A RECONNAISANCE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE OLDE FLORIDA GOLF CLUB PARCEL COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 982
APRIL 2013

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For:
OLDE FLORIDA GOLF CLUB, INC.

AHC PROJECT NO. 2013.29
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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In March, 2013, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a reconnaissance cultural resource assessment of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel located in Collier County. The assessment was conducted for the Olde Florida Golf Club, Inc. The parcel is located in Township 48S, Range 27E, Sections 31 (Figure 1). The parcel was surveyed to locate and assess any sites of archaeological and/or historical significance.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic resource requirements in response to State of Florida and Collier County historic preservation guidelines. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

The 553.7 acre parcel encompasses a golf course and undeveloped woodlands. The natural areas are characterized with a mosaic of pinewoods, oak forest, and remnant cypress ponds and sloughs. Exotic trees have been increasing in population in recent years. Communities of native cabbage palms also have expanded due to drier conditions.

A site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources determined that no previously recorded archaeological sites occur in the subject parcel.

This reconnaissance cultural resource assessment indicated that the parcel has an overall low to medium probability for cultural resources based on a review of vintage and modern aerial photographic imagery and an extensive field reconnaissance of the parcel.

The cultural resource assessment included a vehicular and pedestrian survey as well as judgmental and systematic shovel testing. A total of 70 shovel tests were excavated in low to medium probability areas for archaeological sites. Untested were wetlands and areas that had been previously cleared and developed, all of which are considered to have a low probability for significant archaeological resources. Nonetheless, all of these areas were subject to a pedestrian survey.

One archaeological site, 8CR1305, was recorded as a result of this assessment. The site is characterized by two non-local chert flakes found on the disturbed surface. These flakes are consistent with the Archaic Period (ca. 7000 to 3000 BP), and likely represent a small prehistoric camp. The paucity of cultural material and the disturbances associated with the site indicate that, based on available data, the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Because of the large size of the parcel and the existence of at least one Archaic Period site, it is recommended that an archaeologist conduct intermittent monitoring of ground-disturbing activities during development. If any archaeological materials or features are encountered they should be fully documented.

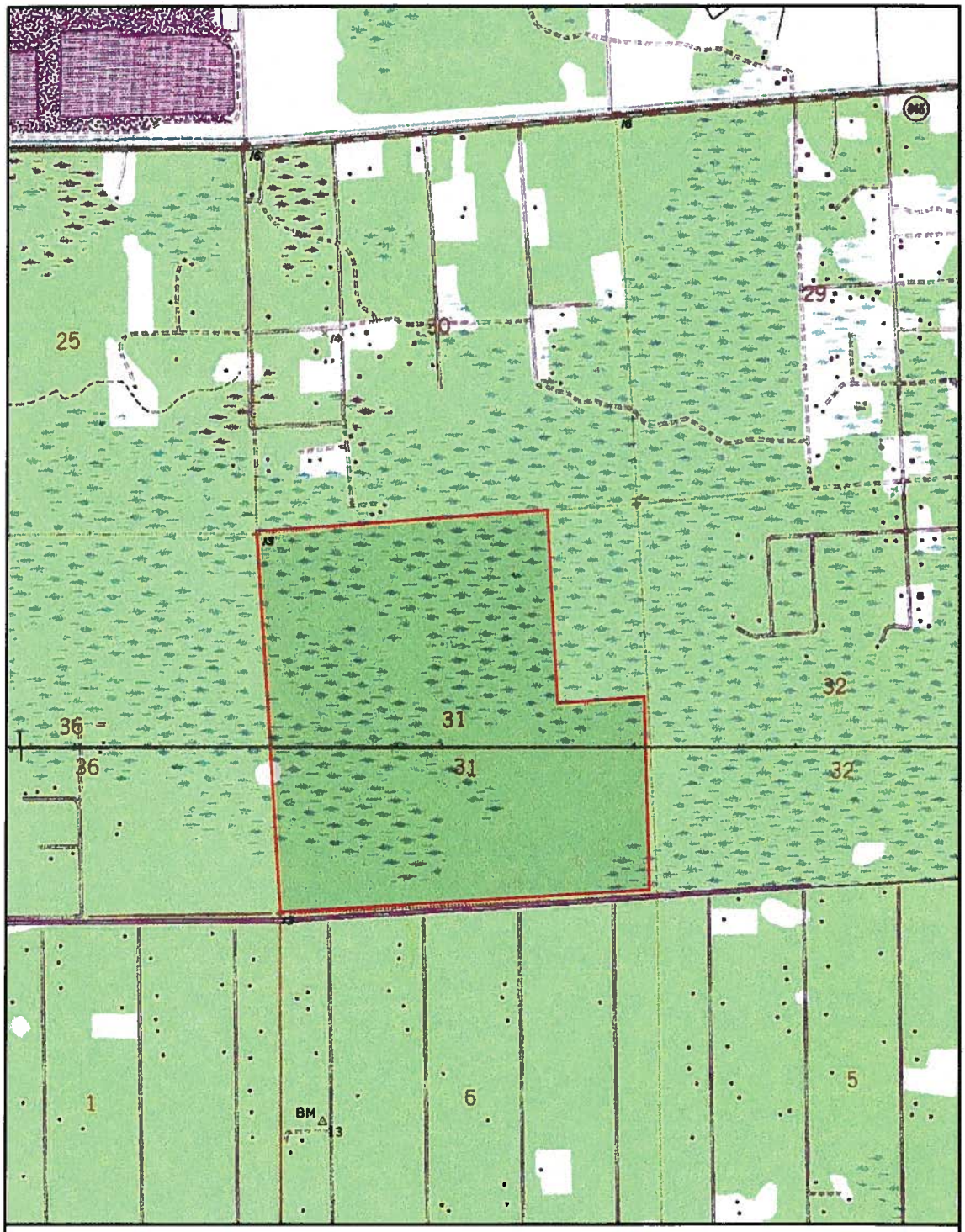

Figure 1. USGS Map of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel.

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TOWNSHIP 48S, RANGE 27E, SECTION 31

USGS Map: CORKSCREW SW, REV. 1987

0	1/4	1/2	1 Mile approx.
0	.4	.8	1.6 Km. approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The project parcel is located in Section 31 in Township 48S, Range 27E ten miles northeast of the City of Naples in northwest Collier County (Figure 1). The parcel lies east of County Road 951 (Collier Boulevard) approximately one mile south of the Immokalee Road (CR846). The parcel, totaling 553.7 acres, is irregular in shape with the straight borders oriented to the cardinal points. The relevant USGS map is Corkscrew SW, Fla.

The project area largely consists of southern slash pine/saw palmetto flatwoods, oak communities, low pond cypress forests, and linear cypress sloughs. Although much of the area is natural woodland a considerable portion of it has been impacted by a golf course. There are expanding communities of invasive exotic plants such as meleleauca (*meleleauca quinquenervia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), propagated in disturbances along the edges of the golf course where rocks and piles of sediment have been mechanically pushed up. Bird Rookery Slough drained the area to the north and west of the project area while to the south water drained southwesterly through a series of cypress sloughs. To the west between the coast and the interior are a series of linear sand hills that were remnant Pleistocene marine terraces shaped by subsequent wind activity.

Vintage color and black and white aerial photographs of the project parcel depict two prominent linear ridges of higher ground with oak and pinewoods running southeast/northwest. Between them is an area of lower ground that may be a remnant prairie. The ridges may be Pleistocene in origin and be similar to the north-south linear ridges observed running in parallel bands inland from the coastline. These areas of higher elevation are often associated with archaeological sites. These ridges are prominently depicted in the 1943 Graham Copeland map (Figure 3).

Historically, the general area was part of a dense slough running south as an extension of the Corkscrew Swamp/Bird Rookery Slough. The first state surveyors encountered "impracticable" conditions as they approached the seven-mile-wide swath of low-lying swamps. Surveyor W.L. Apthorp describes conditions 80 chains along the south border of Township 48S, Range 27 East on April 26th, 1872 as:

> "Heavy cypress swamp and tall boggy sawgrass with water a foot deep even at this dry season – wide deep sawgrass slough ahead surrounded by dense cypress swamp. Impracticable to go farther, Relinquish line…"

Another line being run into the slough had the notation:

> "To round pond surrounded by bay and cypress swamp, impracticable. Pond full of monstrous alligators. Control 50 and stopped – relinquish line."

Consequently, parts of Township 48S Range 26 East and Township 48S, Range 27E were not surveyed until modern times (Figure 2).

The vegetative communities that dominate much of the project parcel are cabbage palm

(*Sabal palmetto*) hammocks, cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) strands and solution ponds and a community of succulent marsh plants such as fire flag (*Thalia geniculata*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria spp.*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia lanceolata*). Small stands or groves of pop ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*) and buttonbush (*Cephalthanthus occidentalis*) provide a woody midstory growth along marsh edges. In the cabbage palm hammocks are remnants, alive and dead, of large slash pine (*Pinus elliotii var. densa*). In the eastern portions of the parcel are portions of a large strand system of bald cypress and pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*). Throughout the parcel the cabbage palms occur in dense, low canopy formations. Many appear to be immature and emerging from what may have been grass prairies or clearings. Toward the north and western areas of the tract the cabbage palms form a dense and mature hammock with a canopy height of 20+ feet.

The geology of the area is characterized by solutioned and chalky limestone caprocks lying exposed or overlain to various depths by sands 2or shelly marls. In cypress sloughs, but particularly in cypress dome/solution ponds there are potentially deep deposits of muck or peat. A fine gray to tan sand found extensively in the district is Immokalee fine sand which usually overlies relict marine deposits of shelly marl and limestone caprock that are part of the Pleistocene Caloosahatchee formation. These marine marls contain lenses and deposits of clay intermixed with varying percentages of sand. These clays may have been a source for ceramic manufacture by the Formative period Native Americans.

