

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF STATE ROAD 40  
FROM BREAKAWAY TRAIL TO WILLIAMSON BOULEVARD  
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT # 428947-1-22-01**

**SEARCH PROJECT # 2657-11053**

**PREPARED FOR**

**KITTLESON & ASSOCIATES, INC.**

**BY**

**SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC.**

**SEPTEMBER 2012**



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ELIZABETH CHAMBLESS, EDWARD SALO, RYAN VANDYKE, AND ELIZABETH MURPHY

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elizabeth J. Chambless", is positioned above a horizontal line.

**ELIZABETH J. CHAMBLESS, MS, RPA  
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

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**SEPTEMBER 2012**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the widening of State Road (SR) 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard in Volusia County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to widen SR 40 (currently a divided four-lane roadway) to a six-lane facility from west of Breakaway Trail to east of Williamson Boulevard, a distance of approximately 2.4 miles. The CRAS for the project included the project roadway corridor in addition to 11 pond alternatives associated with the project.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have to historic properties. For this project, the APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 40 and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the corridor or a distance of 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way. The APE for the pond locations was defined as the proposed pond footprint. Archaeological testing was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 40 and within the pond footprints; the architectural survey included the entire APE.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 67 shovel tests within the SR 40 right-of-way and associated ponds. None of the shovel tests recovered any artifacts or cultural material, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 40 APE.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three newly recorded historic resources (8VO09384–8VO09386). All three resources lack the architectural distinction or significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are recommended ineligible. Furthermore, no potential NRHP districts were identified due to the lack of concentration of historical structures.

In the opinion of the Principal Investigator, the proposed widening project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended for the SR 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard project APE.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the widening of State Road (SR) 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard in Volusia County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to widen SR 40 (currently a divided four-lane roadway) to a six-lane facility from west of Breakaway Trail to east of Williamson Boulevard, a distance of approximately 2.4 miles. Eleven pond alternatives associated with the project were also included in the CRAS.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have to historic properties. For this project, the APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 40 between Breakaway Trail and Williamson Boulevard and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the corridor or a distance of 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way (**Figure 2**). The APE for the pond locations was defined as the proposed pond footprint. Archaeological testing was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 40 and within the pond footprints; the architectural survey included the entire APE.

This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12 of the FDOT PD&E Manual (revised January 1999) and the Cultural Resource Management Handbook (revised November 2004), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Elizabeth J. Chambless, MS, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project; Edward G. Salo, PhD, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Ms. Chambless, Dr. Salo, Ryan VanDyke, MA, and Elizabeth Murphy, BA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Keith Pickles and Spencer Prentice. The architectural survey was done by Dr. Salo and Ms. VanDyke. Lisabeth A. Carlson, PhD, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Jennifer Salo, MA, edited and produced the document.

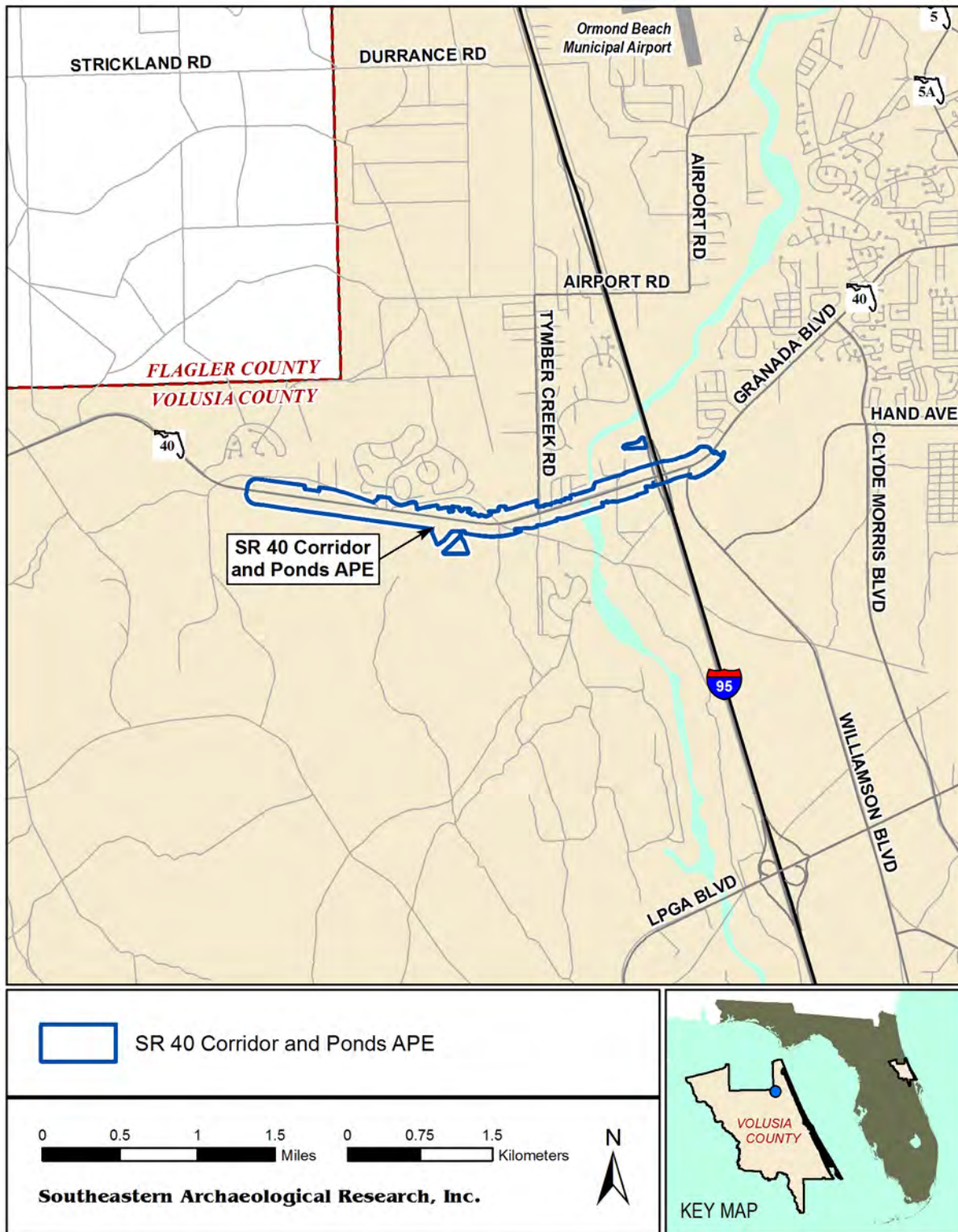


Figure 1. Location of the SR 40 project in Volusia County, Florida.

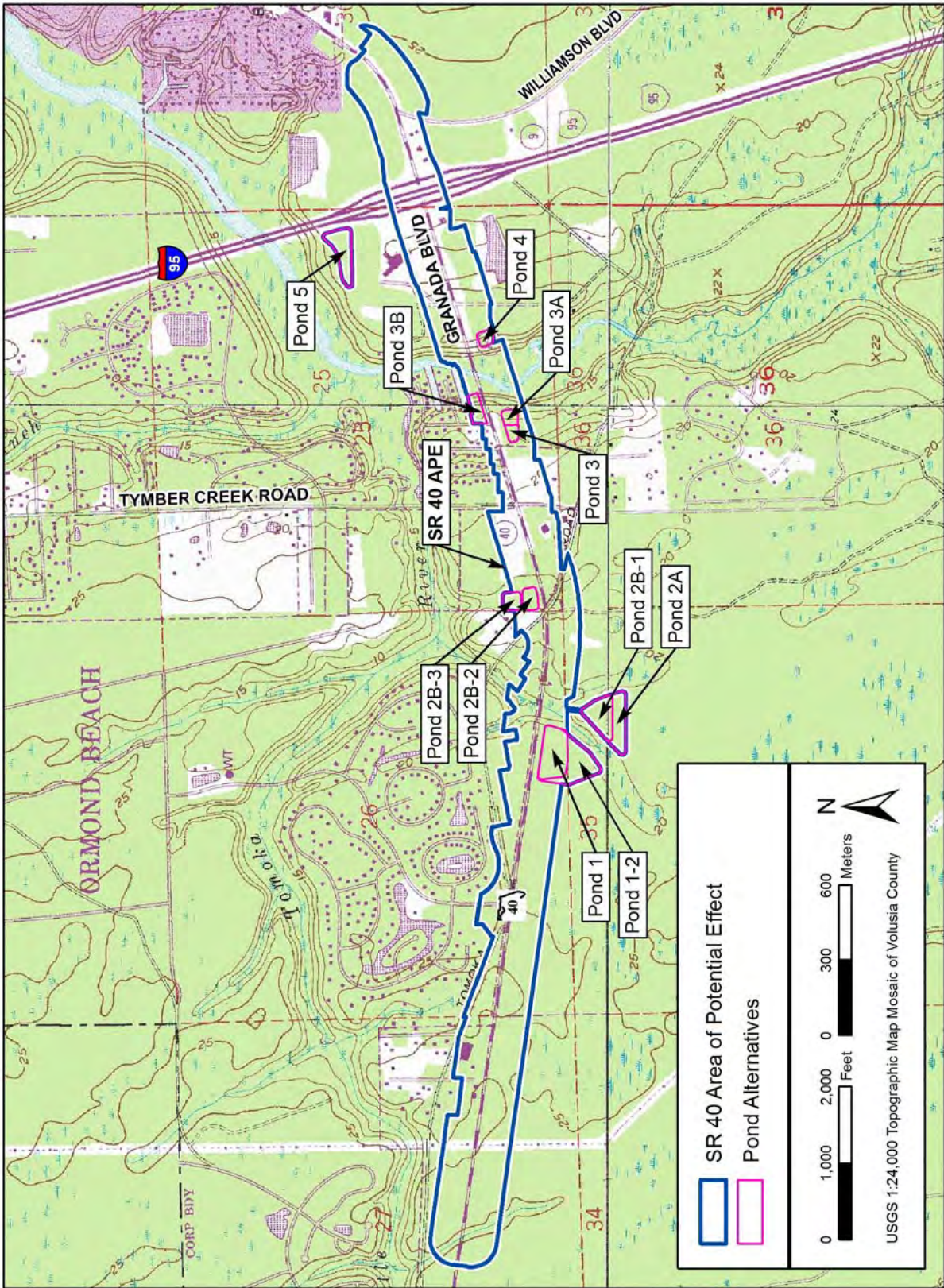


Figure 2. SR 40 Area of Potential Effect, Volusia County, Florida.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

### LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

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The SR 40 APE is located in the City of Ormond Beach in northeastern Volusia County, Florida. The APE lies within Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36 of Township 14 South, Range 31 East, and Section 30 of Township 14 South, Range 32 East. Interstate 95 (I-95) is located near the eastern end of the project. Development in the vicinity of the APE is most dense near the I-95 interchange with SR 40; the remainder of the APE consists of residential neighborhoods and undeveloped parcels. The Tomoka River crosses SR 40 approximately 0.5 miles west of I-95, and an unnamed branch of the Little Tomoka River crosses SR 40 approximately 0.5 miles east of Old Tomoka Road. Elevations within the project APE are generally level at 20 feet above mean sea level (amsl), sloping down to 5 feet amsl near the Tomoka River crossing.

The project APE is located within the Eastern Flatwoods physiographic district (Brooks 1981). Flatwoods communities generally occur along level terrain, as the name implies. Soils, including those within the APE, are generally poorly to somewhat poorly drained (**Figure 3**). Pine flatwoods are typically a pyric or fire-dependent community, characterized by a mixture of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), typical slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* var. *elliottii*), south Florida slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* var. *densa*), and pond pine (*Pinus serotina*). Fire restrains hardwood growth while promoting pine regeneration (USDA 1998). Minor tree species include live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Common shrubs include saw palmetto (*Serens repens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), and dwarf live oak (*Quercus minima*).

### PALEOENVIRONMENT

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Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades did not exist at this time. Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited; and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate,

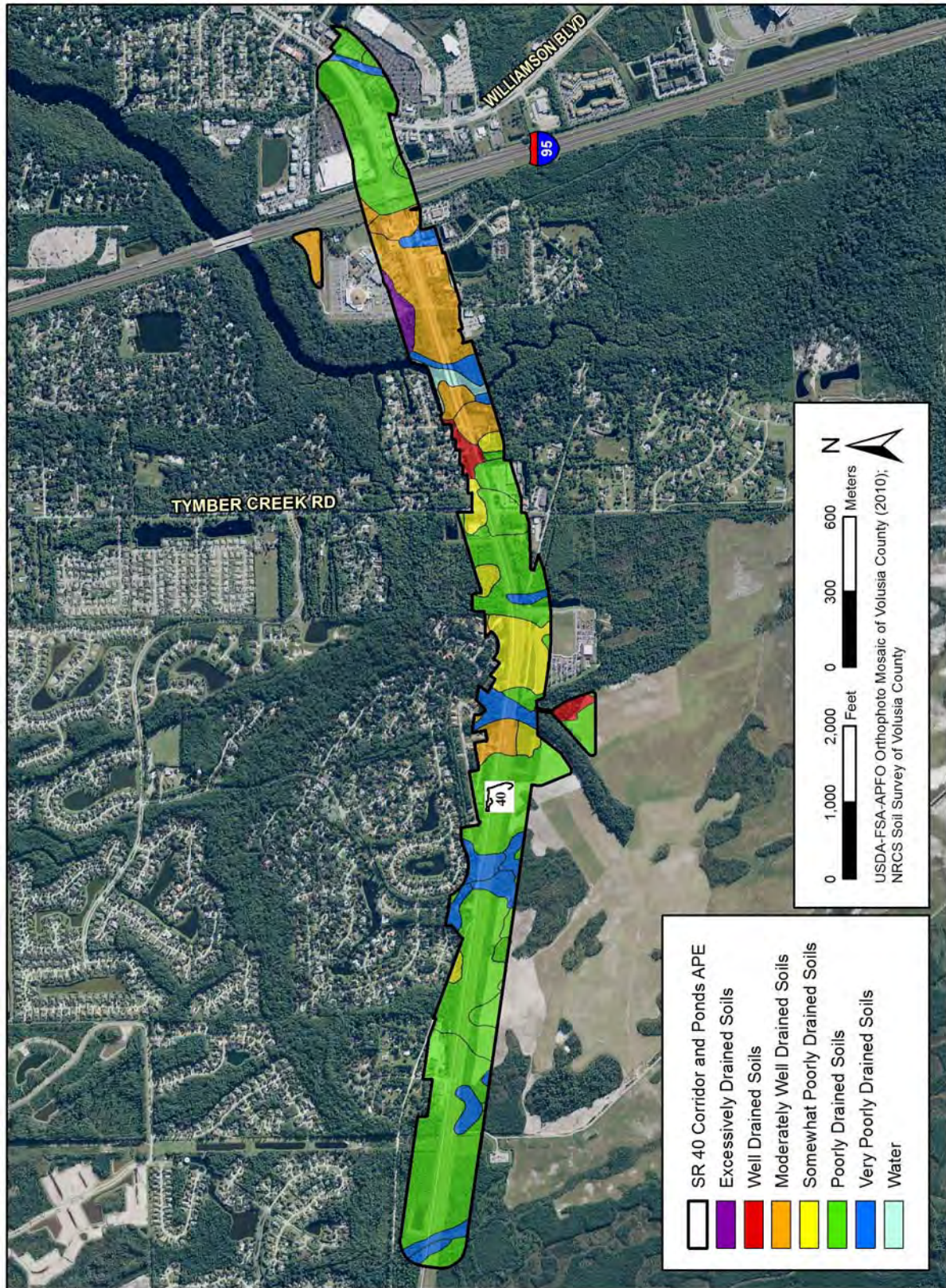


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the SR 40 APE.

water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years.

