



Planning & Development Services Division

MEMORANDUM

TO: Historic Preservation Board

FROM: Trevor Bedford, Planner II

DATE: March 23, 2021

RE: Plantation Oaks Property – Historic Significance

At the January Historic Preservation Board Meeting, county staff informed the board of the County Council's interest in purchasing approximately 36 acres of land that is currently a part of the Plantation Oaks development. There is interest in using ECHO funds to purchase this land under the belief that the land may contain significant historic resources to Volusia County. One possible use of ECHO funds is to preserve significant historic resources in the county.

A Cultural Resources study was performed on the entire Plantation Oaks property in 2001. The study indicated that there may be historic structures and archaeology sites in the area of interest, particularly sites known as Frenchman's Field and Old Kings Road.

Frenchman's Field appears to be a farmstead dating to the late 19th or early 20th century, located near the southern border of the subject property. Known features include a foundation, wall, and well. A chimney potentially associated with the site is nearby, but is not within the subject property. Based on the 2001 report, this site is not likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but its local significance was not determined. While there may not be enough data currently available to make a determination, the site could provide information on early 20th century land use in the area.

County staff has recently worked with ZevCohen and Associates to produce an updated report focused on a portion of Old Kings Road that is on the property. This portion of the road was built between the 1760s and early 1770s, to connect Andrew Turnbull's New Smyrna Colony to St. Augustine. The road has been previously recorded as a linear path along the western boundary of the subject property. However, portions of the road were found along a ridge within the subject property. The report provides a more accurate account of the historic route and suggests that the road may be eligible for designation on the National Register of Historic Places based on criteria A and D (attached).

Based on this report, County staff believes that Old Kings Road is likely eligible for a local designation under criteria 3.b (attached). Additionally, while information on the Frenchman's Field site is limited, it is possible that further investigation could find this site eligible for a local designation under criteria 3.b as well.

As the property is within Ormond Beach City Limits, the Volusia County Historic Preservation Board does not have the jurisdiction to formally designate the sites. However, staff requests that the board make a determination on whether site may meet the eligibility criteria. This determination will provide support for the use of ECHO funds for the property's purchase.

Attachments

- Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment Plantation Oaks, 2001
- Historic Resource Documentation of Old Kings Road Draft, 2021
- Council Item
- National Register of Historic Places Criteria
- Local Designation Criteria

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
AND ASSESSMENT
PLANTATION OAKS,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**December 12, 2001
160-01-01**

SouthArc, Inc.

Specializing in Archaeological/Historical Services

Members Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA)

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plantation Oaks is a proposed development in northeastern Volusia County (Figure 1). The development is a part of the existing National Gardens Development of Regional Impact (DRI). One of the requirements of the DRI is that each development phase should have a cultural resources survey prior to proceeding with that stage. In order to comply with this requirement, the environmental consultant, Lotspeich & Associates, Inc. contracted with SouthArc, Inc. to provide the necessary archaeological and historical services. Fieldwork was completed in October, 2001 under the direction of Martin F. Dickinson, RPA, President of SouthArc. Analysis and documentation were conducted under the direction of Lucy B. Wayne, Ph.D., RPA, SouthArc's Vice President.

The field survey was conducted following the guidelines of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) and the requirements of Florida Statutes Chapter 267. The tract was stratified based on environmental characteristics, knowledge of other site locations in the region, and historic information. The sand ridge along the eastern part of the property was classified as having the best potential for cultural resources, while the flatwoods which comprise the balance of the tract were classified as low potential. In order to take advantage of existing surveyors' cut lines, testing on the ridge was initially conducted at 60 meter intervals, with the interval reduced to 25 or 30 meters when cultural material was encountered. Testing in the balance of the property was conducted at 120 meter intervals along a series of east-west transects. No testing was completed in areas of the tract which were flooded at the time of the survey. Subsurface testing was supplemented by intensive surface inspection of the many areas of exposed ground on the sandy ridge.

There was one previously identified site in the project tract, the Old King's Road, 8Vo255. This road is still identifiable within the property. The survey identified seven additional archaeological sites. All of the sites are located along the sandy ridge and were primarily identified based on surface deposits. The Popcorn site, 8Vo4357, is a long, narrow site at the south end of the ridge which contained only two positive subsurface test units. The site yielded a small quantity of plain St. Johns ceramics and lithic flakes, as well as late 19th to 20th century material. The Dump site, 8Vo4358, was identified solely from surface material on the western side of the ridge. The recovered artifacts consisted of two St. Johns Plain ceramics. The Powerline site, 8Vo4359, was identified based on a single positive test unit and surface material dating to the St. Johns periods and the late 19th/early 20th century. The Pig Root site, 8Vo5270, was a scattered surface deposit of late 19th to early 20th century material which was probably related to the Frenchman's Fields site to the north. Frenchman's Fields, 8Vo4360, consists of a series of early 20th century structural remains and associated artifacts. The structures include the concrete and coquina porches of a probable Craftsman-style bungalow, a concrete and coquina cellar or well, and a coquina and brick chimney. The site apparently dates to a farmstead present in this area as early as the 1920s, and may be related to a failed development known as "Halifax by the Sea." The Brick Hole site, 8Vo4361, is located north of Frenchman's Fields and consists of a small deposit of late 19th to early 20th century material

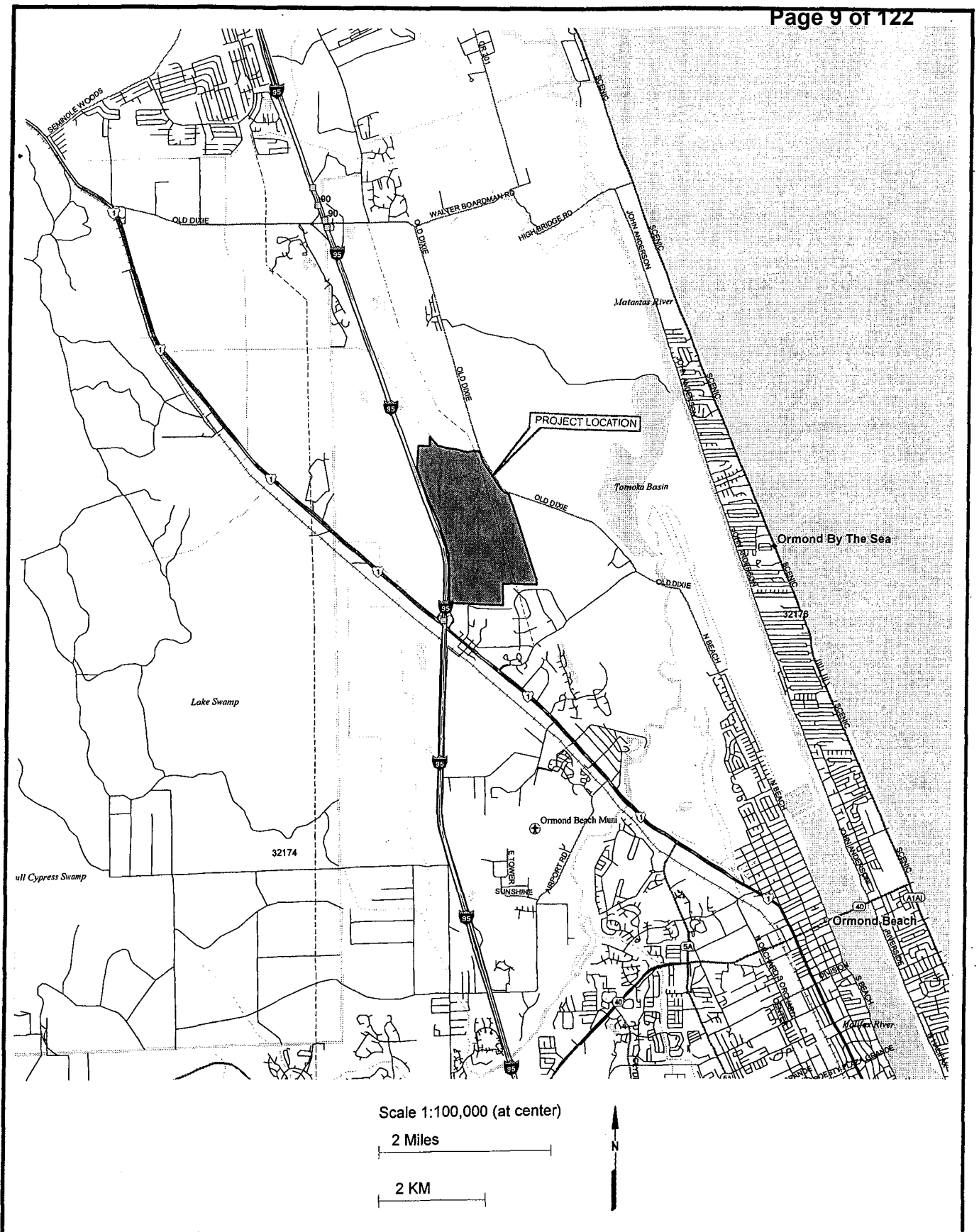


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

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identified based on a single positive test and surface material. The Olive Jar site, 8Vo5271, is a surface deposit located on the powerline at the north end of the ridge. This historic deposit may be the result of discards associated with Frenchman's Fields agricultural activity or the nearby Old King's Road, powerline and Dixie Highway.

With the exception of the Frenchman's Fields site, the sites identified during this project have very limited artifact assemblages which are not associated with archaeological features, cultural strata or structural remains. The 8Vo4357, 8Vo4358, 8Vo4359, 8Vo5270, 8Vo4361 and 8Vo5271 sites are unlikely to yield additional information which could address regional or local research goals. The major contribution of these sites is to demonstrate the importance of this sandy ridge between two low-lying areas to both prehistoric and historic occupants. Prehistorically the ridge undoubtedly served as a transportation route and may also have been occasionally used for hunting camps or as a refuge from flooding of the adjacent lands. It does not appear to have been used for extended occupation, probably because better locations nearby offer proximity to the open water of the rivers. Historically the ridge also served as a transportation corridor and still contains remnants of the historic Old King's Road (8Vo255). The historic material from these sites may be a result of discard from travellers along the King's Road or the nearby Dixie Highway. However, much of it is probably associated with the Frenchman's Fields site. In the opinion of the project archaeologists, these six sites are not significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further research is recommended.

The Frenchman's Field site contains both structural and archaeological remains. However, little information has been obtained on the history of this site. It may have the potential for yielding additional information on early 20th century land use on the property. At a minimum, additional historic research may be warranted prior to impact.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Plantation Oaks is located in Sections 24, 25, and 39 of Township 13 South, Range 31 East, and Section 30 of Township 13 South, Range 32 East of northeastern Volusia County (Figure 2). Interstate 95 (I-95) forms most of the western boundary of the tract and a graded road forms the southern boundary. Old Dixie Highway borders the northeastern corner. The northwestern, northern and balance of the eastern limits are marked by arbitrary property lines (Figure 2). Two borrow pits associated with I-95 are located in the western part of the property and a power transmission line traverses the eastern part of the property north to south. Access is via a number of graded roads and Old Dixie Highway. Bulow Creek State Park is located north of the property and Tomoka Basin GeoPark lies to the east; both parks contain the remains of historic sugar/rice plantations dating to the 18th to early 19th centuries, as well as prehistoric Native American sites. The National Gardens development is located at the I-95 interchange immediately south of the southwest corner of the property.

This part of Florida is identified as the St. Augustine-Edgewater Ridge of the Central Atlantic Coastal Strip physiographic region (Brooks 1981). The region consists of alternating relic beach dunes and swales overlying a coquina ridge. These features parallel the present Atlantic coastline and are characterized by sandy ridges separated by lower wetland areas. Tidal streams drain the wetlands into the rivers parallel to the Ocean and ultimately into the Atlantic itself. The ridges are generally 5 to 10 feet above sea level in elevation, although the project tract ranges from 10 feet at the southeastern corner to 30 feet throughout the balance of the property (Figure 2; USGS 1993, 1970).

The Tomoka and Halifax Rivers are the closest major water sources, with the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) located within the Halifax River. Marshes approximately one mile wide associated with these rivers separate the project tract from open water (USGS 1993). Since these water sources are tidal saltwater, the primary freshwater source would be inland wetlands and ponds, including two ponds along either side of I-95 at the western side of the property and a group of ponds northwest of the property in Section 13 (Figure 2). Drainage would generally be towards the east into the marshes and rivers.

Soils in the majority of the project tract fall within the Daytona-Paola-Astatula association of well-drained sandy ridges, while the western side of the tract contains Myakka-Smyrna-Immokalee association poorly drained soils. The moderately well drained to excessively well drained Paola fine sand, Bulow sand and Daytona sand dominate the eastern part of the property (Figure 3), while the somewhat poorly drained Cassia fine sand, and poorly drained Myakka and Immokalee sands dominate the western half of the tract. Low areas in the western part of the tract contain Basinger fine sand, depressional, Pomona-St. Johns complex, Samsula muck and Hontoon mucky peat (USDA 1980).

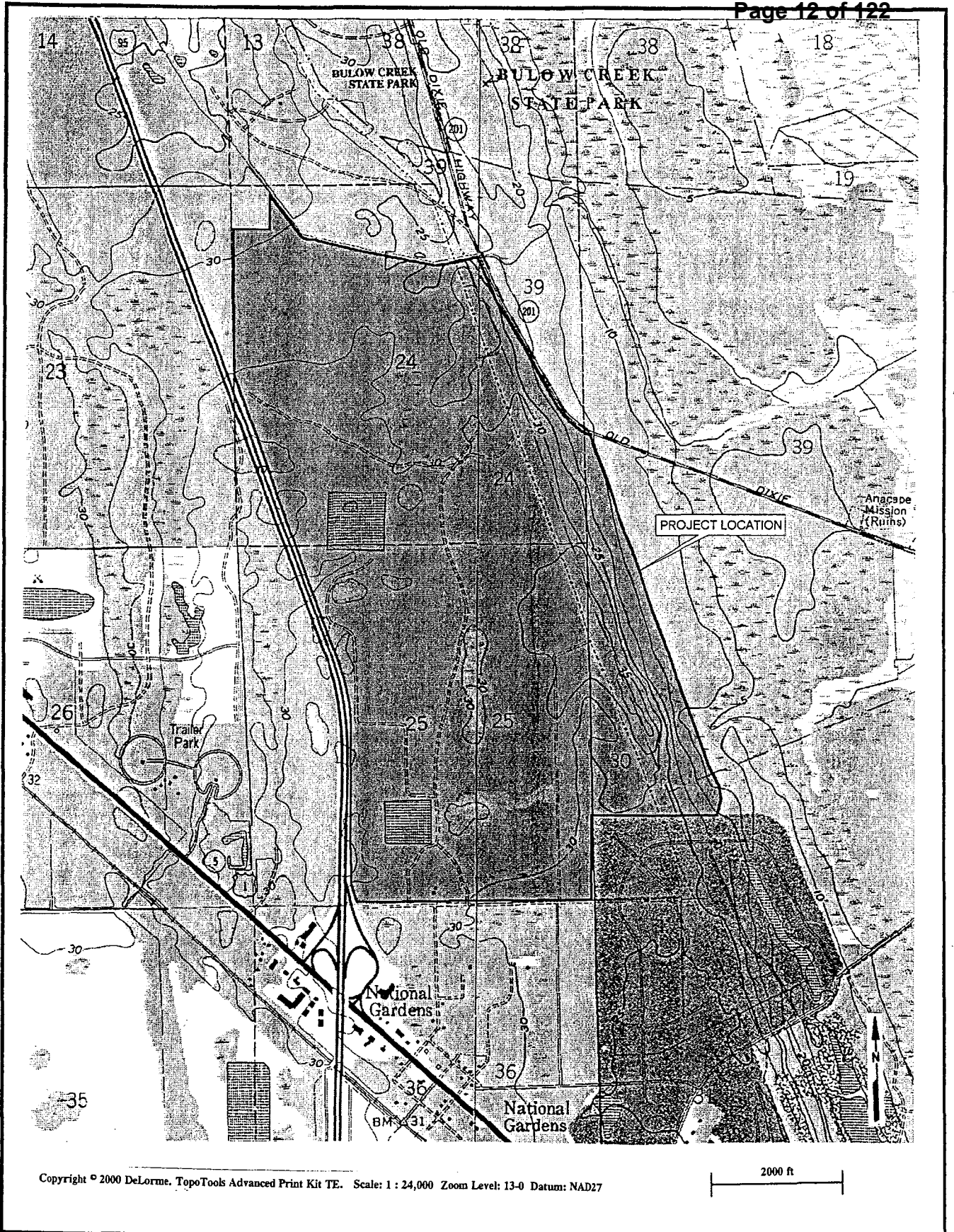


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

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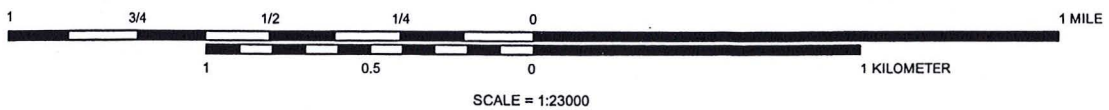
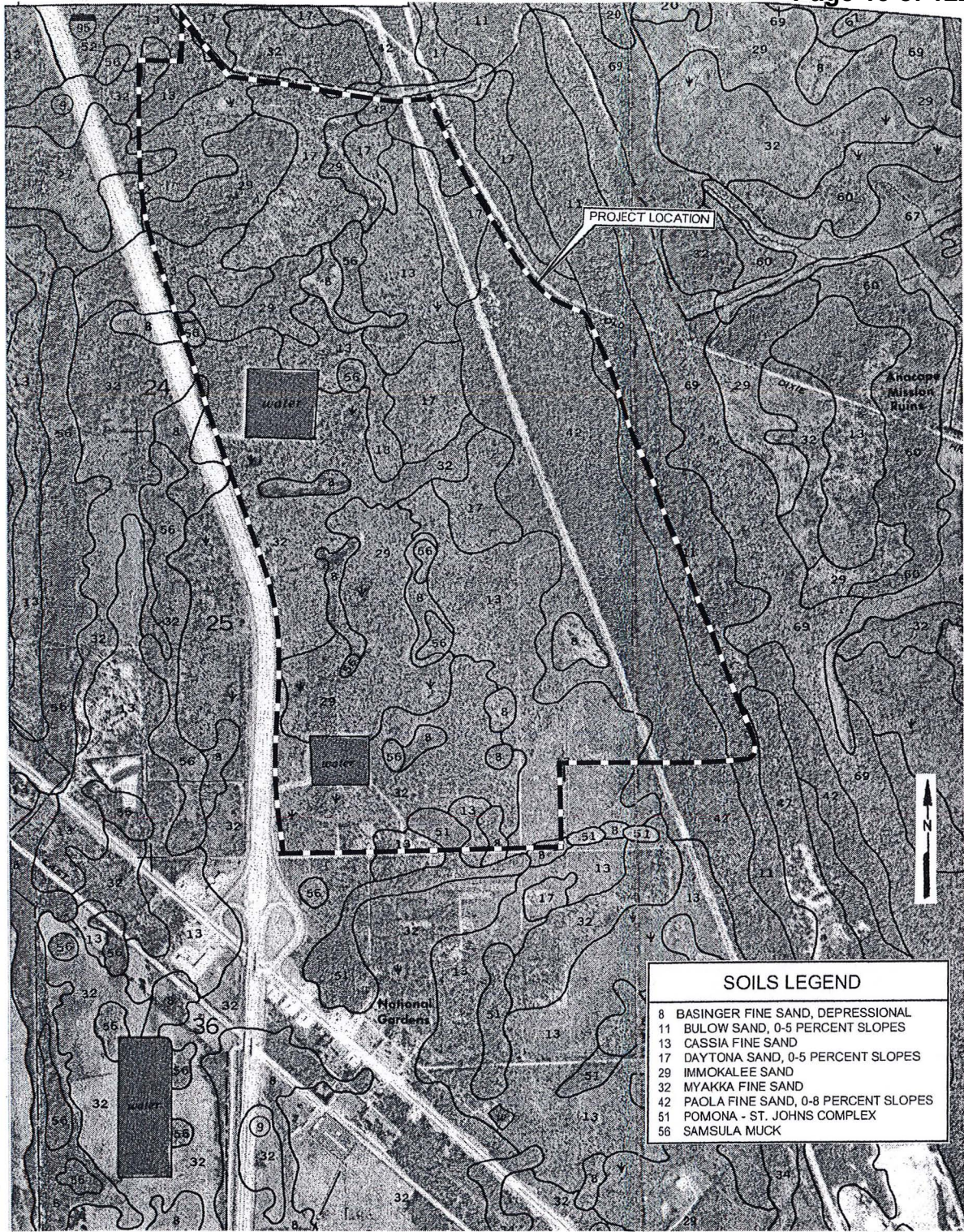


FIGURE 3. SOILS MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USDA 1980

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Excessively drained Paola fine sand is found in the sandhills and supports the sand pine-scrub oak forest with an understory of rosemary and scattered sawpalmetto. Well drained Bulow sand is found on ridges and supports hammocks consisting of live oaks, hickory, magnolia, cabbage palms and sand pines. Moderately well drained Daytona sand is an upland soil which supports the sand pine-scrub oak complex with scattered turkey oaks, slash pines, longleaf pines and an understory of rosemary, fetterbush and sawpalmetto. Cassia fine sand is a somewhat poorly drained upland soil which supports scattered slash pine, longleaf pine, sand pine, dense scrub oaks, a few sawpalmettoes and pineland threeawn. Myakka and Immokalee sands are poorly drained flatwoods soils which support slash and longleaf pine with an understory of sawpalmetto, runner oak and pineland threeawn. Basinger fine sand, depressional and Pomona-St. Johns complex are poorly drained sands found in drainage ways and depressions; both are frequently flooded. Basinger supports St. Johnswort, maidencane, water-tolerant grasses and scattered pond pine. Pomona-St. Johns supports forested wetlands containing baldcypress, scattered pond pine, sweetgum, loblolly bay, slash pine, gallberry, greenbrier, St. Johnswort, scattered sawpalmetto and waxmyrtle. Samsula muck and Hontoon mucky peat are very poorly drained wetlands soils which support water-tolerant grasses, cypress and other forested wetlands trees (USDA 1980).

The sandy ridge of the eastern part of the property would provide a natural transportation corridor as well as a refuge in times of high water. The ridge drops sharply to the east with a distinct break at the base of the slope between the ridge and the forested wetlands of the eastern marshes. The western side of the ridge drops more gradually to the flatwoods. The ridge is presently dominated by scrub live oak, sawpalmetto, fetterbush and both sand and longleaf pines. The eastern edge of the ridge is slightly mesic with scattered hickory and live oaks. This ridge could have been a good location for prehistoric inhabitants as it afforded access both to the marshes to the east and a refuge from the frequently wet flatwoods to the west. However, the lack of a permanent freshwater source and the dense scrub oak which naturally occurs probably would have limited long-term occupation.

The poorly drained western portion of the property would have been frequently wet. In fact, much of this half of the property remained flooded in October from rains which occurred in August. This is particularly true of the south end of the property which functions as a low prairie with water up to the live oak tree line on the eastern ridge. However, the presence of immature pines and burnt pine stumps in this area indicates it is periodically dry. Due to the poor drainage and the dominance of flatwoods, this part of the property would have little attraction for occupation, although the wetlands would have attracted wildlife and thus hunters.

Traces of the historic Old Kings Road (8Vo255) are still visible along the eastern ridge as sandy ruts roughly following the grant line. There is evidence in the ruts that the highway periodically shifted east-west as a result of the deep sands which would at times inhibit traffic. After construction of the existing high tension power transmission line approximately 50 meters east of the Old Kings Road, traffic shifted to the powerline right-of-way, resulting in additional ground exposure along the right-of-way.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Archaeologists have divided Florida into several regions based on variations in the cultural groups which once lived in each area. Volusia County is located within the East and Central Lakes region. This region is essentially defined by the St. Johns River Basin and the Atlantic Coastal area, and may be the best documented archaeological region in Florida. It was the site of some of the earliest systematic archaeology and has been extensively studied in the past 50 years (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The majority of this research has focused on the river itself and the coastal areas.

The following paragraphs summarize the current understanding of the cultural traditions represented in the East and Central Lakes District, based on the archaeological studies to date. Dates given are based on those of Milanich (1994):

Paleoindian	10,000-7,500 B.C.
Early Archaic	7,500-5,000 B.C.
Middle Archaic	5,000-3,000 B.C.
Mt. Taylor	3,000-2,000 B.C.
Orange	2,000-1,000 B.C.
Transitional	1,000-500 B.C.
St. Johns I	500 B.C.- A.D. 750
St. Johns II	A.D. 750-1565
St. Augustine	A.D. 1565-1715
Seminole	A.D. 1715-1842

The periods following European contact in A.D. 1565 are also considered to be the historic periods.

Paleoindian Period (10,000 to 7,500 B.C.)

In the traditional view of Paleoindians they are generally described as migratory hunters of the now extinct megafauna such as the mammoth and giant ground sloth. During this period, Florida was much cooler and drier, with the shorelines extending many miles further out from the present coast as a result of lower sea levels. It is believed that these Indians lived in small bands or family groups which followed the migrations of the megafauna on which they depended (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The majority of the known sites have been interpreted as "kill sites" located at springs or river crossings where the animals congregated (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Dunbar and Waller (1983) have also tied Paleoindian site distribution to access to karst outcroppings or deposits.

Paleoindian sites are identified by the presence of the distinctive fluted, lanceolate projectile points such as the Suwannee, Simpson and Clovis (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Late Paleoindian, or perhaps Early Archaic sites are marked by the presence of Santa Fe, Tallahassee, Dalton,

Greenbriar, Bolen and Hardaway points as well as microlith assemblages (Bullen 1975; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Archaic Tradition (7,500 to 1,000 B.C.)

The long Archaic Tradition is usually subdivided into three periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, based on changes in the artifact assemblage and site patterns. These changes may have been closely related to the changing environmental conditions of the time. The environment during the Archaic gradually became more like that of today, with warmer, moister conditions and a rise in sea level to near present heights. The megafauna of the Paleoindian period were either extinct or shifted their range to the north, leaving fauna typical of present-day Florida. This change began gradually during the Early Archaic and stabilized by the Late Archaic. As a result, the Middle to Late Archaic is "marked by major differences in settlement pattern, subsistence strategies, and population size" (Miller 1992:100).

The Archaic Indians have traditionally been described as hunter-gatherers who, of necessity due to the environmental changes, exploited a wider range of resources than their predecessors. They were believed to migrate seasonally, although they were thought to have been somewhat more sedentary than Paleoindians (Torp 1991). Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) indicated a pattern of occupation of lowland villages near water sources from fall to spring, with dispersal for upland hunting in the summer. Archaic sites are characterized by a wide range of tools made from stone, shell, bone, and wood. The lithics from this tradition appear to be more crudely made than the finely crafted Paleoindian points; however, they display a greater variety of forms. The distinctive projectile points for the Archaic are large, stemmed types (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Early Archaic (7,500 to 5,000 B.C.)

Both Stewart (1992) and Miller (1992) indicate that there is little evidence of Early Archaic occupation in the East and Central Lakes District, with the exception of the Windover Site near Titusville. Miller states that the rapidly rising sea level of this time would have inhibited coastal occupation because "the interface between land and sea was an extremely dynamic environment" which could not yet support significant subsistence resources (Miller 1992:101).

The diagnostic artifacts for the Early Archaic are stemmed points such as Arredondos, Hamiltons and Kirk Serrated (Bullen 1975). Other artifacts believed to be used during this period include bipointed bone points, barbed bone points, fish hooks, atlatl weights, and socketed antler handles (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The discovery of a cemetery at the Windover site indicates the beginning of burial ceremonialism, although midden burial with little regard for burial patterns is also known (Goggin 1952).

Middle Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.C.)

By the Middle Archaic the environment had generally stabilized at present conditions, although it was probably somewhat drier than today (Stewart 1992). According to Miller (1992), the rise in sea level by this period, coupled with climatic changes, would have resulted in the appearance of artesian springs along the St. Johns River, as well as the beginnings of the coastal estuarine habitats. The increased water levels from the sea level rise and the new springs led to a dramatic change in the St. Johns River, which essentially became a drowned basin. The northern St. Johns is marked by tidal affects up to 150 miles from the mouth so that it is more like an estuary than a river, while the southern portion is "a system of connected lakes within a broad channel and an even broader flood plain" (Miller 1992:101). This environmental change provided an increased variety of subsistence resources ideal for the hunting-gathering patterns of the Archaic.

