Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Hawthorne Road Development Property Alachua County, Florida

Alachua County Parcel Identification No.:
16194-001-000

Prepared for:
Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC
100 West Garden Street, 2nd Floor
Pensacola, Florida 32502

Prepared by:
Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA
Christina Cole, M.A.
Nikole Alvarez, B.A.
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine, Florida

April 2025

Table of Contents

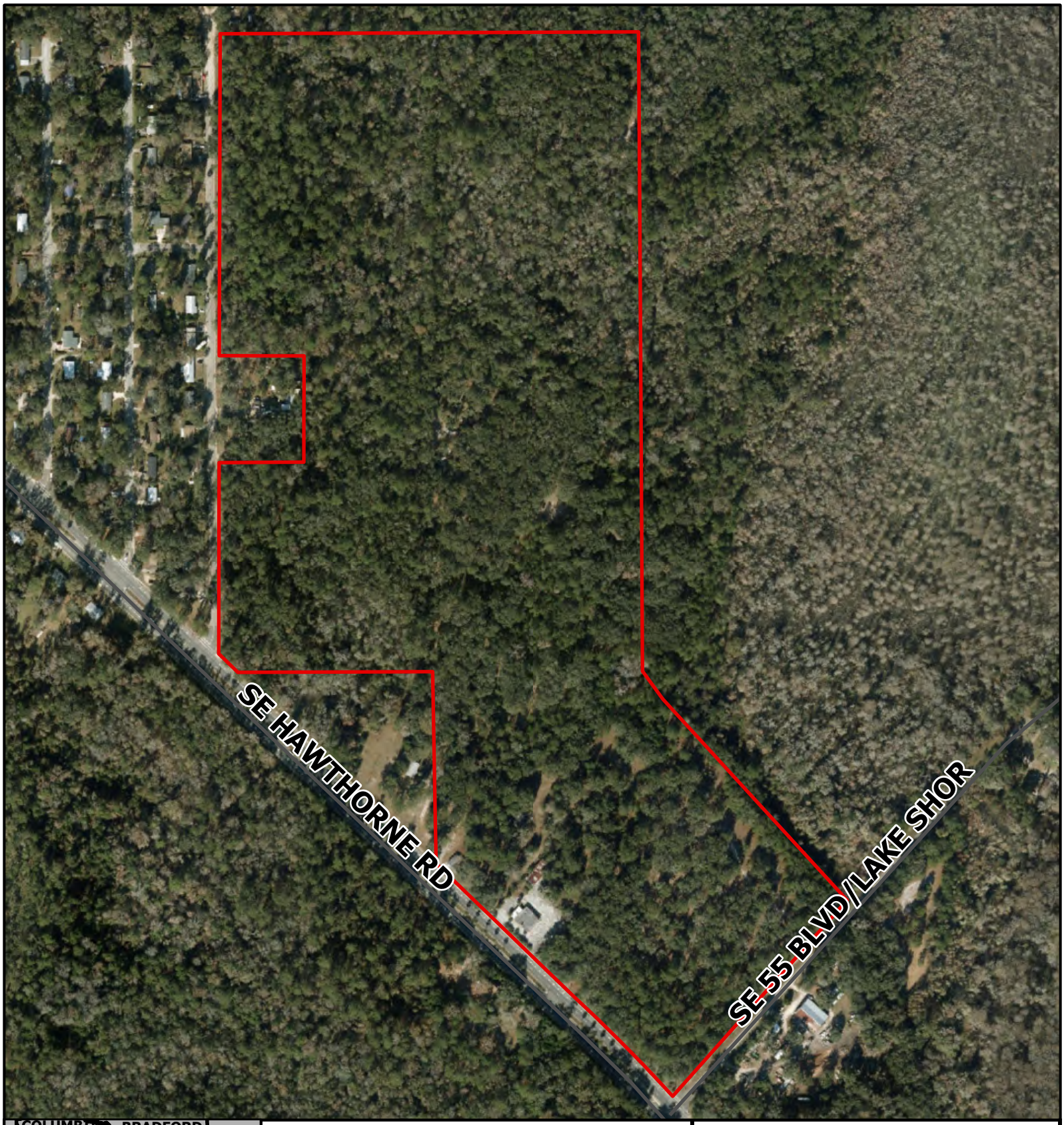
Introduction

This document reports the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the 81.17-acre Hawthorne Road development property in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, conducted in April 2025 for Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC, Pensacola, Florida. The survey was undertaken to satisfy the cultural resource requirements of the City of Gainesville, the County of Alachua and the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR)/State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), pursuant to LDC provisions of the Alachua County and state cultural resource provisions contained in Section 380.06, Chapters 267 and 373, Florida Statutes. The authority for this procedure is Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665 amended), and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties; 33 CFR 325.

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate any archaeological and/or historical sites within the project area and to assess their potential eligibility for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places.* The authority for this procedure is Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. This final report of findings is designed to provide the City of Alachua, the County of Alachua and the DHR/SHPO with information resulting from the subject cultural resource assessment survey for their review regarding potential impact of the proposed Hawthorne Road development on historical and archaeological sites. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) advises State and Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

The 81.17-acre Hawthorne Road development property is located at 5320 SE Hawthorne Road in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida; Sections 12 & 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East. The project area is identified as Alachua County parcel 16194-001-000. In general, the subject parcel is bounded by Hawthorne Road on the west, Lakeside Drive on the south, and the legal boundaries of private agricultural, residential and commercial lands on the north and east (see Figures 1 and 2). Excepting delineated wetlands, these project perimeters bound the **Area of Potential Effect (APE)** as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) as amended.

A search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR), conducted March 26, 2025, indicated that three archaeological (prehistoric) sites (8AL00088, 8AL00344 & 8AL00345) were located on the subject parcel, and that other cultural resources were recorded for the general area (see attached FMSF documents). For reference, the FMSF provides rosters of archaeological and historical sites, as well as previous CRAS surveys conducted in the surrounding areas. This database was examined thoroughly to identify any cultural resources that may fall into the study area and to develop a project-specific site predictive model as part of a comprehensive research design.



Alachua County, Florida

Figure 1: Aerial Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

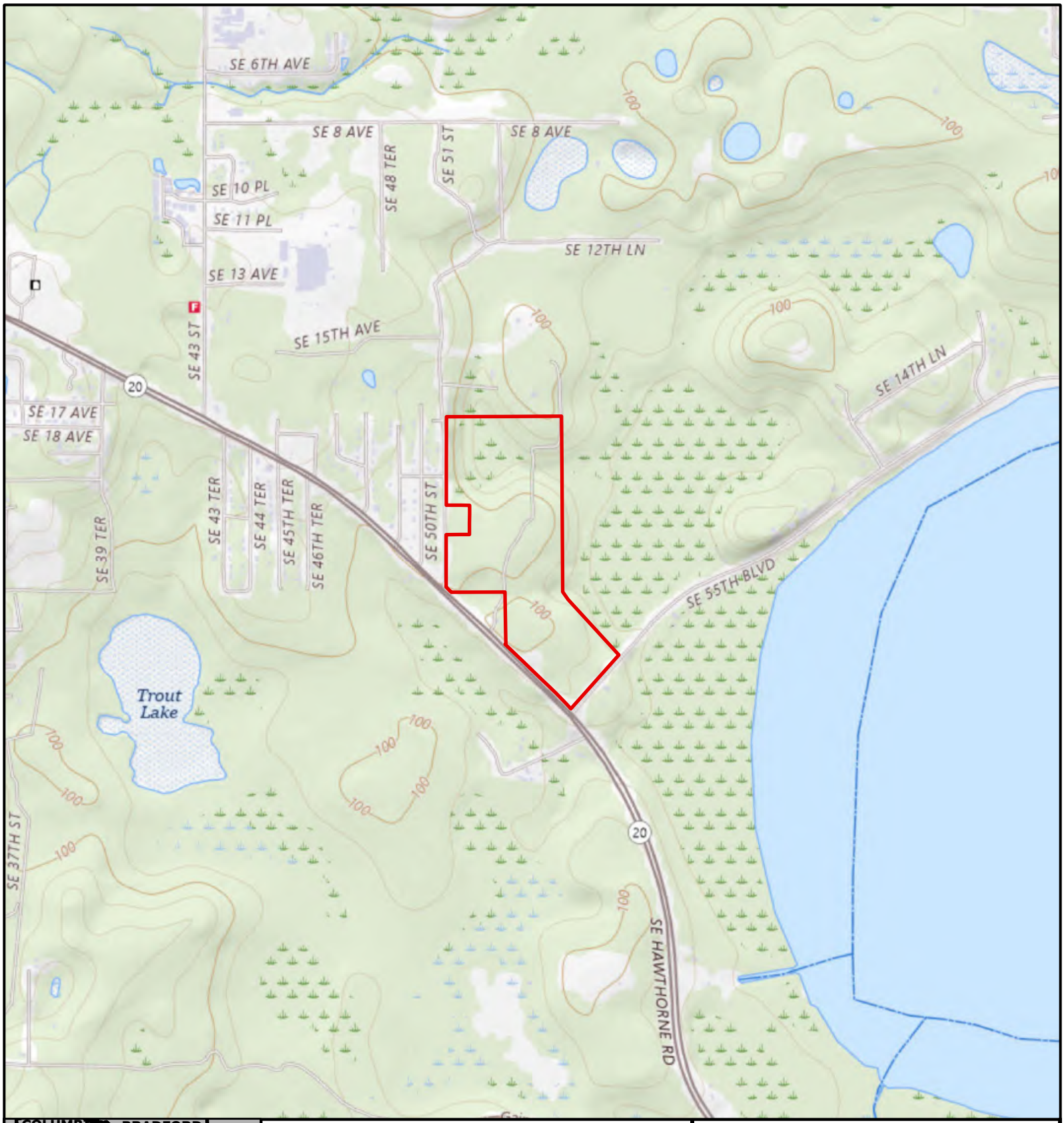
Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

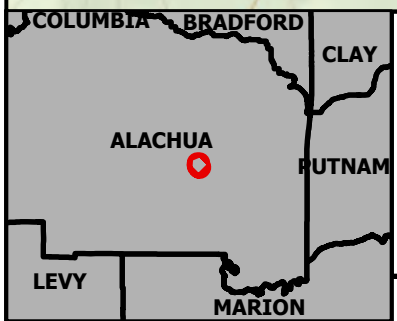
N
W E
S

0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024





Alachua County, Florida

Figure 2: Topographic Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

N
W E
S

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024

Alachua County Prehistory

Alachua County is located within Florida's North Central region defined by Milanich (1994). Although archaeology across the county has been limited, indigenous groups spanning the early Weeden Island through Modern periods have been documented within the area's archeological record.

Present-day Florida's earliest occupation occurred during the Paleoindian period, which began some 15,000 years ago. The Florida climate during this period was cooler and drier than today, and freshwater was more difficult to find due to lower sea levels. As a result of the drier climate, many archaeologists believe that these early Floridians relied, in part, on waterholes, sinkholes, and lakes for drinkable water and, along with coastal areas, subsistence and other resources. Similarly, the distribution of recorded Paleoindian sites in Florida suggests that the presence of high-grade chert or limestone outcroppings, which were necessary for tool production, including Suwannee and Simpson projectile points, influenced migration and settlement patterns.

Recent research on Paleoindian sites, such as the Harney Flats site, located in Hillsborough County, has changed the thinking on early prehistoric peoples in Florida and the Southeast (Dunbar 2012; Halligan 2012; Webb 2006). Paleoindian settlement is believed to have been more specialized and sedentary than once thought, particularly in how Pleistocene megafauna such as mastodons were hunted and processed. Data recovered from excavations at Harney Flats site suggests that Paleoindian groups seasonally inhabited areas near freshwater and also demonstrates the need for the continued identification and investigation of terrestrial Paleoindian sites in Florida (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987).

Climatic changes in Florida during the end of the Pleistocene period correspond with distinct cultural changes that mark the beginning of the Archaic period (7,500 to 1000 B.C.). A warmer climate and wetter conditions due to higher sea levels allowed for a wide variety of new food resources and shifts in settlement patterns and site types. As mesic oak-hickory forests emerged on the landscape and the megafauna of the preceding Pleistocene gradually became extinct, Florida's occupants during this time heavily relied on a diverse variety of small game, fish wild nuts and plants, and freshwater snails for subsistence (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Changes in subsistence also coincided with changes in tool production, as the stone tools once used for hunting and processing megafauna and large game were no longer required. The most common artifacts of the Archaic consist of large, stemmed spear point types that include several variations (Hillsborough, Newnan, Alachua, Putnam, and Marion types). Unlike the highly specialized tools of the Paleoindian period, Archaic stone tools appear to have been used for a variety of purposes and discarded more frequently. Populations also became increasingly more sedentary during this time, resulting in a variety of new site types emerging, such as base camps, short-term camps, procurement camps, and cemeteries. During the Late Archaic, indigenous groups also began making the earliest pottery. These crude fiber-tempered ceramics, known as Orange wares, were constructed using slab techniques and include incised, punctated, and simple stamped designs.

The Deptford cultural tradition is primarily associated by a shift in ceramic technology as sand- or grit-tempered pottery created using coil construction gradually replaced fiber-tempered Orange wares. During this transitional period, which extended from 1,000 to 500 B.C., coastal regions became more heavily populated, while interior locations served primarily for short-term use. By 500 B.C., two primary cultural traditions dominated the region: Deptford and St. Johns.

The Deptford tradition (500 B.C. to A.D. 200), which is not well represented in North Central Florida, is primarily a coastal tradition. Subsistence practices focused most heavily on marine and coastal resources. Deptford groups relied on wild game and plants to supplement their diets. Ceramics include grit- and sand-tempered pottery with paddle-stamped designs.

Similarly, the St. Johns tradition (500 B.C. to 1565 A.D.) is also primarily concentration within coastal regions. The heaviest concentrations of St. Johns sites have been recorded in North Florida and North, North Central Florida along the St. Johns River and its tributaries. Like the Deptford groups, St. Johns populations heavily exploited coastal and marine resources, especially oysters and fish. St. Johns ceramics are distinct in the presence of a chalky paste containing sponge spicules. Pottery decoration includes check-stamped, incised, and some red filmed.

Beginning circa 200 A.D., two new cultural traditions emerged in the region: Cades Pond and Weeden Island. Weeden Island sites, which include village sites with associated burial mounds and mound complexes, are generally found along the bays, the Gulf of Mexico, and along inland rivers or streams. Weeden Island ceramics are sand-tempered and include a variety of decorations and surface treatments including burnished, punctated, incised, red-filmed, and stamped (Willey 1949).

The Cades Pond dominated North Central Florida during this time. Cades Pond populations are noteworthy for their harvest economy in which marsh and aquatic environments were heavily exploited. Cades Pond pottery consists primarily of plain, undecorated ceramics. Weeden Island and St. Johns types are often recovered from Cades Pond sites. Site types include ceremonial complexes with ponds, earthworks, villages, and mounds and villages with or without mounds (Hemmings 1978).

The period between AD 800 to 1700 is associated with the Alachua tradition, which is subdivided into four subperiods: Hickory Pond, Alachua, Potano I, and Potano II. The peoples associated with Hickory Pond are believed to have migrated into the area from southeastern Georgia after A.D. 600. Hickory Pond groups relied on extensive horticulture, and sites are primarily positioned along high grounds with well-drained soils and nearby freshwater sources. Hickory Pond ceramics are sand-tempered. Decorations include punctations, cord marking, and net impressing. The most prevalent types are Alachua Net Impressed, Prairie Cord Marked, and Lochloosa Punctated.

Prehistory of Newnans Lake, Alachua County, Florida

The extended Newnans Lake Basin is the southern border of the project area. The lake preserves a continuous record of human habitation spanning more than 10,000 years. The lake's archaeological record provides a chronological narrative of the peoples who utilized the region – from nomadic Paleoindian hunters to complex horticultural societies of the early historic era – using the lake as a central reference point for interpreting prehistoric lifeways in North Central Florida.

During the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000-7500 B.C.), the lake's uplands, stream margins, and shorelines offered favorable resources for habitation and subsistence. Early inhabitants likely gathered aquatic plants, snails and hunted for gopher tortoises, deer, rabbits, and squirrels, and used chert and limestone from local waterways to make tools. Few Paleoindian sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of Newnans Lake and this may be due to fluctuating water levels during the late Pleistocene which submerged landforms such as terraces and sinkholes that were once habitable (Dunbar and Waller 1983). Still, the presence of Suwannee-type projectile points in the area confirms human activity during this time (Milanich 1994; Honerkamp 1977).

Around 7500 B.C., a climatic shift marked by rising temperatures reshaped the regional environment and marked the beginning of the Archaic period (ca. 7500-1000 B.C.). Newnans Lake became a hub for seasonal settlement, toolmaking, and resource collection. Stemmed projectile points, particularly the Newnan type, appear prominently in the archaeological record (Weisman 1993; Milanich & Fairbanks 1980).

A key discovery from this period is the Newnans Lake Canoe Site (8AL458). During a drought in the year 2000, over 100 dugout canoes were revealed on the lakebed. Radiocarbon analysis dated the oldest to around 5000 B.C., indicating an early and extensive water-based transportation system. The canoes were carved from pine and cypress using fire and stone tools. The sheer number of and age of the canoes highlights potentially ritual or communal activities. The Miccosukee name 'Pithlachocco,' meaning 'place of long boats,' reflects a longstanding canoe-making tradition and demonstrates the lake's role in fishing, transport, and possibly inter-regional trade (Augustin 1999; Milanich & Fairbanks 1980; Flowers and Gallagher 2000).

The Newnan projectile point, a Middle Archaic stemmed point type first documented along the western margins of the lake (Clausen 1961), and the Lake Pithlachocco canoe site (8AL4792), are both cultural touchstones that bookend a story of human ingenuity, adaptation, and evolving relationships with the Florida landscape.

Site 8AL00356, known as the Newnan Site, was first classified after being found near the lake's western shore during a 1961 excavation. Drills, bifacial knives, ovate blanks, and hammerstones were found among 186 Archaic stemmed projectile points. Of those points, a majority were identified as Newnan type, dating to the Middle to Late Archaic period. Ranging approximately 1.5 to 5 inches long, it is characterized by a curved blade, contracting stem, and square basal corners. This point type was crafted from local chert,

which would have been readily available in the lake region. The area surrounding Newnans Lake provided abundant chert, as evidenced by widespread lithic debitage found along the lake's ridges and benches. Newnan points likely functioned as a versatile tool for both hunting and butchering. (Clausen 1961; Milanich and Fairbanks 2009). Many of the Newnan points were heat treated (thermally altered), a mostly Archaic technique used to improve the quality of local chert to make it easier to flake (Ste.Claire 1987).

The Late Archaic period (ca. 2000-1000 B.C.) marked a technological and social transition. Populations began producing fiber-tempered Orange ware ceramics, indicating increasing sedentism and the early formation of village life (Milanich & Fairbanks 1980). As this era gave way to the Transitional Period (1000-500 B.C.), ceramic technology evolved to include sand-tempered wares, and coastal settlement became more dominant, with inland sites like Newnans Lake used more seasonally.

Late cultural phases such as the Deptford (500 B.C.-A.D. 200) and St. Johns traditions brought new pottery styles and organized subsistence patterns, though their interior presence appears limited to seasonal camps and trade. From around A.D. 200, the Cades Pond culture dominated the area. They relied heavily on the rich wetland environments for fish, shellfish, plants and small game – collecting and processing their harvest seasonally; accompanied by the construction of small ceremonial mounds and earthworks. This suggests the people grew more efficient at using their environment and began building shared social ties and traditions (Cumbaa 1972; Hemmings 1978; Willey 1949; Honerkamp 1977).

By A.D. 600, the Alachua tradition replaced emerged, gradually replacing the Cades Pond populations. These horticultural communities settled on well-drained land near freshwater sources, where they cultivated crops and produced distinctive sand-tempered ceramics, including Alachua Net Impressed and Prairie Cord Marked types. The Alachua tradition left no evidence of platform mounds or ceremonial centers, a contrast to Mississippian cultures. This absence suggests a different kind of social structure, possibly one based on smaller communities rather than centralized ones.

By the early 1600s, when Spanish explorers arrived in the region, they encountered the Potano, believed to be descendants of the Alachua tradition. Within a few decades, the Potano population had been decimated by European-introduced diseases, marking a devastating disruption in the cultural continuity of the region. (Milanich 1978, 1994; Willey 1949).

Newnans Lake represents a cultural lens through which one can examine the innovation and transformation of indigenous lifeways. The convergence of environmental features, material culture, and settlements makes this region an important archaeological landscape in North Central Florida.

Regional Cultural Prehistory

Prehistoric people have inhabited Florida for at least 15,000 years. The earliest stages are pan-Florida in extent while later cultures exhibited differing cultural traits in the various archaeological areas of the state. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) and Milanich (1994) have synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1952) and others in east Florida in their model of cultural prehistory in Northeast and North Central Florida, of which Alachua County is part. Their chronology, as modified by recent archaeological research, will be followed in a brief overview of the prehistoric development in this region, which includes the project area. This cultural sequence provides a framework for the understanding and evaluation of archaeological sites in the project area.