## **HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY**

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The following overview of the history of precontact Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period defined by distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian.

#### **Paleoindian Period**

Current evidence indicates that the first inhabitants of Florida entered the area approximately 12,000 years ago (Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar 2006; Hemmings 2004). Sea level was much lower than today, and the Florida peninsula was wider and drier, particularly in the central interior. Most of the known Paleoindian sites are located in north and west-central Florida, where karst springs and chert were readily available.

Florida's earliest Native Americans were probably nomadic hunter-gatherers who relied on now-extinct mammals (mammoth, mastodon, camel, horse, dire wolf) and wild plant foods for their subsistence (Milanich 1994). By the late Paleoindian period, however, it appears that people were spending part of each year in large habitation sites located near freshwater springs and lithic raw material sources (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Purdy (1981) has suggested that the Paleoindian populations followed rivers through north and central Florida, exploiting the resources of the Florida Highlands and the Gulf Coast. The Paleoindian tool assemblage contains lanceolate-shaped projectile points, blades, end scrapers, thumbnail scrapers, gouges, and Edgefield scrapers, reflecting a reliance on hunting and butchering of animals as well as the use of well-made scraping tools for woodworking, hide scraping, and other tasks. Lanceolate-shaped Suwannee and Simpson projectile points are commonly found on sites in the karst regions of north and central Florida, although they are sometimes found in south Florida as well. There are only two Paleoindian sites recorded in Volusia County: the Samuel Butts site (8VO05266) and the Dean Sligh site (8VO00451). Both of these were identified through the discovery of lanceolate-shaped Suwannee points.

#### **Archaic Period**

Around 8000 BC the environment and physiology of Florida underwent some pronounced changes. These changes were interconnected and included a gradual warming trend, a rise in sea levels, a reduction in the width of peninsular Florida, and the spread of oak-dominated

forests and hammocks throughout much of the state (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986). Concomitant with these environmental changes were alterations in native subsistence strategies, which became more diverse due to the emergence of new plant, animal, and aquatic species. Also occurring at this time was a significant increase in population numbers and density, with native groups developing regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). Along the coasts, settled communities began to develop, while in the interior a more mobile lifestyle appears to have been practiced. A variety of site types reflect these different regional adaptations: residential base camps, short-term settlements, specialized procurement camps, quarries, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75–85).

The Early Archaic period (8000–5000 BC) was arid and warm and characterized by the spread of oak hardwood forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Early Archaic campsites and habitation sites tend to be located in the same places that earlier Paleoindian sites are located, primarily around springs and spring-fed rivers. In Volusia County there are only two recorded Early Archaic sites: the JD site (8VO00627) and the Fort Florida Midden site (8VO00048). Both sites are located in close proximity to high-volume waterways. The JD site is located near the coast on the north side of Strickland Bay, which is between present-day Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach. The Fort Florida Midden site is located in southwestern Volusia County near the confluence of the St. Johns River and the Wekiva River.

The Middle Archaic period (5000–3000 BC) coincided with the climatic episode known as the Altithermal, a period in which temperatures peaked and rainfall diminished, while the Late Archaic saw an increase in precipitation and the intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forests. As conditions became wetter, riparian and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly common, particularly along the coasts where relatively sedentary habitations occur (Russo 1991; Ste. Claire 1990). By contrast, the interior Archaic hunter-gatherers remained fairly mobile (Austin 1996; Chance 1983). By the Late Archaic period (3000–1000 BC), there was a trend toward more sedentary occupations and more circumscribed territories as conditions became increasingly similar to the modern environment.

A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). Bullen (1972) divided this period into four subperiods (Orange 1–4) that dated from 2000 to about 500 BC. However, research conducted by Sassaman (2003) in the middle St. Johns River region has resulted in the refinement of the Orange period, with radiometric analysis illustrating that the phase spanned a much shorter interval from about 2000 to 1500 BC. With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand-molded and tended to be thick-walled, whereas some of the later vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. Horticulture preceded the early fiber-tempered pottery, which appeared simultaneously in three areas of the southeastern United States (Sassaman 1993).

The Middle and Late Archaic periods saw an increase in human activity within Volusia County. This increased activity was particularly intensive around the St. Johns River, although Middle

and Late Archaic sites also are common in the eastern portion of the county, along rivers and creeks that empty into the Intracoastal Waterway. Along the lower portion of the Tomoka River, between present-day Tomoka State Park and the Ormond Beach Municipal Airport, are two sites that date to the latter portion of the Archaic period: the Tomoka River site (8VO02568) and Alissa's Site (8VO07495). Both sites consist of moderately dense artifact scatters, with Orange-series pottery present at both. Many Late Archaic fiber-tempered sites have been documented in New Smyrna Beach, mostly along the modern Indian River.

Some Archaic-period peoples in central and south Florida practiced a unique mortuary custom of interring their dead in wetland cemeteries. One of the most famous is located at the Windover site in Titusville (Doran 2002). Other wetland cemeteries have been documented in Hardee, Sarasota, and Collier Counties. Evidence of Middle Archaic burials in east Florida includes the Harris Creek site (8VO00024) at Tick Island, where burials were interred in specially prepared terrestrial locations, including a low sand mound (Aten 1999).

## **Woodland and Mississippian Periods**

Following the Archaic period there began a gradual development of more complex forms of political, social, and religious community life throughout much of Florida, including Volusia County. This was accompanied by the establishment of more formal, settled communities and increased regional diversity. This regional diversity, due primarily to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state, has traditionally been described in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types.

The post-Archaic culture on the northeast coast is referred to as St. Johns. This native culture began around 500 BC or earlier (e.g., Sassaman 2003) and lasted until after historic settlement occurred in St. Augustine in AD 1565 (Milanich 1994:246–248). The St. Johns culture arose out of the preceding Late Archaic, Orange-period cultures of the region. Clear continuities in incised design motifs exist between the Orange fiber-tempered ceramics and the chalky and incised wares of the early St. Johns periods (Bullen 1972; Rouse 1951). Many early St. Johns-culture sites occupy the same locations as the preceding Orange-period cultures, further supporting this developmental relationship (Milanich 1994:254–255). The common ceramic type on the northeast Atlantic Coast was a soft paste ware containing sponge spicules and referred to as St. Johns. This pottery was sometimes decorated with incised lines, and after AD 750, paddle stamping became a common decoration. Pre-AD 750 assemblages are commonly assigned to the St. Johns I period, and those postdating AD 750 are assigned to the St. Johns II period. The period of time after AD 1565 is referred to as the Spanish Mission period. The main archeological indicators of the Spanish Mission period are the presence of artifacts of European manufacture and the introduction of Old World flora and fauna.

St. Johns I sites in Volusia County are concentrated along the St. Johns River and the eastern coastal boundary. However, during the St. Johns II period, native populations began to increasingly move deeper into the interior of the county. For example, sites such as the Campbell Oaks site (8VO01973) and the Muck Lake site (8VO03463), both located east of the



present city of DeLand, suggest an increasing trend of St. Johns II groups moving farther away from the high-subsistence-resource riverine and coastal zones. This movement away from these environments may represent an alteration in subsistence strategies, with a greater reliance on horticulture and agriculture.

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily on hunting, fishing, and wild-plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

At St. Johns Ia sites (AD 100–500), St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery continued to be produced, and a red-painted St. Johns variant called Dunns Creek Red also was made. Exotic Hopewellian artifacts also occur in burial mounds. Weeden Island pottery (a primarily Gulf Coast ware) has been recovered from late St. Johns Ia sites, and was apparently acquired through trade. The St. Johns Ib period (AD 500–750) is similar to the Ia period, with the carryover of St. Johns Plain and Incised wares and Dunns Creek Red, but Weeden Island pottery becomes more common, particularly in burial mounds. However, the majority of everyday ceramics are plain. As the St. Johns culture progressed, sand mounds continued to be constructed and became larger through time.

The St. Johns II period is divided into three subperiods (IIa, IIb, and IIc). As populations grew, the number and size of mounds and villages increased. The emergence of check stamping marks the beginning of the St. Johns II period around AD 750 and, along with plain pottery, dominates the assemblages throughout the period. During St. Johns IIa (AD 750–1050), incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf Coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. Late Weeden Island pottery continued to be traded into the St. Johns region and is recovered in sand burial mounds.

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (AD 1050–1513). Classic Mississippian traits such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Cult burial paraphernalia in association with perceived elite burials are evident (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986), indicating influence from northwest Florida. Some sand burial mounds were quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading up to their summits (Milanich 1994:269–270). The rise in the number of St. Johns village and mound sites implies greater cultural complexity compared to that of the earlier St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:267–274; Miller 1998). Shell and bone ornaments, worked copper, and other exotic materials and artifacts occur with some frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994).

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263–264). However, no direct evidence of corn agriculture in prehistoric St. Johns-period sites has been recovered, although indirect evidence is provided by corncob impressions on ceramic pots and clay effigies of corncobs, squash, and gourds (Milanich 1994:264–265). Corncobs and kernels have been recovered at Hontoon Island (Newsom 1987:74–75) and at the Riverbend site (8VO02567) on the Tomoka River in Volusia County (Russo et al. 1989), but in archaeological deposits that date to the historic Spanish Mission period.

## POST-CONTACT HISTORY

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### Early Spanish Exploration and Colonization, 1513–1763

The earliest attempts to colonize Florida by Europeans occurred during the early sixteenth century with the entradas of Ponce de León (1513, 1521), Pánfilo de Narváez (1528), and Hernando de Soto (1539–1540). These early efforts were largely unsuccessful and were followed by a similarly unsuccessful attempt in Pensacola by Tristán de Luna (1559–1561). These failures to colonize Florida caused King Philip II to abandon the effort. He changed his mind, however, when he learned that the French were building settlements and military fortifications on Florida's east coast (Lyon 1983).

One of these, Fort Caroline, was established near the mouth of the St. Johns River near present-day Jacksonville in 1564. The French settlement not only undermined Spanish claims to Florida, it threatened Spanish fleets loaded with gold that sailed through the Straits of Florida. Consequently, King Philip sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to Florida with orders to expel the French. Menéndez arrived in Florida in 1565, quickly dispatched the French, and established St. Augustine. Chosen for its strategic location, St. Augustine existed as a military outpost and as a base for missionaries, who were sent to convert the native peoples to Catholicism (Deagan 1983).

Although the French occupation of Florida lasted only 15 months, they had many opportunities to interact with native groups in the region (**Figure 4**). After the fall of Fort Caroline and the establishment of St. Augustine, the Saturiwa (a Timucuan chiefdom centered near the mouth of the St. Johns River) and their allies, who were hostile to the Spanish, mounted a series of raids on the Spanish garrisons in the area. Governor Menéndez, upset by these constant attacks, decided that it was time to deal with the Indian problem. Menéndez's plan was to immobilize the Saturiwa by traveling south and forging alliances with other tribes in the area. At the end of August 1566, he proceeded in three small vessels with 100 men up the St. Johns River (Lyon 1983:168). He was ambushed by the Mayaca tribe at a narrows in the river south of Lake George and had to retreat.

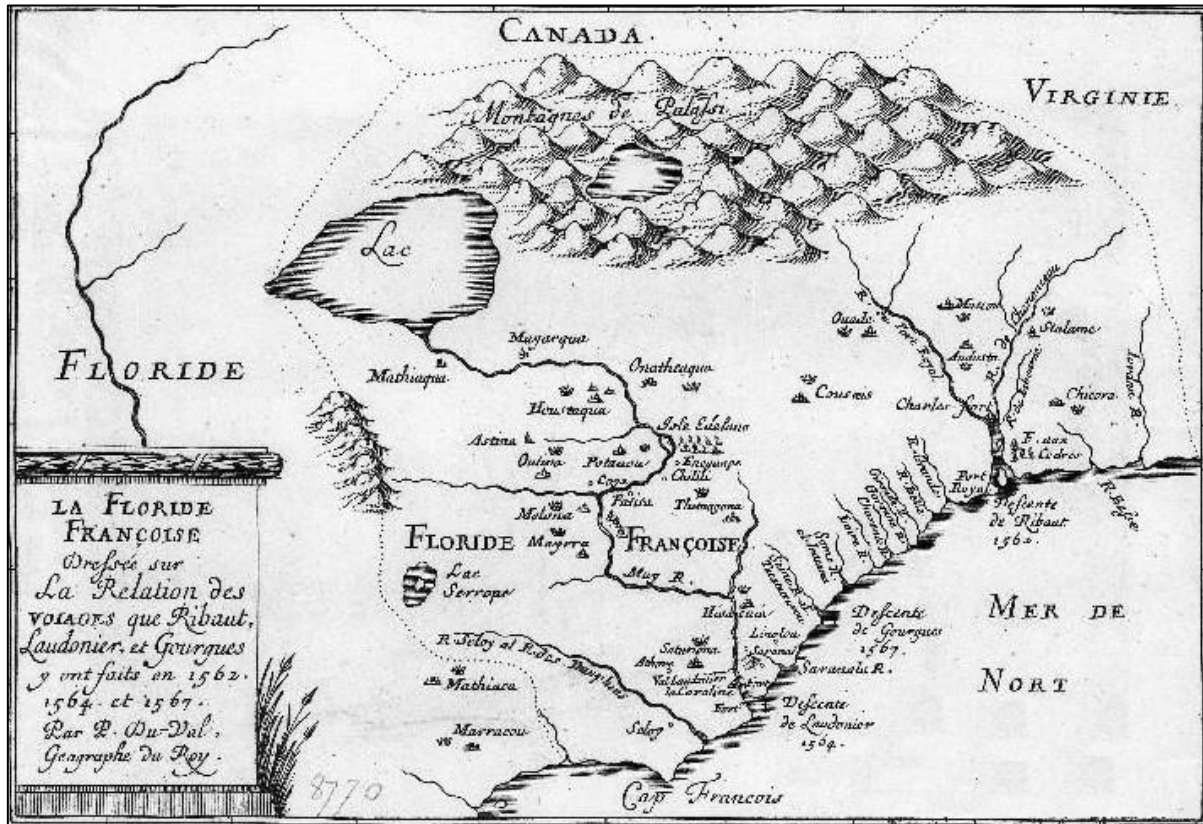


Figure 4. *Floride française* ("French Florida"), by Pierre du Val, seventeenth century.  
Source: explorethenationalparks.com.