Although relatively few Middle Archaic sites are known in the East and Central Lake District in comparison to those of later periods, this period is considered to mark the beginnings of well documented occupation of this region of Florida. Subsistence continued to be based on migratory hunting and gathering, although an increasingly wider variety of resources were exploited. Sites of this period are marked by the presence of large stemmed Newnan projectile points, drilled stone beads, and atlatl weights, as well as a variety of other lithic tools and debitage. Studies also indicate that thermal alteration of lithics peaked during the Middle Archaic (Milanich 1994). Both shell and non-shell sites are known, while burial sites such as the Gauthier site indicate increasing ceremonialism. Both flexed and primary burials were recovered (Ste. Claire 1990). Shell midden sites indicate exploitation of coquina, oysters, estuarine fish, and mammals. The small size of the fish argue that mass capture techniques were used during a warm season of occupation of the coast (Russo 1988a).

Pre-Ceramic Late Archaic--Mt. Taylor (3,000 to 2,000 B.C.)

As a result of the increased water levels of the Archaic period, the southern portion of the St. Johns River provided the ideal environment to support freshwater shellfish, particularly *Viviparous georgianus*, which grows in colonies in the quiet waters of sloughs, creeks, lakes, ponds, and springs (Miller 1992; Cumbaa 1976). Stabilization of the ocean shoreline also led to establishment of coastal estuaries with their extensive oyster and coquina beds. As Miller says,

For the first time in northeast Florida an environment existed which was sufficiently productive in terms of food resources, and sufficiently free from major change, to support a permanently settled way of life (Miller 1992:102).

The Pre-Ceramic Late Archaic or Mt. Taylor period is well-documented within the St. Johns River Basin. This period is marked by intensive exploitation of freshwater shellfish, as indicated by the extensive shell middens associated with riverine Mt. Taylor sites. This period marks a major change in settlement patterns and strategies of environmental exploitation, as well as a probable population increase (Miller 1992).

In addition to shell, Mt. Taylor middens contain bone from a variety of mammals, reptiles, birds, and fish. Hearths are indicated by areas of fused crushed shell with evidence of burning. Artifacts include Archaic stemmed points, steatite bannerstones (atlatl weights), other lithic tools and debitage, and bone and shell tools, particularly whelk gouges, bone awls or pins, bone points, and utilized antler. Midden burial continued to be utilized (Goggin 1952), but mass interments are also known at Tick Island and a site excavated by C. B. Moore (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Ceramic Late Archaic--Orange (2,000 to 1,000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic Orange Period marks the first appearance of ceramics in Florida. These early ceramics were primarily slab construction, tempered with plant fibers. Decoration included incising and punctation. Other than the ceramics, the artifact assemblage for this period is quite similar to the preceding Pre-ceramic Late Archaic or Mt. Taylor Period, and includes Archaic stemmed points, drilled and incised turtle carapaces, and lithic tools, particularly knives and scrapers. Evidence of the use of basketry and mats has been identified from impressions on pottery (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Previous research on this period postulated a subsistence pattern of central-based occupation of the St. Johns River Basin with cold weather migration in small groups to the coast to exploit coquina, or to the interior uplands for hunting (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Recent research by Hale (1984) and Russo (1988a; 1988b; 1986; Russo *et al.* 1989; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992) indicate that this may not be an accurate interpretation. Their studies indicate that both the river basin and the coast may have been occupied year-round by separate semi-nomadic groups which focused on intensive exploitation of their immediate environments, rather than moving between the two areas (Russo and Ste. Claire 1992).

Coastal sites focused on exploitation of coquina, as well as clams, fish, and turtles. Inland sites focused on freshwater shellfish as well as hunting and gathering of birds, reptiles, mammals, and plant foods. Miller believes that the large increase in the number of sites which can be attributed to the Orange period is a result of both the successful adaptation of this culture to the rich environment, and a rapid population growth which could be supported by the increased resource base (Miller 1992).

Transitional Period (1,000 to 500 B.C.)

The Transitional period is basically identified on the basis of ceramic changes rather than shifts in subsistence patterns or settlement patterns. In fact, there is so little change in this period, that Milanich (1994) proposes dropping the term and assigning sites to either the preceding Orange or to St. Johns I. Although the authors tend to agree with Milanich on this proposition, a discussion of the period as traditionally defined is included in this report, since some sites, particularly in East and Central Florida, have been identified as dating to the Transitional period (Stewart 1992; Bullen 1972).

The Transitional traditionally marked the beginning of increased cultural diversity and distinct regional groups in Florida. It is identified with the stage of cultural development known as the Formative, which is characterized by the establishment of more formal, sedentary communities and increasingly complex political and religious organization (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). It is also marked by the appearance of trade goods from other regions, including, during the early Transitional, the Late Archaic Poverty Point culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). It has been postulated that this period corresponds with the end of reliance solely on hunting-gathering for subsistence, and the beginning of horticulture (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

The settlement pattern for the Transitional period appears to have remained the same as that of the Orange period, with both inland sites along the St. Johns River and its chain of lakes, and coastal occupation to exploit the rich estuarine resources. Although it has been postulated that there was an increase in coastal occupation during the Late Archaic and Transitional period as a possible result of over-exploitation of *Viviparous*, this does not appear to be supported by the recent research of Russo and Hale (Russo and Ste. Claire 1992; Hale 1984).

The artifact assemblage of the Transitional is characterized by the change from slab construction, fiber tempered ceramics to coil construction and sand or untempered wares. The most common ceramic for this period in the East and Central Lakes District is the chalky untempered or semi-fiber tempered St. Johns Incised ware. Other ceramics include St. Johns wares with sherd inclusions, St. Johns Pinched and Punctated wares, and limestone tempered Pasco wares (Bullen 1972; Jahn and Bullen 1978). Side lugs are not unusual on vessels and drilled circular or oval sherd pendants have also been identified with this period (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Jahn and Bullen 1978). As Goggin pointed out, this time period is marked by "gradual ceramic change with much experimentation" (Goggin 1952:45). Other common artifacts include bone pins or awls, a few steatite vessel fragments, whelk gouges and celts, and evidence of basketry or woven mats as imprints on ceramics (Bullen 1972). Lithic points which date to this period include the Lafayette, Hernando, and Citrus types (Stewart 1992; Bullen 1975). These points are characterized by drooping barbs and basal notching (Bullen 1975).

St. Johns Tradition (500 B.C. to A.D. 1565)

Goggin neatly summarizes the St. Johns Tradition as "a pottery using, mound building, semi-sedentary complex probably with agriculture" (Goggin 1952:68). It is divided into two archaeological periods and several subperiods based on ceramic and cultural changes, and is noted for its chalky ware ceramics. The presence of mound burial indicates an increasingly complex society, probably based on chiefdoms. It also implies a rather sedentary existence with larger populations to provide the necessary labor for such construction. Goggin describes the Tradition as one of "constant trade and interchange with neighboring northern and western cultures" in which traits were briefly adapted but the society's basic conservatism prevented their long-term integration into the cultural pattern of the Tradition (Goggin 1952:70).

St. Johns I (500 B.C. to A.D. 750)

The St. Johns I Period is marked by the beginning of mound burial in the form of low sand mounds which may be truncated cones or merely low rises from 4 to 12 feet in height. Mounds may be single or in groups of intersecting mounds; secondary bundle burials are the most common form, but primary burials and cremations are also present. Most mounds contain less than 25 burials, although as many as 100 have been found. The few burial goods consist primarily of "killed" vessels with a hole in the base; the hole may be present before or after firing of the vessel (Goggin 1952).

Goggin believed that there was a shift in occupation during this period from the upper to the lower St. Johns, and that there was a decrease in occupation of the coast. He noted, however, that this apparent decrease may have been a function of site documentation rather than an actual shift in settlement. Sites consist of both village middens and burial mounds, often in close association (Goggin 1952). Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) postulate that the increased occupation of the lower St. Johns during this period was a result of population increase.

The St. Johns I period has been subdivided into St. Johns I, Ia, and Ib. The St. Johns I subperiod (500 B.C.-A.D. 100) is characterized by the dominance of St. Johns Plain ceramics in the village areas and the appearance of Dunns Creek Red slipped ceramics, particularly in burials. The Plain wares frequently have tetrapods, tripods, or bipods. Burial mounds may also contain Deptford pottery characteristic of cultural groups to the north and west. This implies an exchange of goods and perhaps ideas between the two groups. The Deptford wares represented in mounds include Deptford Linear Check Stamped, Deptford Bold Check Stamped, Deptford Simple Stamped, and Deptford Cord Marked. Other artifacts for this period include a variety of stone, bone, and shell tools such as celts, gouges, chisels, socketed bone points, chert points, bone pins, awls and needles, and shell dippers, beads, disks and pendants. Less common artifacts, which reflect the influence of the Hopewellian-Yent complex of the Gulf Coast and northwestern Florida are usually found in ceremonial contexts; this includes quartz plummets, clay elbow pipes, mica and galena fragments, and a few copper ornaments (Goggin 1952).

During the St. Johns Ia subperiod (A.D. 100-500) increasing evidence of the Green Point complex characteristic of the Swift Creek societies of the northwest coast began to appear in burial mounds. This complex is characterized by more elaborate burial ceremonialism marked by an increase in artifacts such as elbow pipes, cut mica, galena, shell gorgets, clay and copper ornaments, and stone pendants and beads which were found only occasionally in St. Johns I sites. Village pottery continued to be dominated by St. Johns Plain wares, often with tetrapods, but mounds contain Dunns Creek Red, occasional Deptford, Swift Creek, and, during the latter part of the subperiod, Weeden Island types from northwest Florida. Other artifacts include shell celts, stone hones, worked fossil bone, hammerstones, mica, and a possible shell bannerstone (Goggin 1952).

St. Johns Ib (A.D. 500-750) is marked by an increase in Weeden Island influences from the west, although the village pottery remained St. Johns Plain. Fewer copper ornaments are known for this subperiod, but clay elbow pipes and mica continue to be present (Goggin 1952).

St. Johns II (A.D. 750 to 1565)

During the St. Johns II period coastal occupation for exploitation of oysters became vital to the culture's subsistence pattern. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) postulate winter occupation of the coast and spring to summer inland occupation for agriculture. They site the massive shell middens of this period as evidence of the importance of this resource.

St. Johns II sites consist of shell mounds as well as more widespread shell "fields." Sand burial mounds are often quite large domed, conical, or truncated cones, sometimes with associated earthworks. Both primary and secondary burials are present, but there are few burial goods. Late mounds contain evidence of European contact in the form of artifacts and primary burials in the Christian pattern of east-facing, extended burial with crossed arms (Goggin 1952).

The distinguishing artifact of the St. Johns II Period is check stamped pottery. Like the previous period, St. Johns II has been divided into three subperiods based on changes in the artifact assemblage.

St. Johns IIa (A.D. 750-1050) is marked by an increased use of burial mounds and the presence of the distinctive St. Johns Check Stamped pottery. Weeden Island pottery continues to appear in mounds and some mounds contain caches of ceramics. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) believed that the increased use of horticulture at this time supported a population increase as reflected in the increase in the number and size of the sites which can be dated to this period.

St. Johns IIb (A.D. 1050-1513) sites began to display Mississippian influences with the presence of ceremonial mound centers with Southeastern Ceremonial Cult motifs and copper items in the mounds. Although St. Johns Check Stamped pottery dominates the sites, there are some Fort Walton and Safety Harbor ceramics represented, indicating contact with the west coast of Florida. Other artifacts include simple stamped or scored wares, occasional St. Johns Cob Marked wares, sherd tempered wares, stone celts and small triangular points, clay effigies, and the usual assortment of stone, bone and shell tools and ornaments (Goggin 1952). Mounds became larger and more complex during this period, indicating an increasingly sedentary and stratified society. Based on ethnographic accounts at the time of European contact, the Indians of this period were organized in hereditary chiefdoms and priesthoods (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

St. Johns IIc (A.D. 1513-1565) is the final prehistoric stage in Florida during which full European contact occurred. Although St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics and burial mounds were still present, European artifacts began to appear in the sites and mound burial decreased (Goggin 1952). The population of this period suffered severe reductions as a result of the introduction of European diseases.

In general, the St. Johns II period represents a continuance of the subsistence patterns of previous periods, with a heavy dependence on marine and estuarine resources, particularly coquina,

oyster and clam. Some shell middens along the coast were over 25 feet high, indicating the presence of large populations.

At the time of European contact, the Indians of the study area were described as the Agua Dulce group of Timucuan people. They were described as agriculturists who grew corn, beans, and tobacco, but also relied heavily on hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plant foods. Social organization was based on ranked clans headed by chiefs, and polygamy was common. The people were described as tall and often tattooed. Extensive rituals were practiced in association with warfare and burials (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

St. Augustine Period (A.D. 1565 to 1715)

European contact would result in the virtual destruction of the Native American population of Florida within a hundred year period, primarily through the introduction of European diseases. Native ways of life were altered through the introduction of European goods and agricultural practices. Religious practices were largely supplanted by the introduction of Catholicism through the Spanish mission system. Ceramics of the contact period also reflect European influences, particularly in their shapes. These ceramics are known as San Marcos and San Pedro types in eastern Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

After Spanish contact, there was an attempt to establish missions among the Indians of Florida (Gannon 1965), including one in nearby Flagler County at Bulow Creek, and the Anacape and Mayoca missions in Volusia County. The mission at Bulow Creek was one of the largest of the 12 original missions established by Menendez, indicating a large Indian population in the area at that time (Clegg 1976). These missions would be largely abandoned after the English attacks of the early 18th century. The English raids of the early 18th century also contributed to the demise of the Timucua and their culture. After 1715, the Spaniards encouraged Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama to migrate to Florida, where they became known as the Seminole.

Seminole Period (A.D. 1715 to 1842)

After the decimation of the native Indians, the Creek Indians moved into northern Florida during the period described by Fairbanks (1978) as Colonization, 1716-1763. Once in Florida, they became known as the Seminoles. The Creeks (Seminoles) in Florida appear to have abandoned the Creek town pattern with its central square in favor of a more dispersed pattern of separate farmsteads. This may reflect their increasing dependence on exploitation of the cattle herds introduced by the Spaniards. Seminole sites in North Florida are marked by the presence of Chattahoochee Brushed ceramics as well as European trade goods. Although the Seminole traded with the Spaniards, there was little additional contact and apparently no attempt to reintroduce the mission system.

Fairbanks (1978) characterizes the period from 1763 to 1790 as Separation. The British acquisition of Florida in 1763 led to a well-defined Indian policy which centered on increasing

attempts to control the Indians. The Indians, in turn, extended their isolation from their homeland to an attempt at isolation from the British. This isolation was accompanied by increasing hostility towards the British. At the same time, the Seminole were harboring runaway slaves from Georgia and the Carolinas, which promoted their distrust of white settlers as well as hostility on the part of those settlers. The British did establish a number of trading posts among the Seminole, thus increasing the presence of European goods on Indian sites.

The third Seminole period is characterized as Resistance and Removal, 1790-1840 (Fairbanks 1978). This was the period of the First and Second Seminole Wars. After the Spaniards regained Florida, they allowed the British and Americans to continue to trade with the Seminoles. Perhaps as a result of increasing frontier tensions, Seminole sites became even more dispersed. After the Creek Indian War, large numbers of Indians migrated to Florida, increasing the Seminole population. At the same time, American settlers continued to move into the same areas, resulting in greater friction between the two groups. This led to the First Seminole War of 1818. Although this war was rather limited and brief, it did influence the cession of Florida to the United States in 1819. The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek attempted to confine the Seminole to the area south of Ocala. This led to the Seminole presence in the East and Central Lakes area of Florida, but also to further friction between the two groups. Much of the information about Seminole Indian sites of this period is based on references to "old Indian fields" and abandoned towns on later Second Seminole War period records and land survey maps of the 1840s and 1850s.

The new Seminole reservation area did not offer the same resource base as the area previously occupied. At the same time, the increased friction between Indians and American settlers had resulted in reduced access to trade goods. In 1830, this friction erupted into the Second Seminole War. During this war, a number of military outposts and highways were established in East Florida, including Camp M'crae in Volusia County. Most of the plantations in East Florida were destroyed during this war, including nearby Bulow, Dummett and Addison-Macrae (cf. Wayne *et al.* 2001).

The end of the Second Seminole War brought the fourth stage of the Seminole Period, Withdrawal, 1840-1880 (Fairbanks 1978). At this time, the Seminoles who remained in Florida withdrew into the reaches of the Everglades of South Florida, leaving North and Central Florida open to American settlement. The Armed Occupation Act, offering homestead rights to settlers, led to an increased movement of settlers into the state.

Historic Period

The Halifax area was first recorded by Europeans in 1605, when Mexia made a series of notes about his trip down the Halifax, Mosquito and Indian rivers. At that time, nearby Tomoka Basin was known as the bay of Nocoroco after the Indian village of the same name located in the northern point of what is now Tomoka State Park. Based on his description of live oak forest, Mexia probably traversed the ridge at the eastern side of the project tract (Daniel *et al.* 1980).

During the First Spanish Period, a series of missions were founded throughout north Florida, including those at Bulow Creek, Anacape and Mayoca. Then, in 1565 Spanish Governor Menendez pursued Jean Ribault and several hundred French Huguenots from their St. Johns River Ft. Caroline colony to the north side of Matanzas inlet, where he captured and executed most of them. By 1675, however, there were apparently no missions remaining south of St. Augustine (Gannon 1965). In 1763 the English received Florida from Spain by the Treaty of Paris. Shortly thereafter, in 1766, the King's Road was built from Georgia down through Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Flagler County to New Smyrna in Volusia County (Clegg 1976). The Mosquito River was also renamed the Halifax, in honor of the Earl of Halifax, president of the Board of Trade (Strickland 1963).

During the British Period, 1763-1783, a number of grants were developed as plantations in northeastern Florida. The head of a family could receive 100 acres with another 50 acres for each member of his family. He could also purchase up to 1,000 additional acres at very low rates as long as he promised to develop the property (Mowat 1964). Much of the acreage in the vicinity of the project tract was acquired by John Moultrie, Lieutenant Governor of East Florida. Moultrie's Rosetta plantation primarily produced indigo and rice, along with provisions. By 1777, Rosetta had a main house, outbuildings, barns and slave cabins (Payne 1999; Strickland 1985).

At the end of the American Revolution, Florida reverted to Spain under the treaty terms. Spain invited British planters to remain, but many abandoned their properties, including Moultrie. In 1804, Rosetta and part of the James Moncrief plantation to the north were granted to John Bunch of Nassau (Payne and Griffin 2001). An 1818 map of Bunch's Oak Forest Plantation shows that it extended from the Kings Road east to the river (Figure 4), with eight slave houses in the western part of the property, the owners house and two outbuildings in the center, and a landing at the river (Payne and Griffin 2001). During this period Bunch owned from 26 to 29 slaves (Payne 1999).

Bunch lived on the property for 20 years, at which time he sold it to Thomas H. Dummett, along with 90 slaves (Payne 1999; Strickland 1985). Dummett had lived in the West Indies until an uprising in 1819, and was familiar with sugar from that experience. After acquiring the Bunch property in 1825, he commissioned Reuben Loring to construct a sugar mill to include the steam boiler he brought with him from Barbadoes (Stanton 1949; Bishop 1975). Presumably Dummett inhabited the structures built by Bunch. In 1829, Dummett transferred ownership of his plantation to his son, Douglas (Payne and Griffin 2001). Six years later, Dummett's Grove and the other plantations in this area were destroyed by the Indians at the onset of the Second Seminole War. In 1839 the Dummett family lost the property through a mortgage foreclosure (Payne 1999). An 1852 land survey map shows Thomas Dummett's property east of the King's Road with one field and a partial east-west road (Figure 5); no activity other than roads is shown west of the King's Road. Examination of the historic maps clearly shows that development during the colonial and antebellum periods was concentrated between the King's Road and the water, the two primary transportation routes for the region.

After the Second Seminole War, the plantations were largely abandoned. In the 1880s railroads and land speculators acquired some of the properties in this area in anticipation of growth

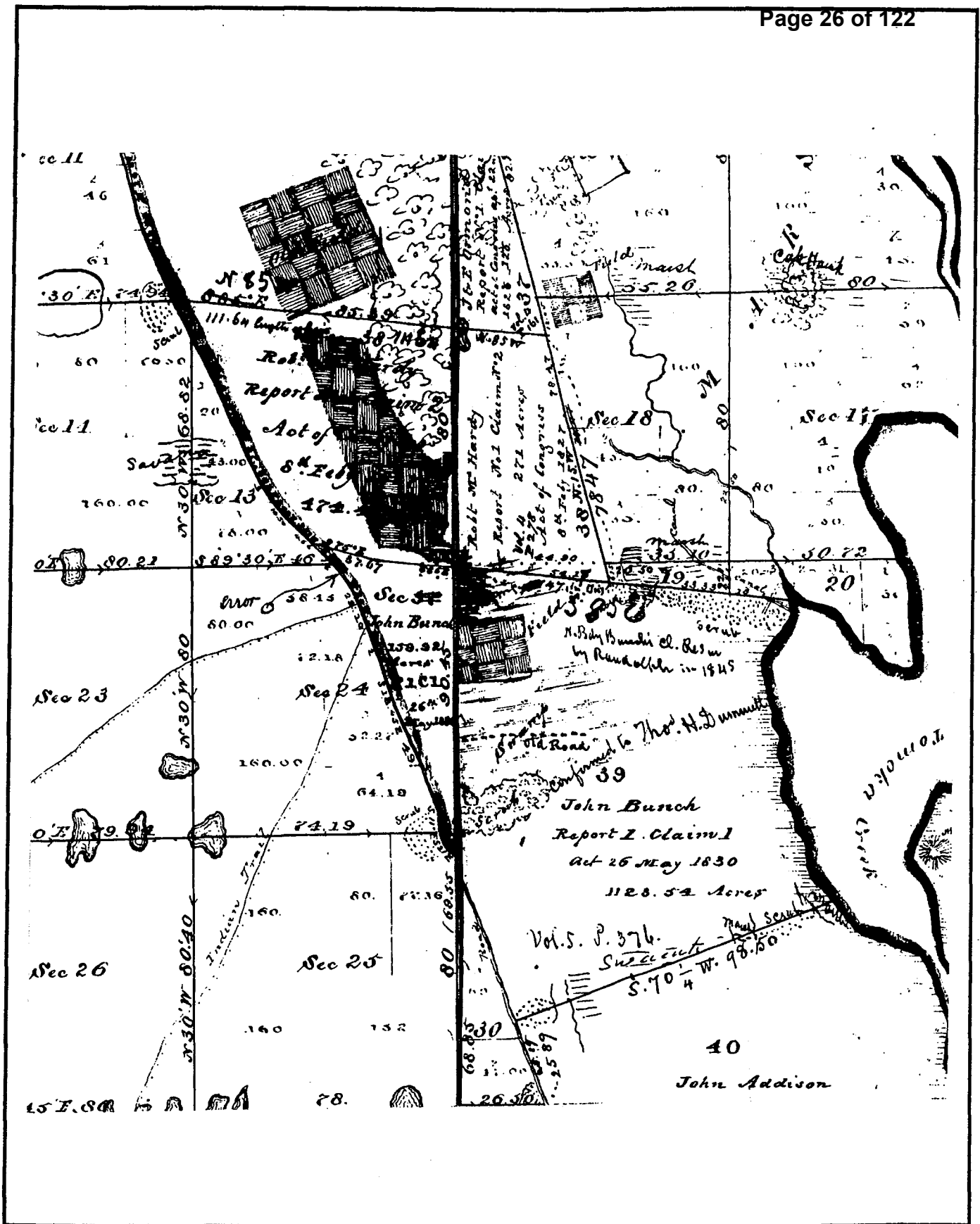


FIGURE 5. THOMAS DUMMETT PLANTATION, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: PUTNAM 1852

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associated with improved transportation. The primary land use during this period, however was for naval stores including timber and turpentine. Some areas, such as the former Ormond plantation, were used as cattle range and citrus (Daniel *et al.* 1980). During the land boom of the 1920s, development occurred south of the project tract in National Gardens, but it did not proceed to the north (USDA 1943). After the land boom collapsed, little additional development occurred until the last part of the 20th century when construction of extensive residential/recreational developments began in the area between the Old Dixie Highway and I-95. This includes the large Halifax Plantation, begun in the early 1980s to the north of the present project. The project tract has remained undeveloped until the present (cf. Figure 6, USDA 1943).

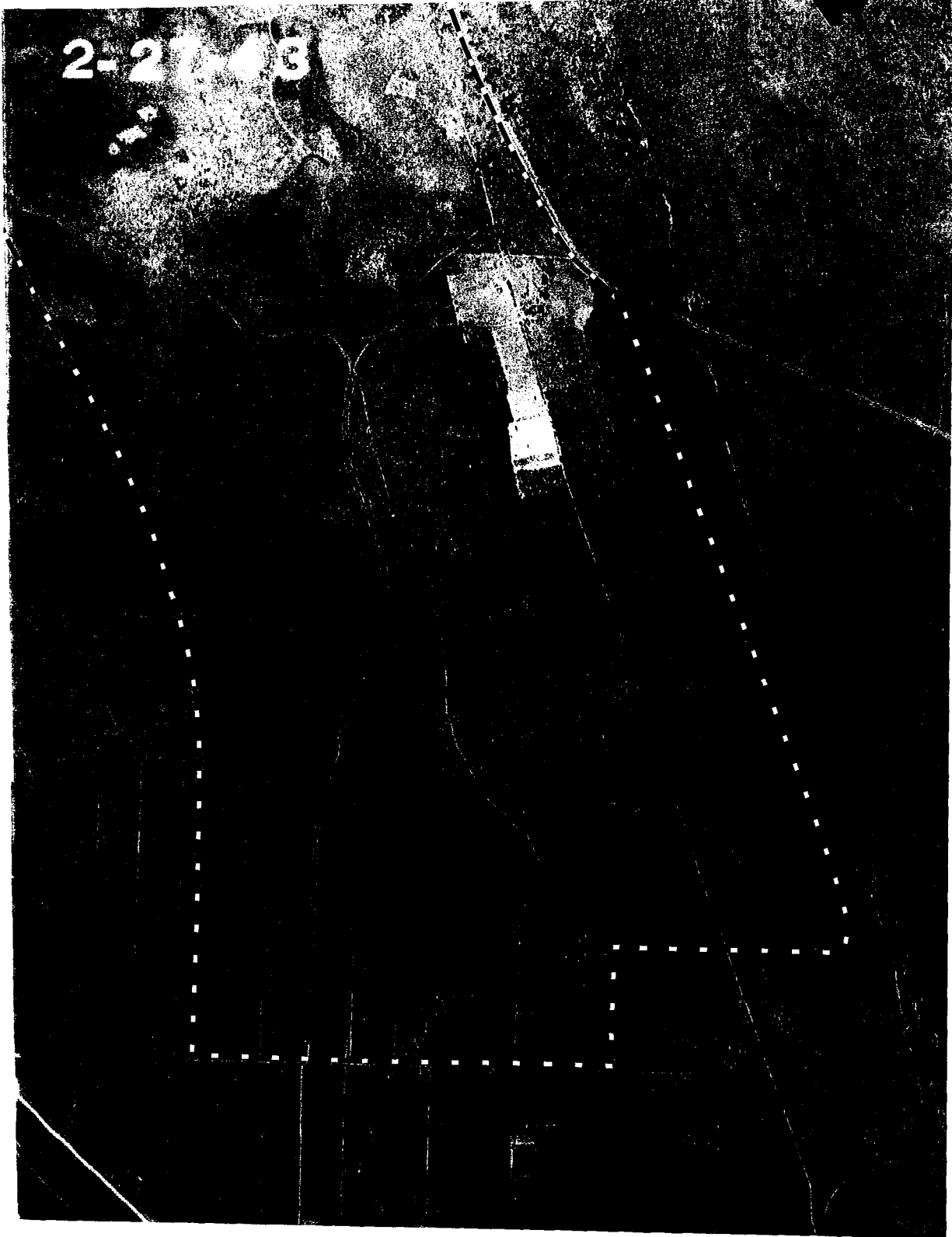


FIGURE 6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, PLANTATION OAKS,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: USDA 1943

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METHODOLOGY

The project methodology can be divided into three major tasks: (1) background research, (2) field survey, and (3) analysis and documentation.

