A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE SANDS WINCHESTER NEWBERRY TRACT, ALACHUA COUNTY FLORIDA

Alachua County, Florida

Terracon Project No. EQ227192

July 2022

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INTRODUCTION

In April and June of 2022, Terracon Consultants Inc. conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the approximately 22-acre Sands Winchester Newberry Tract located in Alachua County, Florida as seen on the Gainesville West (2021) quadrangle (**Figure 1**). The parcel ID numbers are 04306-001-001 and 04306-002-000. Sands Winchester, LLC, is proposing construction of multiple detached single-family dwellings. The investigation was undertaken on behalf of Sands Winchester, LLC. for the purpose of due diligence in anticipation of complying with state or federal regulations. The goal of the CRAS was to locate and identify significant archaeological and historic resources (i.e., historic properties) within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and evaluate the resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The term *cultural resources* refer as used herein is meant to refer to sites, structures, landscapes, or objects that are archaeological, architectural, and/or historical in nature and exemplify the significance of a culture or society. Project work was conducted in accordance with the cultural resources provisions of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) recommendations as stipulated in the *Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program* Manual *Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals of the Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual* (FDHR 2002a) and Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. The Principal Investigators for this project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 61).

The proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project includes parcel boundaries for the proposed project area and adjacent parcels within the viewshed of the proposed project The archaeological investigation was conducted within the APE for direct effects, and the historical architectural survey was conducted within the APE for visual effects (**Figure 2**).

Prior to fieldwork, a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database was performed to identify previous cultural resources within 0.50 miles of the project area to help determine the probability for encountering cultural resources within the APE. No previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project area. However, two historic structures were located within the APE. Fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian inspection augmented with systematic subsurface testing. Architectural survey methods consisted of a review of the Alachua County property appraiser's website, a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded resources, and a pedestrian investigation to field verify all architectural resources within the project area. The April 2022 fieldwork was conducted by archaeologist Joe Mikos, with Brian McNamara MA, RPA, serving as Principal Investigator. Mr. McNamara meets the Secretary of Interior's (SOI) qualifications for archaeology. The June 2022 fieldwork was conducted by Dave Boschi, MA, RPA and Mike Durkin, BA; Mr. Boschi meets the SOI qualifications for leading archaeological investigations.

As a result of the survey, six shovel test pits (STPs) and one surface find produced a total of 30 artifacts (14 prehistoric and 16 historic); furthermore, a stone-lined water well was located within the property and an historic-aged cemetery was identified north of the project area. The survey identified two new resources (AL07453 and AL07465). One new cultural resource (AL07465, Temp Site 1) is located within the northeast portion of the Sands Winchester Newberry Tract project area. Florida site 8AL07465 (Temp Site 1) is a multicomponent, low-density scatter of commonly encountered materials

located in proximity to a limestone-lined well. All components of site AL07465 are considered not eligible for nomination or inclusion in the NRHP. Additionally, one cemetery (AL07453, Forest Meadows Memorial Park West) was identified as an historic-aged resource to the north of the project area; however, the cemetery is located outside of the project area with a buffer of mature mixed hardwoods and pines, and there is currently insufficient information about this cemetery to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Terracon recommends the project as proposed will have No Effect to historic properties and no further work is recommended at this time.

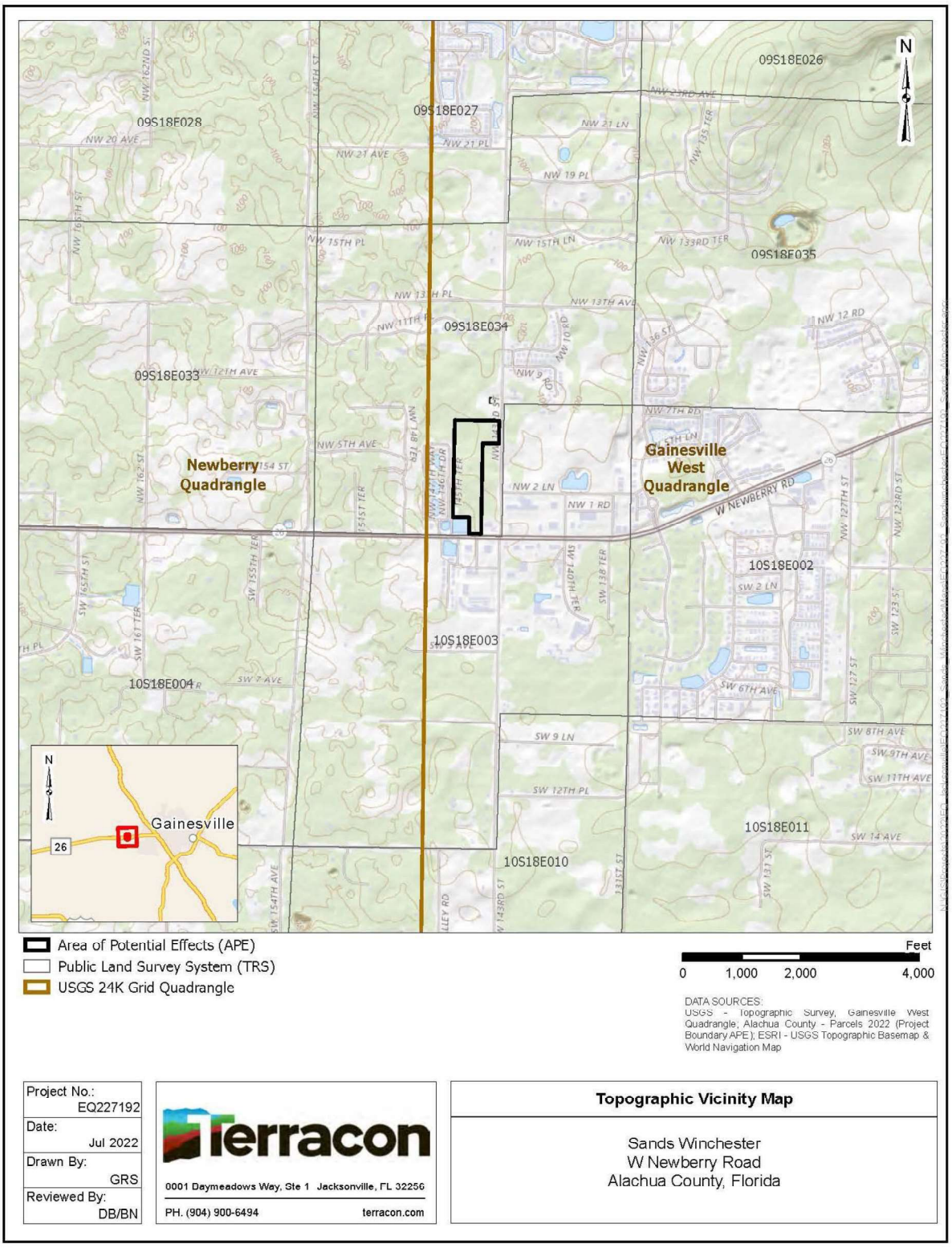

Figure 1. Location of the Sands Winchester Newberry Tract Project, Alachua County, Florida.

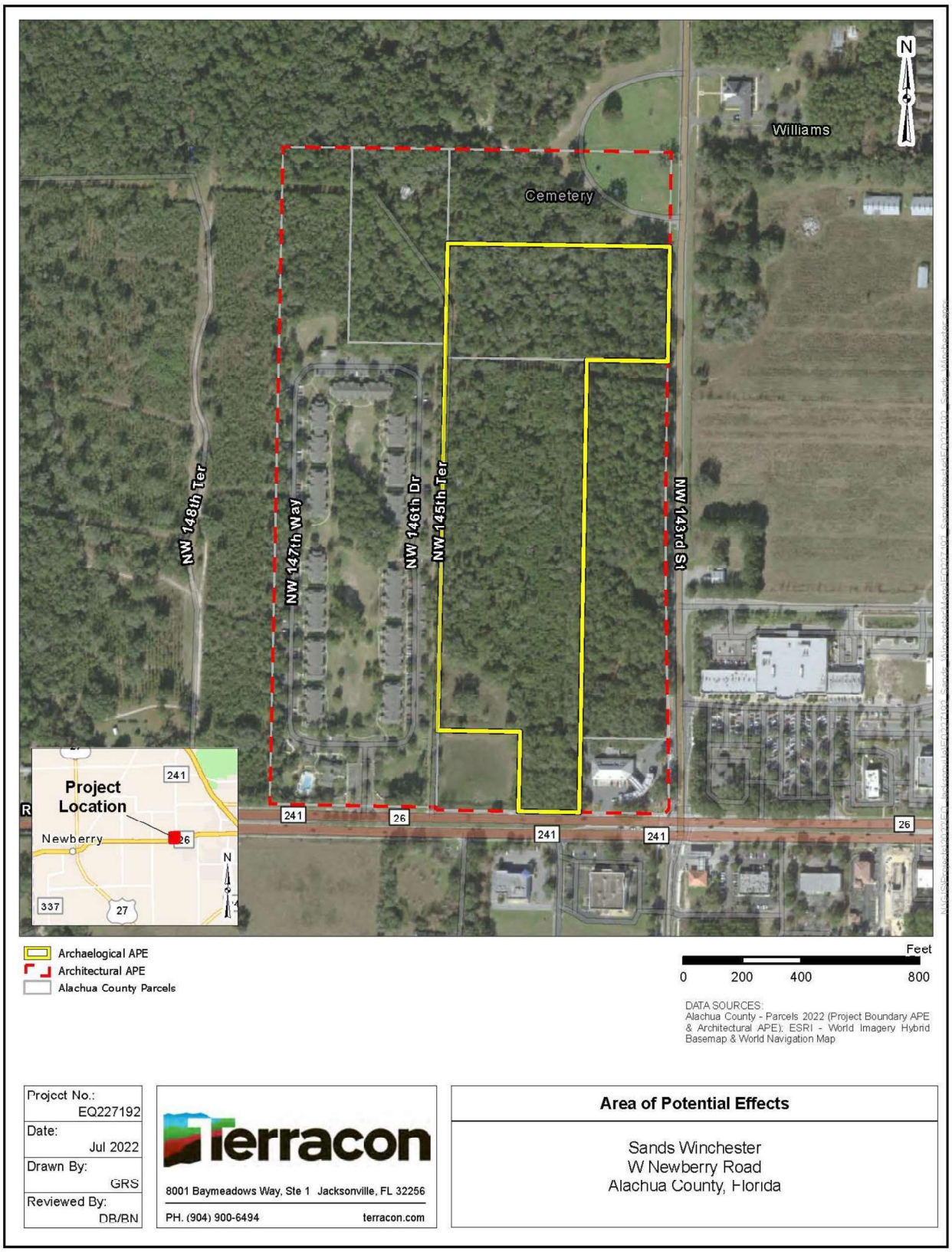

Figure 2. Sands Winchester Newberry Project Areas of Potential Effect.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Sands Winchester Newberry Tract Project is approximately 21 acres located in Alachua County, Florida, within the east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of irregular Section 34 in Township 9 South, Range 18 East (see **Figure 1**). The project area is bound to the north by a wooded buffer, on the east by wooded tracts and NW 143 Street, on the south by West Newberry Road and a retention pond, and to the west by a gravel access road (see **Figure 2**).

The project area is located within the Haile Limestone Plain subdivision of the Northern Peninsular Plains, which is a subdistrict within the Ocala Uplift Section. Originally a hardwoods forest, the Haile Limestone Plain includes low hills with thin, sandy soil (Brooks 1981). The climate is generalized by long, warm summers and mild winters; temperatures normally range from 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32 degrees Celsius) or higher and can reach below 32 degrees Fahrenheit (0 degrees Celsius) in the winter, although very rarely falling below 20 degrees Fahrenheit (-6 degrees Celsius). Precipitation averages about 1.3 meters (53 inches), with about half of that falling from June to September; October and November are the driest months (USDA 1978).

The USDA-NRCS Alachua County, Florida soil survey (USDA 1978) indicates the project area is comprised of five distinct soil types within three drainage characteristics (**Figure 3**, **Table 1**). The soil types include well drained Kendrick sand and Norfolk loamy sand; moderately well drained Bonneau fine sand and Millhopper sand; and somewhat poorly drained Lochloosa fine sand.

Table 1. Soil Types and Drainage Characteristics Within the Project Area.

Soil Type	Drainage Characteristic	Size (Acres)	Percent of Total Acreage
Bonneau fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slope	Moderately well drained	3.54	16.9%
Kendrick sand, 2 to 5 percent slope	Well drained	0.02	0.1%
Lochloosa fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slope	Somewhat poorly drained	7.25	34.5%
Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slope	Moderately well drained	9.75	46.5%
Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slope	Well drained	0.43	2%
Totals		**20.99**	**100%**

There are no hydrological features within the project area. On a larger scale, multiple man-made drainages and retention ponds or altered lakes are in proximity to the project area. Lake Kanapaha and Hogtown Prairie are approximately 9 kilometers to the southwest of the project area.