Tensions between the Spanish and the Indians continued to escalate. In the summer of 1567, the Mayaca joined forces with the Saturiwa, the Nocoroco (whose village was on the Tomoka River), and the Potano (located within modern Alachua County) to wage war on the Utina, another northeast Florida Timucuan group, who were allied with the Spanish (Lyon 1983:198). In 1568, the Saturiwa allied themselves with the French in attacking and burning several Spanish forts including the fort at San Mateo at the mouth of the St. Johns River (Lyon 1983:199–201). San Mateo was eventually abandoned in 1569 (Milanich 1995:162), heralding the end of Spanish interest in much of modern-day Florida until the seventeenth century. Instead, the Spanish shifted their focus toward the area of the Atlantic coast north of St. Augustine. The Spanish also introduced the mission system in Florida in the late 1500s. By the 1630s, the Franciscans had established missions from St. Augustine to the Apalachicola River. The system was used to create political allies for the Spanish as well as indoctrinate the natives into Catholicism. In the 1700s, the English, as part of Queen Anne’s War, destroyed much of the Spanish missions in Florida (McEwan 1993).

### British Period, 1763–1784

In 1763, as part of the Treaty of Paris marking the end of the Seven Years’ War, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain. Florida was then divided at the Apalachicola River into East and West

Florida. The area of modern-day Volusia County was part of East Florida, and St. Augustine served as the capitol of East Florida (Fabel 1996). The British extended huge grants of land to investors who promised to develop the interior of the territory. Richard Oswald, a Scotsman of renown in British governmental circles, received two tracts of 20,000 acres each. One was located along the Halifax and Tomoka Rivers at present-day Tomoka State Park and was known as Mount Oswald. An absentee landowner, Oswald relied on local representatives to run his operation, which cultivated rice and indigo on several plantations. Without slave labor, these efforts would not have been successful. Another grant recipient, John Moultrie of South Carolina, also chose land on the Tomoka River. He called his plantation Rosetta (Griffin 1999).



**Figure 5. Ruins of Turnbull's coquina plantation warehouse, New Smyrna Beach, Florida, ca. 1935. Source: Florida Memory Collection, Image #PR07597.**

One of the largest English efforts to establish a colony in Florida was at Smyrna in modern New Smyrna Beach. In 1768 Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Scottish physician, established a plantation on his 20,000-acre land grant and raised indigo, rice, and other crops (**Figure 5**). Turnbull brought over 1,200 indentured servants, primarily Minorcans, from Europe to work his land and established a settlement for his workers along the Indian River (Griffin 1999).

Several years of drought eventually brought Turnbull's effort to ruin, and by 1777 the colony was completely abandoned after the colonists revolted and relocated to St. Augustine. The impact of the Turnbull plantation, however, would last much longer than the colony itself. By the time of their departure from the settlement, Turnbull's workers had cleared over 3,000 acres of land and covered the country with an intricate and extensive canal system, and even today the remains of building foundations from the settlement are present (Grange and Moore 2003; Griffin 1999:63). Additionally, its importance to British settlement efforts is made apparent by the British government financing the construction of the Kings Road, the southern portion of which went from St. Augustine to Turnbull's settlement.

Completed in 1775 during the British period of Florida history, the Kings Road stretched from New Smyrna in Volusia County to the St. Marys River in Nassau County. The road connected St. Augustine with points northward and southward, providing a land alternative to sea travel. From both a commercial and military standpoint, the 150-mile road was vital. When the Spanish returned to Florida in 1784, they maintained the road, which continued to serve as a major corridor in the region into the early American period, when it became known

alternatively as the “Road to Jacksonville” or the “Road to St. Augustine.” The Kings Road dwindled in importance as the nineteenth century drew to a close (Adams et al. 1997; Coomes 1975).

## **Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821**

In 1783, the Treaty of Paris that ended the American Revolutionary War returned Florida to the Spanish. However, English-speaking settlers continued to reside in the countryside. The combination of former British subjects, Spanish soldiers and returning families, their slaves, white and black immigrants from the United States and the Caribbean, and Seminole Indians made East Florida, including present-day Volusia County, a culturally and racially heterogeneous area (Coker and Parker 1996:158–159).

Foreign, particularly American, settlement of East Florida was encouraged by a royal order issued by the King of Spain to Governor Quesada of Florida on October 20, 1790. The order authorized Quesada to grant lands to foreigners under certain conditions. Under the order, 100 acres could be allotted to each head of a family and 50 acres to other members. Quesada added his own terms to the royal order, requiring 10 years of continued residence or an oath of allegiance to the Spanish king before full title was granted. Enrique White, Quesada’s successor, revised the terms for issuing grants on October 12, 1803, reducing the amount of land that could be granted to 50 acres for the head of a family, 25 acres for each child or servant over age 16, and 15 acres for each child or servant between the ages of eight and 15 (Hoffman 2002).

The revised terms also required that cultivation of the granted lands must begin within one month or forfeiture would occur. Some modification to White’s terms was made by Governor Kindelan in 1815 whereby land titles were delivered upon proof that the grantees had cleared the land and made certain improvements. Kindelan’s terms continued until 1817, when four years of residence on the land was required to establish ownership (Gold 1929:34). One of the most notable of these land grants was a 3,000-acre plot along the Halifax River awarded to Samuel Williams in 1804. The Williams plot makes up the bulk of what is now Daytona Beach (Cardwell and Cardwell 2004:7).

Title to much of the land in present-day Volusia County rests on these old Spanish land grant concessions. The eighth article of the Adams-Onís Treaty by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821 provided “that all grants of land made before the 24<sup>th</sup> of January 1818, by Spain, shall be ratified and confirmed to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the territories had remained under the dominion of Spain” (Gold 1929:34–35).

Spanish control over Florida during the period from 1784 to 1821 remained tenuous. The influx of foreign nationals into north Florida, combined with the growing sentiment that the United States should control the territory, eventually led to the deterioration of Spanish dominance in the area. Spanish authority in Florida slowly waned until 1819, when the United States

purchased the territory for \$5 million. The United States officially took over Florida in 1821, with Andrew Jackson serving as the first territorial governor (Coker and Parker 1996).

## Early American Settlement and the Seminole Wars, 1821–1861

With the establishment of Florida as a territory of the United States, two large counties divided along the Suwannee River were created: Escambia County to the west of the river and St. Johns County to the east. On December 29, 1824, St. Johns County was divided, with portions of it becoming Alachua, Nassau, Monroe, and Mosquito (also spelled Musquito) Counties. Mosquito County encompassed an area south of St. Johns County that was 190 miles long and 60 miles wide. New Smyrna eventually emerged as the county seat of Mosquito County on January 29, 1835 (Morris 1998) (Figure 6).

Disputes between the Seminole Indians and white settlers led to three successive wars, the first taking place between 1817 and 1818, predominantly in the northern part of Florida. In 1823 the Treaty of Moultrie Creek formed an Indian reservation in the interior of Florida (Mahon

1985). The treaty restricted the Seminoles to just over 4 million acres of land and isolated them from the coast of Florida (Mahon 1985:50). This treaty, as well as subsequent treaties (the Treaty of Payne's Landing [1832] and the Treaty of Fort Gibson [1833]) were unpopular with the Seminoles. This dissatisfaction led to years of conflict with white settlers and the US military, culminating in the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). A major source of tension between whites and Seminoles was slavery. For decades, runaway slaves had sought and found refuge among the Seminoles, who incorporated them as members of their frontier communities. This comradeship between blacks and Seminoles served as a beacon to slaves living on plantations in Florida and neighboring states. Therefore, pro-slavery forces were adamant about the removal of the Seminoles from Florida (Landers 1996; Mahon 1985).

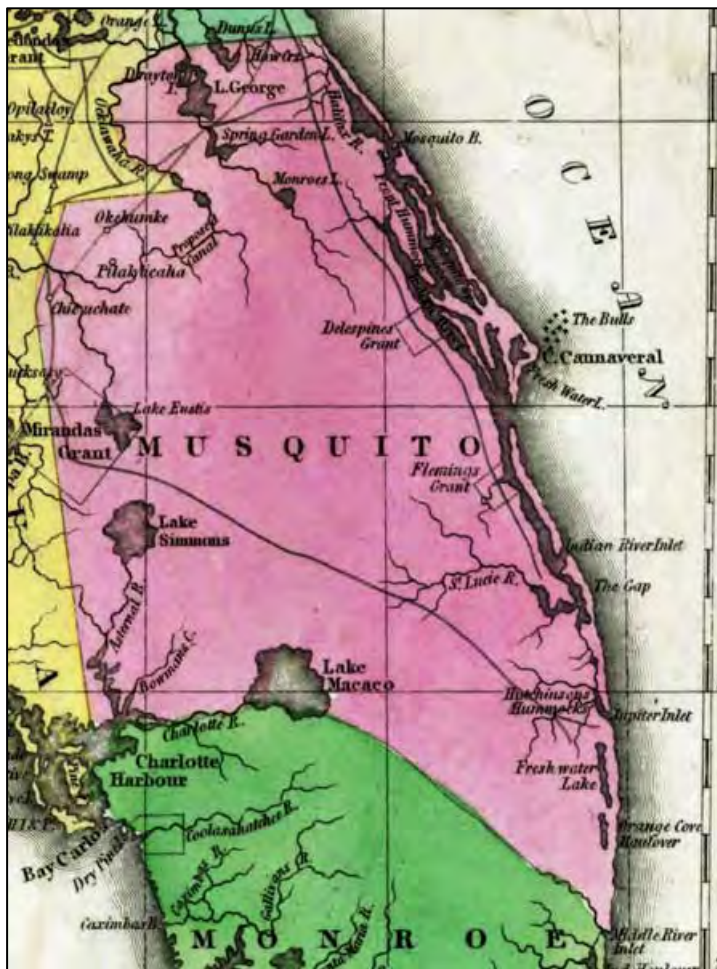


Figure 6. Portion of a 1827 map of Florida showing Mosquito County. Source: Exploring Florida Maps.

At the start of the Second Seminole War, several large and prosperous plantations that had been developed in previous decades within the boundaries of present-day Volusia County were destroyed. In response to requests from settlers, the United States established a chain of forts as a protective measure, including one in New Smyrna in 1837. After pursuing the Seminoles to the Everglades, the US government ended the war in 1842, and reservation boundaries were established farther south (Mahon 1985).

Following the war, the US government attempted to encourage settlement in Florida by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. The act made available for homesteading 200,000 acres south of Gainesville to the Peace River. Homesteads of 160 acres were given to any head of a family or single man, 18 years of age or older, who would agree to cultivate at least five acres, build a dwelling, and live on the land for five years (Tebeau 1971:149). The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1971:266, 294).

As the war with the Seminoles drew to a close, Enterprise emerged as the focus of new settlement in what would later become Volusia County. Settlement of the locale began in 1841, when Major Cornelius Taylor, along with a group of other settlers, established homesteads in the vicinity of Green Spring. Settlement increased as traffic along the St. Johns River expanded and people from coastal areas moved inland to relocate along the shores of Lake Monroe. Among these new settlers was James Brock, who in 1852 built a hotel on a shell bluff above Lake Monroe, about a mile from the old site of Enterprise. The hotel served as a catalyst for the new town site of Enterprise (Nance 1962:224).

Volusia County was established from a portion of Mosquito County in 1854 and named for a landing called Volusia near Lake George on the St. Johns River (Morris 1998:147). The origin of the name is unknown but may be from a Frenchman or Belgian named Veluche.

By the 1850s, remaining Seminoles led by Billy Bowlegs saw the ever-expanding reach of white civilization as a threat. Conflict continued, eventually resulting in the Third Seminole War or Billy Bowlegs War (1855–1858). Unlike the previous war, much of the action was set in south Florida. Three years later, the war ended, and Billy Bowlegs and his followers were sent to lands in the west. Left behind were an estimated 200 Seminoles, whose descendants live in south Florida today (Tebeau 1971:50).

## **The Civil War and the Late Nineteenth Century, 1861–1900**

On January 10, 1861, Florida seceded from the United States as a slave state, becoming the third state to join the Confederacy. Volusia County's delegate to the Secession Convention was the Reverend James H. Chandler, who at the time was the county judge. During the war, Union soldiers raided the western part of the county three times in search of cattle and horses, while destroying the town of DeLeon Springs and plantations in the area. In eastern Volusia County, federal gunboats bombarded New Smyrna and burned stockpiles of oak timber abandoned by loggers at the beginning of the war. The gunboats were also after blockade runners at Mosquito Inlet, which was an important shipping point in the area (Hebel 1955:4).

Farmers with cattle did particularly well during the war. In fact, the war was a major turning point in the establishment of the cattle industry in Volusia County. During the Civil War, cattlemen were exempt from military service due to the large demand for beef from the Confederate Army. Cattlemen in Volusia County contributed to the war effort by sending tons of beef to Confederate troops (Hebel 1955:26). Beef became such a valuable commodity during the war that the Confederacy organized a “Cow Cavalry” to protect herds of cattle from Union raiders (Schene 1976).

With the end of the Civil War in 1865, an influx of new settlers came to Florida; some were Southerners looking for new homes, others were former slaves in search of a new beginning, and still others were Northerners looking for new economic opportunities. Among these economic opportunists were cattlemen in search of a milder climate, longer pasture-growing season, and an extensive territory of grassland for their herds. Many of these cattlemen settled in Volusia County, where they established large cattle ranches (Hebel 1955:26).

Prior to the establishment of railroads through the area, Volusia County cattlemen drove their herds to market along established cattle trails. Ranchers separated the animals intended for market from the common herd and generally began the cattle drive in September. The closest cattle market was at Jacksonville, but prior to construction of the railroad, ranchers would also drive their cattle as far north as Savannah, Georgia, or Charleston, South Carolina. For these longer cattle drives, cattlemen crossed the St. Johns River at Cowford (present-day Jacksonville) or Palatka. The trip to Savannah generally took four to five weeks, with cattlemen moving the herds slowly to prevent loss of weight (Hebel 1955:27). **Figure 7** provides a view of a typical cattle operation in Volusia County.