Background Research

Background research was designed to develop a cultural history for the project area and to determine whether there are any previously known archaeological or historic sites in proximity to the project tracts. This information helped define the potential for site location within the property, which in turn was utilized to design the field survey.

The initial task of the background research was to conduct a review of the Florida Master Site Files to determine whether there were any previously known sites in the vicinity of the project tract. In-house resources of SouthArc and material from the State Archives, the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, and the University of Florida Map Library were reviewed to delineate the environmental character of the tracts and identify potential historic sites. This included aerial photography, topographic maps, historic maps and archival data. Previous surveys completed in the vicinity, particularly the recently completed sugar plantation studies (Wayne *et al.* 2001; Payne and Griffin 2001), were also reviewed for information on the history and site distribution patterns of the area (cf. Daniel *et al.* 1980; Dickinson and Wayne 1992).

Field Survey

The project tract was stratified based on its potential for cultural resources. It was determined that the well-drained ridge along the eastern side of the property, which forms a natural corridor as well as a refuge from the intermittently flooded flatwoods, had the best potential for both prehistoric and historic resources. However, the distance of this ridge from the open water of the river limited its potential for extensive prehistoric occupation, and there was no archival evidence of historic occupation other than the Old King's Road. As a result, the ridge was classified as medium potential with the balance of the property west of the ridge classified as low potential due to its poor drainage and dominant flatwoods vegetation. Testing within the medium potential area was conducted at 60 meter intervals along east-west transects located 60 meters apart. This distance was selected to take advantage of existing surveyors' cut lines which have been maintained as exposed firebreaks. When cultural materials were encountered, the test unit interval was reduced to either 30 or 25 meters, depending upon accessibility. The balance of the tract was tested at 120 meter intervals, excluding flooded areas (Figure 7). It should be noted that at the time of the survey in October, the majority of the western part of the property was flooded and inaccessible.

Test excavations consisted of approximately 50-centimeter (cm) square screened shovel test units excavated to a depth of one meter where possible. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Field notes recorded unit location, soil stratigraphy, presence/absence of artifacts,

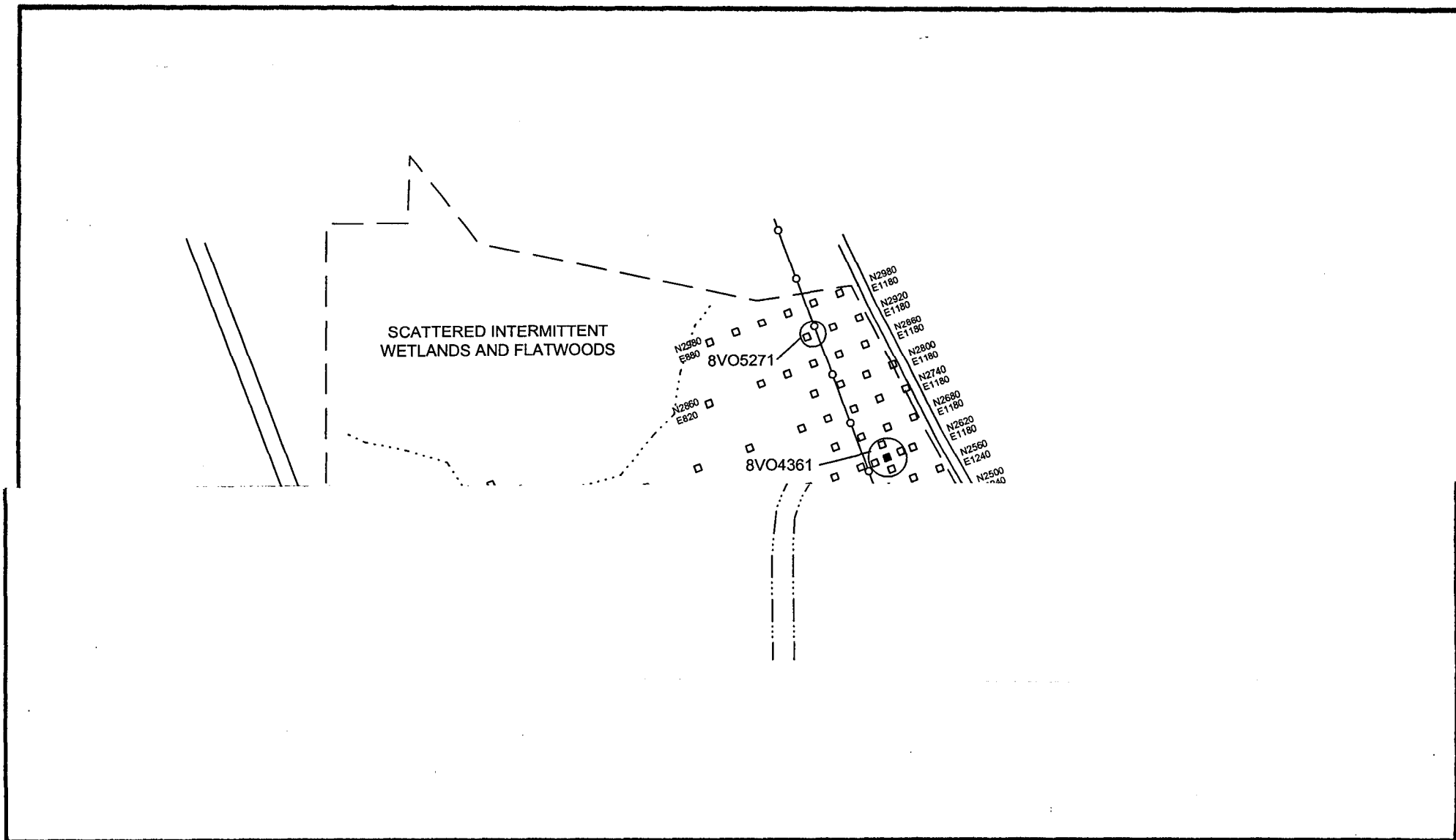


FIGURE 7. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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dominant vegetation, and proximity to cultural or natural features. Shovel test units were supplemented by surface inspection, which was conducted between transects and units and during walkovers of the property by project archaeologists. A field map was maintained showing the location of all test units. A number of photographs were taken to document typical environments within the property. Ruins of potential historic structures were documented with field notes and photographs.

Analysis and Documentation

The field samples were returned to SouthArc for cleaning and analysis. All samples were gently washed over 1/4-inch hardware cloth and air-dried. They were then sorted by material. Lithics were examined for type of stone, evidence of thermal alteration and evidence of cultural modifications. Ceramics were classified based on temper and surface treatment using regional typologies. Historic artifacts were identified by material and function insofar as possible. Artifacts were both counted and weighed. The resulting catalog was entered into a computer spreadsheet for sorting and creation of tables.

Completion of the project analysis consisted of correlation of field observations with the background information and artifact catalog (Appendix A). Project documentation consists of this report and the Florida Master Site File forms (Appendix B).

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

A check with the Florida Master Site File showed that the only recorded site within the project tract is the Old King's Road (8Vo255). A number of sites are located in the adjacent Tomoka Basin GeoPark, Bulow Plantation State Park and Halifax Plantation development. These range from prehistoric shell middens to sugar plantations.

Background research showed no development west of the Old King's Road as late as 1852 (Putnam 1852). The Moultrie/Bunch/Dummett plantation was located east of the road, but it appears that the structures on that property are all located within Tomoka Basin GeoPark. The older aerial photography shows one area of agricultural fields and fence rows between the present power line and the Old King's Road (Figure 6). The road itself is also visible on the aerial. The balance of the property was undeveloped with the exception of logging and access roads for that activity. Several small cleared fields and a well-defined road were located along the south boundary of the property (USDA 1943). These clearings may be related to development of the National Gardens area to the south.

Test units on the eastern ridge generally displayed a soil profile of 10 to 40 cm of gray sand over pale brown, light gray or golden tan sand. The units at the base of the eastern slope of the ridge tended to encounter water at 40 to 60 cm below surface. Units to the west of the ridge tended to have 20 to 30 cm of gray sand over light gray sand with water at 40 to 60 cm below surface. Much of the eastern portion of the project tract was flooded and inaccessible at the time of the survey in October (Figure 7).

In addition to the Old King's Road, seven archaeological sites were identified during the survey (Figure 7). The majority of the sites were identified on the basis of surface material, with very few test units yielding artifacts.

Old King's Road, 8Vo255

The Old King's Road is still identifiable along the top of the ridge roughly following the section/grant line boundary. Due to the deep sands, there is evidence that the road has migrated east-west as some areas became too sandy to drive through (Figure 8). Although the Spaniards apparently improved north-south Indian trails, the King's Road basically dates to the British Period when a road was constructed from St. Mary's, Georgia to New Smyrna, Florida in 1765. The road was improved by the U. S. Army in 1827 after American acquisition of the territory. The road followed the natural sand ridges to avoid having to construct wetland crossings and the flooding common in the flatwoods (Cardwell and Cardwell 1975).



LOOKING NORTH

FIGURE 8. REMNANTS OF OLD KING'S ROAD, 8VO255, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Popcorn Site, 8Vo4357

The Popcorn site was identified at the south end of the ridge east of a wet prairie, primarily through surface materials (Figure 9). Only two test units yielded artifacts, and these units were 480 meters apart (Figure 7). Based on the recovered artifacts, the site consists of a limited St. Johns prehistoric occupation, probably associated with hunting, and a slight late 19th to early 20th century historic occupation (Table 1). Due to the sparse and widely scattered artifacts, as well as the lack of any archaeological features or strata, the site is unlikely to yield additional information which would address regional research questions.

Table 1. Artifact Summary, Popcorn Site, 8Vo4357, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, FL

Artifact	Total No.	Total Wgt.
Lithic flakes		
Complete, nondecortication, unaltered	1	2.7
Complete, nondecortication, thermally altered	1	0.1
Proximal, nondecortication, thermally altered	2	0.4
St. Johns Plain ceramics	9*	19.4
Ceramics		
Plain ironstone	1	2.1
Decal decorated/molded ironstone	<u>1</u>	<u>5.1</u>
TOTALS	15	29.8

* Seven pieces crossmend

Dump Site, 8Vo4358

The Dump site was located at the west side of the ridge (Figure 10). It was identified by two surface artifacts located 175 meters apart (Figure 7). Both artifacts are St. Johns Plain sherds, again indicating limited prehistoric usage of this high ground. This site is unlikely to yield additional information based on the lack of subsurface material and the limited surface finds.

Powerline Site, 8Vo4359

The Powerline site was primarily identified on the basis of surface finds within the powerline; a single test unit yielded artifacts (Figures 7 and 10). The prehistoric materials were again St. Johns Plain sherds, while the historic materials were late 19th to early 20th century ceramics (Table 2). The eight artifacts are indicative of limited prehistoric and historic use of this ridge. Due to the sparse nature of the material and the lack of subsurface context, the site is unlikely to yield additional information.



LOOKING WEST



LOOKING WEST

FIGURE 9. REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS, POPCORN SITE, 8VO4357, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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8Vo4358, LOOKING WEST



8Vo4359, LOOKING NORTH

FIGURE 10. REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS, DUMP SITE, 8VO4358, AND POWERLINE SITE, 8VO4359, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Table 2. Artifact Summary, Powerline Site, 8Vo4359, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, FL

Artifact	Total No.	Total Wgt.
St. Johns Plain ceramics	6	19.6
Ceramics		
Molded, green glazed yellowware	1	7.0
Decal decorated porcelain cup rim	<u>1</u>	<u>1.4</u>
TOTALS	8	28.0

Pig Root Site, 8Vo5270

A small scatter of material was found on the surface south of the Frenchman's Fields site along the N1960 transect (Figure 7 and Table 3). The area has excellent surface exposure and the ground has been churned up by wild pigs. This material consisted of a ceramic heating element fragment, two pieces of plain ironstone, seven pieces of amethyst bottle glass and a Coca Cola bottle fragment. These finds are probably related to the Frenchman's Fields site located approximately 120 meters to the north (Figure 7). Due to the limited nature of the finds and the lack of subsurface materials, this site is unlikely to yield additional information.

Table 3. Artifact Summary, Pig Root Site, 8Vo5270, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, FL

Artifacts	Total No.	Total Wgt.
Ceramic heater element fragment	1	53.5
Plain ironstone	2	9.5
Amethyst bottle glass	7	57.7
Coca Cola bottle glass	<u>1</u>	<u>4.0</u>
TOTALS	11	124.7

Frenchman's Fields Site, 8Vo4360

The Frenchman's Fields site (Figures 7 and 11) was identified on the basis of structural remains, positive test units, surface materials, oral history and older aerial photographs. On the 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 6), this site is readily identifiable as a large area of cleared fields accessible from Dixie Highway. The Old King's Road passes through the fields, with fence line trees visible on either side of the road. No structures are visible on the aerial, suggesting that they are located within the wooded portion of the site.

Interviews with the property's hunt club manager, Ronnie Patterson, and local resident Louis Miller indicated that the site was an onion farm known as "Frenchman's Fields" and owned by a man named Campbell (Patterson, personal communication 2001; Miller, personal communication 2001). Mr. Miller also said that it may have been related to a failed development in the area known as "Halifax on the Bay" (Miller, personal communication, 2001).

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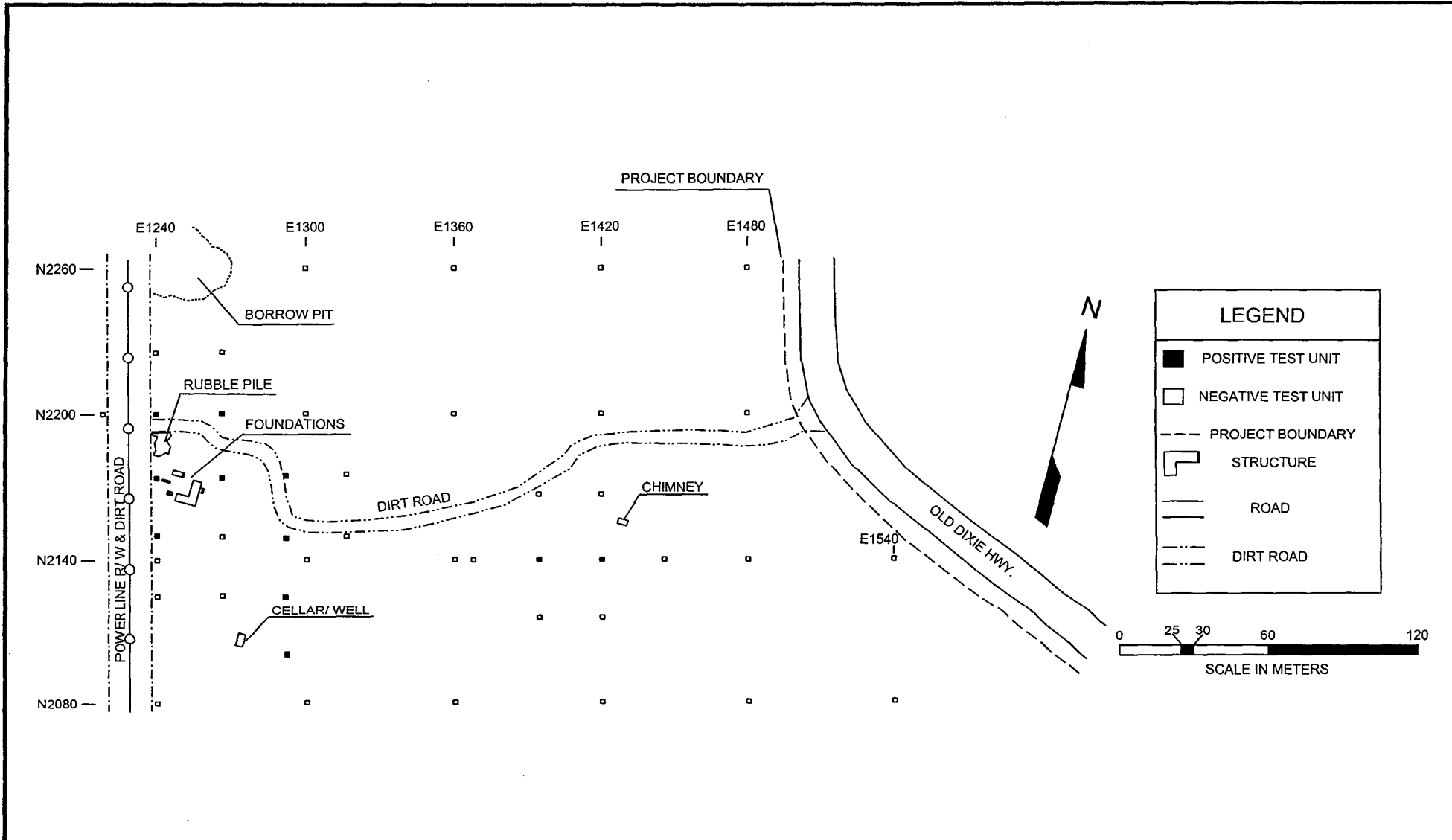


FIGURE 11. FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS, 8VO4360, SITE MAP, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Structural remains within the site consisted of foundations and a cellar or well near the powerline and a coquina chimney midway between the powerline and Old Dixie Highway (Figure 11). A scatter of artifacts was associated with each of the structural remains. The structures were accessed via a dirt road running west from Old Dixie Highway. A small borrow pit was also present in the northwest corner of the site.

The main structural remains consisted of a poured concrete and coquina foundation and wall (Figure 12). The L-shaped foundation was 10 feet 6 inches deep and 30 feet 10 inches wide on the main (east) side (Figure 13). The corners and floor were poured concrete with coquina infill between the corners (Figure 13). A set of concrete steps are located north of center on the east side. Bases for pyramidal columns are spaced at 9 feet 5 inch and 7 feet 5 inch intervals across the east side of the low wall, with one base remaining at the southwest corner. Most of the wall has collapsed through root action and the presence of volunteer pine trees. An existing column is 3 feet tall, 1 foot 2 inches square at the base and 8 inches square at the top (Figure 14). A second 6 feet x 11 feet 6 inch slab with a single step on the east is located west of the north end of the L-shaped foundation and a small stoop with a single step is located west of the south end of the L. A partial interior wall is located in the center west of the foundation (Figure 13). Based on the columns and wall, the structure was probably a Craftsman-style bungalow with a front gable.

The cellar or well is 18 feet long by 9 feet 5 inches wide (Figures 15 and 16). A 4 feet-wide passage is located on the northeast side with a step down to a 2 feet 8 inch wide ledge. A second 5 feet-wide ledge steps down to the base of the structure which has a 3 feet x 2 feet 6 inch sump in the southeast corner (Figures 15 and 16). The sump is presently 8 feet deep below the top of the wall. The interior of the sump was wood, while the balance of the interior is a smoothed mortared rock wall. There is no evidence of a sill or anchors for walls or a roof. The walls are 7 to 8-inch thick coquina. Below grade the walls flare out to a thickness of 12 inches. The function of this structure is unclear.

The chimney to the east of these foundations (Figure 11) is approximately 20 feet high (Figure 17). It is constructed of cut coquina blocks with a brick-lined firebox (Figure 17). The lintel is small gauge railroad track and the bricks are machine-made red brick measuring 6 x 9 x 3 inches. The chimney flue is stuccoed with a pinkish mortar, possibly as a result of using the local sand. Mortar in other parts of the structure is white lime mortar. The front of the firebox and hearth have fallen away. The chimney base is approximately 5 feet wide and the firebox opening is approximately 2 feet 7 inches wide and 2 feet 10 inches high. The chimney rises 5 feet 3 inches and then tapers in to a height of 6 feet 3 inches where the chimney continues straight at 3 feet 3 inches wide. The exterior of the firebox has corbelled random ashlar stones, some of which retain tabby mortar, suggesting they were obtained from nearby sugarworks ruins. The firebox opening appears to have been arched with a combination of stuccoed brick and stone. The mortar remains on the firebox side of the chimney indicate that it was attached to a clapboard structure.

Although the use of cut coquina suggests an older structure, the presence of the railroad track and the machine-made brick indicate a late 19th to 20th century construction date. Based on the size



NORTHEAST CORNER

FIGURE 12. HOUSE PORCH FOUNDATION, FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS, 8VO4360, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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160-01-01
PORCH
PLAN
1" = 6'

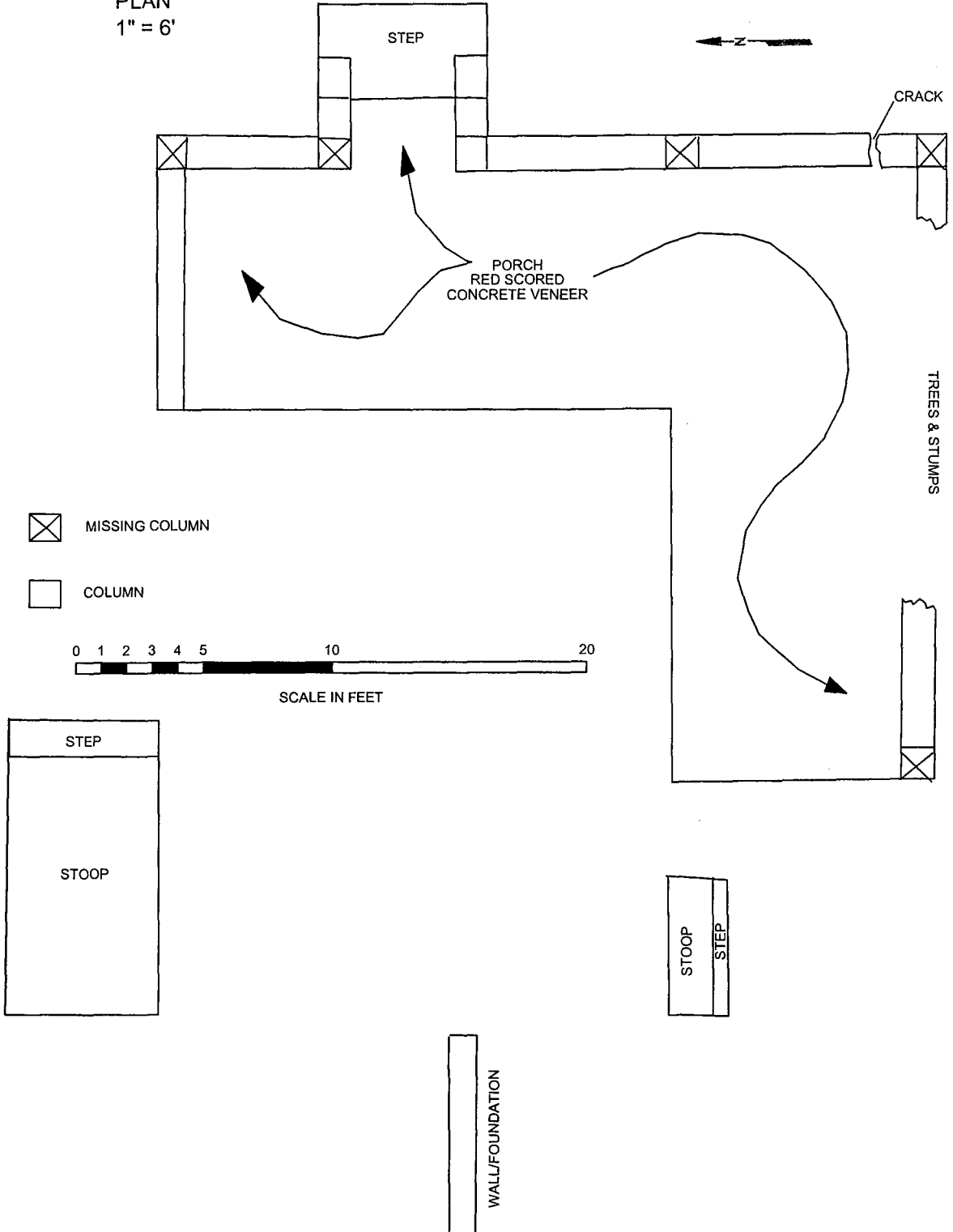
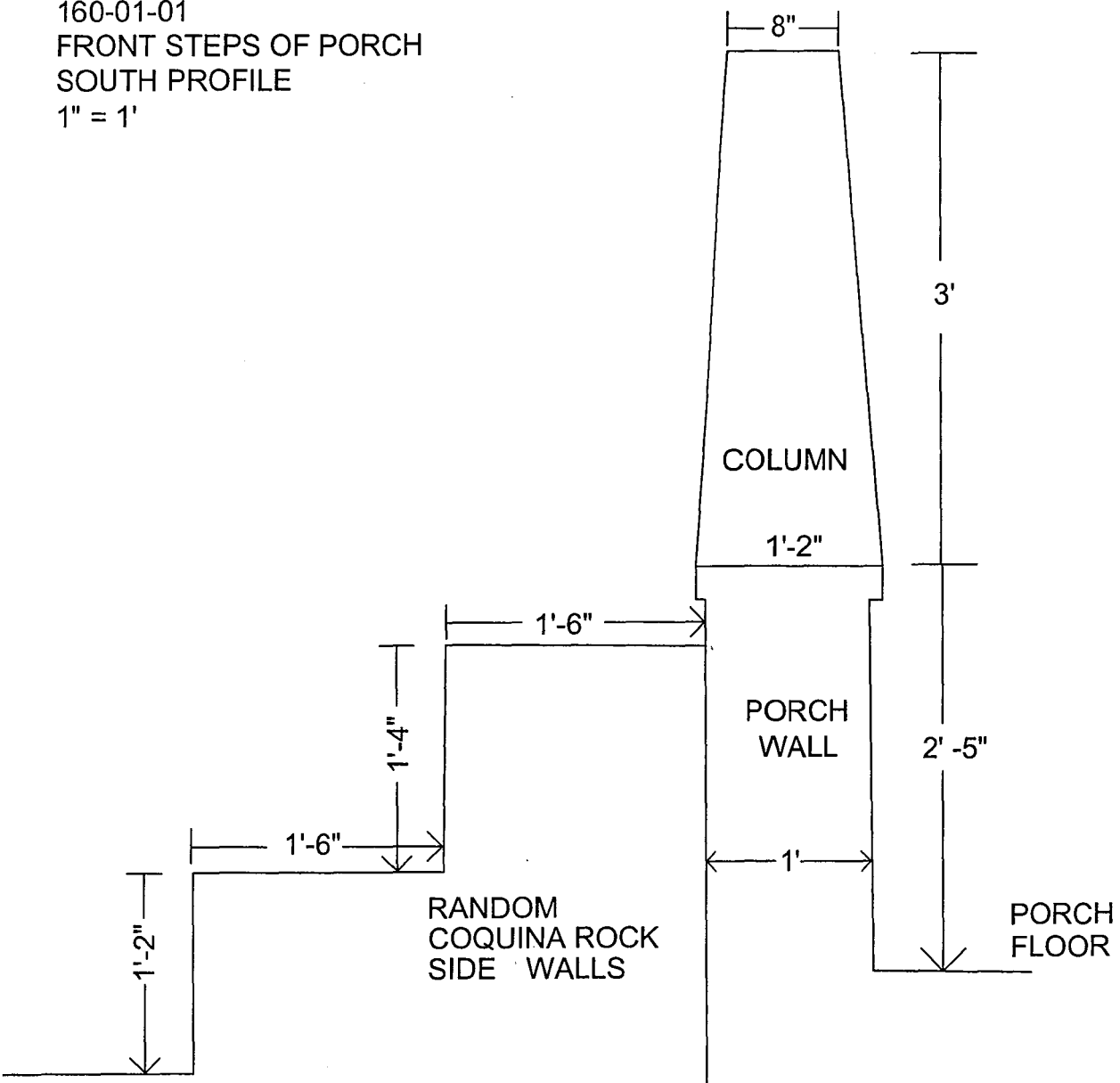


FIGURE 13. HOUSE FOUNDATION PLAN, FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS, 8VO4360, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SouthArc, Inc.

