as Fort Walton and Pensacola cultures along the panhandle, St. Johns II along the St. Johns River, and Safety Harbor cultures of the central Gulf Coast. The term itself underscores a presumed linkage with Mississippian cultures within the Midcontinent and throughout the Southeast. The Mississippian period denotes the era when large, highly stratified societies emerged in the Southeast (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:152-190). Many of these would be classified as chiefdoms, or, arguably, states under cultural evolutionary nomenclature. Individual societies were widespread at this time, but were not persistent and many political centers went through cycles of emergence, florescence, and collapse. Maize agriculture was widespread in the Southeast. Monumental architecture, with numerous mortuary and platform mounds arranged around plazas, hierarchical settlement patterns, stratified social organization, and regional exchange and interaction, perhaps in the context of shared religious ideology, all characterize Mississippian societies in the Southeast.

The degree of interaction of Florida societies with contemporaneous Mississippian communities in the interior Southeast is a debated topic (e.g., Ashley and White 2012). Some vessel forms bear traits similar to Mississippian pottery and there is evidence of settlement hierarchy and stratification in some locales. However, maize agriculture was rare in Florida, and maize itself was not a major food source. The presence of whelk and conch shells at many sites in the interior, however, indicates some level of contact and the possibility that Florida communities were brokers for these exchange items.

While contacts and influences in Florida can be debated, these indigenous Floridian societies are thought have exhibited complex social organization, including chiefly elite, large-scale ceremonial complexes, and possibly intensive horticulture or agriculture. In addition, archaeologists have defined the Alachua and Suwannee River cultures as two post-Weeden Island, and presumably intrusive, traditions in Northern Peninsular Florida (Milanich 1994:333). Sites attributable to these traditions are located within the Middle Florida Hammock Belt, notable for its fertile and well drained soils. Such sites appear to represent small hamlets, frequently with associated mortuary mounds. Largely on the basis of corn-cob impressions on pottery it is presumed that maize-based horticulture or

agriculture was practiced, apparently without clear distinctions in economic or social status amongst participants.

### *Post-Contact and Historic Era*

A series of Spanish expeditions into Florida began when Juan Ponce de León came ashore near Melbourne in 1513, dubbing the peninsula *La Florida*. Subsequent explorations and attempted colonizations led by de Leon, Hernando de Soto, and others failed to establish a permanent foothold, but informed Europeans about Florida and its relationship to the Caribbean, and Central and South America (Tebeau and Marina 1999:16–25).

France began exploring Florida somewhat later, with an excursion led by Jean Ribault in 1562 (Museum of Florida History 2013:2; Tebeau and Marina 1999:27–30). Ribault entered the St. Johns River near present-day Jacksonville and enjoyed brief, but amicable relationships with native populations. Two years later René Goulaine de Laudonnière returned and established Fort Caroline near the mouth of the St. Johns River. This spurred a response from the Spanish, who in 1565 dispatched Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to expel the French, capture Fort Caroline, and establish a permanent Spanish settlement. Menéndez and his fleet first sighted Florida's coast on the feast day of Saint Augustine, and thus gave the saint's name to the new settlement (Tebeau and Marina 1999:31). This would become the first permanent European settlement in the present-day United States. Although never more than a garrison town, Saint Augustine remained important as a strategic point to rebuff incursions from Spain's colonial rivals (Gannon 2007:7-8).

Menéndez successfully expelled the French, attacking and killing many. Fort Caroline was captured and renamed San Mateo. Shortly after this Menéndez invited the Franciscan Order in Spain to convert the native populations to Christianity. From 1567–1705 the Franciscans established mission across northern Florida and up the Atlantic Coast, as far north as Savannah (Hann 1996; Tebeau and Marina 1999:39–48). Missionization efforts peaked in the middle of the seventeenth century, when there were 70 missionaries in 38 churches in northern Florida. Missions in Florida were not as economically exploitative as they would be later, in other areas of the United States (Gannon 2007:12–13). This was largely due to the absence of Spanish settlers at most Florida missions and the lack of close supervision from the Crown. However, native populations in Florida, and the greater Southeast, experienced sharp declines as a result of contact with Europeans. Many missions were abandoned in the 1650s after a series of epidemics decimated native populations. However, many persisted until the beginning of the eighteenth century when, from 1702–06 British raiders destroyed the remaining Spanish missions and enslaved or killed most of the native population.

The British—who established colonies in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620—became increasingly aggressive in the eighteenth century (Gannon 2007:16–17). They twice laid siege to St. Augustine in 1702 and 1740, but failed to capture it. The Spanish were also attacked by French forces moving east from Louisiana, who captured Pensacola in 1719 (Museum of Florida History 2013:3). Under



the terms of the Treaty of Paris, negotiated to end the French and Indian War, Spain ceded control of Florida to the British in 1763. In exchange the British returned control of Havana to Spain. The British divided La Florida into two colonies, West Florida and East Florida, with capitals in Pensacola and St. Augustine, respectively (Gannon 2007:16–17; Museum of Florida History 2013:3; Tebeau and Marina 1999:65).

Following the expulsion of the Spanish and the destruction of native populations, the period of British control saw diverse populations enter Florida. The British introduced large-scale plantation farming, bringing enslaved Africans with them. Extensive land grants were offered in an attempt to attract white settlers from the north. Meanwhile, Lower Creek Indians, whom the British referred to as Seminoles, also moved into Florida in numbers at this time. British control was short lived. Although both Floridas remained loyal to the British Crown during the War for American Independence, Spain recaptured Pensacola in 1781 (Gannon 2007:22; Museum of Florida History 2013:4; Tebeau and Marina 1999:79). Full control of Florida was ceded back to Spain under the Second Treaty of Paris that marked the end of the American Revolution.

Florida became a territory of the United States on February 22, 1819, under the Adams–Onís treaty (Tebeau and Marina 1999:105). Andrew Jackson was installed as governor and given the task of occupying and establishing territorial government in Florida. Although the United States had now taken official control of Florida, the First Seminole War would not officially end until late in 1823, with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek. Under this treaty, the United States government granted the Seminoles a 4,000,000-acre reservation stretching from south of Ocala to Charlotte Harbor (Stanaback 1976:11). However, under increasing pressure from settlers moving into Florida from the north, the United States reversed the decision less than ten years later, and decreed that all Seminoles must relinquish their lands and relocate to reservations west of the Mississippi by January 1, 1836. The Seminoles were resistant, and intermittent skirmishes erupted on December 28, 1835, when Major Francis Dade and 108 men were killed in Sumter County. This event marked the onset of the Second Seminole War, a bloody, seven-year affair that resulted in tremendous loss of life. At the close of the war many Seminoles relocated to reservations in Oklahoma, some by choice, others under military escort. Most of the remaining population retreated into the Everglades.