J. M. Hawks, a physician and a veteran of the Union Army, purchased several hundred acres of land in Volusia County in 1865 with the intention of starting a colony. Five years later he settled the land and began attracting other settlers to his new community, which he called Hawks Park. In later years, it would become Edgewater (Sikes 1993). Mathias Day Jr., an entrepreneur from Ohio, moved to eastern Volusia County in 1870 to establish a settlement. Day purchased 2,145 acres of the Samuel Williams grant from Williams’ daughter, Christina Reft, and laid out the town of Daytona. By 1873 there were 20 homes, a mercantile business, and a post office in Day’s settlement, in addition to the Palmetto House and a sawmill. In July 1876, the settlement was incorporated and named Daytona in honor of Day (Cardwell and Cardwell 2004). Also during this period, the Bostrom family settled in what would become Ormond Beach.

The rebuilding and expansion of rail lines through Volusia County greatly reduced the time required to transport livestock to market while spurring further growth of the cattle industry in the vicinity around Osteen. Cattle shipping centers such as Osteen and Haw Creek subsequently emerged to facilitate the transport of cattle to northern markets (Hebel 1955:26). In Volusia County, the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway and one of its predecessor lines, the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West (JT&KW) Railroad, provided the catalyst for much of the development in the county. The completion of the JT&KW branch line in December 1885





**Figure 7. Dairy cows grazing in a pasture, Volusia County, Florida, ca. 1929.**  
Source: Florida Memory Collection, Image #N048301.

encouraged growth in the community of Osteen and provided cattle ranchers in the area with a new means of transportation. It also spurred the establishment of new trackside communities such as Kalamazoo. Located three miles east of Osteen, Kalamazoo was a small rural cattle community along the JT&KW corridor, with about 100 people living in the area by 1905. Many of the residents worked at nearby stockyards or assisted local ranchers in bringing their cattle to the Kalamazoo depot (Schene 1976:121).

During the 1880s, citrus groves were an important source of income for Volusia County residents (Webb 1885:109). For example, the Town of New Smyrna was incorporated in 1887 with a population of 150, and served as a transportation node for the citrus industry. Development continued with the extension of Henry Flagler's East Coast Railway along the eastern coast of the county in the 1890s. The arrival of the railroad brought further changes to the community. The railroad hastened development in the area by encouraging tourism and opening up new markets for citrus growers and commercial fisherman (Fitzgerald 1993). Hurt by the Great Freeze of the mid-1890s, citrus industry nevertheless recovered as the twentieth century began (Strickland 1980).

## Twentieth Century to Recent Times, 1900–Present

Shortly after the turn of the century, automobiles came to Daytona, and it was not long before it was realized that the hard, compacted sand of the Daytona beaches was an ideal surface for a racecourse (**Figure 8**). Beginning in 1903, men from around the world brought their cars to Daytona to break world speed records. Publicity for these events earned Daytona the nicknames “World’s Most Famous Beach” and the “Birthplace of Speed” (Atwell 1998:8). Races continued on the beach until 1959, when the Daytona International Speedway opened.



**Figure 8. Auto speed racers at Dayton Beach, no date.**  
**Source: Florida Memory Collection, Image #PC0740.**

In the 1930s, Volusia County boosters marketed their land as “the most productive in Florida” and invited outsiders, particularly Northerners, to tourist centers of Daytona Beach, DeLand, and New Smyrna. The diversity of soil types won the county the nickname of “Versatile Volusia.” Many varieties of fruits and vegetables were grown and approximately 1.5 million boxes of citrus were produced in the county annually. At least three orange varieties were born here—the Enterprise, the Hamlin, and the Lue Gim Gong. Cattle raising remained important, as did commercial fishing. On the St. Johns, Indian, and Halifax Rivers, freight steamers could still be seen. Daytona Beach offered year-round entertainment alongside “the world’s finest beach” (Florida Chamber of Commerce 1935:278). In addition, New Smyrna attracted historical interest as one of the oldest settlements in Florida, and DeLand, the county seat, was home to Stetson University. The lure was unmistakable: by 1935 the population of Volusia County had

grown to 50,591 as compared to 42,725 in 1930 (Florida Chamber of Commerce 1935) (**Table 1**).

The federal government's efforts to relieve the Great Depression could be seen across Volusia County in the 1930s and particularly at Daytona. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided hundreds of the area's men with jobs. Some of Daytona's most interesting architectural resources are the result of projects completed by the WPA, including the band shell, the boardwalk, and the armory (Atwell 1998). By 1939, the economy was back on the upswing in Daytona. The US entry into World War II provided a boost to the economy through military contracts awarded to the Daytona Beach Works for the construction of boats for the Navy (Atwell 1998:8). In addition to these contracts, Daytona Beach saw the addition of a US Navy air base and was host to a Women's Army Corps (WAC) training center and a US Convalescent Hospital (Atwell 1998). Indeed, World War II (1941–1945) was very evident in Volusia County as numerous servicemen and -women trained here and the coast was active with German submarine patrols (Strickland 1980).

**Table 1. Volusia County Population, 1860–2000.**

Year	Population
1860	1,158
1870	1,723
1880	3,294
1890	8,467
1900	10,003
1910	16,510
1920	23,374
1930	42,757
1940	53,710
1950	74,229
1960	125,319
1970	169,487
1980	258,762
1990	370,712
2000	443,343

Source: US Bureau of the Census.

World War II precipitated another cattle boom in Volusia County. Thousands of acres were cleared for permanent pastures. In 1952, land suitable for pasture sold for \$27 per acre. Inquiries for pastureland became so great that the Agricultural Extension Service began providing information on available properties to interested buyers. The Soil Conservation Service was another valuable resource for ranchers buying land, since it furnished seed and planting materials for new pastures (Hebel 1955:29). By the mid-1950s, there were nearly 12,000 acres of improved pasture in grasses and clovers in the county, while the number of cattle increased from approximately 10,000 in 1940 to approximately 25,000 in 1954 (Hebel 1955:29).

In the late 1950s, the Miami-based Mackle Brothers purchased 12,000 acres in the Enterprise area of southwestern Volusia County for the development of a new city called Deltona. Patterned on other Mackle developments in Florida such as Port Charlotte and Port St. Lucie, the community was notable at the time because it was to be a self-contained community with its own utilities, water, sewer, churches, schools, recreation, shopping center, and industrial area. Model houses were built at the site in 1962, and a nationwide advertising campaign was begun (*Daytona Beach Morning Journal*, 21 September 1962).

Long known for its beaches and racetrack, Daytona Beach was losing attention to the newly developed Disney World at the start of the 1970s. An advertising campaign successfully reversed the situation, luring college students away from Fort Lauderdale to Daytona's 27 miles of beaches and generating millions in new revenue for the city (Mormino 2005).

In the present, tourism is vital to Volusia County's economy, but the picture is fairly diversified. Major employers in recent years are the Volusia County School Board (8,998 employees), Halifax Staffing (6,330 employees), and Publix Supermarkets (2,798 employees) (Enterprise Florida 2010). DeLand is the county seat. Deltona is the largest city, followed by Daytona Beach and Port Orange. There are three airports in the county. The opportunities for post-secondary education in Volusia County have expanded in the twentieth century. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Stetson University, Bethune-Cookman University, and the University of Central Florida (Daytona campus) as well as several junior colleges and vocational/technical schools are well established (Enterprise Florida 2010).

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

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A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database updated in April 2012 indicates that 13 previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one mile of the SR 40 project APE (**Figure 9; Table 2**). While FMSF Survey Nos. 1436 and 1892 both included portions of the current project corridor, both surveys were primarily windshield surveys. The report for Survey No. 1436 indicates that limited shovel testing was done within the SR 40 right-of-way but does not describe the methods used. Both surveys included minimal reporting that does not detail the scope and methods of the fieldwork; as such, these previous surveys do not meet current FDOT and FDHR standards and thus were largely disregarded during the present study.

The FMSF review indicates that three archaeological sites and one historic structure have been recorded within one mile of the SR 40 project APE (**Table 3; see Figure 9**). None of the previously recorded historic resources are located within the current project APE.

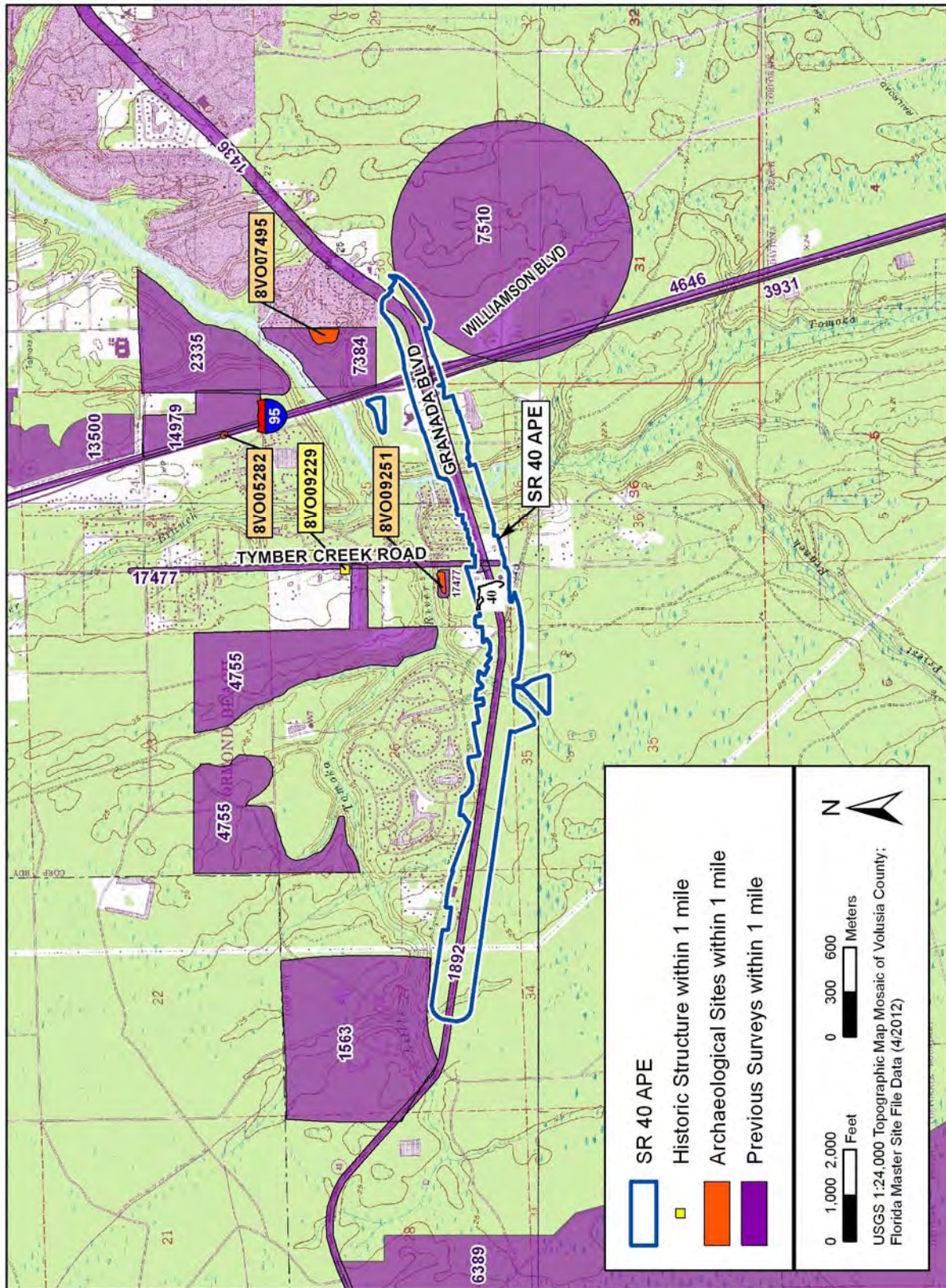


Figure 9. Previously recorded cultural resources and surveys within one mile of the SR 40 APE.

**Table 2. Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted within One Mile of the SR 40 APE.**

FMSF No.	Title	Date	Author
1436	Proposed Addition of Two Lanes to the Existing Two Lanes of SR 40 from 1000' West of Timber Creek Road to SR 5A in Volusia County, Florida	1987	FDOT
1563	An Archaeological Survey of the Shadow Crossing Area	1988	Historic Property Associates, Inc.
1892	Proposed Widening of SR 40 from Tymber Creek Road to US 19	1989	FDOT
2335	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Broadwater Subdivision Development Site, Volusia County, Florida.	1990	Piper Archaeological Research, Inc.
3931	An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the I-95 Widening 11th Street to SR 40, Volusia County, Florida	1994	Environmental Services, Inc.
4646	A Cultural Resources Survey of Interstate 95 from a Point 0.32 km North of US 92 in Volusia County to a Point 0.64 km North of the St. Johns County Line in Flagler County, Florida	1995	Florida Archeological Services
4755	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Breakaway Trails Development Phase III, Volusia County, Florida	1995	Dana Ste. Claire
6389	Cultural Resource Assessment and Survey within the Tiger Bay State Forest, Volusia County, Florida	2001	Bureau of Archaeological Research
7384	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Bermuda Estates, Ormond Beach, Volusia County, Florida	2003	SouthArc, Inc.
7510	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Hand Avenue Tower Location in Volusia County, Florida	2001	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
13500	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Pineland Tract, Volusia County, Florida	2006	Environmental Services, Inc.
14979	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the River Oaks Tract, Volusia County, Florida	2008	Environmental Services, Inc.
17477	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Tymber Creek Road, Volusia County, Florida USACE Permit # SAJ-2009-02925 (SP-JCP)	2010	SEARCH

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the SR 40 APE.**

<i>Historic Structures</i>				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8VO09229	118 N. Tymber Creek Rd.	1936	Ineligible	Ineligible
<i>Archaeological Sites</i>				
FMSF No.	Name	Time Period	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8VO05282	Christien	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8VO07495	Alissa's	Middle Archaic and Orange	Ineligible	Ineligible
8VO09251	Tymber Creek 1	Aceramic prehistoric; 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century American	Ineligible	Ineligible

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## HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

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Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the current project APE. The earliest available maps of detail are the General Land Office (GLO) survey maps created by US government land surveyors in the first half of the nineteenth century. These maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Indian villages, railroads, and agricultural fields.