Current Conditions

The project area vegetation currently includes planted pine along the south and mixed hardwood forest with few pines in the northern portion of the project area, with a light to moderate understory of grapevine, thorny vines, and saplings throughout (**Figures 4** and **5**). The terrain is relatively flat with a higher point centrally located in the project area; elevations range from 24.4 meters (80 feet) to 45.7 meters (150 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). Disturbances observed within the Project Area included an east-west oriented overhead power line corridor, ground disturbances from roadway construction and right-of-way maintenance, as well as push piles and bulldozer paths related to silvicultural activities; additionally, modern trash and other evidence of transient activity was present.

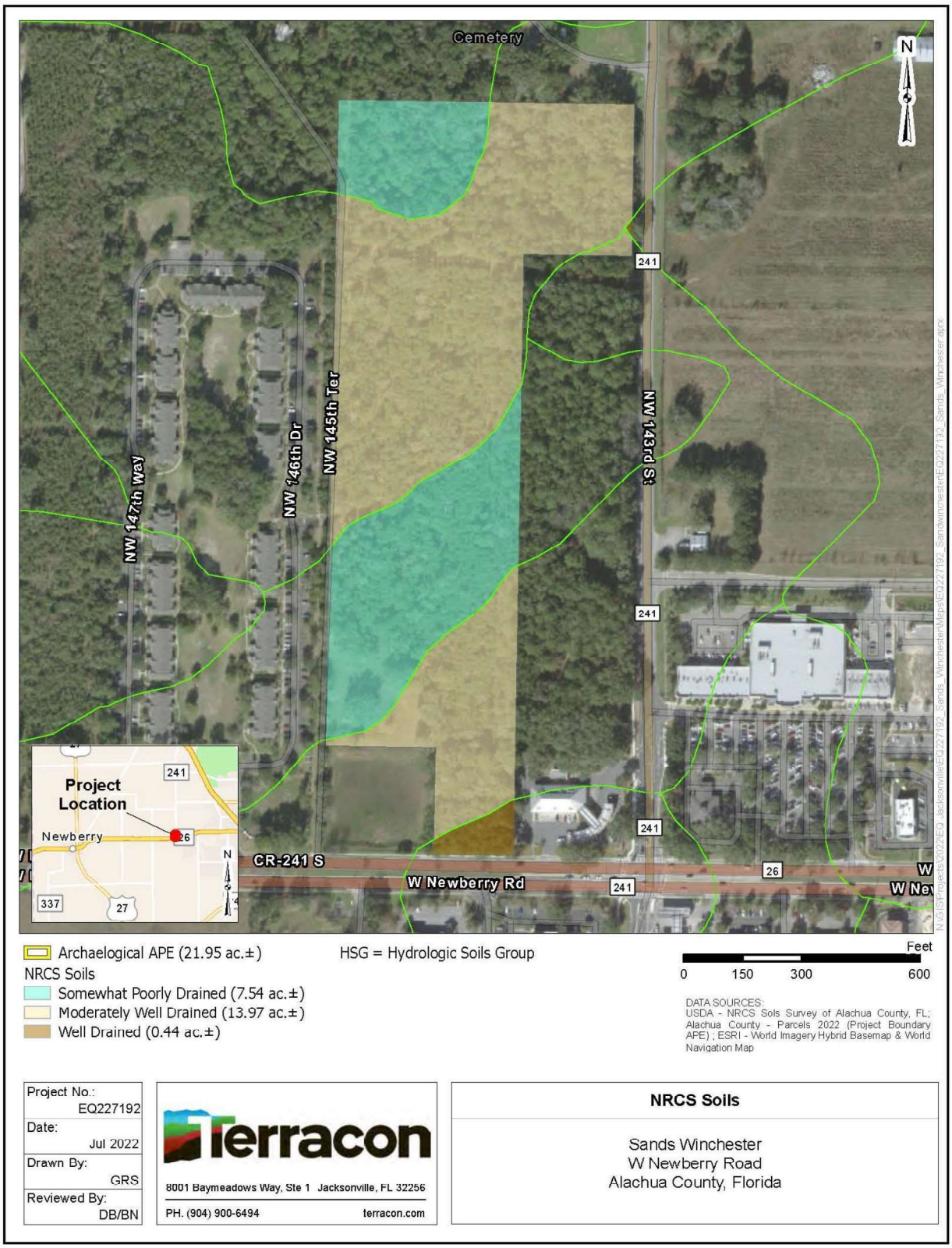

Figure 3 .Soil drainage classifications within the APE

Figure 4: Planted pine with mixed hardwoods, representative of conditions within the southern portion of the Project Area, view south.

Figure 5. Mixed hardwoods with light understory, representative of conditions within the northeast portion of the Project Area, view west.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The fieldwork for this project was proceeded by a review of the FMSF database to determine the presence of previously recorded archaeological and architectural sites within the APE. Efforts also included an examination of soils maps and historic aerial imagery (on file with the University of Florida Digital Collections) to aid in the analysis of elevation data and the built environment over time. A review of historic topographic maps from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and an investigation of previous surveys on file with the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) was also conducted. The Alachua County Property Appraiser was also consulted to help determine the year-built age of structures within the APE not previously recorded (i.e., built prior to 1972).

The goals of this survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources, both archaeological and historical, within the APE, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP, in accordance with National Register criteria (36 CFR § 60.4). Cultural resources are defined as archaeological sites, historic structures, objects, and districts, which are typically fifty or more years old.

A *survey* is a gathering of detailed information on the buildings, structures, objects, and artifacts that have potential historical significance. The information should provide the basis for making judgements about the relative value of the resources. Not all resources identified or documented in the survey process may ultimately be judged "historically significant," protected by a historic preservation ordinance, or preserved. Still, all such resources should be subjected to a process of evaluation that results in a determination of those which should be characterized as historically significant under either federal or local criteria.

Prior research in Florida has indicated that certain environmental factors such as proximity to a permanent freshwater source, topography, landform, landscape setting, and soil drainage characteristics are good indicators of Pre-contact archaeological site locations. Pre-contact sites tend to occur on elevated, low slope areas having well drained soils that are within 300 meters of a permanent water source. Historic sites tend to be located on well drained soils near old roads, as well as those areas already indicated on historic maps. Based on these parameters, the project area will be divided into high, moderate, and low probability zones (HPZs, MPZs, and LPZs).

Previously identified site 8AL04830, located west of the current project area, presented the potential for prehistoric artifacts associated with the existing site to be encountered within the current project area. A single north-south oriented transect of STPs at a 25-meter interval was plotted along the west boundary for testing for any potential expansion of the boundary of site 8AL04830, regardless of the soil drainage characteristic or other site predictors.

Pedestrian survey will be conducted across the entire Sands Winchester Newberry Tract project area, supplemented with subsurface investigation (shovel testing). Shovel tests will be excavated on a 25-meter grid in HPZs, 50-meter grid in MPZs, and 100-meter grid in LPZs. Shovel tests will measure 50 cm in diameter and will be excavated to a depth of at least 100 cm, unless precluded by impenetrable strata or obstacles (such as bedrock, clay, or the water table, etc.). The soil removed from each shovel test will be screened through 0.635-centimeter (¼-inch) mesh hardware cloth for standardized recovery of cultural material. Shovel tests will be excavated by natural strata. Shovel tests will be documented as positive (artifact-bearing) or negative (non-artifact bearing). Shovel test locations and survey points of interest will be recorded on GPS units with sub-meter accuracy as well as on paper

maps. Shovel tests will be recorded on standardized forms, to include 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. No shovel tests will be excavated within areas exhibiting pre-existing ground disturbance, such as borrow pits, utility corridors, roads, etc. Archaeologists will utilize judgmental shovel testing to examine locations that exhibit micro-topographic variations, which can indicate past cultural use.

The Florida Department of Historic Resources' (FDHR) *Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals, of the Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual* (FDHR 2002a) defines an archaeological site as the presence of three or more artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context, which fit into a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters in diameter. If an archaeological site is encountered within the project area, additional closer interval shovel testing at 12.5-meter intervals will be required to delineate the horizontal and vertical extents of the archaeological deposits.

Expected Results

The soil drainage characteristics within the project area suggest a probability for encountering cultural resources varying from low to high, although lithic outcrops would increase the likelihood of discovery. Previously recorded site 8AL04830, located at the western boundary of the site, presents the potential for the existing site to extend into the project area, which has not been surveyed before; furthermore, the identification of the site indicates the potential for other prehistoric sites to be in the general area. The probability for encountering prehistoric materials is assessed overall as moderate. Historic resources in proximity to the structures which appear on the 1966 USGS map as well as in the vicinity of the stone-lined well are very likely, although the level of disturbance from silvicultural activity indicates that the integrity of the archaeological context is likely disturbed: intact architectural remains are not expected; however, materials related to historic habitation may be encountered. The probability for encountering historic resources is moderate to high.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered from fieldwork were transported to Terracon's Jacksonville, Florida facility for analysis. All artifacts were cleaned, analyzed, and cataloged. A standardized system based on South's division of artifacts (South 1977) was employed to record data for all artifacts. Additional comparative literature was consulted using Terracon's in-house library and online resources as warranted. Upon receiving SHPO concurrence of the analysis, all artifacts will be returned to landowner.

NRHP Eligibility Criteria

In order for a cultural resource to be considered a significant resource, it must meet one or more of four specific eligibility criteria established in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, nominations by state and federal agencies, and 36 CFR Part 800, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic Properties.

The National Register criteria for NRHP eligibility are:

> *The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of*

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

Criterion A: *Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;*

Criterion B: *Properties that are associated with lives of persons significant in our past;*

Criterion C: *Properties 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; and*

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

The eligibility recommendation of a prehistoric or historic cultural resource for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places can be dependent on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility under Criterion D:

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.

Informant Interviews

Locating archaeological sites and gaining familiarity with the history of a project tract is often facilitated through interviewing local citizens that live or spend time within close proximity to the parcel. As a result of communication with the client, Terracon became aware of the existence of a stone-lined well located within the northeast portion of the project area.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Archaeology is a science of sampling. During the course of this investigation, every reasonable effort was made to identify all areas that exhibit a possibility for encountering archaeological sites; however,

because archaeology is a science of sampling, there is still a possibility for encountering cultural resources within the project area. This section outlines the steps that should be taken if unexpected human remains are encountered during construction activities. Chapter 872.05 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.) (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) states that every reasonable effort must be made to avoid or minimize impacts to unmarked burials. n the unlikely event unmarked human burials are encountered the following steps must be taken in accordance with Chapter 872.05, F.S. and Rule 1A-44 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.):

- If human remains are discovered, all work in the immediate area will cease. A 25-meter buffer should be placed around the unanticipated discovery and no work will take place within this buffer until further notice.

- Notify the District Medical Examiner (DME) to determine jurisdiction. If the remains are less than 75 years old, they fall under the jurisdiction of the DME or local law enforcement. If the remains are older than 75 years old, they may fall under the jurisdiction of the State Archaeologist.

- The State Archaeologist will designate an archaeologist and a human skeletal analyst to examine the remains.

    - The designate archaeologist and the human skeletal analyst will have 15 days to submit a report detailing cultural and biological characteristics.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records, updated April 2022, indicated no archaeological surveys have been previously conducted within the Sands Winchester Newberry Tract archaeological APE; furthermore, no archaeological sites, historic structures, bridges, cemeteries or National Register properties have been identified within the archaeological APE (**Figure 6**). However, two surveys, one linear resource, one archaeological site, and two architectural resources overlap the architectural APE (**Table 2**). No previous surveys or identified cultural resources are represented within the project area.

FMSF Survey No. 6909 overlaps the western edge of the architectural APE; the archaeological and architectural survey was conducted in 2002 and identified site AL04830 (Stokes 2002). FMSF Survey No. 3350 was an architectural survey conducted in 1992 that identified two resources (AL02896 and AL02897) within the architectural APE (Estabrook 1992). West Newberry Road (AL05107), located immediately south of the project area (see **Figure 6**), is a linear resource identified as a result of FMSF Survey No. 26817; however, SHPO evaluated the resource as not eligible for NRHP nomination [FDHR 2019]. Site AL04830, located within the architectural APE (see **Figure 6**), is a prehistoric lithic scatter identified as a result of FMSF Survey No. 6909; SHPO determined AL04830 to be not eligible for NRHP nomination [FDHR 2002b]. Two historic structures (AL02896 and AL02897) are within the architectural APE; both were identified as a result of FMSF Survey No. 3350, and both have been determined by the SHPO to be not eligible for NRHP nomination [FDHR 1992.

Table 2. Florida Master Site File Results

Surveys			
FMSF No.	**Report Title**	**Year**	**Author**
3350	An Historic Structures Assessment Survey for the Proposed State Road 26 Preferred Alignment Between US Highway 41 and Pine Hill Estates, Alachua County, Florida	1992	Estabrook, Richard W.
6909	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Brookside Apartments Project Area, Alachua County, Florida	2002	Stokes, Ann V.

