

**Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources
Within Etoniah Creek State Forest,
Putnam County, Florida**



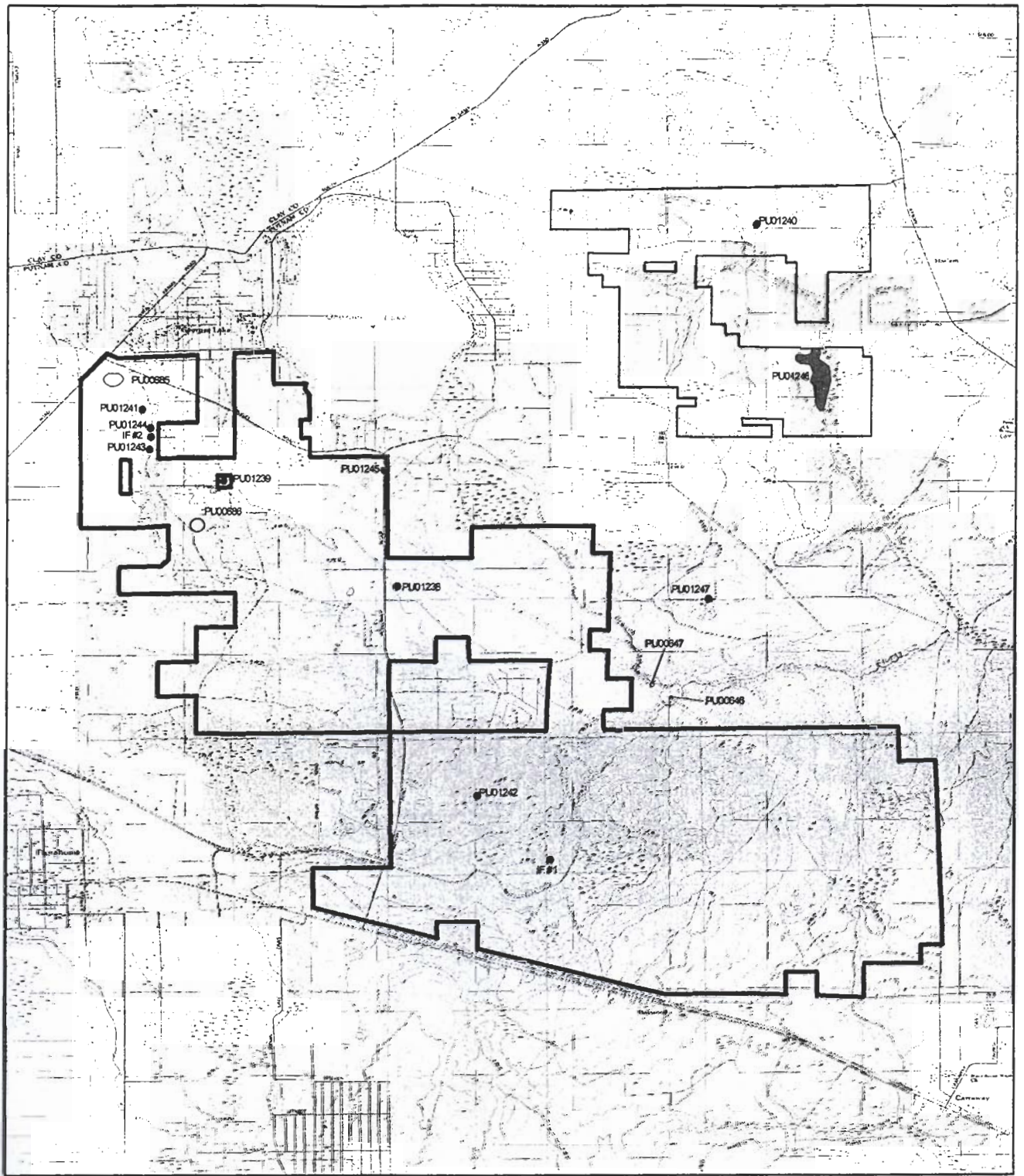
**Pamela Vojnovski, Jonathan Lammers,
and Christine Newman**

**C.A.R.L. Archaeological Survey
Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research**

October, 1999

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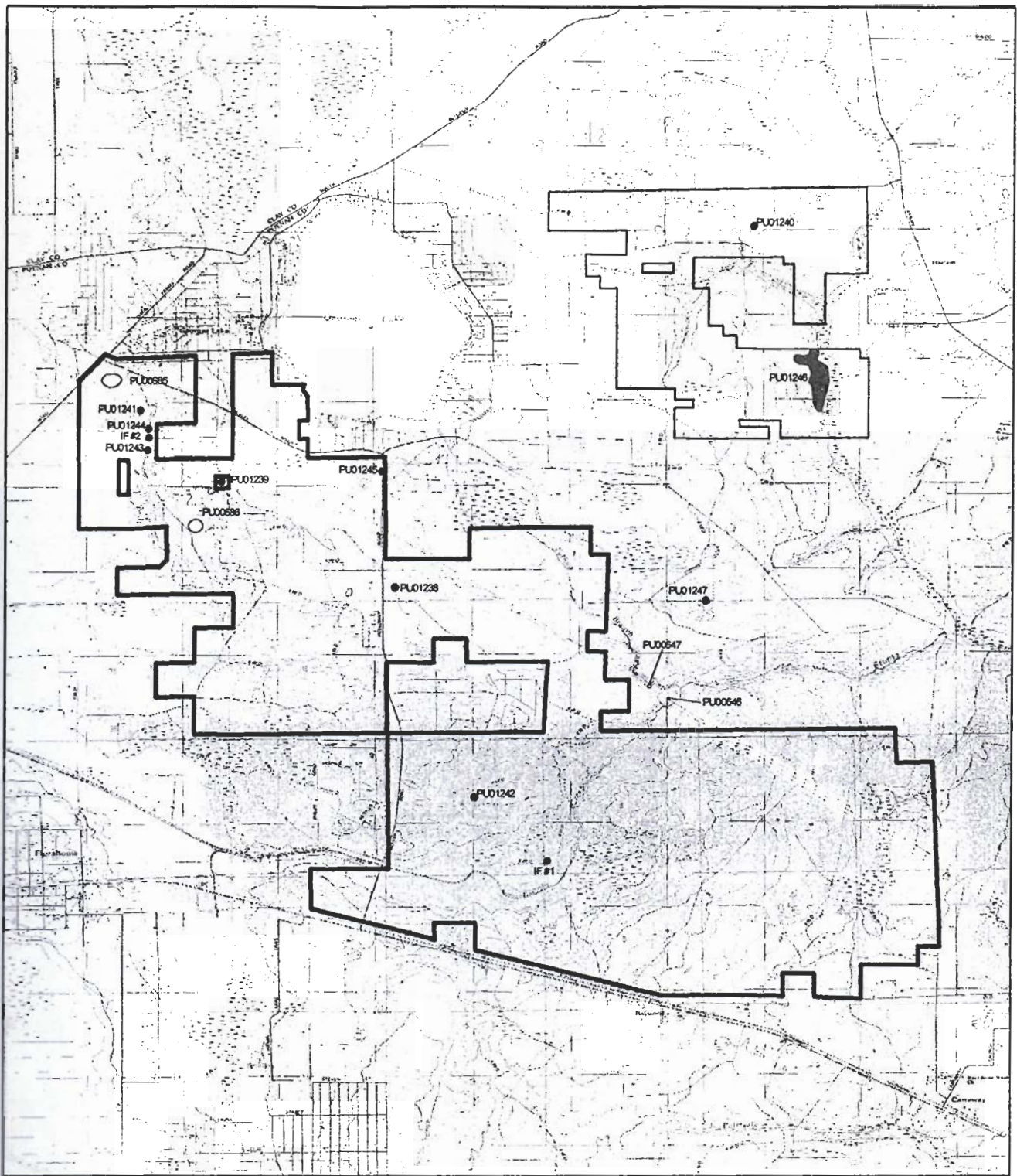


- Newly Recorded Sites and Isolated Finds
- ◻ Etoniah Creek State Forest (Manning Tract)
- ◻ Etoniah Creek State Forest
- Previously Recorded Sites

WARNING! The locations of the archeological sites, historic structures, unmarked human burials, cemeteries, and other cultural features depicted on this map are for resource management and law enforcement purposes. It is a felony to remove, deface, destroy, or alter any archeological site or specimen located upon any land owned or controlled by the state. It is a felony to willfully and knowingly destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, burial mound, earthen or shell monument containing human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. (Florida Statute 267.13 and 872.02).



Figure 1. Etoniah Creek State Forest, Putnam Co., Florida.



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1 0 1 Kilometers



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Figure 1. Etoniah Creek State Forest, Putnam Co., Florida.

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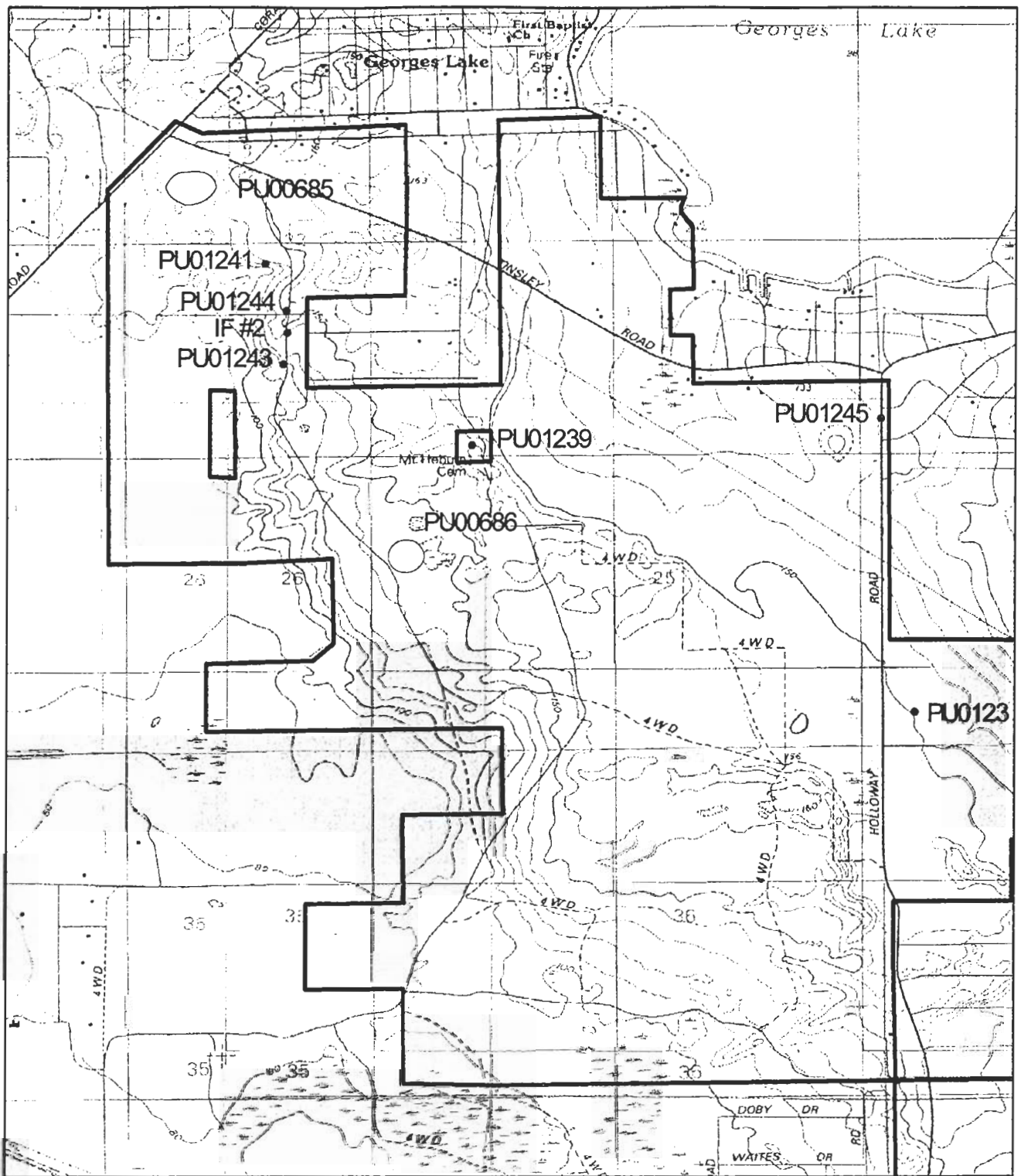
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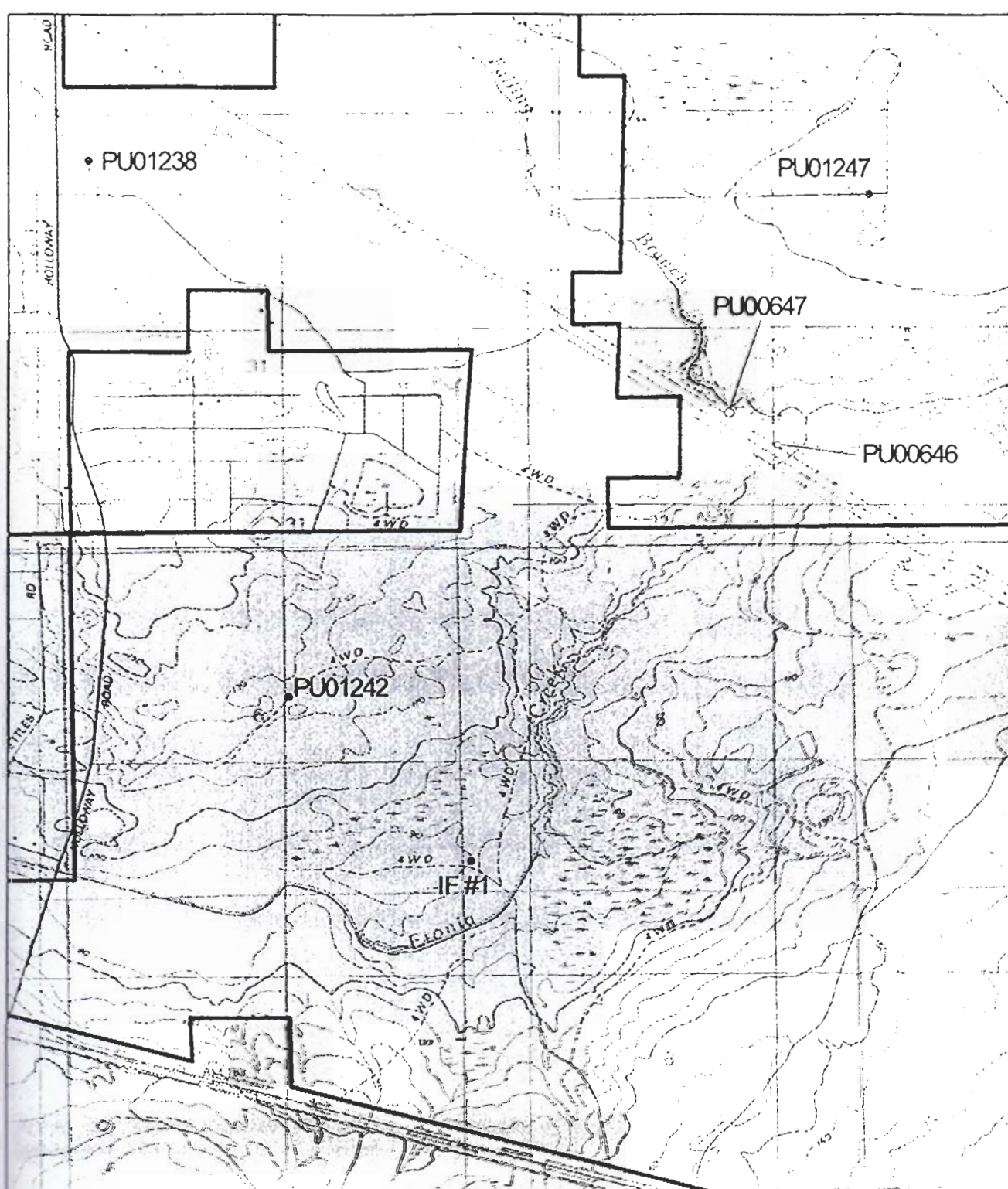
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- Newly Recorded Sites and Isolated Finds
- ▭ Etoniah Creek State Forest (Manning Tract)
- ▭ Etoniah Creek State Forest
- ▭ Previously Recorded Sites



Figure 2. Locations of the previously recorded and newly recorded sites west of Holloway Road, within Etoniah Creek State Forest, Putnam Co., Florida. (Rice Creek and Gold Head Branch, FL USGS quads)



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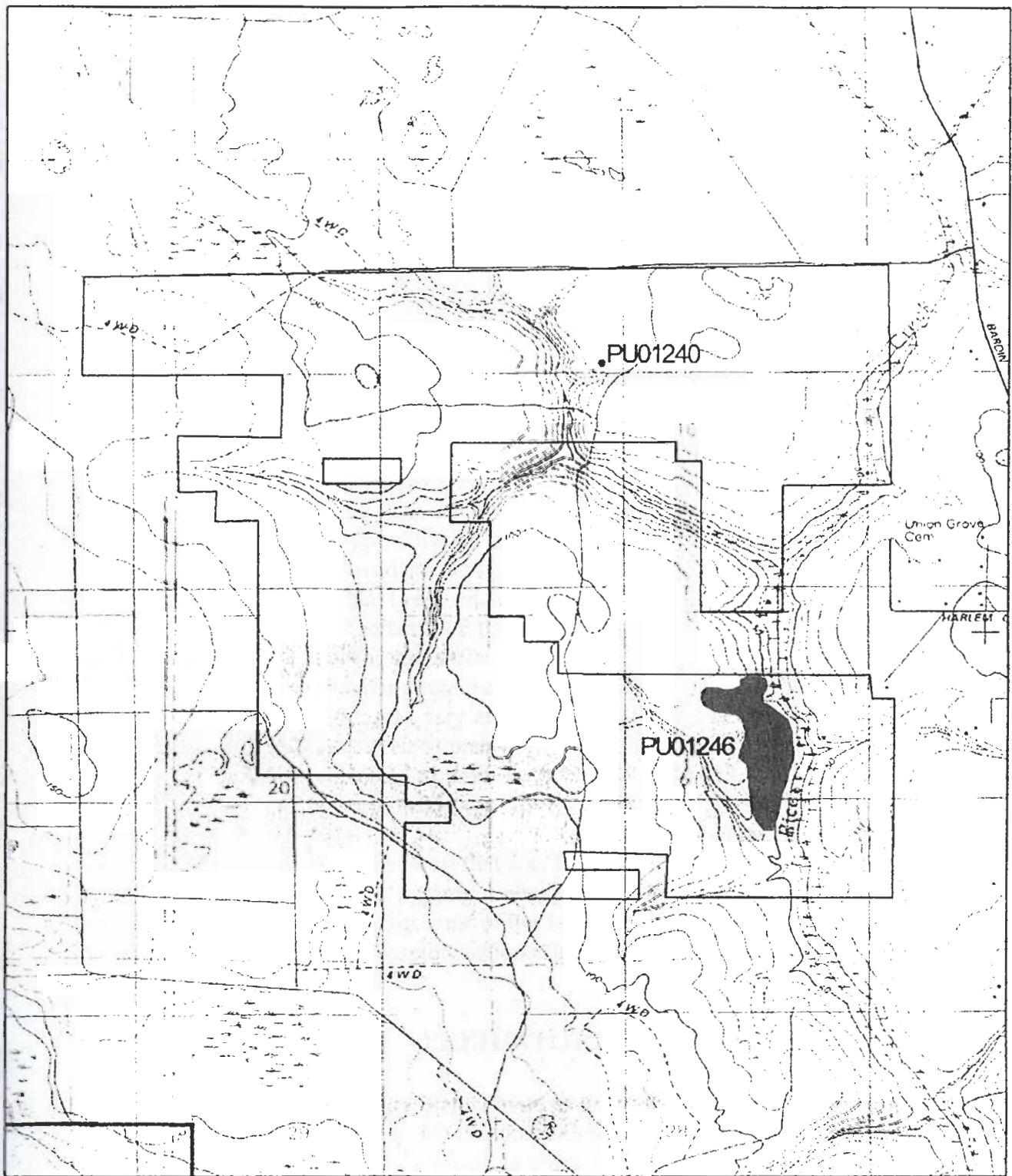
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- Newly Recorded Sites and Isolated Finds
- ▭ Etoniah Creek State Forest (Manning Tract)
- ▭ Etoniah Creek State Forest
- ⋯ Previously Recorded Sites



Figure 3. Map showing the locations of the newly recorded sites east of Holloway Road, within Etoniah Creek State Forest, Putnam Co., Florida. (Rice Creek and Baywood, FL USGS quadrangle maps)



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- Newly Recorded Sites and Isolated Finds
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Figure 4. Map showing the locations of sites 8PU1240 and 8PU1246 within the Manning Tract. (Rice Creek USGS quadrangle map).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Etoniah Creek State Forest is included within the Central Highlands physiographic province (Schmidt 1997). The area contained within the park is underlain by clayey sand (Scott 1979), and lies along the former Sunderland, Okefenokee, Wicomico, Penholoway, Talbot, and Pamlico terraces (Healy 1975, Schmidt 1997). Terraces are the former bottoms of shallow seas, and along with associated scarps, were formed during periods of retreating sea-levels (Healy 1975). Land surface elevations within the Etoniah Creek State Forest range from 160 feet msl (49 m) on the sand ridges within the scrub, to 50 feet msl (15 m) along Etoniah Creek.

The forest is located within the St. Johns River below Oklawaha River drainage subbasin (Kenner et al. 1967), and the surficial aquifer is exposed at or is very near the ground surface within the state forest boundaries (Miller 1997:71). From the Florahome Valley, Etonia Creek "drains easterly into Rice Creek which subsequently drains into the St. Johns River. The flow of Upper Etonia Creek is derived from ground water seepage from the water table aquifer and overland runoff" (Yobbi and Chappell 1979:21). Fresh water resources within the Etoniah Creek State Forest that would have been available to prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the area include Georges Lake, Etonia Creek, Falling Branch, Long Branch, and various smaller wetland systems and sinkholes. In addition, there are several sulfur artesian springs that occur along and feed Etonia Creek. These would have made the area very attractive to animals and humans alike. Etonia Creek has been greatly altered since prehistoric times. Around the turn of the century, much of the creek was canalized to drain large areas of wetland for farming purposes. Huge spoil piles up to 15 feet in height can still be seen along its banks.

Almost all of the land within the forest that was available for silviculture has been farmed at some time in the past. Old logging roads, planting rows, and fire cuts can still be observed in some areas. Currently, most of the forest is in a state of regrowth, either from previous logging, or more recent reforestation efforts.

PREHISTORY

Archaeologically, Etoniah Creek State Forest is located within the East and Central culture area, near the intersection with the North-Central culture area (Milanich 1994:xix) (Figure 5). Archaeological regions, or culture areas, are used by archaeologists to identify and describe cultural traditions which began to display regional diversity after 500 B.C.. By analysis of recovered artifacts, archaeological sites usually show characteristic traits that identify them within an archaeological region. In the case of Etoniah Creek State Forest, traits such as pottery form and design from both regions may be found. All of the culture areas in Florida are thought to share common cultural traits through roughly the Late Archaic (500 B.C.), but by the beginning of the Woodland Period distinctive cultures begin to emerge which distinguish one culture area from the next.

Paleoindian

Evidence of human occupation in Florida begins with the Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000-12,000 B.C.) near the end of the last Ice Age. Sea levels were much lower, and consequently the land mass of Florida was nearly twice its present size. The climate was also more temperate, with cooler summers and non-freezing winters. Savannah-like vegetation was present in many areas. Freshwater sources were much less plentiful than they are today. In fact, some of the rivers of Florida—including the St. Johns, did not exist in Paleoindian times. No sites dating to the Paleoindian Period have been found within the vicinity of Etoniah Creek State Forest.

Archaic

Beginning around 10,000 B.C., the climatic and environmental changes that took place at the close of the Pleistocene epoch brought with them changes in the types and distribution of game animals available to prehistoric hunters. Adapting to their new environment, people began exploiting a wider range of food sources, including more small game, fish, mollusks and nuts, and became increasingly more sedentary than their predecessors. The tool kit used by these people became more varied and complex. Toward the end of the period, crude ceramic vessels tempered with fibers began to be produced. Archaeologists refer to this period as the Archaic, and divide it into *Early* (ca. 8,000 - 5,000 B.C.), *Middle* (ca. 5,000 - 3,000 B.C.), and *Late* periods (ca. 3,000 - 1000 B.C.). These periods are distinguished in part by differences in projectile point styles, and the introduction of pottery during the Late Archaic. Use of the Etoniah Creek State Forest area during the Middle Archaic period is confirmed by the discovery of a Newnan point base near the Old Still Pond.

Mount Taylor and Orange Periods

The Mount Taylor period of East Florida is a pre-ceramic middle and late Archaic period culture which existed from roughly 5000 to about 2500 B.C. (Milanich 1994:88). At present, a lack of ceramics is the only thing that distinguishes it from the late Archaic *Orange* culture (Milanich 1994:88). The culture was named by John Goggin, after the Mount Taylor site, a shell midden excavated by archaeologist C.B. Moore in Volusia County during the 1890's.

By the Mount Taylor and Orange periods, Archaic populations were living full-time along the northeast coast, exploiting the rich, diverse resources of the coastal marshes and adjacent hardwood forests (Milanich 1994:89). Cumbaa's research indicates that riverine Mt. Taylor groups placed a heavy emphasis on the collection of shellfish, particularly the pond snail, *Pomacea paludosa* (Cumbaa and Gouchnour 1970). Freshwater mussels also played an important role in the diet of the Mount Taylor and Orange cultures.

The Orange period refers to the ceramic late Archaic of northeast Florida, and lasted from roughly 2500 B.C. to about 1000 B.C. The ceramics of this period were fiber-tempered, with sand temper increasing and fiber temper decreasing as the period came to a close.

The earliest Orange vessels were plain, undecorated wares, but soon included incised and punctated designs (Milanich 1994).

Transitional

The Transitional Period of Florida was first identified by Bullen (1958, 1959) and refers to the period of time which occurred between the close of the Archaic and the beginning of the Woodland (post-500 B.C.) periods, from roughly 1000 B.C. to 500 B.C. In northeast Florida the Transitional Period is marked by the appearance of semi-fiber-tempered chalky pottery called St. Johns. During the Transitional Period, St. Johns vessels sometimes featured incised designs usually found on Orange Incised vessels, and vice versa. Other markers, when found in combination with one or more of the pottery types mentioned above, include heavy adze-like tools, steatite vessel fragments, and bone daggers (Bullen 1959:47-48). Milanich (1994:88), however, argues that it is difficult to find sites whose ceramic assemblage cannot be assigned either to the Orange Period or the following St. Johns Period. In his view, "it seems best to discard the term *Transitional Period*" (1994:88).

Post - 500 B.C. Regional Cultures

By about 500 B.C., the introduction of ceramics, as well as increased sedentism among aboriginal peoples made it possible for distinct regional cultures to develop. These cultures were highly adapted to particular ecological niches, and may be distinguished archaeologically by differences in site location, subsistence strategies, belief systems, burial practices and ceramic types, among others.

St. Johns

The St. Johns I and II cultures of northeast Florida developed out of the fiber-tempered Orange culture which occupied the same region during the Late Archaic. By about 500 B.C., vegetable fiber had ceased to be the main tempering agent for ceramic vessels. Instead, pottery began to be made from a local clay rich in microscopic spicules of freshwater sponges, which, when fired, made the vessel "chalky" to the touch. This change marked the beginning of the St. Johns culture. St. Johns pottery continued to be manufactured for the next 2,000 years (Milanich 1994). The St. Johns cultures have been divided into two major periods, St. Johns I and II, which have been further subdivided into:

St. Johns I

St. Johns I (roughly 500 B.C. - A.D. 100)

St. Johns Ia (roughly A.D. 100 - 500)

St. Johns Ib (roughly A.D. 500 - 750)

St. Johns II

St. Johns IIa (roughly A.D. 750 - 1050)

St. Johns IIb (roughly A.D. 1050 - 1513)

St. Johns IIc (roughly A.D. 1513 - 1565).

These periods are distinguished from one another by changes in ceramic types, influences from other cultures outside the region, social structure, and religious organization. The St. Johns cultures were highly adapted to the coastal marshes and the areas surrounding the St. Johns River. The later St. Johns II period is marked by the appearance of large mound centers similar to those constructed by the Fort Walton, Pensacola, and Safety

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Harbor cultures. Many, but not all, of the St. Johns II cultures were Timucuan-speaking peoples (Milanich 1996). The Timucua in the area of the Etoniah Creek State Forest were part of the Utina (Outina) alliance, which extended across the interior of northeastern Florida including a portion of the St. Johns River and adjacent lands to the west in modern Putnam and Clay counties (Milanich 1999:48; 1996:48, 51-52).

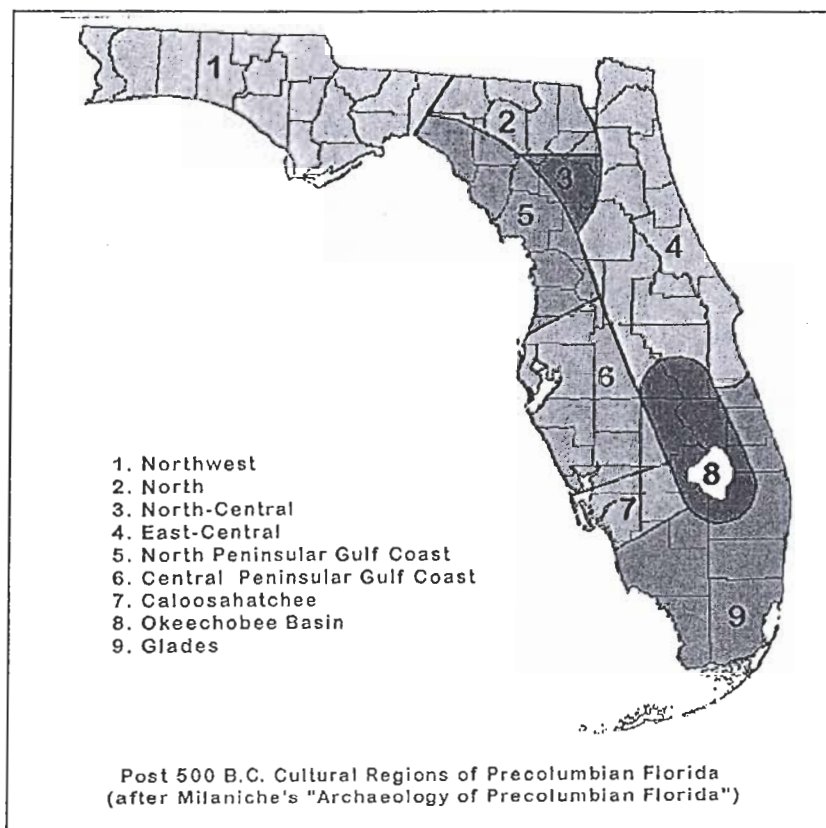


Figure 5. Cultural Areas of Florida.

Sites 8PU685 and 8PU686 were recorded by Environmental Management Systems, Inc. in 1988. These sites are best described as low density St. Johns Period artifact scatters. They are both located adjacent to sinkholes.

During a cultural resource assessment survey for Georgia Pacific's proposed pipeline in 1998, Janus Research recorded a St. Johns II period site (8PU1207) within the Rice Creek Swamp. This site contained both St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check Stamped pottery, as well as lithic waste flakes (Janus Research 1998:28).

Deptford

While the St. Johns culture was developing in east-central Florida, another cultural complex developed along the northern Gulf coast of Florida. Known as the Deptford

culture, the first recognizable Deptford wares, with their characteristic sand tempering, were produced around 1000 B.C. These ceramics were harder, and better made, than the earlier fiber-tempered wares. Deptford wares were not limited to the Gulf coast of Florida, however. They also occur along the Atlantic coasts of northeast Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina (Milanich 1994:111). Although the culture is primarily maritime, sites having Deptford components are found in inland areas as well.

Cades Pond

The Cades Pond culture developed out of the late Deptford in the north-central portion of the state, and is contemporaneous with the St. Johns cultures of northeast Florida. This archaeological culture was first defined by Goggin (1948; 1949), who noted similarities between the Cades Pond ceramic assemblage and those of the St. Johns and Weeden Island cultures. The Cades Pond culture lasted from roughly A.D. 100 to about A.D. 700 (Hemmings 1978:144).

Geographically, the Cades Pond culture is limited to the area between the Santa Fe River to the north, and Orange Lake to the south (Milanich 1994:229). No Cades Pond sites have been found in western Alachua County. The majority of sites are located adjacent to large wetlands, especially lakes, in eastern Alachua and western Clay and Putnam counties (Milanich 1994:229). Most Cades Pond sites occur in clusters. Horseshoe-shaped embankments around mounds situated adjacent to village sites are not uncommon (Milanich 1994). An examination of the faunal assemblage excavated from the Melton site, a Cades Pond village site located on the north side of Paynes Prairie in Alachua County, revealed that almost 90 percent of the materials were taken from either lake or marsh habitats (Cumbaa 1972). In addition, many wild plant foods were also gathered, including hickory, oak, and pine nuts, Chickasaw plums, wild cherry, and persimmon (Milanich 1994:230).

Alachua

The late pre-Columbian Alachua culture which appears about A.D. 600 and lasted until 1539, was originally defined by John Goggin, based on numerous surveys and excavations he and his students carried out in Alachua County (Milanich 1996, Goggin 1949). In this work, Goggin defined the culture as a sedentary agricultural complex having extensive villages situated in regions of good soil (1949:39). Cord and cob-marked pottery are the dominant ceramic types. Although some burial mounds are known, they are uncommon, and, according to Goggin, "do not appear to be typical" (1949:39). Most Alachua sites are large middens which contain little or no freshwater shell, but large quantities of pottery, bone tools, and lithic artifacts (Milanich 1994). Fewer animal species were exploited as more emphasis was placed on agriculture as opposed to hunting and gathering (Milanich 1994).

Additional research (Milanich 1971, Milanich et al. 1976) suggests that the Alachua culture did not develop out of the earlier Cades Pond, but instead out of the Ocmulgee culture centered in the river valleys of southern Georgia. Most Alachua site clusters lie on or very near a system of colonial and post-colonial trails in north-central

Florida (Milanich 1994). Most of these site clusters have at least one site where sixteenth- or seventeenth century Spanish artifacts have been found (Milanich 1994). Based on ceramic seriation, the pre-Columbian portion of the Alachua culture has been divided into two main periods: Hickory Pond (A.D. 600 to roughly 1250); and Alachua (about A.D. 1250 to 1539) (Milanich 1994:338). The peoples of the Alachua culture were the pre-Columbian ancestors of the Timucua-speaking Potano of the early colonial period (Milanich 1996:31). The DeSoto expedition passed through the area in 1539, visiting five Potano-affiliated villages in modern Marion and Alachua counties (Milanich 1996:53).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

European Exploration in Florida

By the time the first European ships appeared off the coast of Florida, the Timucuan speaking Indians of north Florida and south Georgia were the by far the most numerous people on the peninsula (Hann 1996:3 citing Dobyns 1983:204-8). Their territory stretched from the mid-Georgia coast to near Cape Canaveral, and inland beyond the Suwannee River and into the central Florida lakes district—including most of the lower St. Johns River (Hann 1996:3). Comprised of more than a dozen distinct tribes, the Timucuan speakers lived in a socially stratified world comprised of chiefs, nobles and commoners. With the coming of European explorers, however—and later the Spanish missions, their world would be changed irrevocably.

Though Ponce de Leon landed on the northeast coast of Florida in 1512, the first overland expedition through the state was led by Panfilo de Narvaez in 1528. With an army of 400 men and 40 horses, Narvaez marched from his landing spot in Tampa Bay northward up the peninsula until he reached the territory of the Apalachee Indians in the vicinity of present-day Tallahassee. After a number of hostile encounters with the Indians, Narvaez and his followers constructed a flotilla of small crude boats and decided to sail westward in hopes of eventually reaching Mexico. However, most of the expedition including Narvaez perished during this trip (Tebeau 1971:22-23).

Hernando De Soto followed Narvaez in 1539. Though his exact landing place is disputed, it is generally thought that De Soto and approximately 600 other Spanish landed somewhere near Tampa Bay. From there, De Soto then traveled northward through the peninsula passing through the western Timucuan provinces on his way to the province of Apalachee (Hudson et al. 1989:84). For the next four years, De Soto's party traveled throughout the interior Southeast, eventually returning to Mexico in 1543, though De Soto died of illness near the Mississippi River in the spring of 1542 (Tebeau 1971:23).

Visits by other Europeans became more frequent in the latter half of the sixteenth century—notably those of Frenchmen Jean Ribaut in 1562 and 1565, and that of René de Laudeonnière. Laudeonnière landed at the mouth of the St. Johns in June of 1564, and

within a few months began construction of Fort Caroline on the land of the Timucuan chief, Saturiwa. In return for help in constructing the fort, Laudeonnière promised Saturiwa that he would aid the chief in battle against his enemies, the Thimagona, led by Chief Outina. However, Saturiwa inadvertently made a mistake in telling Laudeonnière that there was much gold and silver to be taken from Outina, for Laudeonnière soon concluded his own alliance with Outina, believing him a more valuable ally given his access to riches (Hann 1996:40).

Outina (also spelled as "Utina") was a powerful leader who counted more than 40 vassal chiefs (Hann 1996:43) within his territory, which is believed to have included lands both inland and along the St. Johns River from roughly northern Putnam County to Lake George (Milanich 1995:88). His principal village, located along an east-west trail that would become the Spanish *camino real*, was located near Lake Grandin in northwest Putnam County, not far from the present-day boundary of Etoniah Creek State Forest. In fact, Chief Outina's name is thought by some to be the origin for the name Etoniah, which appears on various nineteenth century maps as "Ittunwah, Ittunah, Etinni, Itini, and Itina" (Milanich 1995:88).

Chief Outina also appears to have been a master statesman, for he used the French to his own advantage even as the French believed they were using him. For instance, not only did the French agree to aid Outina in attacking his enemies, the Potano, but Laudeonnière also forced Saturiwa, who had attacked one of Outina's vassals despite the lack of French help, to return his captives to Outina (Hann 1996:42).

This relationship, however, began to sour in the spring of the following year, when the French were running dangerously low on food. Outina promised them there was much maize and acorns to be captured from his enemies, but after raiding several villages and finding no food, the French decided to instead take Outina hostage and ransom him for supplies. The Thimagona appear not to have sent much food, but Saturiwa told Laudeonnière he would gladly send food if he killed Outina, but Laudeonnière refused.

This move was to have grave repercussions. Though Jean Ribaut returned to Florida later in the year to relieve Laudeonnière, neither of them were able to resist the incursions of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, a Spaniard who both captured Fort Caroline (renaming it San Mateo) and founded the city of St. Augustine during the second week of September, 1565. The French fleet was caught by a storm while attempting to flee, and when the shipwrecked survivors began marching up the Florida coast, the Indians in the area informed Menéndez of their location. This allowed Menéndez to capture and massacre two groups of French (over 300 men in all), including Ribaut, at an inlet Menéndez subsequently named "matanzas," or "place of slaughter" (Tebeau 1971:34-35).

As was noted by both Spanish and French chroniclers, encounters between the Europeans and native populations were often violent. More destructive, however, was the introduction of European diseases which decimated the Indians.

Mission Period

After the founding of a permanent Spanish colony at St. Augustine in 1565, Spanish Franciscan missionaries worked to establish a chain of missions west to Apalachee, and among the Timucuan-speaking peoples of North-Central Florida. However, the aboriginal peoples living along the middle St. Johns almost disappear from the historical record about this time. According to Worth:

“Chief Outina was never mentioned again, and the territory he seems to have occupied was a vast and unoccupied desert by the turn of the century, and continued to be so throughout the mission period. Indeed, it was not until nearly a century later that Spanish officials decided to deliberately create a mission town in this vicinity to remedy the long march over unoccupied lands. ” (Worth 1992:32).

This new mission, *Santa Rosa de Ivitanayo*, was established on the royal road (*camino real*) in 1681, midway between Salamototo and the mission of *San Francisco de Potano* (Worth 1998:130, 166). The journey between these two missions was considered too arduous for a single day, and so the Spanish official, Domingo de Leturiondo persuaded several Yustagan leaders to provide settlers for this new way-station. San Matheo’s chief offered eight families to be drawn from the villages of Potohiriba, Machaba, and San Matheo, provided the Spanish would pay to transport them and supply them with axes to clear the forest (Hann 1990:86, Worth 1998:130). It is unknown whether or not this village was ever provided with a minister, though it did have approximately 20 families living there in 1689. However, it appears to have been deserted by 1695, and thereafter ceases to appear on any mission lists (Hann 1996:254)..

Although the name Ivitanayo is obviously a precursor to the modern Etoniah, mission-scholar, John Hann (1999:personal communication), believes the Timucuan meaning of the word may have something to do with “shimmering or reflecting water.” The root, “Ivi” or “Ivita” was used frequently when denoting water, be it a stream, arroyo, creek, or river (Hann 1999: pc). The suffix “nayo” may also have something to do with the Timucuan word for prairie/grassland: “Noyoa” (Baker 1993:83). It is likely that this mission has been relocated at the Baldree site (8CL72) located southeast of Hall Lake on the Bellamy Road in southern Clay County (Johnson 1986:28-32, Worth 1998:166).

Regardless of their locale, however, these missions undoubtedly influenced aboriginal cultures in all parts of the state. It was envisioned that these mission centers would not only serve to Christianize the Indians, but also to bring together previously dispersed native populations into permanent locations where they could provide labor and food for the colony at St. Augustine.

The introduction of the mission system altered the lives of the native peoples significantly. Besides having to adopt a new religion, the hierarchical structure of mission life, as well as Spanish policy, led to much abuse and debasement of traditional Indian cultures. Though deaths from non-native diseases appeared to stabilize after time, other conditions of mission life, such as the erosion of Indian chiefly authority (Worth

1992:320), the requirement for Indian men to carry food on their back to St. Augustine, as well as the failure of the Spanish government to distribute expected gifts, ultimately led to open hostilities such as the Timucuan Rebellion of 1656 (Jones 1998:5).

Nevertheless, the ultimate demise of the mission system was occasioned not by conflicts between the Spanish and the native Floridians, but rather by a series of military attacks by the British and their Creek allies between 1702 and 1704. Native populations were dispersed, and virtually every mission except those in close proximity to St. Augustine lay in ruins or abandoned (McEwan 1993:xx).

Seminole Indians & Wars of Removal

By the eighteenth century few of the original inhabitants of Florida remained. Disease and cultural disruption had destroyed the native populations. Bands of Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama began moving into northern Florida and occupying lands formerly held by native Florida tribes. These Indians would eventually be considered distinct from other Creek tribes, and came to be known collectively as the Seminoles.

In 1821, Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. Disputes between the Seminole Indians and American settlers led to three successive wars, the first taking place between 1817-1818, predominately in the northern part of Florida. Not long afterward in 1823, the Seminoles were encouraged to sign the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, which provided for the removal of the Seminoles to a 4 million acre reservation in southwest Florida. Not all Seminoles agreed with the terms of this treaty, however, and by 1835 the Florida territory again erupted with hostilities (Tebeau 1971:158).

The Second Seminole War (1835-1842) was the most costly of all of the Indian Wars, and gradually pushed the Seminoles southward from north-central Florida towards the Everglades. A map of this period (made around 1838 or 39), "A Plan of Military Square No. 10" from the surveys of Lieutenant Gunnison, shows in addition to several paths or trails, a road crossing the Etoniah (or "Itonniah") Scrub from the Ft. King and Black Creek Road to the west, to Bayard along the St. Johns River (Map n.d.). This road is the old *camino real*, as it was called by the Spanish, or the current Bellamy Road.

At the conclusion of the Second Seminole War, many Seminoles were shipped west to the Indian territory in Oklahoma, though scattered bands of Indians remained in the Kissimmee Valley and Everglades. Congress encouraged new settlers to move into former Seminole lands by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. This act promised 160 acres of land to any family head who agreed to settle and improve the newly acquired lands.

Early American Settlement--Etoniah

The availability of new lands after the close of the Second Seminole War brought a steady stream of settlers into the area throughout the middle of the 19th century. The community of Etoniah, situated along Etonia Creek, was first settled in 1852 by the Reverend Malachi N. Strickland (Michaels 1986:244; Alvers and Mahaffey 1995:35).

Other early settlers in the area included J.A. Moseley, John C. Strickland, Henry Hinson, J.H. Mallette, Hardy Norton, Seth Holloway, B.R. Moseley, J.M. Geiger, William Norton, Randall Curry, Archibald H. Cole and A.J. Phillips (for whom Phillips Highway in Jacksonville is named [Janice Mahaffey, personal communication, January 1999]).

The fledgling community had a Missionary Baptist Church and a public school with J. A. Moseley as instructor (Michaels 1986:244). A post office was established at Etoniah on August 4, 1881. The post office was said to be located 18 miles west of the St. Johns River, and 3 miles north of Etonia Creek. John C. Strickland served as the first postmaster. Like many residents, Strickland grew Sea Island cotton, grain, and oranges (Michaels 1986:244, Putnam County Agricultural Census 1885).

William W. Tinsley, a later settler who purchased property one mile south of Seth Holloway's homestead on June 5, 1928, was a civil engineer who came to the area to work on the construction of SR 100 (FDEP Tract Book Records, n.d.; Michaels 1986:243). Tinsley also purchased an old home near Georges Lake, on the road which now bears his name (Michaels 1986:243). Tinsley's daughter, Dorothy, now resides in this house, which is located in the northwest corner of the intersection of Tinsley Road and Holloway Road (Ronnie Carnes, personal communication, August 26, 1999).

The Coming of the Railroads

The narrow-gauge *Florida Southern Railway* built its headquarters in Palatka, and was up and running by the early part of 1881 (Michaels 1986:185). The company had started out as the *Gainesville, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor Railroad*, but officially changed its name to the Florida Southern Railway in February 1881 (Michaels 1986:185). The company soon became one of the largest in the state, and brought with it prosperity to Palatka and Putnam County. On November 22, 1881, the company purchased numerous acres of land which are now included within the Etoniah Creek State Forest (FDEP Tract Book Records, n.d.).

The standard-gauge *Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway* line reached Palatka in March of 1884, and a month later merged with the *Palatka and Indian River Railroad Company* (Michaels 1986:186). On May 17, 1884, this company also purchased lands which are now included within the Etoniah Creek State Forest (FDEP Tract Book Records, n.d.).

Although the railroads purchased land in the vicinity, they failed to lay tracks through the Etoniah area—and as a result, the small community waned. By the turn of the century, residents of Etoniah were included as part of Florahome, a small community to the west, through which the railroad did pass.

Florahome

The community of Florahome, located 14½ miles northwest of Palatka, was started in 1899 when the *Etoniah Canal and Drainage Company* drained the prairie at the edge of town, opening up new lands for cultivation. The original townsite was one mile square,

with adjoining five-acre tracts (Michaels 1986:242). Its developers planned and publicized Florahome principally as a farming community, which it has remained to this day.

The Naval Stores Industry

Sites related to the naval stores industry (the production of tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin) are among the most common site types in Florida. However, because of the widespread distribution of artifact scatters related to turpentine, these sites have been undervalued until quite recently (Forney 1985; Bond 1987).

As an industry, the production of naval stores did not become fully developed in Florida until the British Period, although small-scale production took place as early as the seventeenth century when several attempts were made to stimulate production in the St. Augustine area. During the British Period(1763-1783), the situation changed, as Britain expected her colonies to be both self-sufficient and profitable. The production of naval stores increased dramatically during this time from 196 barrels of tar and 56 barrels of turpentine in 1776, to 20,000 barrels of tar and turpentine in 1783, when England returned Florida to Spain (Bond 1987:187-189). The production of naval stores decreased again during the Second Spanish Period (1783-1819).

By the Territorial and Early Statehood Periods, the production of naval stores in Florida was minimal. North Carolina dominated the market, producing 87.3% of all naval stores in 1850, compared with Florida's 1.05%. This trend continued through the 1860s. By 1905, however, Florida had become the national leader in naval stores production, and held that honor until 1923 (Bond 1987:189).

During the Colonial Period, the most common means of extracting the gum was through a process called "boxing" (Bond 1987:188). In this process, a notch or "box" was made at the base of the tree, which collected the gum (Figure 6). The box typically measured 3½ inches in width, 12 inches in length, and 6½ inches in depth (Campbell 1933:29, cited in Bond 1987:188). Above the box, the outer bark was chipped off, exposing the tree surface and producing the "face." This enabled the gum to run down and collect in the box, from where it was "dipped" out with a spatula-like tool and placed in a barrel for shipping (Bond 1987:188).



Figure 6.
Remains of a boxed pine tree
(Courtesy Florida State Archives)

The boxing method continued in use until about 1915 (Forney 1985:277). The introduction of new technology, however, began to slowly revolutionize the industry.

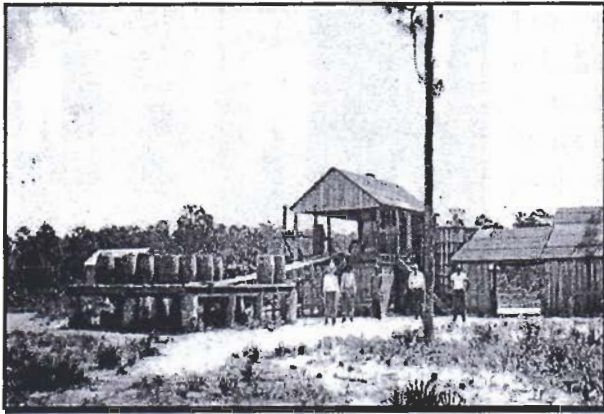


Figure 7. Turpentine still in Osceola County (Courtesy Florida State Archives).

In 1830, Scottish liquor stills were introduced, which enabled producers to distill a final product, as opposed to shipping raw gum (Bond 1987:190).

Stills were set up at camps in the interior with the effect of increased efficiency (Figure 7).

Another major improvement came in 1904, with the introduction by Charles

Herty of the clay cup. With Herty's cup and gutter system (Figure 8), the bark was removed, gutters were placed

below the cut, and a cup was hung beneath the gutter, which funneled the gum into the cup (Bond 1987:190). Although several different types of cups (clay, metal, concrete, and glass) of varying shapes were tried, the ceramic cups were the most popular because they were the least expensive. They were used almost exclusively in Florida, except in the northern counties, where freezing temperatures could break the cups (Forney 1985:277).

Another peculiarity of the Florida naval stores industry, albeit a ignominious distinction, was the use of convicts for labor. According to Wheeler and Newman:

“Naval stores or turpentine camps were notoriously rough places, and prisoners were often leased by operators to work hanging cups, cutting streaks, dipping gum, or pulling scrape. Most of the work force, convicts and free men alike, were blacks. Work in naval stores was one of the few jobs available to blacks in the post-Civil War South” (Wheeler and Newman 1997:9).

Forney notes that the lumber and turpentine industries were basically extensions of the plantation system, with the relationship between plantation owner or overseer and slave or indentured servant, and later sharecropper, being similar to those found in the naval stores industry (1985:275). The overseer or foreman of a turpentine camp was called the “woods rider,” and the black workers were completely under his control. Within the turpentine stand, the woods riders, on horseback with their pistol and whip, were the law (Forney 1985:275).

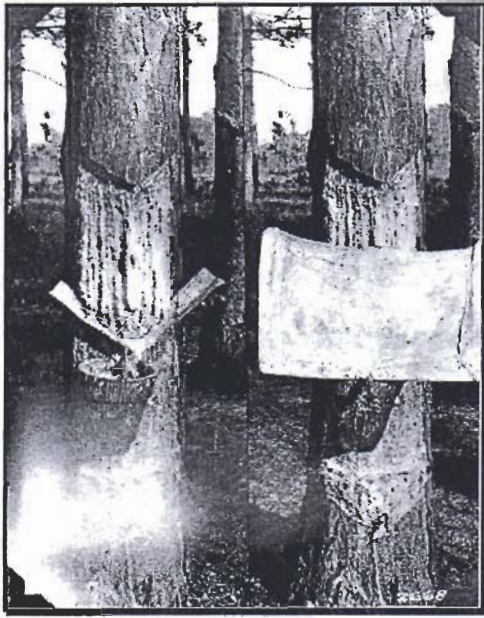


Figure 8. Cup and gutter system (Courtesy Florida State Archives).

Life for the turpentine workers was hard (Shofner 1981; Forney 1985; Bond 1987). They worked from dawn until dark. Most worked five or six days a week. Male workers were typically paid about \$10 per month, while females received about \$8 per month (Forney 1985:275). The workers were usually paid in company scrip or metal tokens that could only be used in the company store (Forney 1985:276). Items were also purchased from the company store on credit, and the shopkeeper affixed a high interest charge, which kept the workers in perpetual debt, and therefore, tied to the pines (Forney 1985:276).

The families of many of the workers also resided in the camps (Forney 1985; Bond 1987). Wives of workers generally helped with cleaning chores, gardening, and the gathering of wild foodstuffs to supplement the family's diet. They also raised chickens, and occasionally, pigs

(Bond 1987:198). A few lucky women may have been able to procure work doing the cooking, laundry, or other chores for the woods rider's or owner's family (Bond 1987:198). The workers lived in small shacks called "shanties." Early shanties were typically one room pole structures with no floor or windows. If the worker's family was large, a lean-to would usually be added to one wall for additional sleeping space (Forney 1985:276). Later, workers' shanties were two-room wood frame structures, about 20 feet square, and were valued at \$10 (Forney 1985:276).

The peak years of the naval stores industry in Florida were between 1900 and 1935 (Forney 1985:279). Today, little remains of the once-common turpentine camps. The most common artifacts by far are the remains of the clay "Herty" cups. Other items associated with the industry which are sometimes found by archaeologists include the remains of metal or other turpentine cups, guttering, barrel staves, tools and other equipment used during gum collection, beverage bottles, and occasionally domestic items, including china.

The majority of the turpentine that took place on the lands now included within Etoniah Creek State Forest was done by small companies and private individuals (Randy Medlock, personal communication, June 24, 1999). Most of the operations were small, and the raw gum was distilled elsewhere. Evidence of naval stores activity can be found throughout much of the Etoniah Creek State Forest. The remains of a turpentine worker's shack (8PU1240) are located on the Manning Tract, and several turpentine cup scatters are located within the forest. A turpentine still was located on the east side of the now dry Still Pond (Roy Weaver, personal communication, August 20, 1999; Ronnie Carnes, personal communication, August 26, 1999). The still site contained several log buildings.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Prior to the current survey, two cultural resource assessment surveys had been performed on portions of the land now included within Etoniah Creek State Forest. The earliest survey was carried out by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. along the Florida Power and Light Transmission Line right-of-way in 1983 (Brooks et al. 1983). This corridor crosses the state forest just south of Falling Branch, then crosses Etonia Creek, and eventually crosses the state forest again in the southeast corner.

The second survey was carried out by Environmental Management Systems, Inc. in 1988 (Worth et al. 1988). This survey was carried out on a proposed 7000 acre development for the Deltona Corporation. It included most of the acreage now included within the Etoniah Creek State Forest.

From these surveys, two recorded cultural resources were known to exist within the state forest boundaries (Figure 2). Sites 8PU685 and 8PU686 were recorded by Environmental Management Systems, Inc. in 1988. These sites are best described as low density St. Johns Period artifact scatters, and neither are considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Site 8PU685 is located around a sinkhole and described by the recorders as a St. Johns culture lithic and artifact scatter of approximately one acre in size. At that time, they suggested further testing to better delineate the site boundaries, and preservation of the site was recommended (Environmental Management Systems, Inc. 1988).

Site 8PU686 is located around a live oak hammock in Section 26 of Township 8 South, Range 24 East. It was described as a St. Johns culture lithic and artifact scatter, also about one acre in size. Preservation of the site was recommended (Environmental Management Systems, Inc. 1988).

Additionally, around 1963 a dugout canoe was recovered from the northeast side of Georges Lake and, in 1974, donated to the Florida State Museum (now Florida Museum of Natural History) in Gainesville (CAT. NO. A-4085, ACC. NO. 74-6). The canoe is made from cypress, which would suggest it dates to the historic period (perhaps of Seminole Indian manufacture), but shows no evidence of manufacturing techniques common to this time period. At this time, its date of manufacture is unknown. While not recovered from within the boundaries of the State Forest, the information provided by this recovery, and other recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the property, provide a background for understanding human occupation of the Etoniah Creek State Forest.

SURVEY METHODS

Several different field methods were employed during the C.A.R.L. survey. These methods included windshield and pedestrian surveys, informant interviews, and standard shovel testing. Most of the roads and trails were traveled by C.A.R.L. staff, and when ground surface exposure permitted, the areas were closely examined for the presence of artifacts. Additionally, areas adjacent to seasonal wetlands were examined. Several

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scrub areas were also examined for the presence of surface-exposed artifacts related to turpentine, homesteading, or prehistoric activities.

A total of eight 50 x 50 cm square shovel tests were excavated within the Etoniah Creek State Forest. The soils from these tests were sifted through 6.4 mm (¼") hardware mesh suspended from a portable wooden frame, and excavated to depths of .70 to 1.2 meters, depending on subsurface conditions.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

8PU1238 - Holloway Homestead

Map: T8S/R25E, Sec. 30 - Rice Creek Quad

Type of site: Late 19th - early 20th century homestead.

Description: This site was located by Environmental Management Systems, Inc. in 1988, but not recorded as a site until the current survey. The site consists of the scattered remains of the Seth Holloway Homestead, including a collapsed tin-roofed shed (probably an open shed or pole barn), another collapsed tin-roofed wooden structure with porcelain electrical insulators attached (possibly part of a "Delco House" or part of the main house), the remains of an oval-shaped structure which was constructed of fire brick and concrete, an adjacent large, square-ish concrete base which held four wooden posts (the remains of which are still attached), a wooden grape arbor with attached barbed wire, brick and concrete pier remains, and an associated domestic scatter (Figure 9).

The oval brick structure was part of a cane boiler. The concrete structure may have been a base for a gas-powered cane grinding mill, which would date to the 1920s-30s (Willard Smith, Panhandle Pioneer Settlement, personal communication, July 26, 1999), although Dorothy Tinsley, who knew the family and was familiar with the homesite, says that they had a mule-powered grinder (personal communication, September 9, 1999).

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Tract Book Records show that Seth Holloway purchased the property on March 1, 1886, although his patent was not recorded until February 5, 1910, ten years after his death (FDEP Tract Book Records, n.d., Patent, Book 53, page 228). In his will, dated September 12, 1900, he left his "dwelling, furniture, household goods, hogs, farming implements, orange grove", and all property belonging to him in the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Section 30, Township 8 South, Range 25 East, to his wife Georgia Anna (Putnam County, Florida, Probate Book "V", Page 425). Upon Georgia Anna's death, she bequeathed the homestead property to her son Hampton T. Holloway.

During the time Hampton and his wife held the property, they were visited by missionaries from China, who brought them seeds from a large, sweet orange, called the Chinese Honey. Hampton and his family began to propagate and sell the plants. A few

trees still remain in the area today, and are called "Pondcans" (Ronnie Carnes, personal communication, August 26, 1999).

The property remained in the Holloway family until 1955, when David Holloway, a grandson of Seth and Georgia Anna, sold the tract to Vandiver and Eleanor Scott. Vegetation in the area of the site includes large live oaks, sand and longleaf pines, *Smilax*, wild grape, and grasses. A large azalea and crepe myrtle also remain in the area where the house once stood.

Cultural Periods Represented: Late 19th - early 20th century American.

Condition: Poor

Impacts/Threats: The site is adjacent to a walking trail, and some dumping has occurred within the site boundaries. However, the site does not appear to be threatened at this time.



Figure 9. Remains of a wellpoint on the Holloway Homestead.

Eligible for Nomination to the National Register? Due to the poor state of the surviving remains, this site is considered to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Recommendations: At this time, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance

and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted (850/487-2333).

8PU1239 - Mt. Hebron Cemetery

Map: T8S/R24E, Section 26 - Rice Creek Quad

Type of Site: Historic cemetery.

Description: The cemetery is located approximately 25 meters west of Cemetery Road in a 5 acre outparcel within Etoniah Creek State Forest. Tim Price of Florahome is the current caretaker of the cemetery. The site lies within an area forested with turkey and scrub oaks, and pines. This site was located by Environmental Management Systems, Inc. in 1988, but was not recorded until the present survey. In some areas, especially on the two fences surrounding several of the graves, the site has become overgrown with vegetation (Figure 10).



Figures 11 and 12. Two views of the grave of Joel C. Wells in the Mt. Hebron Cemetery.

The cemetery contains twelve marked graves, including the graves of several early members of the community of Etoniah. Among these early residents are Seth Holloway and members of his family, Joel C. Wells, and the daughter and infant granddaughter of James H. Mallette (Figures 11 through 14). The latest interment appears to be that of Doris Ann Price, whose granite headstone records her death on February 22, 1945. She was the newborn aunt of the current cemetery caretaker.



Figure 13. Grave of Seth Holloway.

According to Tim Price, there are several additional unmarked child burials which are located just north of the fenced area that contains the Wells grave (personal communication, September 9, 1999). Two grave stones, those of Seth Holloway and his wife Georgia Anna Holloway, were replaced in 1989 by their grandson, Albert Holloway (see Figure 13). A complete listing of the marked graves within the Mt. Hebron Cemetery is shown in Table 1.

Early deed records show that there was a church associated with the cemetery. The land for this church, the Hebron Baptist Church, was deeded to the church Trustees, John C. Strickland, Seth Holloway, and Thomas McRae Mallette, by James H. and Sarah R. Mallette in 1891. The record was filed on January 1, 1895 (Putnam County Deed Book, Number 31, Page 126). The church was probably located just south of the Holloway graves (Tim Price, personal communication, September 9, 1999). By 1931, the land was being referred to as "where the old Hebron Baptist Church was before it burned." No additional information has been discovered regarding the church, despite a search of the Florida Baptist Archives, located at Stetson University Library in DeLand.



Figure 10. One of the enclosed areas within the Mt. Hebron Cemetery.

Culture Periods Represented: Late 19th to early 20th century American.

Condition: Fair/Poor

Impacts/Threats: The cemetery is currently unmarked and unfenced, although fences appear around some of the graves (Figure 10). Because of its location in the interior of the state forest, it is not easily accessible, and this may provide some protection against vandalism.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because it is associated with an early settlement that is no longer extant, and contains the graves of several persons important to the early development of the community, the Mt. Hebron Cemetery is considered to be potentially eligible on the local level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Recommendations: It is suggested that this cemetery be signed/posted and fenced to allow limited access by pedestrians. The vegetation surrounding the grave markers should also be cleared and maintained.

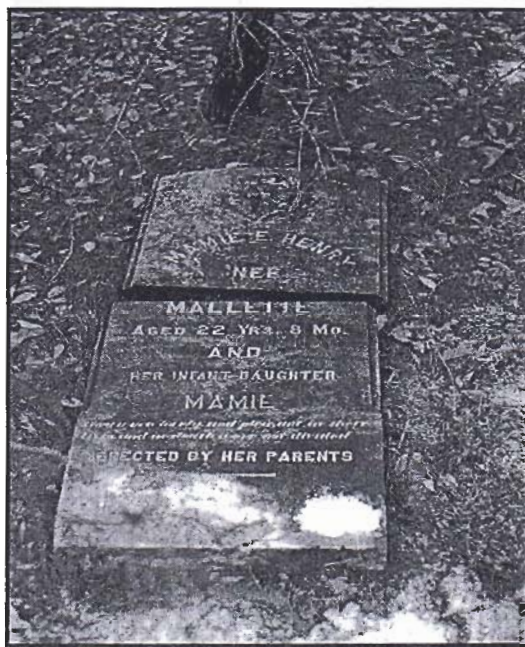


Figure 14. Grave of Mamie Mallette Henry and her infant daughter.

Table 1. Listing of the marked graves within the Mt. Hebron Cemetery (8PU1239).

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Marker Placement	Marker Material	Comments
Georgia Anna Holloway	Aug. 7, 1849	Sept. 12, 1905	head/foot	granite	replaced by grandson Albert Holloway in 1989
Seth Holloway	April 1, 1842	Nov. 10, 1900	head	granite	replaced by grandson Albert Holloway in 1989
Ella B. Holloway	Sept. 4, 1874	Mar. 26, 1902	head/foot	stone	wife of T.R.Livingston; (an elder daughter of Seth Holloway)
Mamie E. Henry, nee Mallette	none given	none given	head/foot	stone	Age 22 yrs. 8 mo., buried w/infant daughter
Joel C. Wells	Dec. 4, 1865	May 14, 1917	head/foot	granite/poured concrete	outlined w/brick, shells placed on top; within fenced area with a wooden gate
none given	none given	none given	head/foot	poured concrete	adjacent to grave of Mamie Henry
none given	none given	none given	head /foot	poured concrete	by itself outside of fenced area
Doris Ann Price	not given	Feb. 22, 1945	horizontal slab head/foot	granite/wood	grave also marked with shells
none given	none given	none given	none	n/a	marked with a small mound, shells, and a screw-cap jar
none given	none given	none given	head	wood	in a fenced area w/a wooden gate w/above two graves
none given	none given	none given	head/foot	wood	in a fenced area w/a wooden gate w/above three graves

8PU1240 - Manning Turpentine Shack

Map: T8S/R25E, Sec. 16 - Rice Creek Quad

Type of site: 1950s era turpentine shack and associated artifacts.

Description: This site is located on a newly added parcel to the east of the remainder of the forest south of Manning Road. The structure measures roughly 2.5 by 6 meters (Figure 15). The shack has been altered by adding cedar shingles to the outside, and the back wall has been removed and a tin addition has been added. A scatter of turpentine cups (both ceramic and metal), a barrel hoop, and a wooden "trough" were found across the road from the shack, and other turpentinng materials, including the characteristic "gutters", were found beneath the shack. None of these artifacts were collected. The

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Doris Ann Price	not given	Feb. 22, 1945	horizontal slab head/foot	granite/wood	grave also marked with shells
none given	none given	none given	none	n/a	marked with a small mound, shells, and a screw-cap jar
none given	none given	none given	head	wood	in a fenced area w/a wooden gate w/above two graves
none given	none given	none given	head/foot	wood	in a fenced area w/a wooden gate w/above three graves

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Map: T8S/R25E, Sec. 16 - Rice Creek Quad

Type of site: 1950s era turpentine shack and associated artifacts.

Description: This site is located on a newly added parcel to the east of the remainder of the forest south of Manning Road. The structure measures roughly 2.5 by 6 meters (Figure 15). The shack has been altered by adding cedar shingles to the outside, and the back wall has been removed and a tin addition has been added. A scatter of turpentine cups (both ceramic and metal), a barrel hoop, and a wooden "trough" were found across the road from the shack, and other turpentinng materials, including the characteristic "gutters", were found beneath the shack. None of these artifacts were collected. The

shack was built by J.A. (Jesse Arthur) Manning for his workers. The gutters were among the last shipment purchased about 1965 (Randy Medlock, personal communication, June 24, 1999). Manning was the owner of Manning Ranch, Inc., a company he sold to Florida Timber in 1973 or 1974 (Randy Medlock, personal communication, June 24, 1999).

Vegetation in the area of the site includes large live oaks, sand and longleaf pines, *Smilax*, and grasses. The live oaks directly behind (to the east) of the shack are bow-shaped. The trees roughly in the center are straight, while the ones to the north bow north, and the ones to the south bow south. A stand of young planted pine lies adjacent to the north.

Cultural Periods Represented: 1950s American.

Condition: Deteriorated

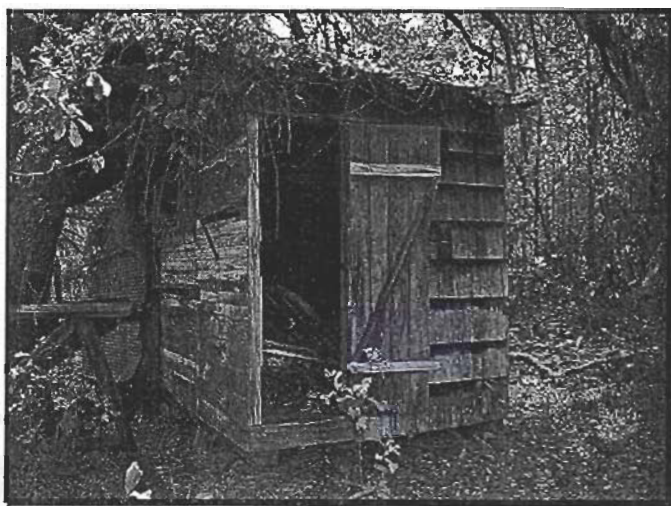


Figure 15. Turpentine Shack facing east. Note the bedsprings inside the shack.

Impacts/Threats: Because it is located on an access road to private property and is monitored by the property owner, the site does not appear to be threatened at this time. However, recent trash in the area does indicate use of the area in which the site is located. The site is therefore vulnerable to vandals.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Given the condition and age of the structure, it is considered to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Recommendations: At this time, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted.

8PU1241 - Still Pond Turpentine Camp

Map: T8S/R24E, Sec. 23 - Rice Creek Quad

Type of site: 1910s - 1940s turpentine camp

Description: This site consists of a large scatter of turpentine cups (both ceramic and metal), along with metal barrel hoops, brick fragments, purple glass, and earthenware crock fragments. A Newnan lithic point base was also found in the backdirt of a gopher tortoise burrow on the site. The site is located in a clearing in the forest west of North Cablegate Road. According to local informants, this site contained numerous buildings, including the still and several log structures (Lamar and Roy Weaver, personal

communication, August 20, 1999). A school was also reportedly located at the camp. Vegetation in the area of the site includes large live oaks, sand and longleaf pines, *Smilax*, wild grape, and grasses.

Cultural Periods Represented: 1910s - 1940s American; Middle Archaic (roughly 5000 to 3000 B.C.)

Condition: Good

Impacts/Threats: The site is near an area where hunters have camped, and there is some modern trash in the vicinity, but the site does not appear to be threatened.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because no subsurface testing has been performed, there is insufficient evidence to determine the NR eligibility of the site.

Management Recommendations: At this time, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted.

8PU1242 - Quail Road

Map: T9S/R25E, Sec. 5 and 6- Baywood Quad

Type of site: Late 19th - early 20th century homestead

Description: This site consists of a small scatter of historic domestic debris, including whiteware and purple glass, and brick fragments. It probably represents the remains of a turn-of-the-century era homestead. Current vegetation at the site includes sand pine, saw palmetto, runner oak and rosemary.

Cultural Periods Represented: Late 19th - early 20th century American.

Condition: Fair, although no subsurface testing was performed.

Impacts/Threats: The site is located on the south side of Quail Road, but it does not appear to be threatened.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because no subsurface testing has been performed, there is insufficient evidence to determine the NR eligibility of the site.

Management Recommendations: At this time, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted.

8PU1243 - Blueberry Scrub

Map: T8S/R24E, Sec. 23 - Rice Creek Quad

Description: This site is located along an east-facing slope north of a small pond. Two artifacts were recovered from the ground surface in this vicinity: one small, lithic waste flake fragment roughly 2 cm in size, and one small aboriginal ceramic sherd. The flake is a medial/distal fragment composed of non-thermally altered silicified limestone (chert), and weighs 0.4 grams. The sherd is very worn, but can be classified as a St. Johns Plain rounded rim. It weighs 2.9 grams. These artifacts were recovered from the surface just

west of North Cablegate Road. As no other artifacts were found on the surface in the vicinity of the finds, a single shovel test measuring 50 cm x 50 cm was excavated adjacent to where the flake was found. This test revealed:

0 - 9 cm - gray sand

9- 110 cm - pale brown sand becoming very pale brown at base.

No additional artifacts were recovered. Vegetation in the area of the site includes turkey and live oaks, saw palmetto, and wild blueberry.

Cultural Periods Represented: St. Johns unspecified

Condition: Good

Impacts/Threats: The site is located within the scrub west of North Cablegate Road. It does not appear to be threatened at this time.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because only limited subsurface testing has been performed, there is insufficient evidence to determine the NR eligibility of the site.

Management Recommendations: Currently, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted.

8PU1244 - Buzzy

Map: T8S/R24E, Sec.23 - Rice Creek Quad

Type of site: Late 19th - early 20th century homestead

Description: This site is located in the northwest corner of the powerline corridor and North Cablegate Road. It is roughly 150 meters south of site 8PU1241, and may be related to that site. The site consists of a small scatter of historic domestic debris, including whiteware, aqua and purple glass, and brick fragments. No subsurface testing was performed in the area of this site, and no artifacts were collected. Current vegetation at the site consists of turkey oak, scrub oak, sand pine, and wiregrass.

Cultural Periods Represented: Late 19th - early 20th century American.

Condition: Poor

Impacts/Threats: The site may have been impacted by the construction of both the corridor and the road. It does not, however, appear to be threatened at this time.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because no subsurface testing has been performed, there is insufficient evidence to determine the NR eligibility of the site.

Management Recommendations: Currently, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted.

8PU1245 - Holloway Road Cattle Trough

Map: T8S/R24E, Sec. 25 - Rice Creek Quad

Description: This structure is located in an open field just west of Holloway Road (Figure 16). It lies on a poured concrete base which measures 2.45 meters (8 ft.) in width, and 19.55 meters (64 ft.) in length. The trough is also made of poured concrete and measures 0.9 meters (3 ft.) in width, and 18.3 meters (60 ft.) in length. The remains of posts are visible inside the trough, indicating that it was covered by a roof (probably wood) at some point during its period of use. Vegetation in the area of the site includes turkey and live oaks, saw palmetto, wild persimmon, and grasses.

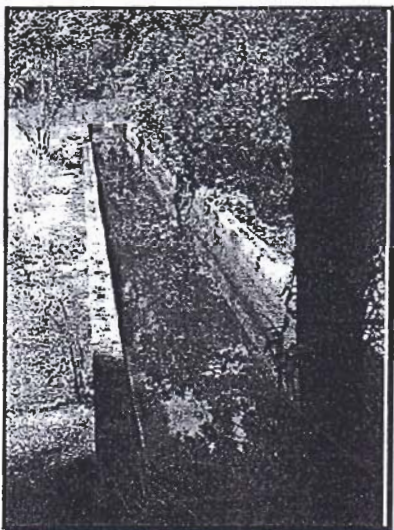


Figure 16. Holloway Road cattle trough facing west.

Cultural Periods Represented: 1950s American.

Condition: Good

Impacts/Threats: The site is located in an open field just west of Holloway Road. It does not appear to be threatened at this time.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Due to the nature and age of the site, it is considered to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Recommendations: At this time, no additional work is recommended for this site.

8PU1246 - Manning Southeast

Map: T8S/R25E, Sec. 21 - Rice Creek Quad

Description: This site is located along an east and south facing slope west of Long Branch (this creek is incorrectly marked on the quad as Rice Creek). Sixteen artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and shovel tests placed in this vicinity. Six shovel tests were dug in the vicinity of the site. **Shovel Test #3**, placed roughly 100 meters west of Long Branch adjacent to a run-off area, revealed:

0 - 25 cm - mottled gray sand

25 - 66 cm - mottled pale yellow-brown/pale brown-gray sand

66 - 84* cm - pale brown sand

84 - 120 cm - very pale brownish gray sand.

*Disturbed to about 70 cm below surface.

This test yielded ten artifacts, including 7 St. Johns Plain sherd crumbs, 1 sand-tempered plain sherd crumb, 1 sand-tempered plain rim, and one lithic waste flake from the manufacture or modification of a stone tool. The flake is a medial/distal flake fragment, composed of non-thermally altered silicified limestone. It measures just over 1 cm in length, and weighs 0.1 grams. The St. Johns Plain sherd crumbs are all badly eroded and collectively weigh 4.9 grams. The sand-tempered plain sherd crumb is also badly eroded, and weighs 1.0 grams. The sand-tempered plain rim is likewise badly eroded and weighs

7.0 grams. It is unusual in the fact that it has a folded rim, an attribute more common in the Weeden Island ceramic series.

Shovel Test #4, placed roughly 45 meters west-southwest of ST #3, revealed:

0 - 20 cm - gray sand/humus

20 - 110 cm - very pale brown sand, becoming paler towards bottom.

No artifacts were recovered from this test.

Shovel Test #5, placed roughly 40 m west of ST #3, revealed:

0 - 15 cm - gray sand

15 - 100 cm - pale brown sand.

One aboriginal ceramic sherd was recovered from 20 to 30 cm below surface. It weighs 8.5 grams, and is an unidentified Weeden Island-like type. It is well made, has a burnished interior, and was fired at a high temperature. It has a buff-colored exterior with a black interior. No tempering appears to be present. It also appears to be undecorated, although two small incisions are present in a corner which could be part of a zoned incising, or thumbnail impressions. There is not enough of the vessel for a positive identification.

Shovel Test #6 was placed roughly 50 meters north of Long Branch, and revealed the following:

0 - 10 cm - humus and gray sand with small iron concretions

10 - 70 cm - yellow-brown sand with iron concretions becoming more numerous

70 - 75 cm - orange clay with iron concretions.

This test yielded three lithic waste flakes from the manufacture or modification of stone tools. Two small flakes were recovered from 30 cm below surface. One large flake was recovered from 60 cm below surface. The large flake is complete, and is composed of thermally altered silicified limestone (chert). It measures nearly 5 cm in length, and weighs 9.5 grams. Of the smaller flakes, one is complete, and is composed of unaltered chert. It measures nearly 2 cm in length, and weighs 0.5 grams. The other flake is a medial/distal flake fragment, composed of thermally altered silicified limestone. It measures just over 2 cm in length, and also weighs 0.5 grams.

Shovel Test #7 was placed roughly 200 meters northeast of ST #6 and revealed the following:

0 - 105 cm - very pale gray sand.

No artifacts were recovered from this shovel tests, although it is likely that the site does extend into this area.

Shovel Test #8 was placed roughly 35 meters west of ST #5 and revealed the following:

0 - 15 cm - brown-gray sand

15 - 95 cm - pale brown sand

95 - 115 cm - very pale gray-brown sand.

One small sherd crumb was recovered from 85 to 95 cm below surface. This sherd was very fragile and crumbled upon inspection. However, the remaining crumbs were bagged

for later study. An examination of the paste of one of the larger crumbs revealed that the sherd had a St. Johns spiculate paste, and therefore could be identified as belonging to the St. Johns ceramic series.

In addition to the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests, one lithic flake was recovered from the ground surface from the backdirt of a gopher tortoise burrow near ST #6. This flake is complete, and is composed of non-thermally altered chert. It measures between 1 and 2 cm in length, and weighs 0.5 grams. Vegetation in the area of the site includes live oak sweetgum, maple, water oak, turkey oak, sand pine, wild persimmon, ferns, and saw palmetto.

Cultural Periods Represented: St. Johns unspecified, possible Cades Pond

Condition: Good

Impacts/Threats: The site is located near the top of a slope which leads to Long Branch. It does not appear to be threatened at this time.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because only limited subsurface testing has been performed, there is insufficient evidence to determine the NR eligibility of the site.

Management Recommendations: At this time, no additional work is recommended for this site. However, should ground-disturbing activities be planned for this area, testing should be carried out to determine the extent and nature of the site and to assess its significance. In advance of any ground-disturbing activities in the area, the Compliance and Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State, should be contacted.

Isolated Find #1

Map: T9S/R25E, Sec. 5 - Baywood Quad

Description: One small, complete, lithic waste flake, roughly 2 cm in size. The flake was composed of non-thermally altered silicified limestone (chert). This artifact was recovered from the surface of West V Road. As no other artifacts were found on the surface in the vicinity of the find, a single shovel test measuring 50 cm x 50 cm was excavated on the east side of the road adjacent to where the flake was found. This test revealed:

- 0 - 10 cm - humic, very pale gray sand
- 10 - 20 cm - very dark brown humus, root mass
- 20 - 40 cm - gray sand
- 40 - 70 cm - banded white and gray sand
- 70 - 85 cm - very dark brown hardpan
- 85 - 110 cm - mottled white and gray sand.

No additional artifacts were recovered. The single artifact was not collected. As it is unusual for lithic waste flakes to appear in isolation, it is probable that further testing would result in the discovery of additional artifacts in this area, and would therefore necessitate recording a site for this location.

Cultural Periods Represented: Prehistoric unspecified.

Isolated Find #2

Map: T8S/R24E, Sec. 23 - Rice Creek Quad

Description: One complete ceramic round, ribbed Herty cup, with gum deposit inside. This artifact was recovered from the surface on the east side of North Cablegate Road. No additional artifacts were recovered. The single artifact was collected and will be placed in the Bureau of Archaeological Research Collections for study.

Cultural Periods Represented: 1910s - 1940s American

8PU1247 - Randy's Hill

Map: T8S/R25E, Sec. 32 - Rice Creek Quad

Description: This large mound is located to the east of the Etoniah Creek State Forest boundary on Georgia Pacific property. It was reported to us by an informant, Randy Medlock, and for a time we believed it to be located within the State Forest. Because we had already recorded the site, it was decided to include it within this report. According to Randy, a small aboriginal ceramic pot was found within the mound many years ago by John Eubanks of Palatka. A "human backbone" was also reported to have been found, left in place, and reburied. It was reported to have been found on the east side of the old fence that is still partially intact along the top of the mound. On our visit, no artifacts were observed on the surface of the mound. No subsurface testing was performed due to the possible presence of human remains at the site. Overall, the mound appears to be a natural knoll within the scrub which has possibly been enhanced. Vegetation in the area of the site includes sand pine, scrub and live oaks, rosemary and scrub grasses.

Cultural Periods Represented: Prehistoric ceramic unspecified

Condition: Excellent

Impacts/Threats: The site is located along the property boundary and has a road which crosses on top of it. It has been pothunted in the past, but its remoteness and limited accessibility affords it some protection. No recent vandalism was noted, but Georgia Pacific allows hunting on their property, making the site vulnerable to the unscrupulous.

Eligible for Nomination to the *National Register*? Because this site was recorded based on an informant report, and no subsurface testing was performed, there is insufficient evidence to determine the NR eligibility of this site.

DISCUSSION OF SURVEY RESULTS

A total of thirteen cultural resources have been recorded within the Etoniah Creek State Forest. Two sites (8PU685 and 686) were recorded prior to the C.A.R.L. Archaeological Survey, and eleven were recorded during our visits (not counting Randy's Hill which is located outside the forest boundary). Included among the total resources are four prehistoric sites (8PU685 and 686, 8PU1243, and 8PU1246), four historic sites (8PU1238, 8PU1241-42, and 8PU1244), two historic structures (8PU1240 and 1245), one historic cemetery (8PU1239), and two Isolated Finds (Isolated Finds 1 and 2). Isolated Find 1 is also prehistoric, and consists of a single lithic waste flake. Isolated Find 2 is historic, and consists of a single complete Herty cup.

In general, the prehistoric sites represent smaller campsites or special use activity areas, which were probably related to hunting or collecting activities. Evidence of long-term occupation areas and larger villages does not appear to be present within the Forest. These types of sites have been documented along the edges of the larger lakes and water sources of the region, and several larger prehistoric sites and burial mounds can be found outside the boundaries of the State Forest in areas where natural resources would have been more abundant and accessible.

The four historic sites on the property are homesteads or are related to the turpentine industry. The Holloway Homestead (8PU1238) is the earliest of these, dating to the latter part of the 19th Century. Typically, for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it has to be 75 years old or older. For a structure to qualify as historic, it has to be at least 50 years old. We have made exceptions for two sites in the C.A.R.L. survey of the Etoniah Creek State Forest. These are the Manning Turpentine Shack (8PU1240) and the Holloway Road Cattle Trough (8PU1245). Both of these structures date to the early 1950s.

In the case of the Manning Turpentine Shack, this is one of the only (if not the only) remaining examples of a turpentine shack in Putnam County. It is also connected to the prominent Manning family, who have lived in the area for generations. Because of this, we felt that it would be best to record the structure now, while it was still intact, so that steps could be taken to preserve it. These same principals guided our recording the Holloway Road Cattle Trough (8PU1245).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thirteen cultural resources have been recorded within Etoniah Creek State Forest. All of these resources are considered important to our understanding of the settlement patterns and resource utilization of prehistoric and historic populations in this region of the state.

Because of the attractiveness of the area to both prehistoric and historic populations, these recorded sites probably represent only a portion of the cultural resources present within the state forest boundaries. Several areas in the forest are currently densely vegetated, making access difficult. Some of these areas, along Etonia Creek, near Georges Lake, and around some of the larger wetlands located south of the power line corridor are likely to contain archaeological sites, and should, after burning, be checked for the presence of sites.

State Forest personnel should be aware of this, and know the proper procedures to be followed if cultural remains are discovered on the property: the area should be noted and left undisturbed, and either personnel from the C.A.R.L. Archaeological Survey (904/829-9100 or 850/487-2299), or the Bureau of Archaeological Research (850/487-

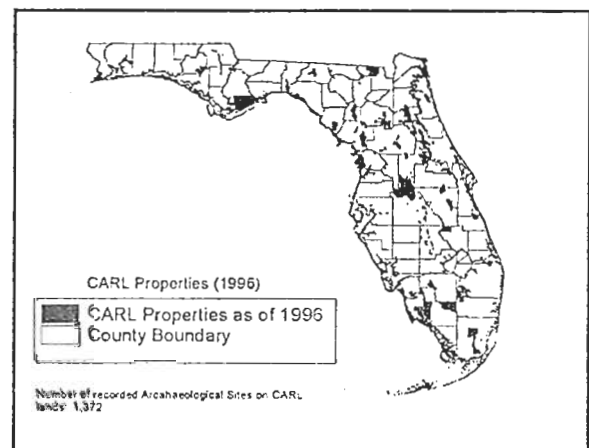
2299) should be contacted. Additionally, the Bureau of Archaeological Research offers free training classes several times a year to instruct state lands managers in the proper procedures for dealing with cultural resources on state lands. Please contact Henry Baker at the Bureau (850/487-2299) for scheduling.

Current Forest plans call for limited public access onto the property, but with increased demand from the public for recreation areas and a growing population, this may change. The protection of cultural resources should be taken into account early during the planning stages of any Forest development.

Thus, if any ground-disturbing activities are planned for the forest, such as the construction of roads, campgrounds, bathrooms, etc., the Compliance & Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation (850/487-2333) **must be consulted** during the planning stages to ensure that significant cultural resources are not adversely affected by these activities.

C.A.R.L. LANDS

Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, and as a consequence, the state's diverse resources are rapidly disappearing as once natural areas are developed to accommodate the expanding population. However, the state of Florida has instituted several land acquisition programs to preserve its natural and cultural heritage. The Florida Legislature enacted the Preservation 2000 Act in 1990, which was designed to raise nearly \$3 billion over a 10 year period for such land acquisition. The Conservation and Recreational Lands (C.A.R.L.) program is one of the major recipients of these funds.



The C.A.R.L. program was established in 1979, and expanded the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program to include other types of lands for preservation and conservation. According to Florida Statute [259.032(3),F.S.], C.A.R.L. projects must meet at least one of six public purposes.

- To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or a larger geographical area.

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- To conserve and protect lands within designated areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation.
- To conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species.
- To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.
- To provide area, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation.
- *To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.*

As of 1997, the State of Florida spent a total of \$1,571,088,831 of public funds on C.A.R.L. and the preceding EEL Programs to purchase 1,068,499.64 acres.

The tracts now comprising Etoniah Creek State Forest are some of many such C.A.R.L. acquisitions. With these purchases, the public has made a considerable investment in the **conservation** of natural and historical resources. In addition to their historical value, archaeological sites are often the location of unique environmental habitats which may contain threatened or endangered species. Therefore, consideration and care of archaeological resources is an important aspect of the management of C.A.R.L. lands.

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**Results of Shovel Testing at the
Manning Southeast Site (8PU1246),
Etoniah State Forest, Putnam County, Florida**

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November, 1999

On November 18 and 19, 1999 archaeologists from the C.A.R.L. Archeological Survey visited Etoniah State Forest to determine whether the planting of longleaf pine seedlings would significantly affect the integrity of the Manning Southeast archaeological site (8PU1246) (Figure 1). The site was recorded in 1999 by the C.A.R.L. Archeological Survey as a prehistoric artifact scatter with activities related to historic turpentine present (Vojnovski, Lammers, and Newman 1999).

The site was originally located through a combination of surface inspection and shovel testing. Numerous herty cup fragments and whole cups, several metal collection pans, and other metal fragments related to turpentine activities were found on the surface. Additionally, one chert flake was also found on the surface, but not collected. Previous testing involved placing six 50 x 50 centimeter shovel tests at the site. A total of 16 artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests: 11 pottery sherds and 5 chert flakes. The site boundaries were drawn to include all artifacts noted at the site--both those found on the surface and those recovered as a result of the shovel testing (see Vojnovski, Lammers, and Newman 1999).

Due to the possibility of site disturbance as a result of the tree planting, a decision was made to revisit the area and to place additional shovel tests across the site. Eight additional 50 x 50 centimeter shovel tests were dug, bringing the total number of shovel tests to 14. Figure 2 shows the approximate locations of the 14 shovel tests. Tests # 3 through # 8 were dug during the initial 1999 visit and tests # 9 through #16 were dug during the November 1999 visit. The stratigraphic information from each November shovel test was recorded and is shown in Table 1. The artifacts recovered during the November testing are shown in Table 2.

**Table 1.
Shovel Test Stratigraphic Information from Shovel Tests, 8PU1246,
Manning Southeast, Etoniah Creek State Forest.**

Shovel test # 9 (Placed approximately 25 meters east of shovel test # 3).

00-36 cmbs - mottled black, dark gray, light gray, dark brown sandy soil
36-100 - light tan to gray wet sand

One flake was recovered around 48 cmbs.

Shovel test # 10 (Placed approximately 25 meters north of shovel test #3).

00-10 cmbs - pale gray sandy soil

10-38 - mottled banded gray, pale brown, tan sandy soil

38-105 - pale gray and brown damp soil

105-120 - very pale gray and brown damp soil

One St. Johns plain sherd found around 50-60 cmbs. Charcoal throughout test.

Shovel test # 11 (Placed approximately 20 meters south of shovel test # 3).

00-18 cmbs - dark brown gray sandy soil

18-108 - very pale brown sandy soil

108-110 - light pale brown sandy soil

Charcoal throughout test, one small faunal fragment recovered at 45-50 cmbs.

Shovel test # 12 (Placed approximately 35 meters south, southwest of shovel test # 4).

00-22 cmbs - dark brown gray soil

22-105 - very pale brown soil

No artifacts, charcoal near surface.

Shovel test # 13 (Placed in the vicinity of shovel test # 6).

00-14 cmbs - dark brown gray soil

14-100 - very pale brown sand, becoming clayey and more orange in color as depth increases.

One square nail and one herty cup fragment at 9 cmbs. One flake at 40 cmbs.

Shovel test # 14 (Placed approximately 15 meters south of shovel test # 13).

00-09 cmbs - gray sand with concretions

09-70 - pale brown sand with concretions

70-84 - dense concretion layer

84-104 - orange brown sand with concretions

Herty cup fragment at 5 cmbs. Flake at 50 cmbs. Second flake also recovered.

Shovel test # 15 (Placed east of road, approximately 90 meters south of shovel test # 5).

00-10 cmbs - gray sand

10 -105 - very pale brown sand

No artifacts.

Shovel test # 16 (Placed approximately 65 meters south, southwest of shovel test #15).

00-15 cmbs - gray sand

15-100 - very pale brown sand

100-102 - clayey pale yellow brown sand

No artifacts.

Table 2. Artifacts from Shovel Tests, 8PU1246 – Manning Southeast, Etoniah Creek State Forest

Shovel Test #	Item	Count	Weight Grams
9	chert, complete flake, thermally altered, ~3cm ²	1	3.0
10	St. Johns sherd, probably plain	1	0.5
11	UID bone, burnt, w/ gnaw? marks, possibly small mammal cranial fragment	1	0.2
13	Herty cup rim fragment	1	11.7
	square nail fragment	1	1.6
	chert, complete flake, less than 2 cm ²	1	0.1
14	Herty cup fragments	3	74.0
	chert, complete flake, thermally altered, secondary decortication, 2-3 cm ²	1	1.1
	chert, complete flake, 1-2 cm ²	1	> 0.1
Total		11	92.3

A total of eleven artifacts were recovered during the November testing. Five artifacts are prehistoric, five are historic, and one artifact is a faunal fragment. Of the five prehistoric artifacts, four are chert flakes and one is a St. Johns plain sherd. The St. Johns plain sherd is the only diagnostic prehistoric artifact found during the November testing. Sherds of this type were made by native Americans beginning around 2,500 years ago, but continued to be made until the time of European contact. The chert flakes could have been made during any time period. All flakes are complete and relatively small suggesting tool manufacture debris, but, due to the small number of flakes and lack of additional information, this cannot be confirmed.

The historic artifacts, four herty cup fragments and the one square nail fragment, are commonly found in areas where tupentining activities have occurred. These artifacts, plus the numerous additional artifacts noted on the surface, confirm what local informants have reported - that the area was used for turpentining activities.

In addition to the turpentine-related activity at the site, the results from the testing also suggest that the Manning Southeast site (8PU1246) has two prehistoric concentrations or activity areas. One area (shovel tests 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) is to the north of the site and the other area (shovel tests 6, 13, 14) is to the south. The southern area is perhaps earlier in time since only chert, but no pottery, has been recovered from the shovel tests and the surface. In the northern area, diagnostic pottery and chert have been recovered

suggesting a post 500 B.C. occupation. No prehistoric artifacts were found in the shovel tests between the two activity areas (tests 5, 16, 17).

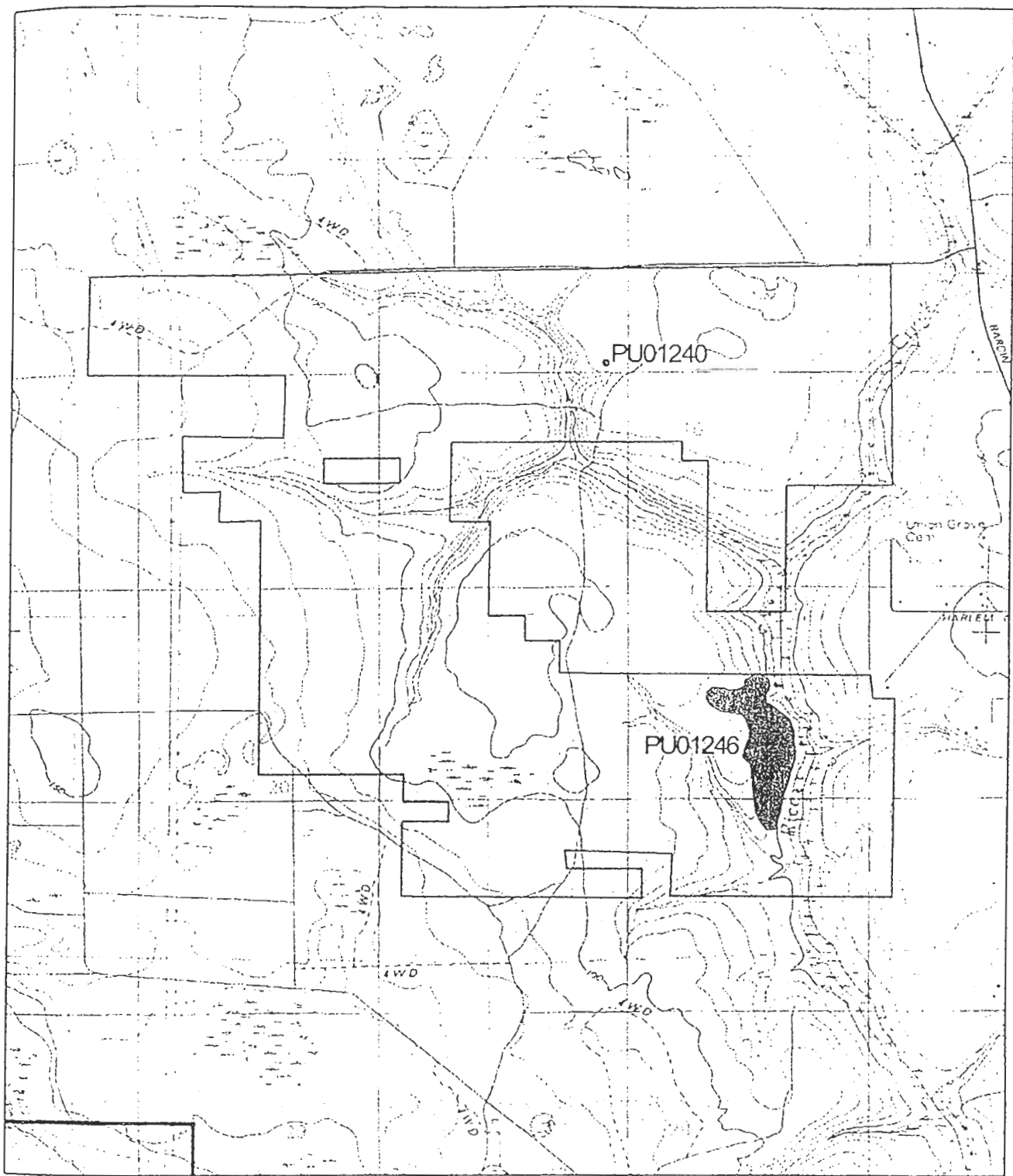
All prehistoric artifacts recovered from the shovel tests were found 40 centimeters below the surface and all historic artifacts were noted on the surface and in the top 10 centimeters. After discussing with forestry personnel the methods that will be used to prepare the area for planting and the methods that will be used for the actual planting, it was determined that only the top 30 centimeter or less will be disturbed. Thus, only the historic occupation—the turpentine related activities—will be disturbed.

Turpentine-related activities have occurred on a large percentage of the Etoniah State Forest, and while certainly important to understanding past land use, it was determined that the planting of pine seedling in this area of the forest should be allowed to proceed. It is understood that a trained archaeological monitor will be on hand during all stages of the process and, should structural remains or artifact concentrations be found, activities will cease in the general area and an archaeologist from the C.A.R.L. Archaeological Survey (904/829-9100) or the Bureau of Archaeological Research in Tallahassee (850/487-2299) will be notified.

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 October, 1999

1 0 1 Kilometers

WARNING: The locations of the archeological sites, historic structures, unmarked human burials, cemeteries, and other cultural features depicted on this map are for resource management and law enforcement purposes. It is a felony to remove, deface, destroy, or alter any archeological site or specimen located upon any land owned or controlled by the state. It is a felony to wilfully and knowingly destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, burial mound, earthen or shell monument containing human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. (Florida Statute 257.13 and 872.02)



- Newly Recorded Sites and Isolated Finds
- Etowah Creek State Forest (Manning Tract)
- Etowah Creek State Forest
- Previously Recorded Sites



Fig. 1 Map showing the locations of sites 8PU1240 and 8PU1246 within the Manning Tract. (Rice Creek USGS quadrangle map).

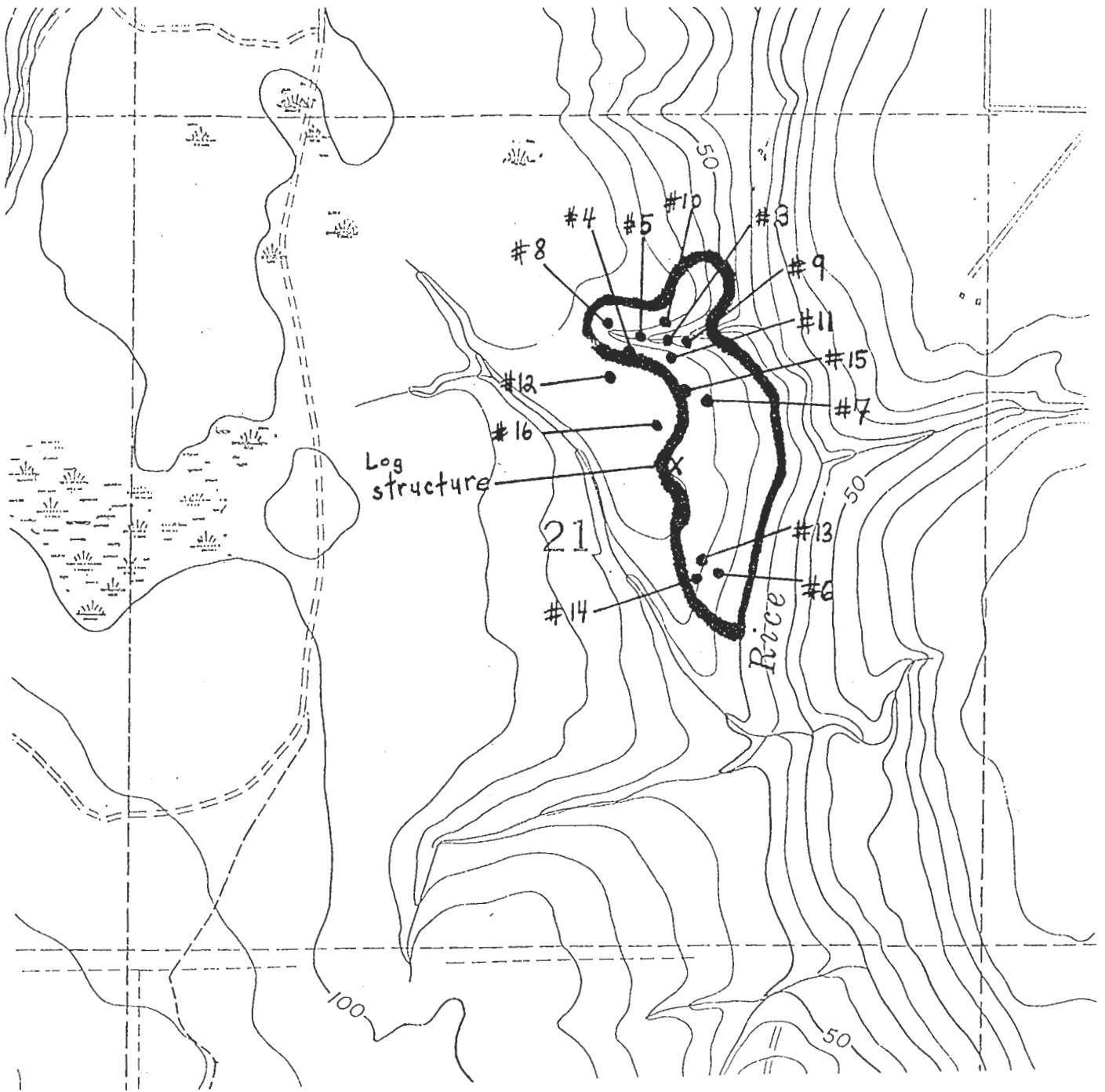


Fig. 2 Locations of Shovel Tests at 8PU1246, Etoniah State Forest.