Both the Caloosahatchee marls and the associated limestone caprock contain the index fossil bivalve, *Chione cancellata* in quantity. Depths of sand or marl overburden seldom exceeded 60 centimeters. Many higher ground formations in the area appear to be bedrock unconformities that consist of fully exposed tabular slabs of limestone caprock containing numerous rounded solution holes.

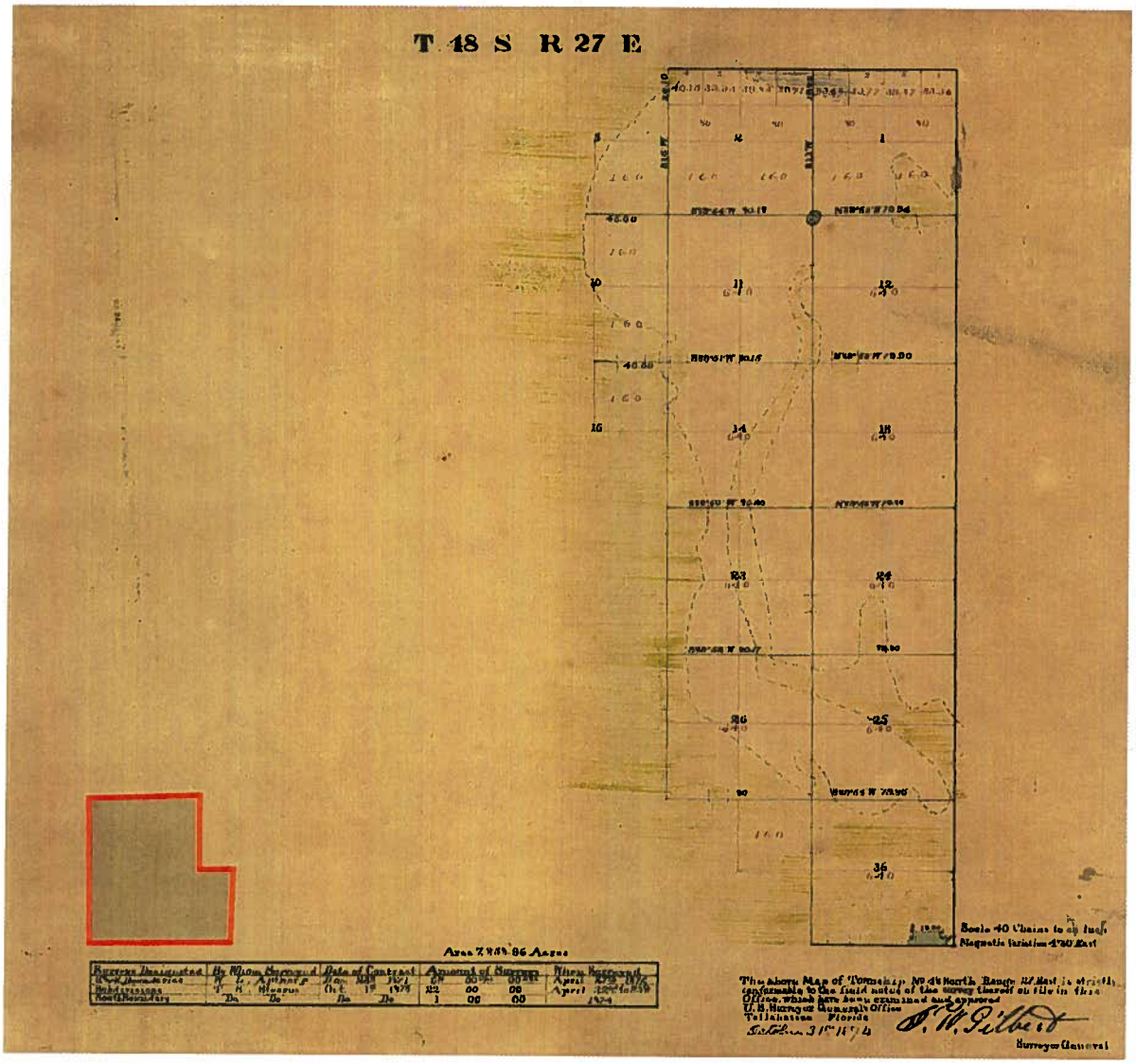

Figure 2. 1874 plat map for Township 48S, Range 27E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.

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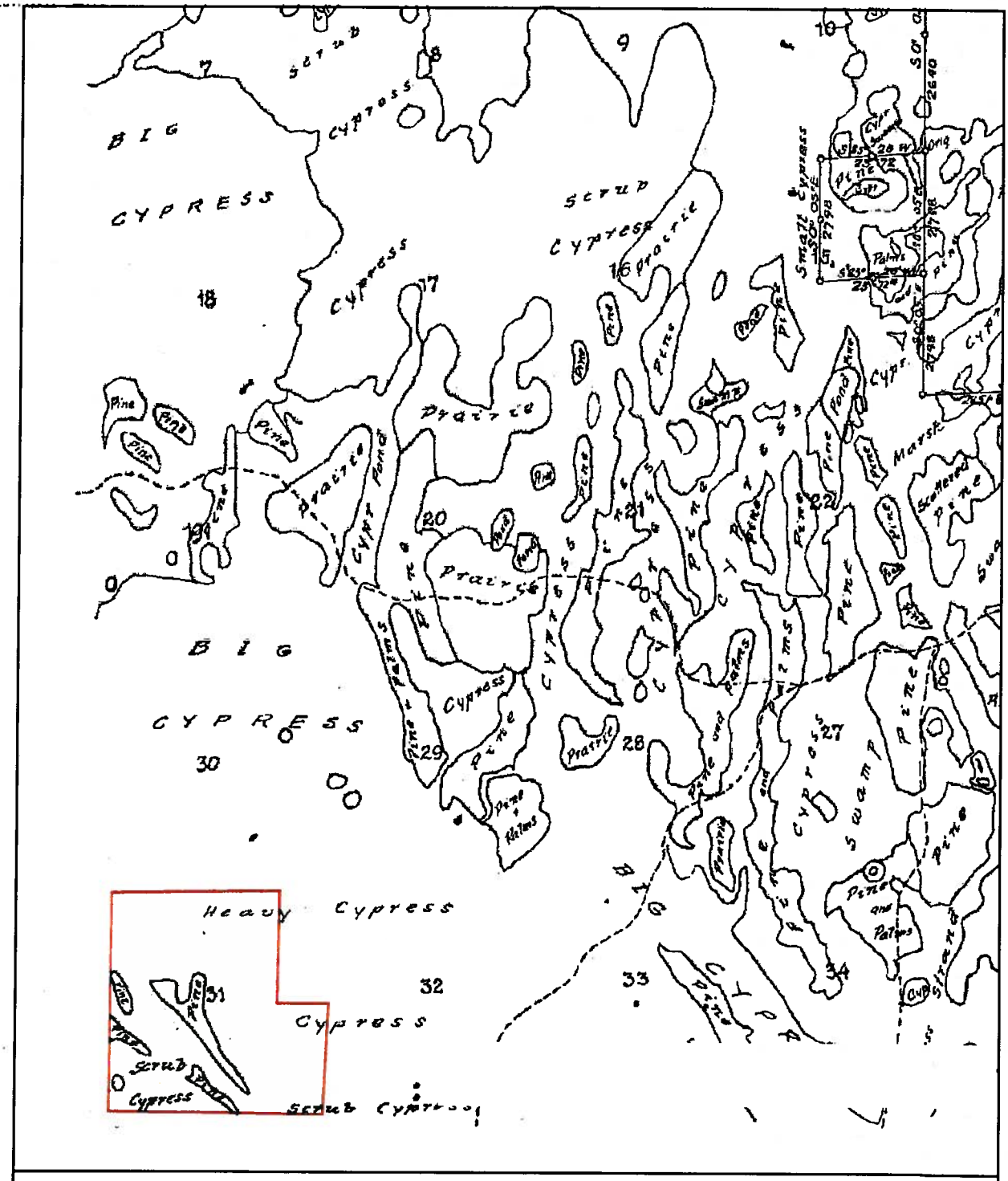

Figure 3. 1943 Copeland map of Township 48S, Range 27E, with project parcel superimposed.