After the close of the Second Seminole War the United States government passed the Armed Occupation Act in 1842 to encourage settlers to move into Florida. By 1850 the population in Florida was 87,445 (Museum of Florida History 2013:6). Sixteen years later, in 1861, Florida became the third southern state to secede from the Union (Gannon 2007:28; Museum of Florida History 2013:6). As the state was geographically distant from Union control, Florida was spared much of the destruction experience by its Confederate neighbors. However, most of Florida's ports were controlled by Union forces during the war. Florida provided an estimated 14,000–15,000 troops to the Confederate Army, as well as salt, beef, and cotton.

Union troops took control of Tallahassee on May 10, 1865. In the aftermath of the Civil War the federal government enacted a program of reconstruction in Florida and

other southern states. This had multiple effects, notably the reduction of the cotton industry with the loss of slave labor, and the enactment of reforms aimed at improving the opportunities for African Americans (Gannon 2007:29; Tebeau and Marina 1999:223).

Following the Civil War and Reconstruction came a period of expansion and development in Florida. Agriculture, notably citrus and cattle industries, continued to expand, and extractive industries were established (e.g., lumber, turpentine, phosphate mining). The tourism industry began to take root in Florida at this time as entrepreneurs began offering scenic tours of Florida's interior rivers on paddle-wheel steamboats. Tourism was bolstered by the construction of railroads, hotels, and resorts by oil tycoon Henry Flagler on the Atlantic coast and railroad magnate Henry Plant around Tampa Bay (Gannon 2007:33–34).

### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Florida Master Site File database indicates that 77 archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 5 km of the project area (Figure 2-2, Table 2-1). Of these, 11 are single component historic era sites, 47 are single component prehistoric sites, and 19 are multicomponent sites. The most frequent site type is a lithic/ceramic scatter. Paleoindian components have not been recorded in this study area, but are commonly found to the north in the Santa Fe and Suwannee River valleys. Archaic components are present at 30 sites (38.9%), the most frequent cultural component recorded in the study area. Historic components are likewise well-represented, and are present at 25 sites (32.5%). Sites of the intervening interval— Deptford/Cades Pond and Alachua— are less frequent, being present at 9 and 17 sites, respectively. However, nearly one third of the recorded sites ( $n = 25$ , 32.5%) lack diagnostic markers and are categorized simply as “Prehistoric.” It is likely that many of these sites date to this interval.

Most of the prehistoric sites are lithic scatters lacking pottery or lithic and ceramic scatters ( $n = 55$  sites, 71.4%). Several have been recorded on the basis of vague verbal descriptions and have not been verified by fieldwork. Habitation sites are rare, and two earthen burial mounds have been recorded.

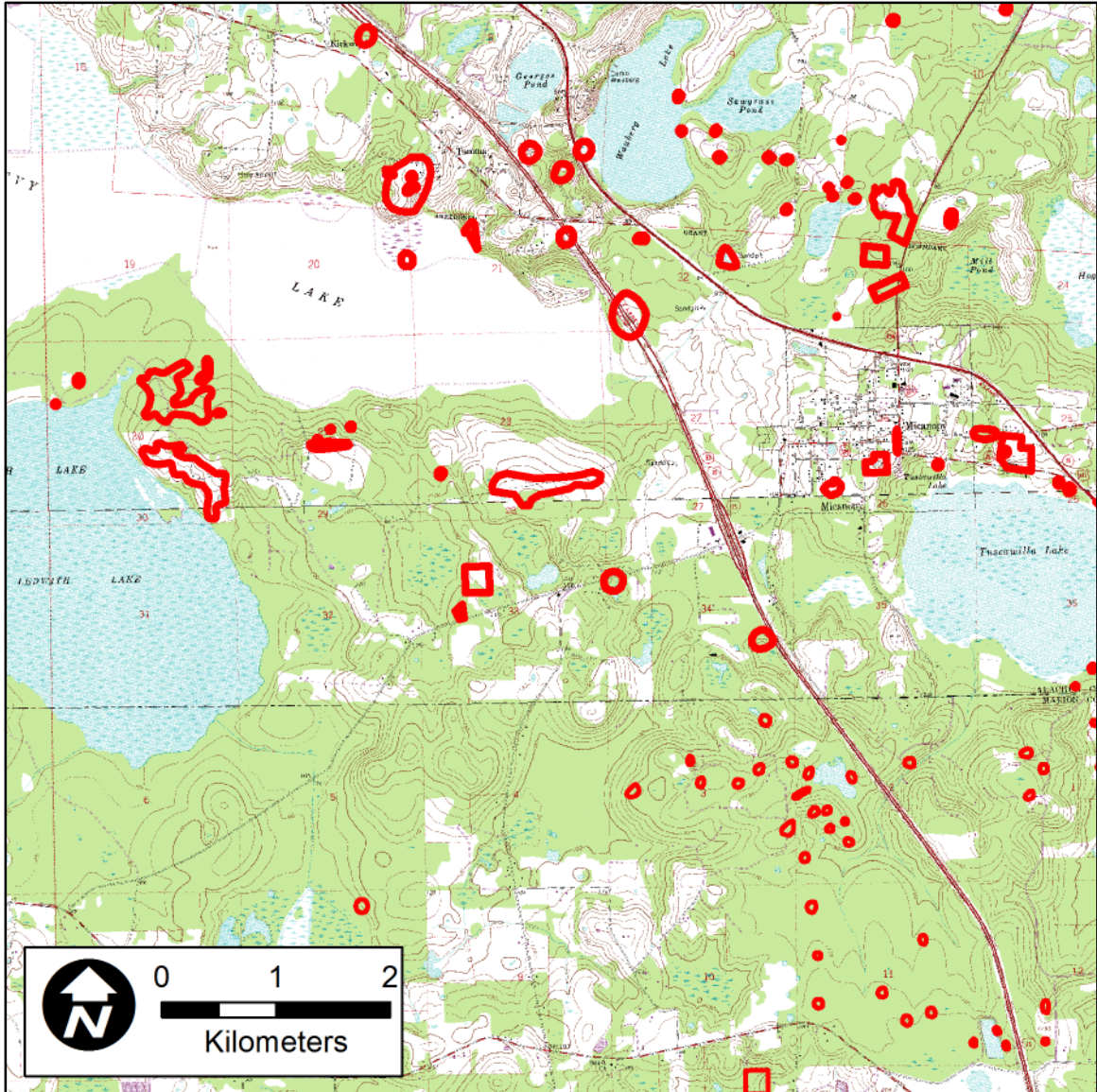


Figure 2-2. Archaeological sites recorded in the FMSF within 5 km of the project area.