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160-01-01
FRONT STEPS OF PORCH
SOUTH PROFILE
1" = 1'



SCALE IN FEET

FIGURE 14. PROFILE OF PORCH WALL AND STEPS,
FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS, 8VO4360, VOLUSIA
COUNTY, FLORIDA

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services



LOOKING NORTHEAST



LOOKING SOUTHWEST

FIGURE 15. CELLAR/WELL VIEWS, FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS, 8VO4360, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

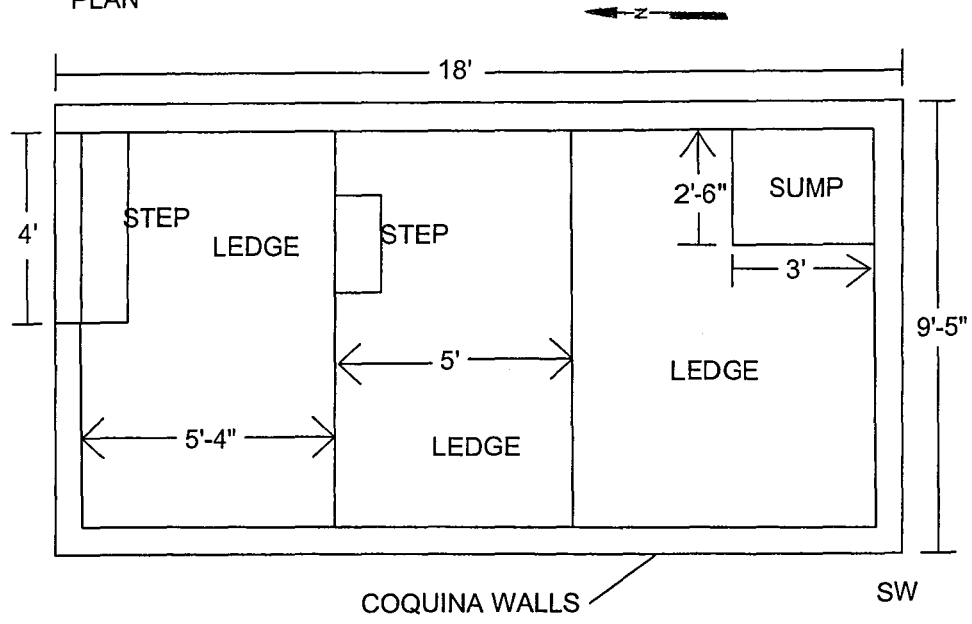
SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

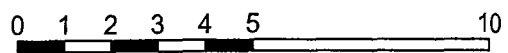
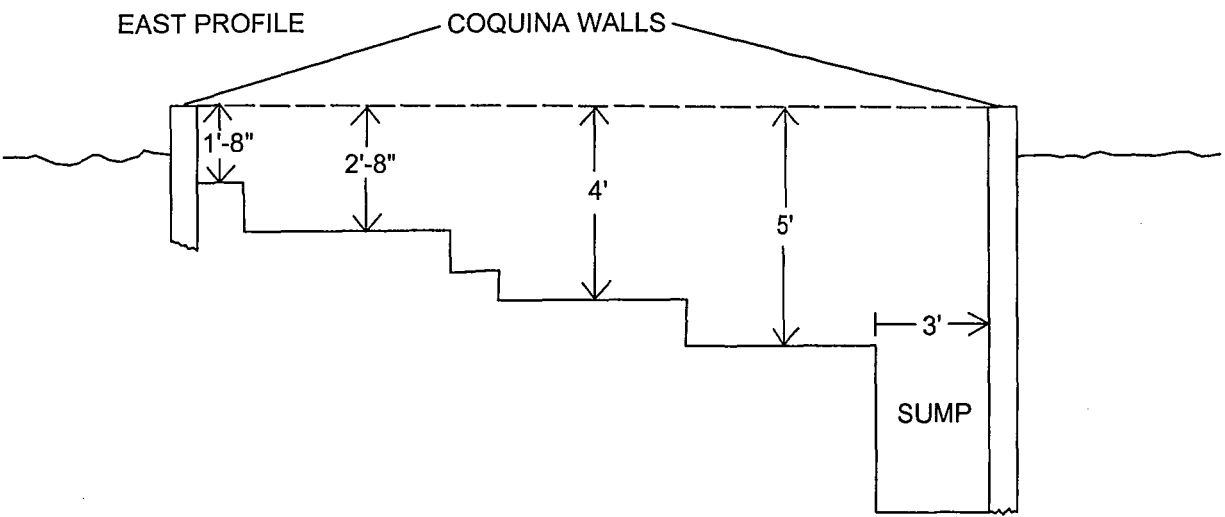
160-01-01
CELLAR/WELL
PLAN & PROFILE

1" = 4'

PLAN



EAST PROFILE



SCALE IN FEET

FIGURE 16. CELLAR/WELL PLAN AND PROFILE, FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS, 8VO4360, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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NORTH SIDE



SOUTH SIDE

FIGURE 17. COQUINA CHIMNEY, FRENCHMAN'S FIELDS,
8VO4360, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Historical Services

of the chimney, it appears to be for a single dwelling. No evidence of other foundations was found in the vicinity of the chimney.

Artifacts associated with both the concrete foundation and the coquina chimney date to the late 19th to early 20th centuries (Table 4). They consist primarily of bottle glass and ironstone ceramics. Architectural materials include wire nails, sandy Portland cement mortar fragments, an electrical insulator, a large hinge and window glass. Other items include tincan fragments, a Herty cup fragment, chain links, a horseshoe, a 1925 wheat penny, a glass marble, shotgun shells, an aluminum auto tag, and an ax head. All of these items suggest a domestic farmstead occupation from the 1920s to 1930s. A limited number of amethyst glass fragments indicate that occupation could have begun in the late 19th century before 1914 when that glass no longer was available.

Given the presence of substantial structural remains along with artifacts, this site could yield additional information on early 20th century land use in this area. At a minimum, additional historic research may be warranted to clarify the functions of the structures, their builder and the history of the site. Further site testing might succeed in locating additional foundation remains for the structures.

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Frenchman's Fields Site, 8Vo4360, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, FL

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Total Wgt.</u>
Kitchen		
Ironstone, decal decorated fragments	2	13.6
Ironstone, gilt decorated	1	0.9
Ironstone, molded	3	23.3
Ironstone, plain fragments	18	74.7
Yellowware, molded bowl fragments	2	423.0
Yellowware, transfer printed bowl fragments	2	14.1
Stoneware, gray salt-glazed, Albany slip interior	2	180.4
Milk glass molded plate fragment	1	11.9
Bottle glass		
Amethyst	24	310.3
Blue	5	35.4
Amber	1	6.4
Clear	32	138.9
Green	5	6.3
Tincan fragments	16	14.9
Architecture		
Brick, wire cut	11	109.0
Portland/sand mortar	6	124.2
Ceramic insulator	1	20.1
Window glass	21	29.2
Large hinge	1	289.0
Wire nails	9	14.2
Furnishings		
Lamp glass	1	0.4

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Total Wgt.</u>
Arms		
.16 gauge shotgun shell base	1	4.4
Personal		
Milk glass jar fragment	1	9.8
1925 wheat penny	1	3.0
Activities		
Automobile tag, aluminum, Florida #195731	1	4.5
Axe head	1	3000.0
Marble, glass	1	3.5
Chain links	2	8.7
Horseshoe	1	283.6
Possible iron pipe fragment	1	4.4
Rubber fragments	2	0.5
Herty turpentine cup fragment	1	86.9
Prehistoric		
Lithic flake, midsection, nondecortication, thermally altered	<u>1</u>	<u>4.7</u>
TOTALS	178	5254.2

Brick Hole Site, 8Vo4361

This site is located at the north end of the property, adjacent to the powerline (Figures 7 and 18). The site was identified based on surface collection and a single positive test unit. Recovered materials may be associated with the Frenchman's Fields farmstead; they consist of bottle glass and brick fragments (Table 5). The site appears to have little potential to yield additional data based on the limited artifact deposit and lack of associated features or strata.

Table 5. Artifact Summary, Brick Hole Site, 8Vo4361, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, FL

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Total Wgt.</u>
Brick fragments	4	1178.0
Bottle glass		
Green beer bottle neck	1	119.6
Amethyst panel bottle	4	60.9
Blue bottle base	<u>1</u>	<u>26.2</u>
TOTALS	10	1384.7

Olive Jar Site, 8Vo5271

The final site consists of a small scatter of material recovered from the surface of the powerline on the N2920 transect line (Figure 7 and Table 6). There was no subsurface material related with these finds. The material consisted of a mix of bottle glass, plain ironstone, a wire nail,



LOOKING WEST

FIGURE 18. REPRESENTATIVE VIEW, BRICK HOLE SITE,
8VO4361, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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brick fragments, a brass overall bib button, and a single olive jar fragment. Given the proximity of this area to the Old King's Road, the powerline and the Dixie Highway, it may represent a long pattern of casual discards exposed by active use of the powerline right-of-way by off-road vehicles.

Table 6. Artifact Summary, Olive Jar Site, 8Vo5271, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, FL

Artifacts	Total No.	Total Wgt.
Amethyst bottle glass	7	56.5
Plain ironstone	3	47.0
Olive jar, green glazed interior	1	15.9
Brick fragments	3	4.7
Wire nail	1	5.3
Brass overall bib button, star emblem	1	3.8
TOTALS	16	133.2

Conclusions and Recommendations

The sites identified during this survey showed, that as expected, the sandy ridge was occasionally used by prehistoric Native Americans, probably as a transportation corridor through the surrounding lowlands or as a brief camping area for hunting and exploiting the intermittent wetlands adjacent to the ridge. The identifiable artifacts are consistent with a St. Johns occupation. The lack of a nearby permanent water source undoubtedly inhibited extended occupation of this area. There are also better occupation locations along the nearby rivers.

Historic occupation appears to have been related to travel along the Old King's Road and Dixie Highway as well as the Frenchman's Fields farmstead. With the exception of a single olive jar sherd, the historic materials are consistent with a late 19th to early 20th century occupation.

The majority of the identified sites (Table 7) consist of sparse scatters of surface material, with few items recovered from shovel tests within the site boundaries. It is probable that much of this material is the result of casual discards during agricultural activities associated with Frenchman's Fields or naval stores activities. These sites do not appear to be significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to the sparse nature of the deposits and lack of associated archaeological features, strata or structural remains. No further research is recommended for 8Vo4357, 8Vo4358, 8Vo4359, 8Vo5270, 8Vo4361, and 8Vo5271.

One site, the Frenchman's Fields site, 8Vo4360, contains structural remains and an artifact scatter which appear to date to the early 20th century, although some of the materials in the structures may have been salvaged from sugarworks on the nearby plantations. Little historic information has been obtained on this site at the present time. Given the presence of both structural remains and associated artifacts, the site may have the potential to yield information on early 20th century land use in this area. At a minimum, additional historic research is probably warranted to document the history of the property and its builder(s).

Table 7. Summary of Identified Sites, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, Florida

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
8Vo4357	Popcorn site	St. Johns/19 th -20 th c.	Not significant
8Vo4358	Dump site	St. Johns	Not significant
8Vo4359	Powerline site	St. Johns/19 th -20 th c.	Not significant
8Vo5270	Pig Root site	19 th -20 th c.	Not significant
8Vo4360	Frenchman's Fields	20 th c. farmstead	Potentially significant
8Vo4361	Brick Hole site	19 th -20 th c.	Not significant
8Vo5271	Olive Jar site	19 th -20 th c.	Not significant

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APPENDIX A
ARTIFACT CATALOG, PLANTATION OAKS

ARTIFACT CATALOG, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

FS #	NORTHING	EASTING	LOCATION	ARTIFACT	COUNT	TOTAL #	WGT. (g)	TOTAL WGT.
8Vo4357								
1	520	1870	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	POTTERY, ST. JOHNS, PLAIN, WELL FIRED, MENDED(7PIECES)	1		13.0	
2	520	1870	L-3, 50-70 cmbs	FLAKE, CHERT, COMPLETE, NONDECORT., UNALT.	1	2	2.7	15.7
3	520	1900	SURFACE, 20m WEST	FLAKE, CORAL, PROXIMAL, NONDECORT., THERM. ALT.	1	1	0.2	0.2
4	520	2020	SURFACE, 15m WEST	FLAKE, CORAL, PROXIMAL, NONDECORT., THERM. ALT.	1	1	0.2	0.2
5	710	1840	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, MOLDED, DECAL DECORATED	1		5.1	
5	710	1840	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLAIN	1	2	2.1	7.2
6	880	1720	SURFACE	POTTERY, ST. JOHNS, PLAIN	1	1	6.4	6.4
7	1000	1720	L-2, 30-50 cmbs	FLAKE, CHERT, COMPLETE, NONDECORT., THERM. ALT.	1	<u>1</u>	0.1	<u>0.1</u>
TOTALS						8		29.8
8Vo4358								
8	1420	1225	SURFACE	POTTERY, ST. JOHNS, PLAIN	1	1	4.5	4.5
9	1420	1300	SURFACE	POTTERY, ST. JOHNS, PLAIN	1	<u>1</u>	16.9	<u>16.9</u>
TOTALS						2		21.4
8Vo4359								
10	1600	1540	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	POTTERY, ST. JOHNS, PLAIN	5		13.7	
11	1600	1540	SURFACE, 75m E. POWERLINE	POTTERY, ST. JOHN, PLAIN	1	6	5.9	19.6
12	1620	1520	SURFACE, POWERLINE	CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE, MOLDED, GREEN GLAZED	1	1	7.0	7.0
13	1660	1420	SURFACE, POWERLINE	PORCELAIN, DECAL DECORATED, CUP RIM	1	<u>1</u>	1.4	<u>1.4</u>
TOTALS						8		28.0
8Vo4360								
15			SURFACE, ~30m E. PORCH	YELLOWWARE, TRANSFER PRINT, BOWL FRAGS.	2	2	14.1	14.1
16	2020	1480/1540	SURFACE	GLASS, AMETHYST, PANEL BOTTLE, BURNED, 1 NECK FRAG.	6		85.0	
16	2020	1480/1540	SURFACE	GLASS, AMETHYST, PANEL BOTTLE FRAGS.	14	20	162.1	247.1
17	2080	1540	SURFACE, 15m WEST	TURPENTINE POT(HERTY CUP) FRAG., POORLY FIRED	1		86.9	
17	2080	1540	SURFACE, 15m WEST	IRONSTONE, MOLDED, CLEAR GLAZED	1	2	8.4	95.3
18	2100	1290	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	BRICK FRAGS., WIRE CUT	6	6	65.7	65.7
19	2125	1290	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, RIM AND HANDLE FRAG., MUG	1	1	50.6	50.6
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLATE FRAGS., 3 PLAIN RIMS, 1 FOOT	6		39.8	
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLATE FRAG., MOLDED RIM	1		8.6	
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	GLASS, BLUE, BOTTLE FRAGS.	4		34.7	
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAGS.	4		68.2	
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	GLASS, AMETHYST, BOTTLE FRAGS.	4		63.2	
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	GLASS, AMBER, BOTTLE FRAG.	1		6.4	
20	2140	1395	SURFACE	GLASS, CLEAR, WINDOW FRAG.	1		4.5	
21	2140	1395	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	METAL, CORRODED, TINCAN FRAGS.	15		14.3	
21	2140	1395	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAGS	6		12.5	
22	2140	1395	L-2, 30-50 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAG	1		7.2	
47	2140	1395	L-3, 50-70 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAGS	2	45	1.8	261.2
23	2140	1420	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLAIN, PLATE FRAGS., 1 RIM, 1 FOOT	2		15.8	

ARTIFACT CATALOG, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

ES #	NORTHING	EASTING	LOCATION	ARTIFACT	COUNT	TOTAL #	WGT. (g)	TOTAL WGT.
24	2140	1420	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	FLAKE, CHERT, MIDSECTION, NONDECORT., THERM. ALT.	1		4.7	
24	2140	1420	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	MORTAR, SAND PORTLAND	1		2.4	
24	2140	1420	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAGS.	3		19.8	
24	2140	1420	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	METAL, CORRODED, WIRE OR NAIL FRAGS.	3	10	2.5	45.2
25	2150	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	IRONSTONE, PLAIN, PLATE FRAGS.	2	2	6.6	6.6
26	2150	1290	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	METAL, CORRODED, CHAIN LINK FRAGS.	2	2	8.7	8.7
27	2165	1395	SURFACE	METAL, CORRODED, HORSE SHOE	1	1	283.6	283.6
28	2125	1290	L-3, 50-70 cmbs	GLASS, BLUE, BOTTLE FRAG.	1	1	0.7	0.7
29	2175	1240	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLATE FRAGS., 2 RIMS, 1 FOOT	3		13.6	
29	2175	1240	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, CUP FRAG., GILT BANDED	1		0.9	
29	2175	1240	SURFACE	PENNY, 1925, WHEAT	1		3.0	
29	2175	1240	SURFACE	GLASS, CLEAR, WINDOW	1		0.8	
30	2175	1240	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLATE FRAGS., 1 PLAIN RIM	3		22.9	
30	2175	1240	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLATE FRAG., MOLDED RIM	1		6.3	
30	2175	1240	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLATE FRAG., DECAL DECORATED	1		12.3	
30	2175	1240	SURFACE	CERAMIC INSULATOR (ELECTRICAL)	1		20.1	
31	2175	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAGS.	5		12.2	
31	2175	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, LAMP FRAG.	1		0.4	
31	2175	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, WINDOW	1		2.7	
31	2175	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	IRONSTONE, PLAIN, PLATE FRAG.	1		1.7	
31	2175	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	NAIL, WIRE	1		2.8	
32	2175	1240	L-3, 50-70 cmbs	METAL, CORRODED, POSSIBLE IRON PIPE FRAG.	1	22	4.4	104.1
33	2175	1265	SURFACE	MARBLE, GLASS, WHITE AND ORANGE SWIRLED	1		3.5	
34	2175	1265	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAG., 1 PIECE MOLDED	1		7.0	
34	2175	1265	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	SHOTGUN SHELL BASE, 16 GAUGE	1		4.4	
35	2175	1265	L-3, 50-70 cmbs	MILK GLASS, JAR FRAG.	1	4	9.8	24.7
36	2175	1290	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	IRONSTONE, DECAL DECORATED, CUP FRAG.	1		1.3	
36	2175	1290	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	MORTAR, SAND PORTLAND	2	3	38.8	40.1
37	2200	1240	SURFACE, 5m NORTH	YELLOWWARE, MOLDED, POT FRAGS.	2		423.0	
37	2200	1240	SURFACE, 5m NORTH	MILK GLASS, MOLDED, PLATE FRAG.	1		11.9	
38	2200	1240	SURFACE	ALUMINUM TAG, FLORIDA PLATE #195731	1		4.5	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, GREEN, BOTTLE FRAGS	5		6.3	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, BOTTLE FRAGS	10		10.2	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	GLASS, CLEAR, WINDOW	18		21.2	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	BRICK FRAGS, WIRE CUT	5		43.3	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	MORTAR, SAND PORTLAND	3		83.0	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	NAILS, WIRE	5		8.9	
39	2200	1240	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	METAL FRAG., CORRODED, TINCAN	1	51	0.6	612.9
40	2200	1265	L-2, 30-50 cmbs	RUBBER FRAGS	2	2	0.5	0.5
41	2225	1240	SURFACE	LARGE IRON HINGE, CORRODED	1	1	289.0	289.0
42	2200	1420	SURFACE	AXE HEAD, LARGE	1	1	3000.0	3000.0
46	2320	1330	SURFACE	STONEWARE, GRAY SALT-GLAZED, ALBANY SLIP INT., JUG FRAGS.	2	2	180.4	180.4
TOTALS						178		5330.5

ARTIFACT CATALOG, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

ES #	NORTHING	EASTING	LOCATION	ARTIFACT	COUNT	TOTAL #	WGT.(g)	TOTAL WGT.
<u>8Vo4361</u>								
43	2620	1120	SURFACE	SAND BRICK, POSSIBLY MACHINE MADE	1		520.0	
43	2620	1120	SURFACE	GLASS, GREEN, BEER BOTTLE NECK	1	2	119.6	639.6
44	~2620	~1090	SURFACE	GLASS, AMETHYST, PANEL BOTTLE FRAGS.	4		60.9	
44	~2620	~1090	SURFACE	GLASS, BLUE, BOTTLE BOTTOM FRAG.	1	5	26.2	87.1
45	2620	1120	L-1, 0-30 cmbs	SAND BRICK FRAGS., POSSIBLY MACHINE MADE	3	<u>3</u>	658.0	<u>658.0</u>
TOTALS						10		1384.7
<u>8Vo5270</u>								
14	1960	1480/1540	SURFACE	CERAMIC, HEATER ELEMENT FRAG.	1		53.5	
14	1960	1480/1540	SURFACE	IRONSTONE, PLAIN	2		9.5	
14	1960	1480/1540	SURFACE	GLASS, AMETHYST, BOTTLE FRAGS.	7		57.7	
14	1960	1480/1540	SURFACE	GLASS, COCA COLA GREEN, BOTTLE FRAG	1	<u>11</u>	4.0	<u>124.7</u>
TOTALS						11		124.7
<u>8Vo5271</u>								
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	GLASS, AMETHYST, PANEL BOOTTLE FRAGS., 2 BURNED	6		53.2	
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	MILK GLASS, AMETHYST	1		3.3	
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	OLIVE JAR FRAG., UNGLAZED EXTERIOR, GREEN GLAZED INTERIOR	1		15.9	
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	IRONSTONE, PLAIN, 1 PLATTER FRAG(RIM), 2 PLATE FRAGS(1 RIM)	3		47.0	
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	BRICK FRAGS.	3		4.7	
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	OVERALL BIB BUTTON, BRASS, STAR EMBLEM	1		3.8	
48	2920	~960	SURFACE, POWERLINE	NAIL, WIRE	1	<u>16</u>	5.3	<u>133.2</u>
TOTALS						16		133.2

APPENDIX B

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE FORMS

Form Date 12/05/01



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

FMSF USE ONLY FMSF Survey # _____

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

Recorder of Log Sheet K. Emery

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Plantation Oaks Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

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

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate) Martin F. Dickinson and Lucy B. Wayne

Publication Date (month/year) 11/2001 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 56

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*: see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) Dickinson, Martin F. and Lucy B. Wayne. Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, Florida. SouthArc, Inc., Gainesville, FL

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s)) Martin F. Dickinson

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) SouthArc, Inc., Gainesville

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Old Dixie Highway/Bulow Creek

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Lotspeich and Associates, Inc.

Address/Phone 2711 West Fairbanks Ave., Winter Park, FL 32789 / (407)740-8482

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate) Volusia

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Names/Dates: Ormond Beach/1993, Favoretta/1970

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed) _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 10/2001 End 11/2001 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 1050 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

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

Research and Field Methods

Preliminary Methods (Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- Florida Archives (Gray Building) x library research- local public
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal
FMSF site property search X Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
FMSF survey search x local informant(s)
other (describe)
local property or tax records X windshield
newspaper files X aerial photography
literature search
Sanborn Insurance maps

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

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

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

X Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

- building permits
commercial permits
interior documentation
other (describe):
demolition permits
exposed ground inspected
local property records
neighbor interview
occupant interview
occupation permits
subdivision maps
tax records
unknown

Scope/Intensity/Procedures 30-60m grid, 50x50x100 cm, 1/4" screen

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

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

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites Newly Recorded Sites 7

Previously Recorded Site #'s (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, ie, researched the FMSF records). List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary. VO4357-4361, VO5270, VO5271

Site Form Used: X SmartForm FMSF Paper Form Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

DO NOT USE SITE FILE USE ONLY DO NOT USE

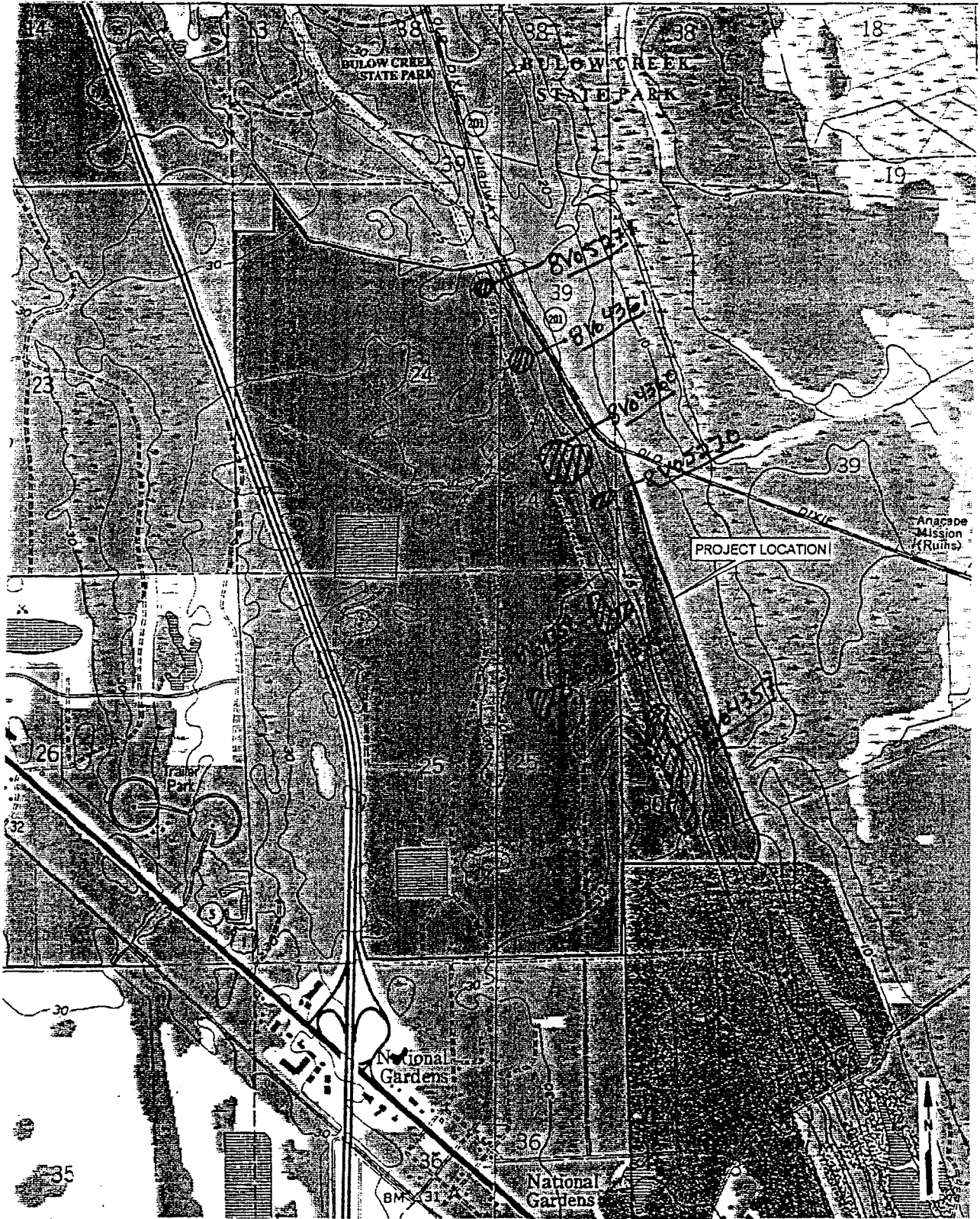
BAR Related

- 872 1A32
CARL UW

BHP Related

- State Historic Preservation Grant
Compliance Review: GRAT #

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



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2000 ft

FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO04357

First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110

Recorder #: ** blank **

Field date: 10/02/2001

Form date: 12/04/2001

Site name(s): POPCORN SITE

Alternate names: ** blank **

Project name: PLANTATION OAKS

Mult. list #8: ** blank **

Survey #: ** blank **

National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit

USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993

County: VOLUSIA

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/32 East/30/Irregular: section non-square or name not numeric

Irregular section: ** blank **

Landgrant: ** blank **

Tax parcel number: ** blank **

City: ORMOND BEACH

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/488720/3246000

Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ON VILLAGE RD, NORTH ONTO POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 180M NORTH

Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Ceramic scatter; Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics); Campsite (prehistoric)

Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: St. Johns, 700 B.C.-A.D. 1500; American not specified, 1821-present

Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? Ineligible for a local register of important sites

Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **

Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently

Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Explanation of evaluation: SPARSE AND WIDELY SCATTERED ARTIFACTS; NO CULTURAL FEATURES