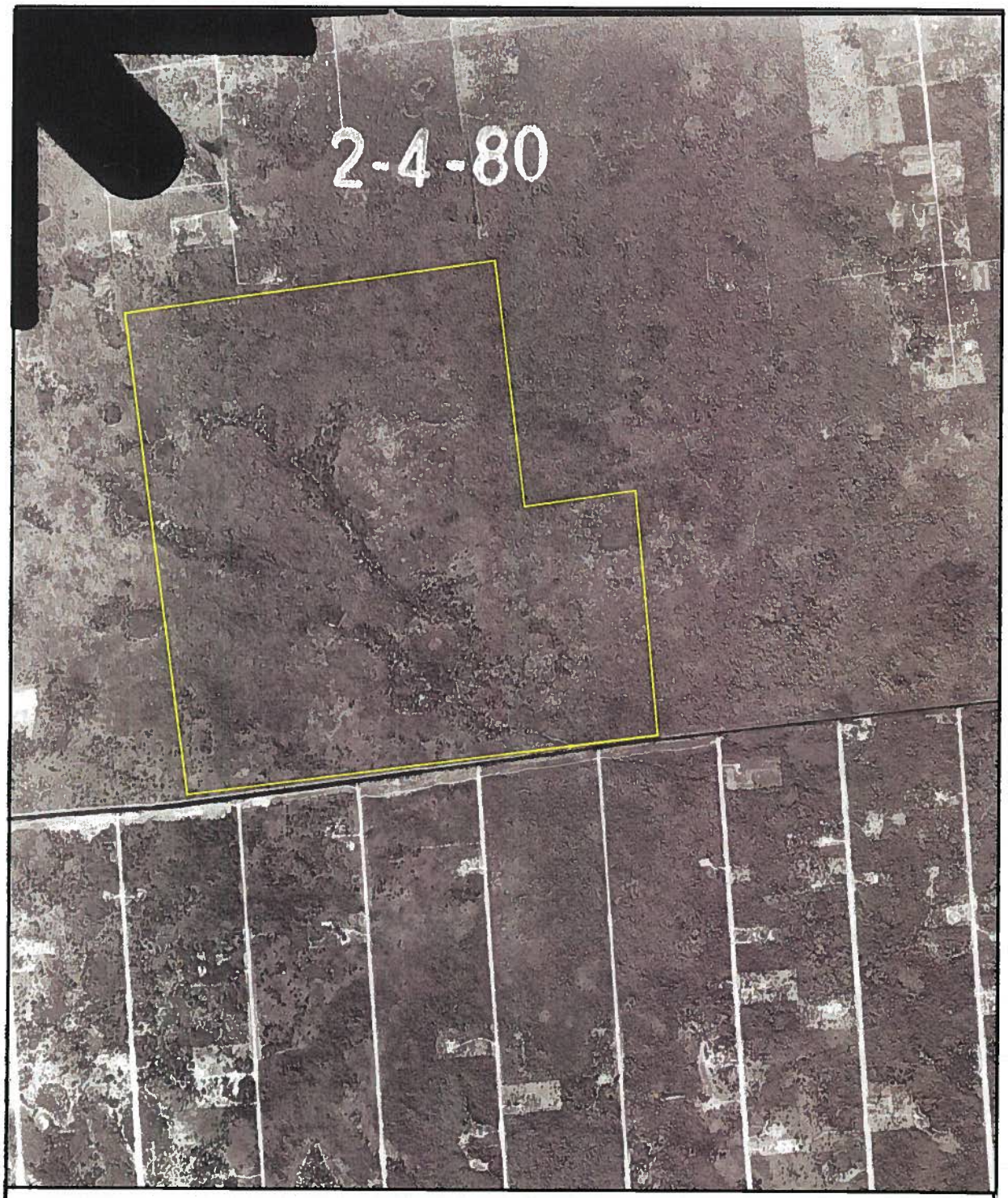

Figure 4. 1953 black and white aerial photograph of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel.

Figure 5. 1991 color aerial orthophotograph of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel.

Figure 6. Map showing soil types found in the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel.

10 - Oldsmar Fine Sand, limestone substratum
11 - Hallandale fine sand
18 - Riviera fine sand, limestone substratum
21 - Boca fine sand
99 - Hallandale and Boca fine sands

SOURCE: USDA WEB SOIL SURVEY

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Figure 7. Shovel testing in a newly emerging cabbage palm hammock.

Figure 8. Road trail crossing an oak ridge.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Southwest Florida has been a focus of archaeological investigations since the 1880s, although much of the early work was directed toward the recovery of museum quality artifacts rather than understanding cultural processes. Griffin (1988:48-50) discussed some of the very early references to archaeological sites in South Florida. He noted that these early reports were mostly casual observations, and few appear to refer to southwest Florida, but rather refer to the southeast and Key West areas.

Kenworthy's (1883) informal report on shell mounds and ancient canals was one of the first reports on southwest Florida archaeological sites. At about the same time as Kenworthy's investigations, Simons (1884) gave a narrative account of some of the very large coastal shell middens, and Douglass (1885) provided further information about prehistoric canals (although he did not accept that they were prehistoric). One account described a canal near Gordon's Pass that is probably the Naples Canal (8CR59), and another further north may be the Pineland Canal. Douglass' diaries record excavations of a post-contact era site (8CR41) on Horrs Island, as evidenced by the presence of European artifacts (Griffin, 1988:50-51). Douglass visited Lostman's River and other areas in the Ten Thousand Island area including Horrs Island (1890).

In 1895 Durnford reported that cordage and other artifacts were recovered from a mangrove muck pond on Marco Island (8CR49). The material was shown to Cushing, who mounted a major project to recover more material from the site. Cushing (1897) reported recovering wood and other perishable artifacts from the muck pond on Marco Island, adjacent to a large shell works and midden village site. Publication of illustrations of the spectacular finds generated a great deal of subsequent interest. Wells M. Sawyer, a young artist accompanying the expedition, produced an excellent and presumably accurate contour map for the entire Key Marco Shell Midden. This map is valuable to present-day efforts in understanding many of the now obliterated features and interpreting (reconstructing) the "architecture" of the shell midden. Widmer (1983) notes that Cushing also focused attention on the nonagricultural chiefdom level of social organization supported by the rich estuary and marine resources, although his anthropological observations have remained overshadowed by the wealth of artifacts.

Moore (1900, 1905, 1907) investigated a number of sites along the Collier/Lee County coast, apparently attempting to find material comparable to Cushing's finds. Although Moore provided information about site locations and general contents, most of his work was extremely crude and uncontrolled, by both contemporary archaeological standards, and by modern standards.

The first attempt to systematically survey and investigate archaeological sites was initiated by Ales Hrdlička, who visited a number of sites along the coast and tidal mangrove estuaries in 1918, focusing on the Ten Thousand Island region (Hrdlička 1922). Hrdlička noted that southwest Florida was a distinct region within south Florida and made an attempt to type sites by function.

Matthew Stirling's (1931, 1933) excavation of a burial mound on Horrs Island represents one of the first controlled excavations in Collier/Lee Counties (although he attempted stratigraphic control, Cushing had little success in his wet site excavation). The site was named the Blue Hill Mound, but it is not recorded under that name in the FMSF (either as a primary or secondary name), so it is unclear exactly which site he excavated, although it was probably site 8CR41 (McMichaels, 1982). These reports by Stirling are preliminary, and apparently neither a final report nor a skeletal analysis has been published.

John M. Goggin was the first to define a south Florida cultural area (Glades Area), and describe south Florida ceramics (Glades ware), establishing a basis for later archaeological work. He published an analysis of the ceramic sequence in south Florida (Goggin, 1939, 1940). In later reports (Goggin, 1947, 1949a, 1949b), he formulated a basic framework of cultural areas and chronologies that is still current (although modifications with additional data have been made, see further discussion below). Goggin (1949b) summarized much of this information in an unpublished manuscript, which Griffin (1988) thoroughly described.

In passing, one unfortunate aspect of Goggin's work was a dependence on informant information for location of sites (especially interior sites) and he had a real concern that existing sites would be looted. This concern resulted in his either deliberately or incidentally reporting vague locational data for many sites. Some of these sites have never been satisfactorily relocated, although a few have undoubtedly been re-recorded by later investigators.

It is rumored that Goggin had a "gentleman's agreement" with many of the other leading practicing Florida archaeologists of the time that the South Florida area was his exclusive province to investigate. If this rumor is correct, it might explain the neglect shown the southwest Florida area in the archaeological arena from the end of World War II to Goggin's death in 1964.

For several decades, much of the subsequent archaeological investigations in the region took place in the Cape Haze, Charlotte Harbor and Pine Island areas. Arlene Fradkin and other investigators from the University of Florida began an ongoing involvement with the Pine Island Sound/Sanibel Island area in the 1970s. Her first investigation was at the Wightman site on northern Sanibel Island (Fradkin 1976).

In 1983, Marquardt began a series of investigations at Josslyn Key, Useppa Island, Pineland, Buck Key, Galt Island in Lee County, and at Big Mound Key in Charlotte County (Marquardt 1984, 1987, 1988, 1992). Marquardt and Russo have investigated Horrs Island in Collier County. A number of the large shell midden sites they excavated appear to be late Archaic, where they documented a more elaborate social organization at and larger sedentary or semi-sedentary population sizes than previously known for that period (Russo, 1990, and pers. comm.).

Most of the recent studies focused on the coastal sites, as have subsequent summaries and discussions. Recent work on the interior has made significant advances in documenting the extent of inland sites, especially in the Big Cypress and Everglades parks (Ehrenhard *et al.,* 1978, 1979; Ehrenhard and Taylor 1980; Ehrenhard *et al.,* 1980; Taylor and Komara 1983; Taylor, 1984, 1985). Griffin's (1988) synthesis of the Everglades Park data is the defining work on south Florida archaeology to date. Athens (1983) summarized some of the results of the Big Cypress survey.

Beriault and colleagues (1981) reported on salvage excavations at Bay West Nursery (8CR200). Their description of the site includes a well known but rare and infrequently documented Early and Middle Archaic use of ponds for cemeteries.

In the last two decades the pressure of development as well as a recognized need for preservation or mitigation of prehistoric sites has led to a number of reports by cultural resource management consultants. While most of these reports are limited in scope due to restriction to a small tract of land, many have produced useful summaries of regional archaeology, as well as insightful analysis of the relationship between site types and location and ecotypes (Almy and Deming 1982, 1986a, 1986b, 1986c, 1987, Austin 1987, Carr and Allerton 1988a, 1988b, Deming and Almy 1987, 1988, Fay and Carr 1990, Fuhrmeister et al. 1990, Martinez 1977, Miller and Fryman 1978, Swift and Carr 1989).

Arthur W. Lee, John Beriault and others in the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) have recorded and investigated a large number of archaeological sites in Collier and Lee Counties. It is an ongoing effort of the Society to publish and disseminate reports (Lee *et al.,* 1993, 1997, 1998; Beriault, 1973, 1982, 1986, 1987; Beriault and Strader, 1984). Many of these reports deal with small interior seasonal sites. In addition, Beriault has provided several unpublished manuscripts regarding site types and archaeological areas (Beriault 1982, 1987).