One previously recorded site, the Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695), lies within the project APE. As recorded in the Florida Master Site Files (FMSF), the boundary of the Barr Hammock Preserve site encompasses approximately 5,910 m<sup>2</sup> (1.46 acres) in the southern portion of the project area. This site was originally recorded in 2013 Alachua County EPD personnel, on the basis of limited surface and subsurface archaeological reconnaissance (Figure 2-3). Two surface scatters were recorded, the first consisted of 20 chert flakes, one piece of glass, and five pieces of historic period ceramics over an area of 20 m<sup>2</sup>. The second surface scatter contained one brick fragment, one clear glass jar lip, one glass fragment, and one possible lithic tool. Four shovel test pits were excavated in the vicinity of these surface scatters. A further 115 chert flakes, one piece of prehistoric pottery, 15 pieces of glass, one small fragment of non-prehistoric

Table 2-1. Archaeological Components and Site Types within 5 km of the Project Area

Site #	Site Name	Site Type						Culture				
		Lithic / Ceramic Scatter	Campsite / Habitation	Mound	Historic Scatter	Historic Structure	Other	Deptford / Archaic	Cades Pond	Alachua	Other Prehistoric	Historic
8AL00010	NN	1									1	
8AL00041	MICANOPY 1	1						1				
8AL00042	MICANOPY 2 CAMERON FLINT		1			1		1	1	1		1
8AL00045	AREA CAMERON	1	1		1				1	1		1
8AL00046	MOUND WOODWARD (TACOMA			1						1		
8AL00047	MOUND) WOODWARD (TACOMA			1					1	1		
8AL00048	MOUND) VILLAGE	1	1							1		
8AL00083	TACOMA 3	1							1			
8AL00237	NN	1	1							1		
8AL00358	NN				1							1
8AL00360	NN	1									1	
8AL00361	NN	1			1					1		1
8AL00362	NN	1			1					1		1
8AL00366	PAYNESTOWN		1			1		1	1	1		1
8AL00401	BARTLETT'S I	1								1		
8AL00402	BARTLETT'S C	1						1				
8AL00403	BARTLETT'S G	1						1		1		
8AL00407	NN	1				1					1	1
8AL00416	WAUBERG LAKE ENTRANCE						Indet				1	
8AL00494	STATION ROAD		1			1		1	1			1
8AL00495	INTERSECTION	1									1	
8AL00496	BOAT RAMP						Indet				1	
8AL00497	BATH HOUSE ROCHELLE ROAD	1									1	
8AL00501	GARBAGE PUMP				1							1
8AL00502	CELT						Celt				1	
8AL00503	CACTUS FIELD						Indet				1	
8AL00504	AZ-2 DUMP CHIMNEY FIELD				1							1
8AL00505	PREHISTORIC CHIMNEY FIELD	1							1			
8AL00506	HISTORIC				1							1
8AL00507	FIRELANE	1						1				
8AL00512	PALMETTO		1					1				
8AL00513	SAWGRASS POND				1							1
8AL00532	PZ-2 DUMPS WOODY				1							1
8AL02325	WOODPECKER	1						1				
8AL02607	Boomerang	1						1				
8AL03779	DO 1 8 LEVY LAKE	1			1			1		1		1
8AL04780	CANOE						Canoe				1	
8AL04901	TWO CHIMNEYS	1				1					1	1
8AL04902	NEW WELL	1	1			1		1	1	1		1
8AL04903	WETLAND	1									1	
8AL04904	GAME PLOT LINDSAY'S BROKE	1						1	1	1		
8AL04905	BACK	1	1							1		
8AL04906	CHIMNEY FALLS	1				1					1	1

Table 2-1 (cont). Archaeological Components and Site Types within 5 km of the Project Area

Site #	Site Name	Site Type						Culture				
		Lithic / Ceramic Scatter	Campsite / Habitation	Mound	Historic Scatter	Historic Structure	Other	Archaic	Deptford / Cades Pond	Alachua	Other Prehistoric	Historic
8AL04907	CHIMNEY FOUNDATION Barr Hammock Cattle	1				1					1	1
8AL05240	Dip Vat Levy Pilgrimage					1						1
8AL05400	Plantation					1						1
8AL05447	Liatris Site Paynes Prairie Bottle	1									1	
8AL05585	Dumps				1							1
8AL05589	Mildred Hare	1						1		1		
8AL05590	Round Pond Barr Hammock	1	1					1				
8AL05695	Preserve	1			1						1	1
8MR00121	NN	1									1	
8MR00169	SIMONTON RANCH 6 SIMONTON RIDGE				1							1
8MR00183	21 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1		1		
8MR00187	25 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00188	26 SIMONTON RIDGE	1									1	
8MR00189	27 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00190	28 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00191	29 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00192	30 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00193	31 SIMONTON RIDGE	1	1			1		1				1
8MR00194	32 SIMONTON RIDGE	1									1	
8MR00195	33 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00196	34 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00197	35 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00198	36 SIMONTON	1									1	
8MR00199	RANCH 37 SIMONTON RIDGE	1									1	
8MR00200	38 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00201	39 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00202	40 SIMONTON RIDGE	1									1	
8MR00203	41 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00204	42 SIMONTON RIDGE	1						1				
8MR00205	43	1						1				
8MR03281	Prices Scrub 3	1									1	
8MR03282	Prices Scrub 4	1									1	
8MR03283	Prices Scrub 5	1									1	
8MR03583	Feaster Cistern					1						1
Total		55	11	2	13	12	5	30	9	17	25	25