Recommendations for site: NO FURTHER RESEARCH RECOMMENDED

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel; smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search

Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel; smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search

No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 30, 50X50CM, 1M, 30 & 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 81000
 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: 0-70 CMBS
 Temporal interpretation -- Components: Multiple components
 Describe each occupation: ST. JOHNS CAMPSITE, AMERICAN LATE, 19TH-EARLY 20TH C
 Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor
 Disturbances/threats/protectations: DEVELOPMENT
 Area collected (sq m): 28800
 Surface collection -- # units: 4
 Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

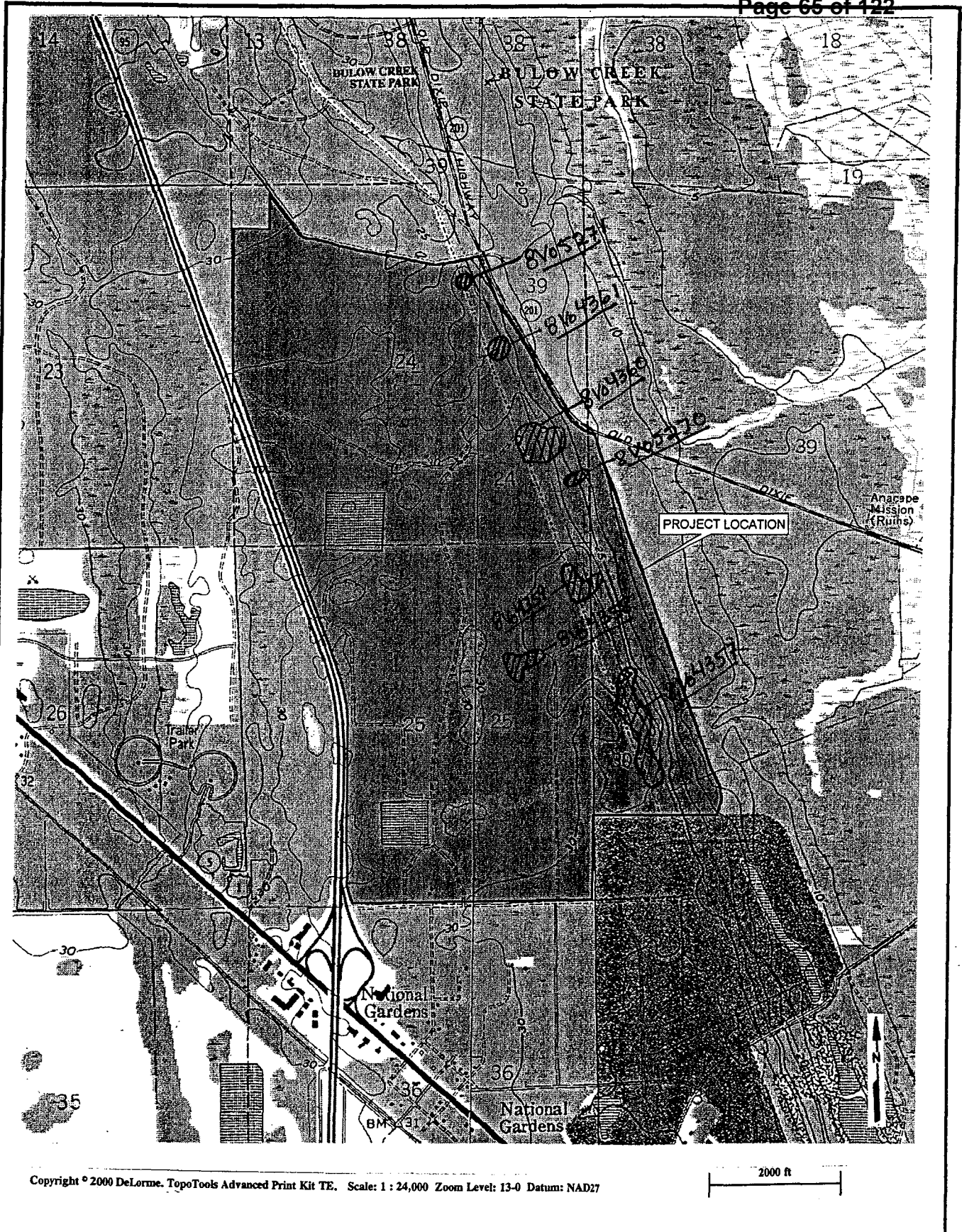
Total # artifacts: 14
 Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate
 Surface artifacts #: 5
 Subsurface artifacts #: 2
 COLLECTION STRATEGY Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas; Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected
 ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Aboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected; Nonaboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected; Lithics/Category was ALWAYS collected
 Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **
 DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number ST. JOHNS PLAIN POTTERY/8; MOLDED/DECO & PLAIN IRONSTONE/2

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River
 Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA RIVER
 Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999
 Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands: sandhill
 Local vegetation: SAND PINE, SCRUB OAK, LIVE OAK, SAW PALMETTO, BROOMSEDGE, FETTERBUSH, MAIDENCANE
 Topography: Hill-slope
 Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **
 Minimum elevation (m): 20
 Maximum elevation (m): 35
 Present land use: NONE
 SCS soil series: PAOLA FINE SAND
 Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: ** blank **
 Informant address/phone: ** blank **
 REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./ARTIFACTS, CATALOGS, PHOTOS, NOTES, MAPS/**
 RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY
 Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL 32606/352-372-2633
 Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.
 Other affiliation: ** blank **
 Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.



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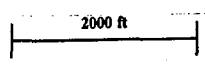


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

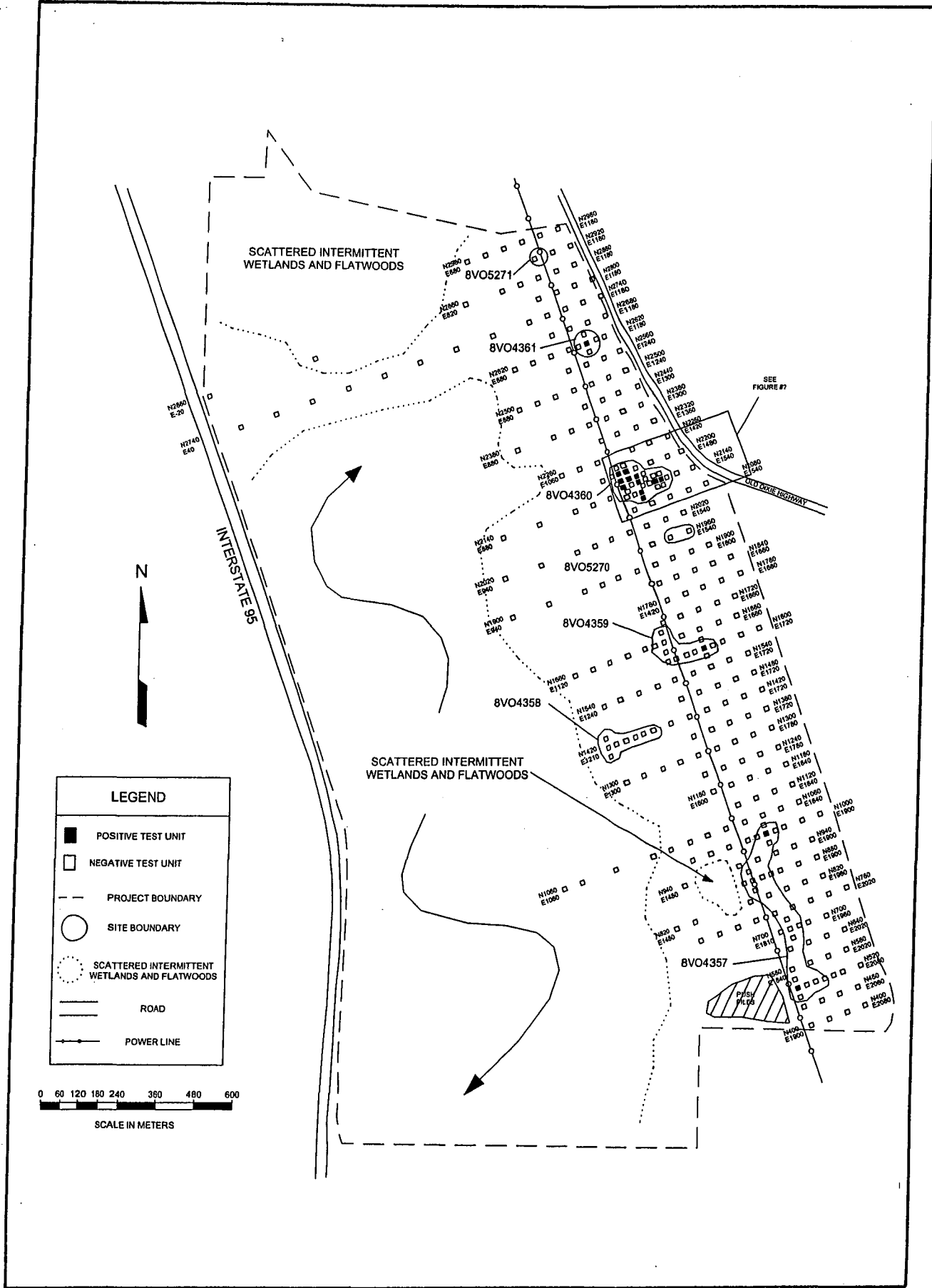


FIGURE 7. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO04358
First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF
Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110
Recorder #: ** blank **
Field date: 10/04/2001
Form date: 12/04/2001
Site name(s): DUMP SITE
Alternate names: ** blank **
Project name: PLANTATION OAKS
Mult. list #8: ** blank **
Survey #: ** blank **
National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological
Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit
USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993
County: VOLUSIA
Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/31 East/25/Northeastern quarter of square section or 1/4 sect
Irregular section: ** blank **
Landgrant: ** blank **
Tax parcel number: ** blank **
City: ORMOND BEACH
In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits
UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/488171/3246675
Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD. NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ON VILLAGE RD, NORTH ON POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 1080M NORTH, 120M W
Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Ceramic scatter; Campsite (prehistoric)
Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: St. Johns, 700 B.C.-A.D. 1500
Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? Ineligible for a local register of important sites
Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **
Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently
Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district
Explanation of evaluation: NO SUBSURFACE ARTIFACTS/FEATURES, LIMITED MATERIAL
Recommendations for site: NO FURTHER RESEARCH RECOMMENDED

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search
Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search
No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 8, 50X50 CM, 1M, 30 & 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 9000
 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: SURFACE
 Temporal interpretation -- Components: Probable single component
 Describe each occupation: PREHISTORIC ST. JOHNS
 Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor
 Disturbances/threats/protections: DEVELOPMENT
 Area collected (sq m): 75
 Surface collection -- # units: 2
 Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

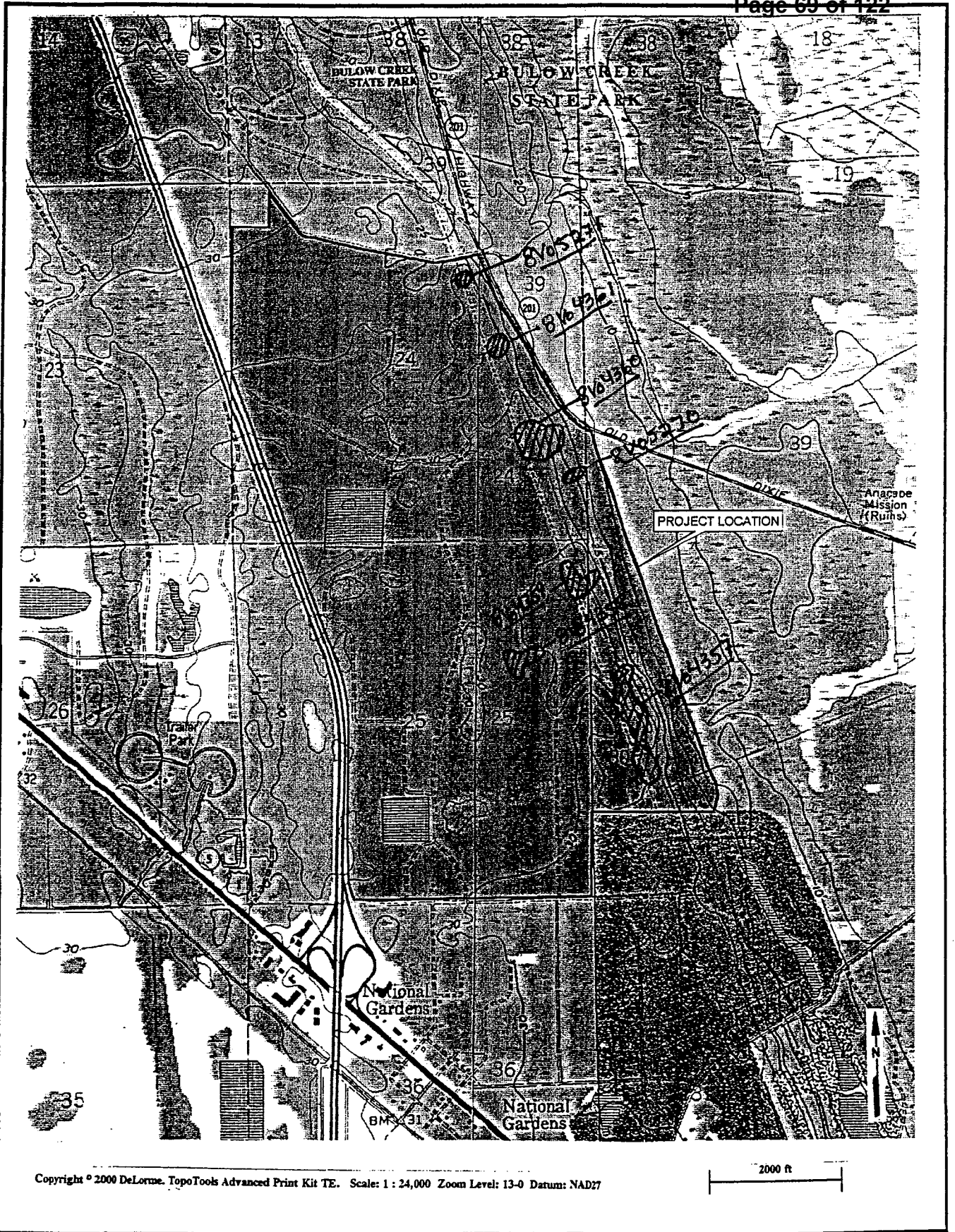
Total # artifacts: 2
 Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate
 Surface artifacts #: 2
 Subsurface artifacts #: ** blank **
 COLLECTION STRATEGY Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas; Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected
 ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Aboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected
 Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **
 DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number ST. JOHNS PLAIN POTTERY/2

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River
 Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA
 Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999
 Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands: sandhill
 Local vegetation: SAND PINE, SLASH PINE, LIVE OAK, SAW PALMETTO, SCRUB OAK, CABBAGE PALM
 Topography: Hill-slope
 Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **
 Minimum elevation (m): 35
 Maximum elevation (m): 35
 Present land use: NONE
 SCS soil series: DAYTONA SAND
 Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: ** blank **
 Informant address/phone: ** blank **
 REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./ARTIFACTS, NOTES, MAPS, CATALOGS, PHOTOS/**
 RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY
 Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL 32606/352-372-2633
 Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.
 Other affiliation: ** blank **
 Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.



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FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

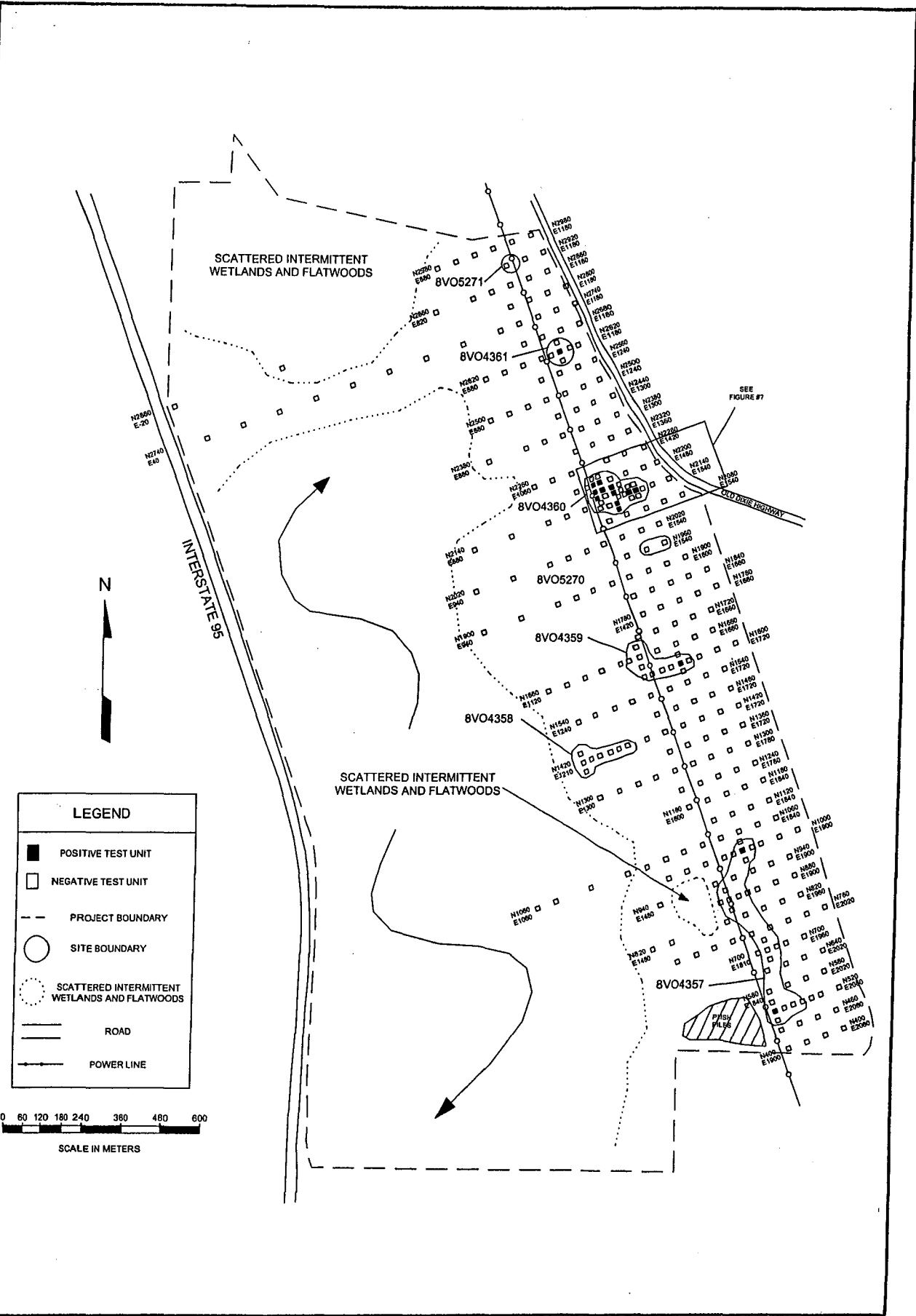


FIGURE 7. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO04359

First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110

Recorder #: ** blank **

Field date: 10/05/2001

Form date: 12/04/2001

Site name(s): POWERLINE SITE

Alternate names: ** blank **

Project name: PLANTATION OAKS

Mult. list #8: ** blank **

Survey #: ** blank **

National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit

USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993

County: VOLUSIA

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/31 East/25/Northeastern quarter of square section or 1/4 sect

Irregular section: ** blank **

Landgrant: ** blank **

Tax parcel number: ** blank **

City: ORMOND BEACH

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/488321/3246916

Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ON VILLAGE RD, NORTH ON POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 1260M NORTH

Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Campsite (prehistoric); Ceramic scatter; Historic refuse

Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: St. Johns, 700 B.C.-A.D. 1500; American not specified, 1821-present

Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? Ineligible for a local register of important sites

Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **

Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently

Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Explanation of evaluation: LIMITED ARTIFACT REMAINS, NO CULTURAL FEATURES

Recommendations for site: NO FURTHER RESEARCH RECOMMENDED

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search

Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search

No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 12, 50X50CM, 1M, 30 & 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 21600
 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: 0-30 CMBS
 Temporal interpretation -- Components: Multiple components
 Describe each occupation: PREHISTORIC ST. JOHNS CAMPSITE, AMERICAN LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH C
 Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor
 Disturbances/threats/protectations: DEVELOPMENT
 Area collected (sq m): 7200
 Surface collection -- # units: 3
 Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

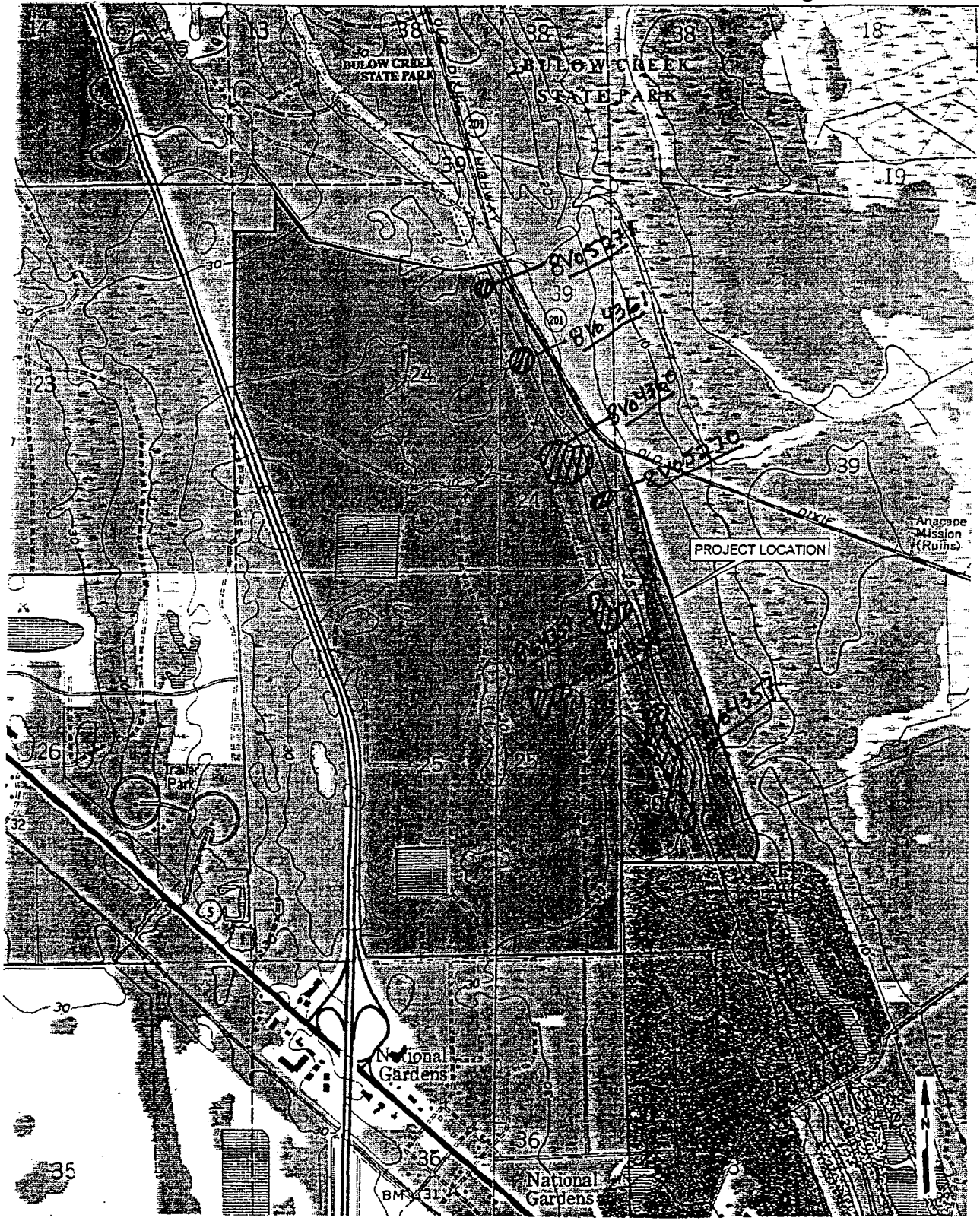
Total # artifacts: 8
 Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate
 Surface artifacts #: 3
 Subsurface artifacts #: 5
 COLLECTION STRATEGY Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas; Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected
 ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Aboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected; Nonaboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected
 Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **
 DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number ST. JOHNS PLAIN POTTERY/6; GREEN GLAZED MOLDED YELLOWWARE/1; DECAL DECO PORCELAIN CUP/1

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River
 Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA RIVER
 Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999
 Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands; sandhill
 Local vegetation: LIVE OAK, SAND PINE, SAW PALMETTO, CABBAGE PALM, SCRUB OAK
 Topography: Hill-slope
 Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **
 Minimum elevation (m): 30
 Maximum elevation (m): 35
 Present land use: NONE
 SCS soil series: PAOLA FINE SAND
 Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: ** blank **
 Informant address/phone: ** blank **
 REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./ARTIFACTS, NOTES, MAPS, CATALOGS, PHOTOS/**
 RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY
 Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL, 32606/352-372-2633
 Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.
 Other affiliation: ** blank **
 Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.