Most recently, archaeological investigation has been done in the area of the subject parcel by AHC at the Piper's Grove Parcel (now called Twin Eagles) to the immediate north (Carr et. Al. 1994), to the west between Moulder and Rivers Roads on the 20-acre Hunt Parcel (Beriault 1998) and on the four-square mile SR 846 Parcel (Beriault 2001). In 2002 AHC investigators conducted a Phase I investigation of a 500-acre area adjoining the present subject parcel to the north and east at the Immokalee Road South Parcel. Ten archaeological sites were assessed (Beriault et al. 2006). All of these projects resulted in the discovery of archaeological sites, reinforcing that the general area has a high concentration of archaeological features and sites.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 3/27/13 with the Florida Division of Historic Resources for relevant archives and literature associated with the project area. This included, but was not limited to, site forms from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning previously recorded archaeological sites within and immediately adjacent to the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel and reports for cultural resource investigations conducted within one mile of

the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary	
Previously Recorded Sites:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Survey Parcel	11
Previous Investigations:	
In Project Area	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	1

A review of Florida site files resulted in determining that no previously recorded archaeological sites occur within the project parcel. A total of eleven previously recorded archaeological sites occur within one mile of the project parcel.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Summary[1]

Site No.		Site Type	References	In Survey Parcel	Outside of Parcel
8CR00827	Little Rowdy Swamp Midden	Midden	*Site Form on File, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida*		X
8CR00830	Twinberry	Midden	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		X
8CR00831	Colyott	Midden/Mound	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		X
8CR00832	Centipede	Midden	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		X
8CR00833	Camphorwood Grove	Midden	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		X
8CR00834	Psychotria	Midden/Campsite	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		X

8CR00835	Coppice	Interior Midden	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		
8CR00836	Great Circles	Eartnworks	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		
8CR00837	Serenoa Mound	Sand Mound	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		
8CR00841	Goodwin Site (Northern Component)	Midden	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		
8CR01097	East Midden	Midden	*Beriault, A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida, 2006*		
Note: [1]Based on sites within or adjacent to the project parcel.					

A review of the state report files conducted in the same area indicated one cultural resource assessment previously conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments[1]

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
17294	2006	Beriault, John G., et al.	*A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Immokalee Road South Parcel, Collier County, Florida*		X
Note: [1]Based on sites within one mile of the project parcel					

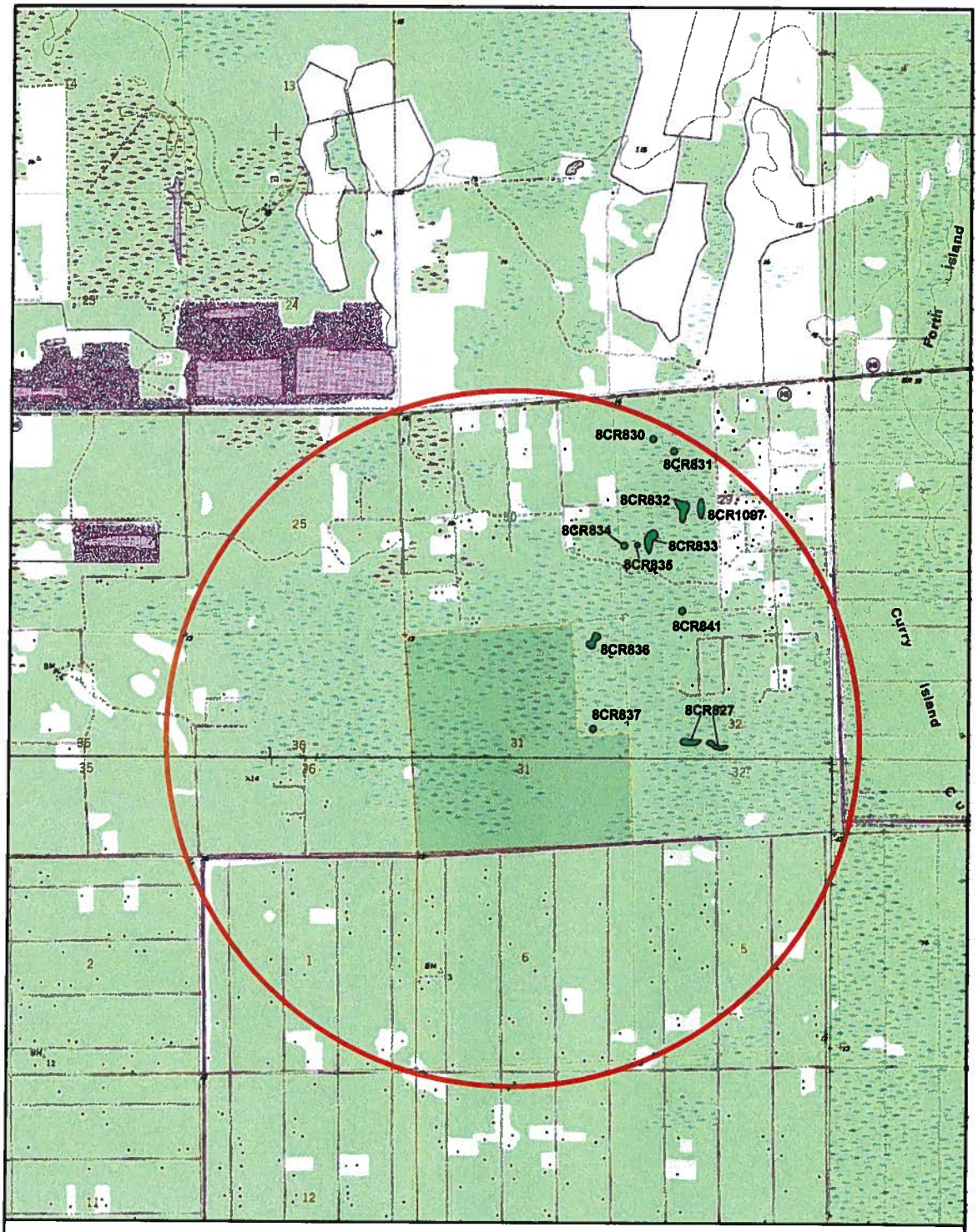

Figure 9. USGS map of the Olde Florida Golf Club Parcel area showing all previously recorded sites within one mile of the project parcel.

CULTURAL SUMMARY

Stirling was the first to distinguish the indigenous prehistoric cultures of southern Florida in 1936 by defining a Glades cultural area, including all of south Florida (Carr *et al.* 1994b:9; Milanich, 1994:5-6). Griffin (1988) pointed out that this was not formulated as a strict cultural area, but it was rather a geographic region with some common cultural traits. Kroeber (1939), in a review of North American prehistory, utilized a slightly different term, the "South Florida Area," basing his definition on both environmental and cultural factors. Subsequently Goggin delineated more particular boundaries for southern Florida and divided the region into three sub-areas: "Okeechobee" around Lake Okeechobee, "Tekesta" for southeast Florida and the Florida Keys, and "Calusa" for Southwest Florida (Carr *et al.* 1994b:10; Goggin 1947:114-127).

Following Goggin's study, subsequent researchers have refined or altered the cultural distinctions attributed to southern Florida's prehistoric populations. There has been criticism that Goggin's names and definitions were based on historic accounts of the main (proto) historic groups found in the respective regions and not on the archaeological evidence of spatial, temporal, and cultural differences (Sears 1966; Griffin, 1974; Carr and Beriault 1984; Griffin, 1988). Griffin, in particular, questioned the distinctions. He believed that South Florida cultures varied only by local environmental conditions and ceramic exchange rates. Griffin believed the inhabitants of prehistoric southern Florida were mainly dwelling on the coast and that the interior was nearly uninhabited and under-utilized. Griffin designated the entire southern Florida region as the "Circum-Glades" area (Eck 1997:5; Griffin 1974:342-346). This new designation for the area was furthered by a widely circulated book on Florida archaeology by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980). Griffin later (1988) retreated to some extent from his earlier position as further research (particularly by Ehrenhard, Carr, Komara, and Taylor in the Big Cypress and Carr in the eastern Everglades in the 1970s and 1980s) showed abundant sites (and concomitant use and habitation) in the interior and Everglades.

Carr and Beriault, in particular, have taken issue with the concept of a Circum-Glades region. Carr's research in the Big Cypress and Everglades and his subsequent analysis demonstrating variation of key cultural markers (particularly in decorated ceramics) formed the basis for this contention. There is abundant evidence for cultural (and probably political or tribal) diversity in the various areas of south Florida. Carr and Beriault particularly noted and defined differences between the lower southwest Florida coast, which they termed the "Ten Thousand Island" region, and the area to the north, which they called the "Caloosahatchee" region. This latter area they believed to be the seat of the historic Calusa chiefdomship, although previous (and some subsequent) researchers have called the entire southwest Florida from Cape Sable to the Cape Haze peninsula (and beyond) in Charlotte County "Calusa."

Griffin, in his definitive 1988 synthesis on Everglades archaeology, attempted to reconcile and refine some of the conflict in the definition of south Florida prehistoric and historic culture areas. As stated by Carr and colleagues (1994b), "the issue...appears in part to be one of trying to determine the significance of regional and temporal variation,

rather than whether these differences are real." There is evidence that changes through time in regional political affiliations or realties makes any model *not* addressing this complex issue two-dimensional. The Calusa hegemony that was in place by the time of the arrival of Europeans may have begun as early as 800 AD in the Ten Thousand Island "district" or area (Griffin 1988:321; Carr *et al.* 1994b:12). There is currently ongoing research to further refine present thought as to cultural affiliations in south Florida. It would seem only a matter of time before new directions and emphases provide a more accurate summation of south Florida cultural affinities.

Using the present models, the coastal zones of Collier County and southern Lee County contain three distinct culture areas. Indian Hill on Marco Island lies thirty miles from the projected interface by Carr and Beriault (1984) of the Caloosahatchee area (called the "the 'heartland' of the Calusa," Carr *et al.* 1994b:12) to the north, and the Ten Thousand Islands area to the south. At a yet undefined point to the east lies the Okeechobee cultural area, but the boundary, if it is a definite, fixed one, is likely to occur in the vicinity of the Immokalee rise forty miles or more to the northeast of Indian Hill. Further work is in progress by Carr to address the issue of where the southwest boundaries of the Okeechobee culture area occur.