GLO survey maps of this area of Volusia County were first created in 1837 and were updated over the subsequent decades; no cultural features are illustrated in the vicinity of the project on any of these maps (GLO 1837, 1845, 1850). The earliest indication of cultural activities is illustrated on a GLO map of Township 14 South, Range 31 East created in 1853. This map shows the “Road from N. Smyrna to St. Augustine” to the immediate south of the project area (**Figure 10**). The road runs in a general north–south direction, with an arrow indicating a continuation northward to an unmarked dotted line to the north of the project corridor (GLO 1853). Field notes from the original 1835 GLO survey indicate the presence of an earlier road crossing into Section 25 from Section 26; however, the notes do not mention a road crossing from Section 25 into Section 24 (which would include the current project corridor) (Washington 1835). Historically, the Road from New Smyrna to St. Augustine functioned as an alternate name for the Kings Road, an important transportation corridor in Florida that was established during the British period. Further research regarding the historic path of the Kings Road, however, suggests that the road depicted in the 1853 GLO is not the actual Kings Road. In their intensive study of the route of the old Kings Road, Adams et al. (1997) approximated the location of the Kings Road to be several miles east of the current project corridor.

A 1936 General Highway Map of Volusia County shows no sign of the road mentioned above; in fact, it shows very little development in the vicinity of the project corridor. Present-day SR 40 is shown following a west–east path that crosses the Tomoka River south of its current position. On this map, SR 40 stops before reaching Little Tomoka Creek (FDOT 1936) (**Figure 11**).

Beginning in the 1930s the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) took aerial photographs of the state of Florida. Photographs of this area of Volusia County were first taken in 1943, and much like the 1936 General Highway Map, they show virtually no development in the vicinity of the project area. SR 40 is visible crossing through the project area, and a small bridge is visible at the Tomoka River crossing 500 meters south of the project area (USDA 1943). There appear to be structures on the west shore where the current APE crosses the Tomoka River.

These structures are still visible on the 1958 USDA aerial photograph. Present-day Tymber Creek Road has been constructed and is visible intersecting SR 40 approximately 200 meters south of the current intersection. A few scattered agricultural fields are also visible in the general vicinity of the project corridor; however, the landscape still appears largely rural (USDA 1958). The 1970 aerial photograph reveals a substantial increase in development and shows



Figure 10. 1853 GLO map showing the current location of the SR 40 APE in blue.



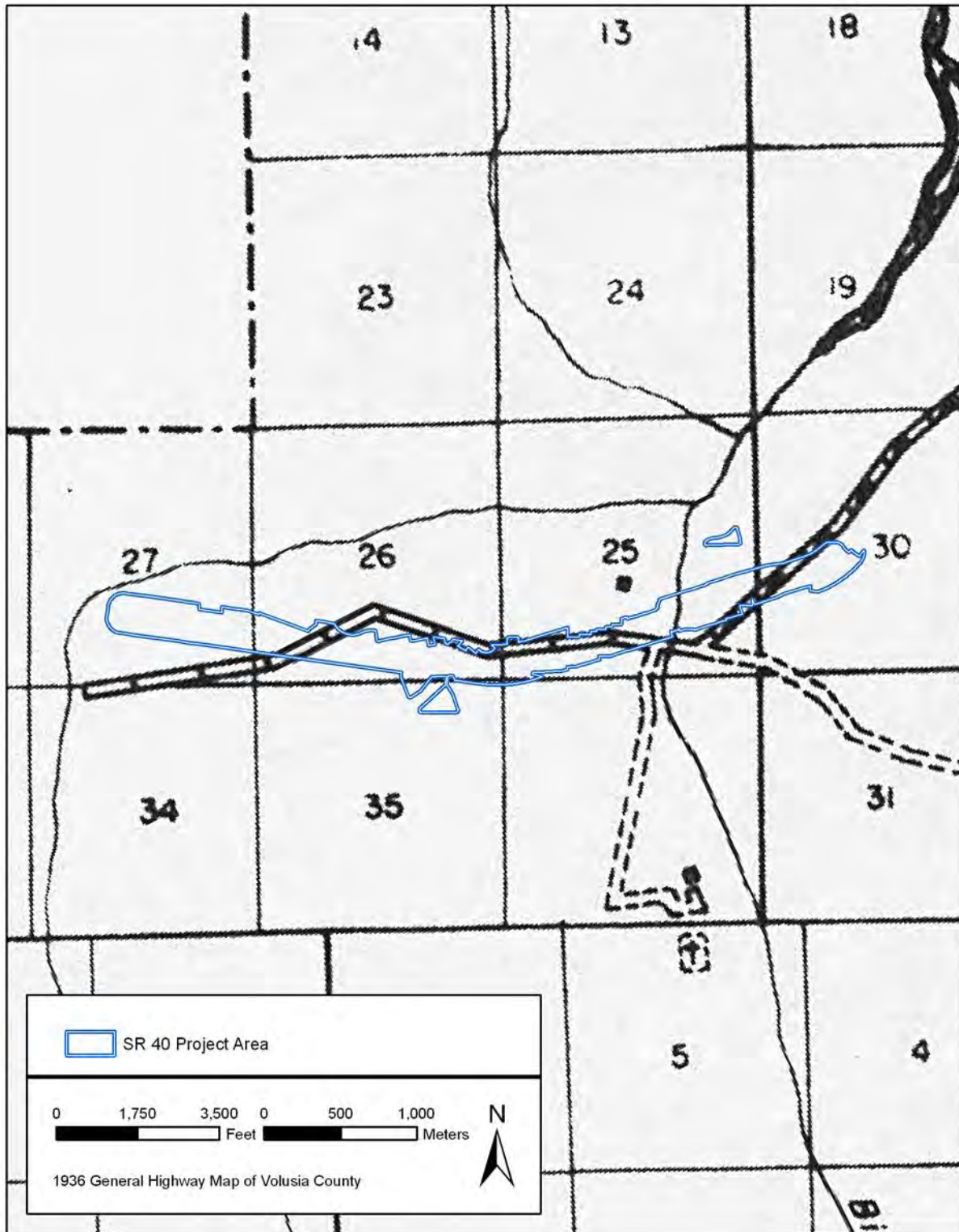
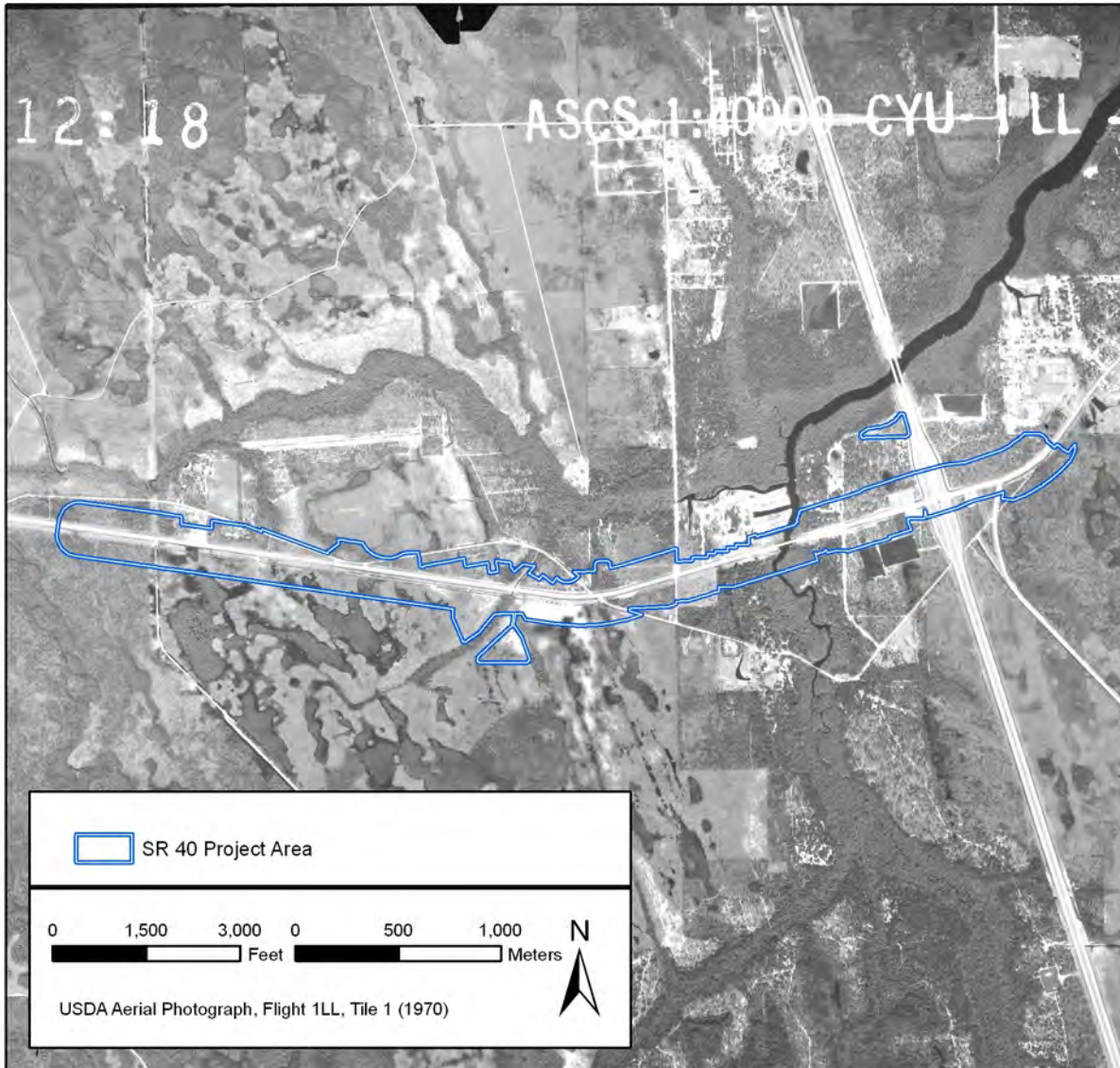


Figure 11. 1936 General Highway Map showing the current location of the SR 40 APE in blue.

SR 40 with its current alignment. The I-95 corridor had been constructed through the eastern end of the project corridor by this time as well, facilitating development near the eastern end of the APE (USDA 1970) (**Figure 12**). Since 1970, large residential subdivisions have been constructed along either side of SR 40 within the APE.



**Figure 12.** 1970 USDA aerial photograph showing the current location of the SR 40 APE in blue.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### PROJECT GOALS

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A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research, (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals, and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historic document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of both primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

### CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

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Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, relative elevation, nearness to water or wetland resources), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered moderate to either side of the two creek crossings and low elsewhere along the corridor. The historic map/aerial review indicated a moderate potential to identify historic-period archaeological remains on the west side of the Tomoka River where structures are shown on the 1943 aerial photograph; the historic archaeological potential was considered low elsewhere within the project APE.

## **SURVEY METHODS**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS**

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The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for containing buried archaeological sites. Shovel tests were excavated at 50-meter intervals within the moderate probability areas to either side of the Tomoka River and at 100-meter intervals elsewhere along the right-of-way. Three of the ponds (Ponds 3A, 4, and 5) associated with the SR 40 project are existing drainage ponds; the northern portion of Pond 1 is also an existing pond. The remainder of Pond 1-2 was considered to have low archaeological potential. The eastern-central portion of Pond 2A/2B-1 is composed of well-drained soils adjacent to a small creek and was thus considered to have moderate archaeological potential; the remainder of Pond 2A/2B-1 was considered low probability. Ponds 2B-2 and 2B-3 were both considered low probability as well. Pond 3 currently contains a commercial building and parking lot. Pond 3B is an undeveloped parcel composed of moderately well-drained soils located in close proximity to the Tomoka River; as such, Pond 3B was considered to have moderate to high archaeological probability.

The entire project corridor and all 11 pond locations were investigated except for areas with buried utilities or pavement. The existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 40 in addition to the proposed ponds was visually examined via pedestrian survey for the presence of exposed artifacts and aboveground features (chert outcrops, sand mounds). Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (20 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39 inches), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch-mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on WAAS-enabled handheld GPS units. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks.

### **ARCHITECTURAL FIELD METHODS**

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The architectural field investigation employed several methods to identify historic resources in the study area. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic structures within the project area, past US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps and historic aerial photos were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1967. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape,

were carefully considered. The resources were categorized according to their significance for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible. FMSF resource forms were completed for all extant resources documented during the field survey.

## **LABORATORY METHODS**

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No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and therefore no laboratory analysis was required.

## **CURATION**

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The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to FDOT District 5 upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

## **PROCEDURES TO DEAL WITH UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES**

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Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should any evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT District 5 will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT District 5 Cultural Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

## NRHP CRITERIA

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The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, 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 or activities 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.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historical significance, historical integrity, and historical context.

## SURVEY RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

---

In May 2012, two SEARCH archaeologists surveyed the SR 40 project APE. Sixty-seven shovel tests were excavated within the SR 40 APE, including 46 within the road right-of-way and 21 within the proposed pond locations (**Figure 13**). No shovel tests were dug within Ponds 3, 3A, 4, 5, or the northern portion of Pond 1 due to existing drainage ponds or commercial buildings and parking lots in these areas. None of the 67 shovel tests recovered any artifacts or cultural material.

Shovel tests were placed judgmentally between Bermuda Estates Drive and Booth Road at the eastern end of the project due to dense development along SR 40 in the vicinity of Williamson Boulevard and I-95. A typical shovel test in this area revealed light gray-brown sand with fill material from 0 to 16 cmbs (0–6 inches), mottled light gray-brown and brown sand with fill material from 16 to 55 cmbs (6–22 inches), and light gray-brown sand from 55 to 100 cmbs (22–39 inches).

