

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
CITY OF GAINESVILLE
NW 45TH AVENUE PROJECT**

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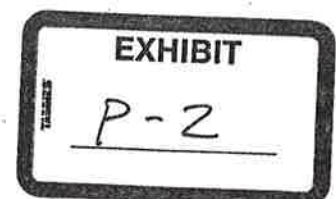


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In order to accommodate a planned street improvement project, the City of Gainesville proposes to build two retention ponds just north of NW 45th Avenue adjacent to Hogtown Creek (Figure 1). Jones, Edmunds & Associates (JEA), the project engineers, hired SouthArc, Inc. to conduct an archaeological survey and site assessment of the proposed pond tract..

As a result of an earlier evaluation of the cultural resource potential within the proposed Hogtown Greenway (Dickinson and Wayne 1993, 1997) SouthArc was very familiar with the project area. The project tract is comprised of 10.75 acres at the northeast corner of the intersection of NW 45th Avenue and NW 19th Street. The most prominent geographical feature within the tract is Hogtown Creek and the gorge it cuts as it flows from the north side of the property south underneath 45th Avenue. Two smaller tributaries flow from the west and northeast and drain into the creek. There are several wetland areas within the tract; upland areas are found in the northwest and southeast portions of the tract and at the confluence of Hogtown Creek and the western tributary. Based on these conditions and their prior knowledge of the area, the project archaeologists determined that the survey would be stratified based on elevation, soil drainage characteristics and proximity to the creek. Subsurface testing was conducted on transects running east-west across the property, with test unit intervals at either 25 or 50 meters. Recovery of several culturally diagnostic artifacts in one area led to placement of two 1 x 2-meter excavation units to complete a site assessment.

Two sites were identified during the preliminary survey of the tract; the Hogtown Preserve site (8AL3426) and Hogtown Basin site (8AL3427). Both sites consisted of a thin lithic scatter over an area less than 2,500 square meters. One Hernando point and one sand-tempered plain sherd were recovered from 8AL3427 in the proposed location of a retention pond. Completion of the excavation units in that area failed to recover additional culturally diagnostic artifacts, features or midden strata. Due to the relatively low artifact density and the lack of other archaeological features, the archaeologists believe that further investigations at 8AL3427 would be unlikely to yield information which would address local or regional research goals beyond the survey and assessment level. The other site, 8AL3426 is located within a planned preservation area and will not be impacted by the

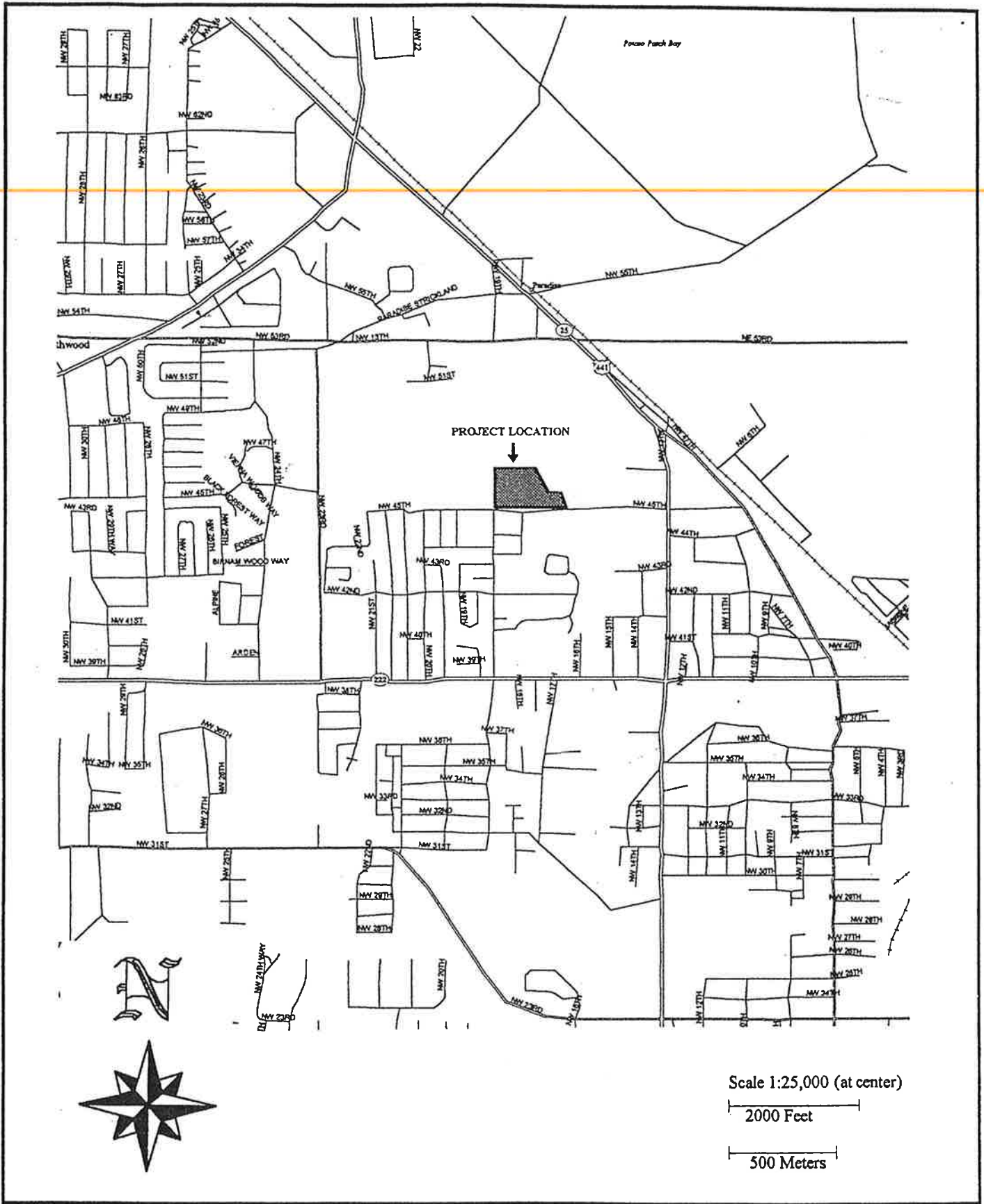


FIGURE 1. PROJECT LOCATION, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 1993

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project. Both sites probably represent lithic workshops or camp sites occupied intermittently throughout the prehistoric periods. In our opinion construction of the retention ponds will not impact significant archaeological resources.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project tract is situated within Section 19, Township 9 South, Range 20 East of Alachua County (Figure 2). The tract is bounded by NW 45th Avenue to the south, a private extension of NW 19th Street to the west, a fenced property line to the north, and an unmarked property line to the east. The area south and west of the tract is a residential neighborhood; the area to the north is undeveloped woodland; the area to the east is ruderal pasture.

The survey area lies within the physiographic region known as the Northern Highlands Marginal Zone. This region includes the Hawthorn Group clays and underlying karst limestone formations. It is characterized by creeks and streams which flow into sinkholes, as well as extensive fracturing of both the clay and karst layers (Buffington *et al.* 1993). Elevations range from 168 feet to 144 feet, with the high elevation occurring at the southwest corner of the tract and the low elevation occurring where Hogtown Creek passes underneath NW 45th Avenue (USGS 1966). The most prominent geographic feature is Hogtown Creek and the gorge it has cut as it flows from the north to the southeast of the property. The northeast tributary of the creek has cut a similar gorge as it approaches the junction. Wetland areas are situated west of the creek and in association with the creek and its northeast tributary. Drainage is through the creek to the south; the creek would also be the primary freshwater source in this area.