Archaeological Site			
FMSF No.	**Site Type**	**Time Period**	**SHPO Determination**
AL04830	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible

Architectural Resources				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Address**	**Year Built**	**SHPO Determination**
AL02896	Farnsworth Grocery Storage Building	SR26/Newberry Road	ca. 1936	Not Eligible
AL02897	Rosie's Drinking Emporium	SR26/Newberry Road	1936	Not Eligible

Resource Group				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Type**	**Period of Significance**	**SHPO Determination**
AL05107	State Road 26	Linear	Boom Times (1921-1929) Depression and New Deal (1930-1940)	Not Eligible

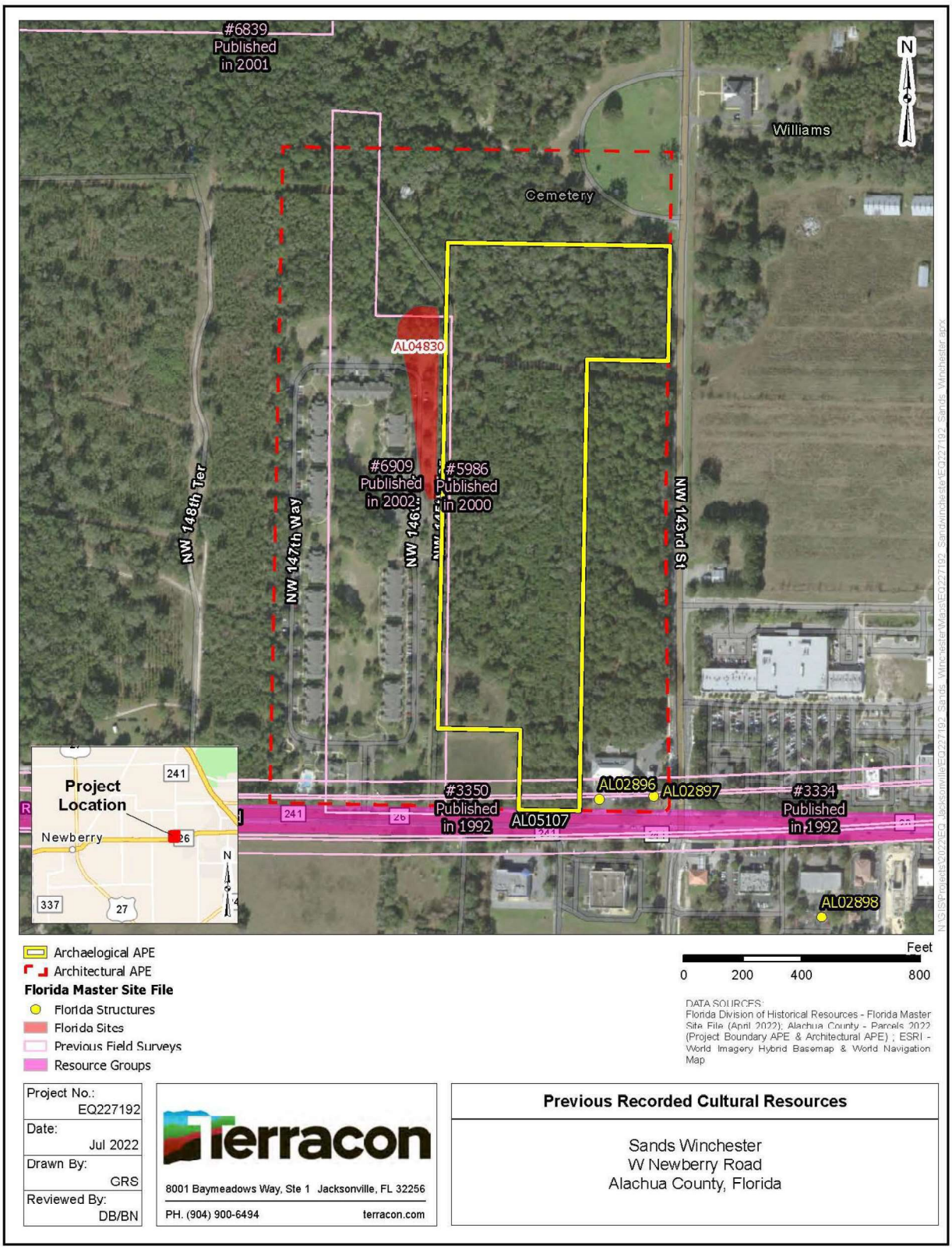

Figure 6. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.

Historic Map and Aerial Imagery Research

A review of historic maps indicates the project tract has been actively utilized during recent history. The 1890 Arredondo United States Geological Survey (USGS) map shows the project parcel situated between Newberry and Gainesville on the north side West Newberry Rd\SR 26 with no development within the current project area **(Figure 7).** The 1954 and 1966 USGS quadrangle maps introduce a cemetery (West Hill Cemetery) north of the project area; the West Hill Cemetery location corresponds to the current Forest Meadows West Cemetery. The Sands Winchester Newberry Tract project area is depicted as mostly undeveloped prairie or grassland pasture until approximately 1966 when three structures are shown within the project area (see **Figure 7**). Aerial imagery from the 1990s and 2010 shows the project area underwent tree clearance; the 1960s structures no longer appear extant in these images (**FIGURE 8**).

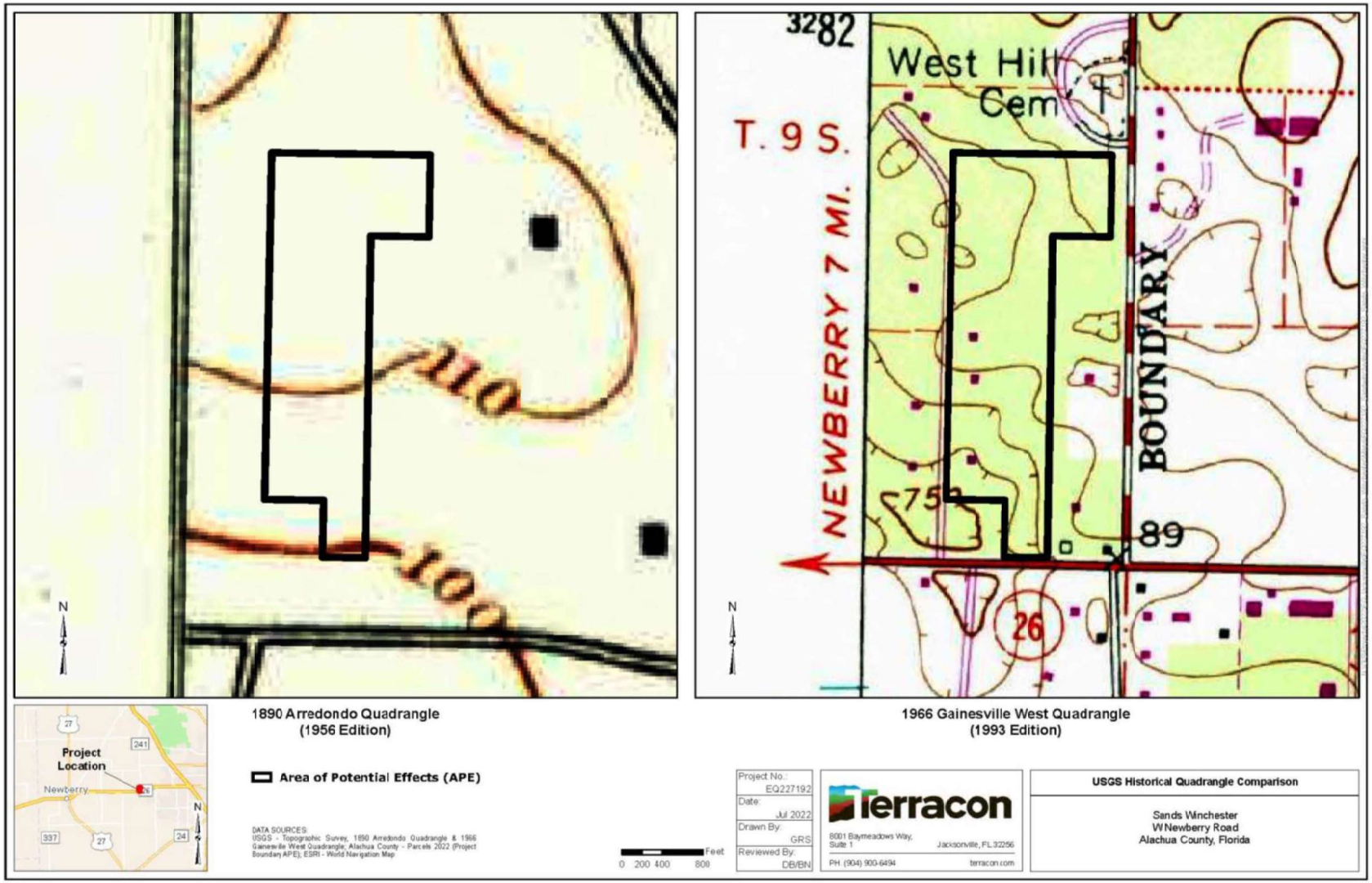

Figure 7. Project Area depicted on the 1890 USGS Map of Arredondo and 1966 USGS Gainesville West Quadrangle.

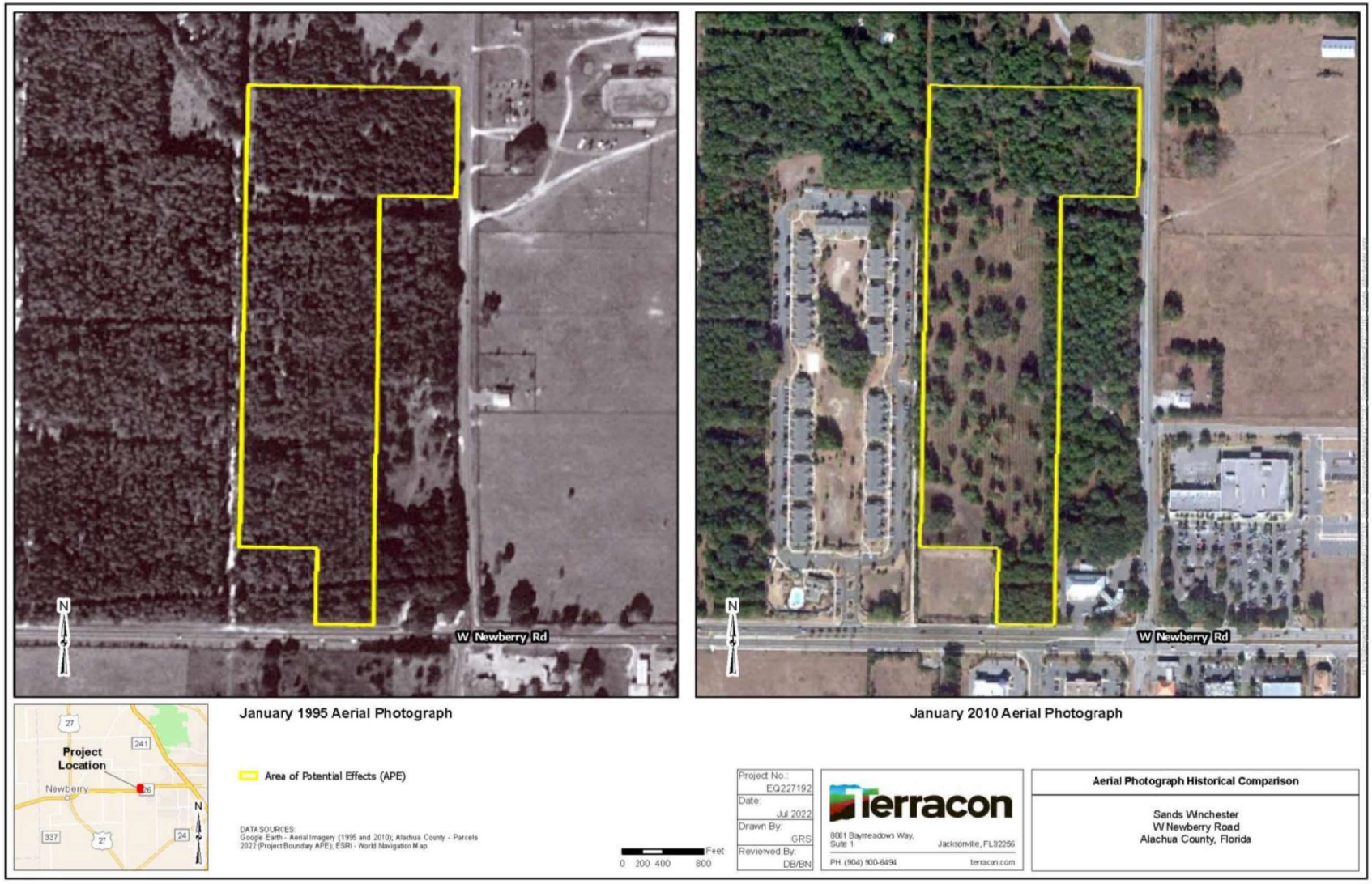

Figure 8. Project area depicted on the Aerial Imagery from 1995 (left) and 2010 (right) showing tree clearance.

CULTURAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA

Evidence for the earliest human occupations in the southeastern United States dates to the Paleoindian period, which began between 10,000 and 12,000 BC. Radiocarbon dates clustering at 10,000 BC have been obtained from Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen et al. 1979). More recent investigations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Daniel et al. 1986) have supplied additional information about Paleoindian lifeways as they existed in central Florida.

The earliest radiocarbon dates firmly associated with human artifacts in unquestioned contexts indicate people were living in North Florida by at least 11,050 BP (Hemmings 2004). This was during the Clovis phase of the Early Paleoindian subperiod. Evidence for occupation of Florida during the subsequent Middle Paleoindian subperiod is much more secure. The diagnostic Suwannee and Simpson lanceolate bifaces are relatively common in north and central Florida, and although no radiocarbon dates have been obtained in association with these artifacts, they are believed to date sometime around 11,000-10,500 BP (Goodyear 1999).

Prior to 2016, radiocarbon dates clustering at 10,000 BC have been generated from sites located in counties along the gulf coast (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen et al. 1979). However, by 2016, pre-Clovis occupation was indicated at the Page-Ladson Site within the Aucilla River in Florida (Halligan et al. 2016). This is the earliest evidence for human habitation in Florida, and the Southeast. The Page-Ladson site was calculated at 14,550 calendar years before present. This demonstrates that the earliest peopling of the North American was within the Gulf Coast region at the same time as other locations in North America. The Page-Ladson Site also indicated that the possibility of co-existence of humans and megafauna in the Southeast.

Based on the recovery of diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts (i.e., stone projectile points), the major areas of Paleoindian site concentration are within the Northern Panhandle and central Gulf Coast regions of Florida, including the Suwannee and Santa Fe rivers of North Florida (Dunbar and Waller 1983). These localities are characterized by areas of exposed Tertiary age limestone that served as important sources of stone tool material to these early peoples.

Theories about Paleoindian existence are based primarily upon site size and the uniformity of the known stone tool kit of the period. These Indians were nomadic hunters who supplemented their carnivorous diet by gathering various edible plants. Throughout the Southeast, Paleoindian artifacts have been found on sites located in a variety of inland ecological and topographic settings, suggesting that these early groups maintained a generalized hunting and gathering technology that allowed them to adapt to a diverse range of micro-environments (Carbone 1983). Unfortunately, limited settlement pattern information is available for this early period, but it is generally presumed that settlements were small and ephemeral, and that material possessions were light and portable.

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of North and South America argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska some 12,000 years ago (Smith 1986). However, archaeological data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990; Dillehay et al. 2008). Alternative pre-12,000 BP migration routes that have been hypothesized include populations travelling

along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts using boats or following an exposed shoreline (Anderson and Gillam 2000; Bradley and Stanford 2004; Dixon 1993; Faught 2008; Fladmark 1979). These sites would now be inundated as a result of higher sea levels. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupations, the current evidence suggests that Florida was not intensively inhabited by humans prior to about 12,000 years ago.

Due to preservation 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 Florida include Clovis, Simpson, Suwannee, and Dalton (Bullen 1975). Archaeological evidence also suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers and atlatls were also used by Paleoindian hunters (Milanich 1994).

Archaic Period (7500-500 B.C.)

The environment of the Archaic period (7500-500 B.C.) was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels, resulting in the emergence of a mesic oak-hickory forest (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Modern sea levels were reached around 5000 B.P. (3000B.C.?) during the middle Holocene changing the climate of the area. The Pleistocene megafauna were unable to adapt to the more arid Holocene environment. This period happens in this Holocene environmental time of change between 10,000 to 3000 B.P. As a result, Archaic period Indians focused their subsistence strategies on the procurement of smaller game, fish, wild plant foods, and in some cases, shellfish. Thus, the period seems to have been characterized by changes in human subsistence patterns, tool manufacturing techniques, and the surrounding environment itself. As the population became more sedentary, a variety of site types evolved, including base camps, short-term camps, procurement camps, and cemeteries. These site sizes increased during the transition of sub-stages (Early, Middle, Late Archaic) that were necessary for the changing systems of increased social complexity. By about 6500 BC, the Florida populace had developed a sedentary, or semi-sedentary, settlement system wherein groups seem to have established permanent habitation sites of larger size than had been utilized previously. However, small groups continued to roam the interior, periodically aggregating at large centralized settlements within the central highlands of North Florida (Hemmings and Kohler 1974).

Recent excavation at the Wedgeworth site in in south Florida reveals patterns that shed light on how Archaic people adapted, perhaps thrived in an environment long believed by archaeologist to have been unsuitable for the establishment of communities (Locascio 2019:4). While many small lithic scatter sites potentially dating to the Archaic period in Florida have been recorded, only a few large Archaic sites have been investigated archaeologically. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:50-51) suggest that the increased variety of projectile points and tools may reflect ethnicity and perhaps, cultural relationships with similar groups located outside of Florida.

Archaic groups produced a tool assemblage that was not as well executed as those of the Paleoindian period. Qualitatively, Archaic period stone tools are quite different from those of the earlier Paleo era in that, with some prominent exceptions, they appear to have been much more expediently produced. Observable wear patterns indicate varied uses of individual tools, and the degree of attrition is comparatively minimal in many cases, suggesting that tools were used sparingly before being discarded. Paleoindian tools, on the other hand, were manufactured for specific tasks, and were repeatedly used until they were lost, broken or worn out. The most well-known artifacts of the Archaic

Period in Florida belong to a family of large, stemmed spear point types that are variations of a basic design, and include Hillsborough, Newnan, Alachua, Putnam and Marion types (Bullen 1975). Tools in other parts of the state where chert material for Archaic points were not available include bone and shell tools, bone awls, bone points, and manufactured antler tools. It can also be noted that different pottery manufacturing techniques emerged in the late archaic during the Orange period. Orange period Archaic sites have little difference from earlier Archaic sites in size, location, or artifact assemblages, except for the presence of this fiber-tempered pottery (Smith 2012).

Woodland Period (500 BC - AD 750)

According to Milianch (1994) Florida can be described regionally based upon distinctive cultures until after 500 BC. Though, regional culture existed in the Archaic, distinctive pottery styles were more regional, correlating with different geographical regions (**Figure 9**).

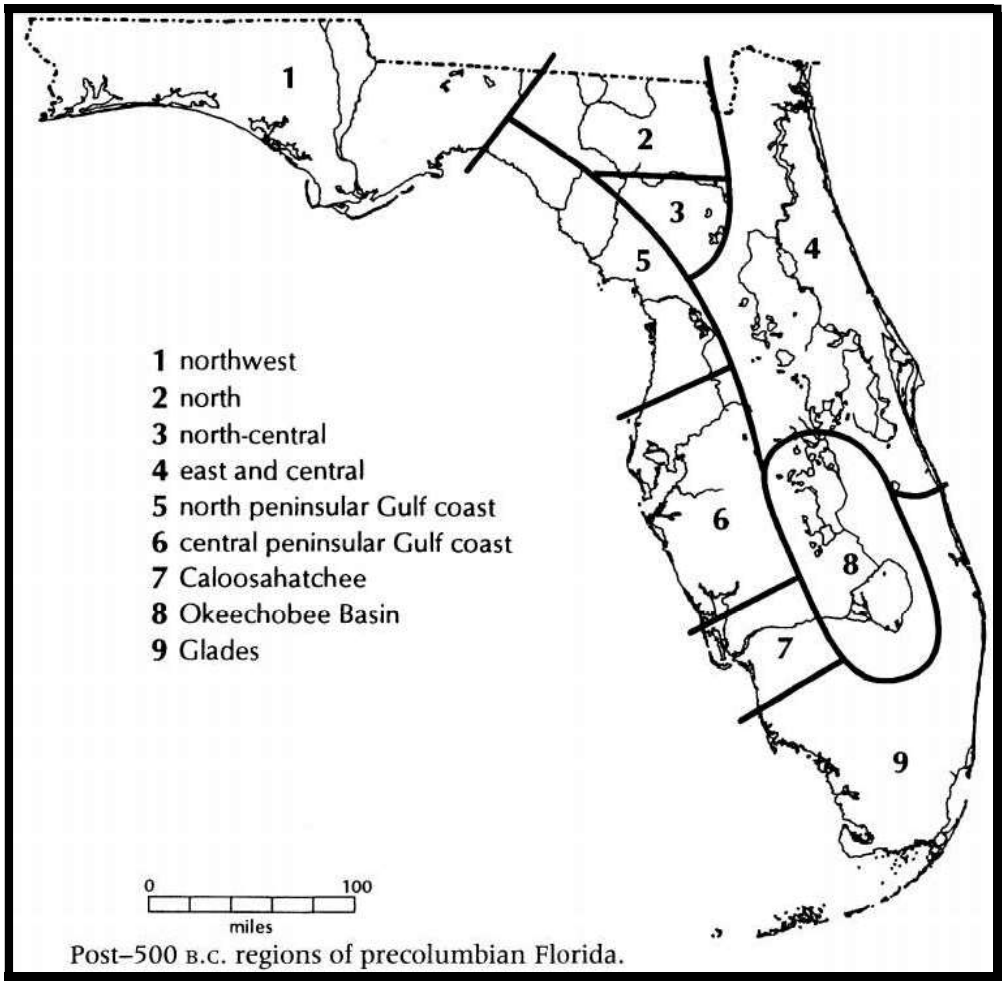

Figure 9. Regions of Pre-Columbian Florida (Milanich 1994, xix)

Most archaeologists attribute the first post-Archaic occupations of North Florida to the Deptford culture based on the recovery of distinct sand-and/or grit-tempered plain, check stamped, and simple stamped pottery. This ware was dispersed over a broad geographical area that included both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida during the millennia, 600 BC to AD 600 (Milanich 1971a, 1973,

1994). Rather than representing a single unified culture, the pottery's pervasive spread probably represents a shared (or very similar) pottery type used by differing local groups during the Woodland period. Unlike neighboring culture areas, no Swift Creek components are currently known for the North Florida region west of the Suwannee River. However, Late Swift Creek pottery was a minor part of the later Weeden Island I ceramic assemblage. Based on the available evidence, Milanich and colleagues (1984) have tentatively suggested that in North Florida Weeden Island develops out of Deptford.

Although the Deptford culture in north Florida is somewhat poorly understood, it does represent a continuation of the coastal way of life that was well established by Late Archaic times. Most understood among Deptford sites in north Florida is the McKeithen site (8C017). Most Deptford communities were apparently situated in maritime hammocks near tidal marshes, and subsistence centered on the exploitation of estuarine and maritime forest resources (Milanich 1971, 1973). Deptford groups (or possibly subgroups) apparently made seasonal forays into the interior river valleys to gather plant foods, hunt game, procure lithic raw materials and possibly trade with non-coastal peoples (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). For the most part, it seems that population densities in North Florida were quite low during the early Woodland period.

Post-Archaic Period (AD 200-800)

Weeden Island was a widespread cultural manifestation among various groups throughout Florida, Georgia, and Alabama that shared similar social, ideological, material, and settlement traits. These pre-Mississippian peoples possessed a secular ceramic assemblage that included a wide range of vessel attributes and decorative styles. Pottery types found at village sites include Weeden Island Plain, Incised, and Punctated, along with Keith Incised and Carabelle Punctate. Revered members of society seemed to have had access to a special use or "cult pottery" that archaeologically is generally restricted to mortuary contexts. Weeden Island has been interpreted as emerging as a result of increased population growth, prolonged sedentism, and concomitant advancements in social structure (Milanich et al. 1984:199). Radiocarbon dates from mound and village contexts at the McKeithen site, which is located in west-central Columbia County, indicate that Weeden Island in North Florida dates to AD 200-800 (Milanich et al. 1984).

Weeden Island settlements in North Florida included mound-village complexes, mound sites, and villages with no mounds. All of these were established in mesic hammocks generally less than a kilometer from a reliable water source (Milanich et al. 1984:188). Short-term sites utilized to fulfill subsistence or resource procurement related tasks were scattered throughout the region. Direct subsistence data in the form of discarded and preserved animal and plant remains are lacking, owing to the high acidity of North Florida soils. Milanich et al. (1984:188) infer a diet similar to that of the contemporaneous Cades Pond groups to the south, who maintained an intensive harvest economy. The Cades Pond subsistence pattern involved the procurement of a wide variety of terrestrial plant and animal species, although aquatic species were more heavily exploited (Cumbaa 1976).

Most of our knowledge concerning village design comes from the McKeithen site, which consisted of a horseshoe shaped village arranged around three earthen mounds. The three mounds were functionally distinct, and all were constructed and used some time during the period AD 300 to 500. Milanich et al. (1984) suggest that use of these mounds may have coincided with the life of the village's principal "religious practitioner." Subsequent to his death, the McKeithen site underwent a period of decline that

lasted about 400 years. Although the McKeithen site served as a Weeden Island village for approximately 600 years, its function as a ceremonial and exchange center was short lived.