The Hawthorne Road development property is located in the Northeast and North Central archaeological region of Florida as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:22) and Milanich (1994). This region extends from the St. Marys River to the north and south to the vicinity of Vero Beach on the Atlantic Coast and includes the St. Johns River drainage and most of the eastern coastal lagoon regions. The Central regions include the central highlands of Florida including the Gainesville and Ocala areas.

PaleoIndian Period

The first discoverers of the New World were the Siberians of East Asia. More than 20,000 years ago, possibly as early as 40,000 years ago, prehistoric hunters crossed into North America from Asia over the Bering Strait land bridge, a continental link created by shrunken seas during the Ice Age.

Following food supplies, mainly roaming herds of large mammals such as mastodons and mammoths, the Asians migrated throughout the Americas, eventually finding their way into Florida some 15,000 years ago. Many archaeologists believe that these early Floridians, called PaleoIndians, relied, in part, on the coastal regions for food and other resources. If so, the areas they once inhabited are now under water because ancient coastlines were miles beyond where they are today due to the lower sea levels of the time. If they have survived the destructive nature of rising sea levels, these archaeological sites will be found offshore, possibly along relic river channels, the past freshwater environs where indigenous people tended to concentrate. This phenomenon may explain why archaeologists have such a difficult time finding evidence of early humans in Florida, especially along the coasts.

Recent research on Paleoindian sites in and along the Aucilla River in northwest Florida, particularly the Page-Ladson site, has changed the thinking on early prehistoric peoples in Florida and the Southeast (Dunbar 2012; Halligan 2012; Webb 2006). Based on these archaeological investigations and the data produced, it is generally believed that Paleoindian settlement was more specialized and sedentary than once thought, particularly in how Pleistocene megafauna such as mastodons were hunted and processed. The lithic tool assemblage associated with these early prehistoric activities is sophisticated and specialized.

While it is likely that they inhabited the area, PaleoIndian artifacts are infrequently found in the surrounding area. Most have been recovered from rivers by divers who often find them in association with the fossil remains of early mammals such as elephants and bison, which were hunted by the PaleoIndians. These associated remains seem to indicate that Florida's earliest residents were taking and later butchering animals at river fords where the large creatures were temporarily incapacitated as they waded across the water. Archaeologists refer to these locations as "kill sites."

The Florida environment during PaleoIndian times was much different than today. The climate was cooler and drier, and freshwater was more difficult to find due to lower sea levels. Forests of hardwoods, mostly oak and hickory, grew alongside of open prairies. Here, PaleoIndians coexisted with and hunted an unusual variety of Pleistocene mammals which once lived in Florida such as giant ground sloths, horse, bison, llamas, giant armadillos, huge tortoises, peccaries and several types of elephants. They hunted many species of smaller animals, as well. Subsistence was of primary concern to these early people whose lifestyles were largely dictated by the migratory patterns and movements of game. The principal PaleoIndian diet was supplemented by wild plants, nuts, berries and food resources from the coasts.

PaleoIndians used specialized stone tools, the most characteristic of which are slightly waisted spear tips known as Suwannee and Simpson projectile points. Hundreds of these points have been found throughout Florida in rivers, suggesting that they were lost during game ambushes at river crossings.

The Archaic Period

About 6,000 B.C., the Earth's climate changed, and a warming trend caused glaciers to melt and release a tremendous amount of water into the ocean. Consequently, sea levels began to rise dramatically, changing the shape of the coastlines of Florida. The warmer temperatures and abundance of water caused a change in the environment and extensive hardwood forests gave way to pines and oaks, and swamp forests emerged. This was the end of the last great Ice Age.

It was during this period that the large mammals that once characterized Pleistocene Florida disappeared. In a new landscape that looked very similar to what Alachua County does today, lessor mammals flourished. The new environment produced a variety of new food sources which prehistoric people adapted to with a new technology. These events marked the beginning of the Florida Archaic period.

About 6,000 years ago, Archaic period hunters and gatherers began to expand out of the central highlands of Florida around Ocala and Gainesville and move into areas along the St. Johns River where they discovered an abundant supply of fish, game, and freshwater shellfish, mainly snail and mussel. By 4,000 B.C., prehistoric peoples were well established along the river, living there year-round rather than seasonally. For the first time, people became more sedentary in lifestyle, settling in one area. A stable supply of food found in

the river environs attracted and supported more people and eventually large villages and ceremonial centers began to emerge. These Archaic populations are known archaeologically as the Mount Taylor culture, named after the Mount Taylor site, a freshwater shell mound on the St. Johns River.

Perhaps the most significant of these sites is the archaeologically acclaimed Tick Island site on the St. Johns River to the south. Evidence from this site suggests a large and complex society once lived there, which practiced organized ceremonialism. Some of the earliest pottery in North America has been recovered from Tick Island along with a spectacular array of artifacts. Unfortunately, most of these were salvaged as the shell mound was being mined for road fill in the 1960s. Radiocarbon dates associated with human burial remains recovered from the site prior to its destruction indicate that Tick Island was well established by 4,000 B.C.

The Orange Period

The Archaic tradition, or the way Archaic peoples lived, continued for some time. The practice of hunting, gathering of food, and fishing, including the taking of shellfish, provided the food resources for prehistoric peoples to subsist in many areas of Northeast Florida.

Around 4,000 years ago or about 2,000 B.C., the technology of pottery making was acquired by the Archaic people of Northeast Florida. The earliest forms of pottery were made from locally gathered clays mixed with plant fibers. When fired, the bodies of these ceramic vessels became orange in color. This recognizable pottery type, evidenced by its color and the presence of fiber impressions throughout, is used by archaeologists to identify the Orange or Late Archaic cultural period in Alachua County, a continuation of the Archaic lifestyle with the advantage of pottery vessels. Orange period sites along the St. Johns River have produced the oldest dates for pottery in North America. The earliest pottery vessel forms are rectangular-shaped and were probably modeled after baskets.

It is generally believed that it was during the Orange period that prehistoric peoples were attracted to the coasts of Northeast Florida by a new food source created by a changing environment. An abundance of shellfish, produced by developing estuaries, caused inhabitants of the St. Johns River basin to migrate to the coastal regions of and develop a new but similar means of subsistence. The settlement model for this period theorizes that the coastal resources supplemented the freshwater river lifestyle rather than replace it entirely. For some time, it has been believed that prehistoric groups of this time made seasonal rounds to and from the coasts from their permanent villages along the St. Johns River. These seasonal migrations are suggested to have taken place during the winter months when foods other than marine shellfish were scarce or not available.

However, evidence from Northeastern Florida indicates that Late Archaic peoples were living along the coasts year-round rather than at certain times of the year (Russo & Ste.Claire 1991; Ste.Claire 1990). Archaeological research conducted in Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler and Volusia Counties, revealed that Orange period people were collecting

and eating a variety of coastal resources throughout the year. Many of the sites researched are coquina middens, formed by the discarded remains of beach clams that were gathered from the seashore rather than estuaries. These tiny clams were collected in mass and cooked and eaten as a broth. Orange fiber-tempered pottery recovered from Late Archaic period coastal sites indicates that prehistoric peoples were using these areas about 4,000 years ago.

It is likely that Archaic period peoples were living in the coastal regions prior to the Orange period. Investigations at the Strickland Mount complex in Tomoka State Park in Volusia County have revealed extensive coquina middens that contain no pottery. These shell middens along with an early mounded burial may suggest that prehistoric groups had settled the east coast long before what is currently accepted. Rather than making seasonal rounds to and from the St. Johns River and the coast, it is likely that prehistoric people in Northeast Florida, beginning with the Mount Taylor period, settled the two regions simultaneously, finding in both environments the resources necessary to support themselves year-round. Small Archaic period sites along the upper reaches of interior drainages may be short-term hunting or collecting stations, which were used by small groups who traveled from their permanent villages on the coast or river to gather food over a period of several days. These activities would allow people to maintain permanent residences in either location, with shellfish and fish providing the primary means of food, while gathering resources from surrounding areas.

The St. Johns Period

The end of the Orange period is characterized by changes in pottery types resulting from different tempering agents, including sand, which were used along with or in place of fiber. By 500 B.C., Orange pottery was replaced by a chalky ware known as St. Johns. The introduction of this ceramic type marks the beginning of the St. Johns cultural period, a way of life that spans two millennia, lasting until the arrival of European explorers around 1500. While much larger in number, prehistoric populations of this period practiced the same pattern of living developed by Archaic peoples centuries before, including shellfish harvesting, hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. It was also during this period that domesticated plants, mainly corn and squash, were used for the first time.

The St. Johns people occupied two major regions of Northeast Florida: the St. Johns River basin to the west and the environmentally rich estuaries of the Intracoastal waterways of the east coast. Abundant resources in both areas allowed prehistoric populations to grow and expand throughout these regions of the county, establishing permanent villages and ceremonial and political centers at locations where food was most plentiful. Both the river and coastal regions are marked by enormous shell mounds, the remains of prehistoric foods – snail and mussel in the freshwater environs and oyster, clam and coquina on the coasts, all of which served as the staple for the St. Johns diet for centuries. In particular, it was the shell mounds of the east coast such as Turtle Mound in Canaveral National Seashore and Green Mound in Ponce Inlet that grew to colossal proportions. These coastal shell heaps represent the largest shell middens in North America.

Because of an abundance of fish and shellfish in the estuarine regions of coastal Northeast Florida, St. Johns people lived in many areas along the Intracoastal waterways other than the densely populated areas of river basins, this evidenced by the numerous shell middens and burial mounds known for the Intracoastal area in Duval, St. Johns, Flagler and Volusia Counties.

St. Johns period sites abound along the St. Johns River to the east, as well, indicating that prehistoric activity in the river basin during this cultural period was extensive. Here, enormous shell mounds and sprawling middens are composed of freshwater snail instead of oyster. The largest of these, Tick Island, was a focal point for St. Johns people as well as Archaic hunters and gatherers. Tick Island and other large sites likely were areas where St. Johns populations concentrated and consequently developed political and ceremonial systems to organize their complex societies.

Less is known about the inland occupations of St. Johns people, those that occur between river and coast. It is clear, however, that these areas were being used during the St. Johns period, this evidenced by interior sites. Freshwater snail and coquina middens found along inland lakes, ponds, swamps and other drainages suggest that some St. Johns people were well adapted to these areas, living selectively, seasonally or year-round within the interior portions of the region.

The late St. Johns period peoples were known historically as the Timucuan Indians in Northeast Florida, a name that was given to them by the early European explorers. The ethnographic works of the French artist Jacques le Moyne in 1564 and other early descriptions provide archaeologists and historians with invaluable information regarding the lifestyles of the Timucua and their prehistoric ancestors. These early documentations, coupled with archaeological information, give us a relatively accurate profile of native life.

We know from this information that in addition to collecting shellfish from local waters for food, native Floridians also hunted, with bows and arrows and spears, deer and many other animals – even alligators, and fished, and trapped turtles and birds. Plants, roots, nuts, mainly acorns and hickory nuts, and berries were also gathered for food. A popular method of cooking foods involved the stewing and boiling of meats and plants in various combinations in a large pottery "kettle." Fish and animals were barbecued whole and preserved on smoke racks made of wood and crop harvests were stored in corncribs. Later, some native groups learned to grow corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, and other domesticated plants, a renewable source of food that ensured a stable diet. It is thought by some archaeologists that in the spring some of these groups would abandon their large coastal villages, divide into smaller farming groups, and grow crops in the fertile grounds of the St. Johns River Valley and around the interior lakes of Central Florida.

Some Timucuan villages were fortified by a palisade line or a wall made of sharpened, upright timbers. A village often had a large community house in its center where ceremonies, religious activities, and political gatherings took place (Worth 1998). This central structure was where the chief presided, as well. Surrounding the community center were smaller huts that housed families. These houses were circular and dome-shaped in

form with palmetto-thatched walls and roofs. Inside, wooden benches were used for sitting and sleeping. While the Timucuan attire was brief, sometimes consisting of strands of Spanish moss, their practice of body ornamentation and use of jewelry made for some richly decorated natives. Chiefs and other important members of the community were often tattooed from head to foot, a symbol of authority. Men wore their hair up in a "top knot" usually with feathers or stuffed animals adorning their heads. Dyed fish-bladder ear plugs and long shell and bone pins were worn by both men and women. Jewelry, finely crafted and colorful, was made of shell, pearls, bone, wood, stone, and metal.

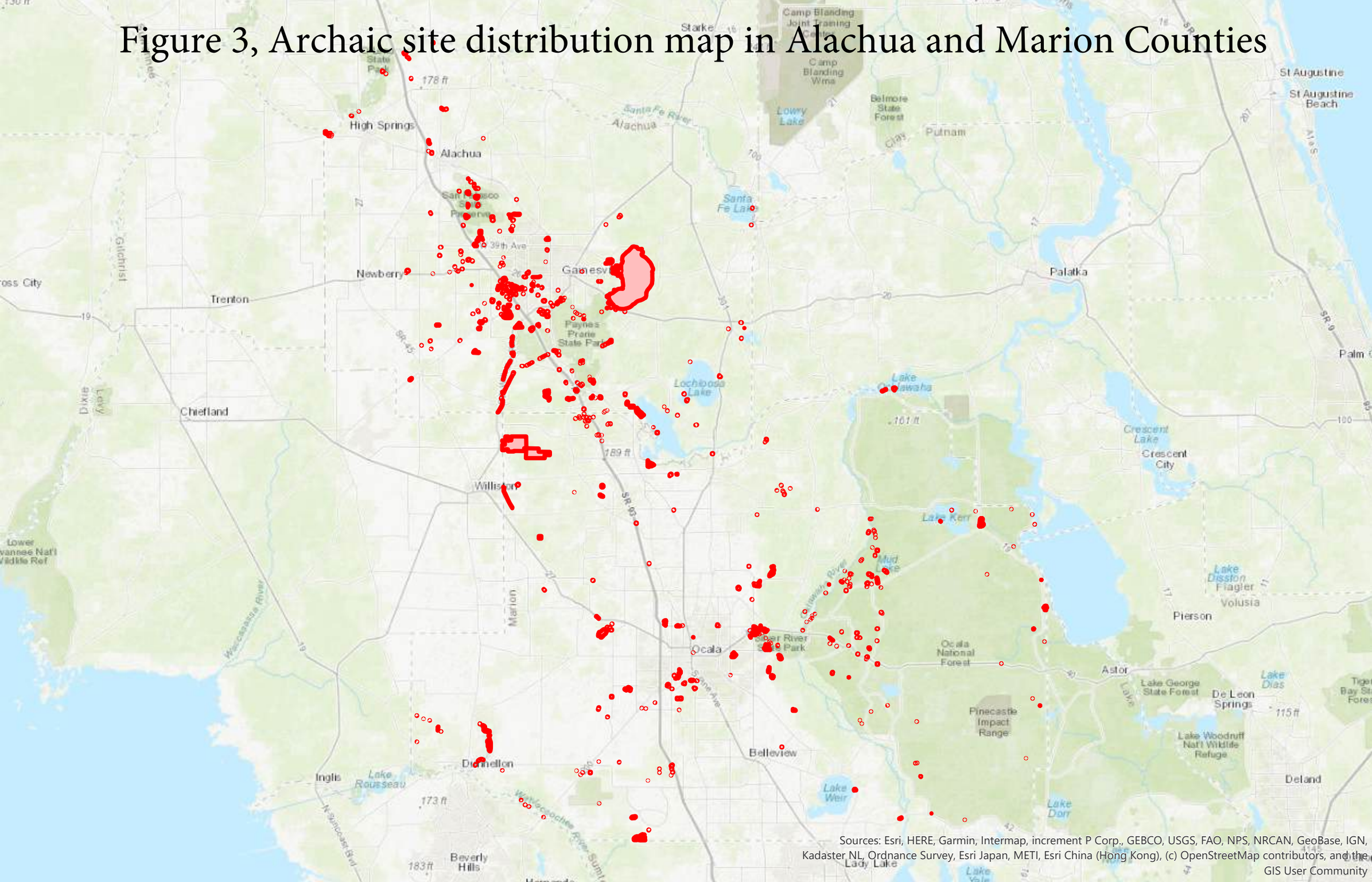
Accustomed to life near the water, prehistoric people used dugout wooden canoes for transportation and hunting in the extensive waterways of the Intracoastal and the St. Johns River. The dugouts were made by felling a tree, usually a pine or cypress, and hollowing out the body by burning and scraping away the interior wood. Many of these wooden vessels have been recovered from the bottom of lakes and rivers throughout the county area.

Archaic Period Lithic Resource Sites in Alachua and Marion Counties

The Hawthorne Road project area occupies a region characterized by extensive chert outcrops that were utilized by prehistoric Native Americans for thousands of years, particularly by Archaic period people (see Figure 3, Archaic site distribution map in Alachua and Marion Counties). Because of this occurrence, an overview of Archaic settlement and lithic resource extraction patterns in the Central Highlands region is important in understanding project area in a broader cultural context and settlement model. The Archaic period in Florida is defined by lithic technologies and cultural practices that correspond with human adaptation to warmer, wetter environmental and climatic conditions of the Holocene. These conditions over many generations resulted in increasing population and changes visible in the archaeological record after 8,000 BC (Milanich 1994: 62-63). The changing environmental conditions during the early Archaic periods resulted in increased surface water flow and erosion as temperatures and sea levels rose, exposing new lithic sources. A notable increase in reliance of these local, coarse-grained raw materials can be seen archaeologically. The previously available fine-grained lithic sources utilized during the Paleoindian period may have been inundated by rising sea levels or exhausted by over-exploitation. In consequence, new lithic technologies were practiced by exploiting and manipulating the available coarser-grained lithic resources (Goodyear 1979:10; Ste. Claire 1987:206). This study focuses on the type sites in Alachua and Marion counties associated with the Archaic period.

Around 7,500 B.C., the lanceolate points that define the Paleoindian points and knives were no longer made and instead replaced by a variety of stemmed tools such as Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994: 63). Additionally, the changing environment also led to the extinction of some of the larger Pleistocene animal species, resulting in the reliance of smaller game and new ecosystems. These changes correspond with the smaller size points and knives produced to adapt to the changing environment. Early Archaic people had access to more fresh water in areas that were previously cold and dry and not suitable for Paleoindian hunters. This allowed early Archaic people to hunt and collect in new site locations based around these new-found resources which transformed from a nomadic Paleoindian subsistence pattern into growing, more sedentary lifestyles along coastal and riverine environments observed during the later Middle Archaic Period (Milanich 1994: 63-64). Studies discerning Early Archaic Bolen spatial and temporal distribution in north central Florida have also been conducted examining the transition from lanceolate-shaped points from the Late Paleoindian period to notched points from the Early Archaic (Thulman 2018: 257, 273). Their interpretations suggested the variation in Bolen hafts is likely made by distinct social groups carrying on point-making traditions, since basal measurements did not reflect functional differences due to environment or resource availability and point types were not evenly distributed in regions (Thulman 2018: 273). Other sites with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components are the Newnan site (8AL356), Payne's Town (8AL366), San Felasco Hammock (8AL461), Rainbow Springs 3 (8MR208), and the Oak Hammock Site (8MR1920) (FMSF).

Figure 3, Archaic site distribution map in Alachua and Marion Counties



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Archaeological evidence for these settlement changes exists from the Early Archaic material found with Paleoindian material from other sites such as Page/Ladson, Little Salt Springs, and Warm Mineral Springs (Milanich 1994:64). Archaic sites also appear more distributed on land while Paleoindian sites are usually inundated with water. Both Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples established camps around water sources, but the new climatic conditions and fresh water allowed people to sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer, and perform certain functions at specific locations. Archaeologically this can be noted by the increase in sites, locations, larger population size, a greater range of tools, and sites with significant number of burials compared to the previous period (Milanich 1994: 67,70). The areas around northern Florida, such as Payne's Prairie and Orange Lake in Alachua and Marion counties provided perched water sources that today yield large quantities of Early Archaic points on the surface, while Paleoindian artifacts are few if not present at all. This pattern was largely documented from collections in Alachua and Marion counties that furthered Archaic period studies throughout the rest of northern Florida (Milanich 1994: 63-64).

The early Archaic period was dryer than present, but by about 3,000 B.C. environmental and climatic conditions became progressively more like the present (Milanich 1994:75). During this era, Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations such as the freshwater shell middens on the St. Johns River and the Atlantic lagoon, the marine shell middens along the Hillsborough River drainage, and the forest of the interior of northern Florida (Milanich 1994:76). Around 5,000 years ago, two basic patterns appear to have developed in peninsular Florida. One pattern emphasizes subsistence on hunting in the upland areas such as the central highlands while the other focuses on fishing and collecting mollusks in lowland aquatic zones such as the St. Johns valley (Goggin 1949; Hemmings and Kohler 1974:45). Lowland sites contain numerous refuse heaps and shell middens that preserved evidence of food remains such as fish, shellfish, mammals both large and small, birds, reptiles and wild plants. In contrast, the uplands consist largely of scattered lithic sites or concentrations of stone tools and toolmaking debris, with little else preserved in the sandy upland soils. The knowledge of the relationship between these site patterns is continually growing as more archaeological research is conducted. The orientation of sites around aquatic areas, and the discovery of Archaic canoes in the area suggest an importance of water travel (Hemmings and Kohler 1974:45; Wheeler et al. 2003). Mounting evidence indicates Archaic groups moved between the uplands and lowlands to take advantage of specific resources.

