

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE MCGINLEY PROPERTY,
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Prepared for:

Breedlove, Dennis & Associates, Inc.
30 E. Liberty Street
Brooksville, FL 34601

Prepared by:



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

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March 2017

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March 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the 1281-acre McGinley property in Marion County for Breedlove, Dennis & Associates, Inc. This CRAS was conducted as due diligence. The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was carried out in conformity with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). The resulting report meets specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes*, as well as Florida's Coastal Management Program and implementing state regulations regarding possible impact to significant historical properties.

Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP indicated that 8MR01071, the Franklin 98 Site, was recorded within the project area, per an informant. Five other archaeological sites are located within one mile of the project area. Based on background research, the project area was considered to have a low probability for archaeological site occurrence based on the soil types present and lack of permanent water sources. ACI's field investigations found no evidence of the previously recorded site, but one isolated piece of sand tempered plain pottery was recovered. This is documented as an archaeological occurrence (AO). An AO is defined as "one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from the original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface" (FMSF 1999:10). AOs are not considered archaeological sites, and thus are not assessed in terms of NRHP-eligibility.

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no historic resources (50 years of age or older) had been previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area. Mr. Richard McGinley, property owner, reported that a house and metal hangar building currently extant within the boundaries of the property were built between 1964 and 1966 (McGinley 2017). These newly identified historic resources have been recorded as 8MR03981 and 8MR03982. Both are common examples of their respective building types with no known significant historic associations. Thus, neither 8MR03981 nor 8MR03982 is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Given the results of background research and field survey, development of the 1281-acre McGinley property will have no effect on any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined, or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the 1281-acre McGinley property in Marion County for Breedlove, Dennis & Associates, Inc. (**Figure 1.1**). This CRAS was conducted as due diligence. All work was carried out in conformity with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). The field investigations and resulting report meets specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, as well as Florida's Coastal Management Program and implementing state regulations regarding possible impact to significant historical properties.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this CRAS was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research preceded the field investigations, which provided an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project area, and a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

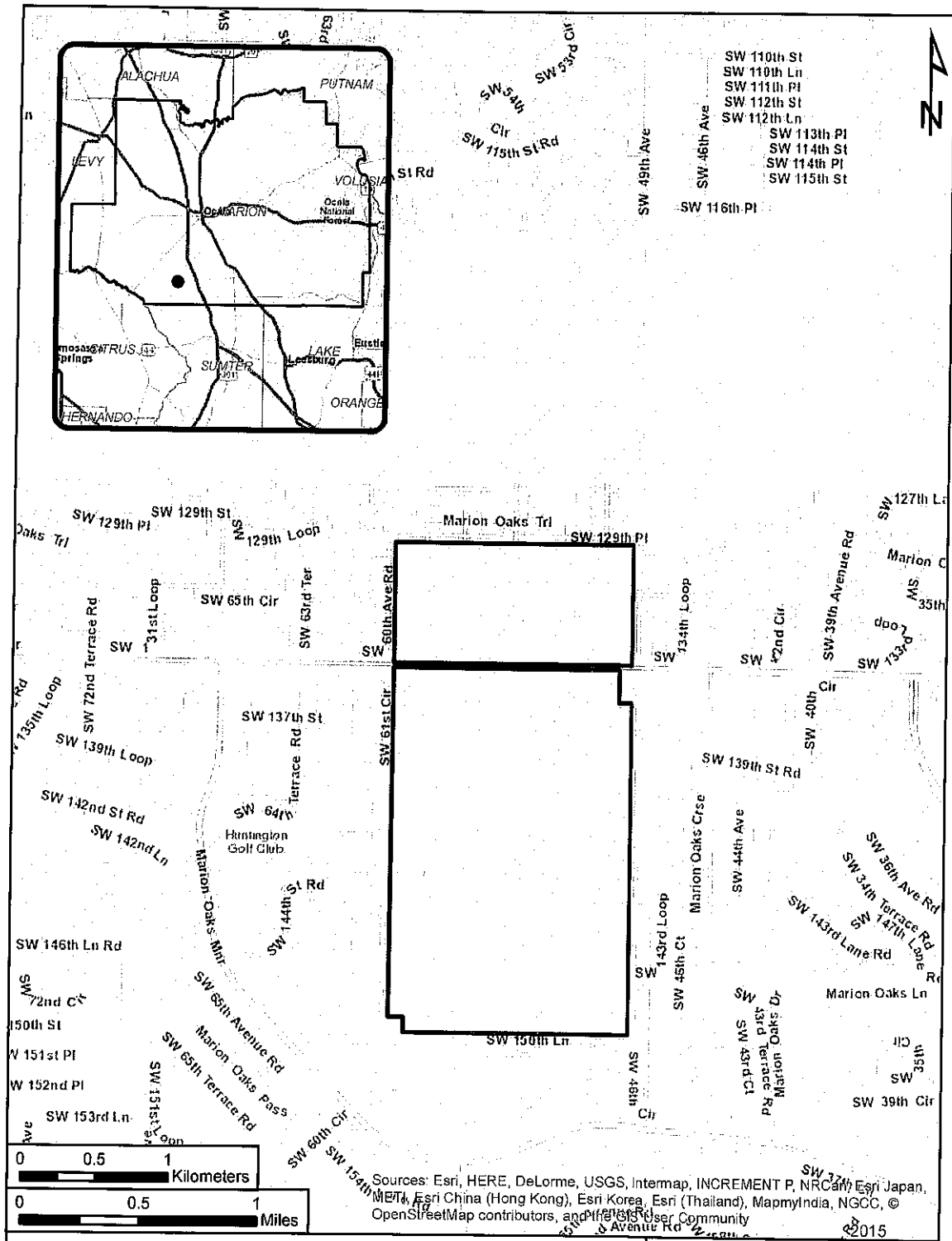


Figure 1.1. Location of the McGinley property, Marion County.



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where aboriginal and historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in each area. This, in turn, influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of the local environmental factors upon the aboriginal populations, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location

The project area is in Sections 9 and 16, Township 17 South, Range 21 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Shady) (**Figure 2.1**). The project area is located on rolling uplands that include pastures, peanut and triticale fields, and burned-off wooded tracts. Tree lines separate many of the fields and pastures (**Photos 2.1 and 2.2**). SW County Highway 484 bisects the property. Portions of the project area have also been mined for sand and clay (**Photo 2.3**). There are no permanent water sources on the property, although some of the depressional areas may have seasonally held water.



Photo 2.1. Tree line in the southeastern cattle pasture.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The project area is within the Midpeninsular geomorphic zone, which is characterized as having discontinuous highlands forming sub-parallel ridges separated by broad valleys that roughly parallel the coast (White 1970). More specifically, the project area is within the Sumter Upland. The area is geologically underlain by Ocala limestone, which is surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 2001a, 2001b, 2002). Elevation of the project area is between 21 and 30 meters [m] (70-100 feet [ft]) above mean sea level.

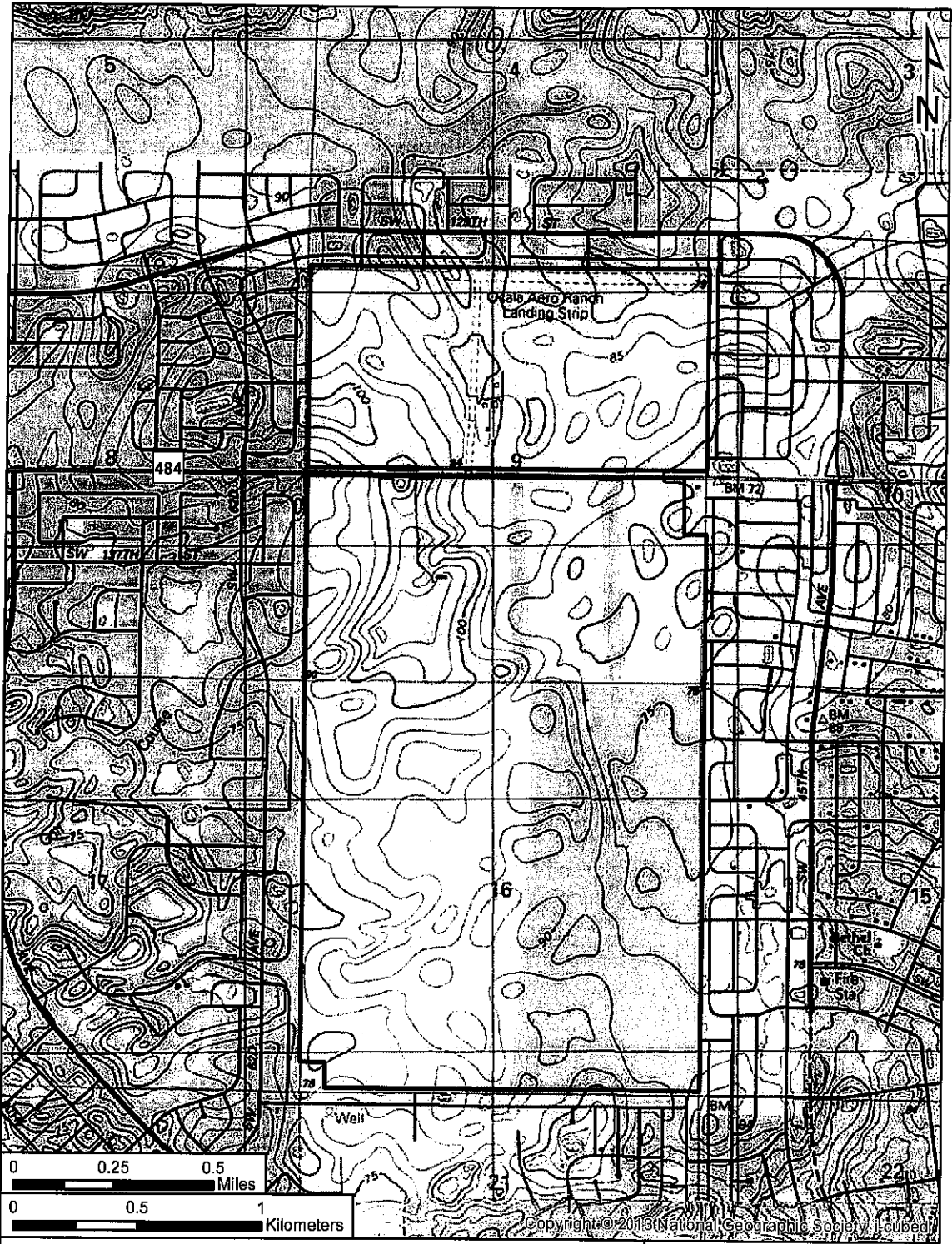


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the McGinley property; Sections 9 and 16 of Township 17 South, Range 21 East (USGS Shady).





Photo 2.2. Triticale field, facing northeast.



Photo 2.3. Sand/clay mine, facing south.

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the project area is located within the Candler-Apopka soil association, which is characterized by nearly level to strongly sloping areas of excessively and well-drained sandy soils on broad, rolling sandhills with swamps, small ponds, and a few sand-bottom lakes (Thomas et al. 1979). The excessively drained Candler sand, 0-5% and 5-12% slopes and the well drained Apopka sand, 0-5% slopes underlie the project area (USDA 2012). The natural vegetation associated with Candler sand is turkey, bluejack, post, and sand live oaks with scattered longleaf pine with an open understory of pineland threeawn and lichens. Apopka sand

supports longleaf pine with turkey, post, bluejack, and live oak, with an understory of native grasses. These soils are only ranked as fair in terms of supporting openland and woodland wildlife habitats.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c).

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, wax myrtle and pine dominated the pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). About 5000 years ago, surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 1.5 m (5 ft) above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the regional culture history is included to provide a framework within which to examine the local archaeological and historical record. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities, but were once part of a dynamic cultural system. Thus, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the area. The culture history of an area (i.e. the archaeological region) outlines the sequence of archaeological and historical cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural traits. The project area is within the East and Central archaeological region (Milanich 1994) (**Figure 3.1**). The Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on material culture traits such as stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns.

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the U.S. and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period includes sub-periods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Before Common Era) (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated (cf., Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleoindian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic stone tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined by the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are more common in north Florida. However, recent work, may indicate that Suwannee and Simpson points are contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2016; Stanford et al. 2005). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleoindian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).

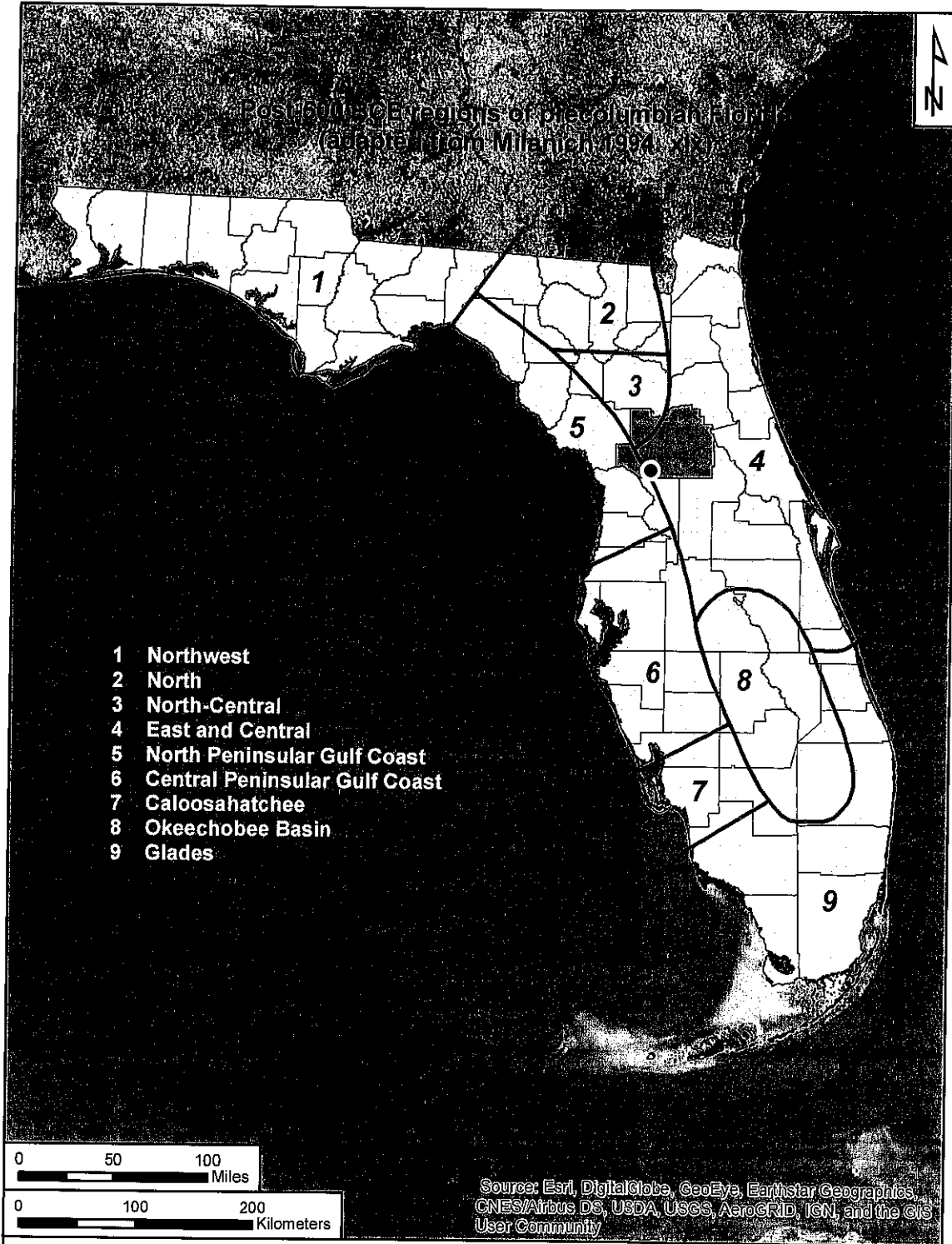


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.



Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleoindian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from Late Archaic and Early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this time at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points, may represent Late Paleoindian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and medium sized mammal such as deer for food as well as raw materials for bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tied to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleoindian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There are two major theories as to why most Paleoindian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory posits that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleoindians, and the game animals upon which they depended clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas, others believe that the Paleoindians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b). During the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers, have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

Climatic changes occurred, resulting in the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna and the demise of the Paleoindian culture. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in

a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the more solitary, woodland browser, white-tailed deer replaced the herd animals (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both the faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). Theirs included a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

Due to a lack of controlled excavations and the poor preservation of organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at several sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Since water sources were more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples sustained larger populations, occupied sites for longer periods, and performed activities requiring longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevailed, sea levels began to rise, and pine forests and swamps began to emerge (Watts et al. 1996). The climate was changed to one of more pronounced seasonality with warmer summers and colder winters and by 4000 BCE the climate became essentially the same as that of today (Watts et al. 1996:29). Miller (1998:68) suggests that when sea levels reached their current positions, the St. Johns River changed its riverine characteristics to become like a lake in the upper reaches and estuarine in the lower reaches. This allowed for the development of a wide resource base. Settlement became focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). The Mount Taylor period has been identified for the period 5000-2000 BCE (Milanich 1994). Subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, shellfish collecting, and plant gathering. Sites are generally located along the Atlantic coast, the upper reaches of the St. Johns River, and the Ocklawaha and Wekiva Rivers (Ste. Claire 1990; Weisman 1993; Wheeler et al. 2000). The theory that Archaic populations practiced a seasonal migration pattern between the interior and the coast has been called into question as investigations have confirmed year-round occupation of some sites (Russo 1992, 1996b; Russo et al. 1993; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992; Ste. Claire 1990).

The archaeobotanical research at the Groves' Orange Midden and the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden confirms an environment like today (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Newsom 1994; Purdy 1994b). Most of the botanical remains were from wetland species common along the lake's margin, river swamp, and backwaters. Upland species were also utilized. Middens of mystery snail, apple snail, and mussel provide evidence of occupation and resource exploitation along the rivers of east and central Florida (Cumbaa 1976; Ellis et al. 1994; Fryman et al. 1978).

Mount Taylor sites include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, burial areas, and extensive shell middens. The artifact inventory of the Mt. Taylor people includes stone projectile points, tools, and microliths, as well as tools and decorative items of shell, bone, and wood (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Purdy 1994a; Wheeler and McGee 1994a, 1994b). The large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type, are diagnostic of this time. Other common point types include Hillsborough, Levy, Putnam, Alachua, and Marion (Bullen 1975). Silicified coral was more prevalent as a raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became common (Ste. Claire 1987). Numerous shell and bone items indicate contact with coast.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Mount Taylor culture is evidence for mass burial interments in specially prepared areas within shell middens (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Such burials were found at Tick Island along the St. Johns River (Aten 1999; Bullen 1962; Jahn and Bullen 1978). Milanich (1994:81) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments

for burial. The Early Archaic Windover Site contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These were held in place with wooden stakes and the interments included grave goods such as textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood (Doran 2002). The Gauthier cemetery, situated on a palm island within a slough between a pond and Lake Poinsett, contained primary and flexed burials (Carr and Jones 1981; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984b).

Interior sites include the smaller lithic and ceramic scatter campsites that were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials (Ste. Claire 1989, 1990). The Tomoka Site is a complex of nine mounds and a surrounding village midden located near the confluence of the Tomoka and Halifax River. Occupants utilized estuarine and coastal resources as evidenced by the midden of coquina and oysters. No ceramics have been recovered from this site complex (Douglass 1882; Piatek 1992, 1994). The burial mound at Tomoka is one of the earliest in Florida (Piatek 1994). Russo (1996a:284) suggests that Florida's Archaic burial mounds were not the precursors to the extensive burial mound use seen in the more recent past, rather, they were short-lived, dead-end traditions.

Evidence from the Groves' Orange Midden indicates contact, either physically or through trade, with the Tampa Bay and possibly the Suwannee River valley areas (Purdy 1994a). The occupants of the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden obtained most of their chert from Ocala limestone (ACI/Janus Research 2001). More specifically, the materials were attributed to the Gainesville, Ocala, Lake Panasoffkee East, and Lake Panasoffkee West quarry clusters (Endonino 2007). Other evidence of trade is seen in the use of soapstone, which was imported from Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia (Yates 2000). Soapstone transportation most likely occurred via canoe, and evidence for canoe usage is well-documented (Newsom and Purdy 1990; Purdy 1988; Wheeler et al. 2003).

By about 2000 BCE, fired clay pottery was introduced in Florida. The first ceramic types, tempered with fiber (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. It was originally believed that the ceramics lacked decoration until about 1650 BCE when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. Recent research, however, has called the entire Orange chronology into question (Sassaman 2003). Based on a series of AMS dates on soot from Orange Incised sherds from the middle St. Johns Valley and from radiocarbon dates on oyster and charcoal in association with Orange ceramics near the mouth of the river, all the various Orange ceramic types occur within the time span of roughly 2150-1650 BCE. The incidence of incising is also a function of site type as well as time; incising occurs more frequently at shell ring sites that were used for feasting (Saunders and Wrenn 2014). In addition, research by Cordell (2004) has documented the presence of sponge spicules in the Orange ceramic paste (the diagnostic trait of St. Johns wares) which suggest that the St. Johns ceramic tradition extends back to the beginning of ceramic use in the region (Sassaman 2003:11). The projectile point assemblage included the addition of the Clay, Culbreath, and Lafayette types (Bullen 1975).

There is little difference between Middle/Late Archaic and Orange populations except that there are more Orange sites and the density of sites is higher. Orange settlements were primarily located near wetland locales. The abundance of resources located in and near the wetlands permitted larger settlements. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and greater variability in settlement patterns. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase in population size.

Bridging the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Formative stage is the Transitional period (1200 to 500 BCE), which was characterized by increased regionalism, population growth, and socio-cultural complexity (Bullen 1959, 1970). The diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions (Bullen 1959). The major changes in post-Transitional cultures cannot be attributed to environmental changes

but rather the result of social, political, religious, and technological innovations introduced from elsewhere in the eastern U.S. (Miller 1998:76).

3.3 Formative

The period from about 500 BCE until 750 CE (Common Era) in this area is referred to as St. Johns I, which has been divided into three sub-periods: St. Johns I (500 BCE – 100 CE), St. Johns Ia (100 – 500 CE), and St. Johns Ib (500 – 750 CE) based on characteristic ceramic types (Milanich 1994:247). There are two regional variants of this tradition: St. Marys to the north and Indian River to the south. The St. Marys Region is located at the mouth of the St. Johns and extends northward into Georgia (Russo 1992). Sites in this area contain a mixture of Georgia ceramics as well as St. Johns ceramics. At the southern end is the Indian River Region which was first defined by Rouse (1951). There is a higher prevalence of sand-tempered wares in this region. Malabar I is coeval with St. Johns I. Malabar II occurs at the same time as St. Johns.

Settlement patterns during this time were virtually the same as that seen for the earlier periods, i.e. along the coastal estuaries and larger rivers. The Twin Mounds Site faunal analysis suggests that there was a slight decrease in the dependence on freshwater shellfish during the St. Johns periods as opposed to the preceding Orange period (Weisman 1993). Based on that analysis, there was an increase in the use of reptilian resources. There was also a tremendous increase in the number of archaeological sites during this time. A trend from St. Johns I through Ib times was a population shift into the northern St. Johns River valley, possibly due to the need for arable land (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:158).

Village wares were almost all St. Johns Plain throughout this period. St. Johns Incised is associated with the early St. Johns I period. Deptford and Swift Creek pottery or copies are occasionally present in St. Johns I and Ia period sites. St. Johns Cordmarked ceramics are associated with the St. Johns Ia period while Dunns Creek Red is associated with the St. Johns Ia and Ib periods. In her analysis of the ceramics from Edgewater Landing, Cordell (Russo et al. 1989:68) notes that through time, St. Johns Plain ceramics become sandier due to increased use of quartz sand as an aplastic agent.

Evidence of the continuous use of burial mounds begins at that time. Many of the burials were found in large central pits, probably the result of secondary interments. Some changes in the burial practices include the possible use of log tombs during the St. Johns Ia period as well as inclusion of Hopewellian-Yent complex exotic trade items (Milanich 1994:261). Much of the information on St. Johns I period burial practices have been obtained from the Ross Hammock Site in Volusia County (Bullen et al. 1967). This site complex consists of two large burial mounds and an extensive village midden located on the west shore of Mosquito Lagoon (Bullen et al. 1967:16). The Benton Mound dates to the St. Johns Ia period (Miller 1994). Other ceremonial activities associated with these sites include the “killing” of ceramic pots.

Year-round occupation of the coast and along the rivers occurred with special use-activity sites located in other locales, including short-term coastal campsites. Excavations at the Sligh and Lake Jessup South sites suggest that they served as villages or long-term encampments (Dickinson and Wayne 1996; Wayne and Dickinson 1993). The wide variety of tools and abundance of ceramics suggests a relatively sedentary group. Hunting, food preparation, and tool making were common site activities. The site pattern consists of small, probably individual household midden deposits with structural evidence limited to arcs of shallow post holes, often shell-filled, and fire pits (Dickinson and Wayne 1996:108). Hontoon Island has provided a wealth of data due to the preservation of many classes of artifacts within the inundated midden deposits. Evidence of an extensive wood-working tradition is noted by the numerous carved items recovered from the river as well as the debitage remaining from

the carving activities (Purdy 1987). The faunal and botanical analyses suggested that the site was occupied on a year-round basis and that most of the resources were collected within 5-10 kilometer [km] (3-6 miles [mi]) of the site (Newsom 1987; Wing and McKean 1987).

The survey of the Edgewater Landing tract recorded several shell midden deposits that date to this period (Johnson and Ste. Claire 1988). Excavations conducted at two of the sites indicated occupation during the St. Johns Ia and St. Johns Ib periods. Both sites were characterized as short-term camps established to harvest oysters and hardshell clams. The sites were occupied irregularly throughout the year, but contained evidence indicating that the sites were utilized during all seasons of the year (Russo et al. 1989). The Seminole Rest site is a large quahog clam-processing center located along Mosquito Lagoon (Horvath 1995). The faunal analysis indicated that the site was used throughout the year, but did not appear to be occupied on a year-round basis (Quitmyer 1995). Although located along the lagoon's shore, fish made up only 15% of the diet, and mammals even less (Kozuch 1995).

3.4 Mississippian

The St. Johns II period has been divided into three sub-periods: St. Johns IIa (750 – 1050 CE), St. Johns IIb (1050 – 1513 CE), and St. Johns IIc (1513 – 1565 CE). St. Johns Check Stamped pottery marks this period. St. Johns II carries on the tradition and is marked only by the introduction of check-stamped pottery (Goggin 1952:70). Occupation of riverine and coastal shell middens continued, although Miller (1998:80) notes that there is a relative increase in the number of non-riverine and non-coastal sites, perhaps due to locating sites in more agriculturally suited locales.

Hunting and gathering remained important but the dependence upon cultivated crops such as maize, squash, and gourds increased in some areas. The use of gourds as domesticates is still being studied as there is no evidence for cultivation even though gourds and squashes have been around for thousands of years prior to this period (Newsom et al. 1993). In the upper St. Johns basin, the practice of horticulture was not adopted because the wetland ecology and subsistence strategies were different (Russo 1984; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984a; Sigler-Eisenberg et al. 1985). At the Gauthier site, fish and aquatic turtles were the primary subsistence items, with relatively little reliance upon terrestrial game or freshwater shellfish (Sigler-Eisenberg 1984b).

There was an increase in the number and size of villages during the St. Johns IIa period suggesting population expansion. A ranked society may have evolved as evidenced by the differential burial customs. No longer were all people interred in burial mounds. Deagan (1978:109) notes that around 1000 CE a population shift from the more southern and southwestern areas into the northern area, as is evidenced by the change in relative frequency of burial mounds in the area over time. Excavations of several burial mounds revealed a new pattern in that the burials were placed on their backs with their heads or feet pointing toward the mound center (Jennings et al. 1957; Willey 1954).

The St. Johns IIb period (ca. 900-1250/1300 CE) is characterized by the adoption of some Mississippian traits into the ceremonial system as well as the presence of St. Johns Simple Stamped ceramics. The Mississippian lifestyle, however, never became dominant, possibly because the soils were not suitable for full agricultural pursuits. The presence of platform mounds at the ceremonial centers suggest a more complex socio-political organization. These centers include the Mill Cove Complex near the mouth of the St. Johns River and Mt. Royal just north of Lake George (Ashley 2012). Copper beads and ornaments, as well as greenstone celts, have been recovered from several sites, indicating contact with the Mississippian world. Mt. Royal has been considered a center of dispersal in the marine shell trade due to the tremendous quality of unmodified whelk shells recovered from the mound (Ashley 2005). By around 1300 CE, influence from the Mississippian world waned, probably

due to the fall and abandonment of the Macon Plateau to the north and the disruption of the existing interaction networks. At that time, the major sites were apparently abandoned and the St. Johns II people moved further south, up the St. Johns River. However, within two centuries, the introduction of corn farming and the shift from long-distance trading to territorial raiding created the volatile landscape that was encountered by the Europeans when they first arrived (Ashley 2012:125).

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts. Three Native American ethnic groups were known to inhabit east central Florida at the time of Spanish contact: the Ais, the Mayaca, and the Jororo. The Ais lived along the Atlantic Coast and were closely involved with the Spanish. They inhabited the coastal strand and Indian River areas. They apparently mixed indigenous hunting/gathering/fishing economy with the salvaging of Spanish shipwrecks (Milanich 1995:64-65). The Mayaca occupied eastern Lake, western Volusia, and Seminole counties. The Jororo occupied the area of Orange and Seminole Counties, extending southward into Polk and Highlands Counties (Milanich 1995). They pursued a hunting-gathering-fishing economy (Newsom 1987). Although these Indians apparently continued the St. Johns tradition, they did not share the same Timucuan language as the St. Johns people further north (Milanich 1995).

3.5 Colonialism

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined along the west coast of Florida and European contact along the east coast was left to a few shipwrecked sailors from treasure ships that sailed through the Straits of Florida on their way to Spain. Cape Canaveral was a landmark for these explorers and sailors. The French established Fort Caroline, near today's Jacksonville, to promote their interests in the New World. The need to protect the treasure galleons led Spain to remove the French from the region. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés led the Spanish fleet in its conquest of Fort Caroline and the destruction of the French.

During Spain's first period of occupancy (1565-1763), it failed to establish permanent settlements in the project area. Located on the fringe of Spanish activity centered in St. Augustine, project area was too far removed for Spain to exert political control (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Missionization of the Jororo and Mayaca began in the late 1600s, and in 1728 Joseph de Bullones wrote to the king that the Jororo were "gone" (Hann 2003:132). Due to the attempts of the Spanish military and missionaries to alter the traditional lifeways, by the end of the seventeenth century these aboriginal populations were virtually extinct.

The area that now constitutes the state of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek Nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the decimation of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Indians became known, formed at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72).

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818, and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. In 1821, Florida became a U.S.

Territory because of the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. St. Johns County included the lands lying east of the Suwannee River. In the first territorial census (1825), 5077 people were reported within St. Johns County, and by 1830, that number had risen to 8956 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the War, was to affect the settlement of all central and south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The treaty never satisfied the Indians or the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, soon produced another conflict. Marion County hosted many Seminole towns and villages during this time. A settlement founded by Seminole leader John Hicks and a Black Seminole settlement named King Hejje's Village were in an area called Indian Prairie in northeastern Marion County (DeBary 2002:2).

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and initiated the settlement of the Tampa Bay area. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east of the fort. There was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables within the military reserve. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called the Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992:40).

The Cove of the Withlacoochee was a hotbed of activity during the Second Seminole War. The military road from Fort Clinch (near Inglis) to Fort King ran just north of Rainbow Springs, where it joined other military roads leading north to Fort Drane, and southeast towards Lake Panasoffkee. Numerous battles were fought in the area, but none proximate to Rainbow Springs (Mahon 1985).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American habitation. By 1843, 3824 Seminoles were shipped west. However, those who were adamant about remaining could do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985:321). The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida.

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. It stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period that the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. Marion County was formed in 1844 from parts of Alachua, Hillsborough, and Mosquito (later Orange) Counties (Florida Preservation Services [FPS] 1986:10). Ocala was established as the county seat in 1846. During the 1850s, several families in the area "developed sizable plantations" (Murray 2002:2). Early

Marion County pioneers engaged in farming and the planting of citrus groves. The county's vast cotton fields and citrus groves earned its distinction as the "agricultural heart of Florida" before the Civil War (Baker 1970:1). Tobacco, rice, sugar cane, and cattle were also important to the agricultural economy.

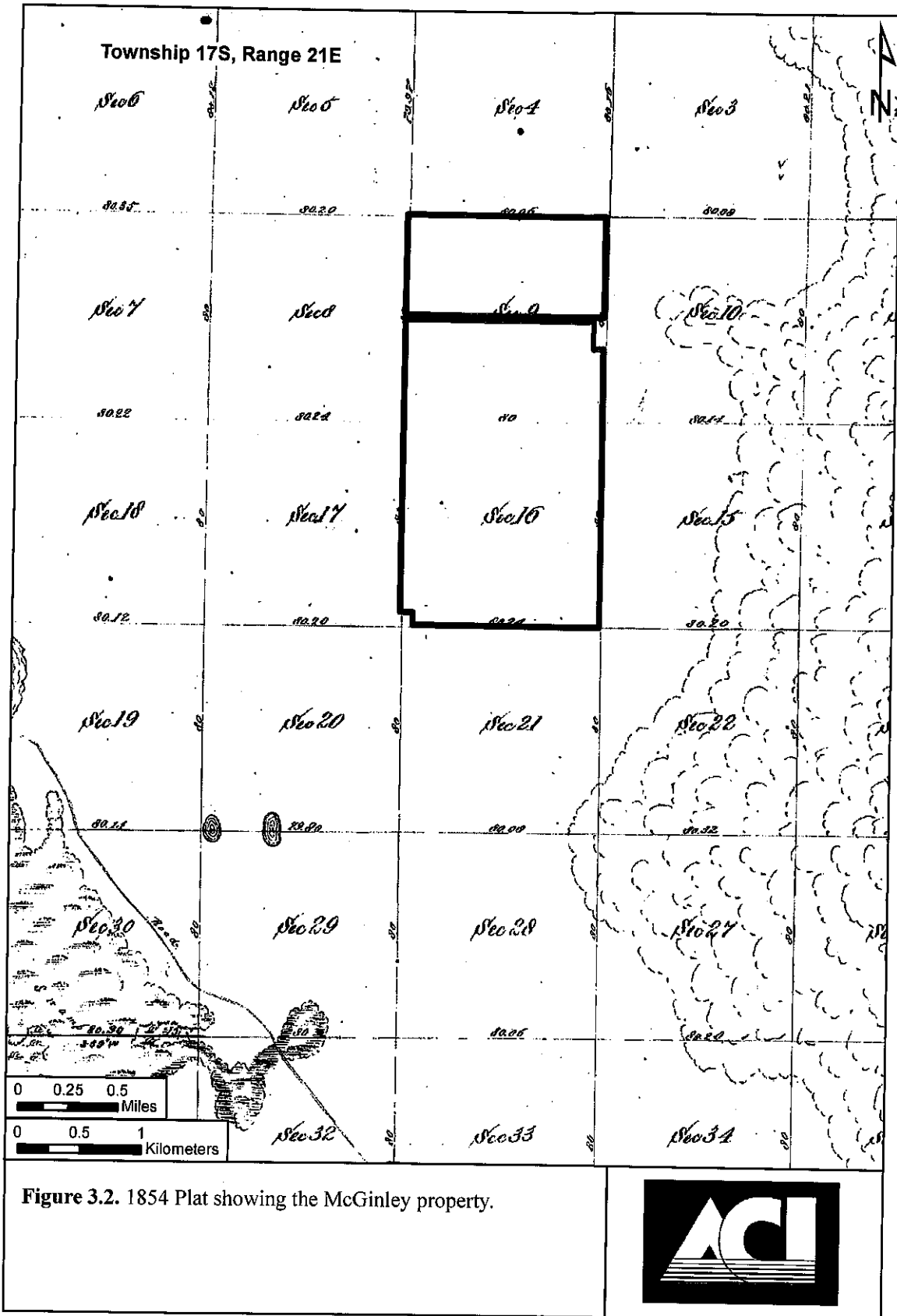
During this settlement period, the federal government initiated surveys in the project area. In 1849, A. H. McCormick surveyed Township 17 South, Range 21 East. No historic features were depicted on the Plat, nor mentioned in the fieldnotes (State of Florida 1854) (**Figure 3.2**). He described at the area as 3rd rate pine and blackjack as well as yellow pine and blackjack (State of Florida 1849:269-283).

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858), started due to pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west. The war started in what is now Collier County and served to renew state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. A total of 165 Seminoles accepted money in exchange for migrating west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Confederate Army or local militias that defended their communities and gathered supplies for the Confederate Army. The Cow Cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976:93-95). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). The war lasted until 1865.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The U.S. Congress administered the program, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement. The act allowed freedmen and loyal United States citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the south. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement throughout the Reconstruction era. The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. After the war, most of the plantations in the area converted from cultivating sugar cane and cotton to growing citrus. The first groves in the region were established in near Orange Lake and around Lake Weir. The region was well known for producing two varieties of oranges: Parson Brown and Pineapple. Reverend Nathan Brown, a retired Methodist circuit rider, arrived in the Lake Weir area in 1847. He planted several seedlings that he had grown from fruit brought from Savannah that developed into the "Parson Brown" variety. In 1866, Bernard Byrne published a booklet aimed at enticing settlers to the state to grow oranges (Ott and Chazal 1966).



In 1878, the first Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company was organized. Samuel Agnew was called on to supervise the construction. However, the short line was unprofitable, so the owners leased it to Agnew for a tramway, which he used to transport his goods for his large mercantile business to a warehouse in Ocala (Ott and Chazal 1966).

The State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving title to public lands in the early 1880s. By Act of Congress in 1850, the federal government turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all "swamp and overflow land." Florida received approximately ten million acres. To manage that land and the five million acres the state had received on entering the Union, the state legislature created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in 1851. In 1855, the legislature set up a trust fund, the Florida Internal Improvement Fund, in which state lands were to be held. The Fund became mired in debt after the Civil War, and under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. In 1881, the Trustees started searching for someone to buy enough state land to pay off the Fund's debt to permit sale of the remaining millions of acres that it controlled.

By 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend Governor William Bloxham, had contracted with the State of Florida to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). Disston sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954). This was done to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston's assets had been tied up in the drainage contract.

The first real influence on the growth of the region was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. Such activity was encouraged by the State of Florida, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. In general, railroad development increased access, stimulated commerce and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity. The railroad, with its ability to rapidly transport produce and people, had an immediate impact on the entire region. The Florida Central & Peninsular Railway laid tracks through Marion County on its way from Fernandina to Tampa. By 1892, the railroad featured stops in Marion County at Citra, Anthony, Ocala, and Belleview before entering Sumter County. This railway, which was later renamed the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (FCP), was eventually incorporated into the Seaboard Air Line (FPS 1986:45; Mann 1983:124). All of Section 9 was deeded to the FCP in 1893 (State of Florida n.d.:53). The second Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad was constructed in 1888 from Ocala to Dunnellon, and then down to Homosassa, at the mouth of the Withlacoochee River; it never connected to Silver Springs. A branch line connected it to Inverness (Pettengill 1952:86). New residents and the increased income due to the sale of products to distant markets prompted the creation of new communities that prospered. More settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves grew more accessible and adequate and economical transportation for citrus crops and naval stores became a reality.

In 1889, Albertus Vogt discovered phosphate at Renfro Springs, and soon he and his brother were buying up all the land in Marion County that had phosphate. Within the next two years, over 20 phosphate companies were established around Dunnellon (Dinkins 1997). This brought in many speculators as well as phosphate workers. The Great Freeze of 1894-95 severely affected the citrus industry in the region. In 1894, growers in the state had shipped more than one billion oranges to markets in the nation; only three percent of that amount was shipped the following year. The freeze in 1894-95 not only destroyed the fruit on the trees, but also killed the trees. The region entered a period

of depression with many residents leaving Florida, thereby causing the dissolution of many small towns. Many of the bankrupt farmers sold their land to the phosphate companies. Growers that remained diversified into cattle and truck crops including watermelons, cantaloupes, cabbage, and cucumbers. Over the twenty years following the freeze, small growers increasingly joined together to form cooperative associations and packing houses to jointly market their produce (FPS 1986:34-37).

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of land were now available for development. The L. Horne and Company purchased a portion of Section 16 in 1900, and the remainder of the Section was purchased by J. D. Robertson a year later (State of Florida n.d.:54). An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services beyond the traditional limits of the previous century. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt signed a proclamation establishing the first national forest east of the Mississippi. The Ocala National Forest is located between the Ocklawaha and St. Johns Rivers in eastern Marion and northern Lake Counties. The Ocala National Forest, as well as continuing efforts to develop Silver Springs, which had attracted visitors since the 1870s, drew an increasing number of tourists to the region (Ott and Chazal 1966:169).

Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads. From the 1870s until World War I, turpentine and lumber played a major role in the economy of the region. Lumber, mill, crate, and turpentine companies thrived and mill towns were built. Harvesting of naval stores -- turpentine and resin -- brought turpentine camps. Each camp included a turpentine still, living quarters, buildings for producing barrels and pots, wagon maintenance sheds, mule barns, and a commissary (FWP 1939:61). By 1910, Florida ranked first in the production of naval stores (FWP 1939:378). The prosperity of the industry brought new construction including plans for residences, businesses, churches, packinghouses, and schools.

In 1914, prosperity ended with the outbreak of war between Germany and England. Both countries were large consumers of turpentine and resin. Although the U.S. was a neutral nation at first, trade with Germany and England was precarious. Later, the German submarine warfare destroyed the naval stores traffic. Because of the war, the livelihood of many area residents dwindled and turpentine workers moved to larger cities to find work. After the decline of the industry during World War I, the naval stores companies never fully recovered. Sawmills often purchased the remaining timber, while developers purchased the land to later subdivide and sell. With the decline of the regional economy and the movement of turpentine workers to larger cities, financial ruin seemed eminent in 1916 as the turpentine and resin business was dormant (Marion County Historical Commission [MCHC] 1963).

Nathan Mayo, a Marion County businessperson, quickly liquidated his turpentine interests and focused his energies on cotton. Cotton, essential to the World War I munitions industry, was a lucrative product. Mayo, along with two other men, organized the Farmer's Gin and Mill Company, which contracted to buy cotton throughout the "cotton belt" of Florida financing the growing of it and constructing one of the largest gins in the state at Summerfield. The cotton company prospered during war, but, with the end of the war in 1919, the extensive market for cotton ended. Concurrently, the boll weevil destroyed cotton crops throughout the South. The Farmer's Gin and Mill Company closed, the machinery was sold, and the building was leased to a crate mill (MCHC 1963). With the failure of several of Mayo's agricultural and business enterprises during the late 1910s, he turned his attention to politics. He was elected to the Florida House of Representatives in which he held office from 1921 to

1923. In 1923, Governor Cary Hardee appointed Mayo Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, an office he held from 1923 until his death in 1960 (MCHC 1963).

During his tenure, Mayo was noted for several achievements of distinction, including the establishment of a fever-tick eradication program for cattle (Riley 2002). Under his leadership, far-reaching programs were implemented in Florida for the inspection of produce, milk, fertilizer, and insecticides (Riley 2002). His administration helped pass a maturity law for oranges and grapefruit in 1925, which stopped the shipping of green fruit to northern markets. Growers using pesticides and fungicides were required to register and properly label their produce as such (LaGodna 1968; Riley 2002). His contributions to the citrus industry garnered him a place in the Citrus Hall of Fame (Florida's Citrus Hall of Fame 2016). The establishment of wholesale public marketing facilities and local farmers markets is one of the most significant accomplishments for which Mayo has received national prominence (LaGodna 1968; Riley 2002). It was the first marketing system of its kind anywhere in the U.S. (MCHC 1963).

The expanding road system, mild winters, new hotels, and propaganda that advertised the state as a tropical paradise, prompted the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, spurring widespread development of towns and highways. The "good roads movement" of the early twentieth century and the passage by Congress of the Bankhead Act, which provided federal funds for the construction of roads, prompted the creation of the State Road Department in 1915. Cities and counties, anticipating continued prosperity, approved enormous bond issues during the 1920s to build roads and bridges. In 1921, the first state gasoline tax passed, and by 1923, the legislature had created a system of state roads thereby assuming responsibility for road designation, construction, and maintenance. From 1925 to 1929, the state constructed over 2000 miles of highway.

By 1926-27, the Florida real estate market had collapsed. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all non-perishable goods in August of 1925. The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, thus, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values. By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. At the same time, the agricultural industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly that endangered the future of the entire citrus industry (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). To make the situation even worse two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. Soon after, the October 1929 stock market crash and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation. The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment.

It was around this time that Marion County became important in the thoroughbred industry due to its rich grazing, rolling hills, and year-round pastures (Anon. n.d.). The first thoroughbred farm, *Rosemere*, was established in 1936, and with the horse *Needle* winning the Belmont Stakes and Kentucky Derby in 1956, Marion County became a focus for the horseracing world.

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of roads, bridges, parks, and public buildings. Legislation, such as the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934, expended approximately one million dollars of federal funds for highway construction between 1933

and 1938. In Florida, spending increased from over \$12 million in 1930 to over \$62 million in 1934 with an average of \$54 million during the mid-1930s (King 1991:33).

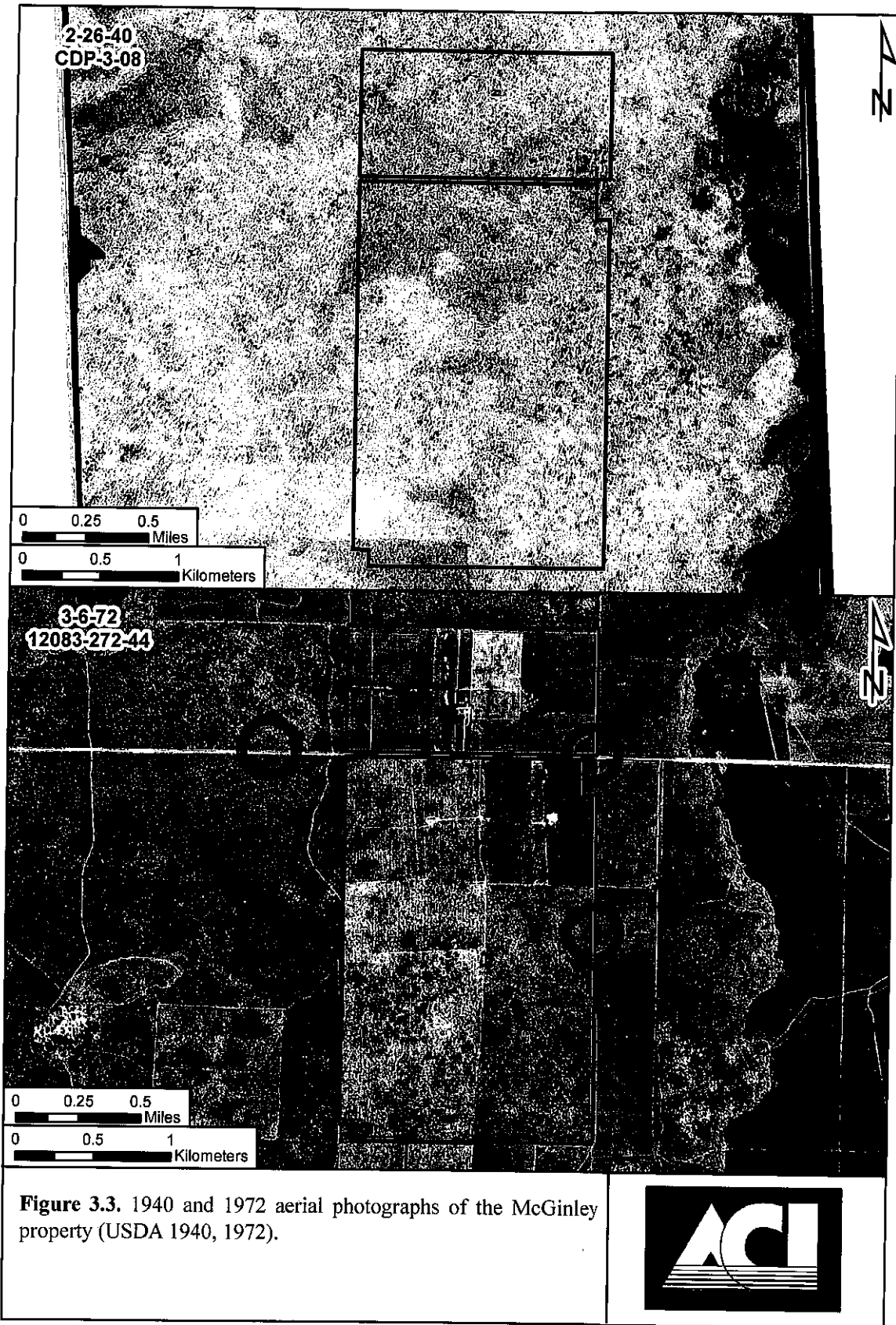
By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming service members renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida. As World War II ended, Florida experienced a population boom during which the state's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (USCB 1995). After the war, car ownership increased, making the public more mobile and vacations less expensive. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions bordering larger cities.

During the 1960s and 1970s, construction of the Florida Turnpike and Interstate 75 occurred. Development and settlement patterns over the latter half of the twentieth century, have led to increasing numbers of automobiles and asphalt, an interstate highway system, suburban sprawl, and strip development along major state highways. However, it also resulted in the demise of towns and attractions not located along the interstate corridors.

Over the past twenty years, large residential developments have drawn an increasing number of retirees to the area. Marion County's famed Thoroughbred horse farms continue to be an important part of the economy, and agricultural products included hay and cattle. Lumber and wood products accounted for a large share of manufacturing employment, and Marion County was the leading producer of softwood logs and the fourth largest producer of softwood for pulp in the state (Purdum 1994:84). In 2000, the population of Marion County totaled 258,916, ranking as the 17th most-populous county in the state. The largest employers are in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Today, growth and development continue within the county. In 2010, the population of Marion County was 331,298, representing a 28% increase from 2000 (USCB 2012).

3.9 Project Area Specifics

A review of the aerial photographs available from the Publication of Archival and Museum Materials (PALMM) indicated no development of the project area during 1940 and 1949. By 1956, CR 484 had been constructed, but no development of the property had taken place as of 1964. By 1972, numerous structures had been constructed north of SW County Highway 484, as had an airstrip (**Figure 3.3**) (USDA 1940, 1949, 1956, 1964, 1972).



4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps. Mr. Richard McGinley, the current property owner, reported that the structures on the property were initially constructed around 1964-1966. He also reported that they have never found any archaeological materials on the property, although FMSF information noted that per an informant interview in the 1980s, a site of unknown type or culture period was likely on the property (ACI 1987). The FMSF was checked in January 2017 for the project. Per FMSF staff, input may be a month or more behind receipt of reports and site files.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

The background research revealed that there are six previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area, one of which (8MR01071) is supposedly within the project area (**Table 4.1; Figure 4.1**). These sites include three artifact scatters, two lithic scatters, and an indeterminate type. 8MR01071 was recorded during the archaeological survey of Marion County (ACI 1987). However, the site was recorded based on informant information, and the archaeologists did not visit the site. So, no data are available as to what types of artifacts were recovered, nor data related to period of occupation. The Marion County survey also recorded 8MR00997, while the other three sites were recorded during the survey of the proposed turnpike extension (Johnson et al. 1991). Additional archaeological testing was conducted at 8MR01959 during the Sabal Trail transmission line project (Cardno 2015; Cardno ENTRIX and SEARCH 2014). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined that it was ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the other five sites have not been evaluated.

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

FMSF #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURE	REFERENCE	SHPO EVAL
8MR00997	Nowhere Roads	Campsite, artifact scatter	Post Archaic	ACI 1987; Gougeon 2010	Not Evaluated
8MR01071	Franklin 98	Unknown	Indeterminate	ACI 1987	Not Evaluated
8MR01910	Marion Oaks 1	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Johnson et al. 1991	Not Evaluated
8MR01911	Marion Oaks 2	Artifact scatter	Post Archaic	Johnson et al. 1991	Not Evaluated
8MR01914	Marion Oaks 5	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Johnson et al. 1991	Not Evaluated
8MR01959	Rockin' F Ranch	Habitation, artifact scatter	Archaic, St. Johns, Weeden Island	Cardno 2015; Cardno ENTRIX and SEARCH 2014; Johnson et al. 1991	Ineligible

The few other CRAS projects conducted in the area were for a different Sabal Trail alignment (Cardno ENTRIX 2015), the Cross Florida Greenway (Altes 2016a, 2016b), and two cell towers (Gougeon 2010; Maxwell 2008). Based on these, and other large scale surveys conducted in the region, the area has been the scene of human activity for more than 8000 years. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random

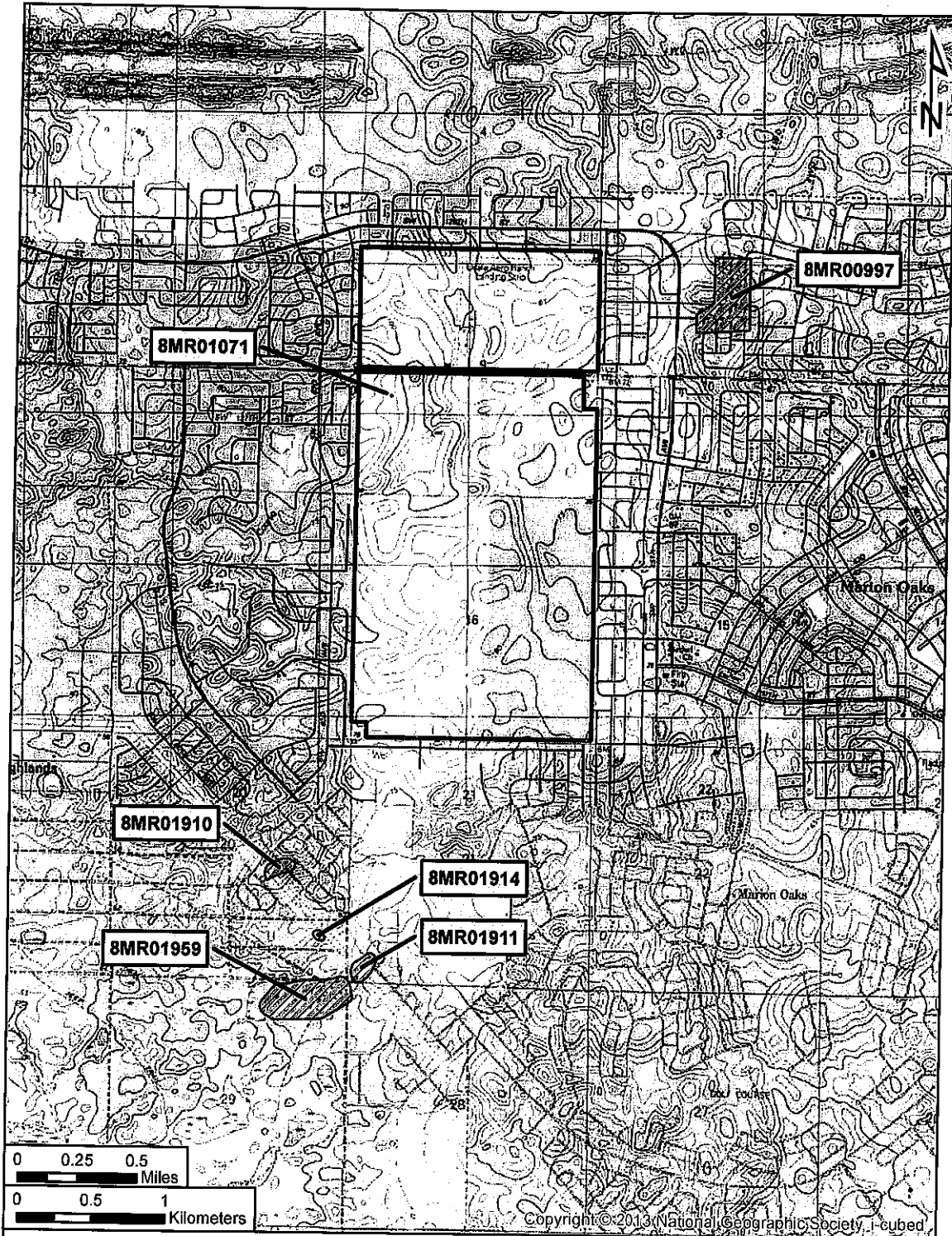


Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area (USGS Shady).



fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection, including are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. An analysis of the data for the 99 aboriginal archaeological sites with known locations in the Sumter Upland physiographic region in Marion County was conducted by examining soil types and nearby water sources associated with the sites. However, it quickly became apparent that this portion of Marion County was lacking in permanent water sources. Ponds/lakes, some of which are of modern construction, and very poorly drained soils account for only 5.7% of the area. The sites vary from being immediately adjacent to a water source to being as far as 540 m (1770 ft) away. Seventy-two of the sites are within 100 m (328 ft) of a water source, 11 are 100-200 m (328-656 ft) away from water, and 16 are greater than 200 m (656 ft) of a water source. Six potential "water source" types were identified: depression, lake, pond, sink, spring, and wetland. The "depression" category was defined as a potential water source during period of higher water tables and/or increased precipitation. These were identified by circumscribed areas of decreased elevation relative to the surrounding terrain. This water source was selected when no other water sources were present within the area. Fifty-two percent of the sites were associated with depressions; 23 are associated with a lake or pond; 11 are associated with sinkholes, 13 are located next to wetlands, and one is associated with a spring.

Soil types and their drainage characteristics have been used to assess the likelihood for aboriginal site occurrence (Almy 1978). There are 70 soil types within the Sumter Upland portion of Marion County, of which only 26 have recorded archaeological sites. This also includes the areas of water, pits, udalfic arents, udorthents, and urban land. Many of the sites used in this analysis had more than one soil type present within the site boundaries. This analysis only included the four types covering the greatest acreage for each site (Table 4.2). The first column under count, indicates that this soil type had the greatest area of the site, and so on down the line, so that the 4th column had the smallest site acreage. Proximity to water is important, but the other categories are modern occurrences and would not be aboriginal site location predictors. The prevalence of excessively (E) (49.9%) and well (W) (36.3%) drained soils, which accounts for 85.6 of the surface, further demonstrates the lack of water in the area. Moderately well (MW) drained soils occupy 1% of the area, poorly (P) drained soils occupy 3.4% of the area, somewhat poorly (SWP) drained soils occupy 3.7% of the area, and very poorly (VP) drained soils account for only .8% of the area. The remaining 5% is water, pits, and urban land. There does to be some preference for soil types, but it is not a resounding preference. The excessively drained soils are used, but not at the frequency one would expect based on surface area. Excessively drained soil cover 50% of the area, but only account for 30% of the sites. Based on frequency of sites, the somewhat poorly drained soils are preferred – 16% of the sites occur on soils that make up only 3.7% of the area.

Based on the above, the McGinley property was considered to have a low archaeological potential. The soil types on the property consist of Apopka and Candler sands, both have a lower than expected number of sites associated with those soil types. There is no permanent water on the property, but there are a few depressional areas on the property. Any sites located on the property would be expected proximate to the depressional features, especially any of those that may have been seasonally wet. No historic archaeological sites were expected on the property based on lack of historic utilization of the property.

Table 4.2. Archaeological site distribution by soil type.

Soil Type	Drainage	1	2	3	4	% of sites	% of area
Adamsville sand, 0-5%	SWP	3	1	1		3.70%	0.86
Apopka sand, 0-5%	W	3	5			5.93%	6.88
Apopka sand, 5-12%	W	1		1		1.48%	0.79
Arredondo sand 0-5%	W	21	4	1		19.26%	18.11
Arredondo-Urban land complex, 0-5%	W	1				0.74%	0.16
Astatula sand, 0-5%	E	2				1.48%	5.30
Blichton sand, 2-5%	P		1			0.74%	0.97
Candler sand, 0-5%	E	31	3	1		25.93%	39.53
Candler sand, 5-12%	E	4				2.96%	4.42
Electra sand, 0-5%	SWP	2		1		2.22%	0.08
Hague sand, 2-5%	W	4				2.96%	1.12
Holopaw sand	P		1			0.74%	0.06
Jumper fine sand, 0-5%	SWP	1				0.74%	0.23
Kanapaha fine sand, 0-5%	P	2	3			3.70%	0.65
Kendrick loamy sand, 0-5%	W	7	1		1	6.67%	4.97
Lochloosa fine sand, 0-5%	SWP	1				0.74%	0.44
Pedro-Arredondo complex, 0-5%	W	2		1		2.22%	1.69
Placid sand, depressional	VP		1			0.74%	0.02
Pomona sand	P		1			0.74%	0.36
Sparr fine sand, 0-5%	SWP	7	2	1	1	8.15%	1.70
Sparr fine sand, 5-8%	SWP			1		0.74%	0.08
Tavares sand, 0-5%	MW	2				1.48%	0.99
Udalfic arents, 0-5%	NA	1	1			1.48%	0.12
Wacahoota gravelly sand, gravelly subsoil variant, 5-8%	P	3				2.22%	0.06
Zuber loamy sand, 2-5%	W	1	1			1.48%	0.45
Zuber loamy sand, 5-8%	W		1			0.74%	0.11

4.3 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources are located within or adjacent to the project area. Marion County Property Appraiser data indicated the potential for two c.1960 buildings on the property (Smith 2017). An interview with informant Mr. Richard McGinley, the current property owner, revealed that the two buildings were more likely constructed between 1964 and 1966 (McGinley 2017).

4.4 Field Methodology

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to "ground truth", or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the

researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic “judgmental” testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify historic properties within the project area.

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic subsurface testing. The subsurface testing was conducted at 25 and 50 m (82 and 164 ft) intervals in the location of the previously recorded archaeological site. The remainder of the property was tested at 100 m (328 ft) intervals or judgmentally. Eight additional shovel tests were excavated at 10 and 25 m (33 and 42 ft) intervals around the one positive shovel test. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters [cm] (20 inches [in]) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded using a Trimble GeoXT, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historical field methodology consisted of a field survey of the project area to determine the location of all historic properties believed to be 50 years of age or older. In addition, those structures that would become 50 years old within the probable period of the project were also noted. This was followed by an in-depth analysis of each identified historic resource. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms were gathered in order to sufficiently document any historic resources discovered within the project area. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. Residents or other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. For this project, property owner Richard McGinley served as the informant.

4.5 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and pre-colonial cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, *FS* (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) were to be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

The recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics would have been divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. They would have been measured, assess for raw materials type, and examined for presence/absence of thermal alteration. Tools would have had their edges examined for traces of use-wear and classified using standard references (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981). Lithic debitage would have subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes were classified into four types

(primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963).

Aboriginal ceramics were classified based on the characteristics of temper type and decoration, utilizing standard references (Cordell 1987, 2004; Goggin 1948; Luer and Almy 1980; Willey 1949; Worth 1992). In addition, standard references would have been used to aide in the identification of historic period artifacts to ascertain site function and temporal placement. Faunal material would have been initially sorted into class (mammal, reptile, bony fish, etc.); within these broad categories, identifiable elements would have been classified as to genus and species, where possible.

The project-related materials (artifact, notes, photos, maps, and other documentation) will be stored at the ACI office in Sarasota (P17020) unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (**Figure 5.1**). Testing was conducted at 25 and 50 m (82 and 164 ft) intervals (N=18) where the previously recorded site, 8MR01071, was plotted; no evidence of the site was discovered. A partially paved road traverses the site boundary, and may have destroyed the site. The remainder of the property was tested at 100 m intervals (N=107) along the upland margins of the dry depressions and judgmentally (N=110) throughout the remainder of the property. One shovel test produced a single piece of aboriginal pottery. Testing was conducted at 10 and 25 m (33 and 41 ft) intervals in the cardinal directions from the positive test. No additional materials were recovered and this was classified as an archaeological occurrence. An AO is defined as “one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from the original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface” (FMSF 1999:10). AOs are not considered archaeological sites, and thus are not assessed in terms of NRHP-eligibility.

The AO consisted of a small piece of sand tempered plain ceramic. It was recovered along the upper margin of a dry depression at 50-60 cm (20-24 in) below surface. The local stratigraphy consists of 0-20 cm (0-8 in) light gray sand and 20-100 cm (8-40 in) yellowish brown sand.

5.2 Historical

As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, two historic resources (8MR02981 and 8MR02982) were newly identified within the project area (**Figure 5.1**). Descriptions and photographs of both newly identified buildings follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are contained in **Appendix A**.

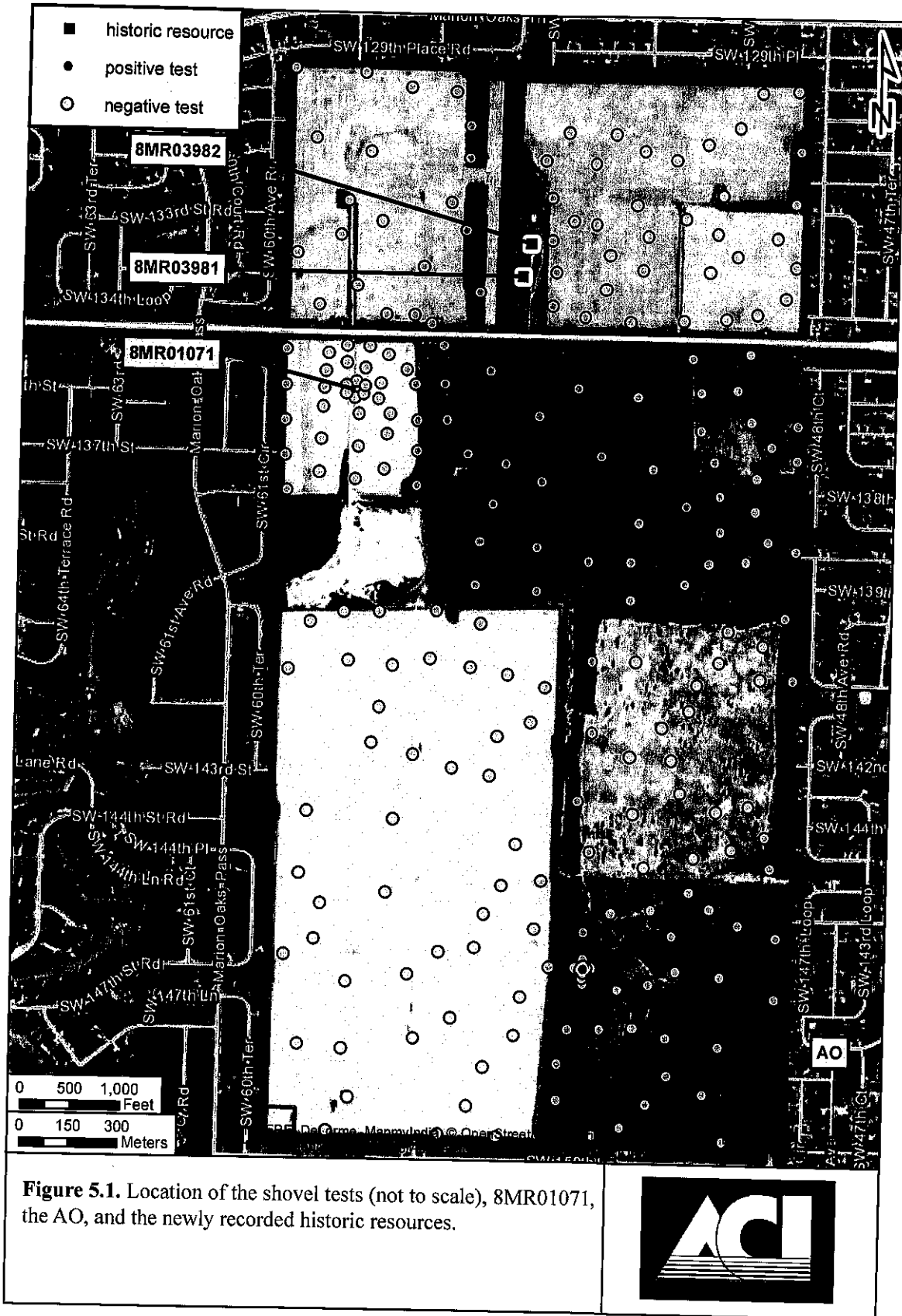


Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests (not to scale), 8MR01071, the AO, and the newly recorded historic resources.



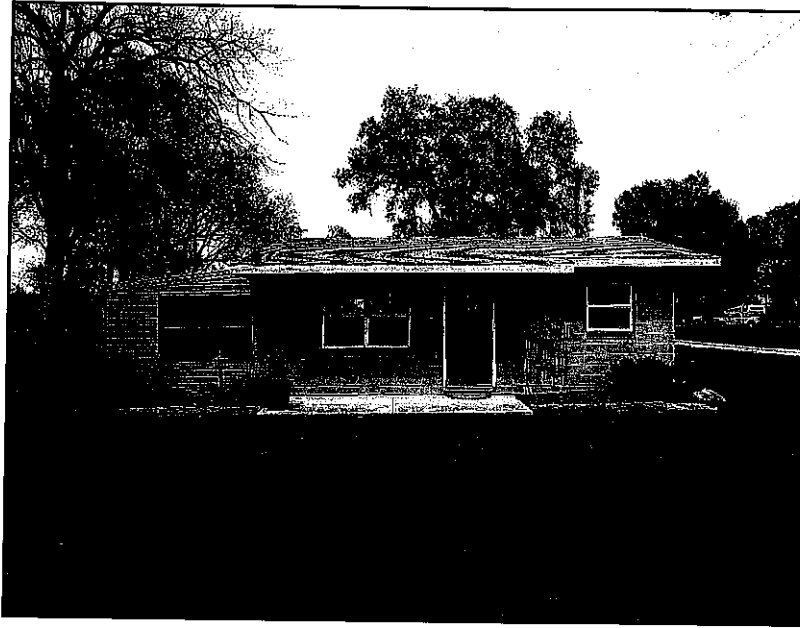


Photo 5.1. 5475 SW County Hwy 484 A (8MR03981), facing north.

8MR03981: The Masonry Vernacular building at 5475 SW County Highway 484 was constructed circa 1965 (**Photo 5.1**). The one-story, rectangular plan residential building rests on a concrete slab and has painted concrete block walls partially clad in wood and vinyl siding. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, while the shed roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal panels. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single composite door with an inset decorative glass panel. Fronting the main entrance is a partial-width open front porch/patio beneath a gable overhang. There is a partial-width enclosed porch beneath a shed roof on the west elevation and a concrete patio behind the building on the north elevation. Windows are a mixture of paired and independent 1/1 vinyl and metal single-hung sash units. The shed roof portion of the building is an addition constructed circa 1975. A new door and replacement windows were added to the primary mass circa 2005. Distinguishing features include extended eaves, attic louvers, and concrete window and door sills. There is a c.1965 residence/former hangar approximately 275 ft. to the north recorded separately as 8MR03982. The building is in good condition and retains some original exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a common example of a style found throughout the state of Florida, and research revealed no significant historic associations. Thus, 8MR03981 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

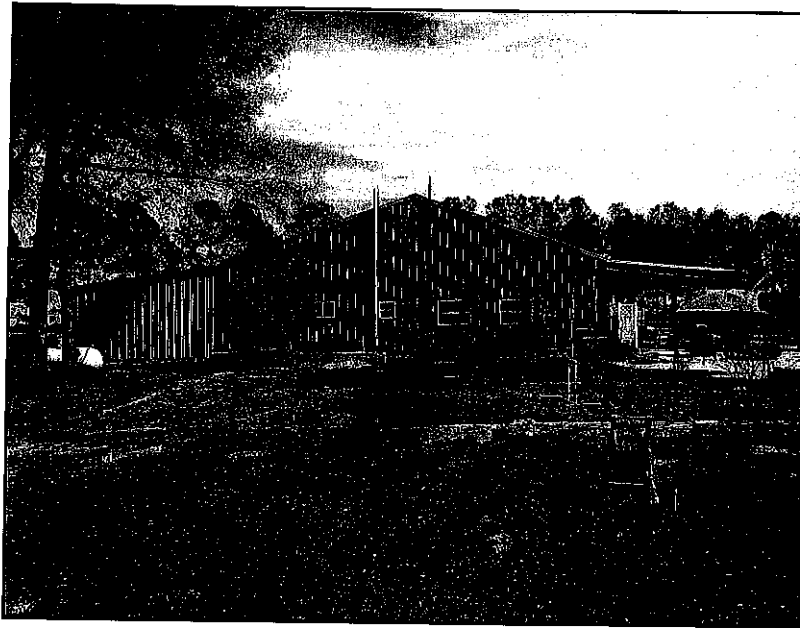


Photo 5.2. 5475 SW County Hwy 484 B (8MR03982), facing east.

8MR03982: The building at 5475 SW County Highway 484 was constructed circa 1965 (**Photo 5.2**). It was converted from a hangar to a residence circa 2001. The building utilizes both metal skeleton and wood frame structural systems and rests on a combination of timber piles and concrete slabs. The exterior of the primary mass is clad in 3v crimp sheet metal panels, while the remainder of the building and the gable and shed roofs are clad in standing seam metal panels. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single composite door. Fronting the main entrance is a partial-width, partially enclosed front porch/garage beneath a gable overhang supported by timber posts. The enclosed garage portion of the building was added circa 2001. There is also a partial-width inset garage on the north elevation. The northern portion of the building beneath a shed roof is an addition constructed circa 2001. Windows include a mixture of independent vinyl slider units, independent vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash units, and independent vinyl 1/1 picture units with faux muntins. The windows along the gable roof portion of the building were added circa 2001, and the entire building was reroofed around the same time. Distinguishing features include a metal roof ridge and metal coping. There is a c.1965 residence approximately 275 ft. to the south recorded separately as 8MR03981. The building is in good condition and retains some original exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a common example of a modified utilitarian metal building found throughout the state of Florida, and research revealed no significant historic associations. Thus, 8MR03982 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the background research and field investigations, there are no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP within the McGinley property. Thus, no further archaeological or historic investigations are deemed warranted.

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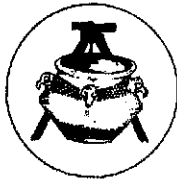
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APPENDIX A: FMSF Forms



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 MR01071

Field Date 3-6-2017

Form Date 3-20-2017

Recorder #

- Original
Update

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Franklin 98 Multiple Listing (DHR only)

Project Name CRAS McGinley property, Marion Co. Survey # (DHR only)

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name SHADY USGS Date Plat or Other Map

City/Town (within 3 miles) Marion Oaks In City Limits? yes no unknown County Marion

Township 17S Range 21E Section 9 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:

Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

Landgrant Tax Parcel #

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing

Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum

Address / Vicinity / Route to:

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING: Land (terrestrial), Wetland (palustrine), etc. STRUCTURES OR FEATURES: log boat, fort, road segment, etc. FUNCTION: campsite, extractive site, etc.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL: Alachua, Archaic, etc. NON-ABORIGINAL: First Spanish, Second Spanish, etc.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? Explanation of Evaluation

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action none

DHR USE ONLY: NR List Date, Owner Objection OFFICIAL EVALUATION: SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, Keeper - Determined eligible DHR USE ONLY: Date, Init.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, screened shovel-1/4", screened shovel-1/8", screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreeed shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess, bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 7 ST @ 25 m, 9 @ 50 m intervals, all negative; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 0.64 cm mesh

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): single component, multiple component, uncertain. Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document!, unknown. Disturbances / threats / protective measures road construction, agriculture / development / none

Surface collection: area collected m^2 # collection units Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 count estimate Surface # 0 Subsurface # 0

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

Artifact Comments

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

Table with 2 columns for artifact categories and dispositions, with multiple rows for listing items.

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left. A - category always collected, S - some items in category collected, O - observed first hand, but not collected, R - collected and subsequently left at site, I - informant reported category present, U - unknown

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Name Distance from site (m)
Natural community Topography Ridge slope Elevation: Min m Max m
Local vegetation agricultural field
Present land use field/road
SCS soil series Candler sand, 0-5% Soil association Candler-Apopka

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description notes, maps, photos File or accession #'s P17020
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Address / Phone / E-mail
Recorder Information: Name Horvath, Elizabeth A. Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Address / Phone / E-mail 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / 850.926.9285 / acinorth@comcast.net

Required Attachments

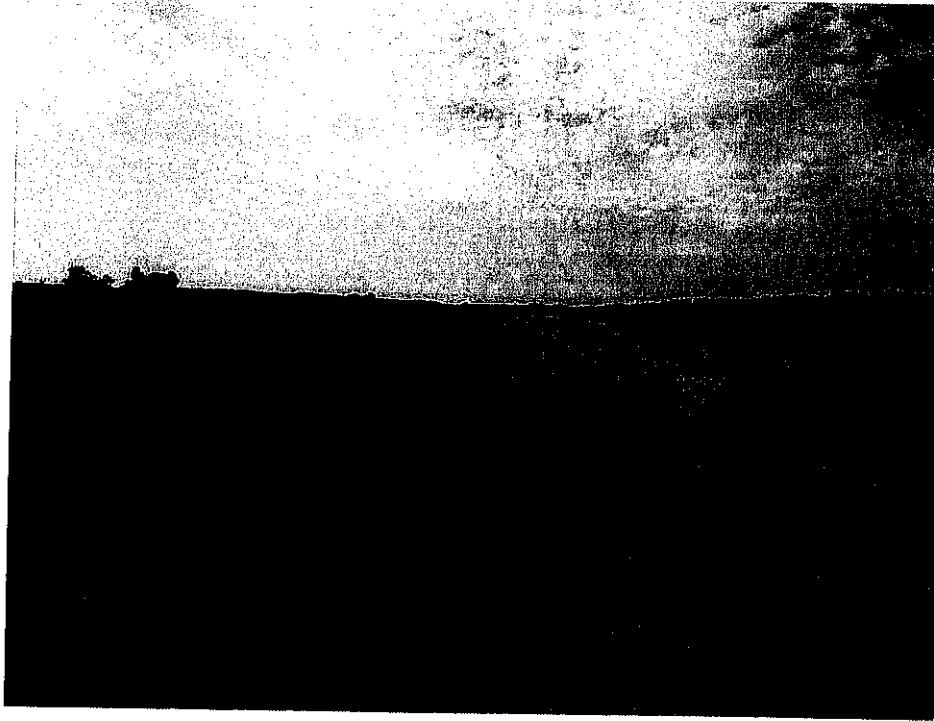
PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



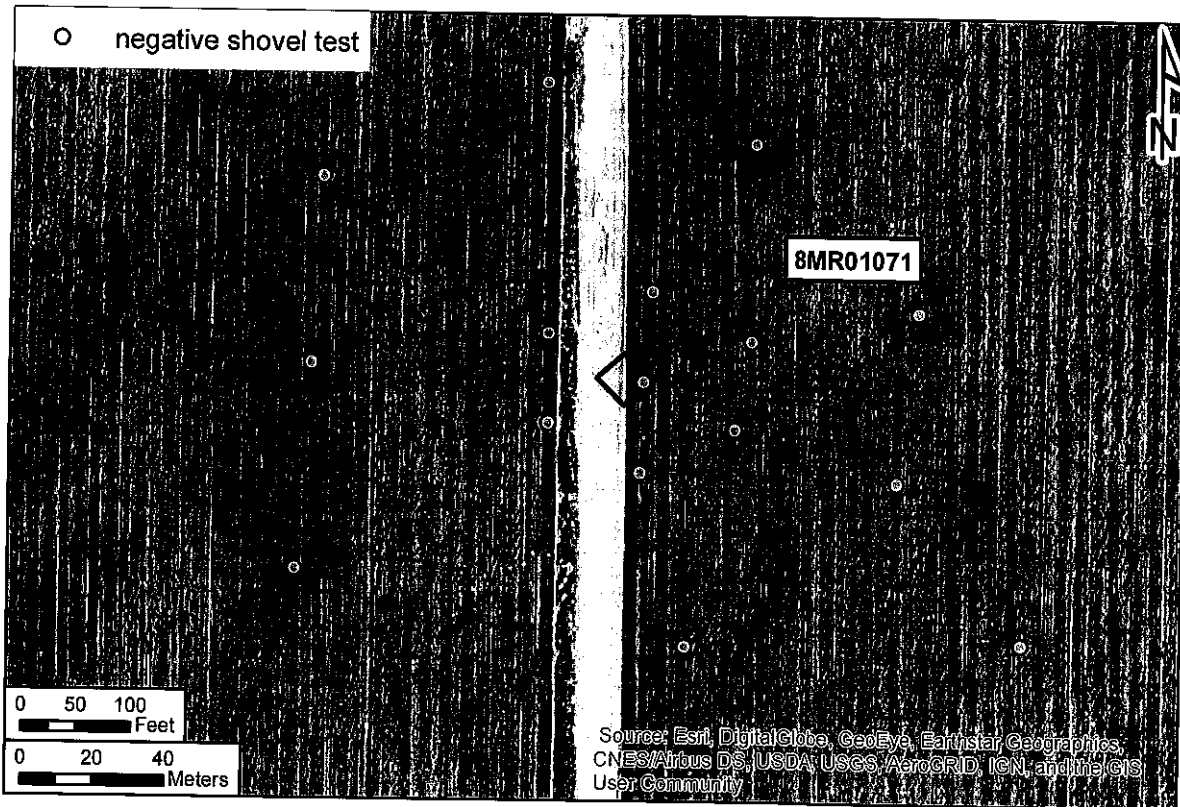
Archaeological Form

Site # 8SM01071

PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





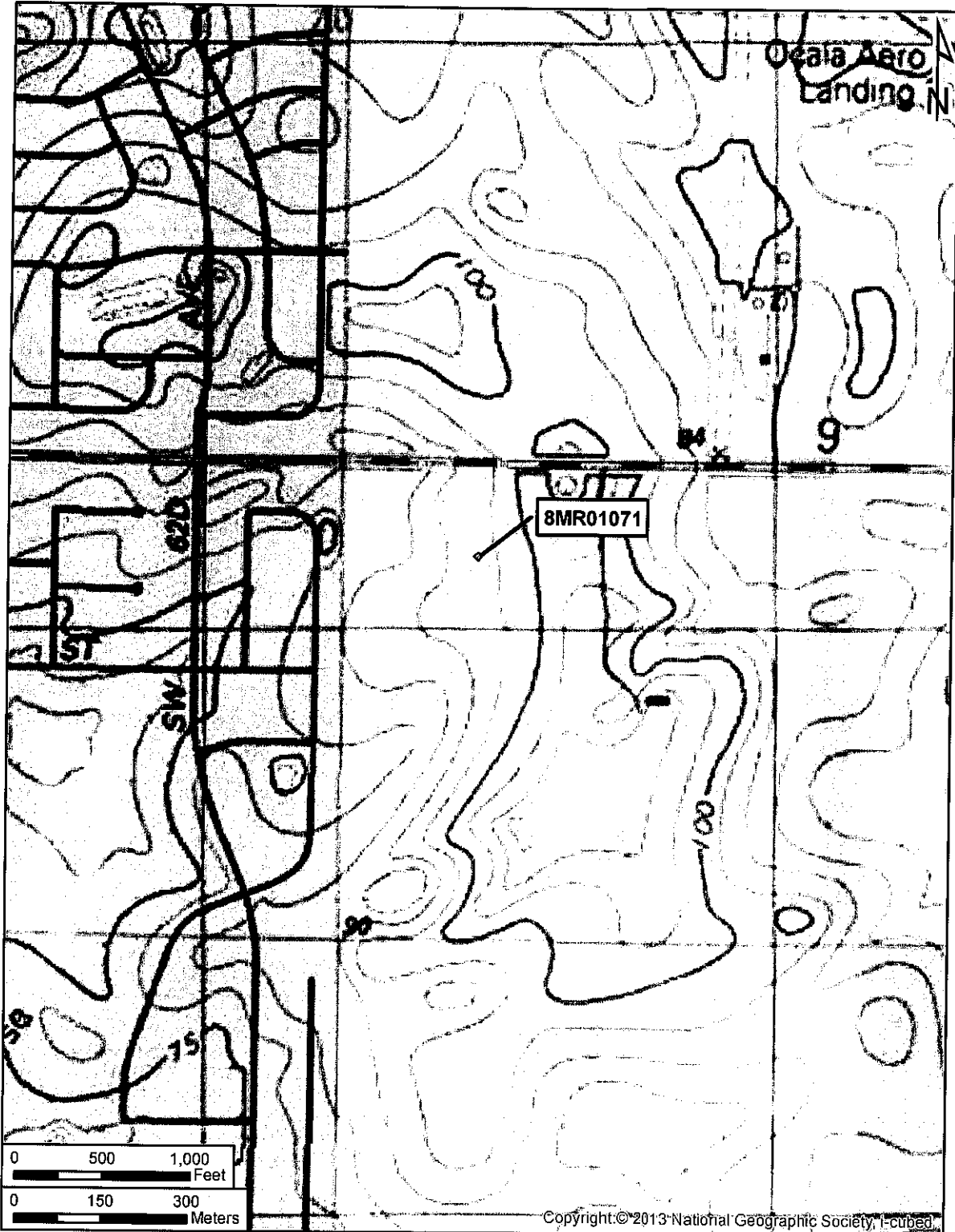
Archaeological Form

Site # 8MR01071

USGS

Shady

Township 17 South, Range 21 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 MR03981
Field Date 3-15-2017
Form Date 3-20-2017
Recorder # 13

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5475 SW County Hwy 484 A Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS, McGinley Property Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 5475 Direction SW Street Name 484 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) N of Hwy 484/S of Marion Oaks Trail
USGS 7.5 Map Name SHADY USGS Date 1968 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Ocala In City Limits? yes no unknown County Marion
Township 17S Range 21E Section 9 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 41200-056-02 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 382014 Northing 321169
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1965 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1965 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2005 Nature Replacement door, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1975 Nature Shed roof addition (w elevation)
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Property appraiser records indicate the parcel has been passed between various members of the McGinley family; no other owners are mentioned
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. Concrete block 3. Wood siding
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. Sheet metal: corrugated 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Paired and independent 1/1 SHS (vinyl and metal)
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, attic louvers, concrete window and door sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) c.1965 residence/former hangar building approx 275 ft. to the N recorded separately as 8MR03982

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single composite door with inset decorative glass panel

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath gable overhang; W elevation, partial-width enclosed porch beneath shed roof; rear concrete patio (N elevation)

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence with c.1975 addition is in good condition and retains some original exterior fabric. Overall, however, a common example of its respective type found throughout the area and the state of Florida.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

FMSF record search (sites/surveys) library research building permits Sanborn maps
FL State Archives/photo collection city directory occupant/owner interview plat maps
property appraiser / tax records newspaper files neighbor interview Public Lands Survey (DEP)
cultural resource survey (CRAS) historic photos interior inspection HABS/HAER record search
other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient information

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular residential building, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8MR03981 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documentation File or accession #'s P17020
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

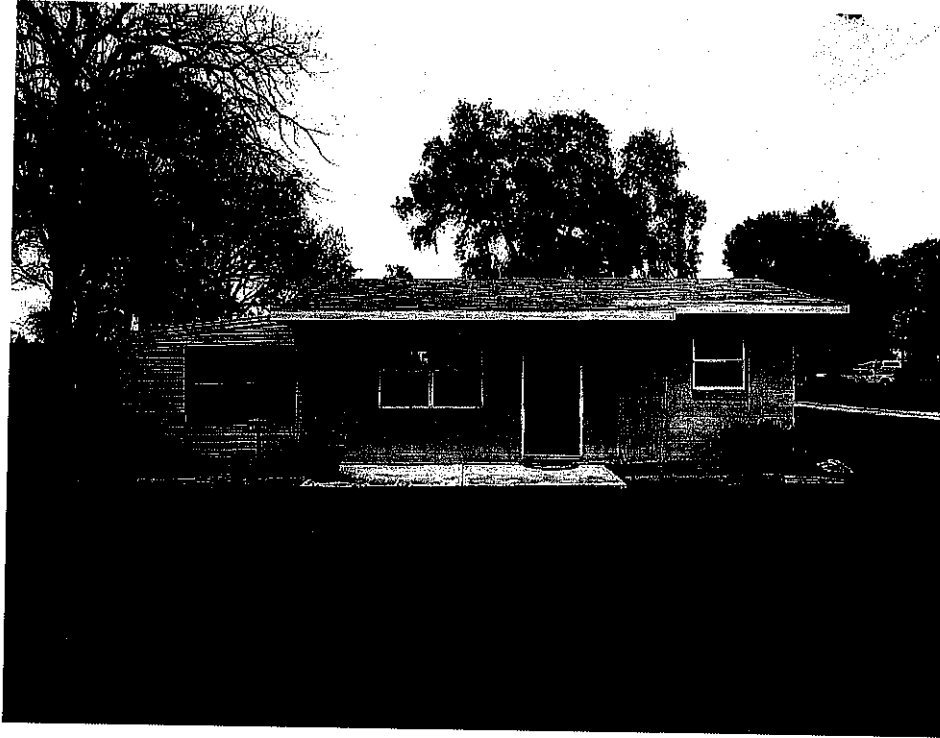
Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

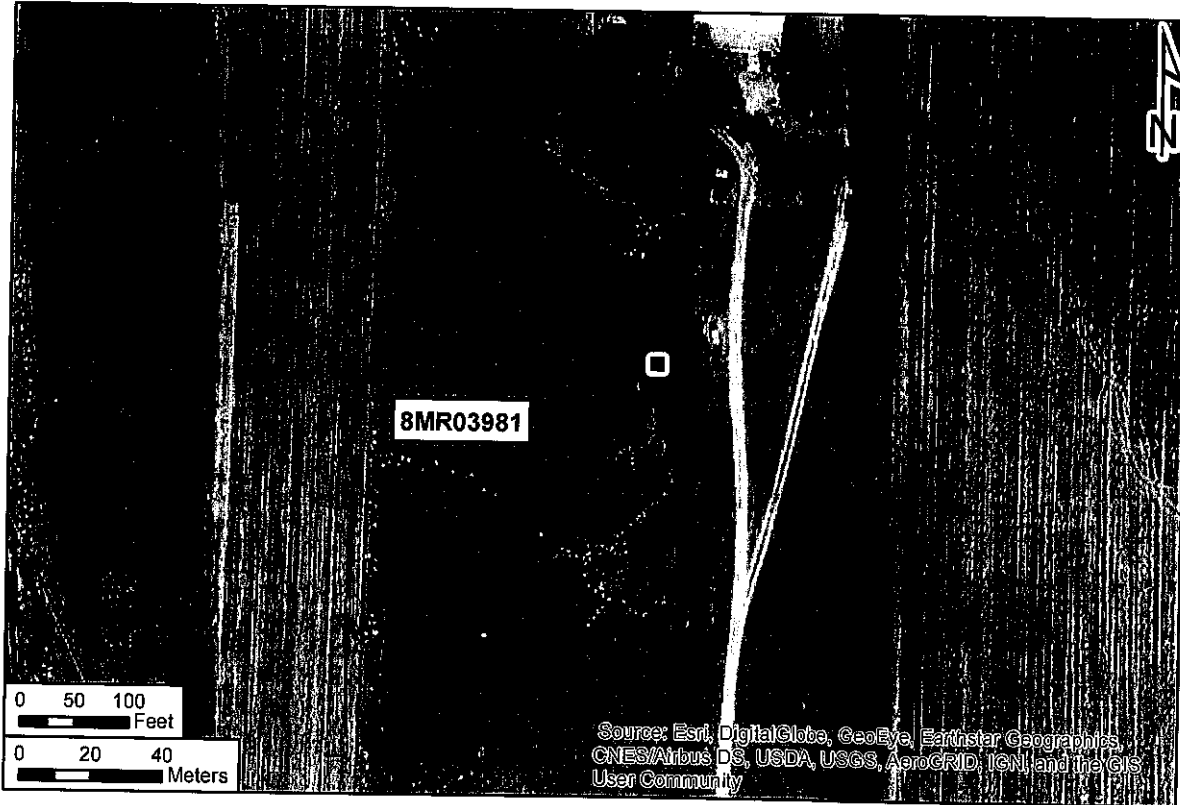
- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



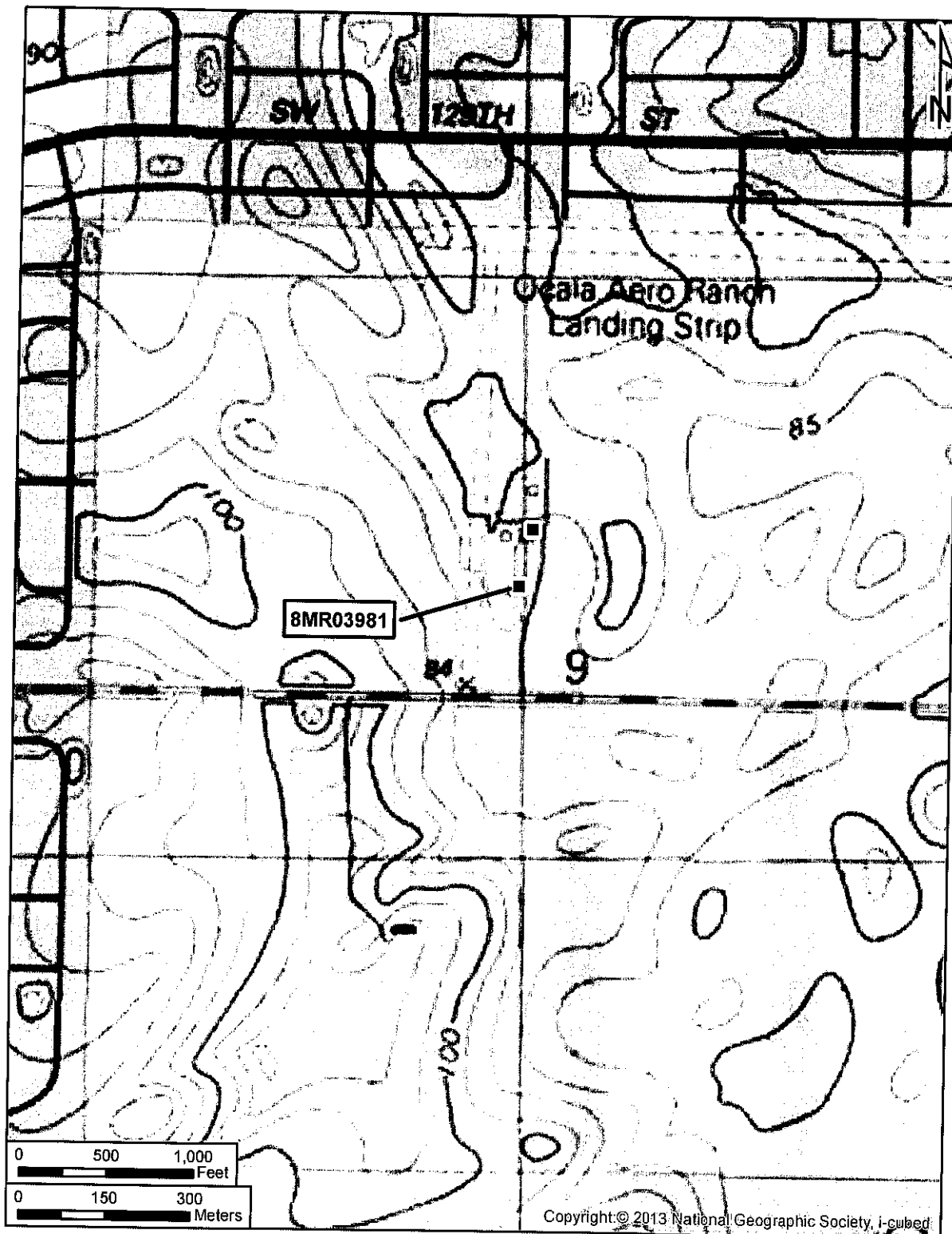
AERIAL MAP





USGS

Shady
Township 17 South, Range 21 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 MR03982
Field Date 3-15-2017
Form Date 3-20-2017
Recorder # 13

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5475 SW County Hwy 484 B Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS, McGinley Property Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 5475 Direction SW Street Name 484 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____ Highway _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) N of Hwy 484/S of Marion Oaks Trail
USGS 7.5 Map Name SHADY USGS Date 1968 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Ocala In City Limits? yes no unknown County Marion
Township 17S Range 21E Section 9 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 41200-056-02 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 382031 Northing 3211766
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Hangar From (year): 1965 To (year): 2001
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 2001 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2001 Nature Windows added, reroofed
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2001 Nature Shed roof addn (N elevation), garage (S)
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Property appraiser records indicate the parcel has been passed between various members of the McGinley family; no other owners are mentioned
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal standing seam 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent vinyl slider, ind. vinyl 1/1 SHS, ind. vinyl 1/1 picture with faux muntin

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal roof ridge, metal coping

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) c.1965 residence approx 275 ft. to the S recorded separately as 8MR03981

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. Metal skeleton 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. Slab
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. Concrete, Generic
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single composite door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width partially enclosed front porch/garage beneath gable overhang supported by timber posts; N elevation, partial-width inset garage/parking area

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story residence/former hangar is in good condition and retains some original exterior fabric. Overall, however, a typical example of a modified metal utilitarian building found throughout the state of Florida.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

FMSF record search (sites/surveys) library research building permits Sanborn maps
 FL State Archives/photo collection city directory occupant/owner interview plat maps
 property appraiser / tax records newspaper files neighbor interview Public Lands Survey (DEP)
 cultural resource survey (CRAS) historic photos interior inspection HABS/HAER record search
 other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a common example of a modified metal utilitarian building, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8MR03982 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documentation File or accession #'s P17020
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

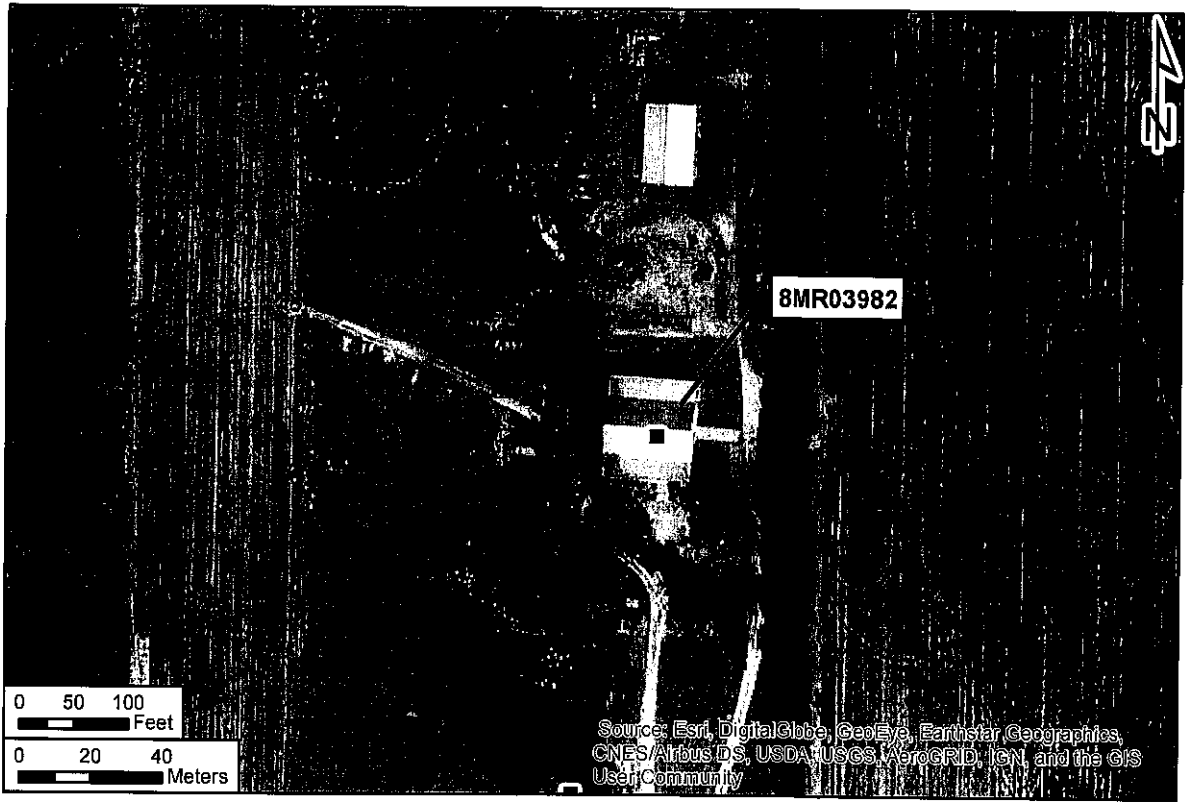
- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



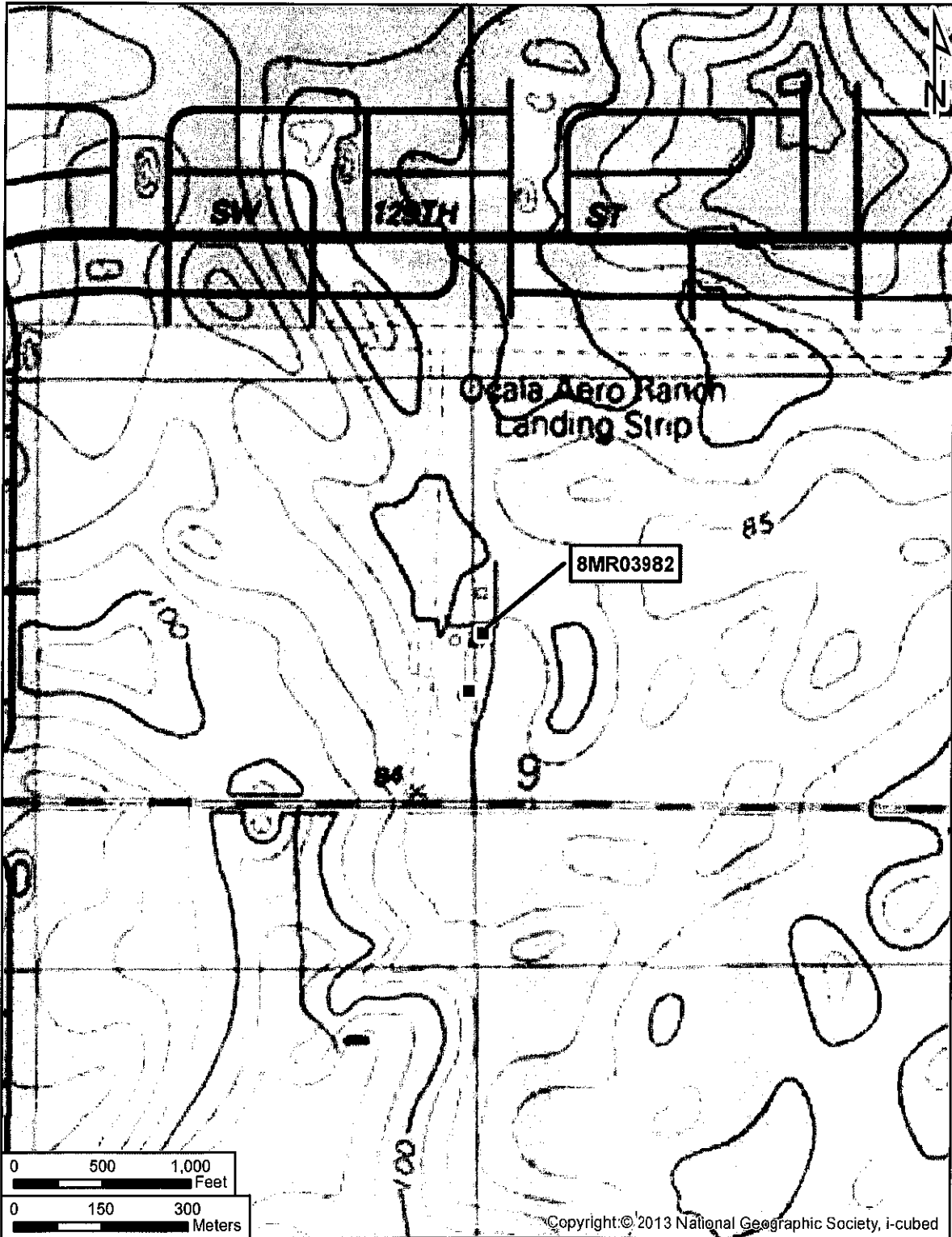
AERIAL MAP





USGS

Shady
Township 17 South, Range 21 East, Section 09



APPENDIX B: Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS McGinley property, Marion Co.

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the McGinley Property, Marion County

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2017 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) _____

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
P17020. Conducted for Breedlove, Dennis & Associates, Inc., Brooksville, by ACI, Sarasota.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Almy, Marion

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Breedlove, Dennis & Associates, Inc. Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 30 E. Liberty St., Brooksville, FL 34601

Recorder of Log Sheet Horvath, Elizabeth A. Date Log Sheet Completed 3-20-2017

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Marion 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name SHADY Year _____ 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 3-6-2017 End 3-15-2017 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 1,281 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, systematic & judgmental subsurface testing (7 @ 25 m, 11 @ 50m, 107 @ 100m, 110 judgmentally placed), 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4" screen; historic resources survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 1 Count of Newly Recorded Sites _____

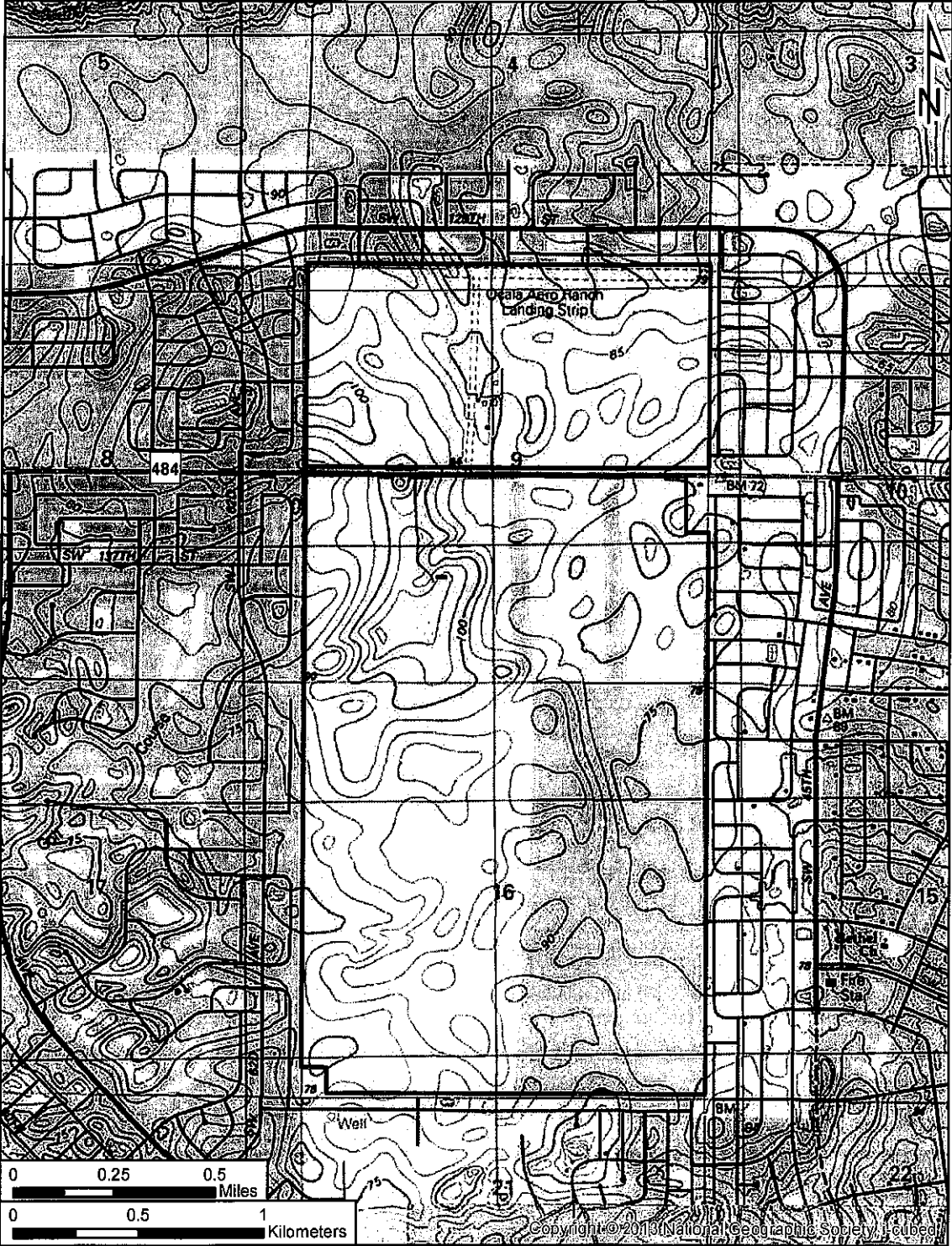
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) MR01071

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

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

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

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



McGinley property
 Sections 9 and 16 of Township 17 South, Range 21 East
 USGS Shady
 Marion County