West from Booth Road to Bayberry Drive, shovel tests were placed at 50-meter intervals on both sides of SR 40, encompassing the moderately well-drained soil on either side of the

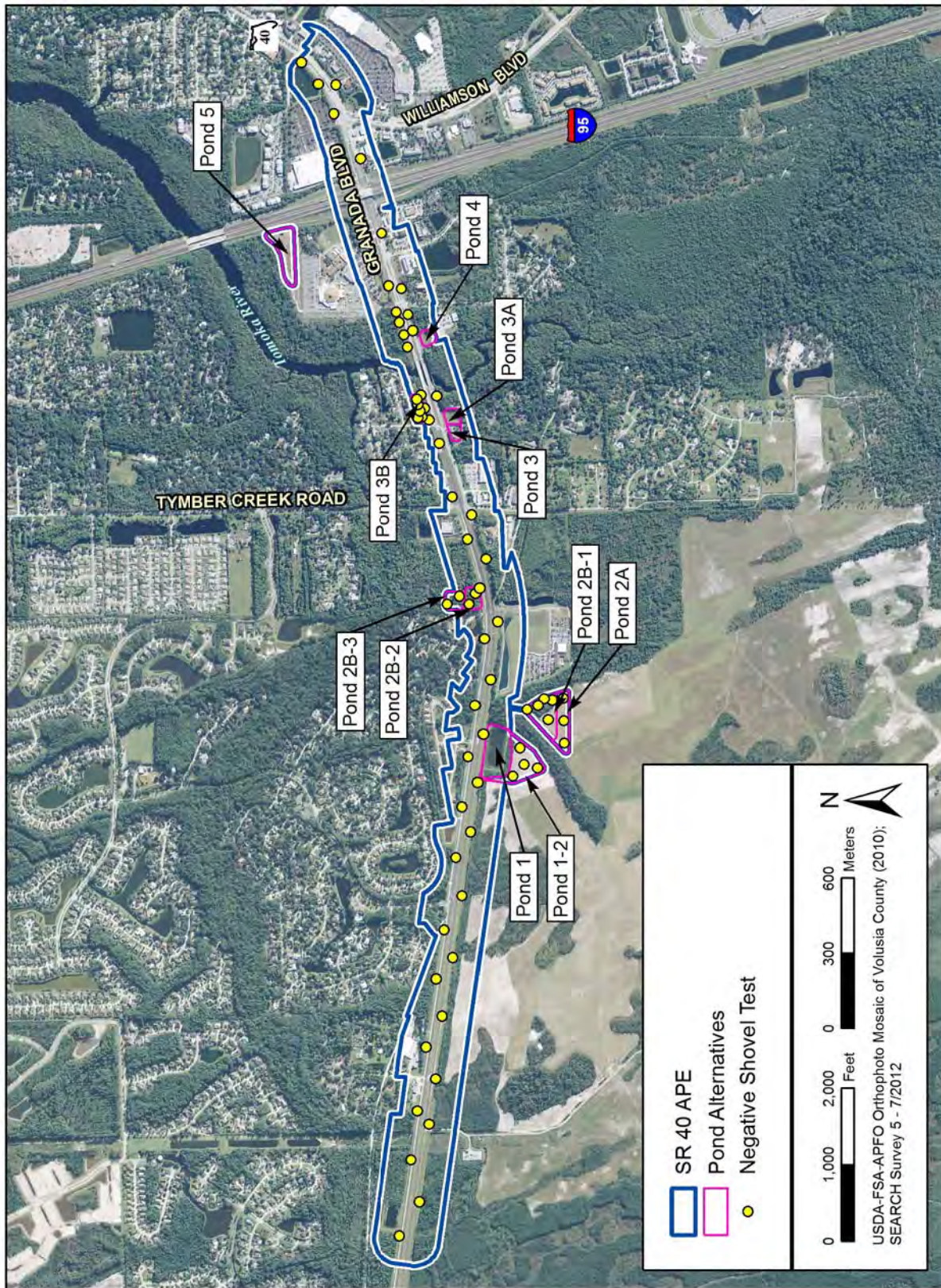


Figure 13. Shovel test locations within the SR 40 APE.

Tomoka River. Testing on the south side of SR 40 in this area was impeded by large pipes and other buried utilities within the right-of-way. A typical shovel test on the north side of SR 40 in this area revealed gray or light yellow-brown sand with fill from 0 to 35 cmbs (0–14 inches), light gray sand from 35 to 45 cmbs (14–18 inches), and light yellow-brown sand from 45 to 100 cmbs (18–39 inches).

The remainder of the project was tested at 100- to 200-meter intervals, depending on the level of disturbance encountered; intervals were increased to 200 meters in areas where shovel tests indicated extensive subsurface disturbance. West of the Tomoka River, shovel tests frequently encountered limestone fill material in the upper 30 centimeters (12 inches), with gray or gray-brown sand beneath.

None of the shovel tests recovered any artifacts or cultural material. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 40 APE. The FMSF survey log sheet is attached as **Appendix A**.

## ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

---

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three newly recorded historic resources: 8VO09384–8VO09386 (**Table 4; Figure 14**). All of these resources lack the architectural distinction or significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible. Furthermore, no potential NRHP districts were identified due to the lack of concentration of historical structures. FMSF forms were completed for the three resources, and these are attached as **Appendix B**.

**Table 4. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 40 APE.**

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	NRHP Status
8VO09384	2639 West Granada Boulevard	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not eligible
8VO09385	1705 West Granada Boulevard	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not eligible
8VO09386	1641 West Granada Boulevard	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not eligible



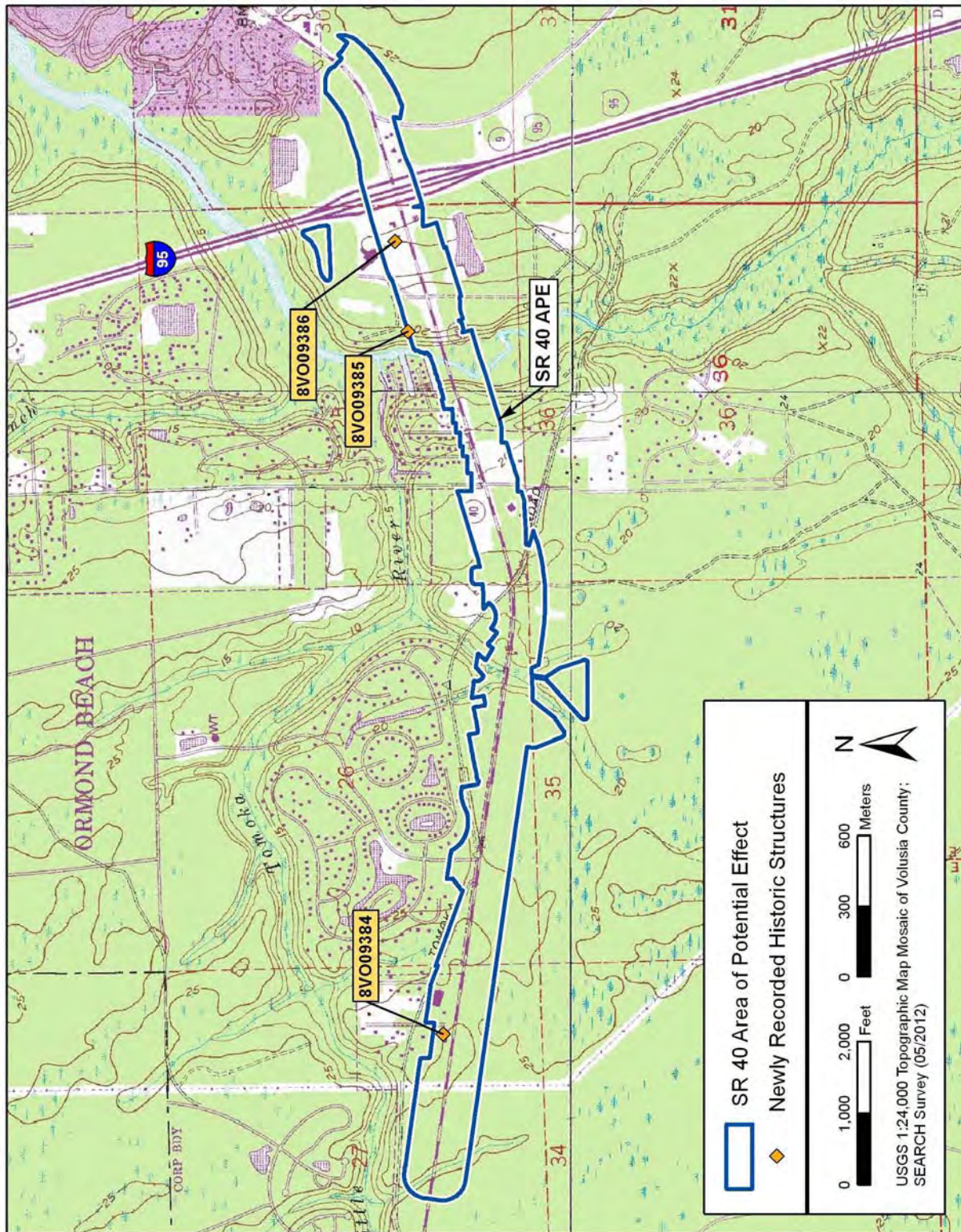


Figure 14. Historic resources identified within the SR 40 APE.

## NRHP Evaluations

### **8VO09384, 2369 West Granada Boulevard**

This newly recorded, one-story Masonry Vernacular building at 2369 West Granada Boulevard is located in Section 27 of Township 14 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the *Favoretta, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 14**). Constructed ca. 1967, Resource 8VO09384 currently functions as a restaurant. The 4,319-square-foot concrete-block building with a rectangular footprint sits on a poured-concrete slab foundation (**Figure 15**). The exterior of the building is covered with stucco and



**Figure 15. Resource 8VO09384, facing north.**

has decorative quoins at the corners and along the entrances. The building has a built-up flat roof with a parapet and a modern canvas awning that wraps around the exterior of the building on the south, east, and west elevations, and a small gable roof in the southwest corner. Fenestration consists of fixed commercial windows, both rectangular and circular, and metal awning windows on the rear (north) elevation. The main entrance on the south facade features a set of double glass-and-metal commercial doors sheltered beneath a front-facing canvas awning supported by thin metal poles. Two flat-roof, wood-clad additions are attached to the north elevation, and a small flat-roof, metal-clad addition has been attached to the northeast corner of one of those additions. Finally, a small ca. 1967 flat-roof outbuilding with stucco exterior is located to the east, and a gable-covered outdoor cooking area with a concrete slab floor is located to the north of the restaurant.

Resource 8VO09384 is a simple Masonry Vernacular commercial building that represents a highly prevalent approach to commercial design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Based on the historical context, the building is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period. Also, it is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that 8VO09384 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

### **8VO09385, 1705 West Granada Boulevard**

This newly recorded, two-story Frame Vernacular building at 1705 West Granada Boulevard is located in Section 25 of Township 14 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the *Ormond Beach, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 14**). Constructed ca. 1946, Resource 8VO09385 was previously a private residence and is currently vacant (**Figure 16**). The split-level, wood-frame structure is clad with board-and-batten siding and weatherboard. The intersecting-gable-roof building rests on a concrete-block pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features exposed rafter tails and louvered, rectangular-gable end vents. The main entrance on the east facade features a paneled wood door recessed beneath an incised porch supported by square wood posts and brackets. Single-hung wood-sash windows in a three-over-one configuration remain on the south and west elevations, and two-over-two single-hung metal windows are on the two-story addition; however, the majority of windows are boarded over. A shed-roof enclosed rear porch is attached to the west elevation of the one-story portion. A small wood-clad shed is located to the southeast of the residence.



**Figure 16. Resource 8VO09385, facing north.**

Resource 8VO09385 is a simple Frame Vernacular residence that represents a highly prevalent approach to residential design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Based on the historical context, the building is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period. Additionally, it is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that 8VO09385 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

### **8VO09386, 1641 West Granada Boulevard**

This newly recorded, one-story Masonry Vernacular building at 1641 West Granada Boulevard is located in Section 25 of Township 14 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the *Ormond Beach, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 14**). Constructed ca. 1967, Resource 8VO09386 currently functions as a gas station, auto-repair business, and restaurant. The 2,378-square-foot, concrete-block-frame structure has a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete slab foundation



**Figure 17. Resource 8VO09386, facing north.**

(**Figure 17**). The exterior of the building is stucco with decorative quoins at the corners. The building has a front-gable roof with nonhistoric boxed, aluminum eaves. Fenestration consists of fixed, rectangular commercial windows. The main entrance on the south facade is offset to the east and features a glass-and-metal commercial door sheltered beneath the extended boxed gable eave. Two auto bays with metal rollup doors pierce the south facade and are offset to the west. A flat-roof canopy shelters the gas pumps to the south of the building, and a small metal shed is located to the west.

Resource 8VO09386 is a simple Masonry Vernacular commercial building that represents a highly prevalent approach to commercial design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Based on historical research, the building is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period. It is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that 8VO09386 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the results of a CRAS conducted in support of the widening of SR 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard in Volusia County, Florida. FDOT District 5 is proposing to widen SR 40 (currently a divided four-lane roadway) to a six-lane facility from west of Breakaway Trail to east of Williamson Boulevard, a distance of approximately 2.4 miles. The CRAS for the project included the project roadway corridor in addition to 11 pond alternatives associated with the project.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 67 shovel tests within the SR 40 right-of-way and associated ponds. None of the shovel tests recovered any artifacts or cultural material; no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 40 APE.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three newly recorded historic resources: 8VO09384–8VO09386. All three resources lack the architectural distinction or significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible.

No further work is recommended for the SR 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard project APE.

