



## Conducting Research in the Preserve - Cultural Resources

The National Park Service welcomes your interest in considering Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (TIMU) for your research site. TIMU is responsible for protecting and regulating the use of areas within the Timucuan Preserve. Preserving park resources and providing for appropriate visitor use of the Preserve requires a full understanding of its cultural and natural resources. This can best be obtained through the long-term study and analysis of scientific data. TIMU has a research mandate to provide management with that understanding, using the highest quality science and information. Park managers increasingly recognize that timely and reliable scientific information is essential for sound decisions and interpretive programming. TIMU welcomes proposals for scientific studies designed to increase our understanding of the human and ecological processes and resources in the Preserve.

### Permitting Process for Cultural Resources

All types of archeological fieldwork on parklands require NPS authorization in the form of a Permit for Archeological Investigations. Such activities include excavation, shovel testing, coring, pedestrian survey (even if not involving artifact removal), underwater archeology, rock art documentation, or other types of reconnaissance.

Archeological surveys and excavations on parklands are authorized under a Permit for Archeological Investigations (hereafter referred to as a "Permit"). A Permit may be issued under ARPA or the Antiquities Act or both. Permits for archeological projects carried out on federal lands have been issued since 1907 under the legal authority of the Antiquities Act and Antiquities Act regulations. At the time of passage in 1906, the Antiquities Act authorized the secretaries of the departments managing federally-owned or controlled public land — primarily Interior, Agriculture, and War — to grant Permits to carry out archeological activities on managed lands. The Antiquities Act regulations stipulated that the Smithsonian Institution approve the project before a Permit was granted. **Before submitting your application for research of cultural resources, first contact John Whitehurst, TIMU Cultural Resource Specialist, at (904) 221-7567 ext. 128.**

#### TIMU Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource  
Specialist:  
John Whitehurst

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NPS Web Link:  
[www.nps.gov/timu](http://www.nps.gov/timu)

**The Application for Permit for Archeological Investigations can be found at:**  
<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/npsGuide/permits/>

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## TIMU Research Preferences for Cultural Resources

- Perform a review of primary source documentation for Dos Hermanas, San Estaban, San Gabriel, Fort Caroline and San Mateo
- Obtain digital copies of legal documents related to Kingsley landholdings
- Obtain digital copies of James Hamilton Papers, 1784-1892, including correspondence with Zephaniah Kingsley
- Obtain digital copies of legal documents related to the Spanish and British occupations of the St. Johns Bluff
- Utilize the Trans-Atlantic slave trade database to investigate the slave-trading practices of Zephaniah Kingsley
- Develop a comprehensive history of the Hazard, Tucker, McQueen, McIntosh, Gibbs and Rollins occupations on Fort George Island
- Locate the family cemetery site at Kingsley Plantation
- Examine historical accounts for any indication of burials and/or time periods for burials
- Perform an in-depth study of Mississippian Period sites with TIMU that are related to “gateway trade community”
- Identify various Timucua sites based on locations detailed in French and Spanish accounts
- Develop/acquire historical accounts for Thomas Creek and the Spanish-American War Battery
- Investigate Woodland Period sites within the Timucuan Preserve
- Investigate Archaic Period sites within the Timucuan Preserve
- Apply cultural ecological approach to how prehistoric/early historic cultures utilized subsistence strategies along the coastal strand
- Examine Timucua/Warao/Wari Archaic connection
- Perform an archaeological investigation of the Fitzpatrick Plantation ruins
- Efforts should be made to establish the potential for Paleoindian sites within the Preserve boundaries. This effort may involve the implementation of underwater archaeological investigations and the use of predictive modeling based on evidence from sites located outside of the Preserve boundaries

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## Additional Resources

U.S. Department of Interior  
<http://www.doi.gov/>

NPS Archeology  
<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/>

NPS Discover History  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/>

NPS Cultural Resource Grants  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/grants.htm>

NPS Cultural Resource Publications  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/publications.htm>

NPS Ethnography  
<http://www.nps.gov/ethnography/index.htm>

History E-Library  
<http://www.nps.gov/history/history/index.htm>

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training  
<http://ncptt.nps.gov/>

NPS Southeast Archeological Center  
<http://www.nps.gov/history/seac/>

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
<http://www.achp.gov/>

The American Antiquities Act of 1906  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/anti1906.htm>

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/nhpa1966.htm>

Archaeological Resources Protection Act  
<http://www.nps.gov/phso/archeology/ARPADOC.htm>