Based on the excavation of the McKeithen site combined with the results of Sigler-Lavelle's survey of portions of Columbia and Suwannee Counties, Milanich et al. (1984) have generated a model to explain the rise and fall of Weeden Island socio-political processes in North Florida. According to this model, Weeden Island societies were comprised of essentially egalitarian lineages (or segments of lineages), each of which was manifested archaeologically as a village or cluster of small villages linked to a mound center. There was no centralized political authority, although each lineage presumably possessed a religious leader endowed with special privileges or status. Mound centers like McKeithen were the focus of intralineage interaction and interlineage exchange. The lineage based Weeden Island societies of North Florida never developed into chiefdoms, as did their contemporaries in Northwest Florida who evolved into the Mississippian Fort Walton culture (Scarry 1980). These site types centralized in Columbia, Suwannee and Hamilton Counties concentrated in hammock forests of the highland in these areas have many site types. Six have been identified: villages with burial mound; villages with no mounds but within three miles of a village with one or more mounds; isolated burial mounds (most likely the villages associated with these mounds were destroyed by modern development); and task specified or. special use sites, including lithic quarries, used for hunting or resource procurement (Milanich 1994:168)

The rise in Weeden Island social and political complexity may have been associated with more extensive forms of horticulture, although evidence in support of domesticated plants is currently limited. Kohler (1978:230) has postulated that the post-AD 500 demise of McKeithen Weeden Island was due to increased local autonomy that focused on a shifting swidden economy. He suggests that populations abandoned the villages and dispersed into small hamlets, each dependent on their own agricultural production. Because of the region's sandy soils, residential site mobility was heightened as groups frequently moved in search of productive soils. Kohler (1991:102) argues that as local groups became more egalitarian and economically self-sufficient, the need for "religiously sanctioned brokers of inter-area trade" waned. Weeden island ceramic assemblage is a well refined relatively thin ware of well fired sand tempered decorated and plain wares. Decorations include burnishing, incised, punctations and animal animals' effigies. Lithics include a variety of triangular points and blades, with the small Pinellas points to others refined for hunting and gathering in the hammocks for subsistence.

Indian Pond Period (AD 800-1539)

Classic Mississippian manifestations never developed in the McKeithen Weeden Island region of North Florida, and a "Woodland" way of life continued until sometime after Spanish contact (Milanich et al. 1984; Kohler 1991). A diluted Weeden Island culture represented archaeologically by the Indian Pond ceramic complex (Johnson and Nelson 1990) seems to have persisted from AD 800 to around 1600 within North Florida (Milanich et al 1984:16). The Indian Pond inhabitants of North Florida, like the Alachua groups to the south, are thought to have been maize horticulturists, supplementing their diet with various aquatic and terrestrial game and plant species. Due to the lack of absolute dates and the paucity of preserved botanical remains from secure contexts, the specific menu of food items and the importance of maize to the overall diet is uncertain. Settlement and subsistence patterns somewhat follow the McKeithen Weeden Island patterns but due to little information on this time frame it is difficult to confirm. Johnson (1991) has defined the Indian Pond ceramic complex to differentiate the North Florida from the North Central Florida culture area for the period.

According to Johnson and Nelson (1990) the Indian Pond ceramic complex is marked by a predominance of plain wares with varying amounts of cord marked, fabric marked, linear marked, incised, and a Lochloosa-like punctate also occurring. A persistent, though low density, incidence of cob marked, check stamped, and St. Johns is also found at sites in the area. The linear marked category is currently loosely defined and includes sherds bearing simple stamping, brushing, or wiping on their exterior surfaces. The ratio of these specific types within local assemblages varies over the North Florida region, so a definitive seriation has not been proposed. To date, specific temporal components or subperiods have not been defined for the period. The early stage of the Indian Pond sequence resembles that of the Hickory Pond period (Alachua Tradition) relative to the frequency of cord marking, although linear marking is present in the former and cob marking in the latter. Lithics consisted of Pinellas points and other varieties of small biface tools. While settlement and subsistence patterns somewhat follow the McKeithen Weeden Island patterns but due to little information on this time frame it is difficult to confirm. Clearly, more work needs to be conducted in the region to develop a more refined Indian Pond chronology.

Alachua/Utina Cultural Period (AD 1300-1715)

South of the Santa Fe River in North-Central Florida, the period from AD 1300 to 1715 is represented archaeologically by the subarea the Alachua and Suwannee Valley Cultures (Milanich 1994). Some researchers postulate that the emergence of the Alachua tradition marked the intrusion of peoples who produced cord marked pottery from southeast Georgia (Milanich 1971, 1994). Historically, the Indians of the region were known as the Potano, a western Timucua tribe (Milanich 1972). Based on changes in the ratio of cord marked to cob marked pottery types in post AD 800 ceramic assemblages as well as the introduction of Spanish artifacts into North-Central Florida, the Alachua tradition has been divided into four subperiods: Hickory Pond (AD 800-1250), Alachua (AD 1250-1600), Potano I (AD 1600-1630), and Potano II (AD 1630-1700) (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:170). Although the Alachua tradition is subdivided into temporal components, the culture underwent very little culture change until Potano II times when Spanish influence on the indigenous population was greatest.

Alachua sites are general large middens that contain little amounts of freshwater shell. Alachua sites are in areas of higher elevation. The Alachua peoples practiced horticulture resulting in fewer animal species being utilized (Milanich 1994:335). Fish were still primarily caught with nets, and the lack of larger fish in the faunal assemblages suggests that gigs, spears, and arrows were not often used. Deer was probably the most important meat source (Milanich 1994:339). Other materials recovered from the villages include abundant pottery, bone tools, and lithic artifacts. Larger amounts of chert material in the north Florida region resulted in more lithic tools and debris being manufactured. The lithic material included Pinellas points, drills, gravers, spokeshaves, ovate knives, hones and biface tools. Fewer bone tools were utilized because of the chert resources in the region. Although Alachua Cob Marked ceramics are considered to have appeared around 1250 CE, there has been no physical evidence to support a 13th to 14th century date for maize agriculture. Analysis of human remains also suggests that maize was not an important part of the diet at this time. However, by the time DeSoto arrived in the region, maize was an important part of the economy (Worth 1998, 2012). Deer, Turtle, fish, nuts and palm berries have been excavated from sites in the Alachua Cultural area, but zooarchaeological studies indicate that the Alachua peoples were using less than the predecessors in the region. This suggests a great reliance on agriculture (Milanich 1971).

The ceramic assemblage of the native inhabitants of North Florida is not well defined for the period following the Weeden Island period and continuing until the early seventeenth century. Investigations

involving reconnaissance surveys and limited test excavations by Ken Johnson (Johnson and Nelson 1990; Johnson 1991) have led to the development of a provisional ceramic typology and chronology. Johnson and Nelson (1990) argue that the Alachua ceramic complex, as defined for the North-Central Florida region, does not fit the ceramic chronology for sites in the North Florida area. The most notable difference is the relative lack of cob marked sherds from North Florida, which are the defining ware for the Alachua period (AD 1250-1600). Ceramic types include plain, Cob Marked, Prairie Cob Marked, Prairie Cord Marked, Lochloosa Punctuated, Prairie Punctuated over Cord Marked, Alachua Net Impressed, and Prairie Fabric Impressed (Milanich 1971).

Contact and Mission Period (AD 1539-1704)

Accounts by Spanish explorers and missionaries, combined with archaeological data, have helped to specifically identify a number of the indigenous populations on the Florida peninsula. The major native groups of northern Florida were Timucuans, who were descendants of the St. Johns, Alachua, and other known prehistoric archaeological societies. Following the movement of the de Soto entrada through North Florida in 1539, the Florida natives were forced to adapt to a rapidly changing physical and cultural environment. During the Spanish Mission period, the native population was decimated by introduced European diseases, and groups were frequently relocated and consolidated to facilitate missionization and exploitation of their labor by the Spaniards.

The historic period Indians of North Florida were a Western Timucua tribe known as the Utina, who are believed to have had the largest population of any Timucuan group (Milanich 1978:70; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:217). The first documented contact with the Utina (Outina) was in 1528 by the Spaniard Panfilo de Narvaez (Milanich 1978:70). In 1539, the de Soto expedition traveled through the Utina territory, and visited three Utina towns including Aguacaleyquen, Uriutina, and Napituca (Milanich and Hudson 1993). It was in the Utina province that the entrada abandoned their northerly route and turned west toward Apalachee. After leaving the village of Aguacaleyquen, the entrada camped at a small, unnamed village that Milanich and Hudson (1993:177) place near Alligator Lake in Columbia County. At Napituca, located near the Suwannee River, de Soto and his men engaged in a battle with the Utina, whose warriors numbered over 300 (Milanich 1978:70).

Several decades later, the French Huguenots, who occupied Fort Caroline near the mouth of the St. Johns River, reported interacting with the Utina, who lived a short distance (ca. 20 miles) west of the St. Johns River (Bennett 1964). Recent research indicates that there were two distinct groups referred to as Utina by the Europeans (Hann 1991). The confusion presumably stems from the fact that Utina is the common Timucuan word for chief (Milanich and Hudson 1993:150). Following the lead of Johnson (1991), Milanich and Hudson (1993) distinguish between the two Utina groups and designate the St. Johns group as Eastern Utina and the North Florida group as Northern Utina.

Spanish Missions were established in the North Florida or Utina region during the early seventeenth century and continued until around 1689 or 1690 (Milanich 1978:73). Weisman (1991:191) argues that the Spaniards never used the term Utina but referred to the area as the "land or province of the Timucua." Prior to the founding of missions in North Florida, European contact with the Utina-Timucua was intermittent. The mid-17th century Utina population was more consolidated, and groups were concentrated in sedentary horticultural villages in the southern and western sections of the Utina territory along the St. Augustine to Apalachee trail (Milanich 1978:74). The appearance of Leon-Jefferson ceramics at mission-related sites dating to the seventeenth century marks the movement of Apalachee Indians into North Florida. Johnson (1991) has recorded several mission period sites in the

vicinity of Alligator Lake, and one such mission (San Juan de Guacara) is located at Charles Springs (Loucks 1993:212; Worth 1992:59).

British Florida (1763-1784)

In 1764 Great Britain gained control of the Florida peninsula when Spain relinquished the province as part of treaty negotiations ending the Seven Years War, known better in the U.S. as the French and Indian War (1756-1763). Spanish colonists and their Native-American allies evacuated en masse. Most of the former Floridians moved to Cuba, while a few went to Mexico (Gannon, ed. 1996, 136).

Great Britain emerged from the war as the world's most powerful empire. In Florida, unlike during the recently terminated centuries of Spanish rule, the British did not have to concern themselves with hostilities and attacks from nearby enemy colonies; the entire Atlantic coast of North America was in British possession after 1763. With Florida, Great Britain acquired a colony, which had been emptied of rival inhabitants of European origin. The remaining Native Americans and escaped Africans did not qualify as settler material in the eyes of the British. With the Proclamation of 1763, British administrators split the former Spanish colony into East and West Florida at the Apalachicola River (**Figure 10**). The Proclamation of 1763 assigned Native Americans to lands west of the Appalachians in the colonies north of Florida. A 1765 agreement between the Native Americans in Florida and the new British government in East Florida relegated Native activity to the west side of the St. Johns River, in a manner similar to the Proclamation of 1763. Migrating Creek groups of Native Americans had begun moving into Spanish Florida about 1715 and by the time of the arrival of the British, these groups were known as Seminoles. They were the Native American participants in the 1765 agreement (Gannon, ed. 1996:187-89).

Figure 10. Detail of A Map of the Southern British Colonies by Capt. William DeBrahm, depicting East and West Florida

The new British owners hoped to turn the Florida peninsula into a land of profitable plantations. Entrepreneurs in the British Isles devised exotic schemes toward that end. Indigo and rice were crops that were particularly favored at the time. Surveyors and publicists visited Florida to encourage land sales on the Home Island and subsequent development. A proclamation provided for township grants of up to 20,000 acres or for family grants that were apportioned according to family size. James Grant, the new Governor of East Florida was anxious to colonize the province. He realized that good roads would increase trade, speed communications, permit rapid movement of military forces and supplies, and encourage settlers to locate along the way (Coomes 1976: 36).

Based on surveys by James Moncrief, Military Engineer, and by William Gerard De Brahm, Surveyor General for the Southern District of North America, Grant recommended the location for a future settlement, and proposed to build "… a road from this place to the Mosquetoes. It will be a continuation of the Subscription Road and will be a continuation of the Subscription Road...". The location favored by Grant was selected some few years later by Dr. Andrew Turnbull for his New Smyrna colony (Coomes 1976: 37).

The King's Road had hardly been completed when the American Colonies declared their independence from British rule. When Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of allegiance to the Revolutionary cause, the province of East Florida became a haven for the Loyalists. A stream of some 7,000 refugees came in 1778 alone. Many arrived in St. Augustine over the King's Road, and Governor Patrick Tonyn was hard pressed to take care of them (Coomes 1976: 43-44). Historian Leitch Wright thought that half of the 12,000 refugees were slaves brought by their fleeing owners. A community of Loyalist refugees sprang up at St. Johns Bluff, and at least 200 substantial houses appeared at the community, called St. Johns Town (Wright 1975:126).