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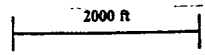


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

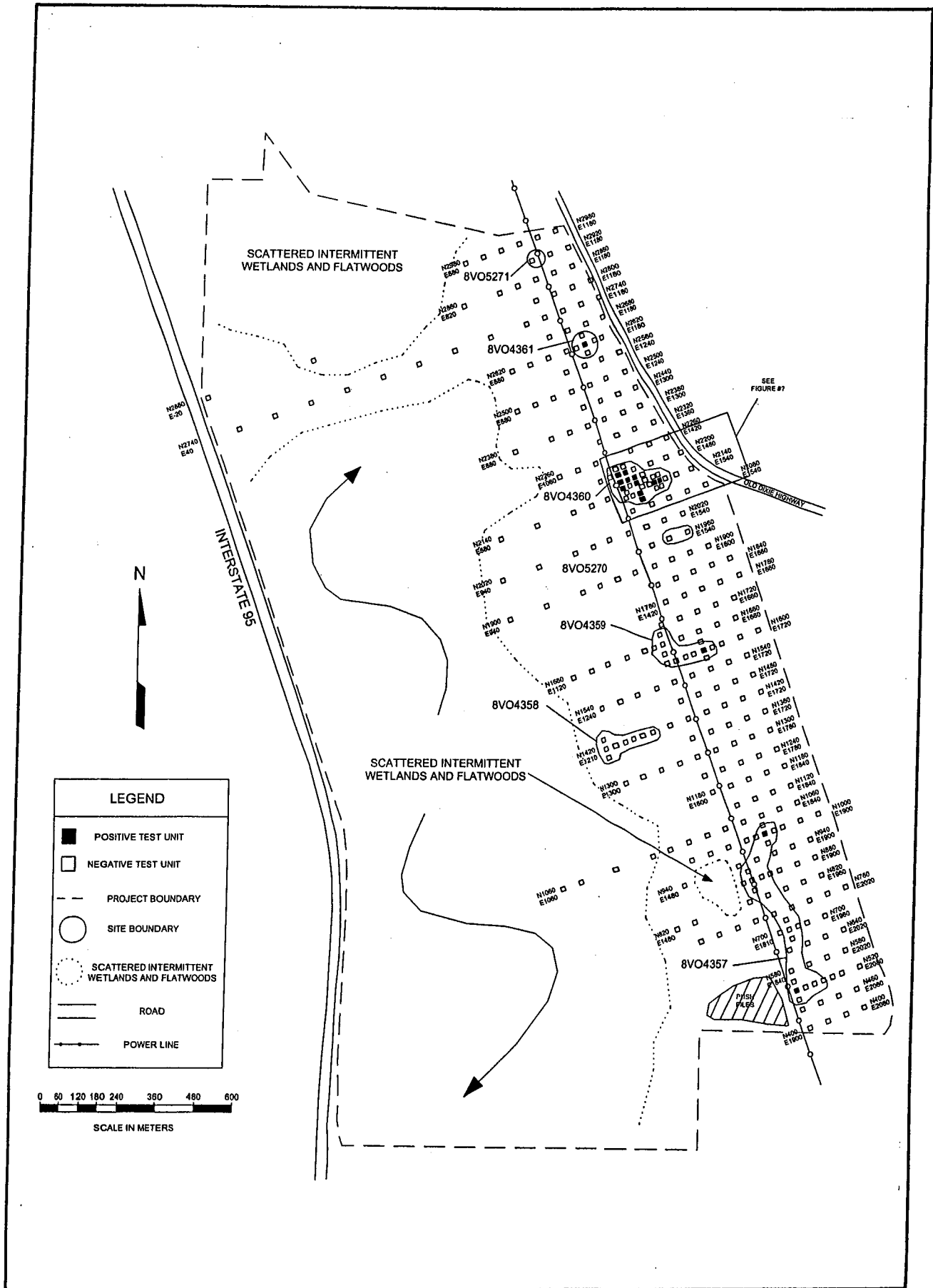


FIGURE 7. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO04360

First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110

Recorder #: ** blank **

Field date: 10/30/2001

Form date: 12/05/2001

Site name(s): FRENCHMAN'S FIELD

Alternate names: ** blank **

Project name: PLANTATION OAKS

Mult. list #8: ** blank **

Survey #: ** blank **

National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit

USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993

County: VOLUSIA

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/31 East/24/Irregular: section non-square or name not numeric; 13 South/31 East/39/Irregular: section non-square or name not numeric

Irregular section: ** blank **

Landgrant: MOULTRIE/BUNCH

Tax parcel number: ** blank **

City: ORMOND BEACH

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/488169/3247502

Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ON VILLAGE RD, NORTH ON POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 1740M NORTH

Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Historic refuse; Building remains-e.g., 1 wall, chimney, foundation; Historic well; Farmstead

Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: American not specified, 1821-present

Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? ** blank **

Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **

Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently

Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Explanation of evaluation: STRUCTURAL REMAINS LINKED TO ADJACENT PLANTATIONS/SUGAR WORKS

Recommendations for site: FURTHER HISTORIC RESEARCH RECOMMENDED

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search; Informant report

Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search; Informant report

No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 43, 50X50CM, 1M, 30 & 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 54000

Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: 0-70 CMBS

Temporal interpretation -- Components: Probable single component

Describe each occupation: AMERICAN LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH C FARMSTEAD/CRAFT BUNGALOW

Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor

Disturbances/threats/protections: DEVELOPMENT

Area collected (sq m): 18000

Surface collection -- # units: 12

Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

Total # artifacts: 178

Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate

Surface artifacts #: 70

Subsurface artifacts #: 108

COLLECTION STRATEGY Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected; Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas

ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Nonaboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected; Glass/Category was ALWAYS collected; Metal/Category was ALWAYS collected; Building materials/brick/Category was ALWAYS collected; Firearm or a recognizable component (e.g., hammer)/Category was ALWAYS collected

Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **

DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number IRONSTONE/24; YELLOWWARE/4; STONEWARE, SALT-GLAZED/2; MILKGLASS PLATE/JAR/2; AMETHYST,BLUE,AMBER,GREEN,CLEAR GLASS/65; BRICK/NAILS/ARCHITECTURE MATLS/49; LAMP GLASS/1; SHOTGUN SHELL/1; HORSESHOE/1; HERTY CUP/1; 1925 WHEAT PENNY/1

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River

Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA RIVER

Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999

Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands: sandhill

Local vegetation: SAND & SLASH PINE, LIVE & LAUREL OAK, CABBAGE PALM, SAW PALMETTO

Topography: Hill-slope

Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **

Minimum elevation (m): 25

Maximum elevation (m): 30

Present land use: NONE

SCS soil series: PAOLA

Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: MILLER/PATTERSON

Informant address/phone: VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL

REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./ARTIFACTS, CATALOGS, NOTES, MAPS, PHOTOS/**

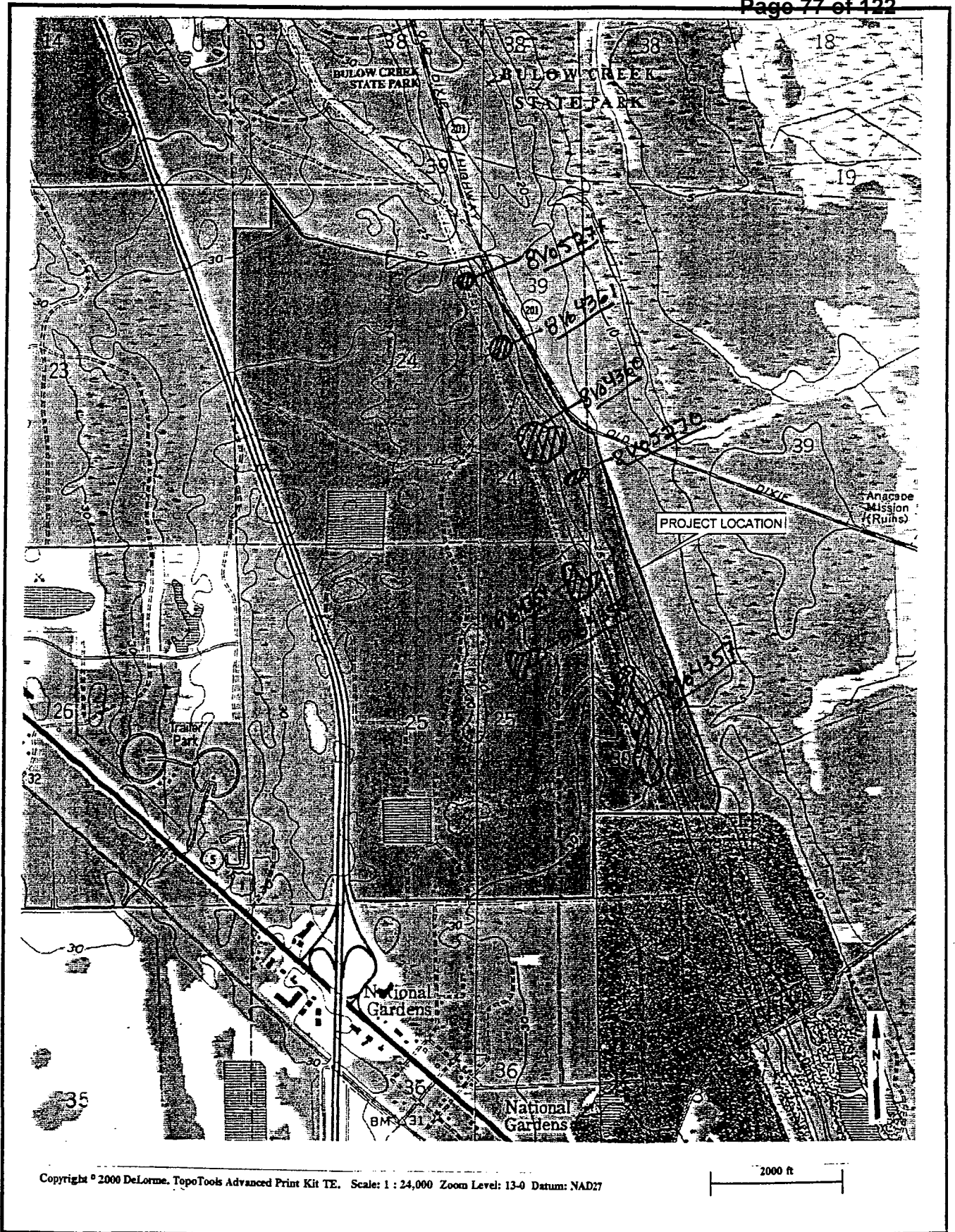
RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY

Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL 32606/352-372-2633

Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.

Other affiliation: ** blank **

Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.



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FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

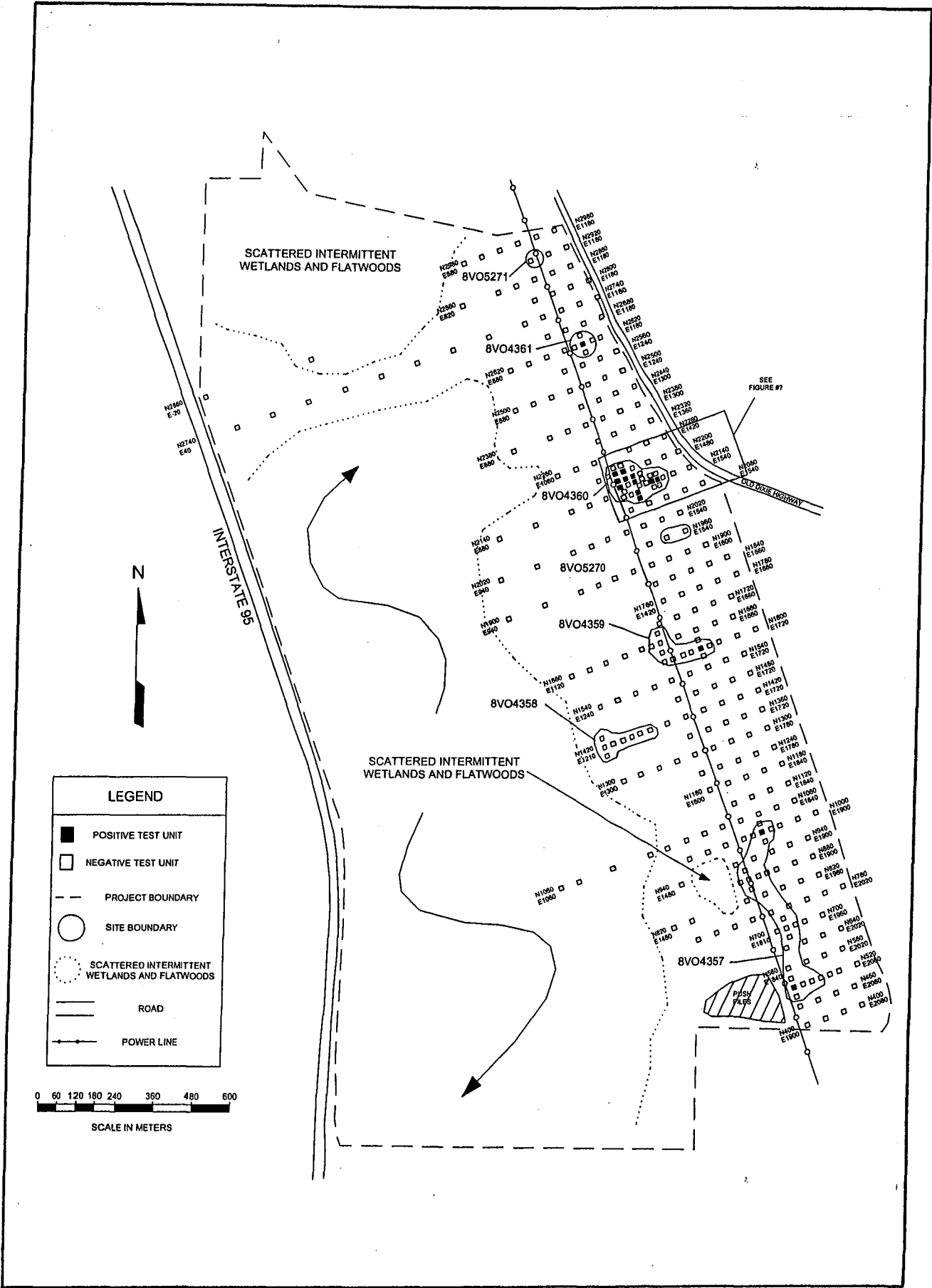


FIGURE 7. LOCATION OF TEST UNITS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO04361

First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110

Recorder #: ** blank **

Field date: 10/26/2001

Form date: 12/04/2001

Site name(s): BRICK HOLE SITE

Alternate names: ** blank **

Project name: PLANTATION OAKS

Mult. list #8: ** blank **

Survey #: ** blank **

National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit

USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993

County: VOLUSIA

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/31 East/24/Irregular: section non-square or name not numeric

Irregular section: ** blank **

Landgrant: MOULTRIE/BUNCH

Tax parcel number: ** blank **

City: ORMOND BEACH

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/487933/3247966

Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ONTO POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 2350M NORTH

Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Building remains-e.g., 1 wall, chimney, foundation; Farmstead; Historic refuse

Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: Twentieth century American, 1900-present

Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? Ineligible for a local register of important sites

Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **

Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently

Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Explanation of evaluation: NO CULTURAL FEATURES/LIMITED CULTURAL MATERIALS

Recommendations for site: NO FURTHER RESEARCH RECOMMENDED

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search

Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search

No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 5, 50X50CM, 1M, 30 & 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 3600
 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: 0-30 CMBS
 Temporal interpretation -- Components: Probable single component
 Describe each occupation: AMERICAN EARLY 20TH CENTURY
 Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor
 Disturbances/threats/protectations: DEVELOPMENT
 Area collected (sq m): 30
 Surface collection -- # units: 2
 Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

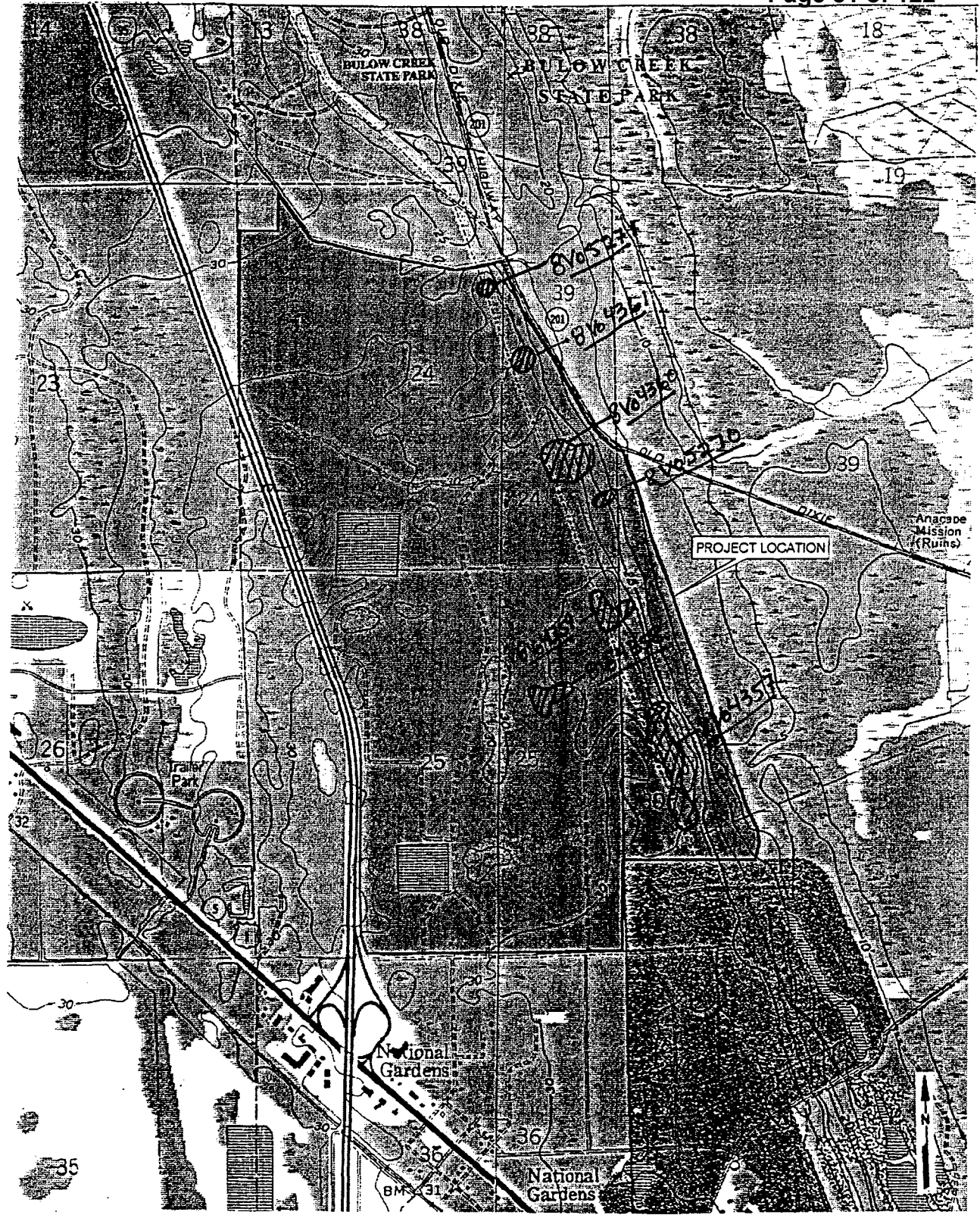
Total # artifacts: 10
 Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate
 Surface artifacts #: 7
 Subsurface artifacts #: 3
 COLLECTION STRATEGY Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected; Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas
 ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Glass/Category was ALWAYS collected; Building materials/brick/Category was ALWAYS collected
 Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **
 DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number MACHINE-MADE SAND BRICK/4; GREEN BEER BOTTLE/1; AMETHYST BOTTLE/4; BLUE BOTTLE/1

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River
 Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA RIVER
 Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999
 Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands: sandhill
 Local vegetation: SAND PINE, LIVE OAK, SAW PALMETTO, CABBAGE PALM, SLASH PINE, FETTERBUSH
 Topography: Hill-slope
 Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **
 Minimum elevation (m): 30
 Maximum elevation (m): 30
 Present land use: NONE
 SCS soil series: DAYTONA SAND
 Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: ** blank **
 Informant address/phone: ** blank **
 REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./NOTES, CATALOGS, MAPS, PHOTOS, ARTIFACTS/**
 RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY
 Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL, 32606/352-372-2633
 Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.
 Other affiliation: ** blank **
 Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.



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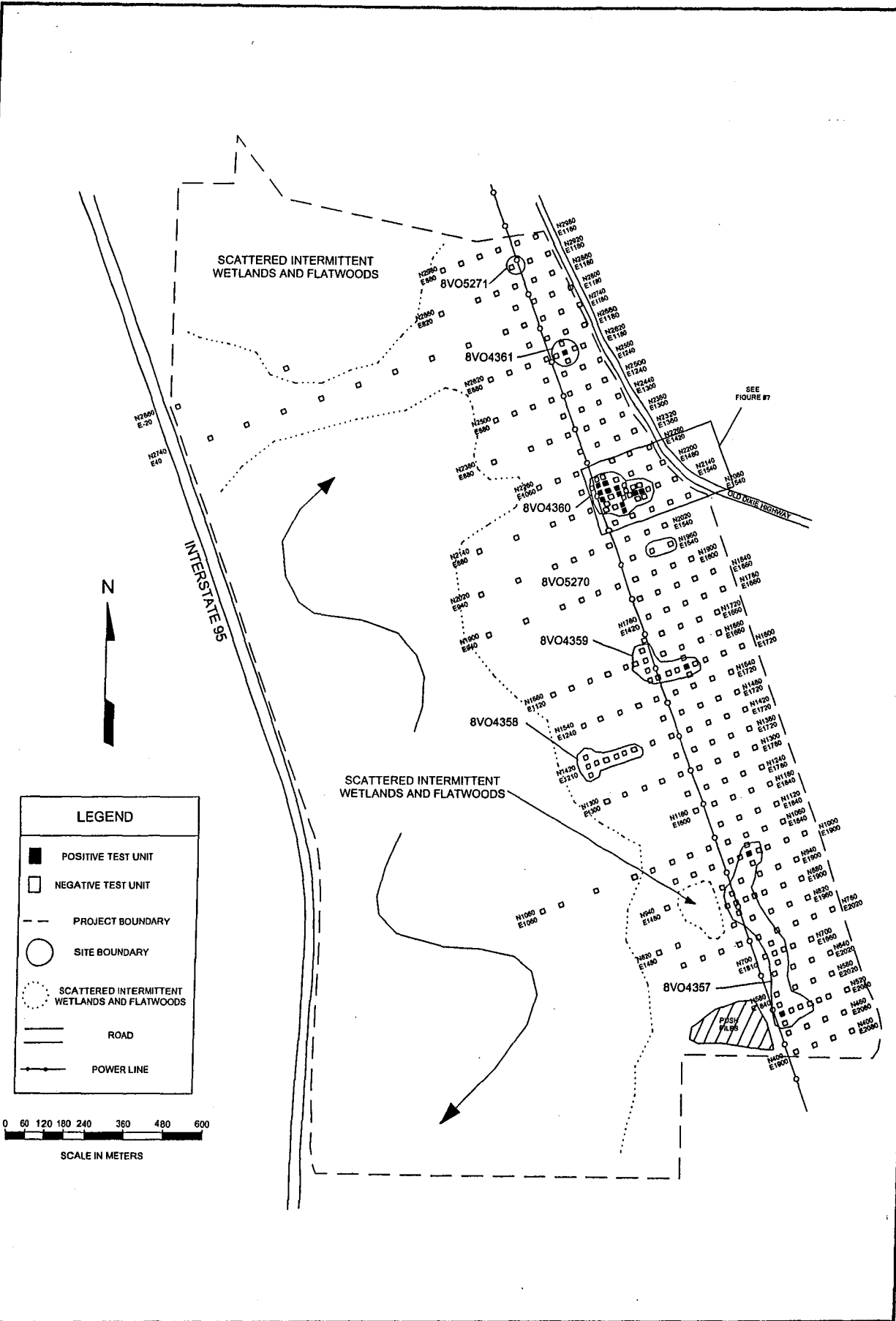
2000 ft

FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services



GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO05270

First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110

Recorder #: ** blank **

Field date: 10/24/2001

Form date: 12/04/2001

Site name(s): PIG ROOT SITE

Alternate names: ** blank **

Project name: PLANTATION OAKS

Mult. list #8: ** blank **

Survey #: ** blank **

National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit

USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993

County: VOLUSIA

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/31 East/39/Irregular: section non-square or name not numeric

Irregular section: ** blank **

Landgrant: MOULTRIE/BUNCH

Tax parcel number: ** blank **

City: ORMOND BEACH

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/488223/3247410

Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ON VILLAGE RD, NORTH ON POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 1620M NORTH 120M E

Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Historic refuse; Farmstead

Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: American not specified, 1821-present

Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? Ineligible for a local register of important sites

Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **

Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently

Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Explanation of evaluation: LIMITED ARTIFACTS, NO SUBSURFACE MATERIALS

Recommendations for site: NO FURTHER RESEARCH RECOMMENDED

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search

Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search

No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 2, 50X50CM, 1M, 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 60
 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: SURFACE
 Temporal interpretation -- Components: Probable single component
 Describe each occupation: AMERICAN LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH C
 Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor
 Disturbances/threats/protectations: DEVELOPMENT
 Area collected (sq m): 60
 Surface collection -- # units: 1
 Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

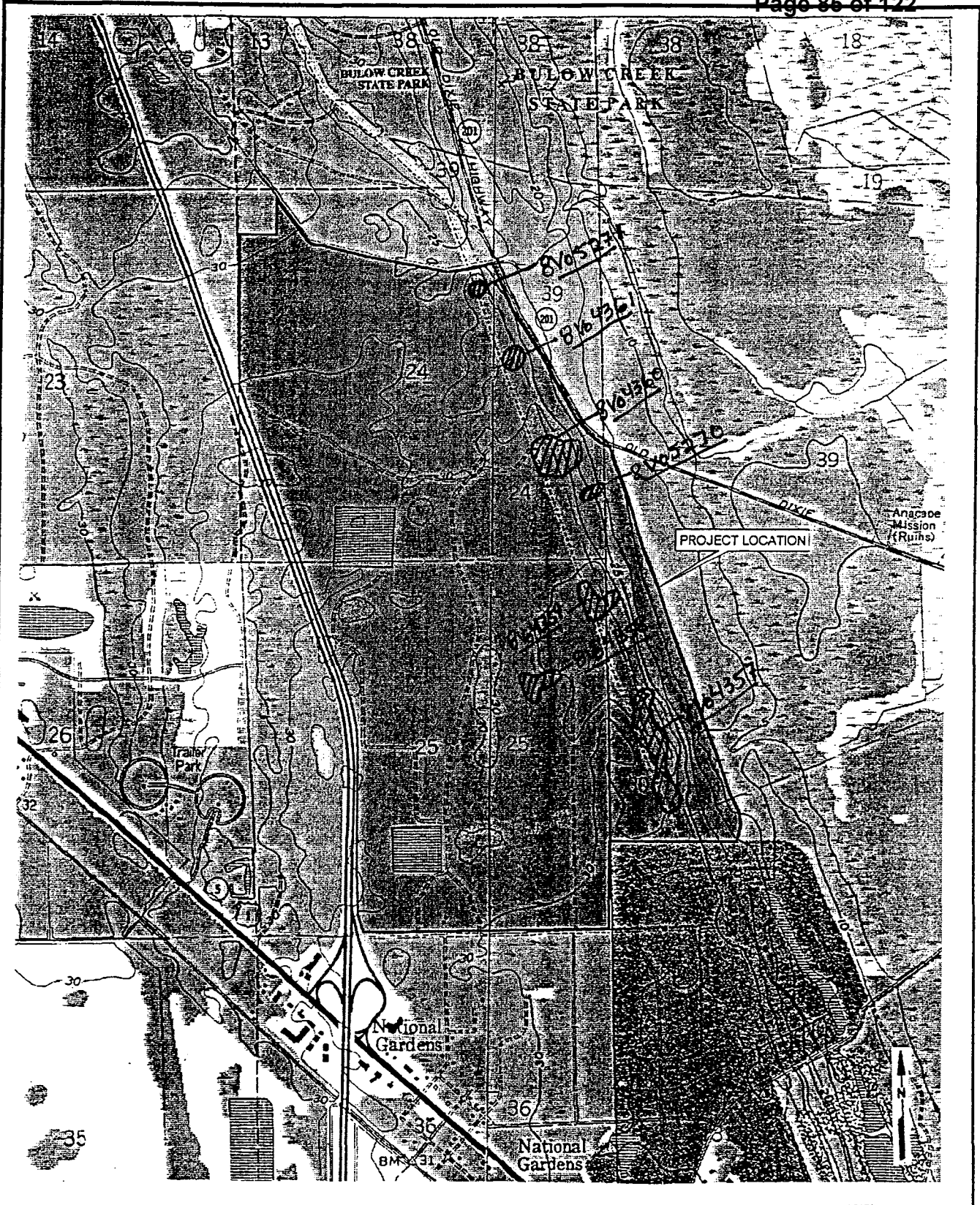
Total # artifacts: 11
 Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate
 Surface artifacts #: 11
 Subsurface artifacts #: ** blank **
 COLLECTION STRATEGY Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected; Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas
 ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Nonaboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected; Glass/Category was ALWAYS collected
 Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **
 DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number IRONSTONE/2; CERAMIC HEATER ELEMENT/1; COCA COLA BOTTLE/1; AMETHYST BOTTLE/7

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River
 Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA RIVER
 Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999
 Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands: sandhill
 Local vegetation: SAND & SLASH PINE, LIVE, SCRUB & LAUREL OAK, CABBAGE PALM, SAW PALMETTO
 Topography: Hill-slope
 Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **
 Minimum elevation (m): 20
 Maximum elevation (m): 30
 Present land use: NONE
 SCS soil series: PAOLA FINE SAND
 Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: ** blank **
 Informant address/phone: ** blank **
 REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./ARTIFACTS, PHOTOS, CATALOGS, MAPS, NOTES/**
 RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY
 Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL 32606/352-372-2633
 Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.
 Other affiliation: ** blank **
 Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.