Small special-use Middle Archaic sites are frequent in the central highlands and appear as lithic scatters. The evidence of the process of extracting lithic material such as chert can be found at quarry sites. Quarry sites are evident by the types of lithic debitage, or waste flakes, left behind when chert is mined and roughly shaped before being transported to another location to be worked into tools (Milanich 1994:78). Special-use camp sites are characterized by lithic debitage and tools such as points, knives, scrapers, and a few larger chopping or hammering tools. Floral and faunal remains are rarely found preserved at these sites because of unfavorable soil conditions. These small, camp-size sites were probably used for hunting and collecting on a seasonal basis (Milanich 1994: 78). Larger sites are less common but likely represent central-base settlements occupied by larger groups of

people. These sites may cover a large area and contain tens of thousands of chert flakes and tools. The large quantities of lithic flakes and tools found at larger sites contrast sharply with the small quantities at special-use sites (Milanich 1994: 78).

One of the larger, most well-known pre-pottery Archaic type sites, The Newnan site (8AL356) lay east of Gainesville on the high ground separating Newnan's Lake from Payne's Prairie (Milanich 1994: 79). Clausen (1964:8-12) reported the site consisted of a Middle Archaic artifact assemblage of Florida Archaic stemmed, broad-blade lithic projectile points including the Newnan point which is the most distinctive and widespread (Bullen 1975:31; Milanich 1994:76; Wheeler et al 2003:534). The 8AL356 artifact assemblage contained 186 Middle Archaic stemmed projectile points, 95% of these are Newnan points (Clausen 1964; Milanich 1994:80). Other tools include ovate blanks that were probably brought from quarry sites to make points, bifacial knives with rounded or squared bases, sandstone hones, hammerstones, and cruciform drills. The high quantity of flakes, cores, blades, and utilized blades are associated with the well-developed blade industry that makes the 8AL356 site unique considering only a small portion of the site was excavated (Milanich 1994:80). Evidence of thermal alteration, or heat-treated lithics also appeared in 94% of the Newnan projectile points from the type site (Ste. Claire 1987: 206).

Thermal alteration is the slow heating and cooling of the lithic raw material to facilitate flaking to strengthen the coarse-grained lithic material which may cause the product to change colors such as red, become glassy or lustrous, and easier to work (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:27-30; Milanich 1994:76; Purdy 1971; Rick and Chappell 1983; Ste. Claire 1987). Purdy (1971) believed thermal alteration began in the Early Archaic period and continued through the remaining prehistoric periods, but further research by Ste. Claire (1987) confirmed practice began in the latter Early archaic, peaked in the Middle Archaic, continued through the Late Archaic, and declined during the Transitional Period. Considering the reuse and salvage of lithics by later generations, Ste. Claire also speculated that even though there was a slight increase in thermal alteration after the Transitional period, overall the practice gradually decreased through time. Thus, site 8AL00356 and other sites with large quantities of thermally altered materials may indicate a Middle Archaic occupation (Dickinson and Wayne 2012: 27-30; Ste. Claire 1987)

Other point types associated with the Middle Archaic in the area are the Hillsborough, Putnam, Levy, Marion, and Alachua types (Bullen 1975:32; Milanich 1994:76). Clausen (1964:20-21,38-39) noted the distribution of stemmed points and lithic artifacts and suggested there was a relationship between the pre-pottery culture of the Newnan's Lake area and the Mount Taylor culture to the east on the St. Johns River basin (Wheeler et al 2003:534). The relationship between these two areas continues into the subsequent Late Archaic Orange culture indicated by the presence of fiber temper pottery post 2000 B.C. (Milanich 1994: 88; Wheeler et al 2003:534).

On the north side of Lake Newnan, 55 canoes were discovered in 2000 during a drought. The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research radiocarbon dated 41 of the specimens from The Lake Pithlachocco Canoe site (8AL4792) yielding date ranges from 2300 to 5000

B.P. (Wheeler et al. 2003: 533, 546). The results demonstrate canoes were part of the Archaic adaption to the interconnected aquatic environments. The craftmanship also implies the canoe making traditions during the Archaic period persisted into European contact. The continuity of this watercraft tradition is so persistent it is difficult to distinguish between earlier and later periods (Wheeler et al 2003:546, 548). As of 2003, 16 Archaic period sites were known in the vicinity of Newnan's Lake, most are southwest of the lake, including site 8AL356 (Wheeler et al. 2003: 534). Some sites lay directly on the lake shore, while others lay upland on hills overlooking the lake or other small ponds and marshes. At least six of these sites have Orange Plain and Orange Incised fiber tempered pottery, indicating Lake Newnan was occupied throughout the Middle and Late Archaic (Wheeler et al. 2003: 534).

The Lake Kanapaha site (8AL172) is also representative of the upland Archaic tradition and lay along the western shoreline of Lake Kanapaha in central Alachua County. The name of the Lake Kanapaha derives from the Timucua word for "palmetto leaves" and "house," referring to the thatched dwellings built by historic Indians from the Province of Potano, this area aligns with much of Alachua County (Hemmings and Kohler 1974:46-47; Simpson 1956:66-67). The site consists of buried concentrations of Archaic stone tools and debris as well as Woodland ceramics. Site 8AL172 and other similar sites in the vicinity contain evidence of quarrying chert and stone tool production. Quarrying chert activity occurs widespread in this region with little evidence of continual utilization and occupation of these sites. The local chert appears to have been used expediently in archaic and later occupation sites (Hemmings and Kohler 1974:45-6).

Hemmings and Kohler (1974) encountered three general zones; the top foot of the site contained the ceramic zone, interpreted as small intermittent camps along the shoreline dating to the Deptford period (500 B.C. to 200 A.D.); from Levy zone from 1 foot to 2.5 feet the Levy zone contained Florida Archaic Stemmed types such as Levy, as well as scrapers, bifaces, cores, planes, and other tools dating to the Late Archaic Period between 5000 and 2000 BC; and the Pre-Levy zone between 2.5 to 6.5 feet indicated evidence of knapping bifaces and cores of local chert (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:32; Hemmings and Kohler 1974). They interpreted the sites as special use camps, specific to restricted resources, marked by areas of compact occupation, and tool reduction inventories (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:33; Hemmings and Kohler 1974:62). They further conclude that the generalized late archaic tool kit reflects dependence on hunting and collecting, processing of animal and plants, work in wood, bone, antler, hides, plant fibers and other raw materials, and the preparation of stone tools associated with these activities.

Additional assessments of the Lake Kanapaha Site (8AL172) were performed by SouthArc, Inc., in 2001 and 2012. They confirmed the site is a large Archaic lithic quarry and workshop with little evidence of habitation (Dickinson and Wayne 2001:1-3). Their study classified flakes based on the degree of external cortex remaining and the flake form (Dickinson and Wayne 2001; 2012: 27,30). Three categories of cortex were defined: primary, more than 50% of dorsal surface covered by cortex, produced during blank preparation or early stages of core reduction; secondary, less than 50% of dorsal surface cortex covered, occurring during bifacial preform or blank production; and tertiary, flakes

with no cortex on the dorsal side which are often smaller, generated during the final stages of tool manufacture or maintenance (Dickinson and Wayne 2001; 2012: 30). They further defined flake types as complete, proximal, distal, medial, and unidentifiable. The cultural material consisted of shatter and flakes with no tool or utilized flakes present They thoroughly examined the debitage based on the degree of external cortex remaining and the flake form. Ideally, sites dominated by shatter, primary and secondary flakes, and few completed tools or preforms indicate the presence of a quarry or workshop. Sites with completed or partial tools, preforms, blanks, and an abundance of non-decortication, tertiary flakes suggest a final production area or a maintenance/campsite. Their research also examined evidence of thermal alteration, suggesting a Middle Archaic component. The 2001 study recorded 33% of the debitage was thermally altered and 80% suggest final stage tool production (Dickinson and Wayne 2001; 2012: 33-34). The 2012 artifact assemblage suggested the final stage of tool making or maintenance with 46% of the debitage being thermally altered and no tools or expediently utilized flakes present (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:33-34). Since comparatively few lithic tools displayed evidence of usage it is likely the site represents a lithic workshop rather than an occupation or campsite.

Another outcrop of chert quarried in central Florida is the Senator Edwards site (8MR00122), located in Marion County. Purdy (1975) interpreted the site as a chipped stone workshop occupied during the Archaic period. The site contained projectile points averaging 6-8 cm long with stemmed bases, Bolen points, and side-notched points, some beveled. Large number of broken projectile tips, broken unstemmed bases, broken stemmed bases, unifacial scrapers, bifacial scrapers, preforms, hammerstones, and large anvils were also present. Stemmed drills, common in Archaic Florida, are notably not present. Previous studies by Witthoft (1969:13) interpret drills as knives that have been sharpened over and over and show no rotary wear (Purdy 1975:182). Since no stemmed scrapers or drills were recovered, Purdy (1975) suggested it would not be necessary to use an implement so long since chert was readily available. The quantity of lithic debris and tools found at larger sites like Senator Edwards contrasts sharply with smaller special-use sites with smaller quantities (Milanich 1994: 78-79). Milanich implied that middle Archaic people performed the same types of activities at their villages and camps as their early Archaic ancestors, but as life became more sedentary central-base settlements such as 8MR00122 produced a variety of specialized tools in the process. Milanich also suggested the appearance of the easily transportable tools may imply woodworking connected with building more permanent houses (Milanich 1994: 78-79). Other large workshops sites that possibly functioned as central base settlements are the Johnson Lake site in Marion County and the Haufler site 8AL28 in Alachua County (Milanich 1994:79).

The Golden Hills Archaic Complex represents a series of lithic production sites west of the city of Ocala that date to the Middle to Late Archaic (circa 5000-1000 B.C.) (Austin 2006; Ste. Claire 1983). An archaeological survey by Willis (1983) in Golden Hills recorded a cluster of prehistoric sites, including the Golden Hills aboriginal 2 site (8MR507) a prehistoric chert quarry and the Golden Hills Aboriginal 5 site (8MR510) a lithic scatter suggesting a campsite (Austin 2006: 5-6). Additional excavations by Florida Archaeological Services, Inc. (FAS) mitigated 8MR00507 and 8MR00510, concluding

both sites were part of a single lithic tool production complex from the Middle Archaic (Austin 2006:6; Ste. Claire 1984). Their data indicates all lithic reduction stages, from early to late, were performed at the sites. Activity areas relating to various stages of reduction are spatially defined in clusters of associated stone debitage (Austin 2006; Ste. Claire 1983). Site 8MR00507 consisted of hammerstones, hammerstone frags, cores, anvils, stone blanks, and primary and secondary debitage located in distinct areas along the margins of a sink hole, suggesting early reduction activity areas. Site 8MR00510 contained Newnan, Levy, and Pinellas points as well as some ceramics, hammerstones, anvils, bifacial blanks, preforms, chert nodules, and waste flakes (Austin 2006: 17; Ste. Claire 1984). High percentages of thermally altered materials were also present at both sites. Ste. Claire (1983) suggested the Golden Hills complex may be associated with an extensive Middle Archaic occupation that lay underneath the Golden Hills Academy area less than 3 miles northeast. Substantial amounts of projectile points, finished tools, and used tools were recovered from the Academy site, but it is not known if this site functioned as the base camp component of the lithic production complex to the southeast (Austin 2006; Ste. Claire 1983).

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) excavated 8MR510 in 2006 and expanded the boundaries of the large site and reported artifacts distributed over several topographic highs located southwest of a large wetland (Austin 2006:17-19). Their excavations found areas of high artifact concentration separated by areas of moderate to low artifact concentrations of waste flakes made from the Ocala Limestone formation. The large number of medial-distal fragments combined with a high representation of non-orientable fragments suggested a mix of core-reduction and early state tool production with some mid-to-late-stage reduction activity. Interpretation of the site includes short-term habitation campsites, chert procurement, and stone tool workshops evident by high densities areas. Thermal Alteration was also practiced on 75% of the 1193 artifacts uncovered, supporting the site dates to the Middle to Late Archaic, even with the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts (Austin 2006:17-19; Ste. Claire 1987). The research conducted by SEARCH duplicated the materials recovered and concurred on the interpretations by FAS (Austin 2006:19).

SEARCH also documented 4 other sites with significantly lower densities of material situated on ridges overlooking wetland features (Austin 2006: 19-22). Thermal alteration was present in over half of the assemblages at the Golden Hills Aboriginal #6 site (8MR511), Golden Ocala #2 site (8MR3261), and Golden Ocala #3 site (8MR3262). Each site has less than 13 waste flakes present. The FMSF lists the sites function as lithic scatters, but the debitage present from 8MR511 suggest tool production activity while 8MR3261 and 8MR3262 suggest late-stage tool production. The Golden Ocala #1 site (8MR3260) contained 38 waste flakes showing signs of quarrying activity, core reduction, and early-stage tool reduction. Compared to the other percentages of thermally altered material at the previously mentioned sites, 8MR3260 only had 8 heat treated flakes. SEARCH determined these four sites have limited research potential due to their small size and limited artifact content (Austin 2006: 19-22).

Northwest of Alachua another series of Middle (5000-3000 BC) to Late Archaic (3000-500 BC) sites were uncovered in 2022 by Advanced Archaeology, Inc. (Mankowski 2022a;

2022b; 2022c; 2022d). The Tara April Scatter site (8AL7452) consists of a sparse prehistoric chert scatter interpreted as a lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022d:2, 25). The Tara Forest West Scatter site (8AL7436) is an extensive, but sparse prehistoric chert surface scatter dating to the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic. The site represents a limited-use lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022c:25). The Tara Phoenicia site (8AL7459) consists of sparse to dense prehistoric chert and ceramic deposits and extensive scatters that represents a lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022a; 2022b; 2022c:25). The Tara Forest Mound (8AL7466) was inaccurately interpreted as a constructed sand mound, with moderate to dense prehistoric chert and ceramic artifact deposits that represents a lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022d:3,25). Specimen logs show that primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes are present, with evidence of thermal alteration in many of the assemblages (Mankowski 2022c). The current undertaking includes Phase II excavations and interpretations of The Tara Phoenicia site (8AL7459) and the Tara Forest Mound (8AL7466).

Other examples of Archaic sites that consist of variable to dense scatters representing tool manufacturing encampments include the Dudley Farm Quarry Site (8MR2545), 92-34 Ocala, Scrambletown A (8MR2104), Oak Hammock (8MR1920), White Ranch (8MR3538), Site # 3 (8AL2910), San Felasco Hammock (8AL461), and Paynes Town (8AL366). Diffuse scatters include the Inferno site (8MR2343), Coliseum (8MR2321), USFS OCA15-06/Scrambletown Angel (8MR3915), USFS 92-33, Ocala (8MR2103), Rainbow Springs 3 (8MR208), Rainbow Springs State Park (MR2397), Mare Haven, (8MR152), and Mill Creek site (8AL4821) (Boyer 2016; Boyer et al. 2022; FMSF).

Alachua County History

When the Spanish arrived in Florida during the seventeenth century, they identified the Alachua people as the *Potano*, a western Timucuan tribe. Several Spanish missions were established within and surrounding present-day Alachua County. Fox Pond (8AL272) is believed to be the location of one of the missions (Symes and Stephens 1965). The Spanish also established a cattle ranch near Paynes Prairie. By 1650, most of the indigenous population had been wiped out, largely due to the introduction of European diseases.

Creek Indians, encouraged by the Spanish, migrated into Florida during the 1715 Yamasee Indian War and became known as the Seminole. Seminole settlements were established within the vicinity of Paynes Prairie and heavily concentrated at Micanopy. The collapse of the Spanish ranch system resulted in feral cattle in the area, including near Paynes Prairie. The Seminole relied heavily on the available cattle and cultivated corn, beans, pumpkins, and potatoes.

In 1817, Don Fernando de Maza Arrendondo received a land grant from the Spanish government for 20 square miles within present-day southern and central Alachua County. Arrendondo, a merchant in Cuba, had previously supplied St. Augustine with financial assistance during the Patriot War (Pickard 1994). Arrendondo maintained the land until the 1820s, at which time the grant was divided and sold to several other individuals.

As settlers arrived in Florida from Georgia and the Carolinas in hopes of establishing cotton plantations, conflict arose among the Seminole and settlers resulting in the outbreak of the First Seminole War and the 1819 cessation of Florida to the United States. During the Second Seminole War (1835-1842), which began because of continued conflict, several forts such as Fort Clarke and military roads were constructed in the area. The war resulted in the transportation of the Seminole to Indian Territory in Oklahoma and migration further south into Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Following the end of the Second Seminole War, the population in present-day Alachua County and surrounding areas grew substantially as more settlers arrived. Alachua County was established in 1824. Newnansville served as the county seat, although the county seat was shifted to Gainesville in 1853 (Hildreth and Cox 1981). Alachua County originally included the majority of North Central Florida, spanning from the Florida-Georgia border to Tampa.

Alachua county's population reached 8,000 in 1860. The county continued to grow through the next 25 years due to successes in the phosphate and citrus industries. Railroad expansions during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century brought investors, tourists, and more population growth to the area. By the twentieth century, Alachua County's population had soared to 32,000. The economy shifted to emphasis on phosphates, cotton, and vegetable production. The establishment of the University of Florida in Gainesville in 1905 marked one of the most significant events in the county's history.

Regional Historical Background

First Spanish Period (1565-1763)

The native peoples of the North American continent were aware of the arrival of Europeans and Africans to their eastern shore at the start of the 16th century. Although *Juan Ponce de Leon*'s 1513 landing and naming of *La Florida* is the most enduring account of early discovery, it is widely accepted that he was preceded by others as evidenced by his own encounter with "an Indian who understood the Spaniards." During the first 50 years of European presence in Florida, Ponce de Leon and a succession of others appointed as *adelantado* (conqueror and spokesman for the king of Spain) documented the land, faced its people and attempted to settle Florida. The challenges proved daunting as these expeditions made fatal mistakes in calculating stores and supply routes, anticipating differences in climate, negotiating terms with native chiefs, and lusting after non-existent precious metals. In 1565, *Pedro Menendez de Aviles*, receiving royal favor for his decisive actions against the French corsairs, was awarded a charter by Philip II for the settlement of Florida. In addition to the same daunting tasks faced by his predecessors, Menendez had the added burden of an immediate threat from the French—they had established *Fort Caroline* at the mouth of the St Johns River the year prior. Setting sail with ten ships and more than a thousand men, Menendez within five years achieved remarkable results—the French were ousted from Florida, trans-ocean supply lines and trade routes were secured, the Jesuits were ministering to native converts at coastal missions from Charlotte Harbor to Chesapeake Bay, a network of agricultural *haciendas* were under development, and a permanent garrison named *St Augustine* had been established. Although this success was short-lived with his death in 1574, the course of Florida's history was mapped out for the next two centuries.

With the departure of the Jesuits from Florida in 1572 the Franciscan order soon stepped in to take over missionary work. Over the next century a network of missions and *doctorinas* (a Christianized Indian settlement with an itinerant priest) closer to Spanish military garrisons were developed with St. Augustine at its center. One axis of the network ran north along the waterways of the coast to *Santa Elena*, located on Parris Island in South Carolina. The other axis ran along a *camino real*, often referred to as the "road to Apalachee", connecting with a mission named *San Luis* in present-day Tallahassee. To keep supply lines open for these remote locations four ferries were established by the Spanish at major river crossings—two on the Suwannee River and two on the St Johns River. One of the St Johns River ferries was located due west of St Augustine at the Indian village known as *Tocoi* on the east bank of the river. By 1616 the original occupants of the village had succumbed to pestilence. In the late 1620s the Spanish governor of Florida, *Luis de Rojas y Borja*, initiated an effort to establish a new mission on the site, *San Diego de Halaca*, repopulating the vicinity with a native people referred to as the *Acuera*. It was part of a larger missionization plan by the governor to develop the *Yustega* province on the Suwanee River, recognized for its fertile agricultural lands. The Spanish ferry landing on the western bank of the St Johns River was once located just northwest of the subject property. From there the camino real turned to the southwest and it appears very likely

that it was located on the subject property (see 1778 British survey map included in this report).

Increasing friction between the Spanish and British colonial superpowers at the end of the seventeenth century resulted in the fortifying of strategic positions in Spanish Florida such as the construction of the *Castillo de San Marcos* in St Augustine during the years 1672-95. It is around this time that the Spanish constructed small fortifications at both St Johns ferry landings--*Fort Picolata* was constructed on the east bank and *San Francisco de Pupe* or "Fort Pupo" on the west bank. A small garrison of eight men outfitted with small artillery pieces was assigned to each outpost.

With the development of Georgia and the Carolinas by the British, raids into Florida by their Indian allies and later in combined forces began to take its toll on the outlying missions and doctorinas. From 1702 to 1706 attacks increased and the Spanish were forced to withdraw from the Appalachee and western Timucua provinces to the St Johns River. On occasion the soldiers were engaged by Creek and Yuchi Indians sent to prey on Spanish outposts. By 1738, the original wooden structures had deteriorated and were deemed too small to hold an adequate garrison hence the construction of larger structures at each site the following year. In 1740, the forts were captured and occupied by Georgian and Indian forces led by James Oglethorpe. On their withdrawal, later in the summer, they destroyed the forts. After Oglethorpe and his forces returned to Georgia, the Spanish governor ordered a census of agricultural lands in the interior provinces. Francisco de Castilla conducted the inventory remarking of brush-laden "old fields" and ruined haciendas along the camino real beyond Fort Pupo (Worth 1998). The Spanish or British never reestablished Fort Pupo (the remains of the fort were investigated archeologically by John Goggin in 1950-51). Fort Picolata was reestablished by the British during their occupation of Florida.

British Colonial Period (1763-1784)

The ongoing struggle between European nation-states to colonize the New World during the Age of Enlightenment included the Seven Years' War, referred to in the United States as the French and Indian War (1745-60). During the 18th century Britain had successfully usurped the infamous Spanish Armada for superiority over the world's oceans. Realizing its fallibility Spain formed an uneasy alliance with France to protect its colonial interests against the emerging naval dominance of the British. In a bold move the British attacked and seized Havana, Cuba--Spain's long-established base of operations in the Caribbean. The Spanish had no choice but to cede La Florida to the British during negotiations at the 1763 Treaty of Paris to recover their coveted capital. After a century of conflict Britain had successfully pushed Spain off the coast from the St. Marys River to the Mississippi adding East Florida and West Florida to their established colonies in the New World.

Although all loyal Spanish subjects including Christianized Indians except for three families, left Florida by 1764 (Schafer 2003) the peninsula was by no means uninhabited when the British arrived. Despite rampant disease and starvation; enslavement; armed conflict between nations and tribes; and forced acculturation in general, several groups of

indigenous peoples survived and retained cultural identities separate from the Europeans. In Georgia and the Carolinas the English named one such group of loosely allied Chiefdoms as the *Creeks*. In Florida the Spanish referred to natives who resisted conversion to Christianity and cultural assimilation as the "wild ones" or *Cimarrons*. The Creek words *ishiti semoli* meaning "separatist" or "renegade," was also in use. The name *Seminole* was first used in written language by British Indian Agent John Stuart in 1771. Euro-American history has traditionally treated these groups as distinct and separate from earlier tribes known to have populated the Florida's northeast coast (e.g. Timucua, Mayaca, Jororo). Recent publications documenting oral and familial histories of Native Americans in Florida suggest that this may be an ethnocentric bias. These names and distinctions existed back then as a convenience for Europeans forging strategic alliances and today as a means for academic reflection. Instead, Native American culture appears to be substantially more varied with intricate multi-cultural alliances and inter-marriages than previously recognized (Weisman 1989).

The Spanish approach of assimilating native culture into their own was not the way of the British. Instead, they chose to "leave well enough alone" as established by the *Treaty of Picolata* in 1765--named after the fort on the St Johns River originally established by the Spanish just to the east of the subject property where the treaty was negotiated. The results of the Indian congress were that a strip of land 25 miles inland from the Atlantic shore ranging from St Marys to a point on the St Johns 60 miles south of Fort Picolata was reserved for British occupation and use. This coastal strand contained rich bottomlands and hammocks and were subsequently subdivided for British investors who were excited at the prospect that East Florida was similar in climate, soils and environment to the Carolina low country. The success of large coastal plantations in the Georgia and South Carolina colonies where cash crops such as indigo, cotton and rice were raised for export to the mother country had earned great wealth for many a nobleman.

But before the land grants were to be developed a better understanding of this mostly uncharted wilderness that Grant referred to as a "New World in a state of nature" was in order. The man selected by the king for a reconnaissance of the new territory was the well-traveled and respected man of science from Philadelphia - John Bartram. Appointed as "Royal Botanist" the sixty-six-year-old Bartram began his expedition from St. Augustine in the winter of 1765, accompanied by his son William. They traveled by a small sailing vessel up the St. Johns River documenting the depth and composition of soil strata along with the locations of rivers, creeks, savannahs, and oak and pine forests. The Board of Trade and Plantations in 1766 published his travel journal and corresponding map, which was widely read by British aristocrats and merchants and guided them in acquiring land grants in East Florida.

In November 1765, John and William Bartram attended the Indian congress at Fort Picolata observing treaty negotiations between British officials and leaders of the Creek and Seminole tribes. One month later the two were on their St Johns River expedition camping at Fort Picolata on December 23 and Palmetto Bluff the following night. After the eight-week journey it appears William Bartram was inspired to try his hand at plantation life much to his father's dismay. Receiving a land grant in 1766 of 500 acres on Little Florence

Cove just north of Fort Picolata, William with six slaves settled on the low-lying land. Family-friend Henry Laurens stopped for a visit in August of that year and was alarmed at the conditions he found. "His situation on the River is the least agreeable of all the places that I have seen"; his house a "hovel…extremely confined" on "a beggarly spot of land, scant of the bare necessaries"; water in the cove "exceedingly foul"; and Bartram himself sick with fever. Writing to his father the concerned friend bemoaned the "forlorn state of poor Billy Bartram". William left Florida by the end of the year and later stopped at Fort Picolata during his 1774 exploration of north Florida collecting source material for what became his celebrated book *Travels.* He noted that the fortification was "dismantled and deserted" but made no mention of his failed plantation.

Development of the East Florida colony proceeded in earnest. King George III appointed James Grant as governor of East Florida in 1764 selecting a man inspired to make the most of this new territory. Establishing his own plantation (today's Guana River State Park) north of the capital of St. Augustine, Grant experimented with a variety of crops to determine the best and highest yields from the rich hammock lands and marshes of Florida's coast. His efforts caught the attention of the London elite who, impressed with Grant's success especially with indigo, formed the *East Florida Society* as a clearinghouse for the latest news and information from the young colony. Land grants of 1,000 to 20,000 acres were made available to men of wealth and reputation. Planters with their enslaved Africans were sent to many of these grant holdings to begin the laborious process of clearing land, damming creeks and draining marshes to create agricultural fields for cultivation.

The second governor of British East Florida, Patrick Tonyn, took office in 1775 when Grant was called back into military service leading forces against the American revolutionaries. Tonyn himself established an indigo plantation on a 20,000-acre land grant just north of present-day Green Cove Springs known as the *Black Creek* estate. Tonyn's efforts proved a profitable venture, so five additional 20,000-acre tracts were created to the south of Black Creek along the west bank of the St. Johns River. Awarded to wealthy British speculators in hopes that they would invest in similar operations, no attempt was ever made to develop these tracts.

Second Spanish Period (1784-1821)

Spain retrieves their former holdings from Great Britain because of treaties signed in Paris after the American Revolution. The Spanish maintain the political subdivisions of East and West Florida with St Augustine and Pensacola as respective capitals--East Florida retaining the same boundary established by the British. Unlike the earlier term of Spanish rule, the colony is occupied by a diversity of interests. Allegiance to the Spanish crown and the Catholic Church was required of residents, but not enforced. The population consisted of the Spanish military, a weakened priesthood, opportunist planters with wavering loyalties; runaway slaves empowered by looser ownership laws, and beleaguered natives under relentless attack from the north by the American military.

It was a time of unrest and difficulty. In 1794, a band of Georgians inspired by the principles of the American and French Revolutions took it upon themselves to free the residents of Florida repressed under Spain's tyranny. Expeditionary forces would provide the military support necessary for residents to claim independence from the Spanish crown, establish their own sovereignty and subsequently annex themselves into the new American republic. Hearing of the plot the Spanish Governor Juan Quesada ordered the evacuation of all settlements located between the St Marys and St Johns rivers including the burning of all standing buildings and harvest or destruction of all planted crops. During the War of 1812 Spain formed an alliance with Great Britain against Napoleon's global advances. As the United States prepared for another war with the British, southern slave owners seized the opportunity to justify retrieval of runaways who under Spanish law could own land and bear firearms. Referred to as the "Patriot War" in Florida incursions by armed Georgians and Carolinians swept deep into Florida again laying waste to newly rebuilt plantations and farmsteads along the St. Marys and St Johns rivers.

As early as 1689, African Slaves fled from the British American colonies to Spanish Florida seeking freedom. Under an edict from King Philip V of Spain the black fugitives received liberty in exchange for assisting in the defense of St. Augustine. Recognized by the Spanish as a militia, the armed freedmen were allowed to settle an area about a mile north of the Castillo de San Marcos. The settlement known as Fort Mose was the first legally sanctioned free black town in North America. In an interesting turn of events, during the time of the American Revolution when East Florida became a safe-haven for British Loyalists, Africans were granted their freedom by the crown in exchange for bearing arms against the American insurgents. These soldiers became known as the Black Loyalists although the British also referred to a resident of these communities of runaway slaves as a maroon, derived from the same Spanish word, cimarron.

In 1811, Spanish Governor of East Florida, Juan Jose de Estrada appointed George J. F. Clarke, deputy surveyor of land grants, as Surveyor General when John Purcell left office and never returned. Neglect in conducting actual surveys in the field, lax record keeping and blatant disregard for rules adopted by the governor's office plagued his 10-year administration. Also, he ended up with extensive grant holdings throughout north Florida along with his family members and friends, many of which were challenged in American court in later years. One of Clarke's land grants may have been a tract of timber assigned to him for use in the saw mill he had established near Fernandina. Clarke's Creek is said to be named after him.

For whatever reason, he soon left St. Augustine for the confines of Fernandina, where the census of 1814 shows him with a wife and four sons. [Ibid. 212-13.] The famed Clarke Mill Grant was located there and shows clearly on the official map of the town surveyed and drawn by George J. F. Clarke, in 1811-12. Clarke was instructed to make this map because of the unsanitary condition of the old town and its general unsightliness.

American Plantation Period 1821-1860

As a result of the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Spain relinquished Florida to the United States for $5 million and certain international legal claims. The actual change in government occurred in 1821 with the merging of the two Floridas into one governmental body. The capital was moved to Tallahassee - considered a halfway point between the two old capitals of Pensacola and St Augustine - with Andrew Jackson appointed as Territorial Governor.

During this period, Bellamy Road, also billed as "the first American Road in Florida," was authorized by the 18th U. S. Congress to facilitate commerce and military maneuvers between Pensacola and St Augustine. The Act directed that the public works project roadway follow "as nearly as practicable…the old Spanish road to St. Augustine, crossing the St. John's river at Picolata; which road shall be plainly and distinctly marked and shall be of the width of twenty-five feet." Although the military was authorized to construct the road, the Territorial legislature contracted with John Bellamy, a well-respected planter from Jefferson County, to build it from the Ochlockonee River to St Augustine. Using his slaves and equipment the road was completed in 1826 at a cost of $13,500. Not everyone was satisfied with the work. One official commented that "the work is done in the slightest manner possible…that the road cannot possibly last a twelve month…stumps of the trees on the road are left standing to a great height…the causeways and bridges constructed on this road…are absolutely good for nothing." He goes on to say that "most of the way much too narrow, often not exceeding in width from 12 to 15 feet" instead of the 25 feet specified by Congress. In defending his position Mr. Bellamy responded: "It is true sir, the unparalleled wetness of the season, last year, prevented me from being able to tender the as soon as I supposed I should have been able to do. But I now conceive it completed although already one of my important bridges has within a few days' past been destroyed by fire from an Indian encampment." The route came to be known as The Bellamy Road and was in use for most of the 19th century. Most of its length was bypassed by later cross-state routes constructed in the 20th century. Some segments are still in use, even with the same name, as local streets in some communities. Other segments have long since been abandoned. The historical significance of the road has been identified by the local historical society in Clay County who erected a historic marker at it junction with US 17.

Florida's Seminole Indian population was estimated at about 4,000 and was joined by what is estimated to have been at least 800 maroons. During the Territorial Period American plantation owners were claiming these blacks as runaway slaves. Fearing seizure by slave raiders, the Black Seminoles became staunch opponents of relocation efforts proffered by American interests. In tribal councils they stoked efforts to resist removal and threw their support behind the most militant Seminole faction led by Osceola. After war broke out individual black leaders John Cesar, Abraham and John Horse played key roles in strategic efforts to elude and attack American forces. In addition to aiding the Indians in their fight Black Seminoles conspired in the rebellion of at least 385 plantation slaves at the start of the Second Seminole War. The slaves joined Indians and maroons in the destruction of over 20 sugar plantations from December 1835 through the summer of 1836. Some scholars have described this as the largest slave rebellion in American history. By 1838

U.S. General Thomas Sydney Jesup succeeded in separating the interests of the maroons and Seminoles by offering security and promises of freedom to the blacks. His act was the only emancipation of rebellious African Americans in the South prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

In one of the attempts to end the longest and costliest Indian War in U.S. history, the United States Congress passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842. Under the Act 200,000 acres owned by the federal government south of Gainesville and Palatka was divided into 160-acre tracts (1/4 of a square mile) and made available for homesteading. Any able-bodied man (or woman for that matter since several received land grants in their own name) who could occupy the land for five years by cultivating at least five acres and erecting a habitable dwelling was guaranteed title to the property. Since the Indian threat remained, the government also offered homesteaders arms and ammunition along with the promise of military troop support if Indians were sighted in the vicinity. Those who were successful with the program had to demonstrate the where-with-all typical of the classic "pioneer spirit" more commonly associated with development of the American West later in the 19th century. Most frequently extended families, friends, and slaves clustered several homesteads together since promised supplies and troop support were often not delivered to the settlers' satisfaction. Many settlers were former soldiers who had scouted out prime locations during their service in the Seminole Wars—almost half of the applicants were from outside of Florida moving from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama (Covington 1961).

After the threat of Indian attack was finally put to rest because of treaties negotiated at the end of the Third Seminole War (1850-53), development of the St Johns River basin began to quicken. Because the inlets of Florida's east coast south of Jacksonville were treacherous to navigate by oceangoing vessels, the north-flowing St. Johns soon became the water highway for peninsular Florida. By the 1850s steamboats were making scheduled stops at landings along the middle St Johns facilitating commerce and travel. Lands were cleared near these landings for plantations where cotton and oranges were cultivated. This part of Florida also caught the attention of travelers who began spreading the word of the exotic nature of this tropical setting in northern salons and publishing outlets. During this time the first snowbirds started to descend on Florida during the winter months—primarily outdoorsmen, writers, artists, and invalids. Recognizing the potential for an additional source of income, larger homes and hotels were constructed on the shores of the river as accommodations for travelers. Thus was the beginning of Central Florida's tourism trade growing over the next 150 years to become one of the premier travel destinations on the face of the earth.

In 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state in the United States. William D. Moseley was elected the new state's first governor, and David Levy Yulee, one of Florida's leading proponents for statehood, became a U.S. Senator. By 1850 the population had grown to 87,445, including about 39,000 African American slaves and 1,000 free blacks.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

A TRS search through the FMSF, Tallahassee (26 March 2025) revealed that seven CRAS surveys have been conducted within a 1.0-mile radius of the subject property (Table 1). One of these surveys (MS# 5986) subsumed the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Table 1. List of CRAS recorded to the FMSF within 1.0-mile radius of the subject property.

MS No.	Title	Author (s)	Date
20917	*NRCS Trip Report Franklin Parcel Cultural Resources Training, Alachua County*	Dunn	2013
19573	*Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region*	Collins, et al.	2012
18812	*Trip Report, NRCS Bonds WHIP Alachua County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey*	Dunn	2011
15058	*An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 9JK0692-B Kreftwood Tower in Alachua County, Florida FCC Form 620*	Bland	2008
5986	*Historic Structures Survey of Unincorporated Alachua County*	Anderson	2000
4978	*A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed SE 35th Street Park Tract, Alachua County, Florida*	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.	1997
1604	*State project number 26080-1516, Alachua County, Florida*	Browning and Wiedenfeld	1988

Thirty-five historic and archaeological resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the subject parcel, including eighteen archaeological sites, sixteen historic structures, and one resource group. Three of the archaeological sites (8AL88, 8AL344, 8AL345) overlap the perimeter of the APE and one resource group, State Road 26 (8AL5107), follows just outside the southeastern boundary of the subject parcel.

In 2000, Quatrefoil/Anderson Consulting conducted the *Historic Structures Survey of Unincorporated Alachua County* (MS# 5986), which covered the entirety of the subject parcel. During this investigation, 977 historic properties were evaluated, fourteen of which are in the vicinity of the subject property. Nine of these structures are in a cluster approximately 0.25-mile west of the APE, and four are 0.5-0.75-mile west. One of the structures, 5611 +/- SE 55th Blvd (8AL4003) is located just outside the southeastern boundary of the subject parcel. The structure was a c.1940 Frame Vernacular-style, like most in the vicinity of the APE. Most of the historic structures in the area date to the 1930s and 1940s, with four dating to the first quarter of the 20th century. Only photographs and eligibility information was included on the FMSF form for these structures and with no other details. None of these structures are eligible for NRHP listing (Anderson 2000).

In 2012, just southwest of the project APE, a study on *Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region* (MS# 19573)

was conducted by the Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies at the University of South Florida for the Florida Park Service. This study included the Paynes Prairie State Park property, whose northeastern boundary lies just across Hawthorne Road from the APE. Out of the thirty-eight parks, heritage tourism center, and wilderness trail studied, 75 previously recorded sites were updated, and 38 new sites were recorded. At Paynes Prairie, 104 previously recorded sites were present, with 30 recorded as being potentially eligible for NRHP-listing, and two that potentially held human remains. Two of the Paines Prairie sites are in the vicinity of the APE, an unnamed site (8AL350) and Newnans (8AL356). Site 8AL350 was originally recorded as a prehistoric village with a sparse assemblage, associated with site 351 and 352, and included abundant flint, one large point, three pieces of worked flint, and two St. Johns Check Stamped sherds. Site 8AL356 was recorded as a 2.5-hectare Paleo to Archaic-era probable village, with abundant subsurface materials. Artifacts collected during the initial recording included four retouched flakes, one projectile tip, one projectile base, and a chipped implement, although Milanich and Fairbanks later describe the site as having 186 Archaic projectile points (95% Newnan points), as well as other tools, including bifacial knives, hammerstones, drills, and hundreds of blades, describing the site as a unique manufacturing site and a special resource area, due to the rarity of this number of blades being recovered from a Middle Archaic site. Neither of these sites were evaluated for NRHP-eligibility during this study (Collins, et al. 2012).

In 1988, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted State project number 26080-1516 (MS# 1604) along the SR-20 corridor, just southeast of the APE. During this survey, FDOT evaluated two previously recorded resources and detected six new sites, none of which were considered NRHP-eligible. Only one of these sites (8AL228) is in the vicinity of the APE, and is located about 800 feet southeast of the APE. It was initially recorded by John Goggin and his students as an extensive flint artifact and chip area. During the 1988 survey, artifacts detected included Prairie cord-marked, Alachua cob-marked, and St. Johns check-stamped ceramics, as well as a Columbia projectile point knife/blade. The site was not recommended for further testing during the 1988 survey (Browning and Wiedenfeld 1988).

In 1997, over 0.5-mile west of the APE, a CRAS was conducted of the 27-acre 35th Street Park Tract (MS# 4978). One new archaeological site, Southeast Park (8AL3428), was recorded at this time. The site, a subsurface lithic and ceramic scatter that contained primarily debitage, with one biface fragment, one core, and two ceramic sherds, was determined to be ineligible for NRHP-listing (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. 1997).

In 2008, a survey was conducted by Bland and Associates, Inc. ahead of a telecommunications tower (MS# 15058) more than 0.75-mile west of the APE. One new site was recorded during this investigation, Kreftwood 1 (8AL5431). Kreftwood 1 is a low-density artifact scatter containing primarily lithic debitage (n = 267), but also two stone tool fragments, and three ceramic sherds, including two St. Johns Plain, and one sand-tempered plain. The site is not considered NRHP-eligible (Bland 2008).

Just under one mile east of the APE, two surveys were conducted by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, one of the 118-acre Bonds property (MS# 18812) and another of the 10-acre Franklin parcel (MS# 20917). During the 2011 Bonds property survey, two previously recorded sites (8AL89, 8AL341) were evaluated and one new site (8AL5622) was recorded. During the 2013 Franklin parcel survey, 8AL89 and 8AL5622 were revisited. None of these sites fall within the vicinity of the subject property (Dunn 2011, Dunn 2013).

Just outside the southeastern boundary of the subject property is State Road 26 (8AL5107). This c.1926 linear resource, first recorded in 2005, spans from the Gilchrist/Alachua County line, east to 250th Street in Newberry, then east into Gainesville. The roadway is not considered eligible due to its lack of historic significance and integrity.

Additionally, the Lake Pithlachocco Canoe Site (8AL4792), a *National Register of Historic Places* listed site (2001) is located just east of the project APE on the northern shore of Newnan's Lake. The Lake Pithlachocco site is significant due to the large number of prehistoric canoes detected there, a total of 93 at its time of listing. The canoes were constructed using a variety of methods and at least 52 dated to between 500-5,000 years before present (the Middle to Late Archaic through Alachua periods). The canoes were first recorded after a significant drought uncovered them.

Regarding cultural resources known for the project area, Newnan's Lake 2 (8AL00088) is an artifact scatter located along the southeastern periphery of the subject parcel. The site was first recorded by John Goggin and J. S. Simpson on the property of R. H. Henson as a flint and sherd area that was favorable for surface collection. Newnan's Lake 2 was located in what was once a midden area in old hammock land that had been cleared. Artifacts detected included one Orange Plain sherd, a flint scraper, and a flint point, as well as Suwannee points and Steatite sherds from the Simpson Collection. The site was described as having been cleared for parking and building at its initial recording.

Two unnamed archaeological sites (8AL00344, 8AL00345) were recorded in 1961 by individuals with the initials AEE, WRM, and DMS. Site 8AL344 was recorded as overlapping the northeastern portion of the subject property, whereas 8AL345 was recorded along the western periphery of the APE. Both sites were originally documented as flint chip areas. Site 8AL00344 was described as being in a live oak and hickory hammock along both sides of a creek for 0.75-mile, and 0.25-mile off the creek. The site was described as having abundant flint chips and two flint points (one broken). Site 8AL00345 was a flint chip area of 100 feet (N-S) by 40 feet (E-W) in a depression within an oak grove. The site contained a moderate amount of flint chips and was reportedly destroyed at the time of recording. No other details were available regarding the two sites.

Environmental Setting

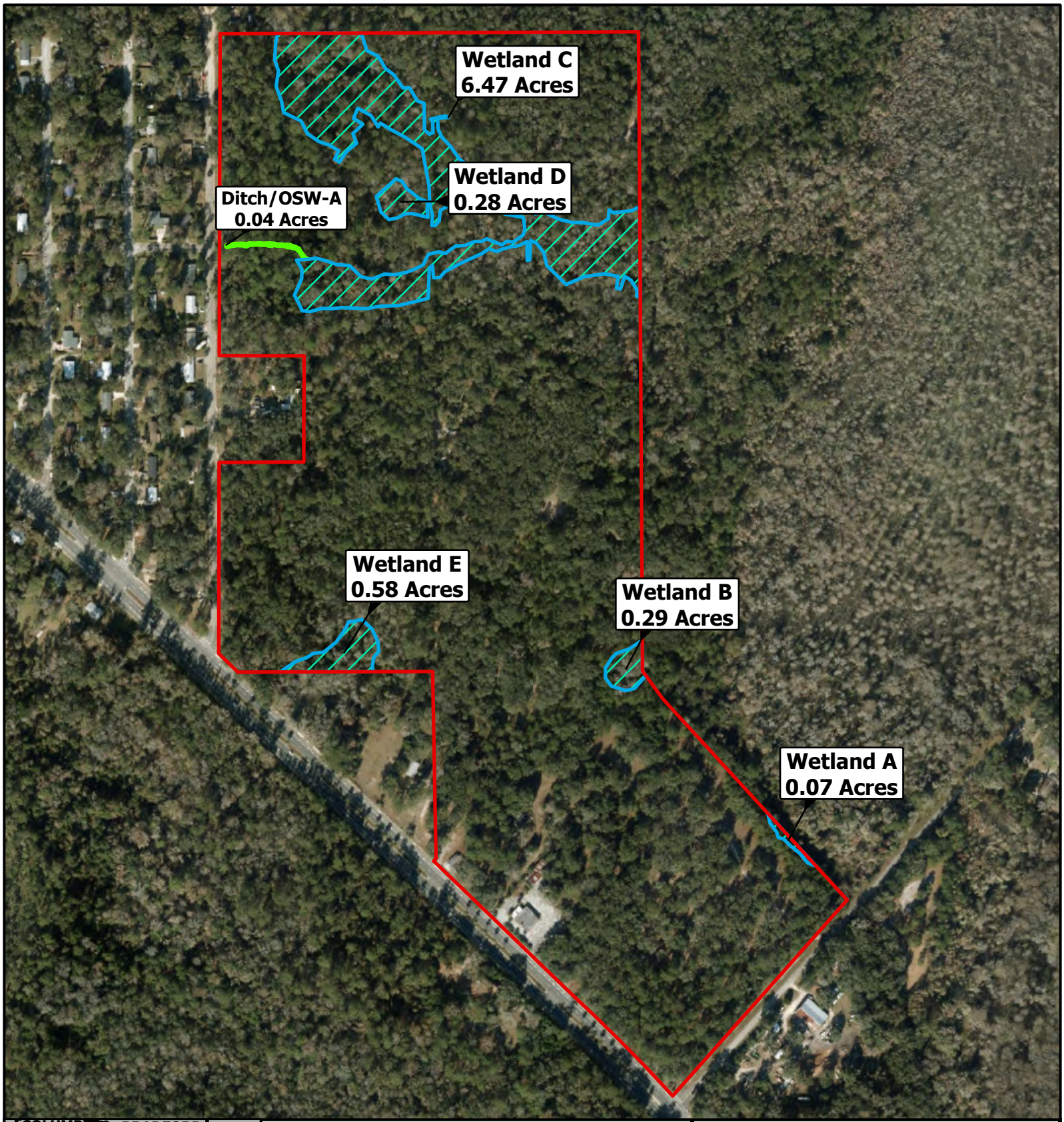
Environmental background data for the Hawthorne Road Subdivision archaeological survey was compiled from an ecological due diligence study produced by ECS, land use maps (FLUCFCS), historic and contemporary aerial maps, and field observations.

The project area is located within the Haile Limestone Plain of the Northern Peninsular Plain of the Ocala Uplift, a region known for its karst deposits and limestone sinks.

The Hawthorne Road project area was previously used as agricultural lands, mainly as cattle ranchlands which are common for the region (see historical aerials). What remnant vegetation remains is comprised mainly of woodland pastures and upland mixed coniferous pine & hardwoods (see Figure 5, FLUCFCS map). When the property was developed for cattle ranchlands decades ago, most of the project area was clearcut (see historic aerials). Remnant hardwoods (mostly second growth) are located throughout property. Agricultural activity over the past century has caused widespread disturbance at great depth. These activities and development on and surrounding the property have impacted the land substantially. Other than spatially isolated sections of remnant hardwood (oak) hammocks, most original vegetation on the property has been clearcut and removed.

Spatially isolated wetlands (mixed hardwood wetlands) are present on the subject property, particularly in the northern section (see Figure 4). Some of these wetlands have been modified including a ditch which has been excavated across the wetlands to drain the area. Most of the land is very dry, and the sand deposits are porous and well-drained, making water retention difficult.

Soils throughout the project tract are mostly from the Millhopper-Pomona association. Principal soil types include Tavares fine sand, Chipley fine sand, Lochloosa fine sand, Pomona fine sand, Millhopper sand, and Newnan fine sand, all of which described by the USDA as moderately well-drained to poorly drained soils (see Figure 6). There is substantial evidence that most of the original ground surfaces throughout the property have been altered, greatly disturbed, or displaced altogether due to agricultural activities including cattle ranching, pastureland creation and clearcutting.



Alachua County, Florida

Figure 4: Wetlands Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

N
W E
S

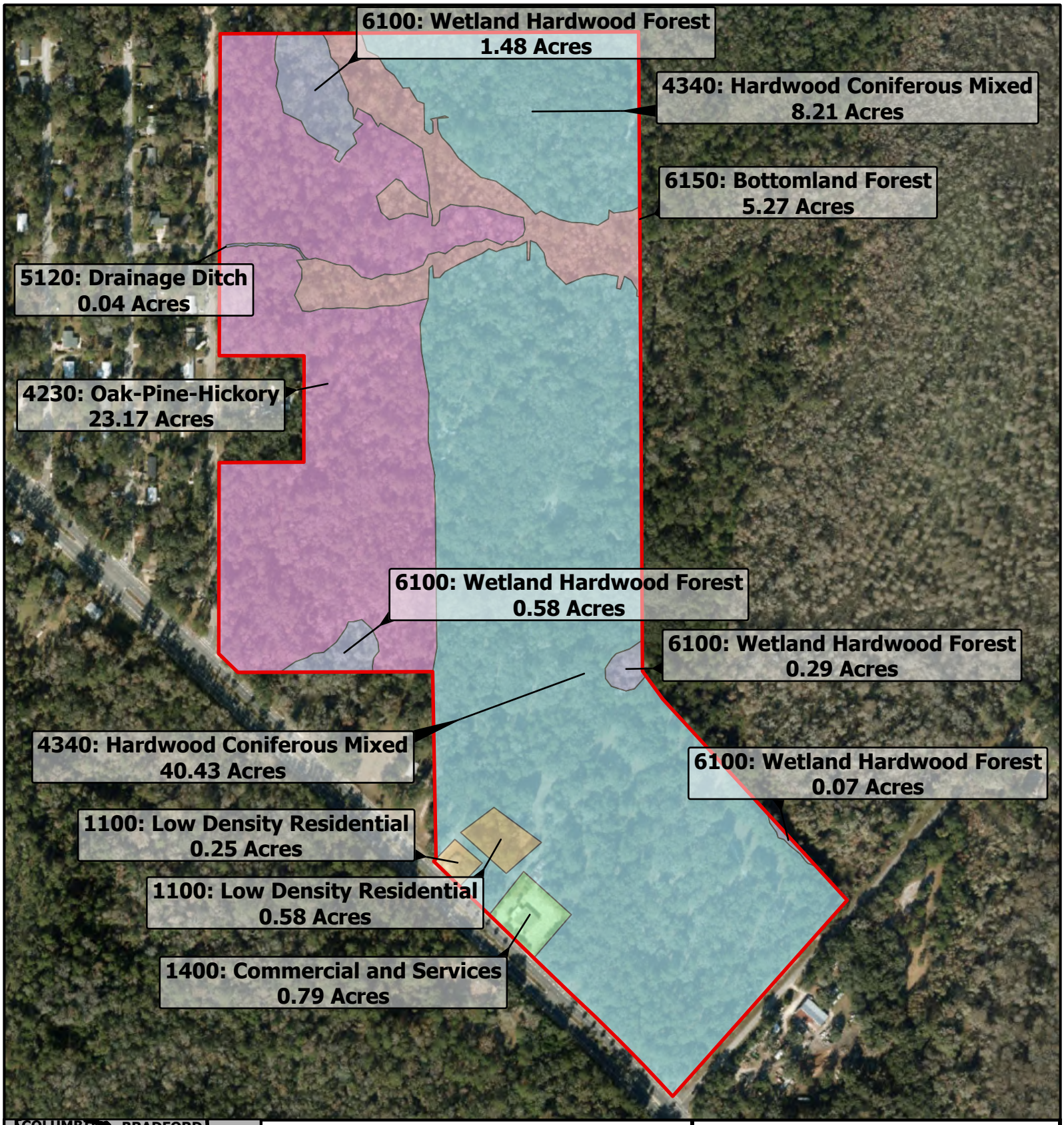
0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Wetland

Ditch

Created December 2024



Alachua County, Florida

Figure 5: FLUCFCS Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

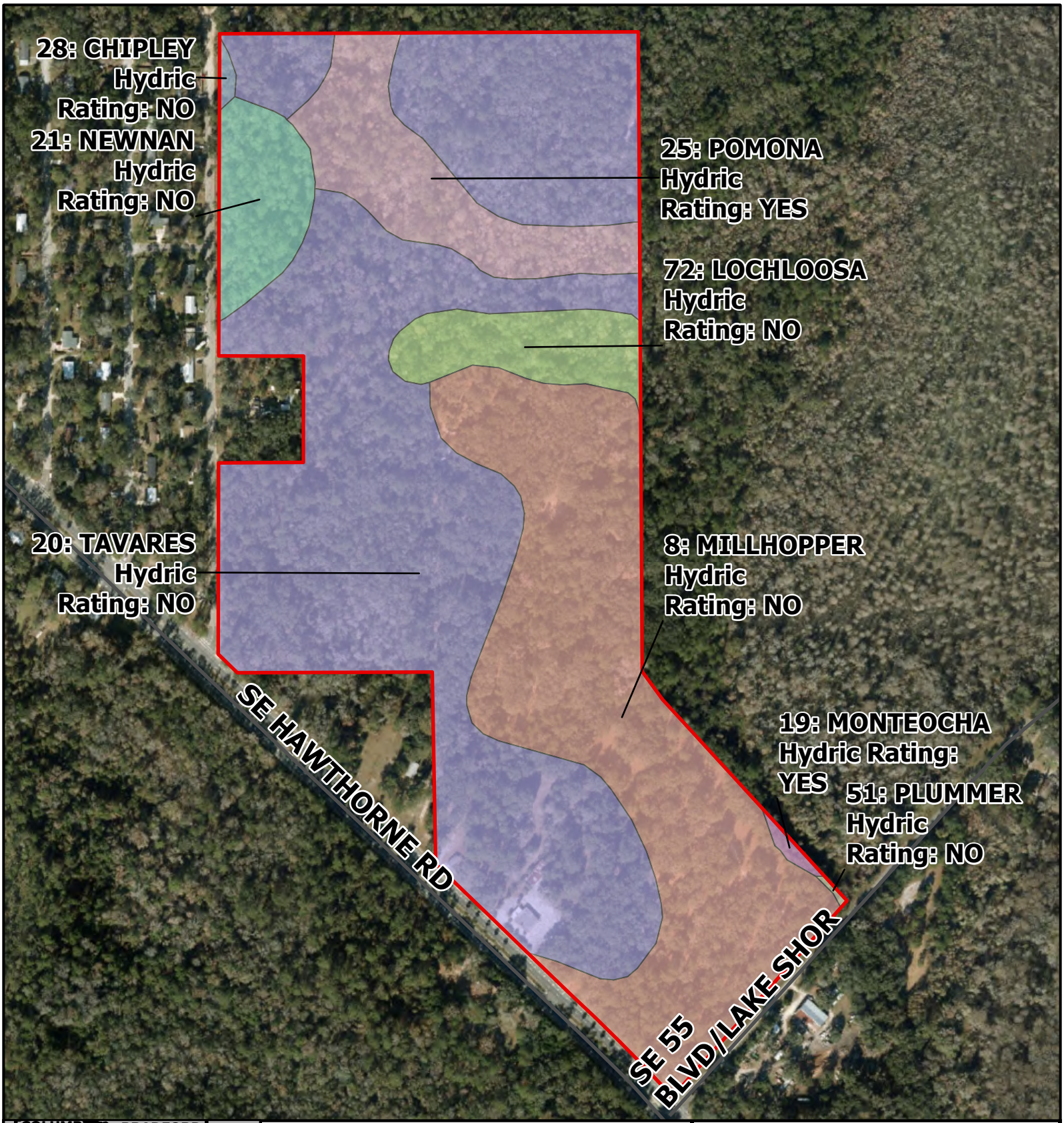
Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

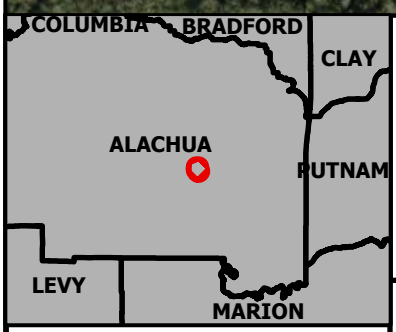
N W E S

0 175 350 700 Feet

- Project Boundary
- FLUCCS
- Bottomland Forest
- Commercial and Services
- Drainage Ditch
- Hardwood Coniferous Mixed
- Low Density Residential
- Oak-Pine-Hickory
- Wetland Hardwood Forest

Created December 2024





Alachua County, Florida

Figure 6: Soils Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

N
W E
S

0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary

Soil Type

CHIPLEY

LOCHLOOSA

MILLHOPPER

MONTEOCHA

NEWNAN

PLUMMER

POMONA

TAVARES

Created December 2024

Research Design and Field Methodology

Prehistoric and early historic settlement in the North-Central, Northeast Florida archaeological region, of which Alachua County is part, occurs predominantly in two major areas – the estuarine regions of the east coast and the freshwater river basins. Prehistoric sites, especially those of later cultural periods, are well known for these areas. While fewer prehistoric sites are known for interior regions such as those hinterlands occupied by and surrounding sections of the project area, recent archaeological surveys have revealed the presence of sites that fall outside of the coastal and riverine settlement regions. Interior sites, once regarded as enigmatic, are now constructs in site predictive models for the Alachua County area. These include prehistoric settlement around lakes such as Newnans Lake (see Prehistory of Newnans Lake section).

Evaluations of archaeological or historical site significance are based on the potential of a site to contribute to the knowledge of regional prehistory or history. Thus, consideration of these sites within the context of a larger, regional settlement system is essential. While archaeological sites are known for the riverine areas of Alachua County, less is known about prehistoric and early historic settlement in the interior areas of the region with its freshwater creeks, marshes, ponds, swamps, sinks and other drainages. Interior sites of the Newnans Lake region (see Previous Archaeological Investigations and Prehistory of Newnans Lake sections) demonstrate that prehistoric peoples were living and using the surrounding areas. These concerns were incorporated into the research design for the Hawthorne Road development property, a project area that occupies a hinterland location in this settlement model.

Because of the extensive disturbance caused by previous agricultural activities including cattle ranching, pastureland creation, clearcutting, residential development and road construction subsurface testing was conducted at intervals of 50 - 100 meters in upland areas. Testing focused on areas near Newnans Lake and around previously recorded archaeological sites. In and around an established testing interval grid, the study area was tested at greater interval and judgmentally. In general, particular attention was paid to areas of higher elevation relative to drainages and wetlands. Areas of low elevation relative to the surrounding terrain were considered less likely to contain evidence of prehistoric occupation, while those areas that were poorly drained were considered unsuitable for either habitation or cultivation during prehistoric or historic periods. Areas of demonstrated land alternation activities comprised mainly of clearcut ranchlands were tested using an established survey grid of 100-meter intervals, unless highly disturbed. All other areas were surveyed in a comprehensive manner that included surface investigations and subsurface testing at greater intervals. Metal detectors and probes were employed to identify areas of historic activity and historic foundations.

Because of earlier and continuous land use on the Hawthorne Road development property, original land surfaces have been extensively altered by clearcutting, land grading and leveling, residential development, interior road construction, pastureland creation for cattle ranching, other agricultural activities and general land clearing. These extensively cleared and disturbed areas afforded exceptional surface visibility of exposed subsurface soils and

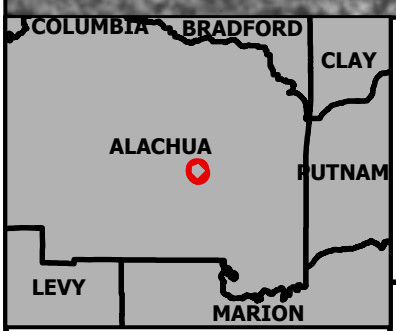
cultural materials (see photographic plates). During the field investigations, these exposed surfaces were intensively examined.

Eighty-five (85) shovel test pits measuring approximately 50 centimeters in diameter were excavated to a depth of at least one meter through mainly well drained sandy soils (see Figure 6). Excavated soil was screened through a 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screen. Shovel tests were excavated through mostly sandy soils grading from topsoil, to mottled white to light gray sand (0 – 40 cms b.s.), to light gray to tan sands (40 – 100 cms b.s.).

In an effort to discern early historical activities on the subject property, early maps and historic aerials were examined (see Figures 7 - 10). The aerial chronology shows that early to mid-20th century rural structures and agricultural outbuildings along Hawthorne Road in the southwestern corner of the property were demolished and replaced by a commercial complex by 1974 and the early 1980s. This commercial growth also includes contemporary development in an adjacent outparcel (not part of the APE). A review of the historic aerial chronology shows the evolution of agricultural impact on the subject property. Large sections of the project area were impacted (and disturbed) multiple times by agricultural activity, residential development and interior and bordering road construction.

During archaeological investigations and subsequent development activities, any unmarked human burials and human skeletal remains discovered would have been brought to the attention of a District Medical Examiner if it was determined that the burial(s) represent an individual or individuals who have been dead less than 75 years, or to the attention of the State Archaeologist in the case that the remains were determined to be older than 75 years. Archaeological and development activities would cease immediately until proper authorities, the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist, made a determination and authorized the continuance of work through their respective jurisdiction as defined by Florida Statutes. Procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, would be followed regarding site preservation and protection, or mitigation, and reporting, this through the authority and direction of the District Medical Examiner and/or the State Archaeologist. In the event of other types of unexpected archaeological finds occurring during subsequent development of the property, this same procedure will be followed.

All records of the Hawthorne Road archaeological investigation, including field notes, research notes, photographs, maps, forms, and manuscripts are stored in the Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, repositories in St. Augustine. Archaeological and non-cultural materials recovered during the survey were processed, analyzed and curated at the HCS archaeological laboratory. No informants were identified and interviewed for this study.



Alachua County, Florida

Figure 7: Historical Aerial Map (1937)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

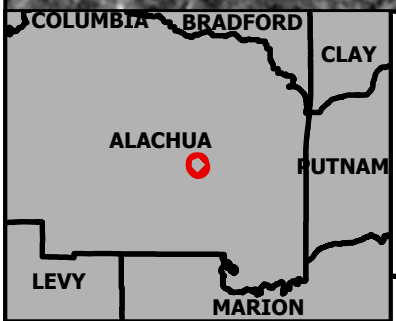
Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

N
W E
S

0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024



Alachua County, Florida

Figure 8: Historical Aerial Map (1949)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

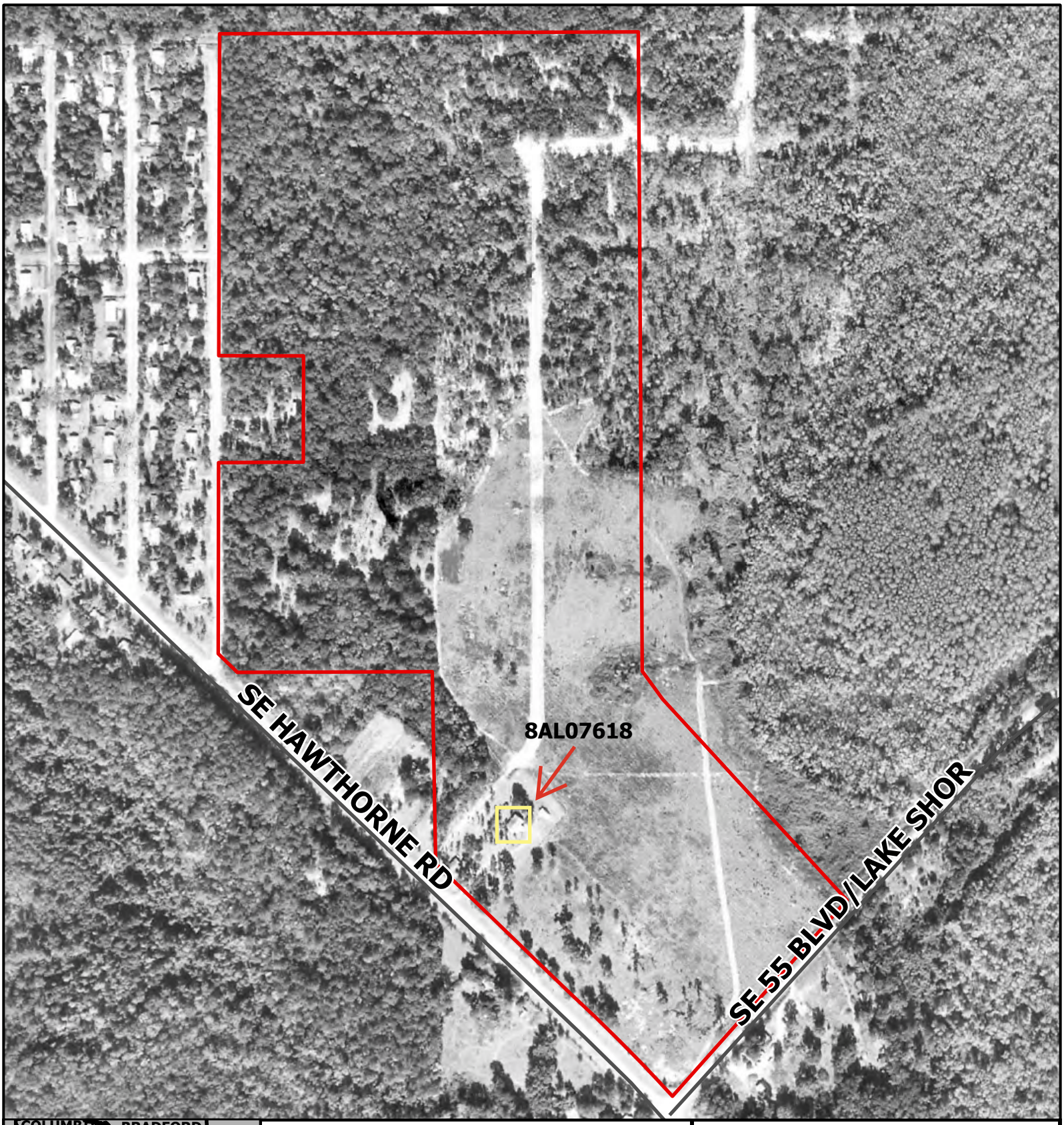
Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

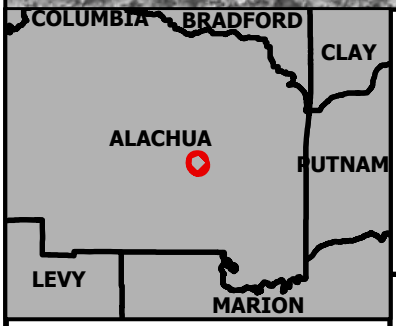
N
W E
S

0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024





Alachua County, Florida

Figure 9: Historical Aerial Map (1968)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,

Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

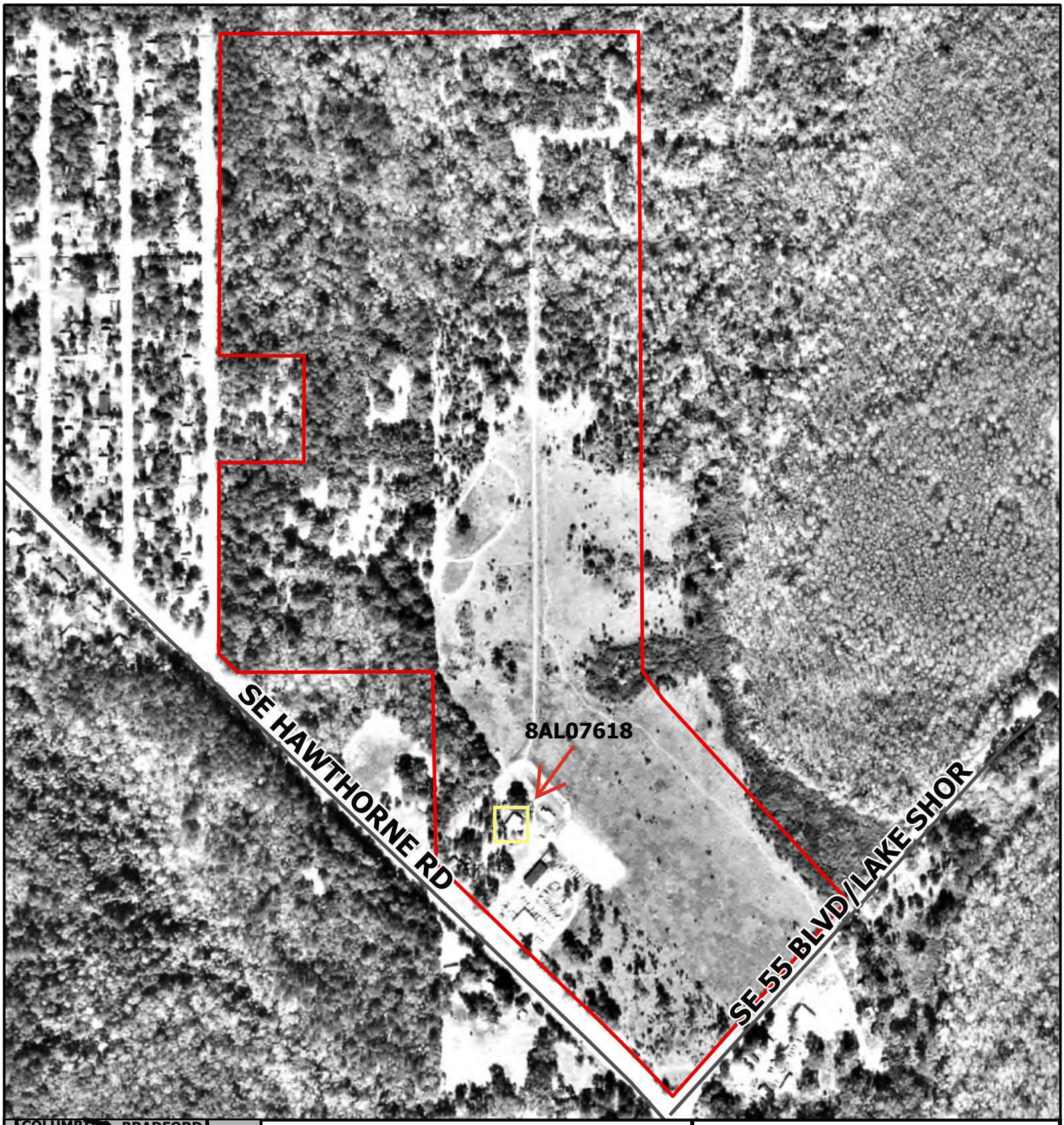
N W E S

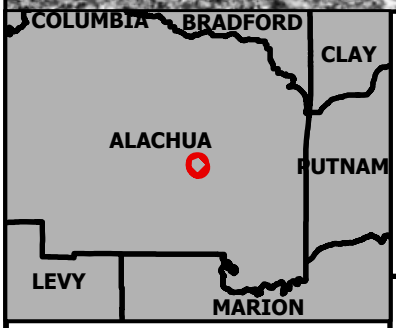
0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Historic Structure (8AL07618)

Created December 2024





Alachua County, Florida

Figure 10: Historical Aerial Map (1974)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive, Gainesville, FL, 32641

Dana Ste. Claire, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
St. Augustine | Dunnellon, Florida
(904) 669-5318 | heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

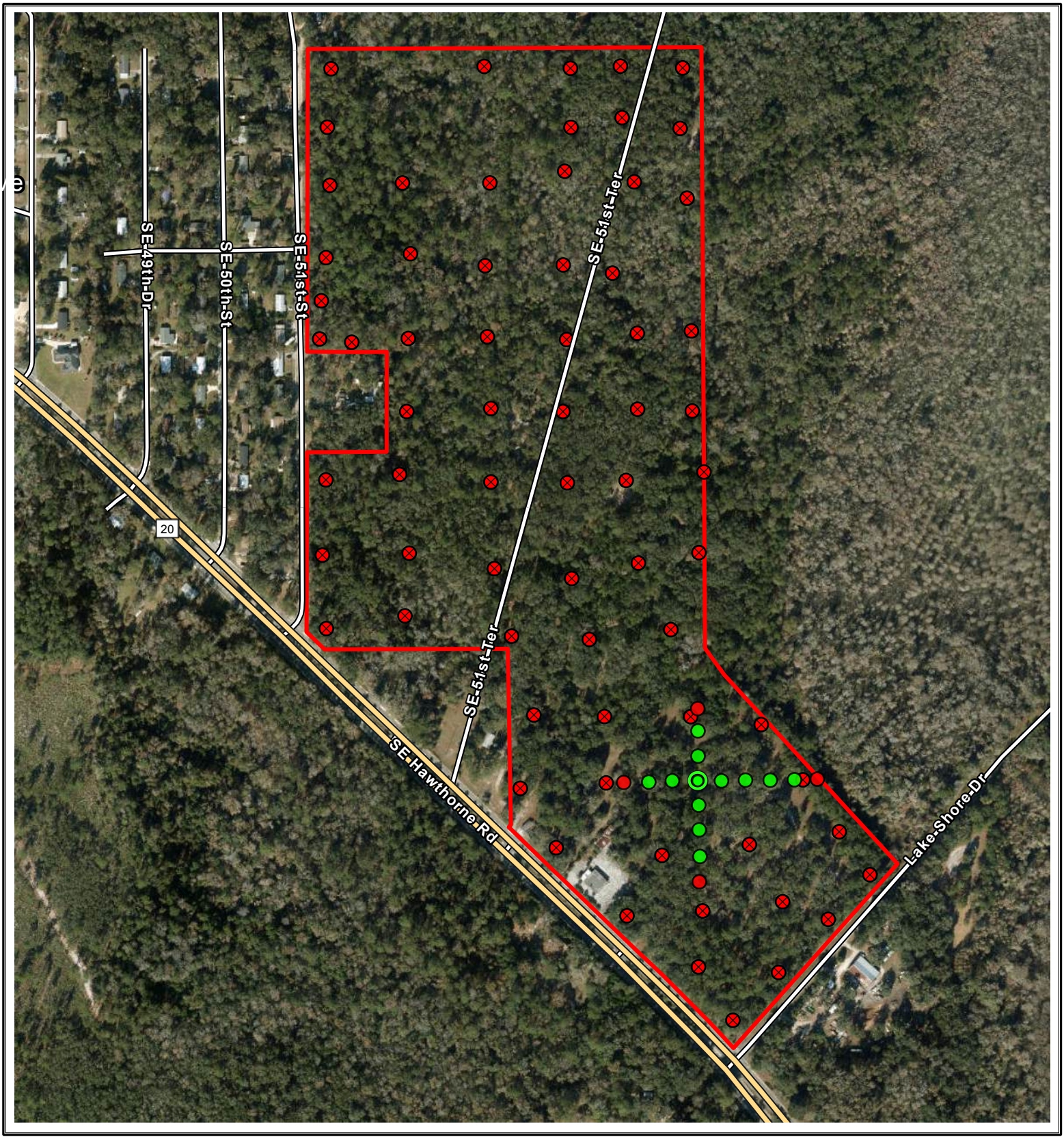
N
W E
S

0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Historic Structure (8AL07618)

Created December 2024



Date: APRIL 24 2025

Legend

Property Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Negative STP

Initial Positive STP

Positive STP (8AL07617)

Negative STP (8AL07617)

N

HERITAGE CULTURAL SERVICES, LLC
DANA STE. CLAIRE, M.A., RPA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT
ST. AUGUSTINE | DUNNELLON, FLORIDA
(904) 669-5318 | HERITAGECULTURALSERVICES@GMAIL.COM

Archaeological Shovel Test Pit Location Map

Hawthorne Road Development

Alachua County, Florida

Information represented on this map is for planning purposes only.

Scale: 1:6,000

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

Figure: **11**

Survey Results and Management Recommendations

Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, was contracted by Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC, Pensacola, Florida, in April 2025 to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the 81.17-acre Hawthorne Road development property in City of Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida. The archaeological study was completed to satisfy the permitting requirements of the City of Gainesville, Alachua County and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)/Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

Archaeological investigations across the 81.17-acre project area - including systematic subsurface testing, metal detector surveys, probing, surface collections and a historic map review - resulted in the identification of three new cultural resources and the reassessment of three previously recorded archaeological sites (see Figure 12, Archaeological Site Location Map).

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF), Florida Division of Historical Resources, identified three previously recorded archaeological (prehistoric) sites on the property: 8AL00088, 8AL00344 and 8AL00345. These are described as follows.

Previously Recorded Sites: 8AL00088, 8AL00344 & 8AL00345

The Newnan's Lake 2 site (**8AL00088**) was originally identified as an artifact scatter located along the southeastern periphery of the subject parcel. The site was first recorded by John Goggin and J. S. Simpson on the property of R. H. Henson as a flint and sherd area that was "favorable for surface collection." Newnan's Lake 2 was once part of a midden area in old hammock that had been cleared. Artifacts found included one Orange Plain sherd, a flint scraper, and a flint point, as well as Suwannee points and Steatite sherds from the Simpson Collection. The site was described as having been cleared for parking and building at its initial recording. Current archaeological investigations confirmed that the site is largely destroyed; it was evidenced by a wide scatter of eight pieces of lithic debitage and one chert scraper, all from a displaced context. Subsurface testing across the former site boundaries produced no artifacts. Because of these circumstances, it is the opinion of Heritage Cultural Resources, LLC, that 8AL00088 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Two unnamed archaeological sites (**8AL00344** and **8AL00345**) were recorded in 1961 by individuals with the initials AEE, WRM, and DMS on the site form. Site 8AL00344 was recorded as overlapping the northeastern portion of the subject property, whereas 8AL345 was recorded along the western periphery of the APE. Both sites were originally documented as "flint chip" areas. Site 8AL00344 was described as being in a live oak and hickory hammock along both sides of a creek for 0.75-mile, and 0.25-mile off the creek. The site was described as having abundant flint chips and two flint points (one broken). Site 8AL00345 was a flint chip area of 100 feet (N-S) by 40 feet (E-W) in a depression within an oak grove. The site contained a moderate amount of flint chips and was reportedly destroyed at the time of recording. No other details were available regarding the two sites. Field observations and testing during the current Phase I CRAS confirmed this level of

destruction. An adjacent residential development has completely destroyed 8AL00345; no cultural materials related to this site were found. 8AL00344 was also found to be highly disturbed; only five remnant pieces of lithic debitage were found on the surface. Subsurface testing around the two previously recorded sites produced no artifacts or evidence of cultural deposition. Consequently, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Resources, LLC, that sites **8AL00344** and **8AL00345** are ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Three new cultural resources were identified during the current Phase I CRAS study. They are described as follows:

8AL07617 – Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter

The Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter site (8AL07617) was discovered in the south-central section of the subject property during systematic subsurface testing of that area (see Figure 11). Sixteen shovel test pits (twelve of which were positive) revealed a deep-sand, relatively low-frequency lithic and ceramic scatter. Comprehensive subsurface testing of the site (see Figure 11) produced 84 artifacts, mainly small secondary and tertiary lithic debitage and small pottery sherds. The ceramic assemblage included 14 sand-tempered, seven St. Johns Plain, and two Weeden Island stamped sherds. Another 28 artifacts of similar type were recovered from the surface (disturbed ground) for a total of 112 artifacts collected. The site is spatially separate from 8AL00088 located nearby (to the south).

The site represents a temporary campsite with a cultural material assemblage indicative of this function (stone tool maintenance, low-frequency pottery sherds, and a general absence of cultural features typically found at more permanent village sites, e.g. hearths, post molds, living floors, etc.) These ephemeral sites are common around the Newnans Lake area (see Previous Investigations and Prehistory of Newnans Lake sections) and in general, throughout the Alachua County area and Central Florida region. While they represent prehistoric activity, they contribute little to the regional archaeological record. Moreover, field observations and subsurface testing determined that the site has been extensively disturbed by prior agricultural activity and land development; cultural deposition is absence. Because of these conditions, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, that 8AL07617 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. No further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

8AL07618 – 5320 SE Hawthorne Road

Historical structure 8AL07618 is located at 5320 SE Hawthorne Road in the southwestern section of the project area (see Figures 9, 10, 12). The frame vernacular (clapboard) house was built in 1957 according to the Alachua County Property Appraisers office (Tax Parcel No.:16194-001-000). The structure features a replaced asphalt shingle roof and painted brick piers and chimney, as well as contemporary brick front entrance steps.

The abandoned house, a rural farmhouse, is deteriorated and in an advanced state of disrepair (see photographic plates). Because of the condition of the house, and because the

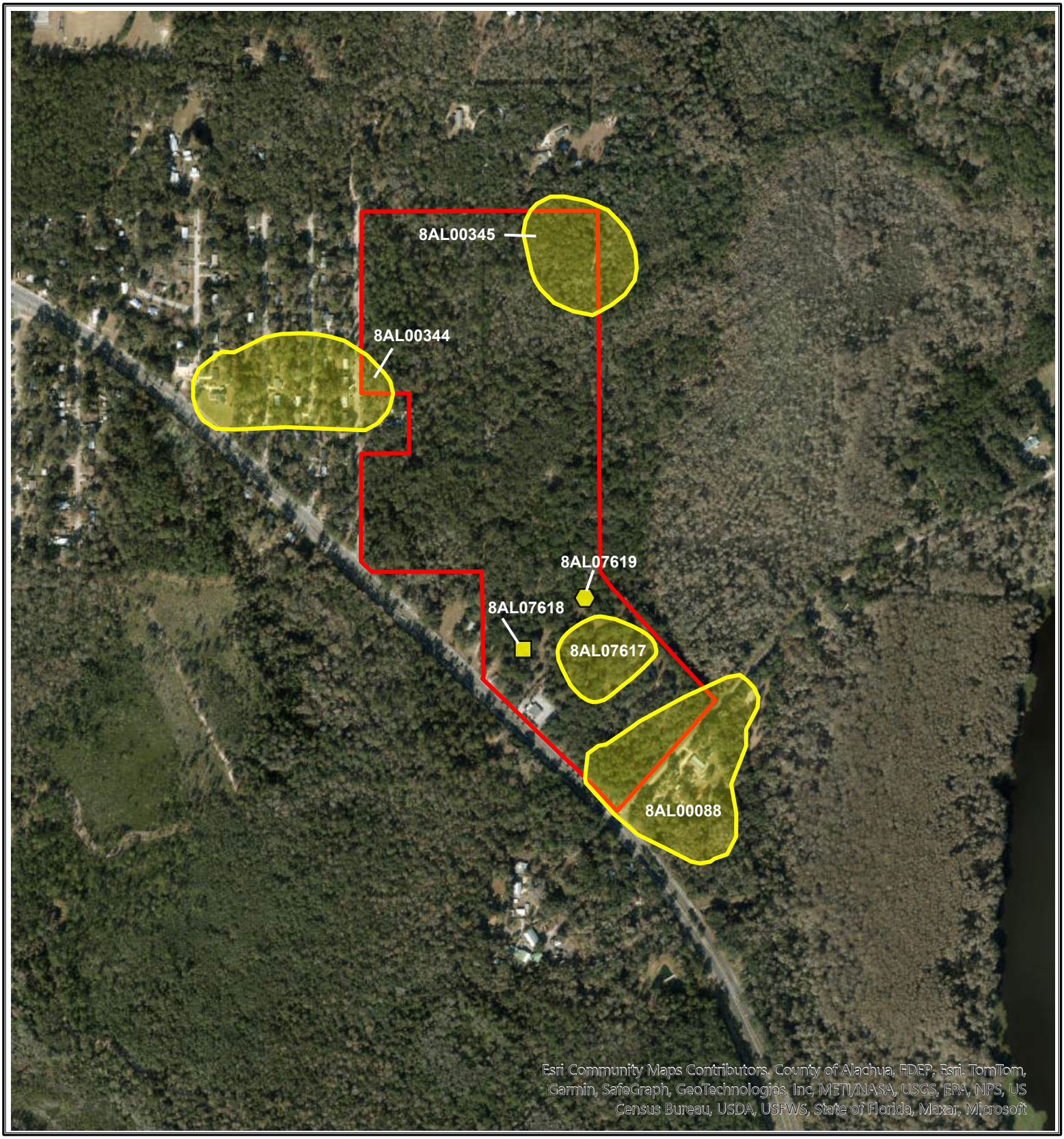
structure is architecturally and historically non-descript (typical of rural frame vernacular houses of the 1940s and 1950s), it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services that 8AL07618 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. A FMSF Historical Structures form was completed to document the location and history of the house (see Attachment C).

8AL07619 – Hawthorne Cattle Trough

During archaeological investigations of the subject property, a concrete livestock watering trough was discovered in the central southern section of the project area (see Figure 12). The trough was fashioned in the 1930s or 1940s (based on the type of cement) in a rectangular shape. It measures approximately eight feet in length and four feet in width, with a depth of approximately two feet. It was abandoned when cattle ranching ceased on the property in the 1970s or earlier.

The poured concrete, artesian-fed basin is functionally a cattle watering trough of which there are hundreds throughout the region and state. For this reason, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services that 8AL07619 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. A FMSF archaeological site form was completed to document the 1930s - 1940s cattle watering basin (see Attachment C).

Finally, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, that no cultural resources eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* will be impacted by development of the Hawthorne Road property. No further archaeological work is recommended.



Date: APRIL 24 2025

Legend

Property Area +/- 81.17 ac.

Historic Structure

Archaeological Sites Within the APE

Cattle Trough

N

HERITAGE CULTURAL SERVICES, LLC
DANA STE. CLAIRE, M.A., RPA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT
ST. AUGUSTINE | DUNNELLON, FLORIDA
(904) 669-5318 | HERITAGECULTURALSERVICES@GMAIL.COM

Archaeological Site Location Map

Hawthorne Road Development

Alachua County, Florida

Information represented on this map is for planning purposes only.

Scale: 1:10,000

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

Figure: 12

Photographic Plates

Photo 1 - Hawthorne, property off Lakeshore Drive

Photo 2 - Small interior unnamed creek (wetlands)

Photo 3 - Improvised metal beam bridge crossing over interior creek

Photo 4 - Chert outcropping near Newnans Lake (8AL00088)

Photo 5 - Lithic debitage from newly discovered interior site

Photo 6 - Screening shovel test pit soils bounding lithic scatter site (8AL07617)

Photo 7 - Shovel test pit showing deep sand deposits (8AL07617)

Photo 8 - Deep shovel test pit in uplands

Photo 9 - Prehistoric sand-tempered pottery from shovel test pit (8AL07617)

Photo 10 - Shovel test pit showing deep sandy soils

Photo 11 - Poured concrete cattle watering trough

Photo 12 - Concrete cattle watering trough showing capped artesian wellhead

Photo 13 - Abandoned frame vernacular structure c. 1957 (8AL07618)

Photo 14 - Mid-20th (c. 1957) century frame vernacular residence (8AL07618)

Photo 15 - c. 1957 historical structure in an advanced state of disrepair

Photo 16 - Rocket arcade ride found in the middle of the project area

Source Bibliography and References Cited

Alleman, Amy, and Lucy B. Wayne

2020 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Briarwood, Alachua County, Florida, SouthArc, Inc., Gainesville, FL, prepared for Troon Development, LLC

Anderson, David G.

1996 Models of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Lower Southeast. In The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast. Edited by D. G. Anderson and K. E. Sassaman, pp. 29-57. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Anderson, Sherry

2000 Historic Structures Survey of Unincorporated Alachua County; Quatrefoil/Anderson Consulting, Savannah, GA. Submitted to Alachua County, Office of Planning & Development, Department of Growth Management, Gainesville.

Augustin, Kimberly

1999 *Cultural Resources Assessment, Newnans Lake Region, Alachua County, Florida*. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Austin, Robert J.

1996 Prehistoric Chert Procurement and Mobility Strategies on the Lake Wales Ridge, Florida Anthropologist Vol. 49 No. 4 1996, p. 211 – 224

1997 The Economics of Lithic Resource Use in South-Central Florida. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida

2001 Paleoindian and Archaic Archaeology in the Middle Hillsborough River Basin: A Synthetic Overview; SEARCH MS. # 6661, Jonesville, FL.

.

2006 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Undeveloped portions of the R.L.R. Golden Ocala Development Property, Marion County, Florida. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. Prepared for R.L. R. Investments, L.L.C Wilmington, OH.

Austin, Robert, J., and Richard W. Estabrook

2000 Chert Distribution and Exploitation in Peninsular Florida. Florida Anthropologist 53(2-3):116-130

Austin, Robert J., and Dana Ste.Claire
1982 The Deltona Project: Prehistoric Technology in the Hillsborough River Basin. University of Florida, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report No. 12, Tampa, Florida

Bland, Myles
2008 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 9JK0692-B Kreftwood Tower in Alachua County, Florida FCC Form 620; Report of Investigations No. 330/330a. Bland & Associates, Inc., Jacksonville. Completed for Trileaf Corporation, Inc., Maitland.

Boyer, Willet A. III
2016 *A Report on an Archaeological and Documentary Investigation of the "White Ranch Site", 8MR3538, in Marion County, Florida*. Prepared for the Florida Division of Historical Resources and the Bureau of Archaeological Research.

Boyer, Willet A. III, Dennis Blanton, Gary Ellis, Rochelle Marrinan, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Marvin T. Smith, & John E. Worth
2022 "Then Potano": Archaeological investigations at the Richardson and White Ranch sites in northern central Florida. *Southeastern Archaeology* 41(2).

Brawner, Tim
2012 A Unique Artifact – The Dimple Stone. Central States Archaeological Journal 59(3): 152-154; Dothan, Alabama

Browning, William D., and Melissa G. Wiedenfeld
1988 State project number 26080-1516, Alachua County, Florida; Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.

Browning, William D., and Melissa G. Wiedenfeld
1988 Proposed addition of two (two) traffic lanes in the existing median of I75 (one travel lane in each direction), from SR222 in Alachua County northward to the Georgia State Line. Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.

Bullen, Ripley P.
1972 The Orange Period of Peninsular Florida. In Fiber-tempered Pottery in Southeastern United States and Northern Columbia: Its Origins, Context, and Significance, edited by R. P. Bullen and J. B. Stoltman, pp. 9-33. Florida Anthropological Society Publication 6, Gainesville

1975 *A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points.* Second Edition, Kendall Books: Gainesville.

Bullen, Ripley P., and Edward M. Dolan
1958 The Johnson Lake Site, Marion County, Florida. Florida Anthropologist 12(4): 77-94.

Burns, Shelia, and Jacquie Payette
2003 Request for Technical Consultation, Tower Replacement, FL-Alachua County (49250.00 -ACI-205) Tower Site, Alachua County, FloridaEnvironmental Resources Management, Kennesaw, GA, Submitted to Alltel Communications, Inc.

Bartram, William
1791 *Travels Through North & South Carolina, Georgia, East & West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the Extensive Territories of the Muscogulges, or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Chactaws; Containing An Account of the Soil and Natural Productions of Those Regions, Together with Observations on the Manners of the Indians.* James & Johnson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Batun, A. Ivan, Martin F. Dickinson, and Lucy B. Wayne
2006 Cultural Resources Survey Rolling Hills Venture, LLC, Clay County, Florida; SouthArc, Inc., Gainesville, FL. Prepared for Eagle Harbor Construction and Engineering.

Bond, Stanley C. Jr.
1987 The Development of the Naval Stores Industry in St. Johns County; The Florida Anthropologist Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 187 – 202

Bureau of Land Management
1849 "Land Patent Search." Database and images. *General Land Office Records*.

Carlson, Lisabeth
2016 Cultural Resource Survey of the Duke Energy Florida Hull Road-Alachua 69kV Transmission Line Rebuild, Alachua County, Florida; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Newberry. SEARCH project no. 3545-15207E. Prepared for Duke Energy Florida.

Clausen, Carl
1961 *A Typological and Technological Study of the Newnans Lake Site (8AL356), Alachua County, Florida. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.*

Collins, Lori D., Jeffrey P. DuVernay, Steven Fernandez, and Kelly A. Driscoll
2012 Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region; Prepared by the Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida. Prepared for the Florida Park Service.

Cumbaa, Stephen L.
1972 "Cades Pond: An Archaeological Site in North Central Florida." *The Florida Anthropologist* 25(2):45-60.

Daniel, Randy, and Mildred Fryman
1978 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Duval-Titanium 240 KY Transmission Line; FDHR/BAR. Report submitted to Florida Power and Light Company.

Dickinson, Martin F., and Lucy B. Wayne
2001 *Archaeological Site Assessment, The Lake Kanapaha Site, 8AL172, Alachua County, Florida*. SouthArch, Inc., Gainesville, Florida. Prepared for Gainesville Regional Utilities.

2012 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Kanapaha Water Reclamation Facility Expansion, Alachua County, Florida*. SouthArch, Inc., Gainesville, Florida. Prepared for CH2M Hill Engineers, Gainesville.

Dunbar, James S.
2012 The Search for Paleoindian Contexts in Florida and the Adjacent Southeast. Unpublished Dissertation submitted to the Department of Anthropology Florida State University. Tallahassee.

Dunn, Shannon
2011 Trip Report, NRCS Bonds WHIP Alachua County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey; Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Gainesville.

2013 NRCS Trip Report Franklin Parcel Cultural Resources Training, Alachua County; Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Gainesville.

Endonino, Jon C.
2007 A Reevaluation of the Gainesville, Ocala, and Lake Panasoffkee Quarry Clusters. Florida Anthropologist 60 (2-3): 77-96

Estabrook, Richard W.
2005 Mapping the Residuals: Chert Outcrop Outliers and Lithic Reuse in Peninsular Florida. Paper Presented at the 2005 annual meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Gainesville.

Flowers, Charles, and Peter B. Gallagher
2000 "Pithlachocoo: 'Extraordinary Find." *The Seminole Tribune* 21(14):1,20.
Hemmings, E. Thomas

1978 "Cades Pond Subsistence, Settlement, and Ceremonialism." *The Florida Anthropologist* 31(4):134-149.

Gerrell, Phil
1990 Unpublished Graduate Paper (Dimple Stones); Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Goodyear, Albert C.
1979 A Hypothesis for the Use of Cryptocrystalline Raw Materials from Paleo-Indian Groups of North America. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Research Manuscript Series No. 156.

Goggin, John M.
1952 Space and Time Perspectives in Northern St. Johns Archaeology, Florida. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 47, New Haven, Connecticut

Halligan, Jessi J.
2012 Geoarchaeological Investigations into Paleoindian Adaptations on the Aucilla River, Northwest Florida, Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX.

Handley, Brent M., and Catherine F. Runyan
2006 An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Pinkoson Tract and Test Excavations at Sites 8AL446 and 8AL2471, Alachua County, Florida; Environmental Services, Inc., Jacksonville. ESI Report of Investigations No. 918. Submitted to The Alterra Group, Jacksonville.

Hemmings, E. Thomas, and Tim A. Kohler
1974 The Lake Kanapaha Site in North Central Florida. *Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties Bulletin* 4:45-64.

Hendryx, Greg S.
2009a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed SeaCoast Pipeline and Peoples Gas Greenland Lateral Pipeline, Clay, St. Johns, and Duval Counties, Florida; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Jonesville, Florida. On File at FL DHR and SEARCH.

2009b Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Proposed Pond locations for the First Coast Outer Beltway, Clay, Duval, and St. Johns Counties, Florida; Southeast Archaeological Research, Inc., prepared for Reynolds, Smith and Hills, Inc.

Hildreth, C.H., and M.G. Cox
1981 *History of Gainesville, Florida, 854-1879.* Alachua County Historical Society. Gainesville, Florida.

Honerkamp, Nicholas
1977 *Archaeological Investigations in the North Florida Region*. Southeastern Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Johnson, Robert E.
2005 A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Saratoga Springs Development Tract, Clay County, Florida; MS on file, Florida Archaeological Services, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida.

2006 A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Black Creek Tract, A Development of Regional Impact, Clay County, Florida; Florida Archaeological Services, Inc., Jacksonville, Report of Investigation.

Kammerer, Laura
2007 Personal Communication; Florida Division of Historical Resources, Compliance Review Section, Florida Department of State.

Keith, Grace
2002 Proposed Windsor Cell Phone Tower Site, Alachua County, Florida; Southern Research, Ellerslie, GA. Submitted to Ellis and Associates, Jacksonville.

Laurie, Murray D.
1999 City of Alachua Downtown Redevelopment District, A Survey of Architectural and Historical Resources; Murray D. Laurie. Submitted to Alachua Downtown Redevelopment Board, Alachua.

Mankowski, Joseph F.
2022a *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Tara April Project Parcel, Alachua County, Florida*. Advanced Archaeology, Inc., Technical Report #530.

2022b *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Tara Phoenicia Project Area, Alachua County, Florida*. Advanced Archaeology, Inc., Technical Report #535.

2022c *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Tara Forest West Project Area, Alachua County, Florida*. Advanced Archaeology, Inc., Technical Report #542.

2022d *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Tara Forest Additional Project Areas, Alachua County, Florida.* Advanced Archaeology, Inc., Technical Report # 546.

Milanich, Jerald T.
1978 *The Timucua*. Blackwell, New York.

1994 *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Milanich, Jerald T., and Charles H. Fairbanks
1980 *Florida Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York, New York.

Miller, James J.
1991 Effects of Environmental Changes on Late Archaic People of Northeast Florida.

Moore, Dorothy L., and Dana Ste. Claire
1999 Dreams and Promises Unfulfilled: Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony. *Florida Anthropologist*, Vol. 52, No. 1-2.

Newman, Christine, Melissa Memory, and Ryan J. Wheeler
1998 Catfaces, Skidders and Cypress Shingles: Former Forest Resource Towns on C.A.R.L. Lands; unpublished paper presented at the Florida Anthropology Society Meeting, Gainesville, Florida.

Norton, Dale, Hannah Curry, and Wes Mattox
2021 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis and Field Assessment for the Arbours at Merrillwood Project in Alachua County, Florida; SWCA Environmental Consultants. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Pavlovick, Salina
2005 NT Submission Package/FCC Form 620; FL-32352, NW 92nd & 109, NW 88th Place (W of 13027 NW 88th), Alachua, FL 32058; Terranext, Norcross, GA. Submitted to Nextel South, Maitland.

Pickard, John B.
1994 *Florida's Eden: An Illustrated History of Alachua County.* Maupin House, Gainesville, Florida.

Purdy, Barbara A.
1975 The Senator Edwards Chipped Stone Workshop Site (MR-122) Marion County, Florida: A Preliminary Report of Investigations. *The Florida Anthropologist* 28(4):178-189.

Rachels, Thomas, and Robert L. Knight
2004 Dimple Stones: A Unique and Early Ground Stone Artifact Type from the Southeast. Special Issue Devoted to Amateur Contributions to Florida Archaeology. The Amateur Archaeologist 10(2).

Rick, John W., and Sylvia Chappell
1983 Thermal Alteration of Silica Materials in Technological and Functional Perspective. *Lithic Technology* 12.

Russo, Michael, and Dana Ste.Claire
1991 Tomoka Stone: Archaic Period Coastal Settlement in East Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 45(4).

Saionz, Matthew, and Lucy B. Wayne
2019 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, San Felasco Tech City, Alachua County, Florida; SouthArc, Inc., Gainesville. Prepared for Laser Investment Group, Alachua.

Schafer, Daniel L.
2001 St. Augustine's British Years, 1763-1784, El Escribano, Vol. 38, journal of The St. Augustine Historical Society, St. Augustine, Florida

Siebert, Wilbur Henry
1929 *Loyalists in East Florida, Vol. II*, Florida State Historical Society, DeLand.

Simpson, J. Clarence
1956 Florida Placenames of Indian Derivation. *Florida Geological Survey*, 1-79.

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
1997 A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed SE 35th Street Park Tract, Alachua County, Florida; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Gainesville. Submitted to Alachua County Public Works, Gainesville.

Spanish Land Grants
1821 Confirmed Claims for East Florida Microfilm, St. Augustine Historical Society Library, St. Augustine, FL

Ste.Claire, Dana

1982 Rock Hammock: Hernando Projectile Point Manufacturing Technologies in the Hillsborough River Basin. M.A. Thesis, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.

1983 Golden Hills: An Archaic Lithic Production Complex in Marion County. Unpublished manuscript in possession of author.

1984 The Golden Hills Site Lithic Analysis, Marion County, Florida. Unpublished manuscript in the possession of the author.

1987 The Development of Thermal Alteration Technologies in Florida: Implications for the Study of Prehistoric Adaptation. Florida Anthropologist 40(3): 203-208

1990 The Archaic in East Florida: Archaeological Evidence for Early Coastal Adaptations. The Florida Anthropologist 43(3): 188-197

1996 A Technological and Functional Analysis of Hernando Projectile Points, Florida Anthropologist 49(4): 189-200

2020 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Avonlea Hills Development Property, Clay County, Florida; Heritage Cultural Services

Stokes, Anne

2001 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the PFNET, Inc. Fiber Optic Line Corridor, Columbia, Alachua, Levy, Marion and Sumter Counties, Florida Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Gainesville. Submitted To Water and Air Research, Gainesville

Suarez, Jon Simon, Greg Hendryx, and Nick Linville

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Coquipharma Development Property, Alachua County, Florida; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Jacksonville. SEARCH Project Number 3143-14027P. Prepared for Gresham, Smith, and Partners.

Symes, M.I., and M.E. Stephens

1965 A 272: The Fox Pond Site. *Florida Anthropologist* 18:65-76.

Thulman, David K.

2018 Discerning Early Archaic Bolen Territories Using Geometric Morphometrics. In *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain*. Edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore, pp. 257-273. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Upchurch, Sam B., Richard N. Strom, and Mark G. Nuckels
1982 Methods of Chert Provenance Determination of Florida Cherts. Report prepared for the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Tallahassee.

Upchurch, Sam B., Robert J. Austin, Jonathan Bryan, Adam Burke, Jon Endonino, and Richard Estabrook
n.d. Chert Provenance in Florida and the Southeastern Coastal Plain. Unpublished book manuscript.

Webb, David S. (editor)
2012 First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site on the Aucilla River; Geobiology Volume 26, Springer.

Weisman, Brent R.
1993 *Excavations at Archaic Sites in the Florida Interior*. Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Tallahassee.

Wheeler, Ryan J., James J. Miller, Ray M. McGee, Donna Ruhl, Brenda Swann, and Melissa Memory
2003 Archaic Period Canoes from Newnans Lake, Florida. *American Antiquity* 68(3):533-551.

Willey, Gordon R.
1949 *Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.* Reprint, Florida Book Store, Inc., Gainesville, Florida.

Williams, J. Raymond
1993 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Clay Electric Cooperative Inc., Preferred Route A and Alternate Route B of the Green Cove Springs Loop to Fleming Island Substation Site. University of South Florida report of investigations; DHR Project File No.: 933040

Willis, Raymond F.
1983 *Golden Hills Archaeological Survey, Marion County, Florida.* Report prepared for North Florida Engineering and Survey.

Witthoft, John
1969 Lithic Materials and Technology. Southern Archaeological Conference, Bulletin No. 9, pp 3-8.

Worth, John E.
1998 *The Timucuan Chiefdoms of Spanish Florida, Volume 1: Assimilation*. Ripley P. Bullen Series, University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Attachment A:

Survey Log Sheet

Clear Form Values

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)

Hawthorne Road Development Property Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Hawthorne Road Development Property, Alachua County, Florida; Alachua County Parcel Identification No.: 04227-000-000

Report Authors (as on title page)
1. Ste.Claire, Dana
2. Christina Cole
3. Nikole Alvarez
4.

Publication Year 2025 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 80

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

HSI Report Series 2025-047

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Heritage Services, Inc. City Ponte Vedra

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

1. Newnans Lake
2. Lithic Scatter
3. Lithic Quarry
4. Cement Cattle Trough
5. Archaic Period
6. Abandoned Structure
7. Hardwood Forest
8. Arcade Ride

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

Name Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC Organization Other

Address/Phone/E-mail Pensacola, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA **Date Log Sheet Completed** 4-11-2025

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

Project Area Mapping

Clear Mapping Values

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Alachua
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

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

1. Name GAINESVILLE EAST Year 1943
2. Name GAINESVILLE EAST Year 1993
3. Name Year
4. Name Year
5. Name Year
6. Name Year

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 4-7-2025 End 4-17-2025 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 81.17 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

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 survey and shovel testing at 25 - 100 meter intervals; .5 meter units screened through 1/4" mesh. Probing for features & foundations, and metal detector equipment used to locate historic artifacts. Historical structures assessment

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, **un**controlled	☐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): Probing

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 Clear Check Boxes

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

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

8AL00088, 8AL00344, 8AL000345

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

8AL07617, 8AL07618, 8AL07619

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 # _____

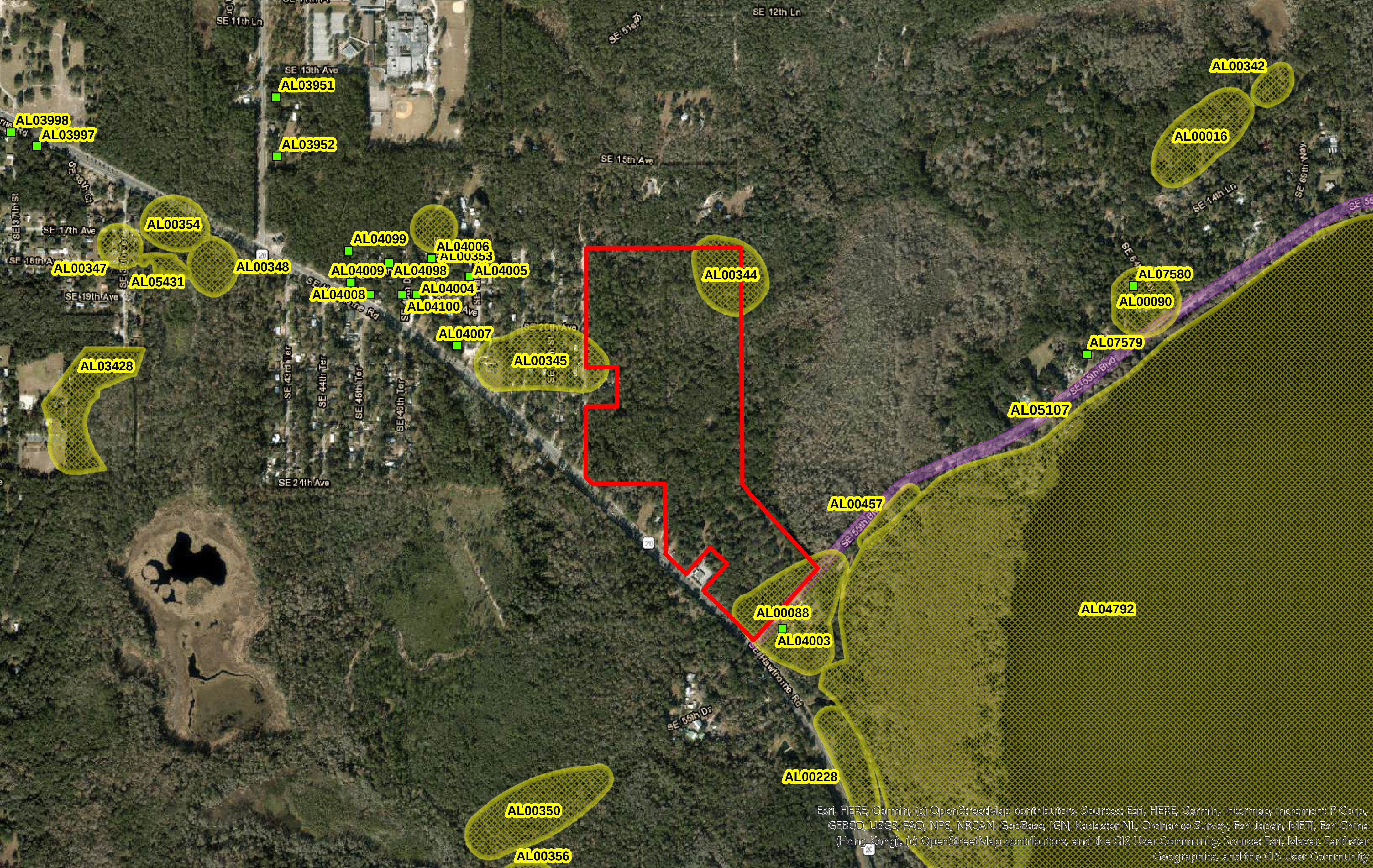
Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report ☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc ☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Attachment B:

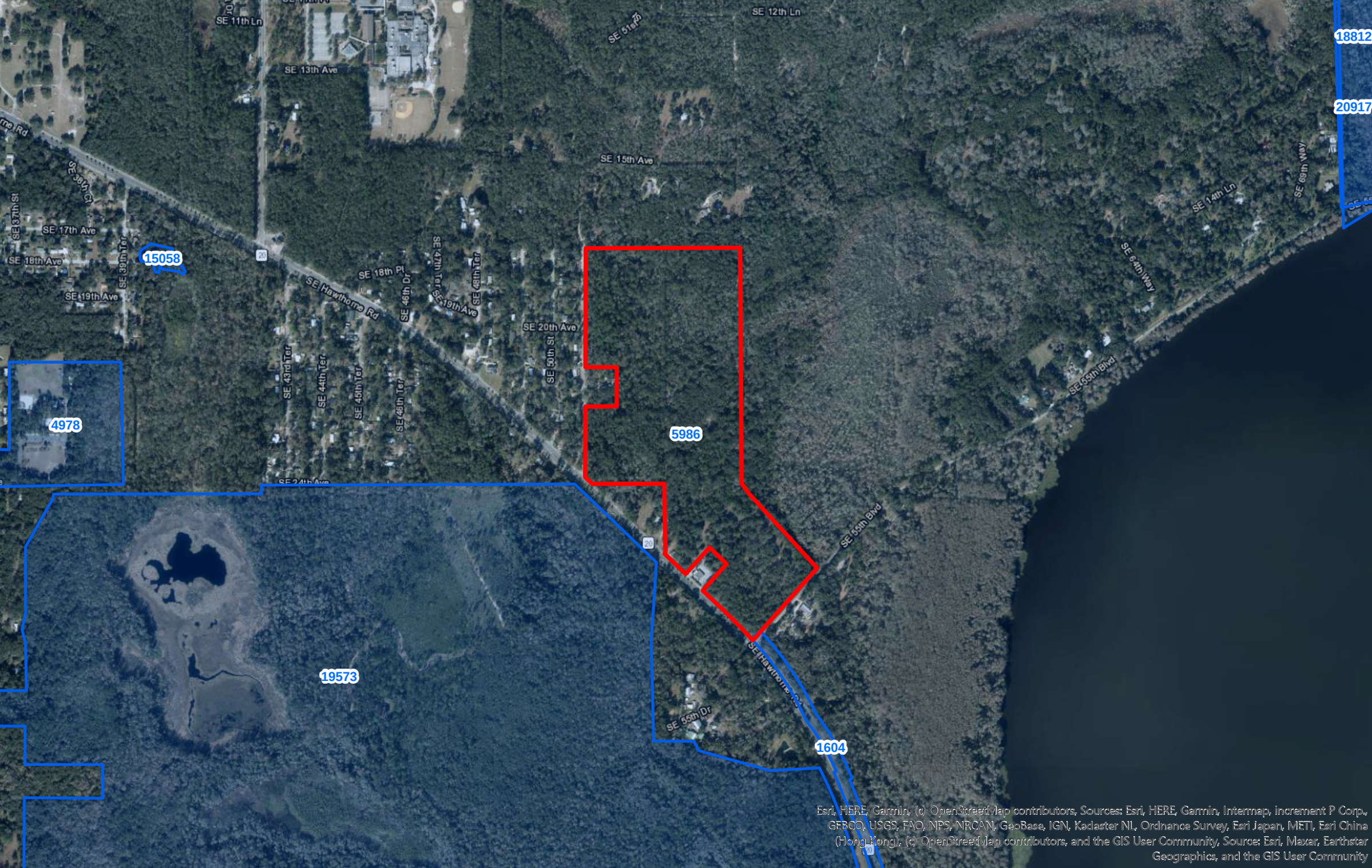
Florida Master Site File Data


AL00342
AL00016
AL03951
AL03998
AL03997
AL03952
AL00354
AL00347
AL05431
AL00348
AL04099
AL04006
AL00353
AL04009
AL04098
AL04005
AL04004
AL04008
AL04100
AL00344
AL07580
AL00090
AL04007
AL00345
AL07579
AL03428
AL05107
AL00457
AL00088
AL04003
AL04792
AL00228
AL00350
AL00356
SE 11th Ln
SE 12th Ln
SE 13th Ave
SE 15th Ave
SE 17th Ave
SE 18th Ave
SE 19th Ave
SE 20th Ave
SE 24th Ave
SE 14th Ln
SE 43rd Ter
SE 44th Ter
SE 45th Ter
SE 46th Ter
SE 55th Dr
SE 55th Blvd
SE Hawthorne Rd
SE 69th Way
SE 37th St
20
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, Increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

AR=18
SS=16
CM=0
RG=1
BR=0
Total=35

Cultural Resource Roster

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
AL00016	AR	NN				
AL00088	AR	NEWNANS LAKE 2				
AL00090	AR	NEWNANS LAKE 4				
AL00228	AR	NN				
AL00342	AR	NN				
AL00344	AR	NN				
AL00345	AR	NN				
AL00347	AR	NN				
AL00348	AR	NN				
AL00350	AR	NN				
AL00353	AR	NN				
AL00354	AR	NN				
AL00356	AR	NEWNANS				
AL00457	AR	NN				
AL03428	AR	SOUTHEAST PARK	GAINESVILLE		Not Eligible	
AL03951	SS	1331 SE 43RD ST	1331 SE 43RD ST, GAINESVILLE	1925 Frame Vernacular		
AL03952	SS	1441 SE 43RD ST	1441 SE 43RD ST, GAINESVILLE	1915 Frame Vernacular		
AL03997	SS	3721 SE HAWTHORNE RD	3721 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1940 Frame Vernacular		
AL03998	SS	3711 SE HAWTHORNE RD	3711 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1940 Minimal Traditional		
AL04003	SS	5611+/- SE 55TH BLVD	SE 55TH BLVD, GAINESVILLE	1940 Frame Vernacular		
AL04004	SS	1845 SE 46TH DR	1845 SE 46TH DR, GAINESVILLE	1935 Frame Vernacular		
AL04005	SS	1816 SE 48TH TERR	1816 SE 48TH TERR, GAINESVILLE	1945 Frame Vernacular		
AL04006	SS	HOUSE ON SE 47TH TERR	SE 47TH TERR, GAINESVILLE	1945 Frame Vernacular		
AL04007	SS	4730 SE HAWTHORNE RD	4730 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1935 Frame Vernacular		
AL04008	SS	4606 SE HAWTHORNE RD	4606 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1935 Frame Vernacular		
AL04009	SS	4520 SE HAWTHORNE RD	4520 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1910 Frame Vernacular		
AL04098	SS	HOUSE ON SE 18TH PL	SE 18TH PL, GAINESVILLE	1945 Frame Vernacular		
AL04099	SS	HOUSE ON SE 45TH TERR	SE 45TH TERR, GAINESVILLE	1905 Frame Vernacular		
AL04100	SS	1826 SE 46TH DR	1826 SE 46TH DR, GAINESVILLE	1948 Frame Vernacular		
AL04792	AR	LAKE PITHLACHOCCO CANOE SITE	GAINESVILLE		Eligible	NR Listed - Mar 27, 2001
AL05107	RG	State Road 26	Newberry	Linear Resource - 1 Contrib Resources	Not Eligible	
AL05431	AR	Kreftwood 1	Gainesville			
AL06886	AR	Hammer Time	Gainesville		Insufficient Info	
AL07579	SS	Lisca House	6340 Lake Shore DR, Gainesville GV	c1968 Mid-Century Modern		
AL07580	SS	Haynes House	1820 SE 64th WAY, Gainesville GV	c1966 Mid-Century Modern		


SE 11th Ln
SE 13th Ave
SE 51st Ct
SE 12th Ln
18812
20917
SE 15th Ave
SE 14th Ln
SE 69th Way
SE 64th Way
SE 55th Blvd
SE 36th Ct
SE 37th St
SE 17th Ave
SE 18th Ave
SE 19th Ave
15058
SE 39th Ter
SE Hawthorne Rd
SE 18th Pl
SE 46th Dr
SE 47th Ter
SE 19th Ave
SE 48th Ter
SE 20th Ave
SE 50th St
SE 43rd Ter
SE 44th Ter
SE 45th Ter
SE 49th Ter
4978
5986
SE 24th Ave
SE 55th Blvd
SE Hawthorne Rd
SE 55th Dr
19573
1604
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Manuscript Roster

Total=7

MS#	Title	Publication Information	Year
20917	NRCS Trip Report Franklin Parcel Cultural Resources Training, Alachua County	Dunn, Shannon, Cultural Resources Specialist, to Rosalind Moore, Gainesville, Florida, August 1, 2013, USDA-NRCS Trip Report summarizing cultural resources training at the Franklin Parcel in Alachua County.	2013
19573	Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region	2012 Collins, Lori D., Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2. Prepared by the Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida. Prepared for the Florida Park Service.	2012
18812	Trip Report, NRCS Bonds WHIP Alachua County Cultural Resourcs Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn, Shannon, Cultural Resources Specialist, to Donna Hopwood, Gainesville, Florida,August 25, 2011, USDA-NRCS Trip Report summarizing cultural resources investigations for Bonds WHIP NRCS project in Alachua County.	2011
15058	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 9JK0692-B Kreftwood Tower in Alachua County, Florida FCC FOrm 620	Report of Investigations No. 330/330a. Bland & Associates, Inc., Jacksonville. Completed for Trileaf Corporation, Inc., Maitland	2008
5986	Historic Structures Survey of Unicorporated Alachua County	QUATREFOIL/ANDERSON CONSULTING, SAVANNAH, GA. SUBMITTED TO ALACHUA COUNTY	2000
4978	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed SE 35th Street Park Tract, Alachua County, Florida	SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC., GAINESVILLE. Submitted TO ALACHUA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS, GAINESVILLE	1997
1604	State project number 26080-1516, Alachua County, Florida	Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.	1988

Attachment C:

Florida Master Site File Form

☐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 AL00088
Field Date 4-5-2025
Form Date 4-17-2025
Recorder # NSA-HCS

Site Name(s) Newnans Lake 2 **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey **S**urvey # (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 EAST **U**SGS Date 1993 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Duval
Township 10S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 12 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE Irregular-name: _____
Township 10S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ **T**ax Parcel # 019521-0020
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

At intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr., adjacent to Newnans Lake

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. Limited activity (prehistoric) 2. Lithic Scatter

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)

Low frequency lithic scatter with no cultural stratigraphy. Common site for the area and little to no research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

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)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 AL00088

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)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 20,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Surface scatter, no artifacts detected below surface

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:

Probable Middle to Late Archaic period

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 9 ⦿count ○estimate | Surface # 9 | Subsurface # 0

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
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

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

Small lithic scatter in exposed sand, eight pieces of debitage and one scraper tool

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

1. Scraper tool N= 1
2. _____ N=_____
3. _____ N=_____
4. _____ N=_____
5. _____ N=_____
6. _____ N=_____
7. _____ N=_____
8. _____ N=_____
9. _____ N=_____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50

Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min _____m Max _____m

Local vegetation Oak,hickory, pine

Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch

SCS soil series Chandler Soil association _____

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 Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

Recorder Information: Name Nikole S. Alvarez, B.A. Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

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.

☐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 AL00344
Field Date 4-5-2025
Form Date 4-17-2025
Recorder # NSA-HCS

Site Name(s) A-344 Prehistoric Site — **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey — **S**urvey # (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 EAST — **U**SGS Date 1993 — **P**lat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville — **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — **C**ounty Duval
Township 10S — **R**ange 20E — **S**ection 12 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name: _____
Township 10S — **R**ange 20E — **S**ection 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ — **T**ax Parcel # 019521-0020
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 — **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 825 meters north of intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr., adjacent to Newnans Lake

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. Limited activity (prehistoric) 2. Lithic Scatter

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)

Low frequency lithic scatter with no cultural stratigraphy. Common site for the area and little to no research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

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)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 AL00344

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)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 15,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Surface scatter, no artifacts detected below surface

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:

Probable Middle to Late Archaic period

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 5 ⦿count ○estimate | Surface # 5 | Subsurface # 0

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
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

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

Small lithic scatter with small chert nodules and a chert outcropping

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

1. _____ N=____ 4. _____ N=____ 7._____ N=____
2. _____ N=____ 5. _____ N=____ 8._____ N=____
3. _____ N=____ 6. _____ N=____ 9._____ N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min ____m Max ____m
Local vegetation Oak,hickory, pine
Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
SCS soil series Chandler Soil association _____

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 Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

Recorder Information: Name Nikole S. Alvarez, B.A. Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

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.

☐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 AL00345
Field Date 4-5-2025
Form Date 4-17-2025
Recorder # NSA-HCS

Site Name(s) A-345 Prehistoric Site **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey **S**urvey # (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 EAST **U**SGS Date 1993 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Duval
Township 10S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 12 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE Irregular-name: _____
Township 10S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ **T**ax Parcel # 019521-0020
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 300 meters north of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) along SE 51st Street

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)

Originally recorded as very low frequency lithic scatter with no cultural deposition or site context. No evidence of site was detected, likely destroyed by adjacent residential development.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

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)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 AL00345

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)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

No evidence of site detected. No discernible cultural stratigraphy.

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:

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts #_____ ⊙count ○estimate | Surface #_____ | Subsurface #_____

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

____ - _____

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

No artifacts recovered

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

1. _____ N=____ 4. _____ N=____ 7._____ N=____
2. _____ N=____ 5. _____ N=____ 8._____ N=____
3. _____ N=____ 6. _____ N=____ 9._____ N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50

Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min ____m Max ____m

Local vegetation Oak,hickory, pine

Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch

SCS soil series Chandler Soil association _____

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 Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

Recorder Information: Name Nikole S. Alvarez, B.A. Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

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.

☒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 AL07617
Field Date 4-5-2025
Form Date 4-17-2025
Recorder # DSC-HCS

Site Name(s) Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey **S**urvey # (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 EAST **U**SGS Date 1993 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Alachua
Township 10S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 12 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE Irregular-name: _____
Township 10S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ **T**ax Parcel # 019521-0020
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 175 meters north of intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr., adjacent to Newnans Lake

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. Artifact scatter-low density 2. Lithic Scatter/quarry

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)

Site is a low frequency lithic and ceramic scatter with no cultural deposition or site context typical of the region. The site contributes little to a better understanding of regional prehistory.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

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)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 AL07617

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)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 16,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

No discernible cultural stratigraphy

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:

Principally Middle to Late Archaic period; ceramics indicate later Weeden Island & St. Johns period.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 112 ⦿count ○estimate | Surface # 28 | Subsurface # 84

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-aboriginal

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

Primary, secondary & tertiary lithic debitage recovered; prehistoric ceramic sherds

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

1. Sand-tempered ceramics N= 14
2. St. Johns Plain N= 7
3. Weeden Island N= 2
4. _____ N=_____
5. _____ N=_____
6. _____ N=_____
7. _____ N=_____
8. _____ N=_____
9. _____ N=_____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min _____m Max _____m
Local vegetation Oak,hickory, pine
Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

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 Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

Recorder Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

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.

☒ Original
☐ Update

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

Site#8 AL07618
Field Date 4-7-2025
Form Date 4-14-2025
Recorder # DSC - HCS

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5320 SE Hawthorne Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☐building ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	5320	SE	Hawthorne	Road	SE

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Lakeshore Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Alachua
Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 16194-001-000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): 1985
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): 1985 To (year): 2025
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Newnans Lake/Hawthorne Road cattle ranch

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Clapboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Original sash; some window alterations (jalousie installations)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

None. House is typical of 1950s frame vernacular construction.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Garage (similar frame vernacular construction)

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)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 AL07618

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Wooden door off main front porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Front portico, non-descript

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Typical 1950s clapboard frame vernacular house with asphalt shingle roof and front portico

Archaeological Remains None ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Hawthorne Road Development Property, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida; Heritage Cultural Services, LLC (2025)

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; use separate sheet if needed)

Structure is architecturally and historical non-descript and in the advanced stages of deterioration. Does not contribute to regional or state history

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

1. Local 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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Photographs Maintaining organization Florida Master Site File
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.

Recorder Contact Information Heritage Cultural Services LLC; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒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 AL07619
Field Date 4-5-2025
Form Date 4-17-2025
Recorder # DSC-HCS

Site Name(s) Hawthorne Cattle Trough — **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey — **S**urvey # (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 EAST — **U**SGS Date 1993 — **P**lat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville — **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — **C**ounty Alachua
Township 10S — **R**ange 20E — **S**ection 12 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name: _____
Township 10S — **R**ange 20E — **S**ection 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ — **T**ax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 — **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 350 meters north of intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr.

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. Cattle watering trough c. 1930 — 2. Agriculture/farm

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)

While whimsical in design & possibly unique to the region, the poured concrete, artesian-fed basin is functionally a cattle watering trough of which there are many throughout the state.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

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)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 AL07619

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)

1930s - 1940s poured concrete cattle watering trough constructed in the shape of a rectangle ca. 8' x 4'(2' depth). Form is purely functional. Trough was abandoned when cattle ranching ceased in the late 20th century.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 3 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Rectangular poured concrete cattle watering trough measures 8' in length and 4' in width

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:

1930s - 1940s poured cement cattle watering trough constructed in the shape of a rectangle. The design of the trough is purely functional.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts #_____ ⊙count ○estimate | Surface #_____ | Subsurface #_____

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

S - Metal
S - Building materials/brick
O - No artifacts seen/known
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

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

Artesian well fed trough with cast iron pipes and other plumbing fixtures

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

1. _____ N=____ 4. _____ N=____ 7._____ N=____
2. _____ N=____ 5. _____ N=____ 8._____ N=____
3. _____ N=____ 6. _____ N=____ 9._____ N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type_____ Name_____ Distance from site (m) 50
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Wetland unspecified Elevation: Min ____m Max ____m
Local vegetation Oak,hickory, pine
Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

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 Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

Recorder Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

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.