Soils within the tract belong to the Pomona-Wauchula-Newnan association of poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils. Specific soil types are Millhopper sand, Riviera sand, and Surrency sand (USDA 1985). Millhopper sand is found in the upland areas of the tract, while Riviera and Surrency sand are found in lowland areas near the creek and tributaries (Figure 3).

Millhopper sand is a nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil. Natural vegetation consists of live, laurel, post, and water oaks and sweetgum, cherry laurel, hickory and slash and longleaf pines. Understory vegetation is chiefly lopsided indiagrass, hairy panicum, low panicum, greenbrier, hawthorn, persimmon, fringleaf paspalum, hoary tickclover, dwarf huckleberry, chalky and creeping bluestems, and pineland threeawn (USDA 1985).

Riviera sand is a nearly level, poorly drained soil. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, sweetgum, maple, oak, waxmyrtle, and native grasses. Surrency sand is a nearly level, very poorly

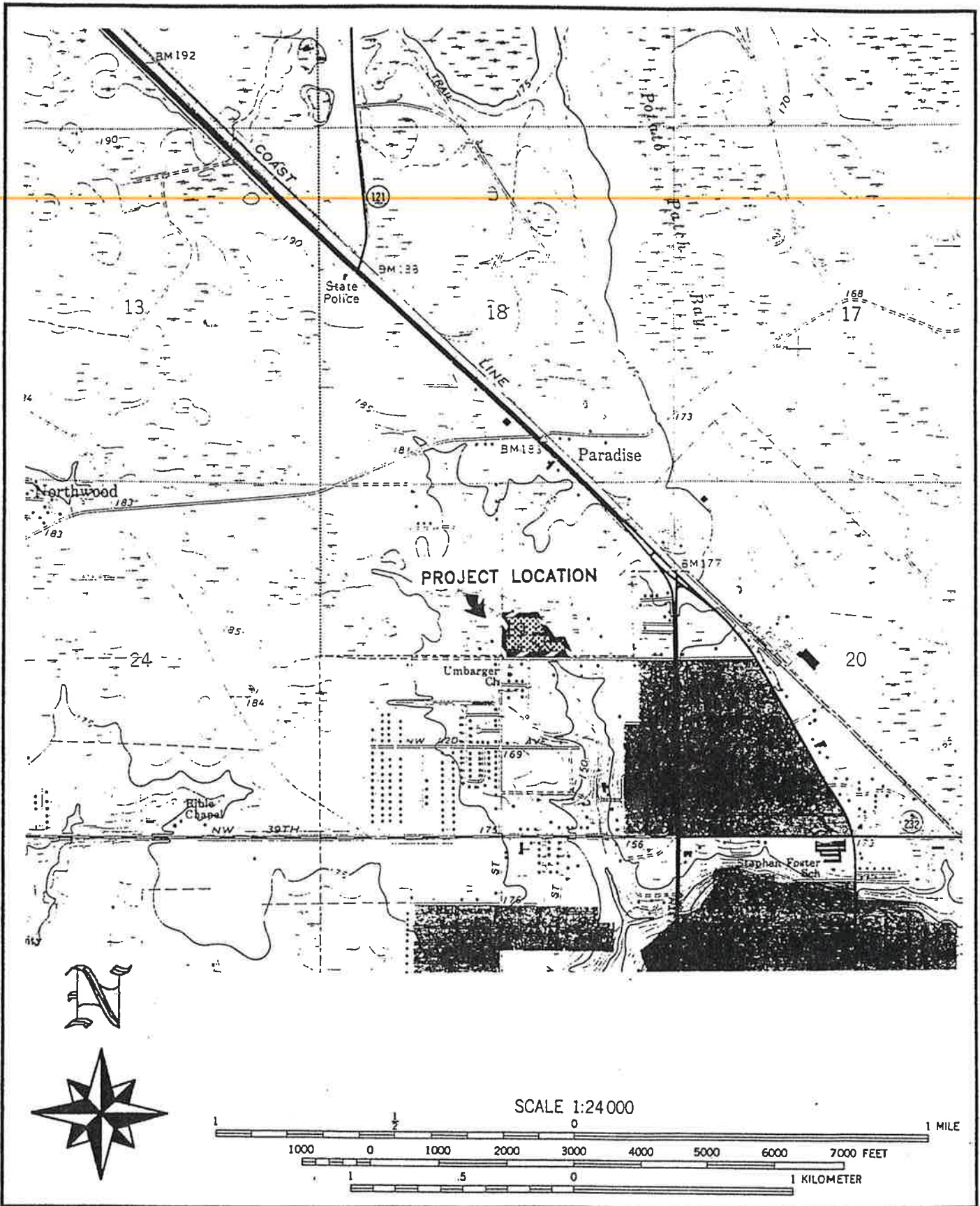


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

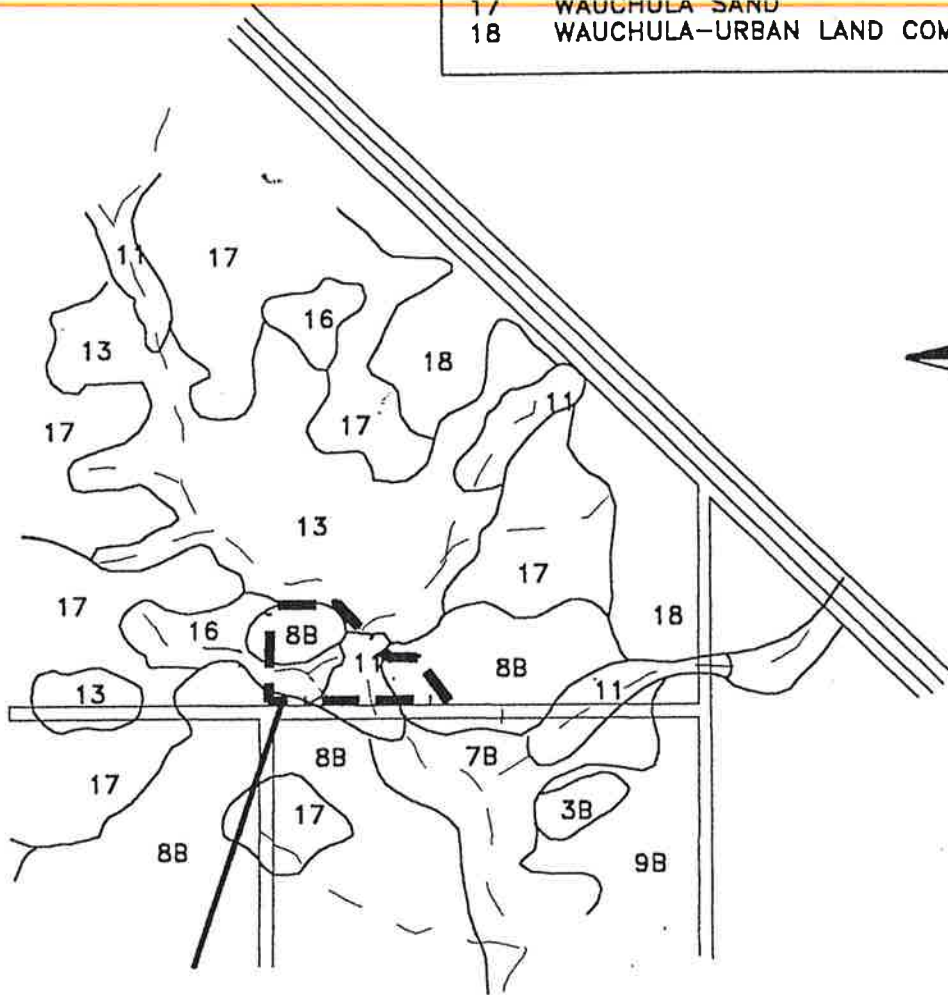
SOURCE: USGS 1966

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SOILS LEGEND

- 3B ARRENDONDO FINE SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 7B KANAPAHA SNAD, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 8B MILLHOPPER SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 11 RIVIERA SAND
- 13 PELHAM SAND
- 16 SURRENCY SAND
- 17 WAUCHULA SAND
- 18 WAUCHULA-URBAN LAND COMPLEX



PROJECT LOCATION

SCALE

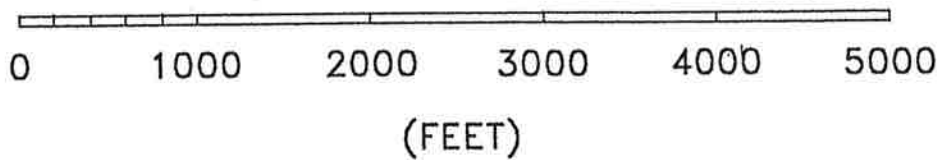


FIGURE 3. SOILS MAP, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USDA 1985

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drained soil. Natural vegetation is chiefly cypress, as well as other water-tolerant hardwoods and grasses (USDA 1985).

