CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT POE SPRINGS OUTPARCEL ALACHUA COUNTY, FL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Alachua County recently acquired a five-acre outparcel at Poe Springs Park near High Springs (Figure 1). In order to accommodate future development of this outparcel, the County hired SouthArc, Inc. to conduct an archaeological survey and site assessment of the property. SouthArc's archaeologists were very familiar with the Poe Springs area, having conducted earlier surveys and site assessments of the remainder of the park (Dickinson and Wayne 1985a, 1988), as well as monitoring dredging of the spring (Wayne 1992).

The outparcel consists of a rectangular upland hardwood hammock area southwest of the spring. The earlier surveys of the park had located three sites in the immediate vicinity of Poe Springs and the Poe Springs outparcel: 8AL2386, 8AL2387, and 8AL2390. There was one previously known site in the immediate area, the Poe Springs site (8AL295), which was relocated in the earlier survey of the property. Additionally, there were two previously known sites just northwest of Poe Springs Park, 8AL426 and 8AL426A. It was assumed by the project archaeologists that the project tract contained materials related to 8AL2386, as this site surrounds the north end of the outparcel. Based on this assumption, as well as their knowledge of the area and of prehistoric settlement patterns, the project archaeologists determined that the survey would be stratified based on proximity to 8AL2386 and settlement patterns for the area. Subsurface testing was conducted on transects running north-south across the property, with test unit intervals at 25 meters.

Subsurface testing revealed that, as expected, the project tract contained materials related to 8AL2386. However, it was found that the site continued south farther than had previously been anticipated (Dickinson and Wayne 1988). The site consists of a thin lithic scatter over a large area. Only three tools and one ceramic were recovered: a snub-nosed scraper which may date to the Paleoindian period, a lithic preform, a lithic scraper and a sand tempered plain sherd. The site probably represents a lithic workshop or campsite occupied intermittently throughout the prehistoric periods; however, further study may be necessary to fully assess its significance. In our opinion, if development of the outparcel includes subsurface disturbances, additional testing, including larger excavation units, to complete an assessment of significance is warranted. Basically, the recommendations presented in SouthArc's previous study (Dickinson and Wayne 1988:4-4 to 4-5) remain valid.

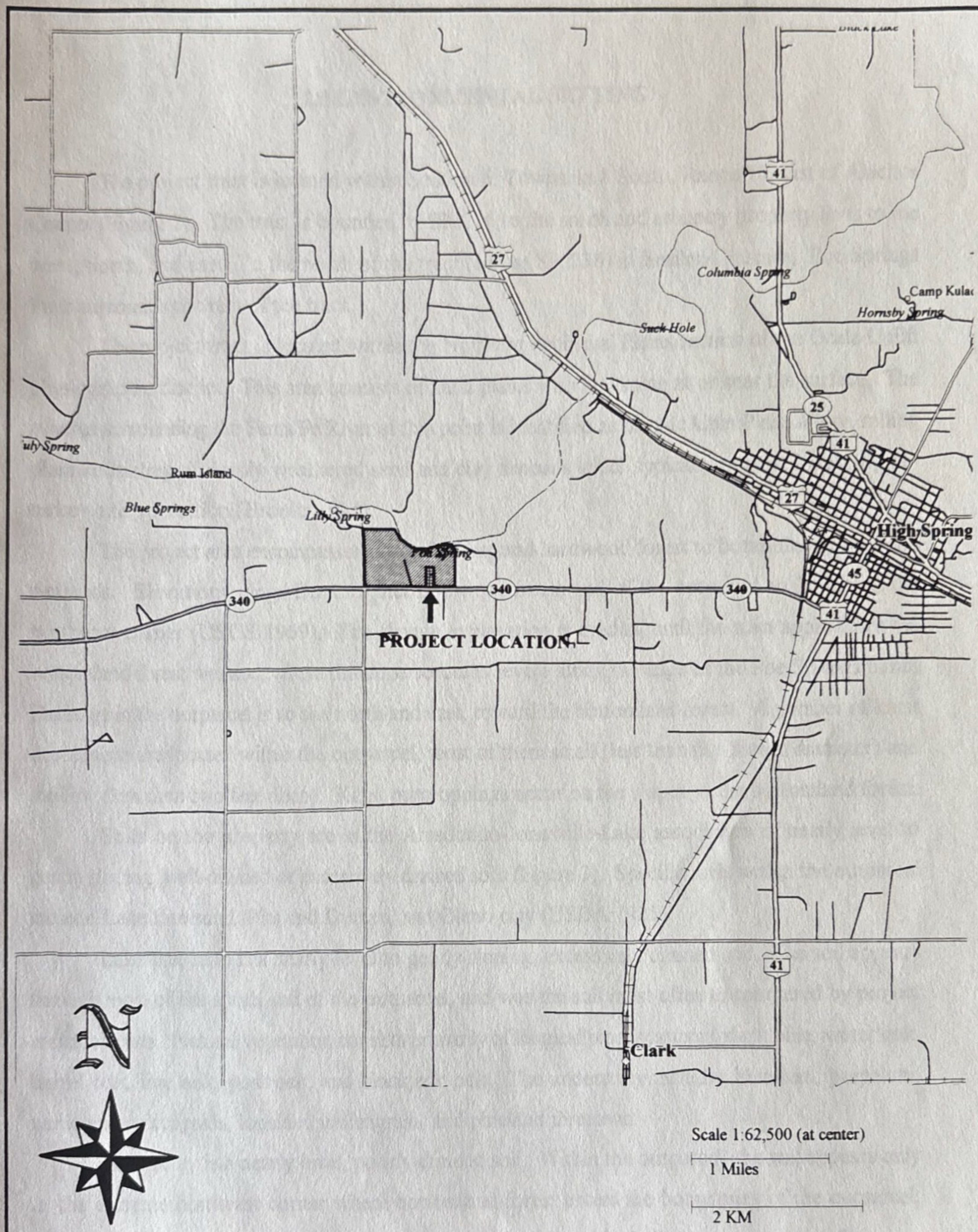


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF OUTPARCEL, POE SPRINGS PARK, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 1993

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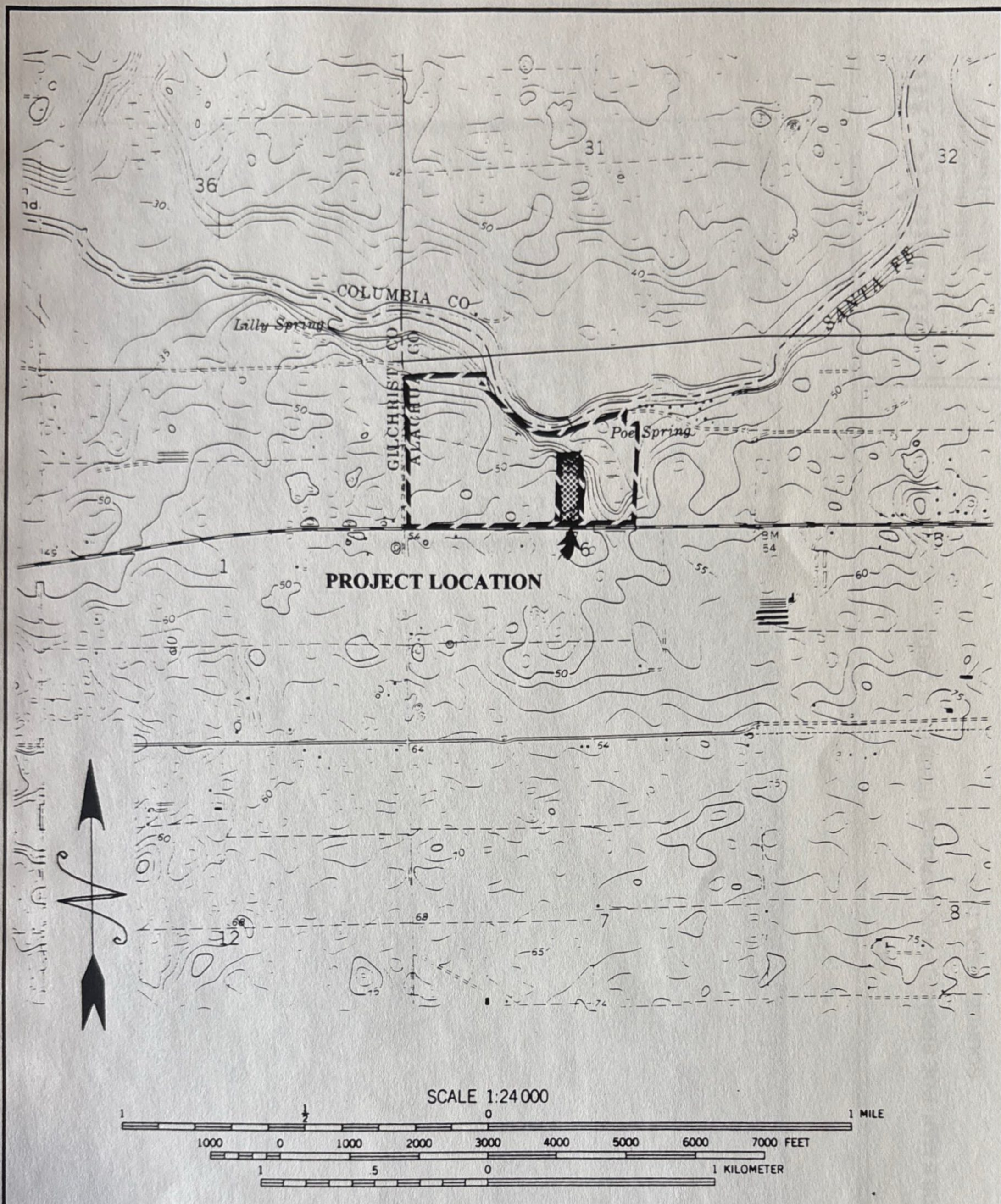


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, POE SPRINGS PARK, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USGS 1969

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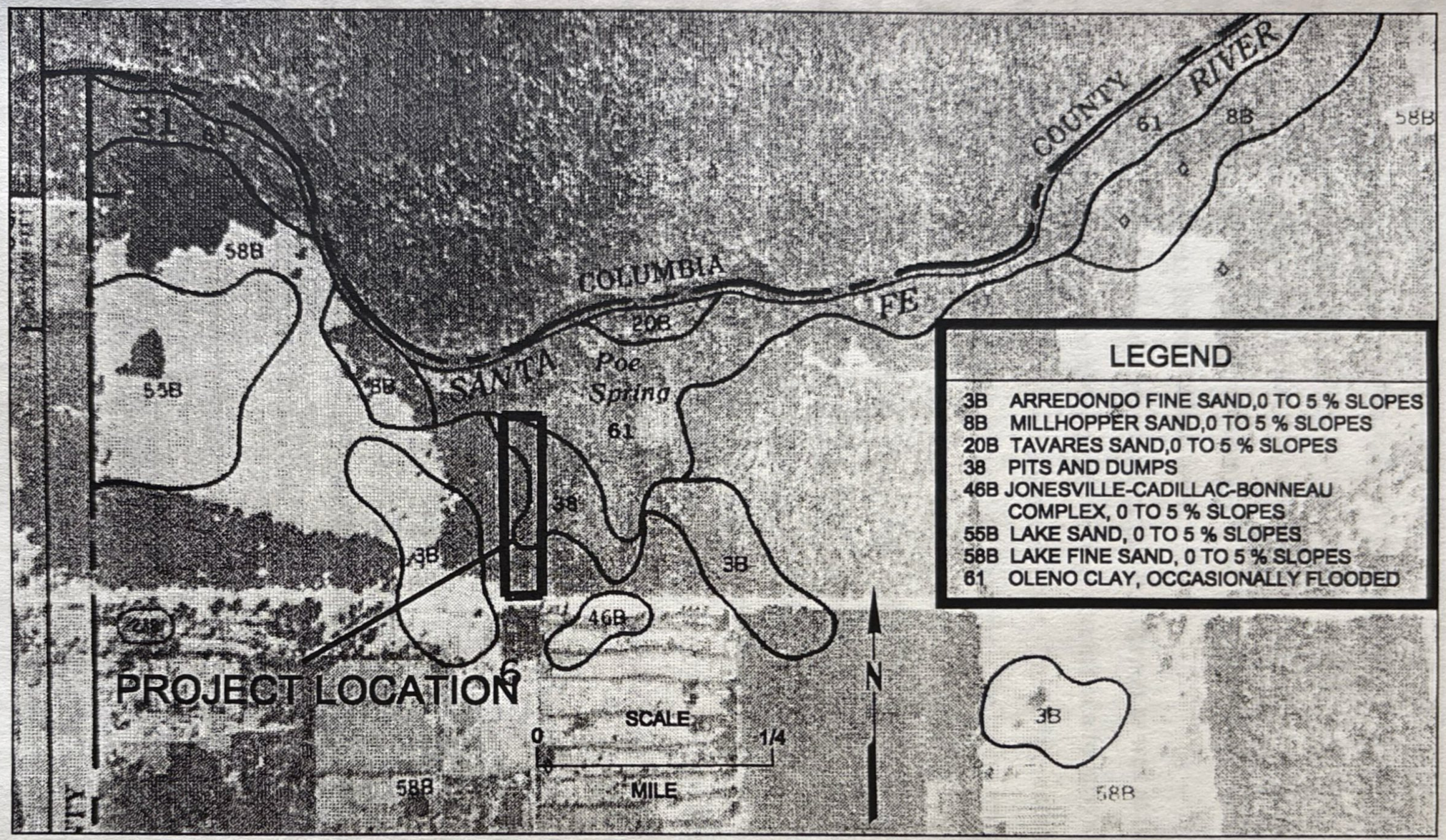


FIGURE 3. SOILS MAP, POE SPRINGS PARK, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USDA 1985

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magnolia, water oak, and scattered pine with an understory of poison ivy, longleaf uniola, greenbriar, dollarwort, smilax, panicum, and scattered palmetto.

Pits and Dumps are areas utilized for limestone mining and dumping of excavated overburden. These areas can range from 5 to 75 acres in size and from 30 to 70 feet in depth. Although the north and northeast portions of the outparcel are designated as Pits and Dumps, the project archaeologists observed no such features; the classification may refer to the numerous small karst depressions and outcroppings on the slope to the bottomland forest.

The water sources for the property would include Poe Springs as well as two smaller springs located within the park. The major spring at Poe Springs consists of a roughly circular pool about 100 feet in diameter on the south bank of the Santa Fe River. The spring is connected to the river by a northward-flowing run about 175 feet long and 40 feet wide. The spring issues from three boils in a horizontal cavern in the center of the pool. It is presently estimated to be 16 to 17 feet deep, though it reportedly used to be as much as 36 feet deep. Additional water issues from small springs and seeps in the area adjacent to the spring. The discharge rate of the spring was 93.1 cubic feet/second in 1972 (Rosenau et al., 1977). The spring is clear with a sandy to clay bottom. There are limestone outcrops at the cavern entrance and near the junction with the Santa Fe River. In recent years, the County has improved the pool by building concrete steps on the east side of the spring and a concrete retention wall around the south end of the pool. Dredging in 1992 reached a depth of 25 feet during removal of debris from the spring (Wayne 1992).

The larger of the two smaller springs lies west of the major spring, about 5 feet south of the Santa Fe River and connected to the river by a run flowing westward and parallel to the river. The spring is approximately 40 by 50 feet in size and appears to be about 8 feet deep with clear water and a number of stumps in the bottom. The smallest spring lies in the southeast corner of the park, within the bottomland forest. It is approximately 10 feet by 5 feet, with tannin water. More a river seep than an actual spring, it is often flooded and rarely, perhaps never, contains clear water (Dickinson and Wayne 1985a).

3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

Poe Springs and the Santa Fe River are located at the junction between the North and North Central cultural regions of Florida (Milanich 1994). Between 10000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the cultural patterns in the two areas are virtually identical. Although there are variations during the next 1000 years, there is also evidence of interrelationships between the two areas. The cultural periods in the two areas are:

10000-7500 B.C.	Paleoindian	
7500-1000 B.C.	Archaic	
1000-500 B.C.	Transitional	
500 B.C.-	Deptford	
	<u>North</u>	<u>North-Central</u>
	500 B.C.-A.D. 800 Deptford	500 B.C.-A.D. 200 Deptford
		A.D. 200-600 Cades Pond
	A.D. 800-1300 Weeden Island	A.D. 600-1250 Hickory Pond
	A.D. 1300-1500 ???	A.D. 1250-1500 Alachua
A.D. 1500-1715	Potano	
A.D. 1715-1842	Seminole	

3.1 Paleoindian Period, 10000-7500 B.C.

When the first people arrived in Florida, the environment was much different than today. Sea level was as much as 160 feet lower than the present, which would make the coast lines as much as 70 miles further out than today. As a result of the lower sea levels, inland Florida would have been much drier than it is now. In fact, many of the springs and spring-fed rivers which exist now, including Poe Springs, would not have been present. During the Paleoindian period, potable water would have been found in rain-fed water holes, lakes, prairies, and very deep sinkholes which might occasionally be spring-fed. These catchment areas are most prevalent in the karst limestone regions of Florida such as that in the Santa Fe River basin. As a result of this difference in water levels, many Paleoindian sites would now be inundated as a result of the rise in water levels (Milanich 1994).

The best supported model for Paleoindian settlement in Florida is the Oasis Model, proposed by Dunbar, Webb, and Neill (Dunbar 1983, 1991; Webb *et al.* 1984; Dunbar *et al.* 1989; Neill 1964). This model ties settlement to the presence of watering holes which would have attracted animals and

provided a potable water source. This model has been supported by studies of the distribution of Paleoindian lithics. Dunbar and Waller (1983) found that the majority of the known Paleoindian sites are associated with springs or river crossings in the karst region, interpreted as "kill sites." In fact, this model seems to be supported by new information on Paleoindian sites. The most recent distribution study shows that 92 percent of Clovis and Suwannee (Paleoindian) projectile points are found in the karst region (Dunbar 1991). Similar finds have been located at deep springs and water sources in south Florida (Milanich 1994).

Daniel (1985) has proposed a slightly different model for Paleoindian life based on his research at the Harney Flats Paleoindian site in Hillsborough County. He bases his model on Binford's (1980) discussion of hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies. Using this discussion, Daniel postulates that Paleoindians fit the "collector" strategy which moves "goods to consumers with generally fewer residential moves" (Binford 1980:15). Collectors are responding to "a spatial or temporal incongruence of resources" (Daniel 1985:261) in which they move near a major resource and send special parties out to exploit other resources. Collectors may also store food for part of the year. Thus, collectors may have residential sites, extractive location sites, field camps, hunting stations, and caches. Daniel believes that Paleoindian occupation would have been tied to permanent water sources within territories oriented along east-west drainage basins.

Paleoindian sites have been identified in the study area, usually in proximity to major river crossings (Rayl 1974), near the springs or as artifacts in deeper levels of other sites. Based on the Oasis Model for Paleoindian settlement patterns, it is possible that Paleoindian sites could be located in proximity to the study area, once water began to flow in Poe Springs and/or the Santa Fe River.

3.2 Archaic Tradition, 7500-1000 B.C.

The long Archaic Tradition is usually subdivided into three periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, based on changes in the artifact assemblage and site patterns. These changes may have been closely related to the changing environmental conditions of the time. The environment during the Archaic gradually became more like that of today, with warmer, drier conditions and a rise in sea level to near present heights. The megafauna of the Paleoindian period were either extinct or shifted their range to the north, leaving fauna typical of present-day Florida. This was a gradual change during the Early Archaic which stabilized by the Late Archaic. As a result, the Middle to Late Archaic is

"marked by major differences in settlement pattern, subsistence strategies, and population size" (Miller 1992:100).

The Archaic people have traditionally been described as hunter-gatherers who, of necessity due to the environmental changes, exploited a wider range of resources than their predecessors. They were believed to migrate seasonally, although they were thought to have been somewhat more sedentary than Paleoindians. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) indicated a pattern of occupation of lowland villages near water sources from fall to spring, with dispersal for upland hunting in the summer. Archaic sites are characterized by a wide range of tools made from stone, shell, bone, and wood. The lithics from this period are not as finely crafted as Paleoindian points; however, they display a greater variety of forms. The distinctive points for this period are large, stemmed types (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Daniel (1985) has also proposed a model for Archaic occupation. Again, using Binford's analysis of hunter-gather subsistence strategies, he defines Archaic people as foragers who "move consumers to goods with frequent residential moves" (Binford 1980:15). Foragers are responding "to homogeneous or largely undifferentiated ecological areas of resources" (Daniel 1985:261). Foragers would have two types of sites, base camps and extractive locations. Further, Daniel suggests that Archaic Indians practiced a territorial occupation pattern along natural drainages. During the warm spring and summer months, the bands dispersed into small groups of foragers to exploit lacustrine and coastal resources. During the cooler fall and winter months, these groups coalesced into bands which shifted to a collector pattern of occupation in the uplands to exploit deer and nut resources.

Recent research in the East and Central Lake Region of Florida has added to our understanding of Archaic settlement patterns, particularly for the Late Archaic. Stewart's work at Hunters Creek in Orange County provides support for inland hunting forays, possibly by Indians living along the St. Johns River and its tributaries (Stewart 1992), while the work of Russo and Ste. Claire on the coast (Ste. Claire 1990) argues for extensive exploitation of the coastal region. Ste. Claire and Russo believe that coastal sites may have been occupied virtually year-round (Ste. Claire 1990). Stewart proposes that, in fact, the Archaic, particularly the Late Archaic,

has in a sense replaced the 'Transitional' as the genesis for most of the elements that once made the Woodland seem so special: horticulture, sedentary settlements, ceramics, elaborate funerary ceremonialism, extensive trade networks, and social stratification (Stewart 1992:186).

This view seems to be supported by Milanich, who in his new prehistory of Florida suggests dropping the Transitional as a separate period (Milanich 1994).

3.2.1 Early Archaic, 7500-5000 B.C.

Miller states that the rapidly rising sea level of the Early Archaic would have inhibited coastal occupation because "the interface between land and sea was an extremely dynamic environment" which could not yet support significant subsistence resources (Miller 1992:101). As the availability of surface water sources increased with climatic changes, Archaic settlement patterns begin to change from those of the preceding Paleoindian period. Since water sources were more prolific, larger populations with longer periods of occupation could be supported. Milanich (1994) indicates that the population may have been in transition from a nomadic subsistence pattern to a more sedentary coastal/riverine pattern for exploitation of the more abundant resources of these environments. In terms of archaeological sites, this change is reflected by an increase in the number and size of sites, as well as a greater range of tools and site types (Milanich 1994). The numerous Early Archaic sites identified in North-Central Florida indicate extensive use of the inland region during this time.

The diagnostic artifacts for the Early Archaic are stemmed points such as Arredondos and Hamiltons. Other artifacts believed to be used during this period include bipointed bone points, barbed bone points, fish hooks, atlatl weights, and socketed antler handles (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The discovery of a cemetery at the Windover site in Brevard County provides the first evidence of burial ceremonialism, although midden burial with little regard for burial patterns is also known (Goggin 1952).

3.2.2 Middle Archaic, 5000-3000 B.C.

By the Middle Archaic the environment had generally stabilized at present conditions, although it was probably somewhat drier than today (Stewart 1992). According to Miller (1992), the rise in sea level by this period, coupled with climatic changes, would have resulted in the appearance of artesian springs, as well as the beginnings of the coastal estuarine habitats. This

environmental change provided an increased variety of subsistence resources ideal for the hunting-gathering patterns of the Archaic. One of the most important of these resources were freshwater shellfish, particularly within the St. Johns River Basin to the east of the study area and the inland lakes (Milanich 1994). Middle Archaic sites are also well documented in the inland forests of Florida.

Middle Archaic sites include central-based settlements as well as hunting camps and special activity sites such as quarries and wetland burial sites like those at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County, Bay West in Collier County, and Republic Grove in Hardee County. Burial also occurred at upland sites such as Tick Island on the St. Johns River and the Gauthier site in Brevard County.

Subsistence continued to be based on hunting and gathering, although an increasingly wider variety of resources were exploited. The Middle Archaic coastal midden sites indicate exploitation of coquina, oysters, estuarine fish, and mammals. The small size of the fish argue that mass capture techniques were used during a warm season of occupation of the coast (Russo 1988a). Non-midden sites are also present in the coastal area.

Inland sites consist of small camps marked by lithic scatters, quarry sites, special usage sites distinguished by the presence of specific tool assemblages, and larger central-based sites. These larger sites, such as one near Lake Kanapaha in Alachua County (Hemmings and Kohler 1974), may cover several acres and contain thousands of pieces of lithic debitage and tools. Sites of this period are marked by the presence of large stemmed projectile points, drilled stone beads, and atlatl weights, as well as a variety of other lithic tools and debitage.

Burial sites, such as the Gauthier site in Brevard County, indicate increasing ceremonialism. Both flexed and primary burials were recovered from sites of the this period (Ste. Claire 1990). Other Middle Archaic burials have been identified at Tick Island on the St. Johns River, Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County, Bay West in Collier County, and Republic Grove in Hardee County. The Tick Island burials are midden burials similar to those at Gauthier, while the other sites are wetland burials somewhat like Windover.

3.2.3 Late Archaic, 3000-1000 B.C.

Milanich (1994) states that the Late Archaic marks the beginning of cultural regionalization in Florida. Based on the known sites of this period, relatively limited occupation occurred in the interior highland forests of North Florida, while coastal occupation was intensive. This is probably

a result of the relative ease of supporting a population with the plentiful resources of the coastal/riverine environment. Typically inland Late Archaic sites have been identified by the presence of specific artifacts, particularly the Orange period fiber-tempered pottery. Such sites consist of small artifact scatters or components of sites which contain evidence of multiple periods of occupation (Milanich 1994).

As a result of the increased water levels of the Archaic period, the southern portion of the St. Johns River Basin provided the ideal environment to support freshwater shellfish, particularly *Viviparus georgianus*, which forms colonies in the quiet waters of sloughs, creeks, lakes, ponds, and springs (Miller 1992; Cumbaa 1976). Stabilization of the ocean shoreline also led to establishment of coastal estuaries with their extensive oyster and coquina beds. As Miller says,

> For the first time in northeast Florida an environment existed which was sufficiently productive in terms of food resources, and sufficiently free from major change, to support a permanently settled way of life (Miller 1992:102).

As a result, occupation focused on these areas rather than the inland region. This period is marked by the intensive exploitation of freshwater shellfish, as indicated by extensive shell middens associated with the St. Johns River basin Mt. Taylor sites. This period marks a major change in settlement patterns and strategies of environmental exploitation, as well as a probable population increase (Miller 1992).

The preceramic Late Archaic or Mt. Taylor period is well-documented within the St. Johns River Basin. This period is marked by intensive exploitation of freshwater shellfish, as indicated by the extensive shell middens associated with riverine Mt. Taylor sites. In addition to shell, these middens contain bone from a variety of mammals, reptiles, birds and fish. Hearths are indicated by areas of fused crushed shell with evidence of burning. Artifacts include Archaic stemmed points, steatite bannerstones (atlatl weights), other lithic tools and debitage, and bone and shell tools, particularly Busycon gouges, bone awls or points and utilized antler. Midden burial continues to be utilized (Goggin 1952), but mass interments are also known for the Mt. Taylor subperiod (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Recent work by Piatek (1992) at Tomoka Mounds and Midden site in Volusia County indicates that Mt. Taylor may mark the beginning of mound burial, marked by the presence of mounds with greenstone and steatite bannerstones but no ceramics.

The Late Archaic Orange Period marks the first appearance of ceramics in the southeast. These early ceramics were primarily slab construction, tempered with plant fibers. Decoration included incising and punctation. Decorative treatments divide this period into five subperiods: (1) Orange 1 is characterized by predominantly plain ceramics; (2) Orange 2 is dominated by plain and incised wares characterized by concentric vertical diamonds and the spiral patterns of Tick Island; (3) Orange 3 is characterized by use of incised straight lines both parallel and slanting, with some punctation; this subperiod includes the presence of steatite bowls as trade goods; (4) Orange 4 marks a return to simple incised forms as well as the appearance of some coiled pottery; and (5) Orange 5 which marks the appearance of mixed tempers, some coiling, and a continuation of incising and punctation (Milanich 1994). [Note: the Orange 5 subperiod characteristics were previously linked with the Florida Transitional period--see following discussion]. Other than the ceramics, the artifact assemblages for this period are quite similar to the preceding preceramic Late Archaic or Mt. Taylor Period and include Archaic stemmed points, drilled and incised turtle carapaces, and lithic tools, particularly knives and scrapers. Evidence of the use of basketry and mats has been identified from impressions on pottery (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Previous research on the Orange period postulated a subsistence pattern of central-based occupation of the St. Johns River Basin with cold weather migration in small groups to the coast to exploit coquina, or to the interior uplands for hunting (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Recent research by Hale (1984) and Russo (1988a; 1988b; 1986; Russo *et al.* 1989; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992) indicate that this may not be an accurate interpretation. Their studies indicate that both the river basin and the coast may have been occupied year-round during the Late Archaic by separate semi-nomadic groups which focused on intensive exploitation of their immediate environments, rather than moving between the two areas (Russo and Ste. Claire 1992). Presumably, due to the small number of inland sites or components from this period, the interior of Florida continued to be utilized on a limited basis for hunting.

Coastal sites focused on exploitation of coquina (*Donax sp.*), as well as oyster, clams, fish, and turtles. In fact, contrary to previous indications of the importance of coquina, Russo (1988a) has found a predominance of oyster and quahog clam in many midden sites for this period, indicating exploitation of multiple species rather than specialization. Inland sites in the St. Johns basin focused

on freshwater shellfish as well as hunting and gathering of birds, reptiles, mammals, and plant foods. Miller believes that the large increase in the number of sites which can be attributed to the Orange period is a result of both the successful adaptation of this culture to the rich environment, and a rapid population growth which could be supported by the increased resource base of the coastal and riverine regions (Miller 1992).

3.3 Transitional Period, 1000-500 B.C.

The Transitional period is basically identified on the basis of ceramic changes rather than shifts in subsistence patterns or settlement patterns. In fact, there is so little change in this period, that Milanich proposes dropping the term and assigning sites to either the preceding Orange or to St. Johns I (Milanich 1994). Although the authors tend to agree with Milanich on this proposition, a discussion of the site as traditionally defined is included in this report, since some sites, particularly in East and Central Florida, have been identified as dating to the Transitional period.

The brief Transitional period may be the most poorly documented of the prehistoric eras, perhaps lending support to Milanich's position. This period is generally identified as a component of other sites; few sites are identified as strictly Transitional, although Stewart categorizes the non-ceramic Hunters Creek site as a Transitional site (Stewart 1992), and Bullen identifies the Zabski site on the Banana River as solely Transitional (Bullen 1972). Stewart's classification is based on seriation of lithic points as well as radiocarbon dates which slightly post-date the usual Transitional time period dates.

Traditionally, the Transitional was defined as the beginning of the Woodland periods marked by cultural diversity and distinct regional groups in Florida. As indicated earlier, this change may have begun during the Late Archaic Mt. Taylor period. Such change is identified with the stage of cultural development known as the Formative, which is characterized by the establishment of more formal, sedentary communities and increasingly complex political and religious organization (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). It is also marked by the appearance of trade goods from other regions, including, during the early Transitional, the Late Archaic Poverty Point culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). It has been postulated that this period corresponds with the end of reliance solely on hunting-gathering for subsistence, and the beginning of horticulture (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

The settlement pattern for the Transitional period appears to remain the same as that of the Orange period, with both inland sites along the rivers and lakes, and coastal occupation to exploit the rich estuarine resources.

The artifact assemblage of the Transitional is characterized by the change from slab construction, fiber tempered ceramics to coil construction and sand or untempered wares. The most common ceramic for this period is the chalky untempered or semi-fiber tempered St. Johns Incised ware. Other ceramics include St. Johns wares with sherd inclusions, St. Johns Pinched and Punctated wares, and limestone tempered Pasco wares (Bullen 1972; Jahn and Bullen 1978). Side lugs are not unusual on vessels and drilled circular or oval sherd pendants have also been identified with this period (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Jahn and Bullen 1978). As Goggin pointed out, this time period is marked by "gradual ceramic change with much experimentation" (Goggin 1952:45). Other common artifacts include bone pins or awls, a few steatite vessel fragments, *Busycon* gouges, *Strombus* celts, and evidence of basketry or woven mats as imprints on ceramics (Bullen 1972). Lithic points which date to this period include the Lafayette, Hernando, and Citrus types (Stewart 1992; Bullen 1975). These points are characterized by drooping barbs and basal notching (Bullen 1975).

3.4 Deptford, 500 B.C. to A.D. 800

The next cultural tradition identified in North Central Florida is the Deptford. This tradition, however, is poorly represented in the region. The Deptford people occupied semi-permanent villages in the hammocks adjacent to the salt marshes of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Sites include coastal villages, inland camps, and sand burial mounds. Subsistence was heavily dependent on exploitation of hammock, marsh, and estuarine resources.

There is evidence that the Deptford people occasionally moved inland, presumably to exploit particular resources such as nuts or deer. This inland movement probably occurred during the winter months and consisted of nuclear families rather than bands. Inland sites tend to be small sites located in proximity to rivers which run to the coast. The sites may represent excursions up the rivers from the coast to harvest nuts, berries, and other inland resources, as well as to hunt the deer which congregate in coastal plain hardwood hammocks in the fall (Milanich 1994). Small Deptford period

freshwater shell midden sites have been identified in Marion County along the Oklawaha River (Bullen 1969; Cumbaa and Gouchnour 1970).

The sites are characterized by the presence of the distinctive Deptford ceramics which have sand to grit temper, and simple or check stamping. Deptford ceramics also appear as trade goods in sites identified with other cultural traditions. Few tool types can be clearly associated with the Deptford period. Only a limited number of stone, bone, or shell artifacts have been identified at Deptford sites. It is assumed that the majority of the tools used by these people must have been wood, shell, or bone. The most characteristic Deptford artifacts are the ceramics.

3.5 North Florida Cultural Groups

In North Florida, the Deptford tradition continued to ca. A.D. 800, when it was replaced with Weeden Island.

3.5.1 Weeden Island, A.D. 800-1300

According to Milanich (1994), Weeden Island in North Florida represents the first major post-Archaic occupation of this region. He considers the North Florida McKeithen Weeden Island culture to have developed directly out of the Deptford tradition with the influence of the ceremonialism of the Yent/Green Point complex from the northwest. He also considers this area of Weeden Island culture to be earlier than that of northwest Florida.

McKeithen Weeden Island is centered in Columbia, Suwannee and Hamilton counties. Sites are concentrated in the hammock forests of the highlands. Six site types have been identified: "(1) villages; (2) village(s) with burial mounds; (3) village(s) without mounds but within three miles of a village with one or more mounds; (4) mound-village complexes, consisting of a village with two or more mounds; (5) isolated burial mounds (most likely the villages associated with these mounds were destroyed by modern development); and (6) task-specific (special use) sites, including lithic quarries, used for hunting or resource procurement" (Milanich 1994:168). The nuclear villages were often horseshoe shaped and are always associated with permanent water sources in mesic hammocks. Location seemed to emphasize access to a variety of environmental communities (Milanich 1994).

Weeden Island sites contain evidence of a ranked society divided into kinship groups. The artifact assemblage displays evidence of trade with societies to the north, as well as ceremonial activities associated with the mounds. Weeden Island ceramics are among the finest in the southeast;

they are relatively thin, well-fired sand tempered wares. Decoration includes incising, punctations, burnishing and the use of animal effigies. Lithics include a variety of relatively well-made triangular points and blades, with the small Pinellas points being common. Subsistence for early Weeden Island people would have relied on hunting-gathering activities in the hammocks (Milanich 1994).

After about A.D. 1300, there is little evidence of Weeden Island occupation in North Florida. Milanich (1994) identifies a subarea which he designates as the Alachua and Suwannee Valley Cultures; this subarea includes present-day Columbia and Alachua Counties. He believes this subarea marks the movement of Ocmulgee cultural groups from Georgia into North and North-Central Florida. It appears that these new arrivals, who would be identified as the Alachua people, supplanted the McKeithen Weeden Island peoples in North Florida.

3.6 North-Central Florida Cultural Groups

During the late Deptford and Weeden Island periods of North Florida, North-Central Florida displayed a different pattern of development, marked by the appearance of the Cades Pond and Hickory Pond/Alachua cultural groups.

3.6.1 Cades Pond, A.D. 200 to 600

After about A.D. 100, Deptford people began to establish sedentary settlements in North Central Florida, perhaps due to the year-round subsistence base provided by the numerous wetlands in the area. Population pressure on the Gulf Coast may also have influenced this transition. These populations developed into the Cades Pond culture by A.D. 200 (Milanich 1994).

Cades Pond is identified with the period between A.D. 200 and 600. Sites associated with this period have been documented in a limited area bounded by the Santa Fe River on the north and Orange Lake on the south. The known sites are concentrated in eastern Alachua County, and western Clay and Putnam Counties in proximity to extensive swamp areas and/or large lakes (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). [It should be noted that a Marion County site has also been identified with characteristics which strongly resemble those of the Cades Pond culture (Dickinson and Wayne 1986).]

Cades Pond sites may have been occupied year-round. Subsistence was based on what Cumbaa (1972) defines as an "intensive harvest economy". This economy stressed intensive exploitation of selected resources, primarily aquatic species, deer, and hickory nuts. Horticulture may

have been a minor component of the subsistence pattern. Sites tended to be located between wetlands providing access to multiple resource bases.

Sites are characterized by large amounts of sand tempered plain ceramics, with minor amounts of Deptford, Weeden Island, and St. Johns wares. Lithics are dominated by hafted knives or scrapers and perforators. The most common point types are Columbia, Jackson, and Bradford. There are also small triangular points possibly used as arrow tips; these are similar to points recovered from Weeden Island sites. Triangular perforators known as Cross Creek perforators seem to be diagnostic of Cades Pond sites (Milanich 1994). *Manos* and *metates* have been recovered, providing evidence of use of nut resources (Milanich 1978). Bone tools have also been recovered from Cades Pond sites (Milanich 1994). Although no complete house sites have been identified from the Cades Pond period, large storage pits have been excavated. These are basin-shaped, approximately three feet deep (Milanich 1994).

Five types of sites have been identified for the Cades Pond period, which Milanich (1978) suggests may have been related in clusters or groups (nexes): (1) ceremonial centers with mounds, cemeteries, earthworks, ponds, and village; (2) ceremonial centers with two or more mounds and a village; (3) single mounds with associated hamlets; (4) outlying hamlets without mounds; and (5) campsites, particularly in proximity to chert outcrops (Hemmings 1978; Milanich 1978). The appearance of mounds and associated ceremonialism reflects an increase in social organization, possibly a trend towards chiefdoms. The early mounds are characterized by the presence of St. Johns ceramics and ceremonial characteristics. Through time, there appears to have been an increased influence of the Weeden Island cultural groups from the north and west with the appearance of Weeden Island ceramics and ceremonial patterns in the mounds. Mound ceramics, however, continued to be dominated by the St. Johns wares (Smith 1971).

3.6.2 Hickory Pond/Alachua/Potano, A.D. 600 to 1715

After A.D. 600, a new cultural group appeared in North and North Central Florida. It is now believed that these characteristics represent the migration of Wilmington or Ocmulgee tradition Indians to Florida from Georgia. The early stages of this migration are identified as the Hickory Pond culture. Hickory Pond sites are characterized by the presence of plain and Prairie Cord marked ceramics like those of the Wilmington culture in Georgia.

Hickory Pond sites are found in an area ranging from north of the Santa Fe River into Alachua and Marion Counties. The area north of the Santa Fe River was dominated by the Weeden Island cultural group, which was evidently characterized by a strong social organization with distinct cultural traditions. South of the Santa Fe River, the Cades Pond peoples had evidenced a willingness to adopt and assimilate varying cultural traditions as demonstrated by the presence of both St. Johns and Weeden Island materials and patterns on the Cades Pond sites. Thus, Milanich believes that the incoming Hickory Pond/Alachua peoples initially concentrated south of the Santa Fe River rather than compete for territory held by the Weeden Island peoples. Only after ca. A.D. 1300 does the Alachua culture seem to extend into the McKeithen Weeden Island area. There the culture gradually developed into the Alachua tradition (Milanich *et al.* 1976). Archaeologist John Goggin defined the Alachua tradition as

> basically a sedentary agricultural complex with extensive villages situated in regions of good soil....[C]ord-marking and cob-marking are important as decorative techniques for pottery....Burial mounds were apparently constructed, but are not common and do not appear typical....[N]o temple mounds have been found. In many respects this complex appears more like cultures from elsewhere in the Southeast than like the surrounding Floridian [cultures]. The use of cord-marking and cob-marking does not reach the popularity [elsewhere in] Florida that it does here (Goggin 1949:39 in Milanich 1994).

The Alachua period continued with little change up until the time of European contact. The lack of change in the Alachua culture is probably a result of geographic isolation from their Wilmington/Ocmulgee tradition roots, as well as successful adaptation to the existing environment of their new territory (Milanich *et al.* 1976). The Alachua peoples practiced intensive horticulture, supplemented by hunting/gathering. Sites were semi-permanent villages on high ground in proximity to lakes and ponds. There may be a correlation between site location and soils, as horticulture was central to the subsistence system. Alachua period sites correlate very well with hardwood forest uplands between the Santa Fe River and Belleview in Marion County. The eastern and western limits are located at the beginning of the coastal scrub flatlands (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Milanich now extends the range of the Alachua peoples up to the Suwannee River in North Florida (Milanich 1994). Recent studies at the mouth of the St. Johns River indicate that there may have been a seasonal migration of small groups of Alachua people to the coast to exploit shellfish (Lee *et al.*

1984). Presumably this migration would have occurred during the colder months when horticulture was not in progress.

Alachua sites consist of large middens composed of pottery, bone tools, and lithic artifacts. The readily available chert in this region resulted in a much larger amount of lithic tools and debris than on contemporaneous coastal sites. Sites are characterized by a series of 15 to 20 circular dwellings containing sleeping platforms. Smudge fires were located under the platforms. Cooking was done in circular or bell-shaped pits one to two feet in diameter and one to one-and-one-half feet deep. Burial apparently occurred in small sand mounds, sometimes associated closely with village sites and at other times isolated from the village (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Subsistence was based on horticulture supplemented by hunting and gathering. Deer, turtle, fish, nuts, and palm berries have been recovered from Alachua period sites, but zooarchaeological studies indicate that fewer species were utilized by Alachua peoples than by the preceding Cades Pond culture. This suggests a greater reliance on agriculture (Milanich 1994).

Artifacts include Pinellas points, sherd discs, sherd hones, and ceramics. Other lithic tools include a variety of drills, gravers, spokeshaves, hones, and bifacial, ovate knives. Large ovate hand axes may have been used for wood-working or as hoes. Ceramic types include Alachua Plain and Cob Marked, Prairie Cord Marked, Lochloosa Punctate, Prairie Punctate-over-Cord Marked, Alachua Net Impressed, and Prairie Fabric Impressed (Milanich 1971).

3.7 Historic Period

At the time of European contact, the Indians identified as the Potano or Ocale by the Spaniards were the Alachua Indians. The Spaniards established several missions among the Indians, as well as a large cattle ranch in the vicinity of Paynes Prairie. These missions included San Martín de Timucua at Fig Springs on the Ichetucknee River, Santa Fé just east of the Santa Fe River and sites at Baptizing Springs on the Suwannee River and Fox Pond northwest of Gainesville (Weisman 1992). But by the end of the 17th century, Florida's Native American population was decimated by the introduction of European diseases, internal and external warfare, slavery, and migration (Milanich 1978). The desirable lands of North Central Florida were essentially vacant and open to recolonization.

3.7.1 Seminole, A.D. 1715 to 1842

During the 1715 Yemassee Indian War in the Carolinas and Georgia, the Spaniards encouraged the Creek Indians to migrate to Florida. Once there, these Indians became known as the Seminole from the Spanish *cimarrones* (wild ones). Settlement in North Central Florida was concentrated near Paynes Prairie, particularly at Micanopy. Once in Florida, the Seminoles became heavily dependent on the herds of feral cattle abandoned after the collapse of the Spanish ranch and mission system. Settlement became diffuse, consisting of loosely related farmsteads with some small towns such as Cuscowilla, located near present-day Micanopy. In addition to the cattle, the Seminole raised corn, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, and watermelons. It is probable that the Seminole reoccupied the lands abandoned by the Alachua Indians in order to utilize the previously cleared fields. Location in proximity to hammocks and the Prairie was probably more important than the quality of the soils (Dickinson and Wayne 1985b).

Both the Spaniards and the succeeding British left the Seminole largely alone with the exception of the establishment of trading posts. Seminole sites are characterized by the presence of Chattahoochee Brushed and pinched applique ceramics plus trade goods such as European ceramics, liquor bottles, iron pots, clay pipes, and glass beads (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

The influx of settlers from Georgia and the Carolinas during the early 19th century led to friction with the Seminoles. These settlers sought to establish plantations to cultivate cotton. Conflict with the Indians led to the First Seminole War and the cession of Florida to the United States in 1819. Continued friction resulted in the Second Seminole War of 1836-42. As a result of this war, the Seminole were either transported to the Oklahoma Indian territory or forced south into the Everglades (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

3.7.2 Euro-American Settlement

After the removal of the Indians from North Central Florida, there was increased settlement of this region by planters. Alachua County was established in 1824 with Newnansville, northeast of Alachua, as the county seat. In 1853, the county seat was shifted to the newly established site of Gainesville to take advantage of the construction of a railroad through the region (Hildreth and Cox 1981).

Another early settlement was at Crockett Springs, about three miles east of the present High Springs. During the 1840s this area was settled by Fernando Underwood and Marshal Blanton (Boone 1988). The discovery of phosphate in the late 19th century led to a rush of land speculators to mid-Florida, including western Alachua County. In order to accommodate these new settlers, the railroads began adding lines in this region (Pickard 1994).

In 1884, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad was built connecting Live Oak and Gainesville. A post office and train station were established near the Santa Fe River and called Stantaffey (unofficially known as Orion). This location would eventually be named High Springs, incorporated in 1892. In 1893 the railroad connected High Springs to Port Tampa and the new town became a railyard and repair facility, as well as shipping center for the mines in that part of the county. After the Dutton Phosphate Company of Gainesville acquired extensive holdings near High Springs, the town became the largest phosphate buying-shipping center in the state. By 1900, the wild phosphate miners' town had become the second largest community in Alachua County (Boone 1988; Pickard 1994). Development in this area included the Riverview Hotel, located on the Santa Fe River opposite Columbia Springs (Glenn 1984).

Although the phosphate boom died during World War I, High Springs continued to be a major railway center until the 1930s. Atlantic Coast Line operated a repair shop and roundhouse which employed as many as 400 people in 1925. The advent of diesel engines resulted in the closure of these shops during the 1930s. Although the Dixie Highway (U.S. 441), built in the 1920s, and US 27 continued to bring tourists into the town, growth ceased with the closure of the railyards. In recent years, however, the city has seen a rebirth as an antique center catering to the historic tourism trade, as well as recreation associated with the Santa Fe River and its springs (Pickard 1994).

Prior to acquisition by the County, the project tract and Poe Springs were privately owned. During the mid-1940s, a commercial recreation site was established at the spring. This operation included bathhouses, a refreshment stand, picnic facilities, and enclosure of the spring pool on the southwest by a board and sheet metal wall (Rosenau et al., 1977). Presumably, the spring run for the small spring at the northeast corner of the park was dredged during this period. The natural run was apparently filled at the same time (Avery, 1987).

Within the project tract, the only visible evidence of an historic utilization is a man-made ditch which crosses the south end of the property from east to west. It is not clear what purpose this ditch may have served. The property was selectively logged for timber and used for agriculture; the ditch may be related to either of these activities.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The project methodology can be divided into three major tasks: (1) background research, (2) field survey, and (3) analysis and documentation. The basic survey followed Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) guidelines.

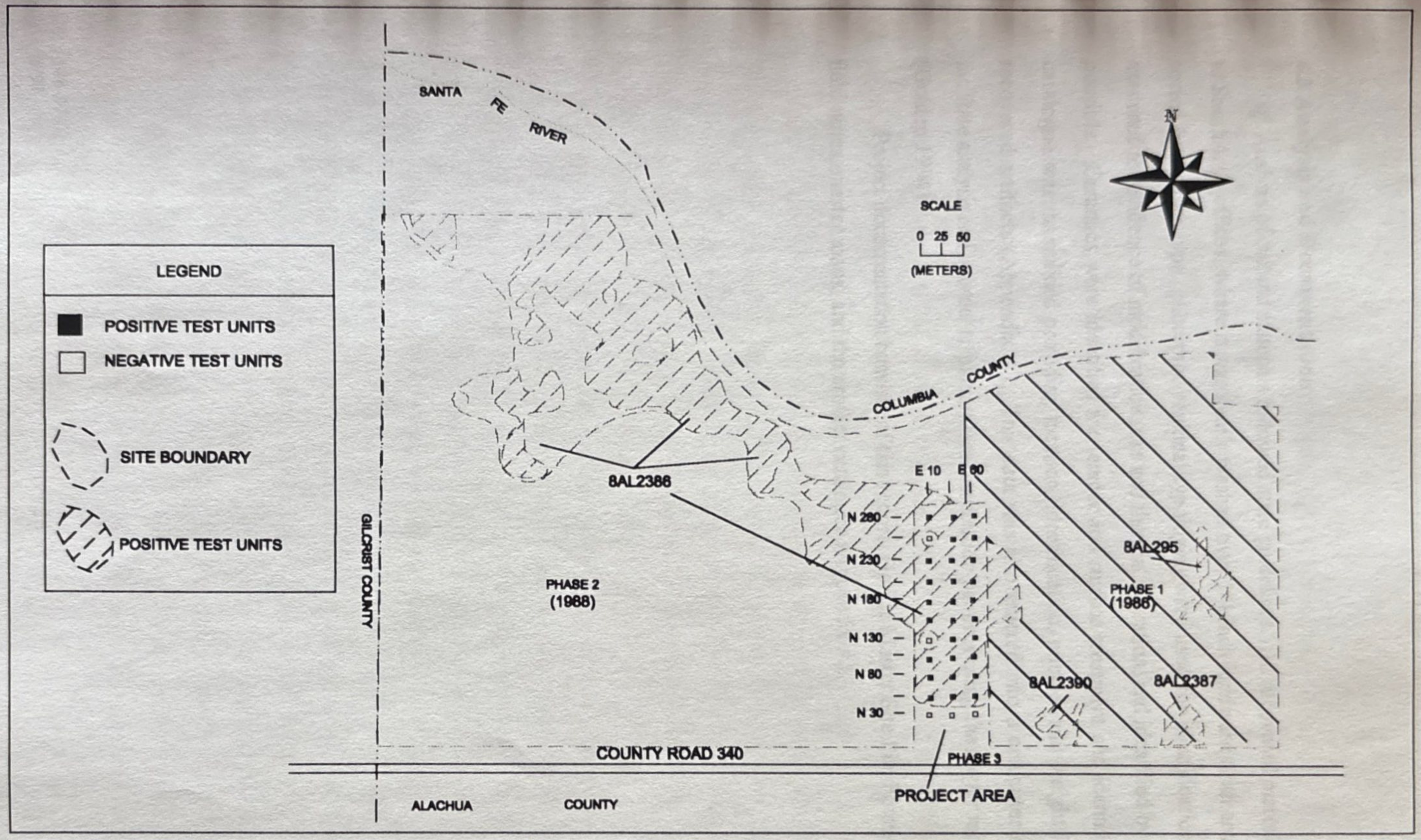
4.1 Background Research

Background research is designed to develop a cultural history for the project area and to determine whether there are any previously known archaeological or historic sites in proximity to the project tract. This information helps define the potential for site location within the property, which in turn is utilized to design the field survey. SouthArc consulted the Florida Master Site File and in-house resources, including historic maps and previous projects conducted in the area, to determine the potential for cultural resources within the project tract.

4.2 Field Survey

Due to the presence of archaeological sites with the existing Poe Springs Park, including one (8AL2386) whose limits were assumed to be contained within the project tract, as well as regional prehistoric settlement patterns, the project archaeologists initially determined that the north end of the tract, adjacent to the previously located sites and the bottomland forest/wetland, had a relatively high probability for containing cultural resources. The south end of the tract near SR 236 was believed to have a low to medium probability for cultural material.

The field survey was conducted by excavating screened shovel test units in east-west transects across the property. Initially it was anticipated that testing would be stratified based on the site probability, with the south end of the tract tested at 50-meter intervals. However, due to the number of positive test units, the interval was reduced to 25 meters throughout the tract (Figure 4). All units were 50 cm square and 100 cm deep where possible. Soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth and cultural materials were identified by provenience and retained for analysis. Field records included a map showing the location of each test unit, general field notes, and test unit record forms. Test unit record forms recorded provenience, unit depth, soil stratigraphy, presence or absence of artifacts, dominant vegetation cover, and proximity to natural and cultural features.



PROJECT:	148-97-01
DATE:	8/15/97
FIGURE 4	

LOCATION OF OUTPARCEL TEST UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, POE SPRINGS PARK, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SouthArc, Inc.
Archaeological and Historical Services

4.3 Analysis and Documentation

Analysis of cultural materials followed state guidelines. All recovered material was returned to SouthArc's offices, where it was gently washed over 1/4-inch hardware cloth and air-dried, then sorted by artifact type. Accepted regional typologies were used for identification. Lithics were examined for evidence of modification, use and thermal alteration, and identified by tool type when possible. Ceramics were identified for temper and surface treatment and identified by type. A catalogue was maintained providing location, identification, number and weight in grams for all recovered artifacts (Appendix A). This data was also entered into a computer spreadsheet to facilitate analysis and in order to plot artifact distribution patterns using the *Surfer* mapping program (Golden 1994).

Project documentation consists of this report, Florida Master Site File Forms (Appendix B), field notes, master maps, and the artifact catalogue (Appendix A).

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5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Background research showed that there were six previously identified sites in the vicinity of the project tract: the Poe Springs site (8AL295), three sites identified in the earlier survey of Poe Springs Park (8AL2386, 8AL2387, 8AL2390), and two sites located just northwest of the park (8AL426, 8AL426A).

The Poe Springs site (8AL295) is a lithic scatter dating to the Middle Archaic periods. Holder's Camp (8AL426) and Holder's Shoals (8AL426A), the sites to the northwest, yielded a number of Archaic lithic tools. No provenience information is available, and it is possible that these two sites represent material recovered from the river, rather than from land (Milanich, personal communication, 1988). 8AL2386 is a multicomponent site which yielded lithics, ceramics, metal and glass dating to the Archaic and Alachua/Weeden Island periods and the early 20th century. 8AL2387 is a multicomponent site which yielded lithic tools and ceramics dating to the Late Archaic and Alachua periods. 8AL2390 is a lithic scatter identified as probable Archaic; some unidentified bone was also recovered from this site. Based on the previous surveys of the Poe Springs tract (Dickinson and Wayne 1985a, 1988), it was anticipated that 8AL2386 would extend into at least the northern half of the outparcel.

A total of 33 test units were completed within the outparcel (Figure 4). The typical soil profile in most of the test units on the project tract was approximately 20 to 40 cm of grey sand over pale brown or very pale brown sand to 100 cm. Units on the slope adjacent to the bottomland forest displayed a profile of grey sand over light grey sand, while units closer to SR 236 had as little as 10 to 15 cm of grey sand over pale brown or very pale brown sand to 100 cm.

All but five of the test units yielded artifacts, primarily lithic flakes and shatter (Appendix A). Three units yielded lithic tools and one unit contained a sand tempered plain sherd. The tools consisted of a preform, a large scraper/utilized flake and a snub-nosed scraper. The latter may date to the Paleoindian period (Purdy 1981); the other tools occur throughout the prehistoric periods, although the lack of thermal alteration may indicate a Paleoindian or Early Archaic time period (Purdy 1975; Ste. Claire 1987). Based on the research by Ste. Claire (1987) the fairly large quantity of thermally altered lithic flakes may argue that there is also a significant Middle Archaic occupation.

The sherd cannot be assigned to a particular time period; sand tempered plain sherds are ubiquitous throughout the prehistoric Woodland periods in North Central Florida. This sherd does effectively demonstrate that the site continued to be used throughout the prehistoric periods. No features or occupation strata were observed in the test units, but an analysis of the distribution of the flakes and shatter shows the highest concentration in the northern end of the site, with smaller concentrations in the north center (Figure 5). This makes sense, since the northern portion of the site would be closer to the springs and associated wetlands while still within a well-drained area.

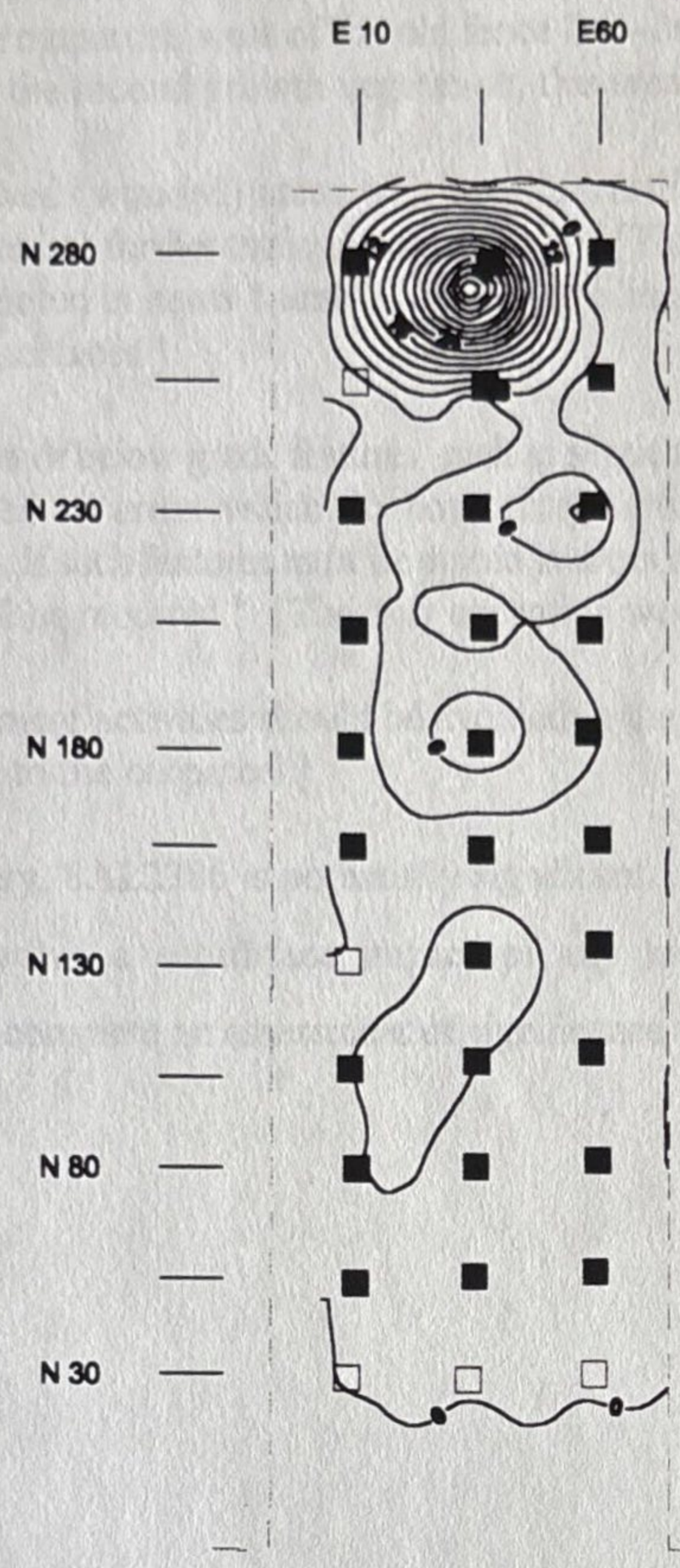
The area of the project tract which yielded positive test units was defined as an extension of the previously located WAR-A site (8AL2386). This site appears to be a widespread lithic and ceramic scatter. The site probably represents a campsite and lithic workshop occupied intermittently throughout the prehistoric periods.

5.1 Recommendations

8AL2386 may represent short-term prehistoric occupations associated with Poe Springs and the Santa Fe River. The site location would provide access to the transportation route of the river, the freshwater of both river and springs, karst outcroppings for lithic raw materials and the upland faunal and floral resources. As presently defined, 8AL2386 is a very large site. Additional site testing could result in designation of subareas based on artifact density or possible activity areas which might facilitate management of the site in terms of potential significance. At the present time, the project archaeologists consider the site to be potentially significant. Not only does it contain evidence of multiple prehistoric components spread over a large area, but there is also evidence of a very early Paleoindian occupation, at present a poorly documented period in this region. Additional testing might demonstrate the presence of distinct occupational strata or activity areas, as well as intact subsurface features such as postholes, hearths or pits.

Based on the present level of information regarding this site, the project archaeologists reiterate the recommendations made after the previous survey of the Poe Springs tract (Dickinson and Wayne 1988:4-4 to 4-5). Exceptions or explanations of these recommendations are in brackets.:

1. "Areas which contain no evidence of archaeological material can be developed without restrictions or additional study." [This applies to the south end of the outparcel.]



SCALE

0 25 50

(METERS)

N

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 ITEMS

■ POSITIVE TEST UNITS

□ NEGATIVE TEST UNITS

PROJECT 148-97-01	LITHIC ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION PATTERN, POE SPRINGS PARK OUTPARCEL, ALACHUA COUNTY FLORIDA	SouthArc, Inc. Archaeological and Historical Services
DATE 8/15/97		
SCALE		
FIGURE 5		

2. "In previously plowed areas which contain artifacts, development must be confined to the plow zone (top 30 cm) unless further testing is conducted. This limitation would permit on-grade development such as athletic fields, parking, or trails." [This applies to the western edge of the outparcel, west of the old fence line--based on 1937 aerial photography (USDA 1937) and the second growth vegetation, this area was in agricultural usage at that time.]

3. "In unplowed (wooded) areas which contain artifacts, development should be confined to bark trails unless further testing is conducted." [This applies to the majority of the outparcel except as noted in items 1 and 2. Impacts are limited to hand clearing (no root raking) and on-grade surfaces.]

4. "Installation of below grade features, such as septic tanks, water lines, or foundations, should be confined to areas which do not contain artifacts or areas which are already highly disturbed....If such features must be placed in areas containing archaeological remains, further testing will be required." [The only exception would be the area specified in item 2.]

5. "Development activities should be avoided in the vicinity of rock outcrops...." [This is not applicable to the outparcel.]

In summary, 8AL2386 is potentially significant. Should development activities within the project tract involve a subsurface impact of any kind, additional archaeological testing is recommended to complete an assessment of significance within the proposed impact areas.

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