TEMPORAL PERIODS

In south Florida, the following periods and adaptations are generally accepted. Part of this chronology involving the later or Formative period is called the Glades sequence in honor of Goggin, the greater part of whose work in defining the ceramic sequence or markers has withstood the test of time and subsequent criticism (Goggin 1939, 1947, 1949c). From Goggin's day to present, pottery variability in form, substance, and decoration has proven useful for providing time markers, at least during the archaeologically-brief (± 3500 year) period spanning the late Archaic and Formative periods that it was produced. Other artifact types and their variations have, to present, proven somewhat less reliable as absolute indicants of prehistoric age. Radiocarbon dating, a phenomena of the last 30-plus years, provides, within the standard deviation expressed in plus-or-minus years BP (before present), a relatively absolute date for a given sample and provides a yardstick to measure traits or distinctions in provenienced artifacts. Determining and adequately defining what traits we can discern against this absolute is part of the ongoing function of the regional archaeological effort.

The following information is generalized and abbreviated. The dates are approximate; transitions between periods are in reality more gradual that the manner they are expressed for convenience.

PALEO PERIOD (14,000 - 8,500 BP)

During the Paleo Period, Native Americans began moving into the southeastern portion of North America into Florida. Most evidence of their presence in Florida can be reliably dated to about 10,000 BP.

There are no known Paleoindian sites in Collier County. Several are documented from elsewhere in south Florida, including Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Springs in

Sarasota County (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen and Gifford 1975), Harney Flats in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker, 1987) and the Cutler Fossil Site in Dade County (Carr 1986).

During this period, the terminal Wisconsian ice age, the climate was probably less extreme, with cooler summers and warmer winters. The climate was also drier, and sea levels were lower (Carbone 1983; Carr 1986; Griffin 1988).

One reason that possible Paleo period sites have not been discovered in Collier and Lee Counties is that the shoreline may have been as much as 100 miles further west due to lower sea levels. Drier conditions may have made the interior very inhospitable, and the shallow estuarine and littoral sites that existed were flooded by post-ice age Holocene sea rises.

Any possible interior sites from the Paleo Period may be unrecognizable due to lack of diagnostic artifacts, low population density, and few permanent camps. These and other factors may help explain the absence to date of identifiable Paleo period sites in Collier and Lee Counties.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,500 - 2,500 BP)

The Archaic period reflects a post-Pleistocene shift in adaptation marked by an increase in the seasonal exploitation of a broad spectrum of food resources, a more restricted use of territory due to regional specialization, and more semi-sedentary habitation sites. No ceramics are known until the Late Archaic. During the Archaic, regional specializations became more marked, not only with material culture but also with distinct local utilization of local plant and animal resources.

As mentioned above, there is, as yet, no firm evidence of human presence in southwest Florida during the Paleo period. This apparently is also true for the Early Archaic (8500-7000BP), as there is evidence of an environment too arid to support scrub oak, and the presence of shifting wind formed dunes (Watts 1975; Widmer 1983). No early Archaic sites are known from southwest Florida (Allerton and Carr 1988:14).

By about 6500 BP mesic conditions began to spread, although localized xeric conditions continued (and still exist in some areas) through south Florida. Middle Archaic sites dating from this time are rare, although the Bay West Nursery site (8CR200) in Collier County and the Ryder Pond site (8LL1850) in Lee County near Bonita Springs provide evidence of occupation, as do several sites in southeast Florida. The Bay West site is a Middle Archaic cypress pond cemetery, associated with a lithic scatter. The Ryder Pond site is a similar mortuary pond site surrounded by pine flatwoods (Carr and Heinz 1996). Beriault has also recorded several aceramic shell scatters in coastal sand hills (paleo dunes), some of which may date to the Middle Archaic. Griffin (1988) summarizes evidence indicating that despite the rise of available surface water, brackish estuaries and other major modern landscape features had not formed, and population (or repopulation) was still sparse.

During the Archaic period sea levels began to rise at a fairly rapid rate, estimated at 8.3 cm. per 100 years 6000-3000 BP, and 3.5 cm per 100 years afterwards (Scholl *et al.* 1969), although whether sea levels were steadily rising or oscillating is still unclear (see Griffin 1988; Allerton and Carr 1990 for recent reviews of the literature). Data is somewhat difficult to sort out as sea level rise was accompanied by both shore regression and transgression in places. As conditions became wetter (and warmer) in the interior, cypress swamps and hardwood sub-tropical forests established themselves by about 5000 BP (Carbone 1983, Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

By late Middle or early Late Archaic times (4000 years BP) there were significant shell mounds and middens on Horrs Island, Marco Island, and elsewhere in the coastal regions, suggesting that the estuary system had been established and was being utilized to provide the subsistence basis for denser populations and semi-sedentary settlements (Morrell 1969; Cockrell 1970). At Useppa Island in Lee County, excavations have provided radiocarbon dates from pre-ceramic shell middens ranging between roughly 4900 BP and 5600 BP, suggesting that the Middle Archaic as well as Late Archaic periods saw a growing dependence on shellfish resources (Milanich *et al.* 1984). There are aceramic coastal sand hill and interior wetland sites as well, but these have not been demonstrated to be Archaic despite some investigators equating aceramic with preceramic. Radiocarbon dates for these sites would clarify this point.

Allerton and Carr (1988) noted that a number of stratified sites in the wet mangrove and marsh areas of the Everglades, as well as on Horrs Island, contain Archaic preceramic horizons, although it is unclear if aceramic was equated with preceramic. Additional supporting evidence of interior use by Archaic peoples will provide a new dimension to the archaeological understanding of Archaic resource utilization. Allerton and Carr point out that if the wet tree islands were initially used by Archaic people, then at least some of the hardwood hammocks in swamp environments were raised in elevation (with subsequent changes in vegetation) due to human activities. Post-Archaic people extensively utilized these hammocks and continued to advance their development as distinct geomorphic features. This is obviously an area where additional archaeological investigations have a potential to contribute to understanding the interaction of geomorphic and cultural evolution in southwest Florida.

Toward the end of the Archaic fiber-tempered pottery appears in southwest Florida, often used as a marker of the Orange Phase, commencing at about 4000 BP, either coincident with or soon after the development of the extensive shell middens. The Late Archaic Orange Phase subsistence strategy is characterized by intensive use of shellfish and marine resources, as well as being marked by an accelerated trend toward regional specializations.

A number of the large shell middens on Marco Island (Cockrell 1970), Horrs Island (Russo n.d.), Cape Haze (Bullen and Bullen 1956), and elsewhere date from this period or earlier, as they contain fiber-tempered ceramics, although there are known aceramic (preceramic?) levels below the Orange Phase deposits that may date to the Middle Archaic. These shell middens are usually capped by deposits from later occupations as well.

FORMATIVE STAGE OR GLADES PERIODS (2500 BP - 500 BP)

The Formative or Glades adaptation, based on hunting, fishing, and the harvesting of shellfish and plants, was similar to the Archaic, but was characterized by increasing specializations in gathering strategies and tool-making. Earlier writers have typed this hunter-gatherer society as primitive or "low-level" (Kroeber 1939). However, there is certainly evidence from the specialization of tools, from the beautifully-executed wood carvings from Key Marco in Collier County and those from Fort Center near Lake Okeechobee (Cushing 1897; Sears 1982), and from the historic accounts of the Calusa hegemony, that the south Florida area had an advanced culture that Goggin (1964) has called a "stratified non-agrarian society."

The preceding Late Archaic late Orange phase (also known as the transitional phase) was marked by changes in pottery, and terminated with the relatively rapid replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky "temperless" pottery. It was also characterized by changes in ceramic style and often by reduction in the size of stone projectile points.

The Formative Stage (beginning about 2500 BP) is divided in south Florida into the Glades Periods sequence. Subsistence adaptation is marked by a narrowing spectrum of resource use, as well as continued trends toward regional diversity and ecological specializations, marked in part by the proliferation of inland resource extraction encampments.

Formative Period cultural evolution eventually led to increased political sophistication, perhaps initially of modest dimensions, but culminating in broad regional political alliances and regulation of materials and goods (*i.e.* resources) between the coast and inland areas (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). By protohistoric and contact times the Calusa were the dominant tribal group, gaining broad political influence and at least partial control over much of south Florida as far north as central Brevard County. Historically, the main Calusa village has been regarded as "Calos" on Mound Key in Estero Bay in Lee County, although 50 to 70 large villages were under direct Calusa control by contact times (Griffin, 1988).

During the Formative Periods, village sites grew to the proportions of large multi-use complexes, particularly along the coast and barrier islands of southwest Florida. Some of the projected intra-site functions of the elements of these complex shellworks were as temples, canals, causeways, temple and platform mounds, courtyards and watercourts. Current research involving the excavating of large contiguous areas of these shell mound complexes is beginning to establish demonstrable uses for the features of these large sites, upon which heretofore were merely speculated (Widmer 1996).

Tidal estuary rivers and inland hammocks along deep water sloughs, marshes, and permanent ponds were seasonally visited for extraction of natural resources, and are now marked by small to relatively large black dirt middens, some of which may have been semi-permanent hamlets. The pine and cypress flatwoods appear to have supported few

sites, although areas around Lake Trafford and other rich interior areas developed substantial sites, including sand mounds, and may be more similar to the Okeechobee cultural area than to the coastal cultures.

In 1992, Dickel and Carr excavated a Deptford Period burial mound (the Oak Knoll Site) in the Bonita Bay Tract north of the Imperial River. Exotic trade items and seventy or more human burials were among the material findings. The resulting conclusions and subsequent surveying and testing of the Bonita Bay Shell works (8LL717) suggest social stratification and complexity may extend further back into the past than the Formative period (Dickel and Carr 1992).

Coastal sites (shell middens) reflect a predominate dependence on fish and shellfish, wild plant foods and products, and larger inland game. The inland sites show a greater reliance on interior resources, including large, medium and small mammals, turtle, small freshwater fish, alligator, snake, frogs, and, sometimes, freshwater shellfish. Interior and coastal resource exchange can be documented by the consistent finds of moderate amounts of marine shell in many interior middens, as well as interior resources in coastal middens.