The archaeologists observed that within the project tract, dominant vegetation generally corresponded with the given soil descriptions, with the exception of the old field on the east side of the creek and the lack of cypress in the wetland areas.

3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

The project tract is located in the North Central cultural region of Florida (Milanich 1994).

The Native American cultural periods in this area are:

10000-7500 B.C.	Paleoindian
7500-1000 B.C.	Archaic
1000-500 B.C.	Transitional
500 B.C.-A.D. 200	Deptford
A.D. 200-600	Cades Pond
A.D. 600-1250	Hickory Pond
A.D. 1250-1500	Alachua
A.D. 1500-1715	Potano
A.D. 1715-1842	Seminole

Between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1500, this area also has limited evidence of contact or occupation by Indians of the St. Johns Tradition characteristic of northeastern Florida and the St. Johns River Basin. The periods following A.D. 1500 are also known as the historic period dating from European contact and settlement of the New World.

This area was first inhabited as early as 10000 B.C. during the Paleoindian period. Paleoindian led a nomadic existence based on exploitation of the now-extinct megafauna and herd animals. Sites are characterized by the presence of finely crafted lithic tools, particularly fluted projectile points such as the Suwannee type. The majority of the known Paleoindian sites in this region are located along the major rivers and springs of the region. The low density and small artifact concentrations of sites dating to this period is probably a reflection of lower populations, a nomadic existence, and environmental changes related to sea level rise (Honerkamp 1977).

At the end of the Pleistocene period, around 7500 B.C., Florida's climate became much warmer and drier. The environment and fauna became much more like that of the present. This climatic change is marked by a corresponding cultural change identified as the beginning of the Archaic period (7500 to 1000 B.C.). The Archaic Indians relied on hunting and gathering of a wide variety of resources. Wild nuts assumed an increased importance in the diet, as did freshwater snails. These Indians probably migrated on a seasonal basis to intensively exploit specific resources. Sites include villages, camps, kill sites, and quarries. The artifact assemblage is characterized by a wide

variety of lithic tools as well as bone, wood, and shell artifacts (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The diagnostic lithics for this period are large stemmed projectile points such as the Newnans type.

During the Late Archaic period, beginning about 2000 B.C., the Indians began to make crude fiber-tempered pottery. These Orange wares are characterized by slab construction techniques and incised, simple stamped, and punctated surface treatments. The subsistence patterns continued to be based on hunting-gathering, but the presence of pottery may indicate the beginning of a more sedentary, village-oriented existence (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

The period from 1000 to 500 B.C. is referred to as the Transitional period. At this time, there was a shift in pottery making to the use of sand or untempered wares and coil construction techniques. Occupation shifted to the coastal region with only short-term usage of the interior portions of Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Two cultural traditions have been identified in this region following the Transitional period. The Deptford tradition, which dates from 500 B.C. to A.D. 200, is poorly represented in North Central Florida. This predominantly coastal tradition was heavily dependent on exploitation of marine resources with secondary use of wild game and plants. Major occupation centers were located in the coastal areas with only seasonally occupied camps in the interior. The artifact assemblage is characterized by the presence of distinctive paddle stamped ceramics with a sand or grit tempered paste. Simple and check stamped designs dominate, but cord marking is also present (Willey 1949; Honerkamp 1977). Sites include villages, camps, and low burial mounds. Deptford ceramics have been found on sites in North Central Florida.

The St. Johns tradition dates from 500 B.C. until A.D. 1565. This tradition is well documented in East and Central Florida. Like the Deptford tradition, the St. Johns tradition is primarily a coastal occupation, particularly along the St. Johns River and its tributaries. Subsistence relied heavily on exploitation of oysters and marine fish. St. Johns ceramics are characterized by a chalky paste which contains microscopic sponge spicules. Decoration includes incising and check stamping, as well as occasional red filming (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sites include large villages, seasonally occupied camps, and sand burial mounds which frequently contain ceramics indicative of trade with northern and western cultural groups. St. Johns ceramics are common in North Central Florida sites; they may represent trade goods from the coastal region.

Beginning about A.D. 200, North Central Florida was dominated by the presence of two cultural traditions, the Cades Pond and Weeden Island traditions. Weeden Island sites are found along the Gulf coast, bay shores, and inland on rivers and streams. Many village sites have associated burial and ceremonial mound complexes. Subsistence was based on a combination of hunting-gathering and horticulture. Weeden Island ceramics are very well made wares characterized by a sand temper with burnished, incised, punctated, red tinted, and stamped surface treatments. Effigy forms are common and vessel forms are varied (Willey 1949). While the project area is unlikely to contain Weeden Island sites, it could have ceramics used as trade goods with inland populations.

The dominant cultural group for this time period in North Central Florida was the Cades Pond group. These people practiced an "intensive harvest economy" based on exploitation of marsh and aquatic environments (Cumbaa 1972). Their ceramics are largely sand-tempered plain wares used for boiling and storage. The presence of both Weeden Island and St. Johns ceramics in Cades Pond sites indicates contact between these groups. Storage and roasting pits are common features, but evidence of horticulture is lacking. The settlement pattern included ceremonial centers with mounds, earthworks, ponds, and village areas, villages with mounds, and smaller sites without mounds (Hemmings 1978). All of the known Cades Pond sites are in proximity to aquatic or swamp habitats associated with a major lake (Honerkamp 1977).

After A.D. 600, a new cultural group appears to have migrated into Florida from southeastern Georgia. This group, known first as Hickory Pond and later as Alachua, based their subsistence on extensive horticulture, supplanting the Cades Pond people on the rich soils of the region. Sites are located on high, well-drained ground next to freshwater sources. Hickory Pond ceramics are characterized by sand tempering, cord marking, net impressions, and punctation. Representative types are Alachua Net Impressed, Prairie Cord Marked and Lochloosa Punctated. The later Alachua ceramics are distinguished by cob marking (Willey 1949).

When the Spaniards arrived in North Florida in the early 1600's, they identified the Alachua people as the Potano Indians. The Spaniards established several missions among the Indians, as well as a large cattle ranch in the vicinity of Paynes Prairie. One mission was believed to be located at Fox Pond (8AL272), approximately 5 miles to the west of the project area (Symes and Stephens 1965).

Unfortunately, European diseases led to almost total decimation of the native population by 1650 (Milanich 1978).

During the 1715 Yamassee 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. 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. Both the Spaniards and the succeeding British left the Seminole largely alone with the exception of the establishment of trading posts (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).

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).

This rail line is still located near the project site on the northeast side of U.S. 441. It passes through the small historic community of Paradise, traditionally an African American enclave. Much of the area near the project tract is in commercial development, although there are several residential neighborhoods to the south. The project is located near the intersection of two main thoroughfares, NW 13th Street and Highway 441, and is likely to see additional growth and development in the future.