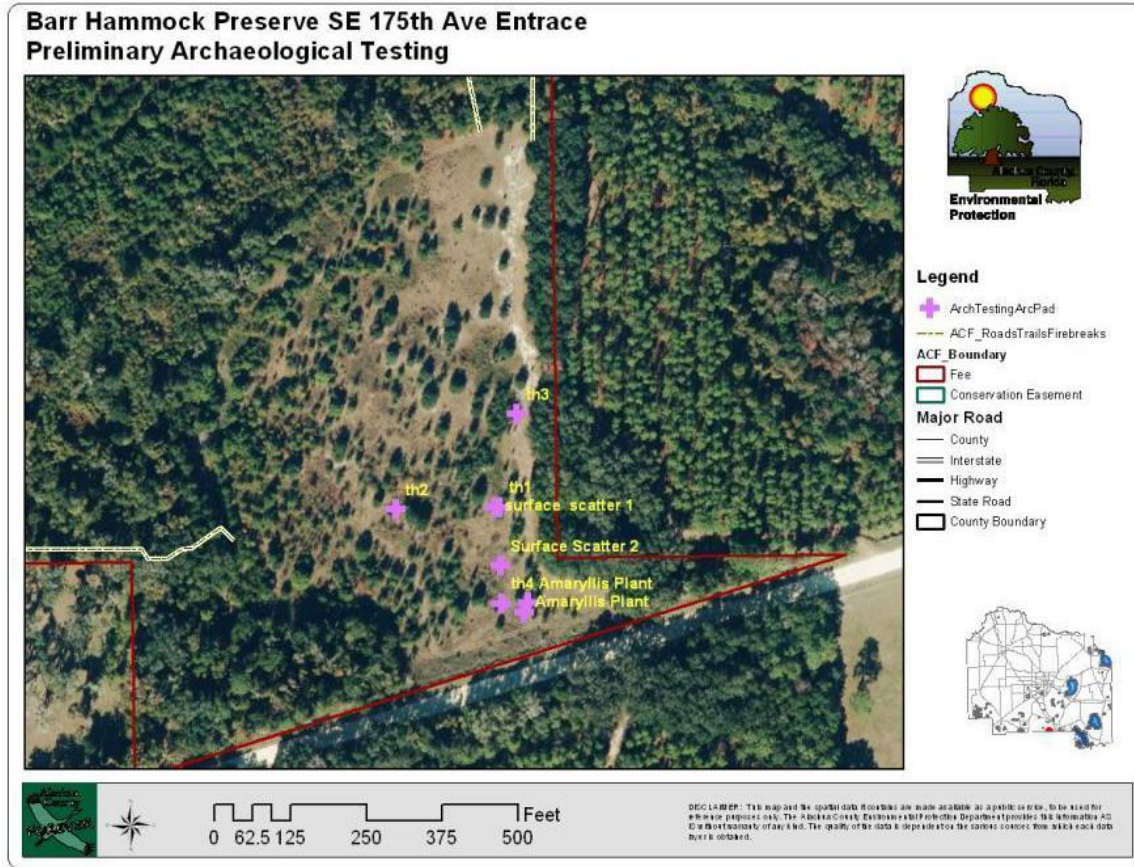


Figure 2-3. Map of archaeological reconnaissance conducted by Alachua County EPD personnel in 2013. Map provided by Kelly McPherson.

ceramics, three nails, and one bullet casing were recovered from the shovel tests. Diagnostic artifacts were not recovered. A National Register of Historic Places determination has not been made for the site.



### CHAPTER 3 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) for an area within Barr Hammock Preserve that will be impacted by the construction of a parking lot and trailhead facilities by the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (EPD). Construction will result in subsurface disturbance over an area of approximately 14,915 m<sup>2</sup> (3.7 acres). The CRAS entailed 30-m-interval shovel testing in the areas of potential effect (APE). The goal of the reconnaissance survey was to determine the character and extent of archaeological deposits and evaluate their significance with regards to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. In the following sections we discuss the methods used in conducting the reconnaissance survey. We then provide a discussion of the results of the survey and detail the documented archaeological resources.

#### SURVEY METHODS

As discussed in Chapter 2, archival research demonstrated that the APE intercepts one previously recorded archaeological site—8AL5695, the Barr Hammock site. The site was defined on the basis of materials recovered by limited archaeological reconnaissance conducted by Alachua County EPD personnel in 2013. Given the prior recovery of archaeological materials from this portion of the preserve, there was considered to be good potential for the presence of significant cultural resources in the project area. This is mitigated somewhat by 20<sup>th</sup>-century land alterations. Historic aerial photographs of the project area, taken by the USDA, indicate that it has been cleared for agricultural purposes since at least 1937 (Figure 3-1).



Figure 3-1. Aerial photographs of the project area, taken in 1937 and 1968. The Project APE is outlined in red.

The CRAS utilized standard Phase I reconnaissance protocols for establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains and depth of disturbance. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-m intervals within the project APE. All fieldwork followed guidelines established by Florida Division of Historic Resources (DHR). Shovel test pits measured 0.5-m on a side and 1-m deep, unless prevented by environmental conditions. Excavated matrix was passed through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth and cultural materials placed in bags labeled with provenience information. Recorded data included the shovel test ID number, description of the stratigraphic profile (including soil/sediment color and texture), the extent of modern fill or disturbance, the depth below surface of intact archaeological deposits, and information about the recovered cultural materials and their general provenience. The location of each shovel test pit was recorded on a paper map and with a Magellan MobileMapper™ CX differential GPS. All shovel test pits were completely backfilled after data recording was completed. Additional 10-m-interval testing was used to determine site boundaries, established by two negative tests within 10 meters. All collections and records of the permitted work were prepared following guidelines of the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), Division of Historic Resources, Florida Department of State.

## RESULTS

The CRAS within Barr Hammock Preserve was conducted by the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA), Department of Anthropology, University of Florida from February 11–12, 2015. Nineteen STPs were excavated during systematic survey, 14 of which were positive (i.e., contained cultural materials; Figure 3-2). Cultural materials were recovered throughout the project area, but were concentrated to the north and east (Figure 3-3). Three STPs were excavated for bounding along the western margin, two of which were positive. No boundaries for the cultural deposits could be resolved with the project area. In total, 22 STPs were excavated, 16 of which were positive.