Second Spanish Period

Spain's support of the American revolutionaries was re-paid at the peace talks in 1782 with the restoration of the Floridas to the Spanish empire. This time it was the British who would evacuate, although quite a few British subjects chose to remain in now-Spanish East Florida. The majority chose to relocate to other parts of the British Empire. Many of the migrants had only resided in Florida for a short time. In July 1784 a Spanish governor once again took command of the Florida peninsula. Spain, however, lacked the resources to develop the area, and the presence of hostile Indian groups played into the decision not to expand. During the Second Spanish period, Florida provided a place for runaway slaves, contraband trade, and slave smuggling. The combination of: disenfranchised Native Americans, escaped slaves, British arms merchants and slave traders, and frontiersmen created a land of lawlessness and unrest. To further add to the confusion, new settlers coming from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina were interested in adding Florida to the United States. When Andrew Jackson invaded Florida during the First Seminole War in 1818, it became clear that Spain could no longer control the region and it was transferred to the United States in 1821 as a territory (Adams 1990:4).

Seminole Period (AD 1750-1840)

Following Moore's destructive raids (1702-1704) on the Spanish Mission system, which stretched from St. Augustine westward to present day Tallahassee, the North Florida region was abandoned. It was later occupied by Creek Indian refugees, known today as Seminoles, who began to infiltrate into northern Florida from Georgia and Alabama during the mid-eighteenth century (Weisman 1989). The

most notable Seminole settlement in the vicinity was Alligator Town, which existed somewhere near Alligator Lake as late as 1817.

Between 1821 and 1845, central Florida was the scene of numerous hostilities between transplanted Creek Indians (Seminoles) and white settlers. To the south, the rich pasturelands around East Lake Tohopekaliga were used by Spanish ranchers and Seminole Indians during the 19th century.

The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek confined the Seminoles to an approximately 4-million-acre tract in the center of the state (Mahon 1967:50). Over the next decade, two more treaties were forced upon the Seminoles in an attempt to remove the Seminole population to Oklahoma. The terms of the treaties were considered unfair by the Seminoles, and their signing led to the Second Seminole War in 1835 (Mahon 1967:75-83). A military outpost, Fort Mason, was established on the eastern bank of Lake Eustis around 1830.

With the end of the Second Seminole War, the Armed Occupation Act was approved in 1842 to encourage settlement of central Florida. As a result, any family head or male over the age of 18 was eligible to receive 160 acres provided they agreed to cultivate at least five acres, build a dwelling, and reside there for at least five years (Tebeau 1980:149). Soon settlers, mostly southern Anglo-American farmers, began to infiltrate the region.

American Territorial (1821-1845) to the Early 20th Century

In 1821, the United States government created the Territory of Florida and named Andrew Jackson military governor. Jackson initiated the Americanization of Florida, naming Tallahassee the seat of the territorial government. St. Augustine lost its political influence as capital of the province of East Florida, and instead became the seat of government for St. Johns County.

In 1822, Congress appointed a board of land commissioners with the task of confirming or rejecting private claims in Florida. A process that often included translating Spanish documents, obtaining old surveys from archives, and deposing witnesses, the reviewing of claims slowed the public survey and land sales by the state and federal governments. Still, by the end of 1825, the East Florida commissioners had confirmed 325 claims and rejected sixty-one others. Congress furnished final adjudication for eighty-eight other claims that consisted of 3,000 or more acres, while several large grants were adjudicated in the courts during the 1830s (Tebeau 1980).

Regional History

By 1860, Alachua County had more than 8,000 inhabitants, while Gainesville, its main city, had some 232 residents. During the Civil War, Gainesville served as a major Confederate Commissary and was the site of two battles, a skirmish on February 14, 1864, and a larger battle on August 17, 1864, in which J. J. Dickison routed superior Union forces to deter the Union occupation of North Florida.

During the next 25 years, the county continued to prosper as the citrus and phosphate industries gave it a secure economic base. Gainesville's central location brought two more railroad connections, with trains coming down Main Street. With a population approaching 3,000, the city was one of the state's largest. The town had an opera house, paved streets, city water, telephones and electric lights. New towns including Archer, High Springs, Melrose and Hawthorne spawned by the railroad expansion and the citrus and phosphate boom welcomed investors, tourists and speculators. Although severe freezes

in the 1890s blighted much of this prosperity, Alachua County entered the 20th century with a population of 32,000 and a growing economy centered in the phosphate, cotton and vegetable industries.

One of the most significant events in the history of the county occurred in 1905, when Gainesville was chosen as the site for the University of Florida. When the university opened a year later, it had only 102 students, 15 faculty and two unfinished buildings. Twenty years later, the student body numbered 2,000, and students went to classes in 13 Gothic buildings, including a library, a gymnasium, and an auditorium. By the 1930s, the university had become the most important staple in the county's economy and helped it weather both the land boom collapse of the mid 1920s and the Depression of the 1930s.

During the Florida land boom of the 1920s, Alachua County experienced substantial growth. The boom led to a population increase in Gainesville and a period of increased construction. During this time, the major architectural influences within the city included Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Colonial Revival, and Arts and Crafts. Although the primary style found in many parts of the city is Vernacular, many structures exhibit influence in design from Craftsman/Bungalow style. The Bungalow emerged as a popular residential design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century, but has its roots in the Far East, including India and the Orient.

Alachua County development slowed with the collapse of the land boom, and then, in October 1929, the stock market began a downward spiral, leading into the Great Depression. Alachua's dependency on agriculture insulated some residents from the worst effects of the collapsing land boom. The Depression delivered its full impact in the early-1930s. By 1933, numerous Florida banks had failed. Deposits and investments fell, annual incomes declined, and hundreds of properties went into foreclosure. Moderate growth persisted, however, largely because of the University of Florida. Alachua County residents enjoyed a relatively diversified economy and the population continued to climb. Financial assistance from the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal program.

RESULTS

During April and June of 2022, Terracon conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the Sands Winchester Newberry Tract in Alachua County, Florida. The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources within the proposed project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Field methods included pedestrian inspection of the entire project area augmented with shovel testing based on predictive modelling and field conditions within the archaeological APE. During this CRAS a total of 56 shovel test pits (STP) were investigated across the project area six were positive for cultural materials; five were not excavated due to conditions, and 45 STPs were negative for cultural materials; additionally, one Surface Find was also recorded (**Figure 11**). As a result, two new resources (8AL07453 and 8AL07465) were identified, documented, and evaluated. Site 8AL07453 is a historic cemetery located north of the project area, outside of the project boundaries. Site 8AL7465 is a multicomponent, prehistoric/historic, archaeological site with intact historic structural elements, i.e., a historic limestone lined well.

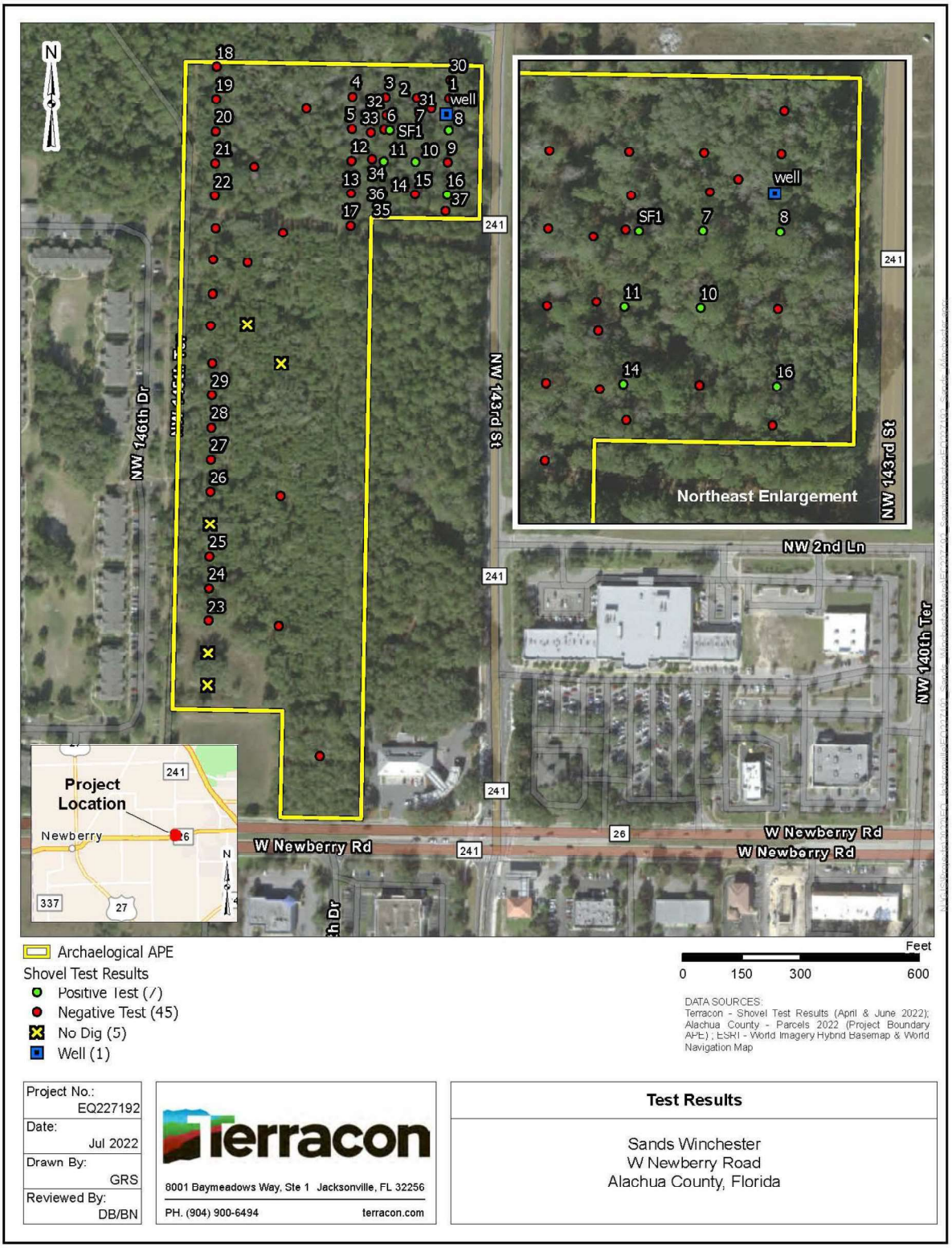

Figure 11. Survey Results

Soils documented within the project area corresponded with mapped USDA soils. In the northeastern portion of the project area, soil profile profiles exhibited two strata. Stratum I consisted of a gray (10YR 5/1) sand or sandy loam up to 40 cm thick. Stratum II consisted of a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sand observed to a meter. Variations of the Stratum II profile included a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay occasionally with a minor sand component, which terminated excavations following 20 centimeters of sterile soil. Stratum I is considered disturbed from historic or modern development within the project area.

The rest of the project area primarily exhibited three strata. Stratum I consisted of a dark gray (10YR 5/1) loamy sand up to 20 cm in depth. Stratum II consisted of a 20-cm thick mixed layer of gray (10YR 5/1) and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) slightly loamy sands. Stratum III consisted of a thick layer of light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sand exhibiting mineral staining observed to a meter below surface. Stratum I and Stratum II are considered disturbed from historic or modern development within the project area. Stratum I exhibits a high organic content, while Stratum II exhibits soil mixing.

During the historic map review, conducted prior to fieldwork, the 1966 Gainesville West (USGS) topographic map depicts three structures within the project area. Furthermore, the FMSF database indicated that a previously identified site, 8AL04830, is located immediately west of the project area. Therefore, two transects of STPs were excavated at 25-meter intervals along the western project boundary to determine if intact soils or cultural features were present. Additionally, the approximate locations for each of the three structures were intensively pedestrian surveyed and subsurface tests in the areas documented ground disturbances. All STPs were negative for cultural material and soils exhibited a high degree of disturbance from historic and modern impacts. The level of ground disturbance, resulting from silvicultural activity, has resulted in the loss of stratigraphic integrity. No evidence of structures such as foundations, pilings, drip lines, etc., was observed.

Site 8AL07465

Newly identified site 8AL07465 is a multicomponent, low density artifact scatter with an intact stone-lined well, located in the northeast of the APE. The terrain has been mechanically altered with the majority of the ground surface being level with occasional undulations noted within the east and south portions of the site; the east portion is adjacent to the NW 143rd Street right-of-way. Vegetation consists of mixed mature hardwoods and occasional pine with a light to moderate understory of brush, grape, and smilax vines.

Soil profiles as presented in the shovel testing within site 8AL07465 displayed a disturbed, gray (10YR 5/1) loamy sand approximately 20 cm thick (Stratum I) over a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay observed to 100 cmbs. Some variants exhibited a clay which extended at least 20 cm (Stratum II) (**Figure 12**).

Figure 12. Soil profile observed at STP 7, view northeast.