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; additional testing was completed based on consultation with staff of FDHR.

4.1 Background Research

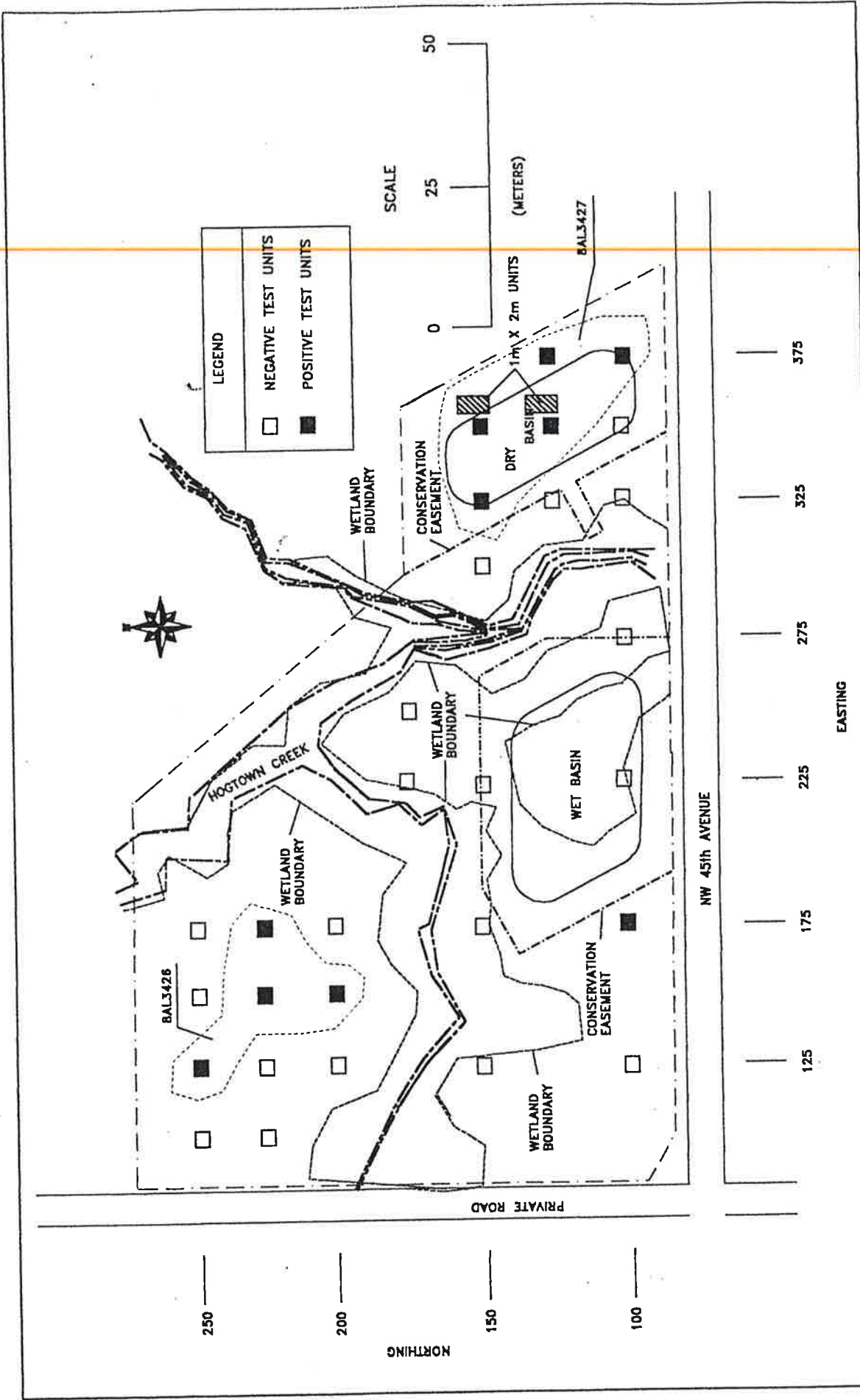
Background research is designed to develop a cultural history for the project area and to determine whether there are any previously known archeological or historic sites in proximity to the project tract. This information helps define the potential for site location within the property, which in turn 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 within the proposed Hogtown Greenway south of the project tract, and a known site to the southeast, as well as regional prehistoric settlement patterns, the project archaeologists determined that upland areas of the tract had a relatively high probability for containing cultural resources. The lower areas were considered medium to low probability.

The field survey was conducted by excavating screened shovel test units in east-west transects across the property. Test units and transects were placed at an interval of 25 meters in upland areas and 50 meters in the remainder of the property (Figure 4). All units were 50 cm square and 100 cm deep where possible. Soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth, 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.

Based on the artifact density from the test units and the recovery of a point and sherd from one area, the archaeologists felt that the site located within a proposed retention pond merited further



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FIGURE 4. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS, EXCAVATION UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

study. After consultation with FDHR, the decision was made to place two 1 x 2-meter excavation units in this area. The units were excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels to culturally sterile depths. As with the test units, soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth, artifacts were identified by provenience and retained for analysis. Upon completion of the units one profile was photographed and drawn to scale; soil strata were designated using Munsell soil color charts.

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 examined for temper, and surface treatment. 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.

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

APPENDIX A

**ARTIFACT CATALOG
NW 45TH AVENUE PROJECT**

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The closest previously recorded site to the project tract is the Goggin House site (8AL318), a Deptford period site (500 B.C.-A.D. 200) located approximately 1/4-mile southeast, just east of Hogtown Creek.

The typical soil profile in the upland test units was approximately 30 cm of gray brown sand over 20 to 30 cm of brown sand with light gray brown in the lower levels. Several units encountered karst substrates within 30 cm of the surface. Units in the lower portion of the site were typically gray sand with water within 50 cm of the surface. Ten test units yielded artifacts (Figure 4), primarily lithic flakes.

The unit on the west side of the proposed western pond is considered to be an isolated find related to the other two loci; it yielded 3 lithic flakes. Two areas were defined as archaeological sites. The Hogtown Preserve site (8AL3426) is located in the uplands above the junction of Hogtown Creek and its western tributary (Figure 4). This site consisted of four positive test units, which yielded 15 lithic flakes and two pieces of shatter (Table 1). All of the flakes had evidence of thermal alteration, perhaps indicating a Middle Archaic occupation. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, nor were any features or occupation strata observed in the test units. Since this area is slated for preservation, no further testing was conducted on this site. The site appears to be a small hunting camp or lithic workshop associated with the creek. Given the relatively low artifact density and lack of diagnostic artifacts, it seems unlikely to yield data which would address regional research questions.