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**APPENDIX A.**

**FDHR SURVEY LOG**



Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Boulevard, Volusia County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Chambless, Elizabeth 3. VanDyke, Ryan  
2. Salo, Edward 4. Murphy, Elizabeth

Publication Date (year) 2012 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 44

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)  
On file at FL DHR and SEARCH, Newberry, FL.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Chambless, Elizabeth

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola

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

1. Phase I 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. DOT 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 5

Address/Phone/E-mail DeLand, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Chambless, Elizabeth Date Log Sheet Completed 6-19-2012

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

## Mapping

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

1. Volusia 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name DAYTONA BEACH NW Year 1993 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name FAVORETTA Year 1993 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name ORMOND BEACH Year 1993 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 5-1-2012 End 5-11-2012 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 304 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: 250 meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length: 5.00 kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures 67 shovel tests were excavated; all were negative for cultural material.
Architectural survey identified 3 newly recorded historic resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 0 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 3
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) N/A

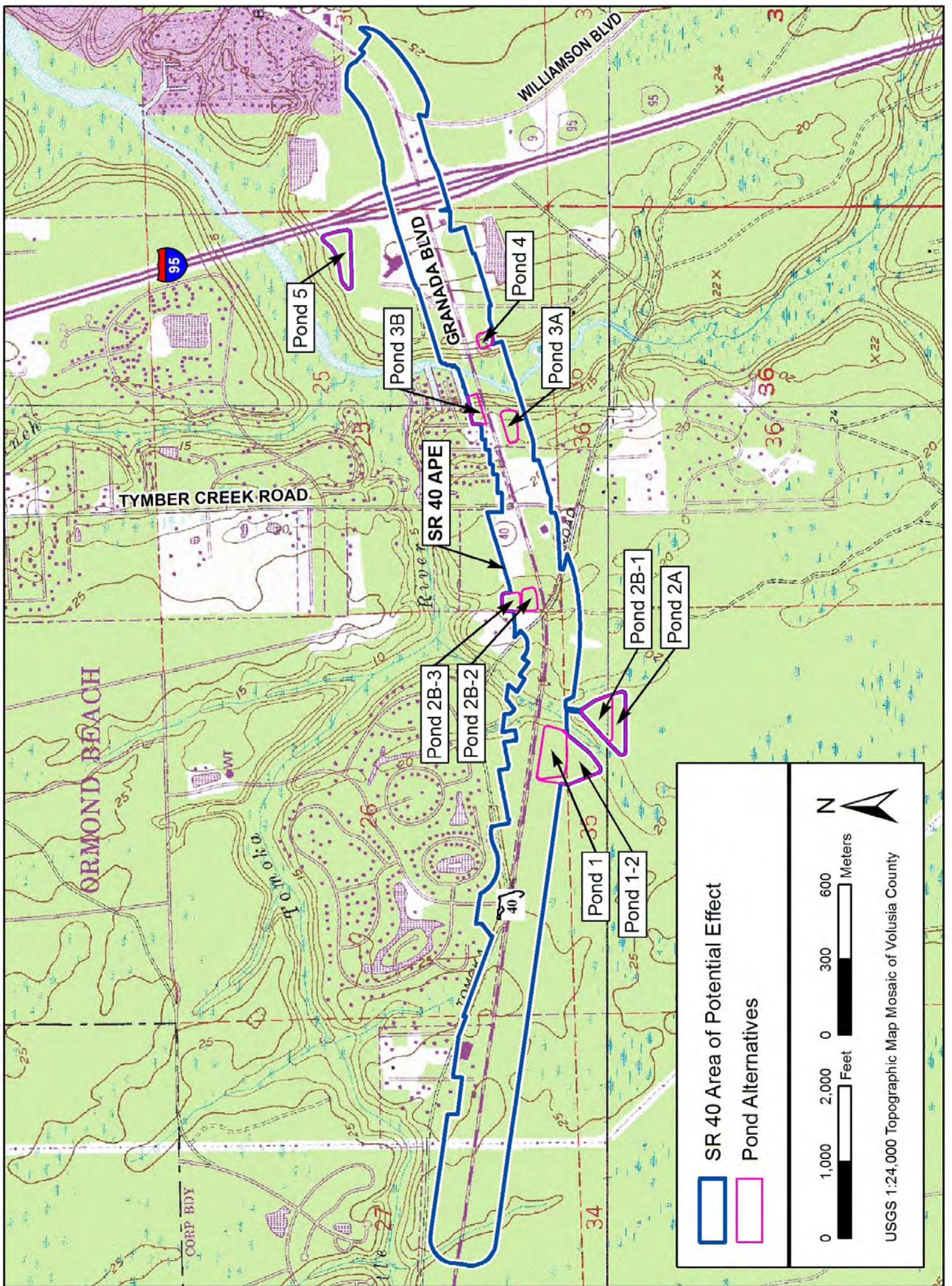
Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) V009384-V009386

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

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

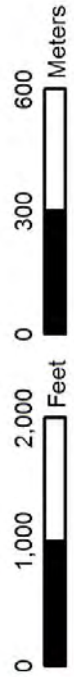
SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL UW 1A32 # \_\_\_\_\_ Academic Contract Avocational
Grant Project # \_\_\_\_\_ Compliance Review: CRAT # \_\_\_\_\_
Type of Document: Archaeological Survey Historical/Architectural Survey Marine Survey Cell Tower CRAS Monitoring Report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





SR 40 Area of Potential Effect

Pond Alternatives



USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Volusia County



**APPENDIX B.**

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS**



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **VO09384**  
Field Date 5-12-2012  
Form Date 5-31-2012  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2369 W. Granada Blvd. Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Rd Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 2369 Direction W Street Name Granada Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Old Tomoka Rd/SR 40 (W. Granada Blvd)  
USGS 7.5 Map Name FAVORETTA USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Ormond Beach In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Volusia  
Township 14S Range 31E Section 27 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 27-14-31-00-00-003A Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1967 To (year): unk  
Current Use Restaurant From (year): unk To (year): 2012  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature canvas awning, window replacement  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature flat roof addns to north elevation  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Gable 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Other 2. Parapet  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) fixed, rectangular and circular commercial windows and metal awning windows  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) decorative quoins at corners and entries, canvas awning

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) ca. 1967 flat roof outbuilding to east and gable-covered outdoor cooking area north of restaurant

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entry on south features set of double glass & metal commercial doors sheltered beneath front facing canvas awning.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historical and architectural significance, 8VO09384 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes, aerials File or accession #'s 2657-11053T
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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



8VO09384\_a Facing North



8VO09384\_b Facing Northwest



8VO09384\_c Facing Southwest



8VO09384\_d Facing SSE



8VO09384\_e Sign Facing Northwest

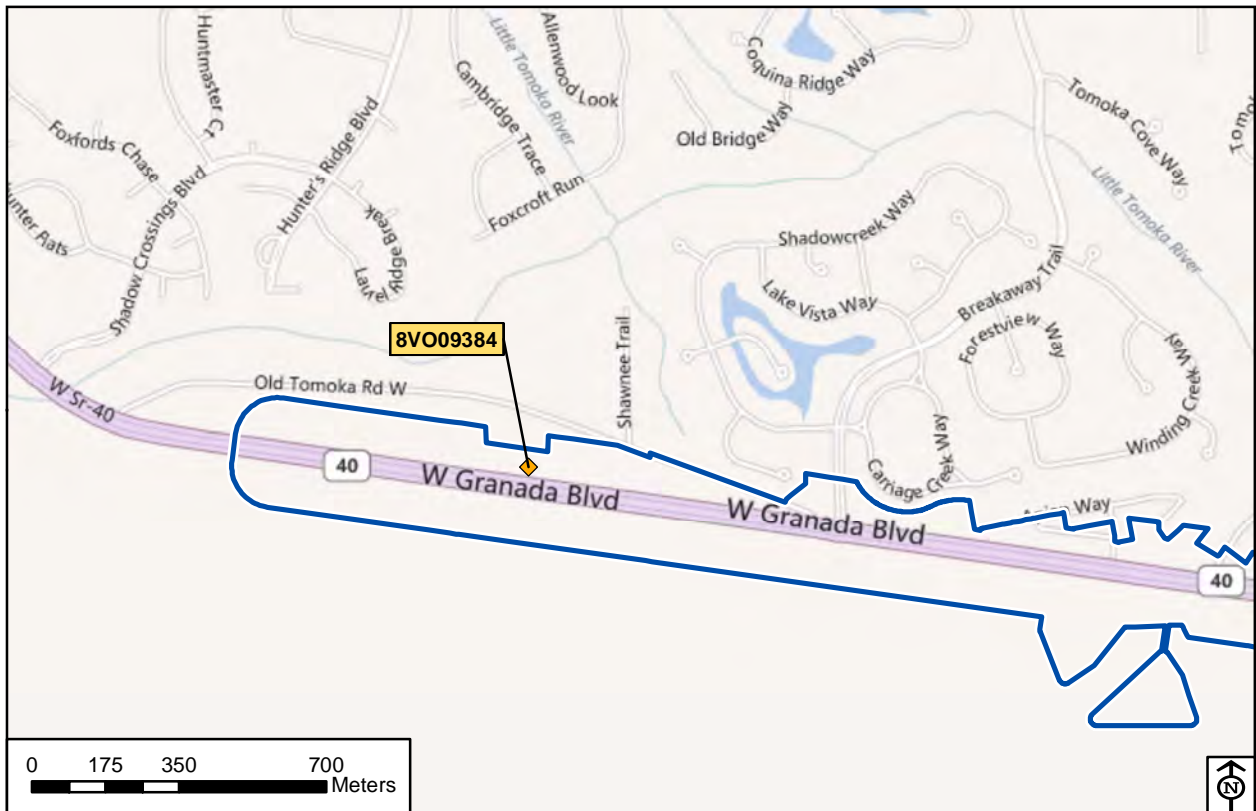


8VO09384\_f Outbuilding Facing Northwest

8VO09384  
at 2639 W. Granada Blvd.

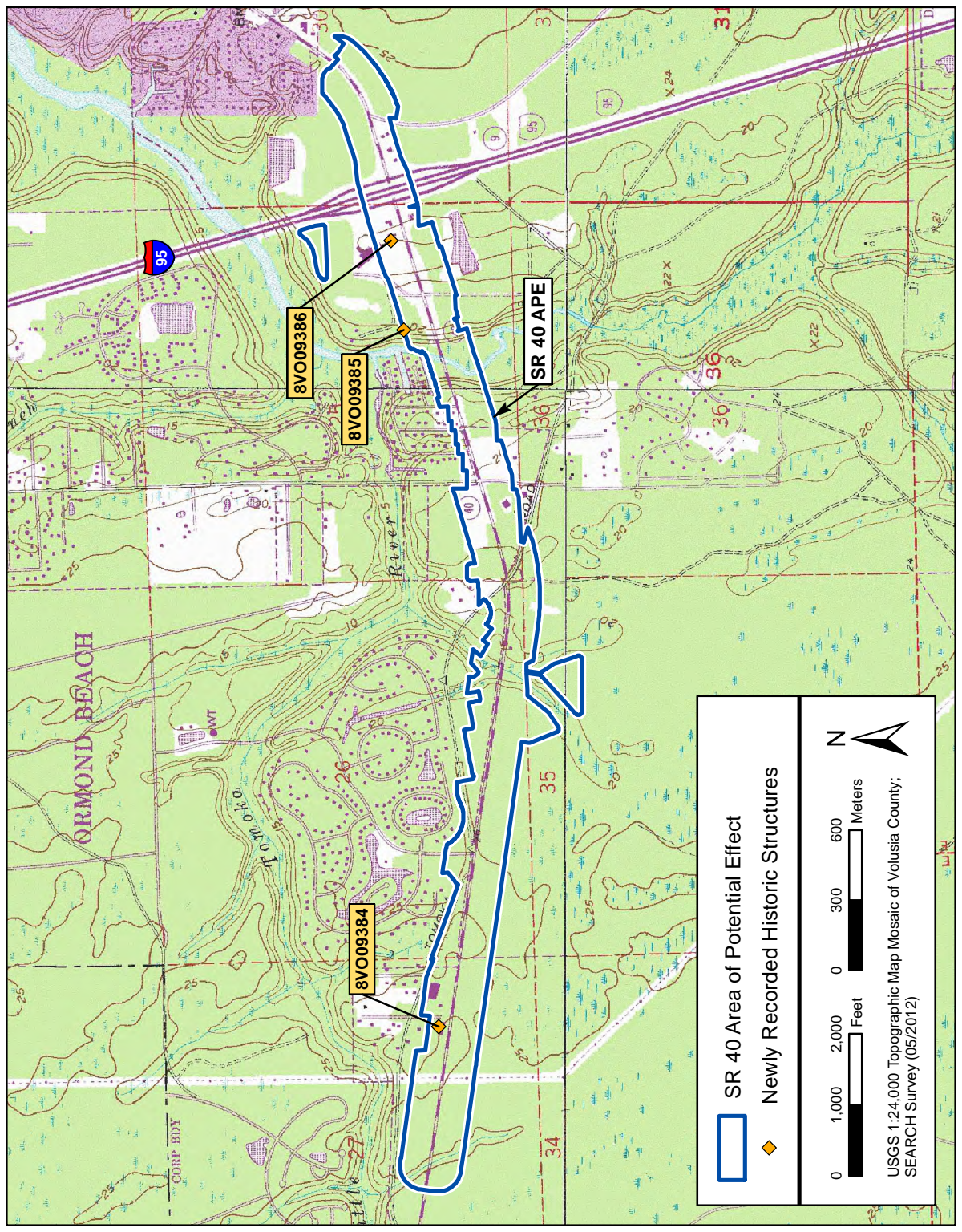


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**SR 40 Area of Potential Effect**

**Newly Recorded Historic Structures**

0 1,000 2,000 0 300 600 Meters

0 1,000 2,000 0 300 600 Feet

USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Volusia County; SEARCH Survey (05/2012)



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **VO09385**  
Field Date 5-12-2012  
Form Date 5-31-2012  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1705 W. Granada Blvd. Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Rd Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 1705 Direction W Street Name Granada Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Booth Rd/SR 40 (W. Granada Blvd)  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORMOND BEACH USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Ormond Beach In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Volusia  
Township 14S Range 31E Section 25 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 25-14-31-00-00-0160 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Private residence From (year): 1946 To (year): unk  
Current Use Vacant From (year): unk To (year): 2012  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature windows boarded over, siding removed  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature 2-story gable roof addn to north elev  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Weatherboard 2. Board and batten 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt/Composition shingles 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 3/1 SHS wood windows, boarded over windows, and 2/2 SHS metal windows on 2-story addition  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) exposed rafter tails

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) historic wood clad shed located to southeast of residence

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entry on east features paneled wood door recessed beneath incised porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) incised, E/entry/square wood posts/E,N, gable roof of one story; closed, w/rear/boarded over/W, shed

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ]excellent [ ]good [ ]fair [x]deteriorated [ ]ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains [ ]Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historical and architectural significance, 8VO09385 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes, aerials File or accession #'s 2657-11053T
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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