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FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site #8: VO05271

First site form recorded for this Site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date, if none then form date): 200110

Recorder #: ** blank **

Field date: 10/30/2001

Form date: 12/04/2001

Site name(s): OLIVE JAR SITE

Alternate names: ** blank **

Project name: PLANTATION OAKS

Mult. list #8: ** blank **

Survey #: ** blank **

National Register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Ownership: Private-corporate-for profit

USGS map name & year of publication/revision: ORMOND BEACH/1993

County: VOLUSIA

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 13 South/31 East/24/Irregular: section non-square or name not numeric

Irregular section: ** blank **

Landgrant: ** blank **

Tax parcel number: ** blank **

City: ORMOND BEACH

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

UTM: Zone/Easting/Northing: 17/487799/3248021

Address/Vicinity of/Route to: US 1 TO GOWERS RD NORTH, EAST ON ADDISON RD, NORTH ON VILLAGE RD, NORTH ON POWERLINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SITE 2580M NORTH

Name of public tract: ** blank **

TYPE OF SITE

Type of site: Historic refuse

Other site type: ** blank **

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts: American not specified, 1821-present

Other cultures: ** blank **

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation? Ineligible for a local register of important sites

Name of Local Register eligible for: ** blank **

Individually eligible for National Register? Ineligible for NR, considered independently

Potential contributor to NR District? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Explanation of evaluation: NO CULTURAL FEATURES OR SUBCULTURAL ARTIFACTS

Recommendations for site: NO FURTHER RESEARCH

FIELD METHODS

Methods for site detection: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature/archives/documentary search

Methods for site boundaries: Exposed ground inspection; Screened shovel: smallest nested mesh size 1/4 in; Literature search

No,size,depth,pattern of tests; screen: 1, 50X50CM, 1M, 60M GRID, 1/4"

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent size (sq m): 60
 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: SURFACE
 Temporal interpretation -- Components: Probable multiple component
 Describe each occupation: AMERICAN EARLY 20TH C
 Site integrity -- Overall disturbance: Minor
 Disturbances/threats/protectations: DEVELOPMENT
 Area collected (sq m): 30
 Surface collection -- # units: 1
 Excavation -- # noncontiguous areas: ** blank **

ARTIFACTS

Total # artifacts: 16
 Count or estimate? Accurate count, not an estimate
 Surface artifacts #: 16
 Subsurface artifacts #: ** blank **
 COLLECTION STRATEGY Controlled: artifacts were separated by subareas; Unselective: ALL artifacts observed were collected
 ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition Glass/Category was ALWAYS collected; Nonaboriginal ceramics/Category was ALWAYS collected; Building materials/brick/Category was ALWAYS collected; Clothing accessories/Category was ALWAYS collected
 Other (Strategy, Categories) ** blank **
 DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number AMETHYST BOTTLE/7; IRONSTONE/3; OLIVE JAR/1; BRICK/3; WIRE NAIL/1; BRASS BUTTON/1

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type: River
 Nearest fresh water name: TOMOKA RIVER
 Nearest fresh water distance (m): 1999
 Natural community: Terrestrial: xeric uplands: sandhill
 Local vegetation: SAND, LONGLEAF & SLASH PINE, SCRUB, LAUREL & LIVE OAK, CABBAGE PALM, SAW PALMETT
 Topography: Hill-slope
 Other, uncoded topographic setting: ** blank **
 Minimum elevation (m): 30
 Maximum elevation (m): 30
 Present land use: NONE
 SCS soil series: PAOLA FINE SAND
 Soil association: DAYTONA-PAOLA-ASTATULA

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s) name: ** blank **
 Informant address/phone: ** blank **
 REPOSITORIES: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Southarc, Inc., Gainesville./ARTIFACTS, PHOTOS, MAPS, NOTES, CATALOGS/**
 RECORDER Name: KIMBERLY EMERY
 Recorder address/phone: 3700 NW 91ST ST, STE D300, GAINESVILLE, FL 32606/352-372-2633
 Affiliation: Southarc, Inc., Gainesville.
 Other affiliation: ** blank **
 Is text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor-only)? NO supplement file is needed.

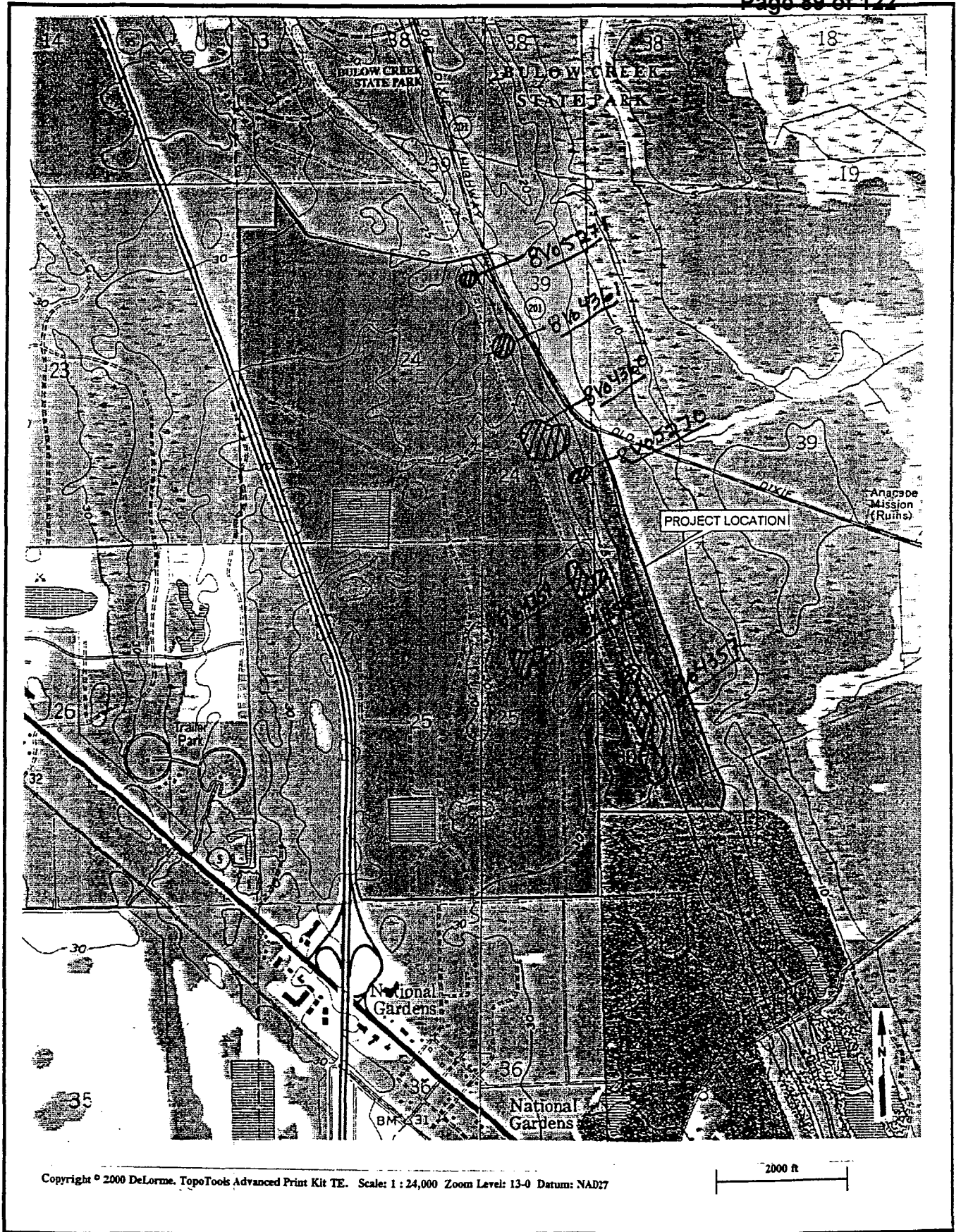


FIGURE 2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PLANTATION OAKS, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

SOURCE: DELORME 2000

SouthArc, Inc.

Archaeological and
Historical Services

PARKER MYNCHENBERG & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Professional Engineers ° Land Planners ° Landscape Architects
1729 Ridgewood Avenue
Holly Hill, Florida 32117

Telephone: (386) 677-6891 Fax: (386) 677-2114

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

TO: MR SCOFIELD

COMPANY: VOLUSIA COUNTY

FROM: Parker Mynchenberg, P.E.

DATE: 4-20-02

PROJECT: PLANTATION OAKS

Transmitting: herewith under separate cover

For your: approval review and comments

information/use files as requested

As follows:

Copies	Date	Description
1	—	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

cc:

APR 19 2002

**HISTORIC RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION OF
OLD KINGS ROAD (8VO00255),
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

CONSULTANT:	SEARCH 700 N. 9 th Avenue, Pensacola, Florida 32501
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY:	Jessica P. Fish, MSt, RPA
CLIENT:	ZevCohen and Associates, and City of Ormond Beach
DATE:	March 2021
SEARCH PROJECT #:	T21011

This report presents the results of a field review and background research conducted to identify the Old Kings Road (8VO00255) linear resource in Volusia County, Florida (**Figure 1**). This resource has previously been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This study was conducted to assist the City of Ormond Beach in the pursuit of an ECHO grant to purchase Parcel No. 312400000020, located along the west side of Old Dixie Highway within the planned Plantation Oaks development. The Area of Concern (AoC) was defined as the parcel that encompasses approximately 43.8 acres. The purpose of this field review and research was to identify the resource within the AoC and document its location and condition. This document is intended for internal use only by the City of Ormond Beach and will not be submitted to the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) or the Florida SHPO.

This report is not intended to comply with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 USC), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, including Section 106 (54 U.S.C. §306108), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended, 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and all laws, regulations, and guidelines promulgated by the State of Florida governing cultural resources work, in particular Chapters 267.031(1) and 267.12, Florida Statutes. This document does not constitute a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) and does not comply with Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

ENVIRONMENT AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The Plantation Oaks AoC is a wooded, undeveloped parcel bounded to the east by Old Dixie Highway and to the south by Pennsylvania Avenue. Utility corridor and access routes bound the north and west sides of the parcel. Vegetation is primarily young pine and palmetto, with moderate brush (**Figure 2**).



Figure 1. Location of the Plantation Oaks AoC in Volusia County, Florida.



Figure 2. Overview of the Plantation Oaks AoC. Left: Transmission corridor at west edge of the AoC, view north. Right: Overview of the parcel conditions, view south.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

History of Old Kings Road (8VO00255)

The following is a combined historic context and historic map and aerial photograph review focusing on the development of the King's Road and land use within the Plantation Oaks AoC in Volusia County, Florida.

The British inherited the Florida territory from Spain in 1763 as a result of the Seven Years' War. The first governor of British East Florida, John Grant, quickly assessed a need for a roadway to connect military facilities and areas of potential settlement in the new colony. He set out to construct a road that would stretch from St. Augustine northward into Georgia. Grant convinced an associate, John Moultrie of South Carolina, to join him in Florida. Moultrie became Lieutenant Governor under Governor Grant and was tasked with aiding in the construction of the road to the south of St. Augustine, extending to Andrew Turnbull's New Smyrna colony in present-day Volusia County. Though trails and some stretches of road had been built to New Smyrna by 1767, the road was not considered completed until 1774 (Adams et al. 1997; Weaver 2009:15-16).

Settlement within the AoC also dates to this period when John Moultrie was granted more than 2,000 acres of land on the Tomoka River. The son of a wealthy physician in South Carolina and a physician by trade himself, Moultrie had come to Florida at the behest of Governor Grant. He brought enslaved Black people with him who would construct Moultrie's two-story, 10-room manor, housing for 70 enslaved laborers, and agricultural facilities related to growing rice, indigo, and sugar cane, including 150 acres of cleared land and 200 acres that were "dammed, ditched, and drained" (Strickland 1980:6). The estate, called Rosetta, was completed in 1777. However, the onset of the American Revolution led to the ouster of the British and a return of Spanish control of Florida in 1783. The plantation corridor along the Tomoka and Halifax Rivers, including Moultrie's Rosetta estate, fell into disrepair (Iacuzio 2011; Strickland 1980:6-7).

Few maps in the British and Spanish periods provided great detail about the King's Road and its route between St. Augustine and New Smyrna. Details about the road were documented on maps created as part of the Spanish land grant system, as well as maps made during the early American Territorial period (1821–1845) to substantiate and honor said land claims. In 1804, John Bunch left the Bahamas and was granted more than 2,100 acres of land by the Spanish Crown; this land included portions of John Moultrie's former Rosetta estate and another British grant that belonged to James Moncrief. New property owners in the area revived British-era properties, sometimes building off of pre-existing infrastructure to grow cash crops, including cotton, rice, and sugarcane (Schene 1976:16-17; Strickland 1980:9). An 1823 map of the property used to verify Bunch's claim illustrates a "public road" following the western boundary of his land. Agricultural fields, "negro houses," and a path running through the area are illustrated on the east side of this road within the Bunch property. No indication of the types of crops grown is indicated on this map (**Figure 3**) (US Board of Land Commissioners 1823).

An 1837 General Land Office (GLO) survey map confirms that the AoC fell within Bunch's Spanish land grant property. These maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century; a map of Florida Township 13 South, Range 31 East shows the AoC falling within an area of land attributed to Bunch and shaped like the parcel mapped in the Spanish land grant documents. Additionally, the map illustrates and labels the King's Road following the western border of this property and crossing through the AoC from south-southeast to north-northwest. A field also is labeled within the AoC on the east side of the road, though no structures are indicated within the property. Other roads also are apparent traveling to the southwest and west-southwest from the King's Road in the area of the Bunch grant. Though this map labels this as Bunch's property, referring to the original grant, it also notes that the field was under the ownership of Thomas Dummett when this map was created (**Figure 4**) (GLO 1837, 1845).

Thomas Henry Dummett traveled to the United States from Barbados in the 1820s, buying the land owned by Bunch as well as John Addison's property to the south; in total, Dummett purchased more than 3,500 acres of land, nearly 100 enslaved laborers, various livestock, and facilities for agricultural production, including gins and other machinery. Dummett then commissioned the construction of a sugar mill and equipment to distill rum. However, between a "desperate need for capital" and the onset of the Second Seminole War in 1835, the Dummett family fled the area, selling much of the property to Duncan and Kenneth McRae (Schene 1976:31-32; Strickland 1980:11). Many area plantations were burned and further destroyed by the Seminoles during the conflict. Though the family had left, an 1852 GLO map of the area continued to attribute the property to Dummett's ownership. This map still illustrated the King's Road crossing through the AoC as it had in 1837; a field is evident to the east, though no other features are apparent within the boundaries of the AoC (**Figure 5**) (GLO 1845, 1852).

Federal funding for improvements to the King's Road was approved in the late 1820s; work began in 1827 and was completed to New Smyrna by 1831. Unfortunately, the construction neglected to include a bridge over the Tomoka River. That oversight, coupled with the Second Seminole War, led to the road again being neglected, though mid- to late nineteenth-century maps continued to illustrate the roadway, indicating that it was likely still used as a means of transport

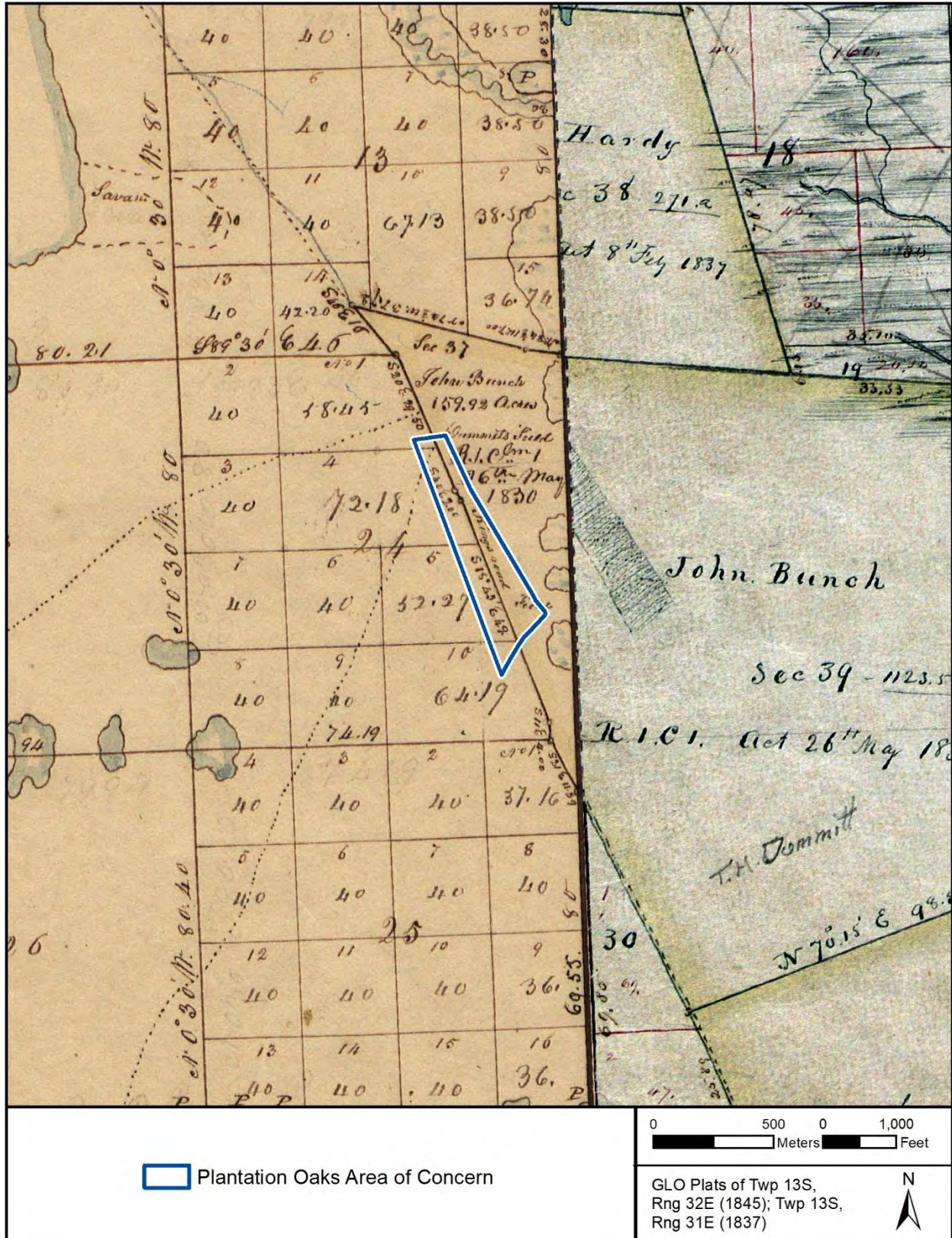


Figure 4. GLO maps of Township 13 South, Ranges 31 and 32 East (GLO 1837, 1845).

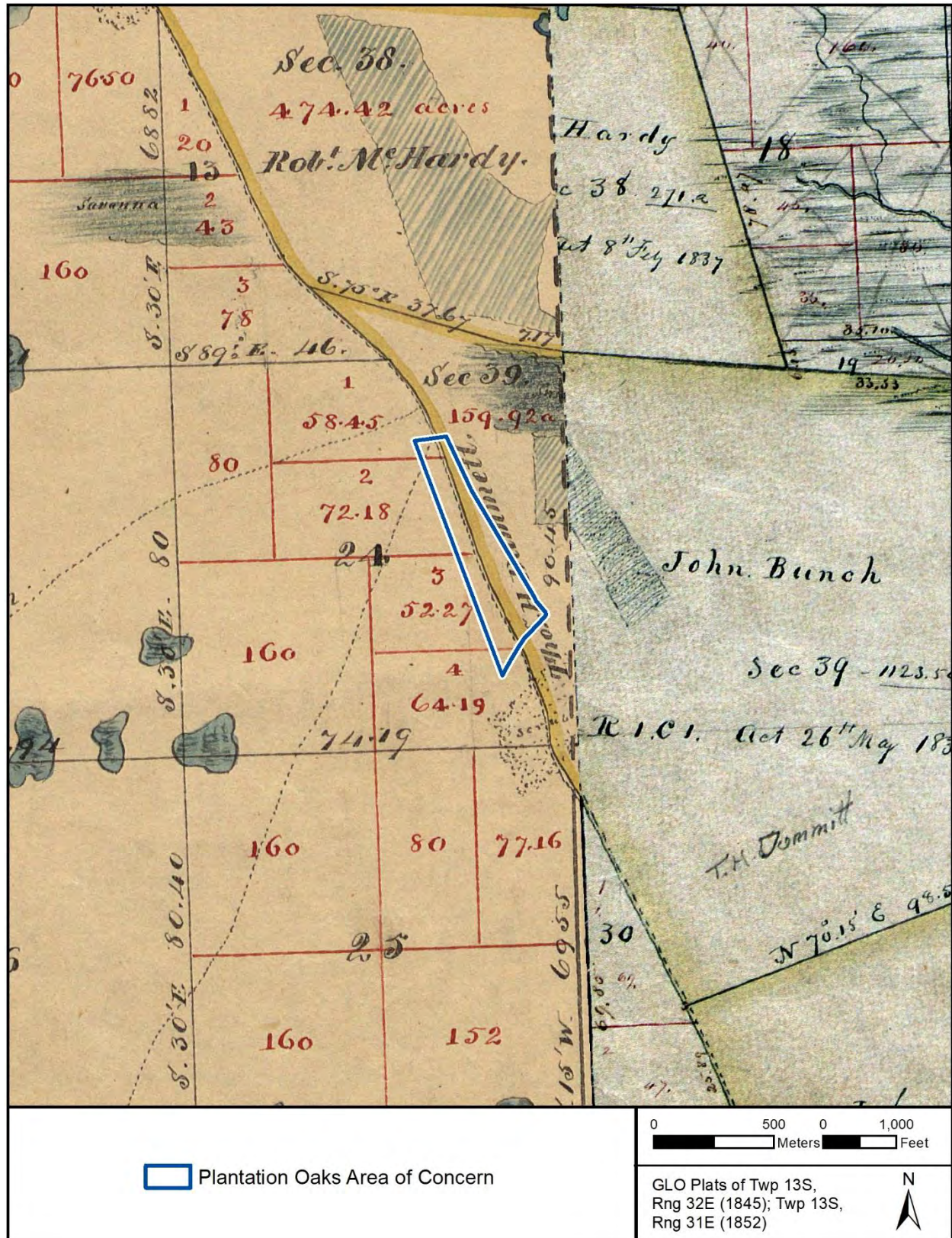


Figure 5. GLO maps of Township 13 South, Ranges 31 and 32 East (GLO 1845, 1852).

(Drew 1874; Johnson 1863). An 1888 state map that largely focused on railroad development also included the highway, complete with a “Kings Road” label. The map also illustrated the St. Johns and Halifax Railway, which passed through the area of the county, but did not cross through the AoC. The closest settlement to the study area appears to be Harwood, with a stop on the railroad line noted to the west and a post office labeled to the north (Elliot 1888).

State highway maps from the early twentieth century appear to show a road following a similar route as the King’s Road; by 1926, the route is labeled State Road (SR) 4 (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917, 1926). However, a new path for SR 4 had been constructed by the 1930s, taking a more direct path from Bunnell to Ormond and more closely following the above-mentioned railroad line, which had been absorbed into the Florida East Coast Railway by that time. A 1937 topographic map illustrates an improved road following the eastern boundary of the AoC, traveling the route of former SR 4. Additionally, a road traveling north-northwest passes into the southwestern portion of the AoC; the road then turns east then back north-northwest and travels through the central section of the AoC. The road turns north, possibly merging with the improved road briefly, before traveling out of the AoC and continuing to the northwest. The road is labeled as “Old Kings Road” farther north on this map. Additionally, one structure is illustrated within the southern portion of the AoC, and a canal appears to cross east-west through the northern section (**Figure 6**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1937).

A 1944 topographic map illustrates a more direct path for the road through the AoC. As opposed to entering the southwest corner and turning twice within the AoC, this route travels in a straight, north-northwest direction into the AoC, turning north to merge with the improved road as noted above; this map also labels this roadway as part of the “Old Kings Road” farther north. The canal is again evident in the northern portion of the AoC, and portions of two structures are illustrated within the southwestern section (**Figure 7**) (USGS 1944). A road is evident along the western boundary and within the AoC on a 1958 aerial photograph. The southern portion of this road follows the initial route evident on the 1937 topographic map, and a connecting, eastward road also is apparent. The former King’s Road is still apparent running through the central portion of the AoC and turning to connect with the highway to the east, as had been depicted on the topographic maps (**Figure 8**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1958).

By 1960, neither road through the AoC was illustrated on topographic maps. The road running along the west side of the AoC is shown as a cleared corridor with a powerline running through it. The only sign of the former King’s Road route is a road crossing through the northern portion of the AoC that would have served as the connector to the highway (here labeled “Old Dixie Highway”). No structures or other features are evident within the AoC (**Figure 9**) (USGS 1960a, 1960b).

Florida Master Site File Review

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database (updated January 2021) indicates that the Plantation Oaks AoC was included in the 2001 CRAS conducted by SouthArc, Inc. for the Plantation Oaks development (FMSF Survey No. 7064) (**Table 1**). This survey documented the

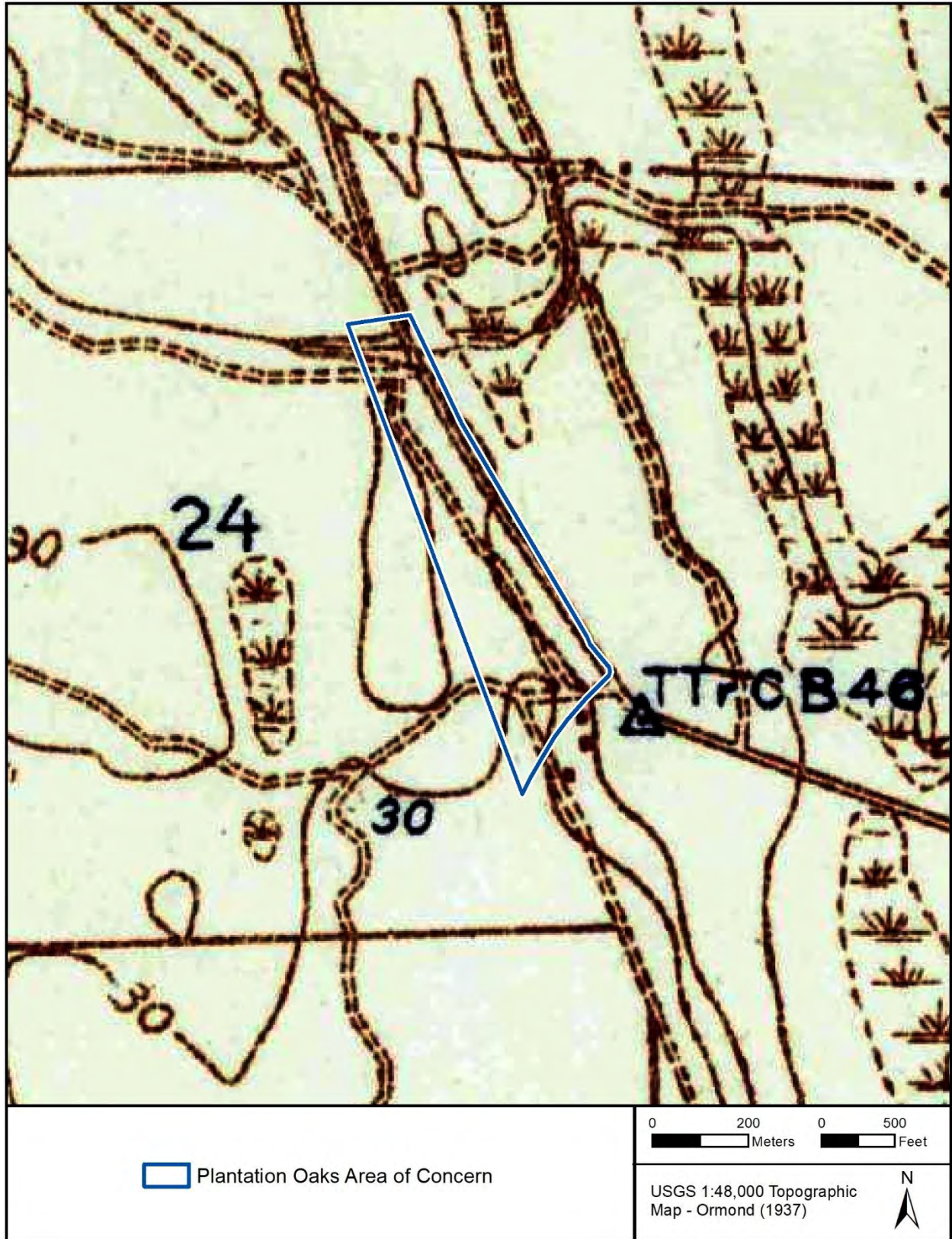


Figure 6. 1937 USGS topographic map of Ormond, Florida.