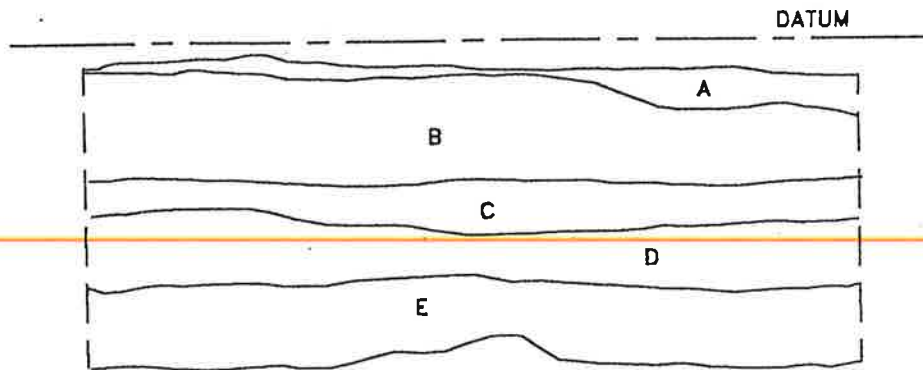
Table 1. Artifact Summary, Hogtown Preserve Site, 8AL3426

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
Primary decortication flake, thermally altered	1
Secondary decortication flake, thermally altered	5
Nondecortication flake, thermally altered	9
Lithic shatter	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	17

The second site, Hogtown Basin (8AL3427), consisted of five positive test units in the area of the proposed eastern retention pond (Figure 4). These units also yielded 17 artifacts, again consisting primarily of thermally altered lithic flakes (Table 2). One unit, N150E350, did contain a single sand tempered plain sherd and a Hernando point. According to Bullen (1975) Hernando-type points are associated with the Deptford/St. Johns Ia periods (500 B.C.-A.D. 100). Based on these finds, one of the two 1 x 2 meter units was placed next to the unit containing the point. The second unit was placed 25 meters south adjacent to another positive unit (Figure 4). The excavation units were completed through seven levels each (Figure 5). These units yielded only flakes and shatter, a total of 41 pieces in one unit and 45 and the other (see Appendix A). The northernmost unit yielded the most material in Level 4 (n=21), approximately 30 to 40 cm below surface. The southern unit had the highest concentration in Level 5 (n=16), approximately 60 to 70 cm below surface. Although this is a relatively abundant lithic deposit, the lack of further culturally diagnostic artifacts indicates that this site has little potential to yield data which can address regional research questions. Like the Preserve site, this site probably represents an occasional camp site or lithic workshop occupied periodically throughout the prehistoric periods.

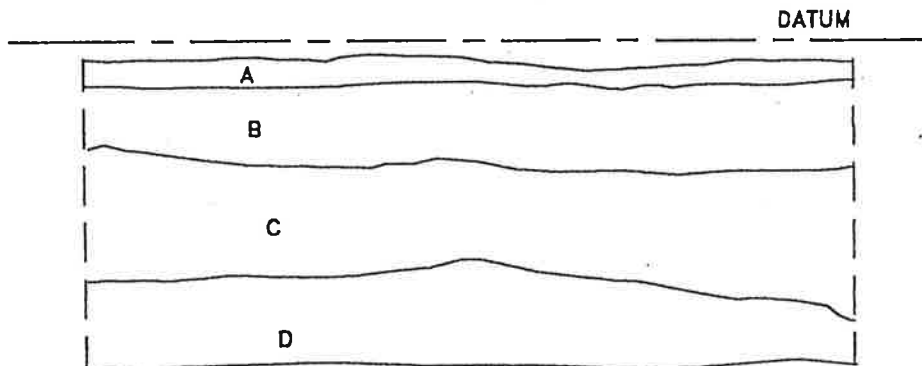
Table 2. Artifact Summary, Hogtown Basin Site, 8AL3427

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
<u>Test Units</u>	
Secondary decortication flake, thermally altered	5
Nondecortication flake, thermally altered	7
Lithic shatter	3
Hernando point, 3.5x3.5x06 cm	1
Sand tempered plain sherd	1
TOTAL	17
<u>Excavation Units</u>	
Primary decortication flake, thermally altered	2
Secondary decortication flake, thermally altered	14
Secondary decortication flake	2
Nondecortication flake, thermally altered	42
Nondecortication flake	20
Lithic shatter	6
TOTAL	86



UNIT N125 E352 EAST BALK LEVELS 1-7 0-85cmbd

- A 10YR6/1 GRAY SAND MOTTLED WITH 10YR2/1 BLACK SAND
- B 10YR3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SAND
- C 10YR5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SAND
- D 10YR6/1 GRAY SAND
- E 10YR7/3 VERY PALE BROWN SAND W/CONCRETION



UNIT N150 E353 EAST BALK LEVELS 1-7 0-85cmbd

- A 10YR6/1 GRAY SAND MOTTLED WITH 10YR2/1 BLACK SAND
- B 10YR3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SAND
- C 10YR6/1 GRAY SAND
- D 10YR7/3 VERY PALE BROWN SAND

FIGURE 5. PROFILES OF EXCAVATION UNITS,
NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE,
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5.1 Recommendations

The two sites identified during this project appear to represent short-term prehistoric occupations associated with Hogtown Creek. They were probably hunting camps located on the uplands adjacent to the creek. This would facilitate exploitation of the upland faunal and floral resources, while providing a freshwater source. Due to the relatively low artifact densities displayed in the test units and the limited number of culturally diagnostic artifacts, these sites are unlikely to yield data which could address regional or local research questions. As a result, they do not meet the criteria of significance. The Hogtown Preserve site (8AL3426) will be incorporated in a preservation area and will not be impacted by the proposed construction. The Hogtown Basin site (8AL3427) is located within one of the proposed retention ponds. However, in the opinion of the project archaeologists, construction of this pond will not impact significant cultural remains.

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1966 Gainesville East, Fla. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

APPENDIX A- ARTIFACT CATALOG- 1189702

FS	UNIT	LEVEL	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	WEIGHT(g)
HOGTOWN PRESERVE, 8AL3426					
9	N200 E150	1	Flake- chert, primary decort, heated	1	3.3
9	N200 E150	1	Shatter	1	1.8
10	N225 E150		Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	7	4.1
10	N225 E150		Shatter	1	13.2
11	N225 E175	1	Flake- coral, secondary decort, heated	5	38.2
12	N250 E125		Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	2	1.5
				17	62.1

HOGTOWN BASIN, 8AL3427					
3	N100 E375	1	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	3	4.1
4	N125 E350	1	Flake- chert, secondary decort, heated	2	3.1
5	N125 E350	2	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	2	2.1
6	N125 E375	1	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	1	0.8
7	N150 E325	1	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	1	1
8	N150 E350	1	Point- Hernando (3.5cm x 3.5cm x 0.6	1	11.6
8	N150 E350	1	Sand tempered plain	1	3
8	N150 E350	1	Flake- chert, secondary decort, heated	3	3.2
8	N150 E350	1	Shatter	3	3.6
13	N150 E353	1	Flake- chert, nondecort	1	0.1
14	N150 E353	2	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	6	9.6
14	N150 E353	2	Flake- chert, secondary decort, heated	1	2.6
14	N150 E353	2	Flake- coral, heated	1	4.7
15	N150 E353	3	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	6	7.8
15	N150 E353	3	Shatter	1	3.1
15	N150 E353	3	Flake- chert, secondary decort, heated	1	3.6
16	N150 E353	4	Shatter	2	10.8
16	N150 E353	4	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	12	24.7
16	N150 E353	4	Flake- coral, nondecort, heated	1	1.2
16	N150 E353	4	Flake- chert, secondary decort, heated	4	11.6
16	N150 E353	4	Flake- chert, primary decort, heated	2	4.7
17	N150 E353	5	Flake- chert, nondecort, heated	3	1.8
17	N150 E353	5	Flake- coral, nondecort, heated	1	12.5
18	N150 E353	6	Flake- chert, nondecort	1	0.2
18	N150 E353	6	Flake- chert, secondary decort	1	1.7