8VO09385\_a Facing NNW



8VO09385\_b Facing West



8VO09385\_c Facing Southwest



8VO09385\_d Facing East



8VO09385\_e Facing North

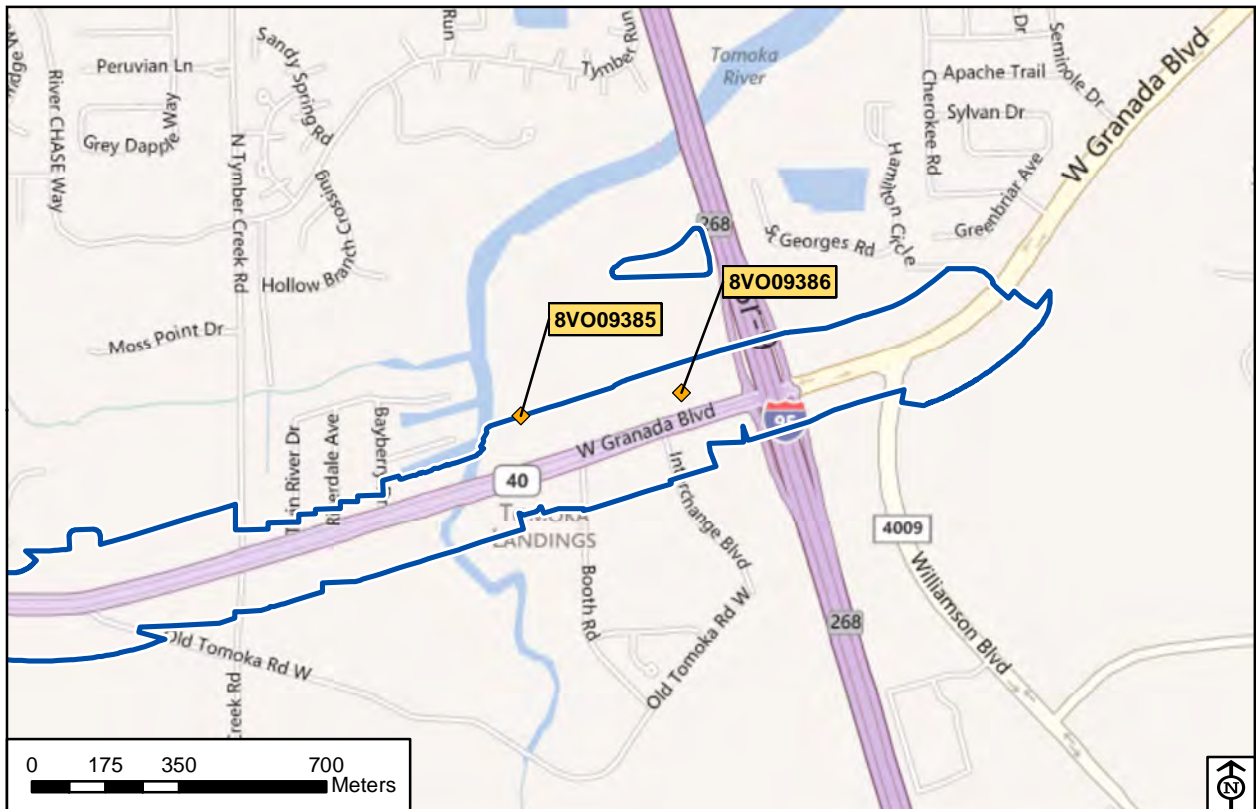


8VO09385\_f Outbuilding Facing West

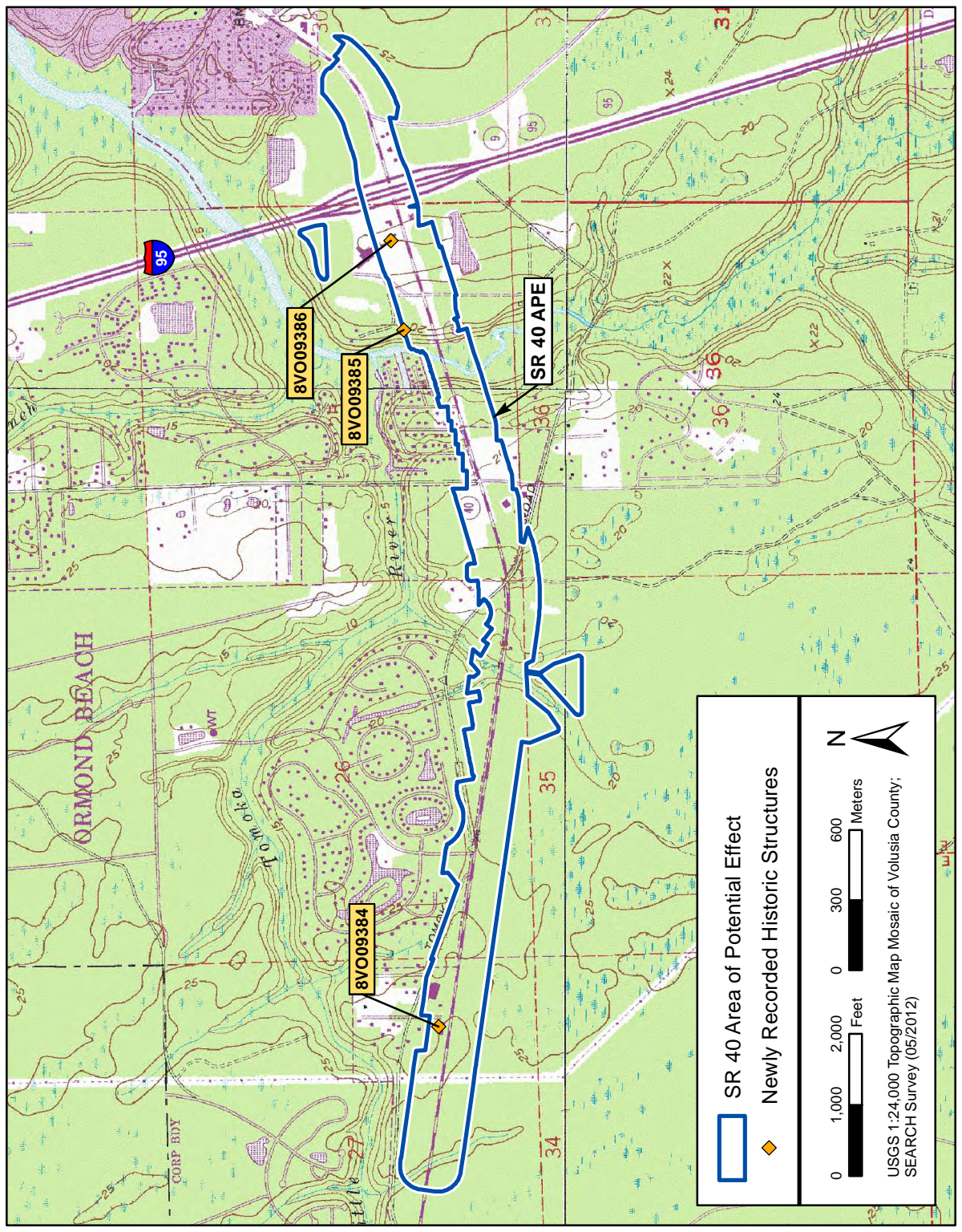
8VO09385  
at 1705 W. Granada Blvd.



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**SR 40 Area of Potential Effect**

**Newly Recorded Historic Structures**

0 1,000 2,000 0 300 600 Meters

0 1,000 2,000 0 300 600 Feet

USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Volusia County; SEARCH Survey (05/2012)





Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **VO09386**  
Field Date 5-12-2012  
Form Date 5-31-2012  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1641 W. Granada Blvd. Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 40 from Breakaway Trail to Williamson Rd Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 1641 Direction W Street Name Granada Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Interchange Blvd/SR 40 (W. Granada Blvd)  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ORMOND BEACH USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Ormond Beach In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Volusia  
Township 14S Range 31E Section 25 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 25-14-31-00-00-0085 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1967 To (year): unk  
Current Use Gas station From (year): unk To (year): 2012  
Other Use Auto repair shop From (year): unk To (year): 2012  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature nonhistoric boxed, aluminum eaves  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) fixed rectangular commercial windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) nonhistoric boxed, aluminum eaves, quoins on corners

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) flat roof canopy and gas pumps to south and small metal shed to west

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entry on south features glass and metal commercial door sheltered beneath the extended boxed gable eave.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource Two auto bays with metal, roll-up door pierce the south facade and are offset to the west.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historical and architectural significance, 8VO09386 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes, aerials File or accession #'s 2657-11053T
2) Document type
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RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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



8VO09386\_a Facing Northwest



8VO09386\_b Facing North

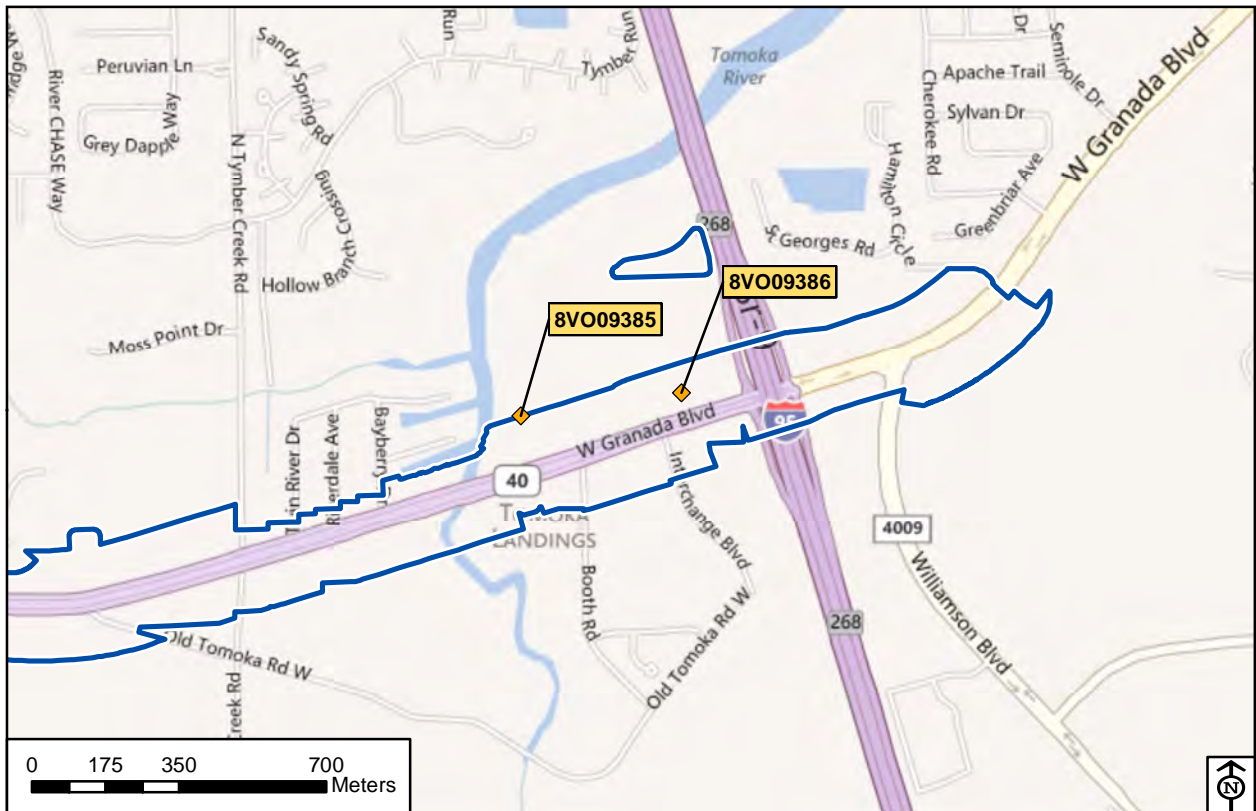


8VO09386\_c Facing Northeast

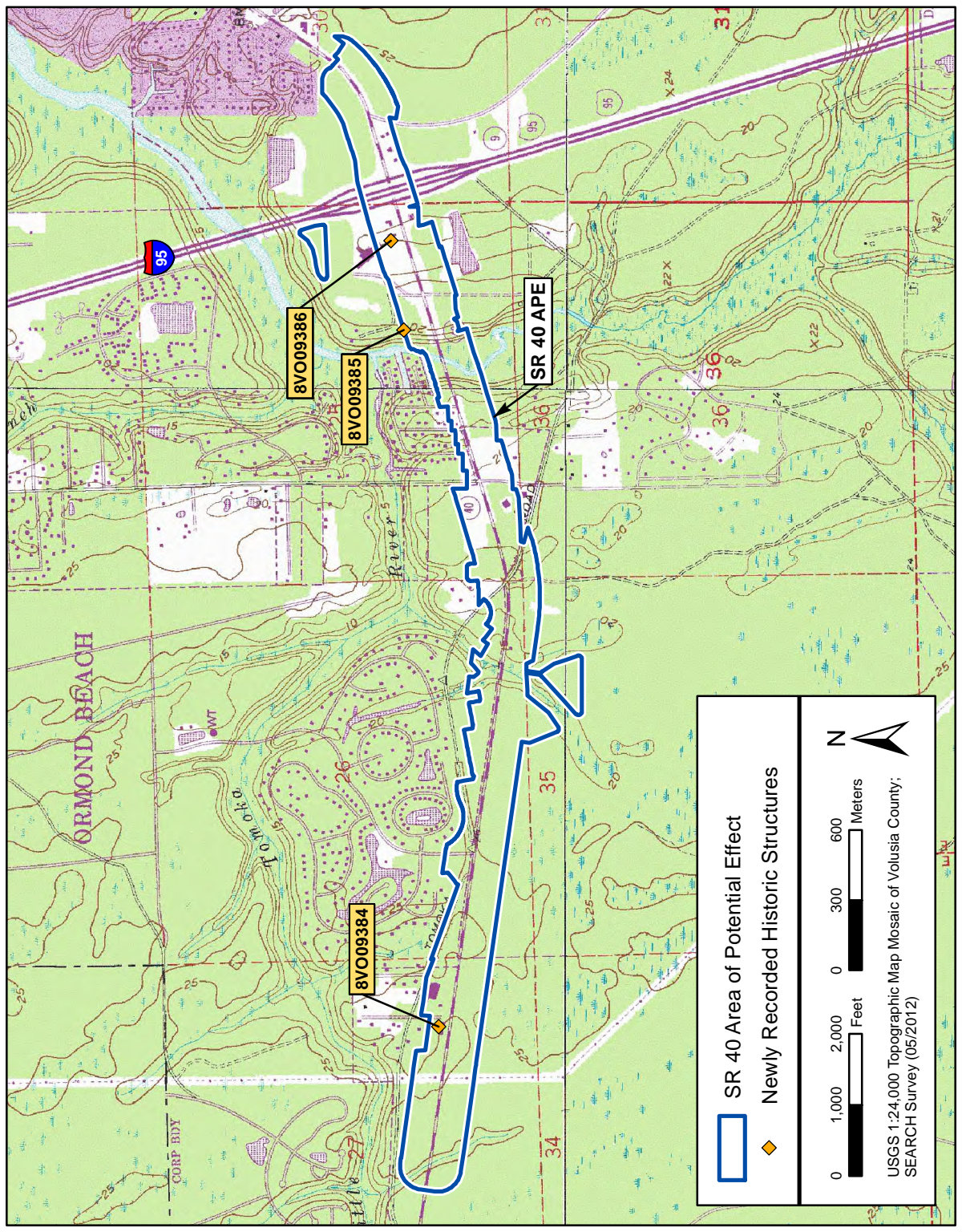
8VO09386  
at 1641 W. Granada Blvd.



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ORMOND BEACH

SR 40 APE

8VO09386

8VO09385

8VO09384

SR 40 Area of Potential Effect

Newly Recorded Historic Structures

N

0 1,000 2,000 0 300 600  
Feet Meters

USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Volusia County;  
SEARCH Survey (05/2012)