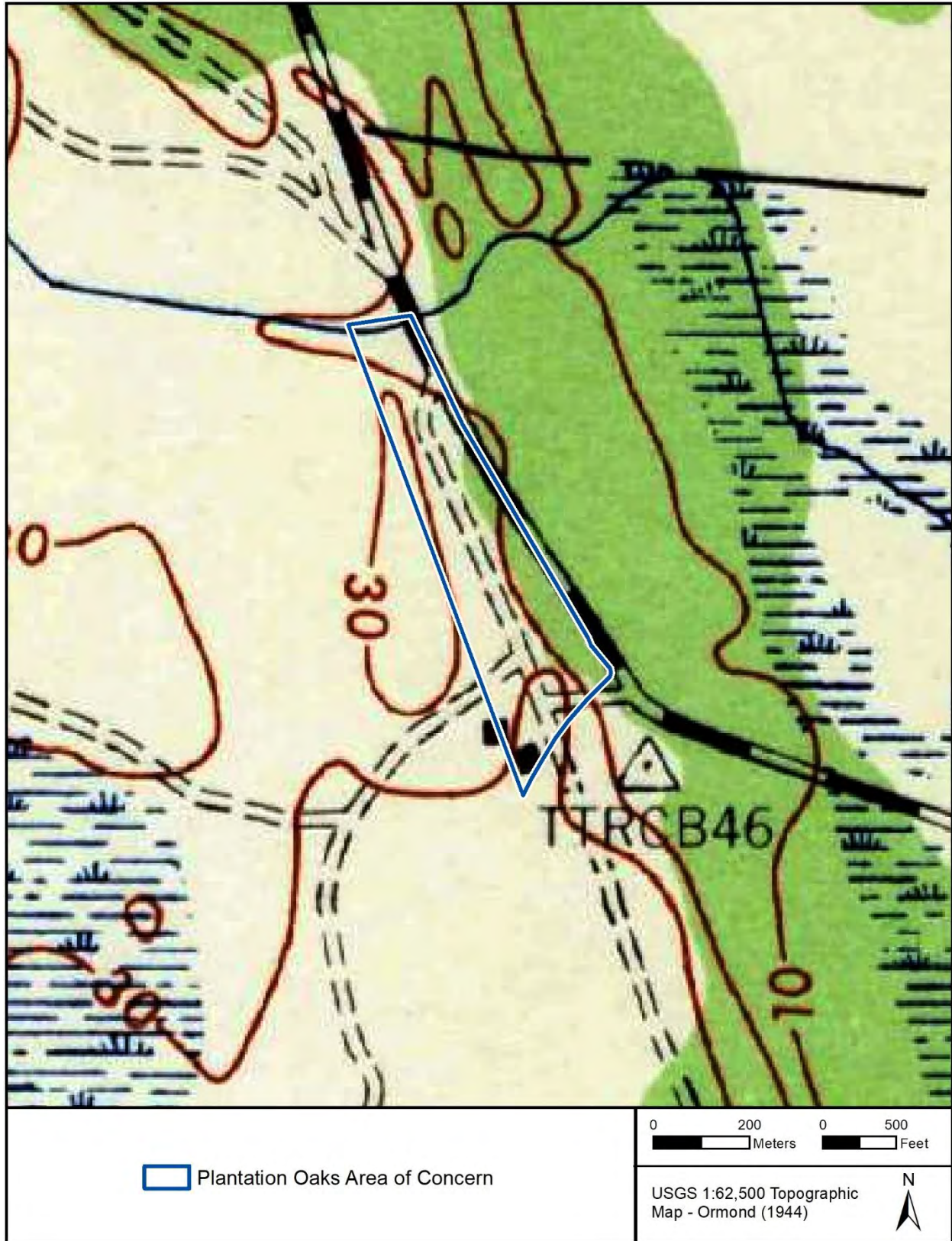


Figure 7. 1944 USGS topographic map of Ormond, Florida.



Figure 8. 1958 USDA aerial photograph of Volusia County, Florida.

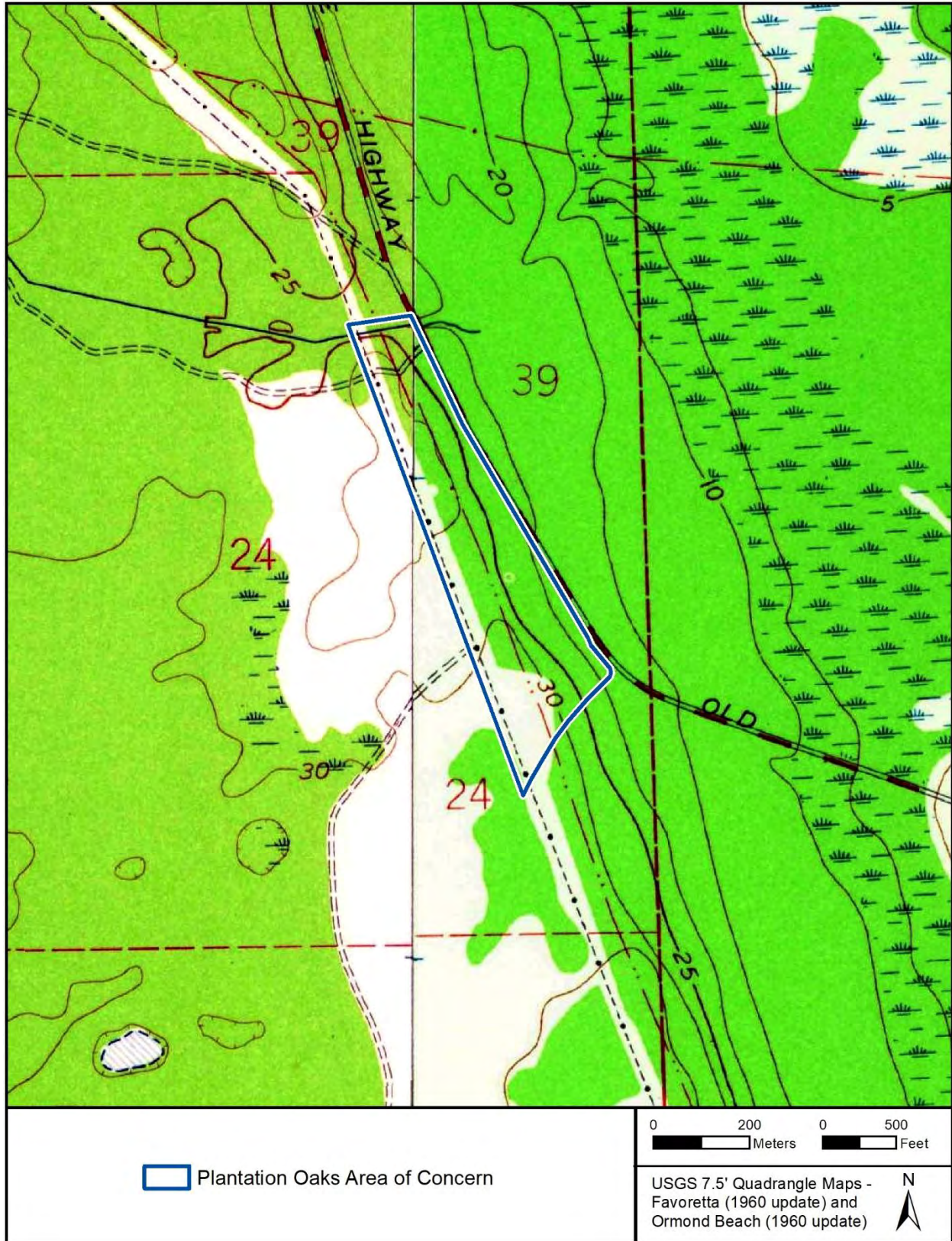


Figure 9. USGS topographic maps of Favoretta and Ormond Beach, Florida (USGS 1960a, 1960b).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the Plantation Oaks AoC.

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Year	Author
7064	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, Florida	2001	SouthArc, Inc.
8546	Supplemental Research and Assessment, Old Kings Road and Frenchman's Fields at Plantation Oaks, Volusia County, Florida	2002	SouthArc, Inc.

presence of 8VO00255 within the AoC and indicated that the resource generally follows a ridge that runs north-south through the current AoC. However, this survey did not evaluate Old Kings Road (8VO00255) regarding eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO recommended that a supplemental survey be conducted to evaluate the Old Kings Road (8VO00255); this evaluation was conducted by SouthArc, Inc. in 2002 (FMSF Survey No. 8546), and the resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP. As a result of this and other surveys (e.g. SEARCH 2003, FMSF Survey No. 10055), SHPO determined that the segment of the Old Kings Road (8VO00255) within the current AoC is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

SURVEY METHODS

The field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and systematic surface inspection. As the roadway runs approximately north-south, archaeologists walked east-west transects along the length of the AoC and documented each location where possible evidence of 8VO00255 was encountered. This information was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units that used the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS). Marked field maps are provided in **Attachment 1**.

Curation

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Orlando, Florida, office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to the City of Ormond Beach upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The Old Kings Road (8VO00255) has been recorded in the FMSF along the western edge of the Plantation Oaks AoC (**Figure 10**). As shown in **Figure 10**, the route of the mapped resource is direct, linear, and congruent with an existing utility corridor and does not reflect the slightly wavy, meandering route shown on some historic maps (see **Figures 6** and **7**). This discrepancy is most easily explained by the expediency of using an existing corridor (i.e., the utility corridor) to mark the approximate location of a historic linear route. Such methodology has been used for



Figure 10. Results of field review within the Plantation Oaks AoC.

other sections of the route, but, without other supporting evidence, does not necessarily reflect the actual historic location of the roadway. As noted in previous surveys (FMSF Survey Nos. 7064 and 8546), the Old Kings Road was constructed atop a sandy ridge, but was frequently shifted to the east or west when sands became too deep to drive through (FMSF Survey No. 7064). Given this information, it seems unlikely that the historic road would follow a direct, linear route as is currently mapped.

SEARCH archaeologists walked east-west transects across the Plantation Oaks AoC, documenting any evidence of the Old Kings Road (8VO00255) linear resource. In addition, archaeologists looked for a noticeable sandy ridge; in the northern half of the AoC, this was identified near the center of the parcel, as shown in **Figure 11**. Although the roadway was not easily identifiable, it does appear to have some correlation to this feature. The combination of the ridge and some slight clearing in the vicinity may indicate the presence of the historic resource (**Figure 12**). Further, previous surveys (FMSF Survey Nos. 7064 and 8546) suggest that the Old Kings Road in the AoC may be segmented and difficult to identify, especially compared to parcels farther to the south. This observation was reflected in the current field effort, which found several possible segments of the roadway, but no lengthy, connected route. The location of the historic resource was tentatively identified in four separate locations within the Plantation Oaks AoC; **Figure 10** connects these locations to indicate a potential new location for the historic resource. Marked field maps showing the potential location of this resource are provided in **Attachment 1**.

The Old Kings Road has been recorded in several locations throughout Volusia County and the State of Florida (**Table 2**). In some cases, the road is still an active transportation corridor (**Figure 12**). In other locations, it is more clearly identifiable due to the use of crushed oyster shell or brick used for stabilization purposes (FMSF Survey No. 19882). In still others, the roadway is only identifiable by the continued clearance and maintenance of the route (**Figure 13**). In each county, the resource has been determined to be eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO, despite the varying condition of the resource (**Figures 13-15**).

Table 2. Recorded Segments of Old Kings Road.

FMSF No.	County	SHPO Evaluation
8FL00186	Flagler	Eligible for the NRHP
8SJ03476	St. Johns	Eligible for the NRHP
8SJ03482	St. Johns	Eligible for the NRHP
8VO00255	Volusia	Eligible for the NRHP

Review of other cultural resource surveys that identified this resource (i.e., FMSF Survey Nos. 16099, 19882, and 19909) reveals that historic maps and existing transportation corridors were the primary means of first identifying the location of the historic route. Field survey confirmed the efforts of the background research. However, no existing transportation corridor is present within the current AoC, and it is clear that the historic roadway has not been regularly used or maintained, as evident by the overgrown nature of the resource (see **Figure 4**) in comparison to **Figures 5** through **7**. Despite the overgrown nature of the resource, the combination of elevation maps and current field survey indicates that intact portions of the resource likely exist within the AoC. Subsurface testing has been successfully used to provide further evidence for the location of the resource (FMSF Survey No. 8546); however, such efforts are beyond the scope of the current project.

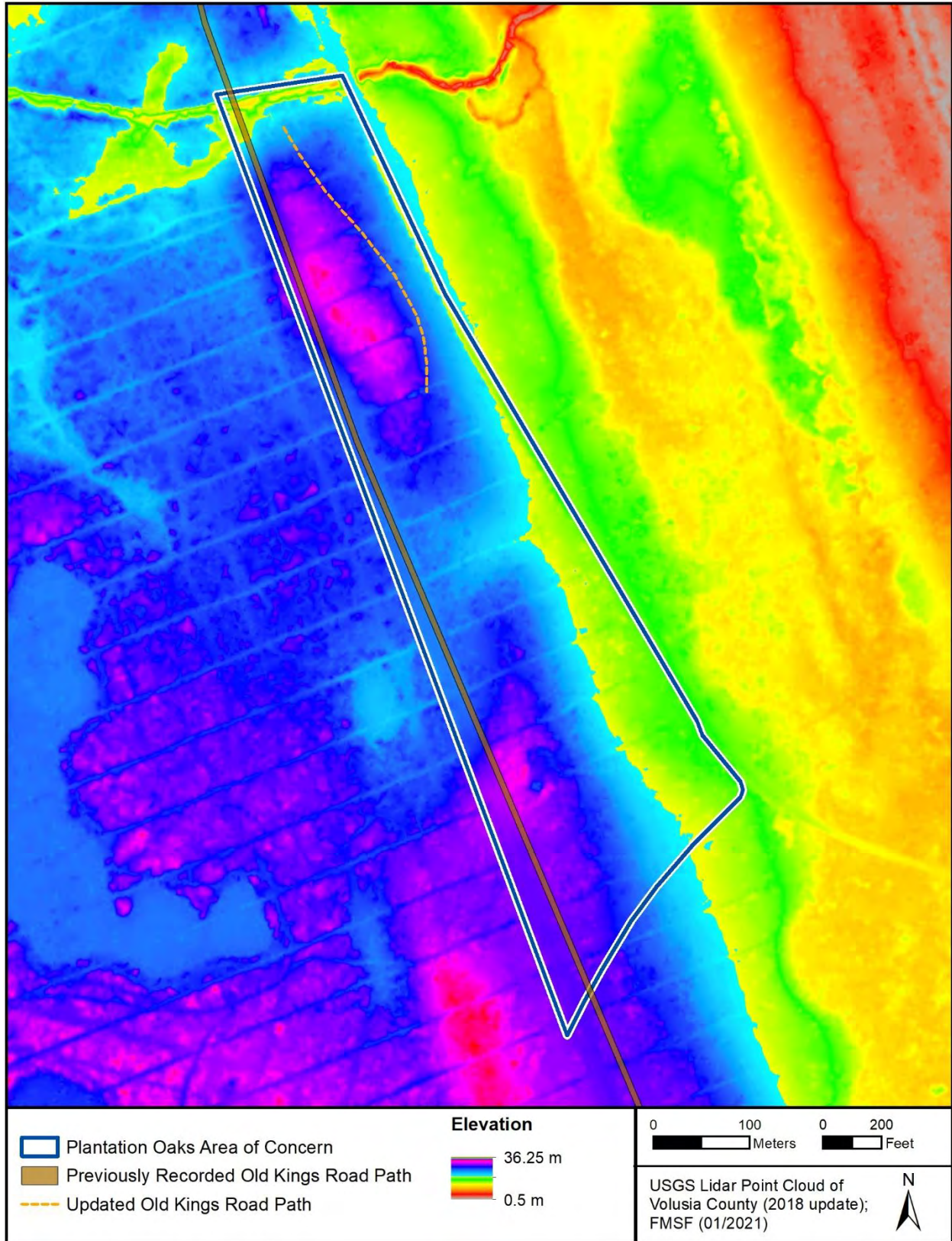


Figure 11. Elevation map showing the potential location of the Old Kings Road (8VO00255) in relation to the ridge near center of the Planation Oaks AoC.



Figure 12. Old Kings Road in the Plantation Oaks AoC. Top: Possible Old Kings Road roadbed on ridge at north end of parcel, view south. Bottom: Possible location of Old Kings Road on slight rise near middle of parcel, view south.

CONCLUSION

This report presents the results of a field review and background research conducted to identify the Old Kings Road (8VO00255) linear resource in Volusia County, Florida. This study was conducted to assist the City of Ormond Beach in the pursuit of an ECHO grant to purchase Parcel No. 312400000020, located along the west side of Old Dixie Highway within the planned Plantation Oaks development. The AoC was defined as the parcel that encompasses approximately 43.8 acres. This document is intended for internal use only by the City of Ormond Beach and will not be submitted to the FDHR or the Florida SHPO.

The Old Kings Road (8VO00255) has been previously recorded within the current AoC and determined to be eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. The condition of the road within the subject parcel is relatively overgrown and difficult to identify; however, short segments were located during the archaeological survey, as was the ridge on which the roadway was likely built.

SEARCH identified no information during background research and field review that would alter the NRHP eligibility recommendation for Resource 8VO00255.



Figure 13. Old Kings Road in Flagler County (8FL00186), FMSF Survey No. 19909.



Figure 14. Old Kings Road in St. Johns County (8SJ03482), FMSF Survey No. 16099.



Figure 15. Old Kings Road in Volusia County (8VO00255), FMSF Survey No. 19882.

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ATTACHMENT 1

MARKED FIELD MAPS

Project #T21011 - Plantation Oaks, Volusia County - Field Map - Page 1 of 5



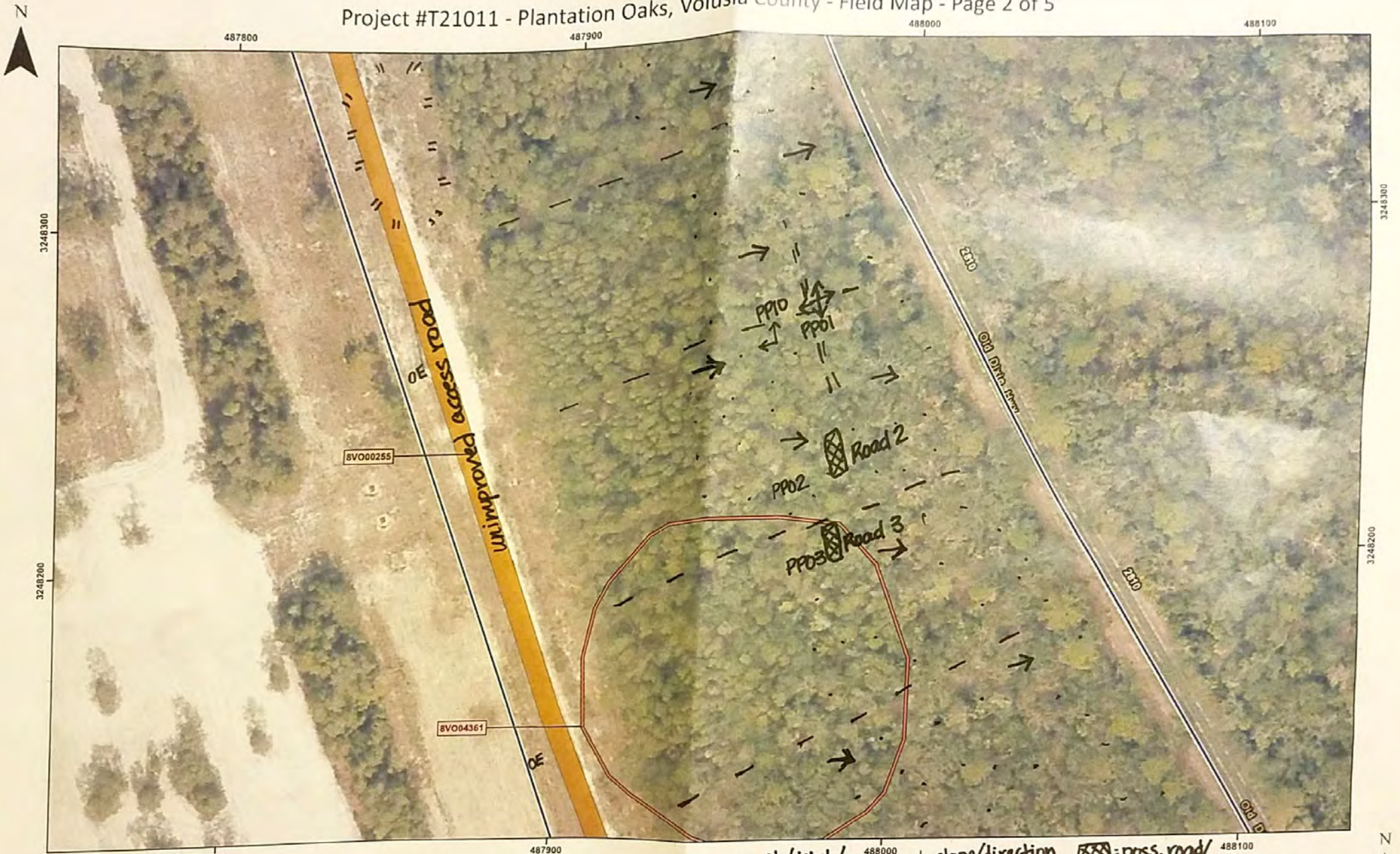
Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
 Major ticks: 100m interval;
 Minor ticks: 10m Interval

- Plantation Oaks Area of Concern
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

TTTT = berm
 - - - = path/ditch/old feature
 OE = overhead electric
 PP = photo point
 ↓ = slight slope/direction
 = slope area
X = poss. road/resource
 Meters
 100



Project #T21011 - Plantation Oaks, Volusia County - Field Map - Page 2 of 5



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
 Major ticks: 100m interval;
 Minor ticks: 10m Interval

- Plantation Oaks Area of Concern
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

--- path/ditch/
 U/D feature
 " " = crest/highest point on ridge
 OE = overhead electric
 ↓ = slope/direction
 ∴ = slope area
 [Cross-hatched box] = poss. road/
 resource
 [Dashed line] = probable
 access road

Meters
 100

Project #T21011 - Plantation Oaks, Volusia County - Field Map - Page 3 of 5



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
 Major ticks: 100m interval;
 Minor ticks: 10m Interval

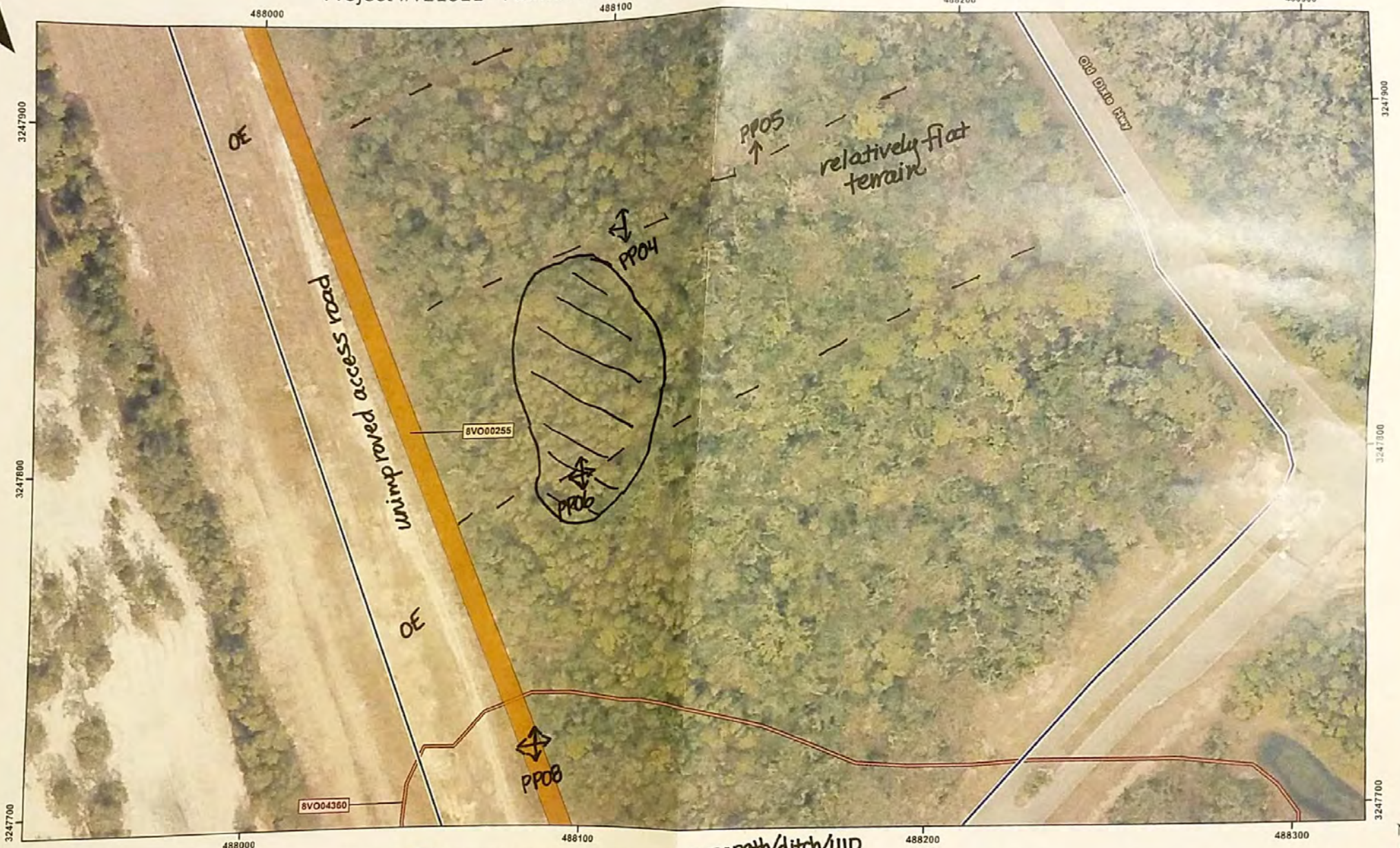
- Plantation Oaks Area of Concern
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

--- path/ditch/UID feature
 PP= photo point
 OE= overhead electric
 ↓ slope/direction
 :: slope area 0

Meters
 100



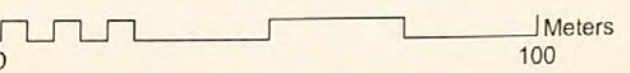
Project #T21011 - Plantation Oaks, Volusia County - Field Map - Page 4 of 5



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
 Major ticks: 100m interval;
 Minor ticks: 10m Interval

- Plantation Oaks Area of Concern
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

-- = path/ditch/UID feature
 PP: photo point
 OE: overhead electric
 = bent area



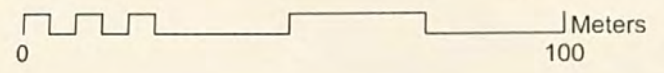
Project #T21011 - Plantation Oaks, Volusia County - Field Map - Page 5 of 5



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

- Plantation Oaks Area of Concern
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

OE: overhead electric
PP: photo point



II. THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION:³

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

³The Criteria for Evaluation are found in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*, and are reprinted here in full.

Sec. 62-74. - Criteria for issuance of certificate of designation.

The historic resources considered for issuance of a certificate of designation by the historic preservation board shall possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship, and shall meet at least one criterion in one of the three significant categories listed in this section:

- (1) A historic resource shall be considered historically significant if it is:
 - a. Associated with the life or activities of a person of importance in local, state or national history;
 - b. The site of a historic event with a significant effect upon the county, state or nation;
 - c. A prime historical example of the political, cultural, economic or social trends, successes or failures of the people of the county;
 - d. Associated with a past or continuing institution which has contributed substantially to the life of the people in this county; or
 - e. A building or structure, site, object or district if its location, landscape setting or environment exemplifies a specific historical context.
- (2) A historic resource shall be considered architecturally significant if it is:
 - a. A building, structure or district that embodies distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, type, form, period or method of construction;
 - b. A building, structure or district that is the work of a prominent architect, builder or other design professional;
 - c. A building, structure or district possessing elements of design, detail, material or craftsmanship which are of outstanding quality;
 - d. A building, structure or district which represented, in its time, a significant technological innovation, or an adaptation to the state environment; or
 - e. An exceptional or unique example of a utilitarian structure, building or district.
- (3) A historic resource shall be considered archaeologically significant if it is:
 - a. A site associated with an important historical event or person and which contains intact archaeological deposits;
 - b. A site of such condition that data recoverable from the site may provide unique or representative information on past human activities and behavior; or
 - c. A site that has in the past revealed information vital in developing well-established and widely accepted models and theories about past cultures and/or activities.

(Ord. No. 91-34, § VI, 12-19-91)