APPENDIX A- ARTIFACT CATALOG- 1189702

ES	UNIT	LEVEL	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	WEIGHT(g)
19	N150 E353	7	Flake- chert, nondecor	1	1.4
20	N125 E352	1	Shatter	1	1.5
20	N125 E352	1	Flake- chert, nondecor, heated	1	1.6
20	N125 E352	1	Flake- chert, secondary decor	1	0.6
21	N125 E352	2	Flake- chert, nondecor	2	6.9
22	N125 E352	3	Flake- chert, nondecor, heated	1	0.1
22	N125 E352	3	Flake- coral, secondary decor	1	2.8
23	N125 E352	4	Flake- chert, nondecor	5	8
23	N125 E352	4	Flake- chert, secondary decor	2	11.3
23	N125 E352	4	Flake- coral, secondary decor	4	5.9
24	N125 E352	5	Flake- chert, nondecor, heated	5	19
25	N125 E352	6	Shatter	2	2.8
25	N125 E352	6	Flake- chert, nondecor	10	18.2
25	N125 E352	6	Flake- coral, nondecor, heated	3	21.4
25	N125 E352	6	Flake- coral, secondary decor, heated	1	10.3
26	N125 E352	7	Flake- coral, nondecor, heated	2	0.5
				103	245.5
ISOLATES					
1	N100 E175	1	Flake- chert, secondary decor, heated	1	0.8
2	N100 E175	2	Flake- chert, nondecor, heated	2	1.8
				3	2.6

APPENDIX B
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE FORMS



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA SITE FILE

Version 2.0 7/92

Site #8 AL 3426
 Recorder # _____
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 8 / 8 / 97

SITE NAME(S) Hogtown Preserve [DIST #8]
 PROJECT NAME Gainesville NW 45th Avenue [SURVEY # _____]
 OWNERSHIP private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ priv-unspecifd city county state federal unknown
 TWP 9S RANGE 20E SECTION 19, 1/4 NE, 1/4-1/4 SW, 1/4-1/4-1/4 IRREG. SECT.? y n
 USGS MAP NAME Gainesville East COUNTY Alachua
 NEAREST CITY Gainesville IN CURRENT CITY LIMITS? y n
 [UTM: ZONE 16 17 EASTING 3 6 9 8 6 0 NORTHING 3 2 8 5 7 7 0 1]
 ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO NW 13th St. north, left at NW 45th Ave. At the intersection of NW45 and NW 19th St., go 150m northeast.
 NAME OF PUBLIC TRACT (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)				
SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES		FUNCTION	DENSITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> land site	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland fresh wtr	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm bldg	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite	<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland salt/tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diffuse scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> undwtr (original)	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> habitat/homestead	<input type="checkbox"/> dense scatter > 2/m ²
<input type="checkbox"/> undwtr (inundated)	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> variable density
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> village/town	
	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry	

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply, except use most specific subphases only)					
ABORIGINAL				NONABORIGINAL	
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: Colonization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: 1st War to 2d	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: 2d War to 3d	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: 3d War on	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole-unspecif	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek unspec	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unsp	
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric nonceram	
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric ceramic	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Crk	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric unspecif	
OTHER (Less common phases are not checklisted. For historic sites also give specific dates if known) _____					

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially elig. for local designation? yes no insuff.info

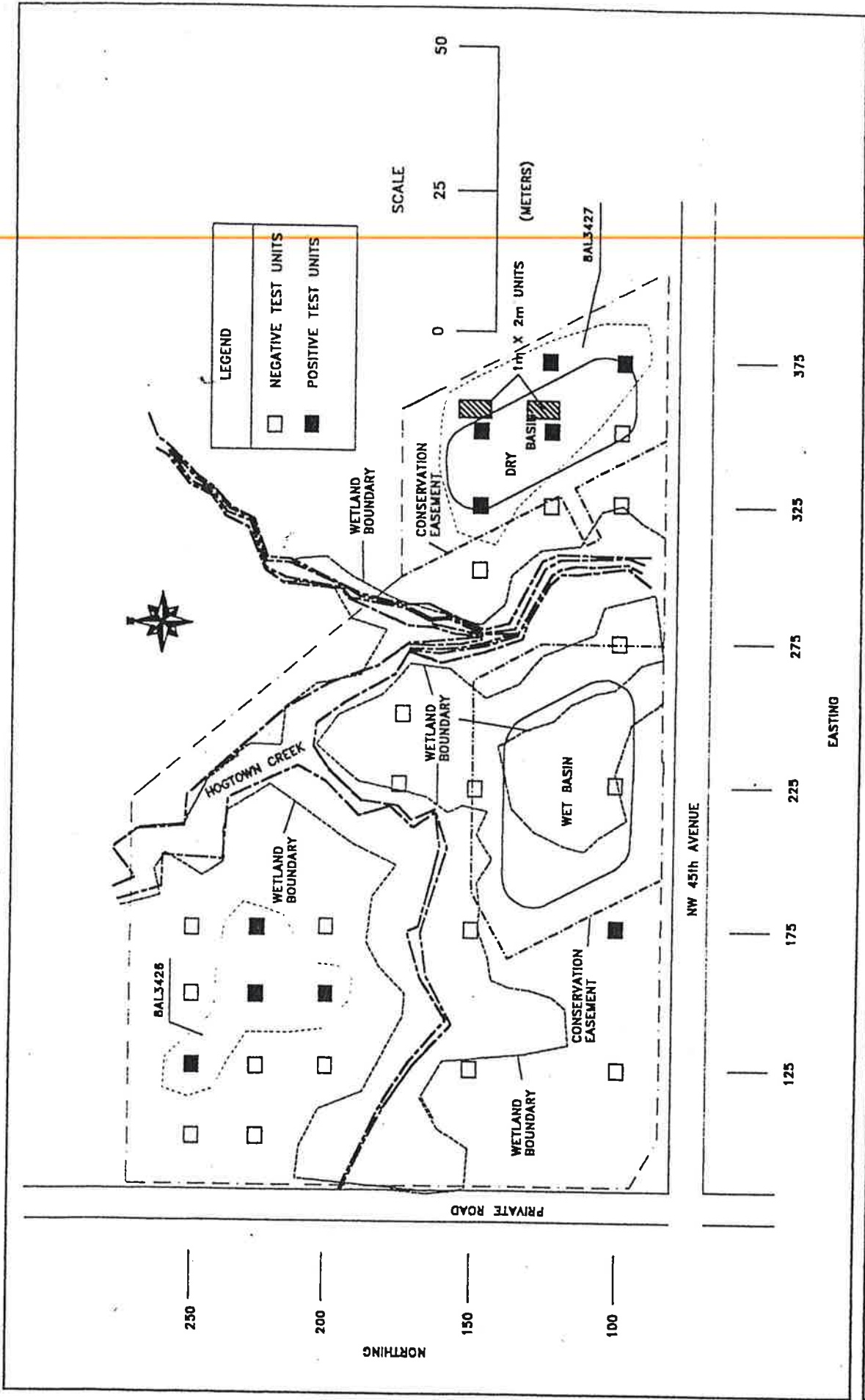
Individually elig. for Nat. Register? yes no insuff.info

Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insuff.info

EXPLANATION OF EVALUATION (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification)
 Low density; no diagnostics; no features

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE No further work recommended.