The Formative Stage (with a nod to Goggin) has been often termed the Glades cultural tradition. Much of this "tradition" is focused on decorated ceramics, the minority in the archaeological record, although the majority of recovered (rim) sherds are plainware. However, despite this, pottery (and its decorations) is usually utilized as the major temporal marker(s) for fitting sites into a temporal framework. Changes in pottery do not represent mere changes in artistic motifs, but reflect inter- and intra-regional trade contacts and outside cultural influences (possibly through exogamy, shifting of populations, and even the through evolution of a culture through time). Whatever the influences, the Glades tradition is continuous from post-Archaic times to contact times.

Despite the fact that exogamy is likely to have been practiced, traders or other specialists probably moved between major cultural areas in small numbers, and genetic flow probably accompanied cultural exchange, although perhaps not on the same scale. This may have increased in later times due to use of traditional obligations of kinship and intermarriage to stabilize alliances that were not codified into a formal legal system.

The following table has been modified from several sources, but it is predominantly based on Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), Griffin (1988), and Allerton and Carr (1990). Dates have been rounded somewhat and translated to Before Present (BP). There are some differences of opinion in the dates, particularly about the timing of the Glades Ia and Ib division.

Table 1: Glades Cultural Sequence

Glades Ia (2500 BP - 1500 BP)	Appearance of sand tempered plain pottery, but little else to mark a difference and the preceding

	Late Archaic. Sand tempered plain remains a predominate type throughout the Glades sequence.
Glades Ib (1500 BP - 1250 BP)	Appearance of decorated sand-tempered ceramic (Ft. Drum Incised, Ft. Drum Punctated, Cane Patch Incised, Turner River Punctate), plainware common. Pottery rim grooving and incision decorations become widespread.
Glades IIa (1250 BP - 1100 BP)	Appearance of Key Largo Incised, Sanibel Incised, Miami Incised, and plainware is common. Distinction between ceramics of southeast and southwest Florida becomes apparent. Ten Thousand Island area distinct from Caloosahatchee area. First mound construction- increased social stratification? Population size may have approximated that at contact.
Glades IIb (1100 - 1000 BP)	Appearance of Matecumbe Incised; Key Largo Incised common on east coast, Gordon's Pass Incised common on the west, and plainware common throughout.
Glades IIc (1000 BP - 800 BP)	Appearance of Plantation Pinched, but few decorated wares with a preponderance of plainware (there is some evidence of population reduction- perhaps due to a cataclysmic event). Non-local pottery (*e.g.* St. Johns Plain and Check Stamped, Belle Glade Plain) appears.
Glades IIIa (800 - 600 BP)	Appearance of Surfside Incised, increasing quantities of St. Johns pottery (especially on East Coast), and Belle Glade pottery.
Glades IIIb (600 BP - 500 BP)	Glades Tooled rims appear (rare on West Coast), zoned punctate designs, but general decline in incised decoration. Belle Glade ceramics common on west coast. St. Johns ware present but rare on West Coast, common on East Coast.
Glades IIIc (500 BP - 300 BP)	Continuation of IIIb ceramics, with pronounced flaring of rims and embossing on Glades Tooled ceramics. Mound burial construction less common with intrusive burials into existing mounds, appearance of European goods, plainware common.

HISTORICAL PERIOD

By European contact times (the first half of the 16th century), the southwest coast of Florida was maintaining a vigorous, possibly expanding political chiefdom with a broad network of alliances, as well as a rich and ancient cultural tradition without an agricultural base. However, direct conflict with Europeans and, more importantly, exposure to European diseases led to the rapid decline of the Calusa. By the mid 1700s their numbers had greatly diminished. The remnants of this once-powerful tribe may have left south Florida in the 1760s with the Spanish for relocation in Cuba. Others may have become indistinguishable from Spanish Cuban fishermen who worked the great fishing "ranchos" in the Pine Island Sound region catching and salting fish for export to Cuba. Other groups of Native Americans may have fused with the Creek-derived Seminoles.

In the late 1700s, members of the Creek tribe were forced into Florida from Georgia and Alabama. They were later called Seminoles, possibly derived from the Spanish term "cimmarones." Pressures from colonial (and later) white encroachment on their traditional territories forced them into the Big Cypress and Everglades area by the 1830s. By this time, most of the cultural identity of pre-contact times had been lost, although some of the Calusa subsistence strategies may have been partly adopted by Seminoles. A number of Seminole period sites have been documented on earlier Glades middens. This coincidence may in part reflect the paucity of high land in the interior (Ehrenhard *et al.* 1978, 1979, 1980; Ehrenhard and Taylor 1980; Taylor and Komara 1983; Taylor 1984, 1985). Older midden sites (particularly those called "black dirt" middens) can be rich agriculturally as well as archaeologically, making these foci for historic Seminole gardens and fruit groves.

Seminole periods in south Florida are divided into I (1820-1860), II (1860-1900) and III (1900-1940) (Ehrenhard *et al.* 1978). Post-1940 Seminole camps are designated "Late Seminole" in some reports. These designations reflect the different stages of Seminole migration into south Florida, Seminole displacement and active conflict with the expanding American culture, and the eventual refuge by Seminole remnants in Big Cypress and Everglades regions. Military records, and, in particular, several sketch maps by military personnel done in the 1830s and 1840s and the Ives military map of South Florida (1856) shows evidence of investigations at and near "Malco Inlet," "Casimba," "Good Land," and "Cape Romans."

SEMINOLE WARS IN THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA AREA

The advent of the Second and Third Seminole Wars (1834-38, 1855-58) disrupted the peaceful settlement of the Southwest Florida region. There were several forts, "temporary" and permanent, established along the Caloosahatchee River during this time. Fort Dulaney was established at Punta Rassa near the mouth of the Caloosahatchee in 1837 and was occupied intermittently through 1841, and again in 1855. After a hurricane destroyed Ft. Dulaney in 1841, Fort Harvie was established upriver. The name of this fort was changed in 1850 by its commander General Twiggs to honor his new son-in-law, Col. Abraham Myers. Fort Myers was thus created, and became the chief fort of the region.

From this central administrative point, a line of forts was established up the Caloosahatchee River. They were: Fort Denaud, Fort Adams, Fort Thompson, and Fort Center on Fisheating Creek leading into Lake Okeechobee. Other forts and "temporary depots" were established south into the Big Cypress Swamp such as Fort Simon Drum, Temporary Depot Number One, Fort Doane, Fort Simmons, Fort Keis, Fort Foster, Fort Shackleford, and others.

A number of military expeditions were sent south along the coast during the Second and Third Seminole Wars with the objectives of interdicting trade in guns and ammunition between the Seminoles and the Spanish-Cuban fishing community, and hunting and capturing Indians. General Thomas Lawson, who had just been appointed Surgeon General of the United States, commanded one of the early notable expeditions. Lawson's expedition left Fort Harvie (Fort Myers) in February 1838. Elements of Lawson's command explored the area in and around the Caxambas Point area, discovering two abandoned Indian villages in the Blackwater River/Palm Bay area. Other expeditions bivouacked at Cape Romano and Caxambas Point. Colonel Rogers, of the ill-fated Parkhill expedition, wrote several dispatches from Cape Romano in the Caxambas area in 1858, describing the ambush of Captain Parkhill's party at the headwaters of Turner River. The Collier County Museum is the repository for a collection of military artifacts purportedly found by a local collector near Indian Hill in the early 1960s. This material may have originated with one of the various military expeditions stopping at Caxambas Point.

The present survey did not locate any Seminole period sites, although military records, and in particular several sketch maps by military personnel done in the 1830s and 1840s and the Ives military map of South Florida (1856) indicate various Seminole sites such as "Fort Doane", "Fort Keais", "Billy's Town" and "Cholalapalka" in the general area.

MODERN AREA HISTORY

By the 1890s white settlers and homesteaders such as the Whiddens, Carrolls, Smiths, and Kirklands had hunted, settled or ranched cattle in the area of Curry Island immediately south of Bird Rookery Slough and Corkscrew Swamp. These early settlers farmed the Henderson Creek area and hunted northward into Rattlesnake Hammock. The advent of the Immokalee Road (CR846) in the late 1950s further opened access to the area, and a sizable percentage of the region was cleared for large commercial farming operations. The completion of the Atlantic Coastline Railway by 1928 also enabled logging of pine and cypress in the Big Corkscrew Island/Corkscrew Swamp area by the late 1940s as a series of logging trams allowed access by narrow-gauge logging locomotives into the surrounding country.

By the late 1940s Bill and Lester Piper of Bonita Springs maintained a sizable ranching operation north of the Immokalee Road with a corral and chutes for loading cattle at a hammock called the Mule Pens. By the late 1960s several sections south of the Immokalee Road were opened for purchase to individual landholders, generally of 5 and 10-acre parcels. North-south roads constructed south from the Immokalee Road include

Richards, Krape, Moulder, Rivers and Rock Roads. Many of the residents utilized early woods trails and old logging tram roads for access south into the northern-central blocks of Golden Gate Estates.

In 1992 the Olde Florida Golf Club, a 300-acre 18-hole golf course, was built after access into the area was created by the construction of the Vanderbilt Beach Road (CR862). Many large planned unit developments such as Piper's Grove (Twin Eagles), the Bonita Bay Country club, the Quarry, and others were constructed north of Immokalee Road by the late 1990s.

The Immokalee Road/Vanderbilt Beach Road Extension area today is experiencing increasing density of development with condominium communities and upscale single family home construction being created along the CR 951 (Collier Boulevard) corridor.

METHODOLOGY

Prior to conducting fieldwork in the project parcel, relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included, but was not limited to, studying previous archaeological reports for sites in Collier County, reviewing information from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps of the project area. Also, black and white as well as color aerial photographs of the project area, which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography and floral communities, were interpreted.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The principal project goal was to locate and assess all historical or archaeological sites on the subject parcel. This cultural resource survey incorporated the use of certain predictive models. These models are based on topographic and vegetative attributes that are associated with prehistoric and historic sites in interior Collier County. These models postulate that live oak, tropical hardwood and cabbage palm hammocks in close proximity to drainage sloughs and marshes are medium to high probability targets for archaeological sites. The elevational information on the USGS quadrangle map for the area also was used.

It was determined that the project parcel had a low to medium probability of associated archaeological sites.

FIELDWORK

All parts of the parcel were assessed by pedestrian survey. Areas previously identified on aerial photographs were ground truthed, including 12 areas identified from a review of vintage and modern aerial photographs. All of these identified areas were assigned target numbers and then subjected to ground truthing to determine their probability for containing archaeological or historic sites: low, medium, or high.

All higher probability and some selected lower probability areas were shovel tested, including small and lower elevation tree islands (Figure 7). The wetlands, much of which was inundated at the time of this assessment, was not shovel tested, but was subject to a pedestrian survey.

A total of 70 judgmental shovel tests were dug across the project parcel. All shovel tests were 50-cm diameter holes excavated to 100 cm depth where possible. If a hole was positive for cultural deposits, additional shovel tests were dug at 10-meter intervals on the cardinal directions from the positive hole. This delineation method was used to determine the extent of any site. All dug sediments were screened through ¼"-mesh hardware cloth and all cultural materials were collected.

COLLECTIONS

All collected material was placed in sealable plastic bags and transported to the AHC laboratory in Davie for conservation and analysis. These materials were assigned field specimen numbers.

INFORMANTS

The project biologist, Tom Trettis, was interviewed during the course of this assessment. He was not aware of any cultural resources or hardwood hammocks on the property.

Figure 10. 2011 color aerial orthophotograph of the Olde Florida Country Club parcel showing location of selected probability areas and shovel tests.

= SURFACE COLLECTION OF PREHISTORIC LITHIC MATERIAL IN PROBABILITY AREA #8

= NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST

= HIGH PROBABILITY AREA

= MEDIUM PROBABILITY AREA

= LOW PROBABILITY AREA

N

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Mile approx.
0 .1 .2 .4 Km. approx.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

This reconnaissance cultural resource assessment of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel resulted in the documentation of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site: 8CR1305. This site is a sparse chert lithic scatter on a discrete area of high ground (Probability Area #8). Additional shovel tests in the immediate vicinity of the finds uncovered no additional cultural material.

A total of 70 shovel tests were dug across the parcel all of which were negative for archaeological material. Two field specimens were collected from the surface. Both are non-local chert flakes: percussion and pressure flakes, the byproduct of prehistoric stone tool manufacture or retouching. Four shovel tests were dug at and within 10 meters of the specimens but all were negative for cultural material.

This assessment resulted in the documentation of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site, 8CR1305, on the project parcel. The overall cultural material assemblage is of particular interest because of the uncommon presence of exotic lithic material—the closest known sources of chert being north of Charlotte/Sarasota counties. The likely chronological provenience for the material is the mid to late Archaic Period, predating circa 500 B.C. (2500+ years BP) and likely represents an activity area at higher Probability Area #8, which is a sandy ridge.

The large size of the parcel and its various vegetative/topographic changes adjacent to marshes and sloughs afford the likelihood that scattered cultural material may occur elsewhere on the parcel. If such materials are encountered during development activities then the consultant archaeologist and the State's Division of Historic Resources should be notified. If human remains are found Florida Statute 872.05 will apply.

It is recommended that an archaeologist conduct intermittent monitoring of ground-disturbing activities, particularly in the area of site 8CR1305 and its associated ridge, during development. If any archaeological materials or features are encountered they should be fully documented.

SUMMARY OF SITE

Site Name:	Oak Grove
State Site Number:	8CR1305
Environmental Setting:	Higher ground oak grove
Location:	Township 48S, Range 27E, Section 31
Site Type:	Lithic scatter
Site Function:	Habitation?, resource extraction, tool manufacturing
Description:	The site is identified based on two pieces of chert lithic debitage material found in the north-central portion of a sandy ridge (Figure 10). The ridge is about 50 cm above the surrounding area. The two chert flakes were found where a prominent sandy woods trail crosses the high area. Bioturbation from off-road vehicles likely redeposited them from their original in situ location. The specimens were 4 meters apart. The chert is patinated white and likely is part of a lithic tool processing location.
Chronology:	Prehistoric: likely mid to late Archaic
Collections:	Two pieces of percussion and pressure flaked patinated chert debitage (FS-1)
Previous Research:	None
Preservation Quality:	Very Good
Ownership:	Private
Significance:	The site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the sparse occurrence of lithic artifacts and lack of other cultural material.

Figure 11. Oak Grove site 8CR1305 looking north.

Figure 12. Closeup of 8CR1305 and lithic flake.

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APPENDIX I: 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) **Olde Florida Golf Club 2013.29** _____

Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Reconnaissance Cultural Resources Assessment of the Olde Florida Golf Club Parcel, Collier County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) **Carr, Robert S.; White, John Wesley; Grady, Michael; Beriault, John G.** _____

Publication Date (year) **2013**_____ Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site) **41**

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

AHC Technical Report #982 _____

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) **Carr, Robert S.** _____

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) **Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.** _____

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Olde Florida Golf Club, Inc.
Address/Phone _____

Recorder of *Log Sheet* **Beriault, John G.**_____ Date *Log Sheet* Completed **4-24-13**

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) **Collier**_____

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): **Corkscrew SE, rev. 1987**____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start **4-20-13** End **4-24-13** Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares **+540** acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed **1**

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers 4 miles

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): X archaeological θ architectural X historical/archival θ underwater θ other: _____

Preliminary Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

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

X other (describe) **Excavation of 70 shovel tests** _____

Archaeological Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

θ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

θ surface collection, controlled	θ other screen shovel test (size: ____)	θ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
X surface collection, **un**controlled	θ water screen (finest size: ____)	θ soil resistivity
Xshovel test-1/4"screen	θ posthole tests	θ magnetometer
θ shovel test-1/8" screen	θ auger (size:____)	θ side scan sonar
θ shovel test 1/16"screen	θ coring	θ unknown
θ shovel test-unscreened	θ test excavation (at least 1x2 M)	
θ other (describe)		

Historical/Architectural Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

θ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

θ building permits	θ demolition permits	θ neighbor interview	θ subdivision maps
θ commercial permits	X exposed ground inspected	θ occupant interview	θ tax records
θ interior documentation	θ local property records	θ occupation permits	θ unknown

θ other (describe):_____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures **Review of vintage and recent aerials, literature review, pedestrian survey, then excavation of 70 shovel tests across parcel.**

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? X Yes θ No If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites **0**_____Newly Recorded Sites) **1**

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

_____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary **CR1305** _____

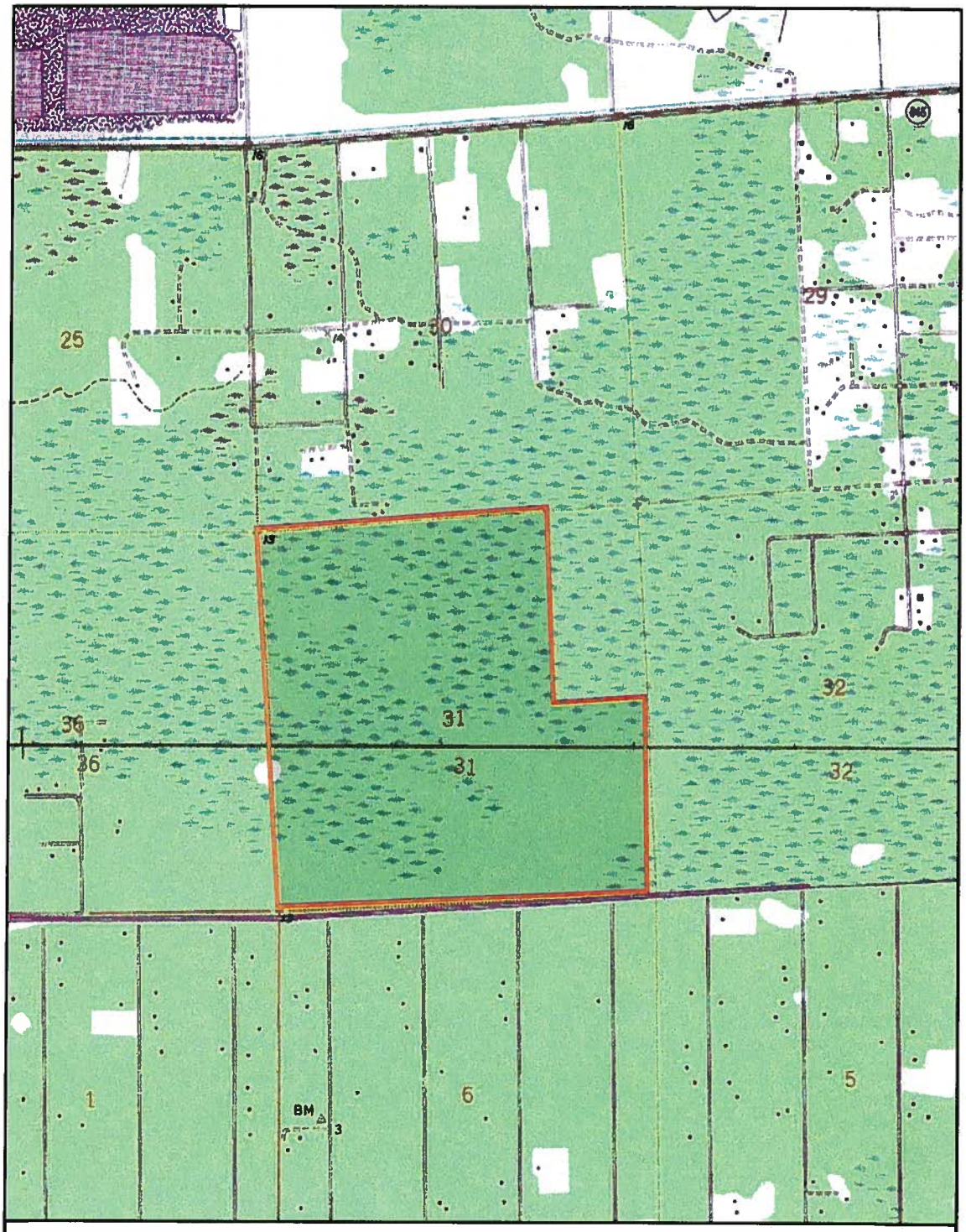
_____

Site Form Used: X Site File Paper Form θ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

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

DO NOT USE SITE FILE USE ONLY DO NOT USE

BAR Related		BHP Related
θ 872	θ 1A32 #_____	θ State Historic Preservation Grant
θ CARL	θ UW	θ Compliance Review: CRAT #_____



USGS Map of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel.

N

TOWNSHIP 48S, RANGE 27E, SECTION 31

USGS Map: CORKSCREW SW, REV. 1987

0	1/4	1/2	1 Mile approx.
0	.4	.8	1.6 Km. approx.

APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SITE FORM

Page 1

X Original
☐ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

Site #8CR1305 _____
Field Date
__4__/__22__/_13____
Form Date
__4__/__25__/_13____
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Oak Grove Site _____ Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Reconnaissance CR Assessment of the Olde Florida Golf Club Parcel _____ Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: Xprivate-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Corkscrew SE, rev. 1987 _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Naples_____In City Limits? ☐yes Xno ☐unknown County Collier _____
Township _48S_____ Range__27E_____ Section 31_____ ¼ section: XNW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name:_____
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel #_____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 X17 Easting _ _ _ _ _ _0 Northing _ _ _ _ _ _ _0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to Parcel is south on Krape Road off Immokalee Road (CR846) then south on woods trail from end of Krape ¼ mile. Site was discovered in sand trail at north edge of higher ground oak grove. _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)_____

TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

SETTING *

X Land (*terrestrial*)
☐ Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
☐ River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
☐ Tidal (*estuarine*)
☐ Saltwater (*marine*)
☐ Wetland (*palustrine*)
☐ usually flooded
☐ usually dry
☐ Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
☐ terrestrial
☐ aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES *

☐ log boat
☐ agric/farm building
☐ burial mound
☐ building remains
☐ cemetery/grave
☐ dump/refuse
☐ earthworks (historic)
☐ fort
X lithic scatter
☐ mill
☐ mission
☐ mound, nonspecific
☐ plantation
☐ platform mound
☐ road segment
☐ shell midden
☐ shell mound
☐ shipwreck
☐ subsurface features
☐ surface scatter
☐ well

FUNCTION *

X campsite
X extractive site
X habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

☐ Other settings, structures, features or functions _____

CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

ABORIGINAL *

☐ Alachua
X Archaic (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Early
☐ Archaic, Middle
☐ Archaic, Late
☐ Belle Glade
☐ Cades Pond
☐ Caloosahatchee
☐ Deptford
☐ Englewood
☐ Fort Walton
☐ Glades (nonspecific)
☐ Glades I?
☐ Glades II?
☐ Glades III
☐ Hickory Pond
☐ Leon-Jefferson
☐ Malabar I
☐ Malabar II
☐ Manasota
☐ Mississippian
☐ Mount Taylor
☐ Norwood
☐ Orange
☐ Paleoindian
☐ Pensacola
☐ Perico Island
☐ Safety Harbor
☐ St. Augustine
☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)
☐ St. Johns I
☐ St. Johns II
☐ Santa Rosa
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)
☐ Seminole: Colonization
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)
☐ Swift Creek, Early
☐ Swift Creek, Late
☐ Transitional
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)
☐ Weeden Island I
☐ Weeden Island II
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic
☐ Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL *

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American (nonspecific)
☐ African-American

☐ Other (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.) _____

ς Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are coded fields).

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes X no ☐ insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes X no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Based on current data site is a sparse lithic scatter. _____
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. _____

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8CR1305 _____

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check
☐ literature search
☐ informant report
☐ remote sensing
X exposed ground
☐ posthole digger
☐ auger--size:___
☐ unscreened shovel
☐ screened shovel
_____
_____
_____

SITE BOUNDARIES*

X bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☐ literature search
☐ informant report
☐ remote sensing
☐ insp exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger--size:_____
☐ unscreened shovel
X screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit sparse lithic debitage.

_____

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): X 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 X substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-**document!** ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures Bioturbation by ATV activity, future development _____

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts #_____(C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface #_____(C) or (E) Subsurface # _____(C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

☐ unknown
X unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

X uncollected
☐ unknown
☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS*

Pick exactly one *code* from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

____ bone-animal	____ exotic-nonlocal
____ bone-human	____ glass
____ bone-unspecified A___lithics aboriginal	
____ bone-worked	____ metal-nonprecious
____ brick/building debris	____ metal-precious/coin
____ ceramic-aboriginal	____ shell-unworked
____ ceramic-nonaboriginal	____ shell-worked
____ daub	____ Other_____

(*example*: A bone-human)

Disposition List*

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

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

1. chert flakes _____	N= 2	4._____	N=___	7._____	N=___
2._____	N=___	5._____	N=___	8._____	N=___
3._____	N=___	6._____	N=___	9._____	N=___

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) marsh slough_____ Distance (m)/bearing N 300 E_____

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) surrounding cypress and pine flatwoods, emerging oak hammock _____

Local vegetation oak hammock _____

Topography* Mesic Min Elevation_3-4____meters Max Elevation__3-4___meters

Present land use wooded but slightly cleared by presence of sand trails_____

SCS soil series Riviera fine sand, limestone substratum_____ Soil association_____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. Report, Photographs and field notes repose at Archaeological and Historical Conservancy,, 4800 S.W. 64th Avenue, Suite 107, Davie, Florida 33314 _____

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (**use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant**) A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Assessment of the Olde Florida Golf Club Parcel, Collier County, Florida, AHC Technical Report #982 (AHC Project #2013.29)

_____

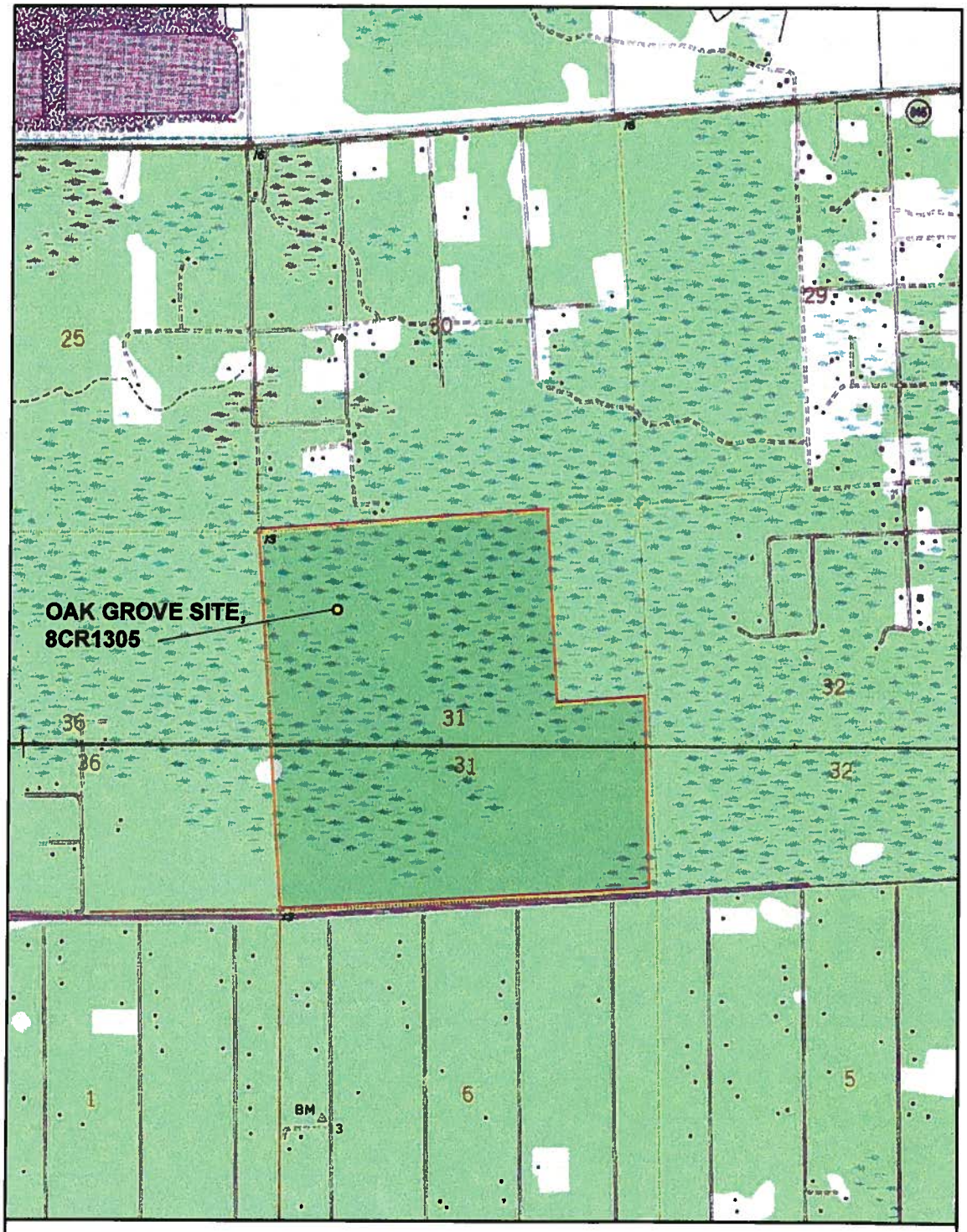
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) _____

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation)Beriault, John G; Archaeological and Historical Conservancy; 954-792-9776; archlgcl@bellsouth.net _____

Required Attachments

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



USGS Map of the Olde Florida Golf Club parcel showing location of the Oak Grove Site, 8CR1305.

N

TOWNSHIP 48S, RANGE 27E, SECTION 31

USGS Map: CORKSCREW SW, REV. 1987

0	1/4	1/2	1 Mile approx.
0	.4	.8	1.6 Km. approx.