A total of 25 STPs were excavated during the investigation of site 8AL07465. Six were positive for cultural material. A total of 30 artifacts were recovered, primarily from Stratum I, from depths ranging from the surface to 60 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Artifacts included prehistoric and historic cultural material. A total of 14 prehistoric artifacts were recovered including one reduced lithic core, one piece of shatter, and 12 flakes; all are rendered from fossiliferous chert, three flakes have evidence of thermal alteration. A total of 16 historic artifacts were recovered including one shard of amethyst glass, a fragment of olive-green wine bottle glass, one pale aqua soda bottle shard, one colorless vessel glass, six nails, two undecorated whiteware fragments, one ironstone ceramic fragment, a cast iron fragment and one piece of lead. One fragment of copper alloy flashing was recovered; however, no intact structural remains such as foundations or piles were observed. Most artifacts (*n*=27) were recovered from Stratum I, which was excessively disturbed from silvicultural activities across the entire project area. The site boundary has been established to the north and west with double-negative subsurface testing; however, the boundary to the east and south of the site extends beyond the archaeological APE for this project.

Table 3. Site AL07465 Artifacts

STP No.	FS No.	Stratum	Artifact	Count	Comments
Surface Find 1	001	0	Amethyst Glass	1	Cylindrical bottle base, machine made, with battered edges
7	002	I	Flake	2	Fossiliferous chert
			Flake	1	Thermal staining present
			Nail	5	Wire nail
			Nail	1	Cut nail
			Cast Iron Object	1	Possible pipe fitting
			Lead	1	Unidentified fragment
			Copper Alloy Flashing	1	Rectangular sheet fragment
			Whiteware	2	Undecorated rim sherd
			Bottle Glass (Soda)	1	Pale aqua color, machine made, shoulder fragment embossed with "NEWBER…"
			Vessel Glass	1	Colorless, machine made
8	003	I	Bottle Glass (Wine)	1	Olive green, machine made
10	004	I	Exhausted Core	1	Fossiliferous chert
			Flake	5	Fossiliferous chert
			Flake	1	Fossiliferous chert, thermal staining present
10	005	II	Flake	1	Fossiliferous chert
11	006	II	Flake	1	Fossiliferous chert, thermal staining present
			Ironstone	1	Undecorated, burned
14	007	I	Shatter	1	Fossiliferous chert, angular shatter
16	008	I	Flake	1	Fossiliferous chert
Total				**30**	

A limestone-lined well was documented in the northeastern portion of the project area (**Figure 14**). The well represents the structural remains associated with a historic occupation in the area. The above-ground portion is ovular in shape, with a maximum diameter of 1.9 meters (6.2 feet). The well is approximately one meter (3.3 feet) tall from the ground surface to the top of the structure. Beneath ground, the structure measures approximately 12 meters (40 feet) to the base, which is inundated with ground water. Based on the plan-view of the floor-base of the well, the shaft appears to have been excavated as a square hole to depth and then the limestone cobbles were laid in a circular or ovular pattern to above ground surface. The well is lined with roughly shaped limestone rocks, which are bonded with cement above the ground surface. This alteration was likely done as a protective measure years after the well was constructed to prevent collapse. During the cementing of the limestone cobbles, it appears that a ferrous wire was cemented into the walls to prevent objects from falling into the well.

Figure 13. Stone lined well within site 8AL07465, view east.

Site 8AL07465 is a multicomponent, low density artifact scatter with an intact stone-lined well, located in the northeastern portion of the APE. This site measures 90 x 92 meters, comprising an area approximately 1.47 acres. Stratum I across the site was documented as disturbed. Both prehistoric and historic cultural material were recovered from this site. A total of 30 artifacts were recovered, of which 53 percent were historic and 47 percent were prehistoric. A total of 14 lithic fragments rendered from fossiliferous chert, or agatized coral, were recovered, 90 percent of which were recovered from the disturbed Stratum I soil. There are no temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and the lithic material is locally sourced. Therefore, the prehistoric component of this site is associated with an unknown cultural period. Temporally diagnostic historic artifacts include amethyst glass and aqua glass, which date to between 1880-1915 and 1800-1930, respectively (Miller et al. 2000 and Lindsey 2020). Although the well does not exhibit temporally diagnostic features or elements, it is likely associated with a structure that was depicted on the 1890s Arredondo topographic map. Although not to scale, the map depicts the structure outside the eastern boundary of the project area. Based on the results of the current CRAS it is likely that the residential structure associated with the well was located outside the project boundaries. Although a few nails were documented within the project area, there certainly were not enough to suggest a structure. Based on the results of the historic map review, the historic portion of 8AL07465 likely dates from at least 1890 and is destroyed by 1966.

NRHP Evaluation

Due to the paucity and lack of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts and because nearly all of the prehistoric cultural material was recovered from a disturbed context, the prehistoric component of Site 8AL07465 does not exhibit the potential to yield new information regarding prehistoric groups in the region. Terracon recommends that the prehistoric component of 8AL07465 be considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Because the historic artifacts are representative of commonly encountered types and because it is likely that the residential structure associated with the historic component of this site was located outside the eastern boundary of the project, the historic artifact scatter documented at 8AL07465 does not exhibit the potential to yield new information regarding historic settlement in the region. Terracon recommends that the historic scatter associated with 8AL07465 be considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Although the stone lined well (8AL07465) is a well preserved, good example of its type and it has retained integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, it has undergone alterations with the additional metal/wire grating and cement repairs. It lacks the original setting, association and overall feeling (i.e., the house and associated outbuildings are gone); which are necessary to convey its significance within a historical context. Subsurface testing demonstrated significant disturbance to the site in relation to artifact condition and distribution. Without further background research providing substantial evidence of the well's significance Terracon recommends that the limestone-lined well structure at 8AL07465 be considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Recommendations

Terracon recommends no additional work for the prehistoric or historic artifact scatter or the limestone-lined well documented at 8AL07465

Architectural Survey Results

Fieldwork is the most significant aspect of an architectural survey. Information acquired during

this portion of the project included a pedestrian and windshield survey to identify historic-age resources built prior to 1972 within the APE. Photographs were taken of each resource and structures were evaluated for their individual characteristics and their contribution to the setting and association with the other structures. This information was captured on the appropriate FMSF form for each recorded resource.

No extant historic buildings were encountered within the APE. Two previously recorded historic sites (AL02896 and AL02897) are plotted on the FMSF to the east of the project area along the southern edge of the boundary and one previously recorded linear resource (AL05107) is plotted south of the project area. Resources AL02896 and AL02897 were determined to be demolished as they did not appear extent. Further research on Google Earth imagery showed that these resources were demolished sometime prior to 2004. Presently a gas station is observed on the site where the two resources were previously and the Alachua County Property Appraiser provides an actual year-built date of 2000.

One historic linear resource, State Road 26 (AL05107) and one historic cemetery (AL07453) were recorded within the APE (**Table 4**). State Road 26 was determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the Forest Meadows Memorial Park West Cemetery was determined to have insufficient information to determine eligibility.

Table 4. Recorded architectural and historical resources within the APE

FMSF No.	Name/Resource Type	Period of Significance/Year Built	Survey Eligibility
AL05107	State Road 26	Boom Times (1921-1929) Depression and New Deal (1930-1940)	Not Eligible
AL07453	Forest Meadows Memorial Park West	c1930s	Insufficient Information

Site Number: AL05107

Site Name: State Road 26, Alachua County
Time Period: Twentieth Century American, c. 1926.

This resource is a historic state road running east-west from Gainesville to Fanning Springs. The thoroughfare is still in use; however, it does not appear to be a roadway of historic significance and lacks historic integrity (**Figure 14**). Terracon did not find any information that would give cause to change or alter SHPOs determination that the resource is ineligible for listing in the NRHP (October 2019). As such, the project will not affect this historic resource.

Figure 14. State Road 26 (AL05107) facing west within the APE.

Site Number: AL07453

Site Name: Forest Meadows Memorial Park West
Year Established: c1930s

This cemetery is still active with family grave plots and grave marker materials of marble, concrete/cement, and granite (**Figure 15**). According to research, there are currently 801 marked graves including the grave of Joe Louis Clark, the former principal of Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey. He is the inspiration for the movie *Lean On Me* (1989). There is unrestricted access to this cemetery and is open to the community. Despite this information, there appears to be insufficient information to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 15. Forest Meadows Memorial Park West Cemetery (AL07453), view west.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In April and June 2022, Terracon conducted a CRAS of the Sands Winchester Newberry Tract in Alachua County, Florida. The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources within the proposed project area, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The field investigation included an intensive pedestrian inspection of the ground surface coupled with subsurface testing conducted according to predictive modelling and field conditions and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) recommendations as stipulated in the Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program manual, *Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals of the Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operational Manual* (FDHR 2002a) and Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

A total of 56 STPs were excavated as a result of the survey; of these 56 tests, six STPs were positive for cultural material. As a result of the archaeological survey, one new archaeological site (8AL07465) was documented and evaluated. Florida Site 8AL07465 is a multicomponent archaeological site that characterized as a disturbed prehistoric and historic artifact scatter with historic structural elements. As a result of the historic architectural survey one new cultural resource, 8AL07453, a historic-aged cemetery, was identified outside the project area.

Terracon recommends no additional work for the prehistoric or historic artifact scatter or the limestone-lined well documented at 8AL07465.

Additionally, the Forest Meadows Memorial Park West cemetery (8AL07453) was identified as an historic-aged resource to the north of the project area. However, the cemetery is located outside of the project area with a buffer of mature mixed hardwoods and pines, and therefore the proposed project would not affect the Forest Meadow Memorial Park West viewshed. There is currently insufficient information about this cemetery to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

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Appendix A:
FMSF Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Phase I CRAS of the Winchester Newberry Tract

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE SANDS WINCHESTER NEWBERRY TRACT, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Dave Boschi 3. Megan Zewe
2. Matt Fenno 4. _____

Publication Year 2022 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include 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*.)

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Brian McNamara; Dave Boschi

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Terracon City Jacksonville FL

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

1. Winchester 3. Stone lined well 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Newberry 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Name Sands Winchester LLC Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 1203 48th Avenue North, Suite 200 Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29577

Recorder of Log Sheet Brian McNamara **Date Log Sheet Completed** 5-10-2022

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒No ☐Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)** _____

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county 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 GAINESVILLE WEST Year 2021 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 4-1-2022 End 6-28-2022 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 6.70 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

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Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): ☒archaeological ☒architectural ☒historical/archival ☐underwater
☐damage assessment ☐monitoring report ☐other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian inspection coupled with subsurface testing ad 25, 50 and 100 meter intervals. Architectural pedestrian survey.

Preliminary Methods (select 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	☐LIDAR
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection	☒newspaper files	☒soils maps or data	☐other remote sensing
☒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 (select 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)	☐metal detector
☐surface collection, uncontrolled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity	☐other remote sensing
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar	☐unknown
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☐ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐LIDAR	

☐other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (select 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	☒windshield survey	☐occupant interview	☒tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☐other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 3 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 2

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

AL02896, AL02897 - demolished
AL5107

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

AL07453, AL07465

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☒Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

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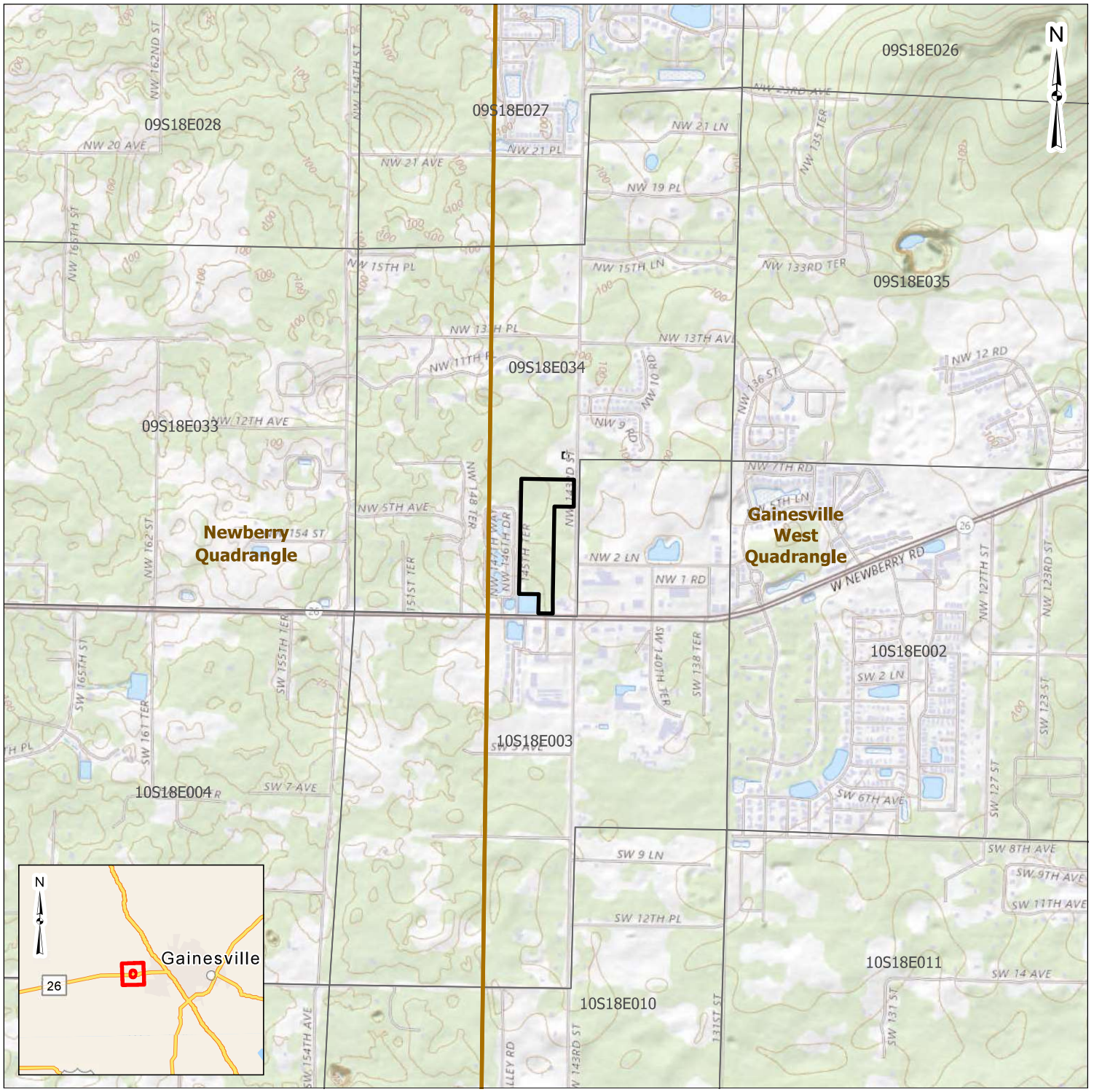

Area of Potential Effects (APE)
Public Land Survey System (TRS)
USGS 24K Grid Quadrangle

Feet
0 1,000 2,000 4,000

DATA SOURCES:
USGS - Topographic Survey, Gainesville West Quadrangle; Alachua County - Parcels 2022 (Project Boundary APE); ESRI - USGS Topographic Basemap & World Navigation Map

Project No.:	EQ227192
Date:	Jul 2022
Drawn By:	GRS
Reviewed By:	DB/BN

terracon
8001 Baymeadows Way, Ste 1 Jacksonville, FL 32256
PH. (904) 900-6494 terracon.com

Topographic Vicinity Map

Sands Winchester
W Newberry Road
Alachua County, Florida

N:\GIS\Projects\2022\EQ-Jacksonville\EQ227192 - Sands_Winchester\Maps\EQ227192 - Sands_Winchester.aprx

Appendix B:
FMSF Site Forms

☐Original
☒Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 AL05107
Field Date 4-20-2022
Form Date 7-20-2022
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name State Road 26 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name CRAS for the Sansd Winchester Newberry Tract FMSF Survey #_____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☒road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☒county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) Newberry In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Alachua
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)_____
1) Township 9S Range 18E Section 34 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name ARREDONDO USGS Date 1944
2) Name GAINESVILLE WEST USGS Date 2021
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Highway 26 is a two lane thoroughfare from Fanning Springs (on the west) and Putnam Hall (on the east). The highway is the major route through Melrose, Gainesville, Newberry, and Trenton.,

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 AL05107

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1926 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing _____
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. Boom Times 1921-1929 3. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950
2. Depression/New Deal 1930-1940 4. Twentieth C American
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The SR 26 Corridor serves as the main access route from the city of Newberry and counties west of Newberry to the city of Gainesville, the major employment center for the region. SR 26 was one of the first highway's constructed in Florida.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (specify) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Manuscript No. 26517

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

Due to prior eligibility determination, Terracon sees no reason that SR 26 should be eligible for lisiting in the NRHP as it does not appear to meet Criteria and has not retained its original integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Meghan Powell Affiliation Terracon
Recorder Contact Information 8001 Baymeadows Way, Suite 1, Jacksonville, FL | meghan.powell@terracon.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒Original
☐Update

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions.

Site # AL07453
Field Date 4-26-2022
Form Date 4-27-2022
Recorder #

Cemetery Name Forest Meadows Memorial Park West Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name CRAS of the Sands Winchester Newberry Tract Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE WEST USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Newberry In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown County Alachua
Township 9S Range 18E Section 34 ¼ section ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular Sect. Name
Township Range Section ¼ section ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant Tax Parcel # 04296-002-000 & 04306-001-000
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 3 5 5 1 5 7 Northing 3 2 8 2 0 2 1
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

700 NW 143rd Street, Newberry, FL; North from SR26 and 143rd Street 610-meters on left.

Public Tract Containing Cemetery (e.g. park name) Forest Meadows West Cemetery

HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established 1938 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☒year listed or later
Ownership History (especially original owners)

Also known as Memorial Park West and West Hills Memorial Gardens; currently owned by Faithful Heritage Holdings, LLC - Williams-Thomas Funeral Home

Year Burials Ceased, if applicable Reason(s) Burials Ceased (describe below)

Still in use.

Range of Death Dates: Earliest Year 1938 Most Recent Year 2022
Acreage Expansions/Dates 16.2
List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery

Joe Louis Clark principal of East Side High Paterson, NJ. He is the inspiration for the movie "Lean On Me"

Describe Previous Repair, Cleaning or Restoration Efforts

N\A

DESCRIPTION

Type (select all that apply) ☒community ☐company town ☐epidemic ☒family ☐fraternal order ☐memorial park ☐military(not national) ☒municipal ☐national ☐potter's field ☐prison ☒religious ☐Rural Movement ☐other(describe):

Ethnic Group(s) Interred (select all that apply) ☒White non-Hispanic ☐Hispanic ☐Asian ☐Caribbean ☒African American ☐American Indian-tribe: ☒other(describe): Not specified

Current Status: ☒still used for burials ☐no longer used for burials, but maintained ☐abandoned

Condition: ☒well maintained ☐some areas maintained ☐poorly maintained ☐not maintained, but easily identifiable ☐not maintained, hard to identify ☐not identifiable but known to exist (explain):

Total # of Graves: 801 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☐yes ☒no
Describe Evidence of Unmarked Graves (include count)
Total Cemetery Size (give length by width **or** area, specify ft, m, ac, ha, etc.)
Describe Cemetery Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, hedge, etc.) no fixed boundary, highway and woods
Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) some trees, large oaks, mostly open
Public Access: ☒unlimited ☐restricted: how?
Threats (select all that apply) ☐abandonment ☐agriculture ☐mining/timbering ☐public development ☒private development ☐desecration/vandalism ☐other (explain):
Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological Remains (non-cemetery)

☐Check if *Historical Structure Form* completed ☐Check if *Archaeological Site Form* completed

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date Init. KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Site # 8 AL07453

GRAVE MARKER DESCRIPTIONS

Grave Groupings (select all that apply) ☒family ☐fraternal order ☐military ☐religious ☐ethnic heritage ☐other (describe below):

Groupings Indicated By (select all that apply) ☐curbing ☒fence ☐hedge ☒wall ☒other (describe below):
curbing

Describe Orientation of Graves (East/West, North/South, etc.)

Describe/List Methods of Marking Graves Used (i.e., headstones, mounds, depressions, objects or plants, etc.)
headstones, markers

Marker Materials (select all that apply) ☒marble ☒concrete/cement ☐fieldstone ☒granite ☐wrought iron
☐cast iron ☐white bronze/zinc ☐sandstone ☐slate ☐wood
☐other (describe):

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery (objects or decorative items placed on graves by well-wishers)
non observed

Describe Marker Damage and Conditions (i.e., sunken, tilted, chipped, weathered but standing, broken in fragments, vandalized, etc.)
none observed

Characterize Condition of Inscriptions (legible, illegible, none, etc.) legible

Distinctive Grave Markers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features
typical headstone and momnuments

Signatures of Stone Carvers (specify name, town if available)
none observed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☒plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☒Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (if unpublished give FMSF manuscript # or location where document available)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not)
Not enough information found at the time to determine individual significance; no district present.

Areas of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

INFORMANT & RECORDER INFORMATION

Local Informant (name and contact information)

Recorder Information: Name Meghan Powell Affiliation Terracon
Address / Phone / E-mail 8001 Baymeadows Way, Suite 1, Jacksonville, FL | meghan.powell@terracon.com

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH BOUNDARIES CLEARLY MARKED

❷ PHOTOS - DIGITAL (.jpeg or .tiff) AND HARD COPY FORMAT (plain paper acceptable)
Helpful photos include the main gate or entrance, representative general views, unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect.

Page 1

☒Original
☐Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 AL07465
Field Date 6-21-2022
Form Date 7-23-2022
Recorder #

Site Name(s) Temp Site 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name Sands Winchester Newberry Tract Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☒private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE WEST USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Newberry In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown County Alachua
Township 9S Range 18E Section 34 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name:
Township Range Section ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 355146 Northing 3281923
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

West side of NW 143rd St and North of West Newberry Rd on Parcel numbers 04306-001-001 and 04306-002-000.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

☒Land (*terrestrial*)
☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
☐Saltwater (*marine*)
☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
☐usually flooded
☐usually dry
☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
☐terrestrial
☐aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

☐log boat
☐agric/farm building
☐burial mound
☐building remains
☐cemetery/grave
☐dump/refuse
☐earthworks (historic)
☐fort
☐midden
☐mill
☐mission
☐mound, nonspecific
☐plantation
☐platform mound
☐road segment
☐shell midden
☐shell mound
☐shipwreck
☐subsurface features
☐surface scatter
☒well

FUNCTION

☐campsite
☐extractive site
☒habitation (prehistoric)
☒homestead (historic)
☐farmstead
☐village (prehistoric)
☐town (historic)
☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. 2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

☐Alachua
☐Archaic (nonspecific)
☐Archaic, Early
☐Archaic, Middle
☐Archaic, Late
☐Belle Glade
☐Cades Pond
☐Caloosahatchee
☐Deptford
☐Englewood
☐Fort Walton
☐Glades (nonspecific)
☐Glades I
☐Glades II
☐Glades III
☐Hickory Pond
☐Leon-Jefferson
☐Malabar I
☐Malabar II
☐Manasota
☐Mississippian
☐Mount Taylor
☐Norwood
☐Orange
☐Paleoindian
☐Pensacola
☐Perico Island
☐Safety Harbor
☐St. Augustine
☐St. Johns (nonspecific)
☐St. Johns I
☐St. Johns II
☐Santa Rosa
☐Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐Seminole (nonspecific)
☐Seminole: Colonization
☐Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
☐Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
☐Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐Swift Creek (nonspecific)
☐Swift Creek, Early
☐Swift Creek, Late
☐Transitional
☐Weeden Island (nonspecific)
☐Weeden Island I
☐Weeden Island II
☐Prehistoric (nonspecific)
☒Prehistoric non-ceramic
☐Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL

☐First Spanish 1513-99
☐First Spanish 1600-99
☐First Spanish 1700-1763
☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐British 1763-1783
☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐American Territorial 1821-45
☐American Civil War 1861-65
☒American 19th Century
☒American 20th Century
☐American (nonspecific)
☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. 3.
2. 4.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Artifacts recovered co-mingled in disturbed plow zone and do not meet any Criteria for NRHP inclusion; stone lined well retains integrity and could provide data

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

preservation by avoidance for well; if not possible, full recordation of well is recommended before development;

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date Init. KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 AL07465

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☒exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☒screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☒exposed ground	☒screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Boundary confirmed by double negative STPs to the north and west; APE constraints did not allow for double neg STPs to the east and south but east is potentially bound by ROW and road, south extends into power corridor ROW

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 9,148 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Majority of artifacts co-mingled in disturbed Strat I

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐single component ☒multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

non-diagnostic prehistoric mixed with commonly encountered 19th and 20th C. American (whiteware, ironstone, amethyst glass, machine made colorless glass). Stone lined well is approx 2m wide and 1m tall at surface, approx 15-20m deep with water

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐none seen ☐minor ☒substantial ☐major ☐redeposited ☐destroyed-**document!** ☐unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

area is disturbed from silviculture, resulting in disturbed soils between 20-40 cm thick

Surface collection: area collected 10 m^2 # collection units 25 | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 30 ⊙count ○estimate | Surface # 1 | Subsurface # 29

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☒unselective (all artifacts) ☐selective (some artifacts) ☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☒general (not by subarea) ☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea) ☐variable spatial control ☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A	-	Lithics
A	-	Ceramics-nonaboriginal
A	-	Glass
A	-	Miscellaneous historic
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

all lithics (n=14) 1 core and 13non-diagnostic flakes , 3 with thermal staining; historic ceramics = 2 plain whiteware, 1 ironstone

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1.	possible heat treated chert	N= 3	4.	plain ironstone	N= 1	7.		N=
2.	amethyst glass	N= 1	5.		N=	8.		N=
3.	plain whiteware	N= 2	6.		N=	9.		N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Spring Name Unknown Distance from site (m) 1220

Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Unspecified Elevation: Min ____m Max ____m

Local vegetation mixed hardwoods, few pine

Present land use former planted pine

SCS soil series Millhopper sand Soil association Millhopper sand; 0-5% slopes

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Terracon
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Dave Boschi Affiliation Terracon
Address / Phone / E-mail 8001 Baymeadows Way, Suite 1 Jacksonville FL 32256

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN**
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.