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY:	y	n	pe	ü
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY:	y	n	pe	ü
	LOCAL DESIGNATION:				
	Local office				



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Archaeological and
Historical Services

FIGURE 4. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS, EXCAVATION UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

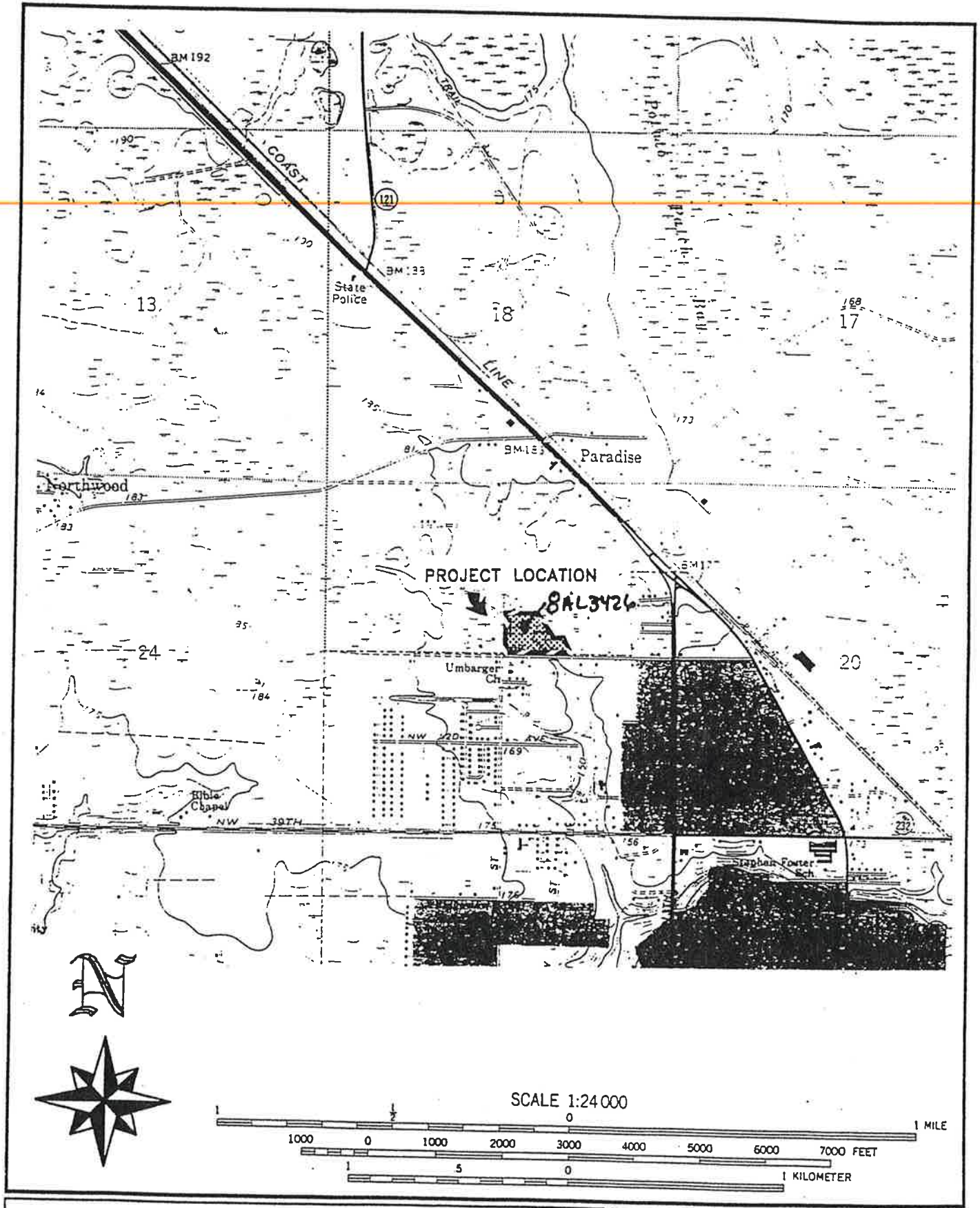


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USGS 1966

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

SURVEY NO.* _____

**SURVEY LOG SHEET
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Plotted?* Y N

Version 1.3: 10/89

TITLE City of Gainesville NW 45th Avenue Project
Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

AUTHOR(S) Dickinson, Martin F., Lucy B. Wayne, Alexander A. Wayne

ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN Martin Dickinson, Lucy Wayne

AFFILIATION SouthArc, Inc.

PUB. DATE 8/97 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IN REPORT 20

PUBLICATION INFO SouthArc, Inc.

KEY WORDS/PHRASES DESCRIBING SURVEY (max of 30 columns each)
Alachua County, prehistoric, Deptford, St. Johns

CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT UNIT, OR PERSON SPONSORING SURVEY

NAME Jones, Edmunds & Associates

ADDRESS 730 N. Waldo Rd. Gainesville, FL 32601

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY: NUMBER OF DISTINCT AREAS SURVEYED 1

MONTH/YEAR DATES FOR FIELD WORK: START 7/97 THRU 8/97

TOTAL AREA 10.75 ha/ac IF CORRIDOR: WIDTH m/ft LENGTH km/mi

TYPE OF SURVEY (Use as many as apply): X archaeological

 architectural underwater

OTHER TYPE(S): _____

METHODS EMPLOYED (Use as many as apply):

Xpedestrian shovel test test excav. archival
 extensive excav. auger survey coring posthole
 remote sensing windshield surf.exposrs local informt
 OTHER METHODS probing

SCOPE/INTENSITY/PROCEDURES 29 50cm x 50cm test units at 25 and 50
meter intervals screened through a 1/4" screen. 2 1x2m excavation
units screened through 1/4" screen.

SITES Significance discussed? Y X N Circle NR-elig/signif site nos:
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES : COUNT 0 LIST _____