### *Subsurface Deposit Character and Integrity*

Soil profiles were consistent within the project area (Figure 3-4). As expected, a plow zone was found throughout the project area overlying intact subsurface horizons. The plow zone ranged from 22 to 46 cmbs (mean = 28.5 cmbs, median = 27 cmbs, sd = 5.3 cmbs). These soils are well-developed, and evidence of paleosols or archaeological features was not observed. The plow zone was indicated by a very dark grey to very dark greyish brown (10YR3/1–10YR3/2) fine to loamy sand. Subsurface horizons were generally greyish brown to light brownish grey (10YR5/2–10YR6/2) medium sand overlying light grey to very pale brown fine sand (10YR7/2–10YR7/3). This is consistent with the *Sparr fine sand* soil series mapped in the vicinity (see Chapter 2).

### *Artifact Assemblage*

The artifact inventory (Table 3-1) comprises three broad material categories: lithics, pottery, and historic artifacts. Lithic artifacts were by far the most frequent material recovered, comprising 96.0% of the total ( $n = 97$  out of 101 total). This



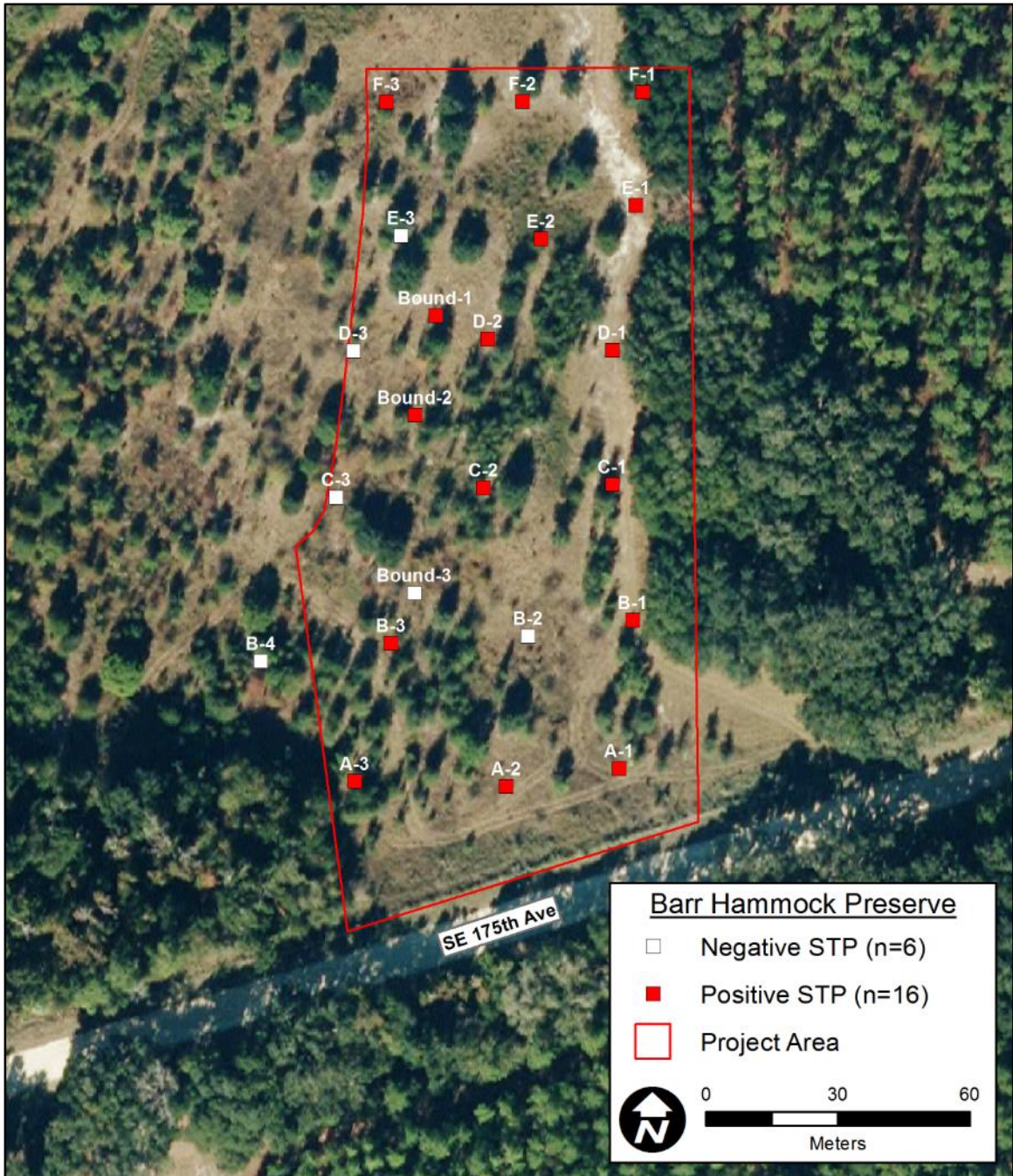


Figure 3-2. Shovel test pits excavated in the project area.



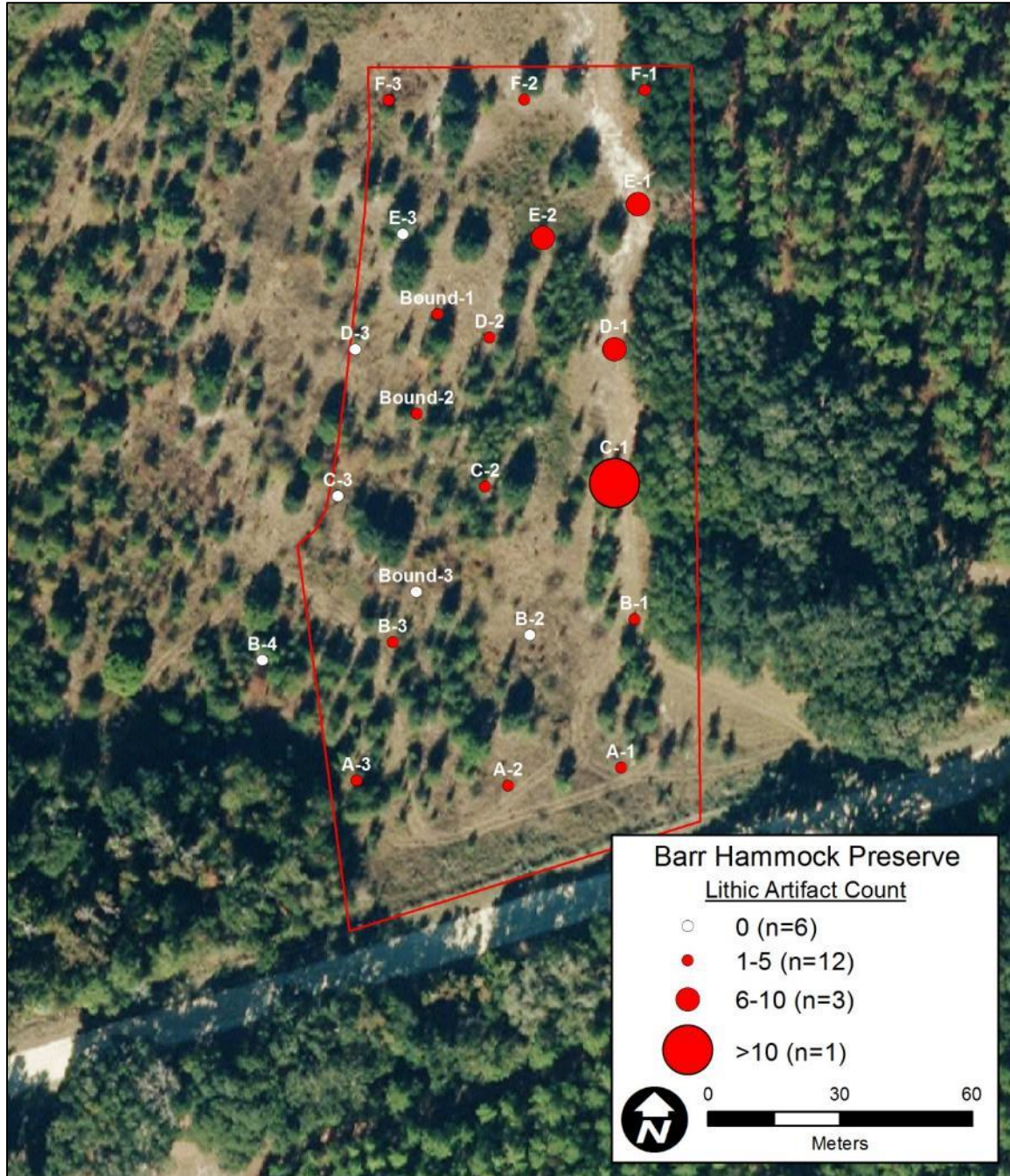


Figure 3-3. Frequency of artifacts recovered from shovel test pits.

is followed in abundance by historic artifacts (3.0%;  $n = 3$ ) and pottery (1.0%;  $n = 1$ ). These materials were spread across the project APE, but artifact density was greatest along the eastern periphery of the project area.

The historic assemblage is small, consisting of two pieces of bottle glass (clear and green) and a single fragment of whiteware, all derived from the upper 50 cm of STP



Figure 3-4. Representative soil profiles in the project area. Note: photos are not to scale and were taken at an oblique angle.

B-1. These lack any distinctive features or markings that would provide a precise age estimate, but are likely indicative of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century activity in the vicinity. The prehistoric pottery assemblage is likewise small, consisting of a single sand-tempered crumb sherd recovered from STP B-3. These wares have a wide spatial and temporal breadth, diminishing their utility as diagnostic artifacts.

The lithic inventory is composed wholly of chert debitage. Nearly half of the lithic inventory ( $n = 45$ ) was recovered from a single shovel test, STP C-1. The flakes are generally small (mean weight = 1.4 g) and lacking in dorsal cortex. No lithic tools were recovered, nor did any of the flakes exhibit evidence of alteration. Due to the redundant nature of the assemblage, we lack the contextual control to infer the full range of lithic reduction activities occurring here. However, the diminutive size of individual specimens in the assemblage is indicative of late-stage production and/or retouch.

#### *Site Boundary and Evaluation*

As a result of this survey, the previously recorded Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695) was relocated. As noted above, this site was defined on the basis of shovel testing and surface collections conducted by Alachua County Environmental Protection Department personnel in 2013. A total of 22 STPs were excavated. Five of these were excavated within the pre-existing boundary of the Barr Hammock Preserve site while seventeen were excavated adjacent to it. As a result, the boundary of the site has been revised to encompass an area of approximately 17,190 m<sup>2</sup> (4.25 acres, Figure 3-5). However, this boundary should be considered provisional because the survey was limited to areas subject to subsurface impact from infrastructural improvements planned by the Alachua County EPD. The site likely extends beyond the project APE, particularly to the east where artifact frequencies were greatest.

Table 3-1. Artifact Inventory from the Barr Hammock Preserve Site (8AL5695)

Object Class	n	wt. (g)
Chert debitage	97	136.3
Sand-tempered pottery	1	0.2
Green bottle glass	1	3.1
Clear bottle glass	1	1.5
Whiteware	1	3.0
Total	101	144.1

The Barr Hammock site (8AL5695) represents a diffuse, low to moderate density lithic and historic scatter. Because of the low density of artifacts and unlikelihood of producing significant archaeological knowledge, we do not consider site 8AL5695 as currently bounded and expressed in the project APE to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. No further archaeological intervention is required at this time. However, the site boundaries have not been delineated beyond the APE. Future ground-disturbing activities outside of the APE should be preceded by archaeological reconnaissance.



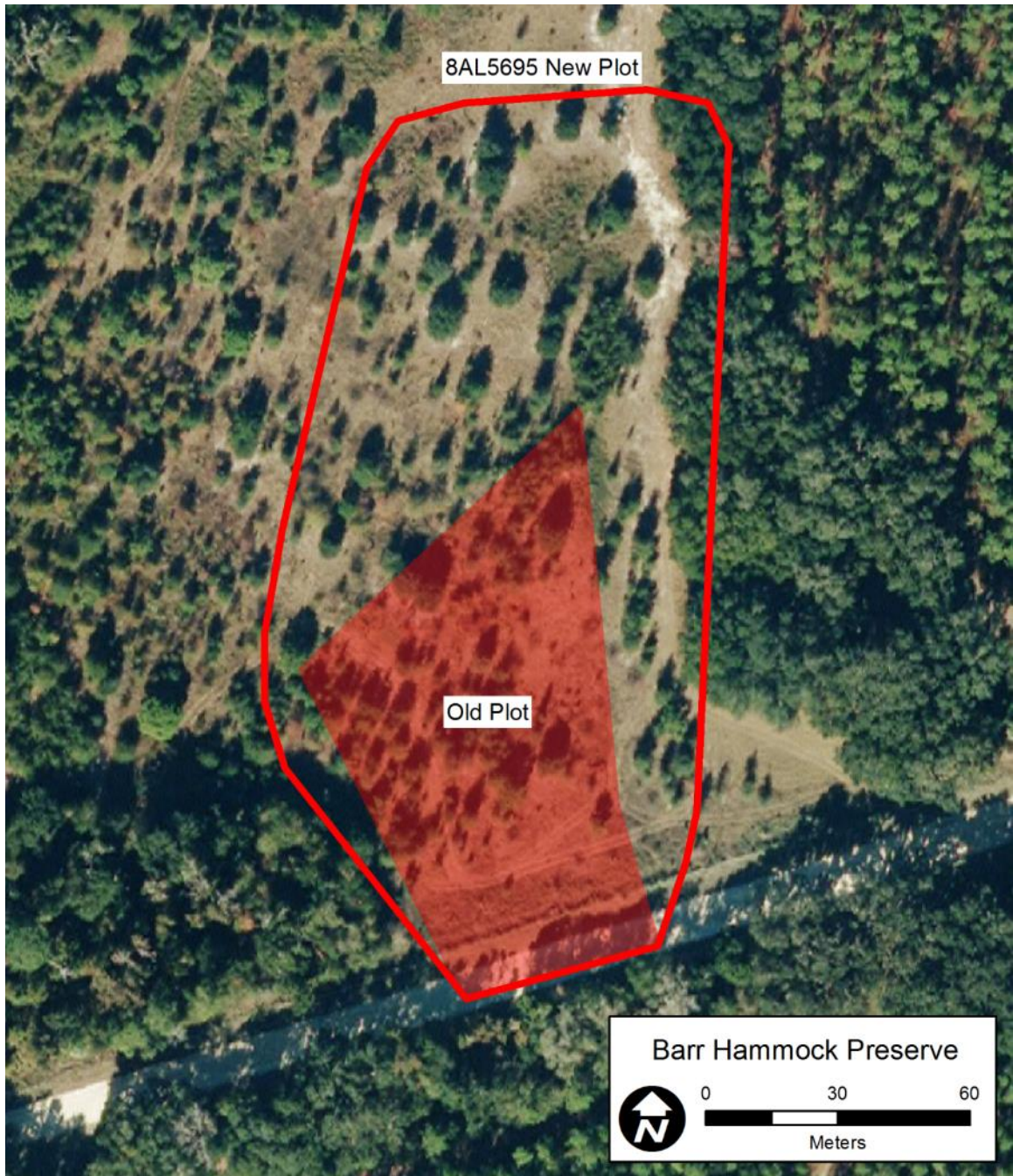


Figure 3-5. Revised boundary of the Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695).



## CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cultural Resources Assessment Survey conducted within Barr Hammock Preserve consisted of archival research and subsurface testing of the project APE. Archival research indicated that one site, the Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695), lies within the APE and will be impacted by the construction of parking lot and trailhead facilities. Subsurface testing was designed to document the character and extent of archaeological resources in the project APE and determine the depth of modern near-surface disturbance. This chapter summarizes the results of testing within the APE, and provides recommendations for minimizing impacts to the Barr Hammock Preserve site.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Subsurface testing of the proposed APE involved the excavation of shovel tests pits (STPs) at 30-m intervals. The previously recorded Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695) was relocated and its boundaries expanded. The site encompasses an area of approximately 17,190 m<sup>2</sup> (4.25 acres). However, it should be noted that the site extends beyond the project APE, and site boundaries have not firmly delineated. Twenty-two STPs were excavated, sixteen of which contained cultural materials.

A total of 101 artifacts were recovered, primarily lithic debitage. Although we lack the contextual control to infer the full range of lithic reduction activities taking place at this site, the small size of the debitage and lack of dorsal cortex suggests late-stage reduction and/or retouch. Pottery and historic artifacts were recovered as well, but diagnostic artifacts were lacking. Organic preservation was poor and no faunal or botanical remains were recovered, nor were any indicators of anthropogenic features observed.

The Barr Hammock Preserve site (8AL5695) is a low to moderate density lithic and historic scatter. Near-surface disturbance in the form of a plow zone is widespread, but intact deposits are present throughout the project APE. Because of the low density of artifacts and unlikelihood of producing significant archaeological knowledge, we do not consider site 8AL5695 as currently bounded and expressed in the project APE to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. However, the site boundaries have not been delineated beyond the APE. The site likely extends outside the current project area, particularly to the east where artifacts densities were highest.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of fieldwork it is our opinion that no further archaeological intervention is required. However, future ground disturbing activities outside of the APE should be preceded by archaeological reconnaissance.





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**APPENDIX A  
SHOVEL TEST DATA**

Table Heading Definitions:

STP: Shovel Test Pit Identification

UTM NORTH: Northing in UTM, Zone 17N, NAD1983

UTM EAST: Easting in UTM, Zone 17N, NAD1983

MAX: Maximum excavation depth, centimeters below surface

DISTURBED: Depth of disturbed deposits, centimeters below surface

CULTURAL: Depth range of cultural deposits, centimeters below surface

STP	UTM NORTH	UTM EAST	MAX	DISTURBED	CULTURAL
A-1	3263157.8	372145.5	100	25	0-70
A-2	3263154.5	372119.6	100	46	0-20
A-3	3263156.8	372085.3	100	35	50-70
B-1	3263191.3	372149.5	100	30	0-50
B-2	3263188.5	372125.6	100	25	N/A
B-3	3263187.9	372094.5	100	25	0-70
B-4	3263184.7	372064.8	100	26	N/A
C-1	3263222.3	372145.8	100	23	0-100
C-2	3263222.5	372116.5	100	25	0-90
C-3	3263221.4	372083.1	100	32	N/A
D-1	3263252.7	372146.8	100	25	0-100
D-2	3263256.1	372118.5	100	28	90-100
D-3	3263254.5	372088.0	100	25	N/A
E-1	3263285.4	372153.1	100	22	50-80
E-2	3263278.5	372131.4	100	30	0-100
E-3	3263280.3	372099.6	100	30	N/A
F-1	3263311.2	372155.4	100	30	30-100
F-2	3263309.9	372128.1	100	35	0-20
F-3	3263310.7	372097.2	100	30	20-30
Bound-1	3263261.9	372107.0	100	25	20-40
Bound-2	3263239.4	372101.5	100	30	50-80
Bound-3	3263199.1	372100.1	100	25	N/A



**APPENDIX B**  
**CATALOG**

Site ID	BAG.LOT	STP	Level (cmbs)	Description	N	Wt. (g)
8AL5695	1.01	B-1	0-50	Lithic Debitage, Chert	3	3.7
8AL5695	1.02	B-1	0-50	Whiteware	1	3.0
8AL5695	1.03	B-1	0-50	Green bottle glass	1	3.1
8AL5695	1.04	B-1	0-50	Clear bottle glass	1	1.5
8AL5695	2.01	B-3	0-70	Lithic Debitage, Chert	3	2.3
8AL5695	2.02	B-3	0-70	Pottery, Sand-tempered, crumb	1	0.2
8AL5695	3.01	A-1	0-70	Lithic Debitage, Chert	5	4.3
8AL5695	4.01	A-2	0-20	Lithic Debitage, Chert	1	0.8
8AL5695	5.01	A-3	50-70	Lithic Debitage, Chert	2	1.0
8AL5695	6.01	C-1	0-100	Lithic Debitage, Chert	45	57.2
8AL5695	7.01	C-2	0-90	Lithic Debitage, Chert	3	2.3
8AL5695	8.01	D-1	0-100	Lithic Debitage, Chert	9	8.4
8AL5695	9.01	D-2	90-100	Lithic Debitage, Chert	1	0.3
8AL5695	10.01	E-1	50-80	Lithic Debitage, Chert	6	39.2
8AL5695	11.01	E-2	0-100	Lithic Debitage, Chert	8	3.9
8AL5695	12.01	F-1	30-100	Lithic Debitage, Chert	5	9.5
8AL5695	13.01	F-2	0-20	Lithic Debitage, Chert	1	0.7
8AL5695	14.01	F-3	20-30	Lithic Debitage, Chert	1	0.4
8AL5695	15.01	Bound-1	20-40	Lithic Debitage, Chert	2	1.9
8AL5695	16.01	Bound-2	50-80	Lithic Debitage, Chert	2	0.4

**APPENDIX C**  
**UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES**

In the event human remains are encountered, excavation and/or dredging will cease. The Project Archaeologist will determine if the remains represent those of an individual who has been dead more than 75 years. If so, the State Archaeologist will be notified of the unmarked burial. If it is determined that the remains may be from an individual who has been dead for less than 75 years then the district medical examiner (DME) will be notified. These actions are consistent with Chapter 872.05, F.S. and the implementing rule for this law, Rule 1A-44, F.A.C. Either the DME or the State Archaeologist will determine what additional action, if any, needs to be taken.



**APPENDIX D**  
**FDHR SURVEY LOG**

Page 1

Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey within Barr Hammock Preserve, Alachua County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey within Barr Hammock Preserve, Alachua County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. O'Donoghue, Jason M. 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Date (year) 2015 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 56

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)  
Technical Report 23, Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names O'Donoghue, Jason M.

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization University of Florida City Gainesville

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. Lithic Scatter 3. Ledwith Prairie 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Levy Prairie 4. AL05695 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)  
Name Kelly McPherson Organization Alachua County Environmental Protection  
Address/Phone/E-mail 408 W. University, Suite 106, Gainesville, FL 32601; 352-264-6848

Recorder of Log Sheet O'Donoghue, Jason M. Date Log Sheet Completed 4-1-2015

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?  No  Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

## Mapping

[Clear Mapping Values](#)

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)  
1. Alachua 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name <u>FLEMINGTON</u> Year <u>1993</u>	4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____	5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____	6. Name _____ Year _____

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 2-11-2015 End 2-12-2015 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 3.7 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ miles

**Research and Field Methods**

Types of Survey (check all that apply):  archaeological  architectural  historical/archival  underwater  
 damage assessment  monitoring report  other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Scope/Intensity/Procedures 30-m interval shovel testing within the project APE. Shovel tests measured 0.5 m on a side and were excavated to 1 m.

**Preliminary Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)**

Florida Archives (Gray Building)  library research- *local public*  local property or tax records  other historic maps  
 Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)  library-special collection - *nonlocal*  newspaper files  soils maps or data  
 Site File property search  Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)  literature search  windshield survey  
 Site File survey search  local informant(s)  Sanborn Insurance maps  aerial photography  
 other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

**Archaeological Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)**

Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.  
 surface collection, controlled  shovel test-other screen size  block excavation (at least 2x2 m)  
 surface collection, uncontrolled  water screen  soil resistivity  
 shovel test-1/4" screen  posthole tests  magnetometer  
 shovel test-1/8" screen  auger tests  side scan sonar  
 shovel test 1/16" screen  coring  pedestrian survey  
 shovel test-unscreened  test excavation (at least 1x2 m)  unknown  
 other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

**Historical/Architectural Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)**

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.  
 building permits  demolition permits  neighbor interview  subdivision maps  
 commercial permits  exposed ground inspected  occupant interview  tax records  
 interior documentation  local property records  occupation permits  unknown  
 other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

**Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)**

Site Significance Evaluated?  Yes  No [Clear Check Boxes](#)  
 Count of Previously Recorded Sites 1 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 0  
 Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) AL05695

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) \_\_\_\_\_

Site Forms Used:  Site File Paper Form  Site File Electronic Recording Form

**\*\*\*REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)\*\*\***

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> CARL <input type="checkbox"/> UW <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grant Project # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____	
Type of Document: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Architectural Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Tower CRAS <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Overview <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Site Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Detailed Report <input type="checkbox"/> Library, Hist. or Archival Doc	
<input type="checkbox"/> MPS <input type="checkbox"/> MRA <input type="checkbox"/> TG <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Document Destination: _____	Plotability: _____	