NEWLY RECORDED SITES : COUNT 2 LIST 8AL3426, 8AL3427

COUNTIES: Alachua

USGS MAP(S) Gainesville East

TOWNSHIP/RANGE (list all township/range combinations eg, 04S/29E)
9S/20E

REMARKS (Use reverse if needed): _____

**OUTLINE OR HIGHLIGHT SURVEY AREA ON FDOT COUNTY HWY. MAP.
ATTACH OR PHOTOCOPY ONTO BACK OF FORM.**

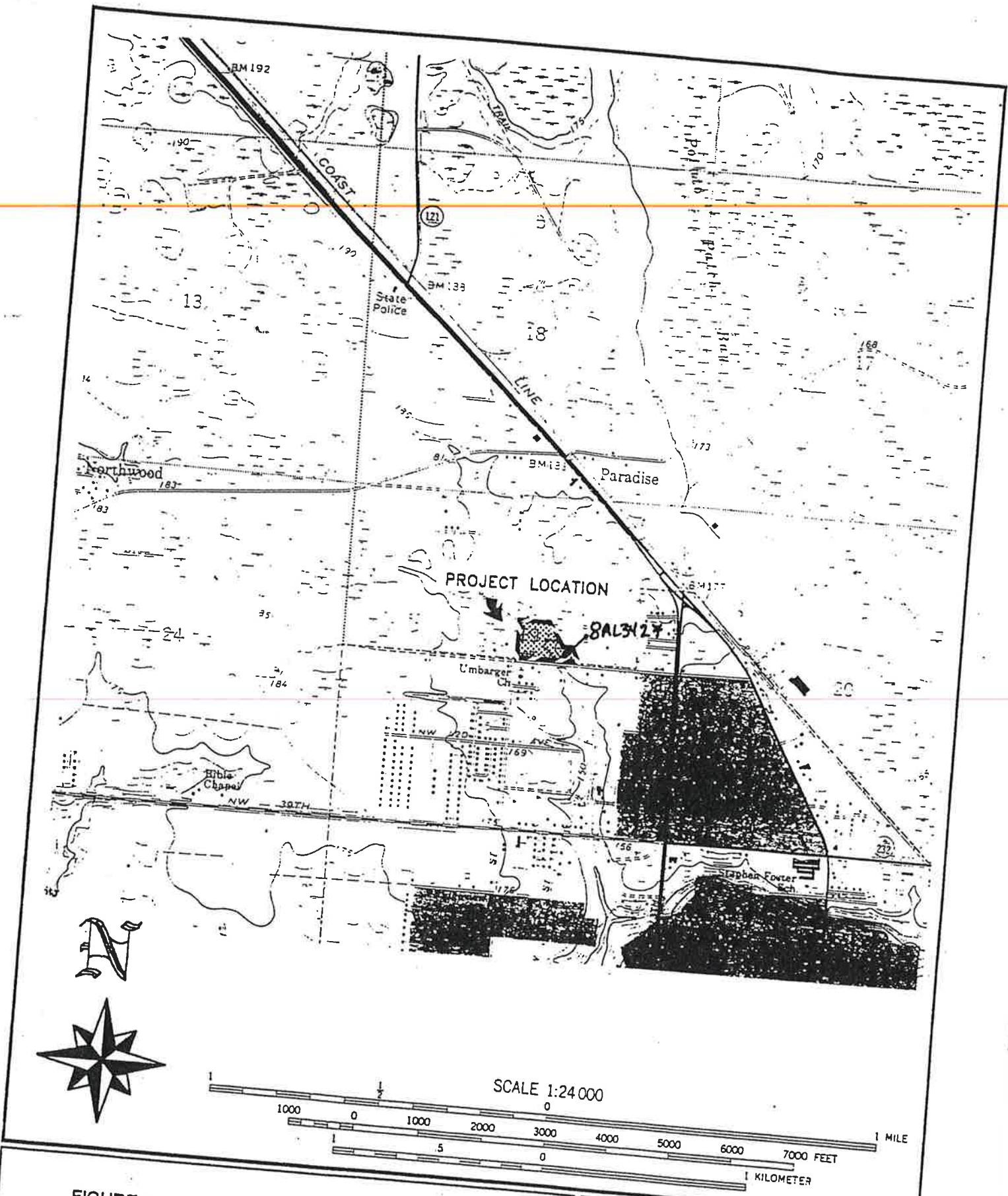


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USGS 1966

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and Historical Services



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA SITE FILE

Version 2.0 7/92

Site #8 AL3427
 Recorder # _____
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 8/8/97

SITE NAME(S) Hogtown Basin [DIST #8 _____]
 PROJECT NAME Gainesville NW 45th Avenue [SURVEY # _____]
 OWNERSHIP private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ priv-unspecifd city county state federal unknown
 TWP 9S RANGE 20E SECTION 19, $\frac{1}{4}$ NE, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ SW, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ IRRÉG. SECT.? y n
 USGS MAP NAME Gainesville East COUNTY Alachua
 NEAREST CITY Gainesville IN CURRENT CITY LIMITS? y n
 [UTM: ZONE 16 17 EASTING 3 6 9 8 8 0 NORTHING 3 2 8 5 7 5 0]
 ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO NW 13th St. north, left on NW 45th Ave., At the intersection of NW 45th and NW 19th St., go east 300m.
 NAME OF PUBLIC TRACT (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION	DENSITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> land site	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland fresh wtr	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite	<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland salt/tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm bldg	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site	<input type="checkbox"/> diffuse scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> undwtr (original)	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> habitat/homestead	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dense scatter >2/m ²
<input type="checkbox"/> undwtr (inundated)	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> variable density
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> village/town	
	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave		
	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspecified		
	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation		
	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter		
	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks		
	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound		
	<input type="checkbox"/> well		

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply, except use most specific subphases only)

ABORIGINAL	Fort Walton	Hickory Pond	Perico Island	Semi: Colonization	NONABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: 1st War to 2d	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: 2d War to 3d	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi: 3d War on	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole-unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> 2d Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer.Territor'1 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer.Civil War 1861-65
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unsp	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric nonceram	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Crk	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Afro-American

OTHER (Less common phases are not checklisted. For historic sites also give specific dates if known) _____

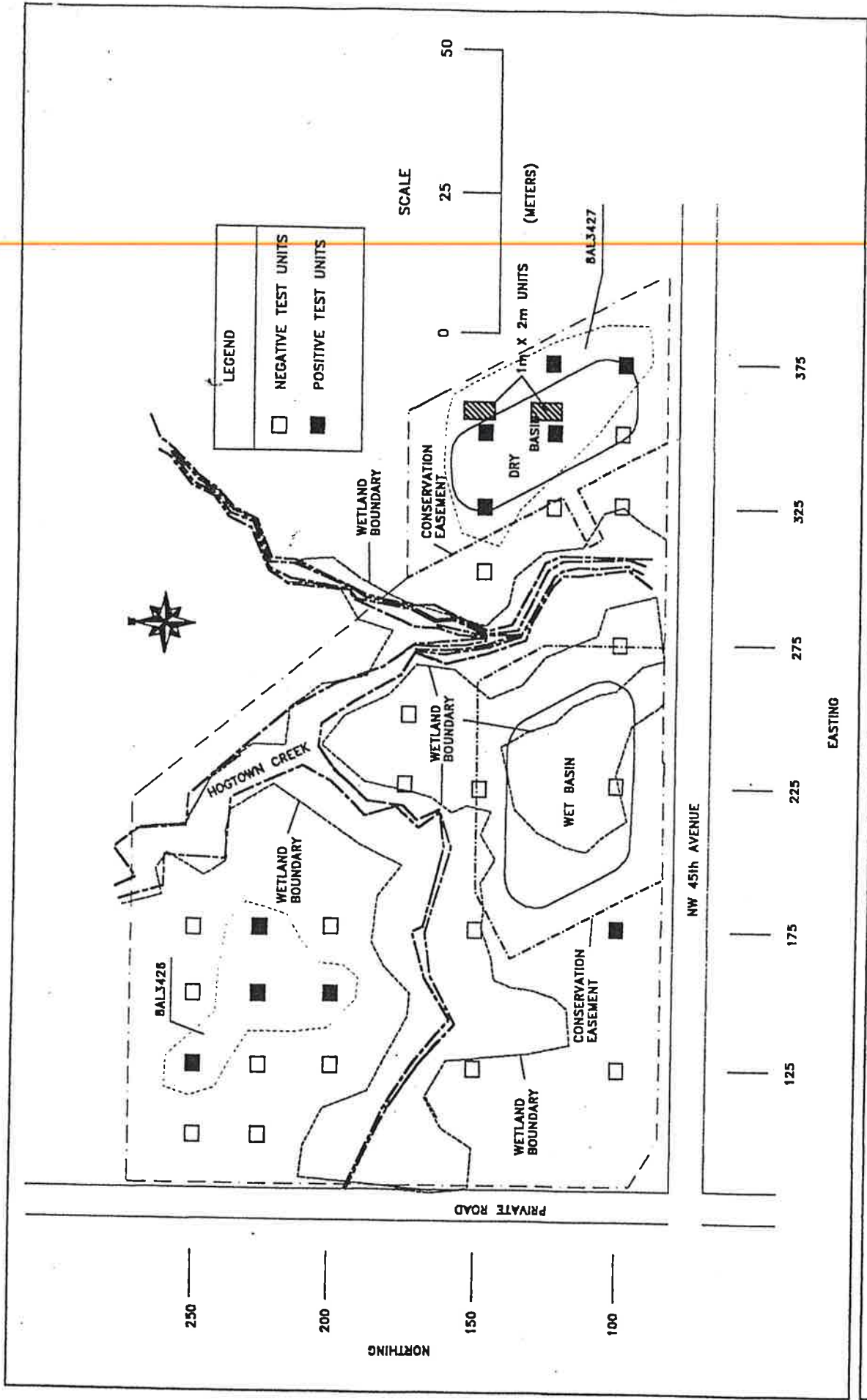
SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially elig. for local designation? yes no insuff.info | Local Designation Category _____
 Individually elig. for Nat. Register? yes no insuff.info | _____
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insuff.info | _____

EXPLANATION OF EVALUATION (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification)
Low density; low number of diagnostics; no features.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE No further work recommended.

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY:	y	n	pe	ii
DECIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY:	y	n	pe	ii
	LOCAL DESIGNATION:				
	Local office				



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Archaeological and
Historical Services

FIGURE 4. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS, EXCAVATION UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, NW 45TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA