NPS Form 10-900 O M B
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(Approved 03/88)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).
Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being
documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Seminole Rest

other names/site number: Snyder Hill, Oak Hill, Live Oak Hill, and Arch. Site: CANA-063/8VOL24.

2. Location:

street & number: not for publication

city, town: Oak Hill vicinity

state: Florida code FL county: Volusia code: 127 zip code: 32759

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property Contributing	Noncontributing
___ private	_____building(s)	2	3
___ public-local	___ district	___	___
___ public-State	_X_ site	1	___
_X_ public-Federal	___ structure	___	___
	___ object	___	___
	Total:	6	

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC - Single Dwelling - House	VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian	foundations BRICK -- Piers
	walls WOOD -- Weatherboard and ABESTOS shingle
	roof ASBESTOS -- Shingle
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria _X_ A ___ B ___ C _X_ D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)
Archeology - Prehistoric
Exploration and Settlement

Period of Significance
2000 BC - AD 1565
1870-1940

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
St. Johns I and II
Orange Period

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentations on file (NPS):

__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
___State Historic Preservation
___Offices.
___Other State Agencies
_X_Federal Agency
___Local Government
__ University
___Other

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: 21

UTM References

A	18	515890	3193550	B	18	516000	3193310
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	18	515810	3193260	D	18	515720	3193460
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Boundary Justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lenard E. Brown, Regional Historian

organization: National Park Sevice

Date: February 29, 1996 street & number: 75 Spring St. SW

telephone (404) 331-5989 city or town: Atlanta

state: Georgia zip code: 30303

A. THE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The property known as Seminole Rest is a part of Canaveral National Seashore. It consists of approximately 21 acres located on the western shore of Mosquito Lagoon. Within the boundaries are located a major prehistoric archeological site and a historic complex containing several structures. Both the archeological site and the historic structures are described below.

The archeological site consists of a large shell mound (Snyder's Mound), a small shell capped mound (Fiddle Crab Mound), and several smaller associated middens. A marsh is located 65-70 meters west of Snyder's Mound. An historic period canal is located about 10 meters west of Snyder's Mound and three meters east of Fiddle Crab Mound. The site dates from the Orange period through the St. Johns II period (ca. 2000 B.C. - A.D. 1565). A single lane narrow drive leaves the main road, crosses a slough via a small bridge, and continues to an open area for vehicular parking to the rear of the two residences that are located on Snyder's Mound. Snyder's Mound measures 225 meters north to south and 100 meters east to west (approximately 740 by 340 feet).

Seminole Rest is located within the coastal lowlands physiographic unit. This unit is composed of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and its associated barrier islands. The ridge and island features were created as a result of eustatic sea level change, wave action, longshore currents, littoral drift, outwash, climate, and wind. By the time the first humans arrived in Florida, ca. 14,000 years ago, the sea levels were some 35 meters lower than today. As sea levels rose, Cape Canaveral and the barrier island separating Mosquito Lagoon from the Atlantic Ocean were formed.

Mosquito Lagoon is connected to the Atlantic Ocean via the Ponce de Leon Inlet located some 23 km north of Seminole Rest. However, in the past, several other inlets were present (cf. Mehta and Brooks 1973). The most recent, located near Turtle Mound, closed approximately 1500 years ago. Since then, the lagoon has undergone change due to the lower rate of water flow through the lagoon, decreased salinity, and increased sedimentation. These changes would have resulted in variations in the resources available for human exploitation.

The climatic changes which resulted in the sea level rise also affected the vegetative regime of this region. Palynological studies conducted in Florida

and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, the climate was much drier. Florida was then covered with an upland vegetative community of scrub oak and prairies. Beginning about 5000 B.C., the climate became somewhat cooler and wetter, resulting in the formation of the extensive southern pine forests inland and swamps and marshes along the coasts.

Overall, the site setting today has some of the same characteristics that it had when the site was occupied. However, there are a number of differences. There appears to have been some infilling of the lower lying areas with lagoonal muds. It is hypothesized that this was the result of the closing of the Turtle Mound inlet. The closing of the inlet would have resulted in less tidal flow through the lagoon, reducing the occurrence of clastic quartz sediments but increasing the deposition of muds (Mehta and Brooks 1973). Perhaps the decrease in water flow, change in salinity, and increased mud deposition resulted in the reduction of the quahog clam beds next to the site. The closing of this inlet and others, located further south, may have had significant repercussions on the lagoon.

B. REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the regional prehistory is presented here to provide a framework within which to examine the local archeological resources. Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. However, the first major occupation of the St. Johns River Valley and coastal lagoons took place during the Middle Archaic Period (5000-4000 B.C.) as evidenced by the accumulation of large shell middens along the river (Milanich 1994:76). Middle Archaic sites are denoted by the large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type. In addition, silicified coral was more prevalent as a lithic tool raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became more common (Ste. Claire 1987).

In the East Florida area, the Middle and Late Archaic period (4000-2000 B.C.) are subsumed under the pre-ceramic Mount Taylor period (5000-2000 B.C.). The latter portion of the Late Archaic has been termed the Orange period (1000-500 B.C.) based upon the production of ceramics - Orange or fiber-tempered wares. The research conducted in northeast Florida strongly suggests that the late Archaic peoples were living full-time along the coast, using the resources of the coastal marshes and the nearby hardwood forests (Russo 1993). Milanich (1994:89) notes that the largest sites would be located where the wetland resources are the most productive.

The Orange period evolved into the St. Johns Tradition. The subsistence economy appears to have remained consistent, though there was a change in the ceramic technology. Sand was now being used as a tempering agent and the use of fibers decreased. A temperless or chalky ware, known as the St. John series, made its appearance at this time. Freshwater sponge spicules within the clay give it a chalky feel. In the Canaveral area, this period is marked by the appearance of

St. Johns Plain and Incised ceramics.

The St. Johns archeological tradition began around 500 B.C. and continued until A.D. 1565 when the European intrusion significantly altered the aboriginal lifestyle. Russo (1990) suggests that the construction of burial mounds, increased sedentism, horticultural activities, and the presence of a more stable environment distinguishes the St. Johns tradition from the preceding Late Archaic period. The hunting/fishing/gathering lifestyle that had worked during the Archaic continued to be sufficient to support the St. Johns people.

The St. Johns cultural tradition is divided into six temporal periods based on ceramic styles and other characteristics. The periods are: St. Johns I (500 B.C. - A.D. 100), St. Johns Ia (A.D. 100 - 500), St. Johns Ib (A.D. 500 - 750), St. Johns IIa (A.D. 750 - 1050), St. Johns IIb (A.D. 1050 - 1513) and St. Johns IIc (A.D. 1513 -1565) (Milanich 1994:247).

The sites associated with the St. Johns culture are distributed throughout the landscape. The smaller sites tended to be located in the western uplands, the pine woods between the river and the coast, and in and near bottomland marshes, swamps, and cypress domes (Russo 1990b:86-87). These types of sites are usually associated with resource procurement. The larger, more permanent sites, are located along the coast and the river. These are evidenced by large shell midden deposits, and occasionally by burial mounds and truncated pyramidal ceremonial mounds. The clustering of midden deposits is often considered representative of villages. However, these may simply represent multiple visits to the area over several hundred/thousand years. Additional archaeological investigations into these midden complexes need to be undertaken, including samples to adequately date these sites. The same is true for the long midden deposits running along the various shorelines. Examination of the local topography may indicate that several small middens have coalesced through erosion into one long midden.

The use of the coastal sites during the fall and winter months has been documented through mollusc analysis at several sites (Hardin and Russo 1987; Miller 1980). The shell analysis conducted at the Edgewater Landing Site (8Vo1705) has shown that the site was used at least intermittently throughout the year (Russo et al. 1989). Analyses of the Seminole Rest samples suggest yearly and seasonal occupation of the St. Johns I component (Quitmyer 1995).

The first use of burial mounds is noted during the St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:260). Goggin (1952) describes these as low rises or truncated cones usually less than four feet high. There is no indication that only high status individuals were afforded mound burial. Rather, all bodies were stored and cleaned in a charnel house and then buried *en masse* (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:160). Village or secular pottery consisted of the St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised types.

St. Johns Ia is evidenced by larger burial mounds, often containing exotic trade items. These are all in the shape of truncated cones. The trade items included Deptford and Swift Creek ceramics. The excavations at Ross Hammock provided information on mound construction and burial practices of the late St. Johns Ia or early Ib periods (Bullen et al. 1967). St. Johns I-Ib sites are noted by the predominance of St. Johns Plain ceramics and the absence of St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics. In addition, Dunns Creek Red ceramics are indicative of an early St. Johns Ib component.

The St. Johns IIa-c periods are marked by the presence of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery. Basically, the lifeways of the St. Johns II people were similar to those of the St. Johns I groups. Occupation of riverine and coastal locales continued. Such sites are quite numerous, suggesting the possibility of an increase in population (Miller 1991:180). Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) hypothesize that hunting and gathering remained important and the dependence upon cultivated crops such as squash and gourds increased. Remnants of bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*), squash/pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*), and corn (*Zea mays*) have been recovered from the St. Johns I and II period Hontoon Island site. Newsom (1987) believes that although these are cultivatable species, the inhabitants practiced a non-agricultural hunting-gathering-fishing subsistence economy.

Seasonal utilization of the various coastal resources continued. The species exploited were dependent upon micro-environmental factors such as salinity and hardness of the lagoon bottom. The faunal remains recovered from the Castle Windy site suggested a winter occupation (Bullen and Sleight 1959). However, other St. Johns II sites such as Palmer and Fletcher were occupied during the fall (Miller 1980). Piney Point was apparently occupied during short spans throughout the year (Hardin and Russo 1987). At Seminole Rest, annual and seasonal utilization of the site was noted during the St. Johns II period (Quitmyer 1995). The faunal data recovered from Hontoon Island suggests that the species used during the early and later periods were basically the same (Wing and McKean 1987). They focused on the immediately available resources including pond snails and mussels, catfish, mullet, bass, terrestrial turtles, and aquatic turtles.

There was an increase in the number and size of villages during the St. Johns IIa period suggesting population expansion. A ranked society evolved as evidenced by the differential burial customs. No longer were all people interred in burial mounds. During the previous periods, most of the burials were found in large central pits, probably the result of secondary interments. Deagan (1978:109) notes that around A.D. 1000 a population shift from the more southern and southwestern areas into the northern areas. This is documented by changes in the frequency of burial mounds over time.

The St. Johns IIb period is characterized by the adoption of some Mississippian traits into the ceremonial system. A more complex socio-political organization is suggested by the presence of platform mounds at the ceremonial centers. The Mississippian lifestyle, however, never became dominant, possibly because the soils were not suitable for full agricultural pursuits.

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts in some of the mounds. The arrival of the Europeans in the 1500s began a period of extensive social and cultural upheaval. Many traditional ways of life were destroyed or abandoned. Warfare and disease brought an end to the aboriginal inhabitants and their cultures during the 150 years that followed. The Seminole Rest location was in the transitional zone between what has been defined as the northern St. Johns culture area (Goggin 1952) and the Indian River region (Rouse 1951). Historically, these two areas were the homelands of the Timucuan and Ais Indians, respectively. Russo (1990b:85) places the project area within the St. Johns Heartland. This region extends from the mouth of the St. Johns, south along the river to Lake Harney, east to the north end of the Indian River and up the Atlantic coast.

SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE

Archeological research conducted in this part of Florida (Johnson 1992; Russo et al. 1989; Sigler-Eisenberg 1985, 1988) suggest that the aboriginal populations of the east coast of Florida practiced a logistical collection economic system as opposed to the residential mobility system (Binford 1980). Residential mobility implies that entire households move to new locations when the existing resources diminish or become abundant in other areas. A logistical collection system maintains a long term residential base camp from which task specific forays emanate. This system includes site types such as field camps, stations, and caches. A field camp is a temporary operation center for various task groups. A segment of the residential group leaves the base camp for an extended period to collect/hunt specific resources. Stations are short term campsites established enroute to other specific locales. Caches are areas of storage or preparation. Each of these smaller site types is a subset of the main residential group, their purpose to serve the needs of the collective (Binford 1980).

Residential camps or household sites are characterized by a diversity of artifact types and subsistence resource remains. The materials will reflect a diversity in production and consumption activities. These sites will "be located so that access to critical resources is maximized" (Sigler-Eisenberg 1985:54). In this part of Florida, the sites would be situated linearly along the shores on the lagoons and marshy embayments. The intermittently occupied sites such as field camps would be located near a concentrated resource location such as a good fishing hole or shellfish bed. These sites would have a more

specialized toolkit and a narrower range of subsistence items. Sigler-Eisenberg and Russo (1986: 29) note that "the presence of a greater number of small sites and variation in content among them reflects the diversity and frequency of economic activities that occurred away from the primary household sites."

Ethnographic data suggest that in marshy areas, the higher lands tend to be occupied repeatedly (Andrews and Andrews 1945; Waselkov 1987). This would result in these areas becoming even higher with the periodic deposition of debris. Shell midden deposits located along the shores of the lagoon, and other waterways, are of two basic types -- large, high concentrated shell heaps such as Turtle Mound or Seminole Rest and linear shell ridges such as Ross Hammock, Futch Cove, and Edgewater Landing. The large shell heaps located along the shore appear as if they grew up and toward the water. These sites, and even their previous locations if destroyed, can easily be identified by the extension of the shoreline into the lagoon. It is suggested that archeological deposits with this topographic signature may represent areas of special or long term use. The determination of use is dependent upon the types of artifacts and subsistence remains recovered. Coastal sites formed by transient bands may appear similar to sites occupied by sedentary people who seasonally gathered shellfish. However, the differences in their subsistence strategies should be apparent when all aspects of the settlement system are examined and compared (Waselkov 1987:109).

The major constituent of Snyder's Mound and Fiddle Crab Mound is quahog clam shell (*Mercenaria* spp.). Ash, charcoal, ceramics, food bone, food shell and five shell artifacts (a dipper, disc, hammer, and two beads) were recovered from Snyder's Mound. However, these were minor components of the mound. The deposition of such an abundant amount of shell combined with the relative lack of artifacts and other subsistence remains suggest that Snyder's Mound is very similar to the megamiddens defined by Henshilwood et al. (1994) and to the field camp as defined by Binford (1980). This site was probably used for the gathering and processing of quahogs clams. As Henshilwood and his colleagues (1994:108) noted, the extensive deposit of shell resulting from the processing would "swamp any domestic signature produced by a small group camping for a week."

The comparison of Snyder's Mound to other sites in the area suggests that a logistical economic system was in place for this region. Seasonal migration between the coast and the interior was apparently not practiced as others (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980) have suggested. Edgewater Landing, located north of Seminole Rest, was a short-term site used by women and children for the collection of oysters and clams (Russo et al. 1989). Some fishing was also conducted. The Futch Cove site, located to the south, was a site used by men as a fishing camp (Johnson 1992). It is believed that Seminole Rest is similar to Edgewater Landing in terms of general function. However, given the

massiveness of Snyder's Mound, this component most likely served as a processing station rather than a temporarily occupied site focused on the exploitation of a variety of locally available resources. The wider range of materials recovered from the ancillary middens around Fiddle Crab Mound may be more representative of short-term generalized extractive camp.

Oak Hill Mound, located just south of Seminole Rest, was primarily made up of oyster shell. Nelson (1918) postulates three general periods of occupation, the first being from groups without ceramics, possibly the aceramic Archaic. The other two were the St. Johns I period, defined by the plain ceramics, and the St. Johns II period, based upon the recovery of check stamped ceramics in the upper layers of the mound. Different resources were being exploited at each site (Seminole Rest and Oak Hill) even though they were probably occupied during the same time period. The occupations cannot be definitively correlated since there are no radiocarbon dates available from Oak Hill, nor are any likely given its destruction. Quahogs were being exploited at Seminole Rest and while oysters were the main target at Oak Hill.

During the 1988 investigations by Wilson, several small possible midden deposits were located. A block excavation of one of these deposits (Midden 1) revealed a shell capped sand mound constructed over an even earlier shell midden deposit. This mound was named Fiddle Crab Mound and it is about 5 meters or 16 feet in diameter.

The function of Fiddle Crab Mound remains an enigma. The upper layer of this shell capped sand mound, Zone I, is composed almost entirely of quahog shell. Approximately one-quarter of the mound was excavated. Of the materials collected from Zone I, almost 34 kg were quahog shells; about 10 g were vertebrate faunal remains, 2 g were gastropods, and about 9 g were aboriginal ceramics. It is estimated that only 10-15% of the clam shells were kept for analysis. The remaining matrix was screened in the field - only about 20 g of materials were not clam shell.

The lack of other faunal and artifact remains from this deposit may suggest that this was another clam processing station. However, the general shape of this mound hints at some other function. Fiddle Crab Mound is some four meters in diameter and Zone I maintains a fairly consistent thickness across the mound. There is no slump at the base of this feature. This would be expected if it was a simple midden deposit. Initially, it was thought that it may have been a burial mound. The soil analysis, however, indicates that this was not so. The phosphate concentrations were too low for burials to have been present (Scudder 1995).

Fiddle Crab Mound was constructed over an existing midden deposit - Zone III. This deposit appears to extend under the upper layers of Midden 2. Although the deposition of the clam cap stops where it reaches Zone III, it follows the

contour of the feature in this area, and around the rest of the mound, Zone I terminates at 80 cmbs. The interior sand deposits, Zones II and IV, are circumscribed by Zone I. This suggests that it was purposefully constructed. Seasonality data suggests the clams used to construct Zone 1 were collected in the winter and spring. Analysis by level within this stratum shows slight seasonal variation from bottom to top -- late spring, winter, and spring.

There were no features such as post molds that might have shown that a structure had been constructed on top of this mound. The upper zone of Midden 2 is approximately the same age (A.D. 790-1040) as Zone I of Fiddle Crab Mound (A.D. 670-910) suggesting that Zone I of Midden 2 may have been the refuse associated with the use/occupation of the mound.

Before construction of Fiddle Crab Mound, this site was used apparently as a campsite for the collection of a variety of resources - shellfish, fish, and mammals. This suggests a logistical campsite. The relative lack of material suggests a short-term occupation. The quahog analysis from Zone III suggests that the site was occupied during the late winter or spring.

Zone I of Midden 2 was deposited after the construction of the mound. Based on the analysis of the quahog shell, this layer was deposited in the summer or fall. This upper layer appears to represent a basic midden deposit. A variety of faunal remains were recovered. Most notable is the increased frequency of shellfish species other than clam. Oyster and ribbed mussel (*Geukensia demissa*), though not the dominant species, made up a significantly higher percentage of the shellfish remains collected. This midden deposit may represent an extractive camp used for a relatively short period. In addition to shellfish, black drum appears to have been an important addition to the diet. Ceramics were abundant in this zone as well. Forty-one St. Johns ceramics were collected -- all appear to have been plain though several were eroded and decoration, or lack thereof, could not be determined.

Middens 3 and 4 are each believed to represent the remains of a single deposition occurrence. They were small and fairly thin. Quahogs dominated the deposits, but some fish bones were also recovered. One St. Johns sherd was recovered from Midden 3.

Middens 2-4 may have been deposited because of the construction of Fiddle Crab Mound. This mound would have been higher than the surrounding terrain, thus providing a drier locale to set up camp. As Waselkov (1994:115) notes, the initial deposition of midden and camp debris would result in a slight increase in elevation, thereby initiating a positive feedback mechanism that would serve to draw others to deposit their debris there as well. Through time the midden deposits can become extremely high. Given that the mound is only four meters in diameter, few people could occupy the mound at a time. This suggests that the area was used by individuals as opposed to groups of people.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Snyder's Mound, the largest mound at Seminole Rest, occupies much of the area being nominated. It is situated on the lagoon's shore. Archeological investigations conducted around Snyder's Mound in 1993 consisted of shovel tests, cores, a backhoe trench, and a 1 x 1 m excavation unit (Figure 2). Twenty-one shovel tests were excavated along the periphery of the mound to help delimit the mound's vertical and horizontal extent. This testing revealed that the midden extends at least a meter below surface. The midden along the inland side of the mound was not as deep as that next to the lagoon. The lack of midden west of the mound suggests that this area was not used to any great extent. If it was, the mound sides would be sloped more gradually and the midden would extend further out from the mound. Along the northwest edge of the mound, the slope is more gradual and the midden extends out past the canal to the road. Though all midden excavated was screened through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth, few artifacts were recovered that would provide information on the material culture of the inhabitants. Only a few pieces of plain pottery and some food bone were recovered.

The cores provided data on the stratigraphic sequence of the mound and the dates during which the mound was utilized. Radiocarbon dates obtained from the 12 core samples range from A.D. 590 to A.D. 1420. The average age interval for the individual cores is about 230 years. Looking at the main clustering of dates, the mound was primarily used from about A.D. 700-1100. These reflect a St. Johns Ib (A.D. 500-800) through mid St. Johns IIa (A.D. 800-1300) period. The earliest date, which comes from Core 5, falls within the St. Johns Ib period. The latest date, which comes from Core 6, is associated with the mid St. Johns IIb (A.D. 1300-1513) period. Diagnostic St. Johns II period artifacts were not recovered from the site.

A backhoe trench was excavated into the northwest portion of the mound in an area previously disturbed. The trench extended about 2.7 meters out from the top of the mound and exposed a profile almost three meters high (Figure 3). Once the profiles were drawn, a 1 x 1 meter unit was excavated into the southern end of the trench. Several organic bands were discernible in the profiles. Many of these contained a dense organic deposit whereas other layers had carbonized remains intermixed with crushed shell. The presence of charcoal and ash within these layers suggests burning episodes. The crushed shell zones may be indicative of site areas that were occupied. In addition to the crushed shell lenses, there are thicker layers of whole and broken (not crushed) shell. These would be representative of shell deposition, i.e., refuse areas, in areas not inhabited.

The examination of matrix removed from the core samples, shovel tests, backhoe trench, and excavation unit indicates that the mound was constructed primarily of quahog clam shell. Other molluscan species were noted, but appeared to make

up less than five percent of the midden's matrix. Vertebrate faunal remains were also recovered in small amounts. The paucity of ceramic and lithic materials, tools, and the low diversity of faunal remains recovered suggest short term utilization of the site. Thirty-seven prehistoric non-food artifacts was recovered from the testing of Snyder's Mound. These included two *Marginella* beads, one shell hammer, one shell dipper, one shell spoon, and 32 vessel fragments. The sherds included eight Untyped (Sand Tempered Plain), seven St. Johns Ware, and 17 St. Johns Plain. There was no apparent concentration of these items within the unit.

At Fiddle Crab Mound, the archeological investigations conducted consisted of the excavation of 1) the soils surrounding the mound and associated middens, 2) the northeast quarter of the mound, and 3) two trenches through Midden 2. Fiddle Crab Mound is a shell capped mound composed of two shell layers and two sand layers. It is associated with four separate midden deposits (Figure 4). Midden 2, located adjacent to Fiddle Crab Mound, also contains two sand and two shell layers. Radiocarbon dates obtained from the mound, middens, and surrounding soils indicate that this area was used during a 920-year time span - A.D. 120-1040. These dates correspond to the St. Johns Ia through St. Johns IIa periods. An earlier occupation is indicated by Orange series ceramics (2000-500 B.C.). These were recovered from beneath the mound and the soils surrounding the mound. There was very little in the way of food bone or shell recovered, precluding any statements concerning diet from that period.

Fiddle Crab Mound (Figure 5) was constructed of two raw materials - sand and quahog clam shell. The sand layer (Zone II) was capped by the shell layer (Zone I). These two strata date from A.D. 560-910. If it is assumed that they were deposited at the same time, a date range of A.D. 670-810 would more likely reflect the period of construction. Zone I was primarily quahog clam with almost no other shell species. Only two pieces of ceramic were recovered from the entire northeast quarter of the mound. It is likely that the shell used for this cap was brought in from somewhere else and deposited onto the mound. The mound was built overlying an existing midden (Zone III within both the mound and Midden 2).

Zone III was composed primarily of quahog shell, but contained arc shell, food bone, and some ceramics. The composition of Zone III is virtually the same within the mound and Midden 2. Quahog clam is the primary shell species, but ark (*Anadara* sp.), oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), cockle, razor clam (*Tagelus* spp.), conch, and whelk were also recovered. Shark, Sea catfish, and unidentified bony fish remains were also collected. Only seven fragments of St. Johns ceramics were recovered.

Zone IVA dated from A.D. 120-435 and contained a hearth with a date of A.D. 210-440, both indicative of the St. Johns Ia period. The hearth contained small

twigs of oak (*Quercus* sp.), hickory (*Carya* sp.), and cedar (*Juniperus* sp.). These small fragments of wood may indicate random selection of fuel resources. This could have been for a single episode event such as an evening campfire.

Zone IV of Midden 2 was dated at A.D. 550-800. This date is later than expected; the uncalibrated dates were almost identical. It may be an error in dating as it was anticipated that it would date to the same time frame as Zone IVA of Fiddle Crab Mound given their stratigraphic placement. St. Johns ceramics were recovered from these strata. An important feature to note was the apparent living floor 65 cmbd, evidenced by the horizontal distribution of almost 30 sherds at this level. The midden deposit overlying this occupation zone does not appears to be directly associated with the Zone IVs.

The relatively regular shape of the mound, its flat top, the evenness of the sides, the consistency in thickness, and lack of other types of materials suggest that this was a purposeful construction. The function of Fiddle Crab Mound was not determined. It was anticipated that by excavating a full quarter of the mound enough data would be collected to determine its purpose. Zones I and II contained very little in the way of artifacts that could have provided evidence concerning its use. It was hypothesized that the mound had a ceremonial purpose as opposed to a secular one due to the lack of artifacts and non-quahog remains. If the mound had been constructed for use as a house foundation, or some other structural purpose, it is likely that artifacts and other debris associated with use, would be present. That, however, was not the case. Zones I and II were basically devoid of cultural materials. Although there is a paucity of materials, it was carefully constructed, suggesting some important unknown use.

The deposition of Midden 2's Zone I and II took place after the construction of Fiddle Crab Mound. It appears as if the midden was deposited next to the mound. Zone I of Midden 2 was a basic midden deposit, containing quahog, oyster, ark, and some other shell species. St. Johns ceramics and a variety of vertebrate faunal material were also recovered. The vertebrate remains included sharks, rays, turtles, Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulatus*), and Black drum (*Pogonias cromis*). The slope of this stratum was also relatively steep and extended to the same depth as the mound - ca. 80 cmbd.

An occupation zone has been identified at the 80 cmbd level outside the mound and midden. This is evidenced by the occurrence of numerous ceramics lying horizontally at that level as well as the termination of both the mound and midden shell deposits. Radiocarbon samples recovered from that area indicate a date of A.D. 435-680.

The amount of materials recovered from Fiddle Crab Mound and the middens suggests that utilization was not long-term nor was there a large population involved. It is likely that this area was utilized by a small group of

individuals, possibly a family unit, for a short period. The midden deposits indicate that quahog was the most common species being used, but other shell species and vertebrate fauna were being collected for food. Lithics were present on the site, suggesting contact with cultures or areas located further west. Chert and silicified coral are not available locally. Unfortunately, whether the mound had a secular or ceremonial function has not been discernable.

CURRENT AND PAST IMPACTS

Snyder's Mound has been impacted through historic use. However, these impacts have been minimal. Several buildings have been constructed on top of the mound. This construction has resulted in some disturbance due to leveling for construction and the installation of subsurface utilities. These included the installation of water lines and two septic tanks. These tanks were set up such that their effluent drained into the lagoon. This effluent may have had an impact on the resources in that area. The northern end of the site also has had some disturbance, possibly through mining. There is a scarp located at the north end which has had historic trash buried beneath the bluff. Though some disturbance has taken place, the topographic setting suggests that a relatively small percentage of the site was effected by this disturbance. The edge of the mound is only about 20 meters from the lagoon's edge.

The only cultural impact to Fiddle Crab Mound has been the archeological investigations which have occurred. The first impact was the shovel test excavated in 1987. In 1993, the northeast quarter of the mound was excavated. About one third of Midden 2 was also excavated at this time. No disturbance had been noted prior to those excavations. The remaining small middens were completely excavated in 1993.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

This site was first reported in 1884 by J. Francis LeBaron who described this site as being about 18 to 20 feet tall, 800 feet long and 500 feet wide (LeBaron 1884:781). At that time he reported the mound as being composed of oyster with human bones and pottery in it. Several houses and a post office were located on top of the mound. Butler (1917:104) also mentioned the site in his list of shell mounds on the east coast of Florida. The only new information added about the site was that it was formerly called "Lowd Place".

In 1988, archeological investigations were conducted west of the historic canal to determine if intact cultural resources were present (Wilson 1988). The area between the canal and River Drive was proposed for use as a parking lot. The investigations reveals several areas which contained intact cultural resources. It was determined that the parking lot could only be placed at the southern end of the tested tract.

In 1993 a site evaluation study, based upon the research design prepared by Wilson (1991), was conducted by the Southeast Archeological Center (Horvath et al. 1994). It consisted of: 1) historical, archeological, and environmental background research, 2) an archeological boundary study, including the preparation of a contour map of the site, 3) data potential studies of the mound and non-mound features, and 4) conservation and curation of the archeological materials. The fieldwork portion of the project consisted of several different investigative techniques including: 1) a site survey of previously recorded shell mounds in the general vicinity, 2) shovel testing to delimit site boundaries and depth, 3) coring of the mound to collect samples throughout, 4) production of a site map, 5) excavation of a backhoe trench, 6) excavation of a 1 x 1 meter unit at the head of the backhoe trench, and 7) excavation of an 8 x 8 meter unit over one of the shell deposits located in 1988.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

The Seminole Rest property originally contained six structures. The Main House, a large three story building and the Caretakers Cottage, a two story building, date to 1890 or earlier. Three of the others built much later are simple wooden brace-frame structures covered with corregated metal. The fourth, a pumphouse with clapboard siding, was destroyed by a falling tree in 1994. Access to the buildings is via a single lane narrow drive that leaves the main road and runs for 1500 feet beneath live oaks and palm trees and native vegetation. It crosses over a slough via a small bridge to reach the two residences that face east overlooking Mosquito Lagoon. The two houses are about 160 feet apart and approximately 100 feet from the shoreline of the lagoon. The outbuildings are west of the Caretakers Cottage and closely grouped together. A small boat dock near the cottage is in need of replacement or repair. The landscaping of the area is largely native trees and shrubs with no formal planting plan.

Both residences are wood frame structures. The Main House was constructed prior to 1890 with a major addition prior to 1900. The cottage was also built prior to 1890. Both residences have been modified with additions and alterations over the last 80 years, however, essential configuration of the buildings has not been severely changed. According to Jacqueline Snyder Stevens who lived on the property from 1910 to 1940 and was living in New Smyrna Beach in August 1992 when interviewed, there have been few changes to the Main House with the exception of modernization (indoor plumbing, electrical service, and a modern kitchen). The interior fabric remains little changed from the first four decades of this century. The Caretakers Cottage has been modified more than the Main House on both the exterior and interior.

The property later known as Seminole Rest was acquired by Hatton Turner, an Englishman, in 1890 through a legal action in Chancery Court. Two pieces of property were acquired, one was bounded by Mosquito Lagoon and contained a 9-room dwelling, carriage outhouses and had an elevation of 15 feet. The other contained 8.68 acres. [Deed Book 12, pages 249-252, Volusia County, Florida].

Turnor moved the house from its original location north and east of its present location and added a third story and a kitchen to the structure. [Interview with Jacqueline Snyder Stevens and Mrs James Porta at Seminole Rest on August 27, 1992, by National Park Service employees John Steiner, Sandra Hines and Len Brown. Mrs Stevens was born in 1910 and spent the first 30 years of her life at Seminole Rest. Mrs Porta is her niece.] This property was purchased from Christopher Hatton Turnor by Wesley H. Snyder in 1911. The Snyder family retained ownership until the late 1980s when it was briefly held by the Nature Conservancy and then transferred to the Department of Interior, National Park Service.

The Main House and the Caretakers Cottage appear to be late Victorian style homes with simple exterior detailing. They are rectangular in plan with steep pitched roofs and end gables. The original area of enclosed floor space was 2,832 square feet for the main house and 1,115 for the cottage. Today the interior spaces are 3,600 and 1,855 square feet respectively. The house contains 14 rooms plus three baths and hallways. The cottage has four rooms plus kitchen and bath downstairs and three rooms and bath upstairs. Both residences were originally built and finished with all wood components except for the foundation piers, fireplaces and chimneys which were brick and mortar. Walls and ceilings were finished with plaster and the roofs were originally (circa 1900-1910) wood shingles. At a later date asphalt composite shingles replaced the wood. The walls and ceiling of the dining room, living room, and a room adjacent to both in the main house are paneled with varnished 2" beaded boards in a dark wood that was present from the second decade of this century forward. The intricately detailed staircase and banister to the second floor is made of this same wood and the paneling continues on the second and third floors. On the second it has been painted a lighter color while on the third the dark wood remains. A diamond shaped stained glass window is a striking accent on the stairs between the first and second floor. In the cottage the walls are plaster with little or no wood paneling present. Areas that have been recently enclosed or modified such as the porch on the north side of the main house and the kitchen in the cottage have modern paneling.

Except for board-and-batten siding beneath the porch roofs, all the exterior siding on the main house is covered with composite, perhaps asbestos cement, shingles. These were probably installed directly over the original clapboard or board-and-batten siding. The cottage has retained its wood siding.

Mrs Stevens remembers that porches went completely around the main house. Today they are limited to the east, south and part of the west side. However, a glance at floor plans prepared in 1989 provides evidence of the original configuration. The cottage has a porch on the east and south side. Originally two doors off the living room and one door off the dining room of the cottage

opened onto the east porch. Today a single door off the living room opens onto the porch while the other two doors have been converted to windows. This modification of architectural features and elements occurs in both structures but more frequently in the cottage. Primarily this is limited to replacement of the original double hung wood windows with one over one sash with aluminum double hung or jalousie windows. The bay windows on the south side of both structures appear to be original. Few of the exterior doors are original, but most, if not all, of the interior doors are. Interior walls and ceilings are in their original location, however floor area has been reduced by addition of closets and a few rooms have suspended ceilings.

Regardless of modifications to the residences the buildings are weathertight and structurally sound. Both buildings would benefit from repainting and recaulking, regrading where wooden members are in contact with the ground, repointing or stabilization of brick piers, and other repairs. Major repairs are needed to the decks, porches and exterior steps or stairs.

In contrast to the main house which Mrs Stevens states has been changed very little, the present outbuildings bear little resemblance to the historic outbuildings both in number--fewer--and use and material. With exception of a few trees planted by family members there is no formal landscaping of the grounds.

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Seminole Rest site is significant for both archeological and historical values. It has already yielded important information on settlement and subsistence patterns for the period from 2000 B.C. to 1565 A.D. This includes the prehistoric Orange, St. Johns I, and St. Johns II that continued to the advent of Europeans. Further investigations at the site would undoubtedly produce additional data about these aboriginal occupations. Although data have been collected on prehistoric local environment, the natural resources exploited by these groups, subsistence patterns, and settlement patterns, the site may yield additional information on these and other research questions. Permanent historic settlement of the east coast of Florida began in the years after the Civil War. The land now known as Seminole Rest was settled by the middle 1870s. A post office was established in 1875. Known as Oak Hill it probably was located on the present Seminole Rest site. The Main House and Caretakers Cottage both date to before 1890 and since that date have only been owned by two families. This has resulted in a continuity extending back more than 100 years. The Seminole Rest site is eligible under both Criterion D and A.

Archeological Significance

Between the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th twenty-five Volusia County Coastal mound sites were identified. Almost 70% of these sites have been destroyed and used for road fill in the first thirty or forty years of this century. Snyder's Mound is one of the few that remains. Of those that remain only the Seminole Rest site is known to have data covering the Orange to St. Johns II periods. Archeological investigation of Seminole Rest including both Snyder's and Fiddle Crab mound began in 1993. This investigation resulted in studies of botanical, faunal, and sedimentary remains as well as basic analysis of the cultural material recovered from the site.

There has been little detailed archeological investigation of the other shell mound sites. The testing that was conducted at Green Mound (Bullen and Sleight 1960; Griffin 1948), Castle Windy (Bullen and Sleight 1959), and Ross Hammock (Bullen, Bullen and Bryant 1967) focused on the mounds rather than testing around the periphery. The areas surrounding the mounds may have contained features similar to Fiddle Crab Mound and the associated middens. However, as most of the large mound sites have been destroyed and their locations in many instances are suspect, it would be impossible to examine the areas surrounding the mounds to determine if other small subsurface mound or midden features were present. In addition, the archeological techniques used in the mid part of this century were not as controlled and refined as those used today. As such, the earlier data may not be comparable to the data retrieved from sites today. Research questions have also changed over the years and the destroyed sites cannot be reexamined with these new topics of research in mind.

Shovel testing of the Seminole Rest tract has defined the limits of Snyder's Mound and located an unreported mound and some midden deposits. The testing revealed the potential for other small mounds and middens within the Seminole Rest tract and also the potential for these types of features to be present at other large mound and midden sites. Data from these small ancillary deposits can provide information on inter- and intra-site settlement and activity patterns.

The recovery of data on features similar to the Fiddle Crab Mound is important because to date there have not been any similar features recorded in this region. Discussions of this feature with noted archeologist John Griffin suggested that this was a St. Johns I feature, radiocarbon dates however, suggest an early St. Johns II manifestation. It is suspected that these small mound features are or were present at other sites, but since they are hidden from view (i.e., buried), they have not been found. The shovel testing in 1988 by Wilson located another midden deposit within the Seminole Rest tract that may be comparable to Fiddle Crab Mound. That assessment was based upon the slope of the midden within the test. If other similar features are present on the site, additional excavations into the Fiddle Crab Mound area might be undertaken to collect data concerning its function.

Fiddle Crab Mound and its associated middens have provided data on occupation and utilization of the area. The associated middens have provided information on the food resources used by the occupants of the site during the St. Johns I and II periods. They appear to have focused upon the coastal resources readily available. The main species used was the quahog clam. However, a variety of fish and shellfish were also being collected. The botanical materials recovered suggest that the environment was similar to that of today.

The Orange period occupation was revealed by the presence of the fiber tempered ceramics. There were no botanical or faunal remains that could be directly attributed to this occupation. However, the recording of this component has added information concerning the settlement pattern of these people. Additional investigations in the area may reveal midden deposits associated with that occupation.

The testing conducted on Snyder's Mound collected a wealth of data concerning the utilization of the site. This mound has been classified as a quahog processing station (Horvath 1995)based on the relative lack of other foodstuff remains within the mound and lack of other cultural debris. This type of site has not been defined for this part of Florida. Though there were many large shell mounds in this coastal area, the reports said that they had significantly more types of faunal remains and artifacts than did Snyder's Mound.

Snyder's Mound is in excellent condition considering it has been historically occupied since the late 1800s. Most of the mounds of this size were destroyed

during the early 1900s for use as road building materials. Mary Dewees, an OakHill resident notes that Seminole Rest is the only Mound of the five remaining in the area because, "Mrs Porta's grandfather (W.K.Snyder who brought the property from the Turnors) wouldn't let anyone haul off his shell." Two houses have been built on the property but do not appear to have caused significant damage to the site.

The analysis of the quahog samples has indicated that the Seminole Rest complex has been formed throughout the annual cycle. Some strata within the mound were deposited throughout the year, suggesting year round utilization. Other samples suggested that the site was only occupied seasonally, specifically late fall through summer. This seasonality information provides insights into the postulated seasonal migration pattern of the early Floridians.

The quahogs within both Snyder's Mound and Fiddle Crab Mound have the potential for providing important data concerning the paleoenvironment. Quitmyer (1993:3) notes that "the chemical constituents incorporated into the archaeological shells of *Mercenaria* sp. represents a long term record of water temperature and water quality of the Mosquito Lagoon." As such, the site should be "viewed as an archive of data related to Native American ecology and data concerning the paleoenvironment" (Quitmyer 1993:3). Thus, not only can archeological data be collected from the mound, but so can data related to other environmental and ecological concerns over an approximately 1200 year period.

The faunal analysis conducted to date indicates that the major food source was the quahog clam. This is rather intriguing because most of the other marine shell middens on the east coast of Florida consist of oyster or coquina (Kozuch 1993:2). The St. Johns I period component of the Ross Hammock site was quahog, the mid-range deposit was oyster, and then there was a subsequent return to quahog (Bullen, Bullen and Bryant 1967). The variability of shell utilization through time may suggest variation in the local environment over time. Although quahogs and oyster can often live in the same waters, each has a preferred habitat. Selection of quahog over oyster or vice versa may provide clues as to the lagoon's salinity and temperature. The changes in shellfish accumulation may also be reflective of periods of over-exploitation of one species or another. The analysis at Seminole Rest indicated that the quahog beds were being overexploited (Quitmyer 1995).

Kozuch (1993:2) notes that the relative lack of fish remains is anomalous. Quitmyer (1985) has found that of the sites that he has examined along the Atlantic coast most had evidence for dietary reliance on fish. The increasing number of faunal analyses being conducted on archeological deposits may result in a change in the known dietary patterns. A reliance on shellfish may be more common than is currently realized. The heavy reliance on quahogs with little utilization of other species, suggests a specialized use. Here, the site has been classified as a quahog processing station.

A variety of species were being used by the occupants of Seminole Rest, though in few numbers. Besides quahogs, oyster, ark, scallops, conchs, and whelks were also being utilized. Many smaller gastropods were also collected. However, Kozuch (1995) believes that these were not being used as food sources but were commensuls. The *Truncatella* sp. that were recovered in the samples suggest that beach combing was taking place. These species live in the debris that collects along the high water line. Since these were recovered from Fiddle Crab and Snyder's Mounds, it suggests that materials were being collected along the shoreline and brought inland and upland. Possibly they were recovering driftwood or seaweed for use during the steaming or processing of the quahogs.

Two *Marginella* beads were recovered from the excavation unit in Snyder's Mound. These were recovered from separate levels showing a use of these types of beads through time. Other shell artifacts included a shell dipper, spoon, and hammer. It is surprising that there were not a higher percentage of shell tools recovered given the amount of material excavated within both of the mounds. This may lend credence to the site's utilization as a special use site, i.e., quahog processing.

The plant materials suggest that the environment and vegetative habitats of the aboriginal period and that of today are virtually the same. Live oak, red cedar, hackberry, pokeberry, cabbage palm, and skullcap can all be found in the coastal strand sector. None of the materials retrieved suggest domestication (Ruhl 1995). This pattern of reliance on wild species is consistent with what is presently known archaeobotanically for the St. Johns tradition in this area (e.g., Russo et al. 1989). The wood charcoals not only reflect the past vegetation and coastal environment, but were logical choices for fuel to cook, heat, and produce light. Wood charcoal may also reflect species with potentially edible fruits and nuts. The seed remains recovered include fruits and commensals. These may simply reflect natural elements located on a coastal shell midden, however, palm berries and hackberries produce fruits and have been identified ethnographically as food sources. Although commensuls, pokeberry and skullcap have medicinal purposes.

Soil analyses have provided data relative to the environment of the site and the setting before initial deposition of the mounds. The bases of both mounds are currently situated below mean sea level. The analysis by Scudder (1995) has suggested that Snyder's Mound was initially constructed on a sand bar whereas Fiddle Crab Mound was initiated in a low swale or tidal creek. Reasons for this aquatic construction of these features have not been determined. Additional soil analysis and geomorphological studies could provide data concerning this question. By comparing the soils underneath Snyder's Mound and the soils underneath Fiddle Crab Mound, chemical signatures can be obtained which may provide clues in other areas as to the presence of archeological deposits. The presence of a large and small mound dating to the same period will provide good quantitative information on these features.

The soil testing conducted at the south end of Snyder's Mound has recorded a very high phosphorus content. This may suggest that something different was happening in this area. Scudder (personal communication 1993) believes that this high phosphorus content may be tied into a feature or activity area further south. Since this area had the widest range of dates with the shallowest amount of deposition, there might be some correlation with the unusual chemical content of the soils.

The examination of local clay sources could provide data to indicate if the ceramics utilized by the aboriginal inhabitants at this site were locally manufactured or manufactured elsewhere and transported to the site. An integral part to such an analysis would be a ceramic technological study of the site's ceramics. This project area is within the transition zone between the Northern St. Johns culture area and the Indian River culture area. The main difference apparently between these two areas was a variation in ceramic technology. The further south one travels, the higher the concentration of sand within the ceramic's clay. Analysis of the ceramics recovered from the site may provide clarification about which culture area this portion of Florida belongs to.

The area known as Seminole Rest has had a variety of names during the past 175 years. It was called Live Oak Hill by those crews who came down from the northeast to harvest the live oaks for use in ship construction in the four decades before 1860. In the post-Civil War years it was known as Oak Hill, the name given the first post office. Later known as Snyder's Hill named for Wesley H. Snyder who purchased the land in 1911. Snyder named his property Seminole Rest.

Settlement in the area began after the Civil War. Jacob Davy Mitchell arrived in the early years of the 1870s and began growing oranges. James and Margaret Rideout arrived and settled on Oak Hill in 1874. On July 8, 1875, Josephine W. and Jacob B.(?) Mitchell sold 12 acres to the Rideouts and on May 31, 1877, sold an additional six acres to them. The Rideouts deeded two pieces of property to Henrietta and Alexander Barry (Berry) in December 1880 [Deed Book B, pages 512-13; Deed Book D, pages 500-503; and Deed Book G, p. 247-49 in Official Records, Volusia County, Florida]. Mr Rideout, Mr Barry, and William C. Howes, who had a general store at Oak Hill, would all serve as postmaster for Oak Hill at various times between 1875 and 1889. The name Oak Hill would later be transferred from the location on Mosquito Lagoon to the small town located a mile to the west.

In May 1890 Hatton Turnor, an Englishman, filed a complaint in Chancery Court in Volusia County against Henrietta and Alexander A. Barry and other defendants. The complaint was over an unpaid mortgage on two pieces of property owned by the Barrys. The smaller (8.68 acres) had been deeded to the Barrys by Margaret and

James Rideout in 1880. The larger tract had a nine room dwelling and carriage outhouses nicely finished and contained about 32 acres. The buildings stood about 15 feet above the lagoon. In August 1890 Turnor acquired the property for $4,000 [Deed Book 12, pages 249-52 in Official Records, Volusia County]

Hatton Turnor sometime after 1890 moved the nine room dwelling south and west from its original location near the river and added a third story and a kitchen. This structure today is the main house described as a 14 room house with each room having a view of the water. Floor plans prepared in 1989 show five rooms on the top floor. Hatton Turnor and his wife, described in local histories as an English lord and lady, owned the property for 20 years. Whether they were indeed deserving of the honorary term Lord and Lady can not be determined. When the property was sold to Wesley H. Snyder in 1911 the names on the deeds of transmittal were Christopher Turnor or Christopher Hatton Turnor and his wife, Sarah Marie Talbot Carpenter Turnor of Panton Hall, Wagby Lincolnshire, England [Deed Record Book 56, pages 189-91 and 249-51 in Official Records, Volusia County].

The construction date of the main house is not definitely known. Jacqueline Snyder Stevens, daughter of Wesley Snyder, grew up at Seminole Rest and attended school at Oak Hill. As a child she was told by "Daddy Gaines," a local cabinet maker who had done work on the interior of the house, that when located close to the water and dock the dining room had been a store and postoffice [Interview with Jacqueline Stevens by Sandra Hines, February 20, 1992]. W.C. Howes had a general store on the river which also served as the postoffice. Its location is described as just north of Snyder Hill. Howes and Alexander A. Berry both served as postmaster of Oak Hill during the 1880s. A notice of establishment of a postoffice at Oak Hill in September 1875 states that it will be located in the SE Quarter of Section 5, T19S R35E. This is the same quarter section where Seminole Rest is located. The above information is contained on pages 3,6, 101 and 102 of a local history of Oak Hill, History and Memories of Oak Hill, Florida (1984) written by Mary Dewees.

The property acquired by Wesley H. Snyder included Lots two, three, four, five, six, ten, twelve, and fifteen as shown on the map of Assessor's Subdivision of Lot Three (3), Section Five (5) of T19S and R35E "together with all the furniture and piano now within the residence on said land." Although not referred to in the deed the property also contained the Caretakers Cottage, a boathouse/garage, barn for horses and mules, and a shed for the mowing machine and tractor. A work bench was located in the shed. A long dock with boathouse was on the river. It fell victim to a hurricane in 1926. [Interview with Jacqueline Snyder Stevens and Mrs James Porta, August 27, 1992, and undated article, "Quiet Oak Hill has a Noisy Past," in the Daytona News Journal].

W. H. Snyder of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, was involved in the oil business. The family included two sons and a daughter. Mr and Mrs Snyder renamed the property Seminole Rest and this name and Snyder's Hill were commonly used by the local populace. The property was to remain in the Snyder family until 1988 when it was sold to the Nature Conservancy who transferred it to the National Park Service two years later.

Life for the Snyder family as recounted by Jacqueline Snyder Stevens was idyllic. Born in 1909, she and her two older brothers born in 1898 and 1900 spent most of each year at Seminole Rest traveling north in the summer. Jacqueline Snyder attended and graduated from the Oak Hill School then attended high school in New Smyrna Beach some 20 miles to the north. Upon completion of college in 1930 she returned to teach physical education in New Smyrna Beach until she was married in 1941. She moved away briefly, but returned during World War II. Although her father died in 1928, her mother continued to live at Seminole Rest until the early 1950s--she died in 1954.

During these years the Snyders made few changes to the property. The buildings today are the same yellow color they were while Mrs Stevens was growing up. The house was heated by the fireplace in the living room, the wood stove in the kitchen and kerosene or oil heaters until 1930 and illuminated by kerosene or white gas lamps during the same years. About 1931 they began to use propane for both light and heat and a few years later Florida Power and Light reached the area and electric lights were installed. The major changes inside the house have been bathrooms on the top two floors and additional closets in bedrooms. The first floor has had few if any changes over the years. The major changes to the exterior have been enclosing of porches that were open or screened in the years prior to the 1950s.

Unlike the main house the Caretakers Cottage shows far more evidence of structural change. The greatest being the present kitchen area and the location of the stairs providing access to the second floor. Interior arrangement of rooms on the second floor does not appear to be radically changed. Bathrooms have been added on each floor

The three outbuildings are galvanized metal over wood frame and probably less than 50 years old. A pumphouse with clapboard siding was destroyed by a falling tree in 1994. There is no formal landscaping of the property. Mrs Stevens could only recall the planting of two magnolias by Wesley H. Snyder and his brother and two pine trees on the east front of the house were planted by her brother.

The historical significance of the twenty-plus acres that comprise Seminole Rest is a sense of a lack of change and continuity. The main house built prior to 1890 and possibly as much as a decade earlier than that has been owned by only

two families for the past 100 years. Many of the changes that have occurred are part of the historic evolution of the building. The caretakers cottage, also described as in existence in 1890, is still a cottage although its original condition has changed more than the larger structure. The natural landscape remains much as it has been for the last 80 years. New outbuildings have replaced old and a small dock replaced a larger one. Mrs Stevens when invited to walk through the house declined saying, "No, it would bring back too many memories."

The two houses dating to 1890 or earlier which served as the "estate" of two wealthy individuals may be some of the oldest standing structures in the area. This combined with the design and integrity of the buildings give them their significance.

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Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of the site and runs along the north side of a gut that drains the tidal canal. It goes north along the east edge of River Road to the northern boundary of the NPS property and follows it to the shore of Mosquito Lagoon and continues south along the shore line to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The site boundaries were based primarily on shovel tests conducted during investigation. Designed primarily to define the limits of Snyder's Mound they also located a previously unrecorded midden deposit, that upon further excavation was designated Fiddle Crab Mound. Testing indicated the potential for other mounds and middens within the site boundaries. These mounds and middens, presumably similar to Fiddle Crab Mound as a group are the only known survivors since most of the other large mounds and adjacent subsurface resources have been destroyed.

The boundaries also protect the historic structures and any subsurface resources related to historic use and occupation of Seminole Rest or Oak Hill.

GUIDE TO SITE MAPS

SHOWING LOCATION OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

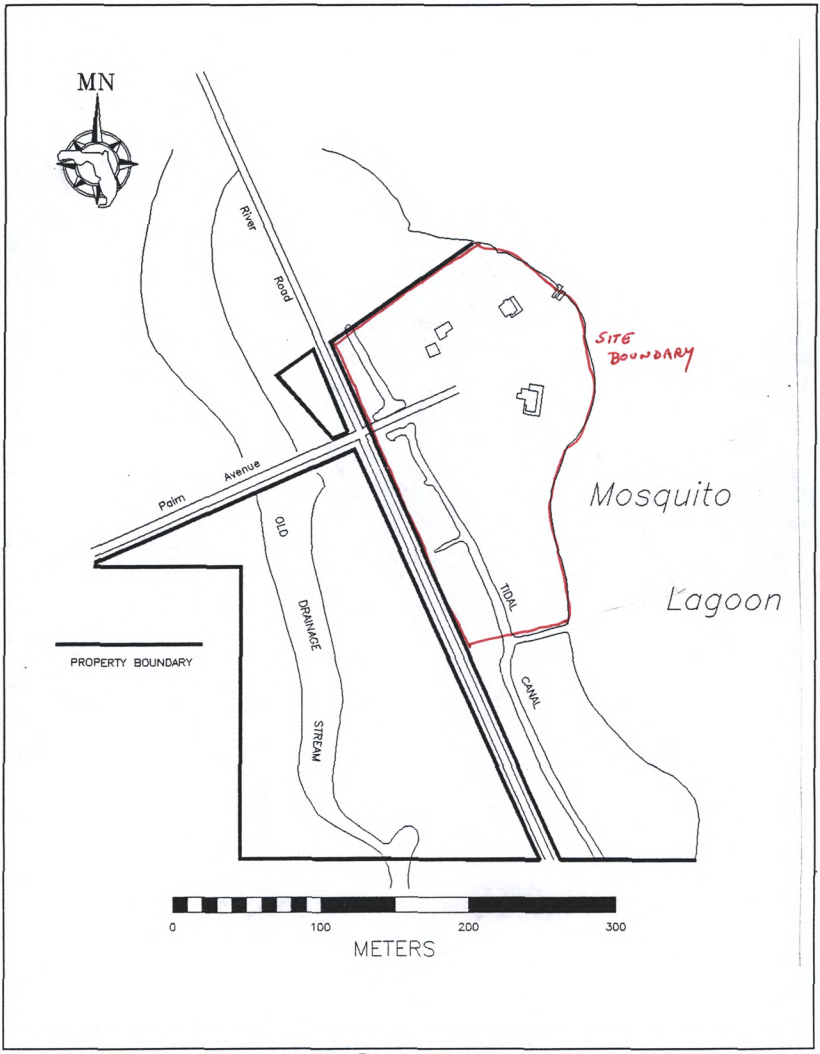
Figure 2 - Topographic Map of Seminole Rest

1. Main House; 2. Caretakers Cottage (contributing)
3. The Outbuildings (non-contributing)

4. Snyders Mound (Contributing)
5. Block Excavation is location of Fiddle Crab (contributing)

Figure 4 - Detail Map of Fiddle Crab Mound area and the 4 middens that were located.

Midden 1 is Fiddle Crab Mound
Middens 2, 3, and 4 are also shown.
(All are contributing)



Seminole Rest Project Area and Boundary of property nominated to National Register.

Volusia Co., Florida

Figure 1

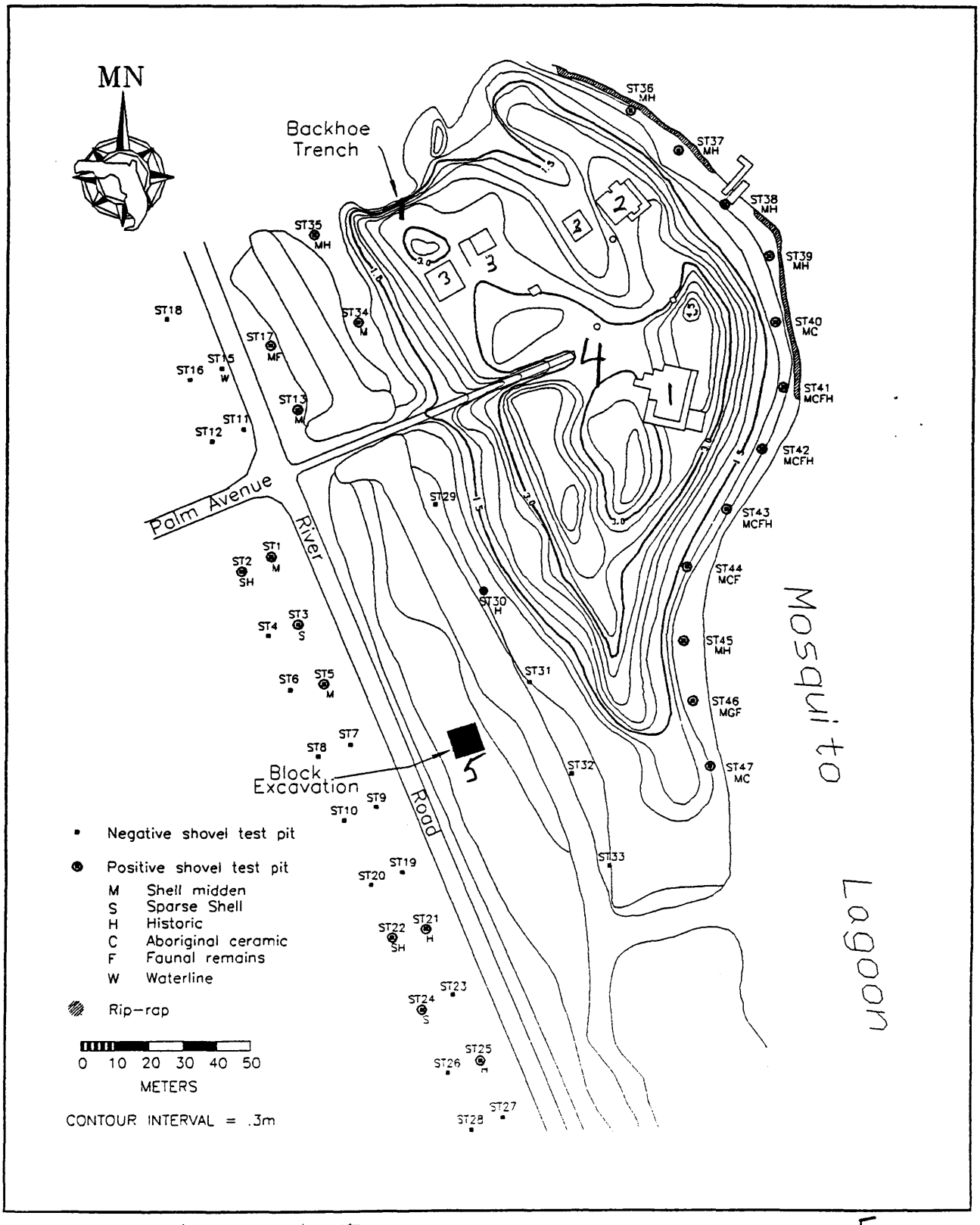
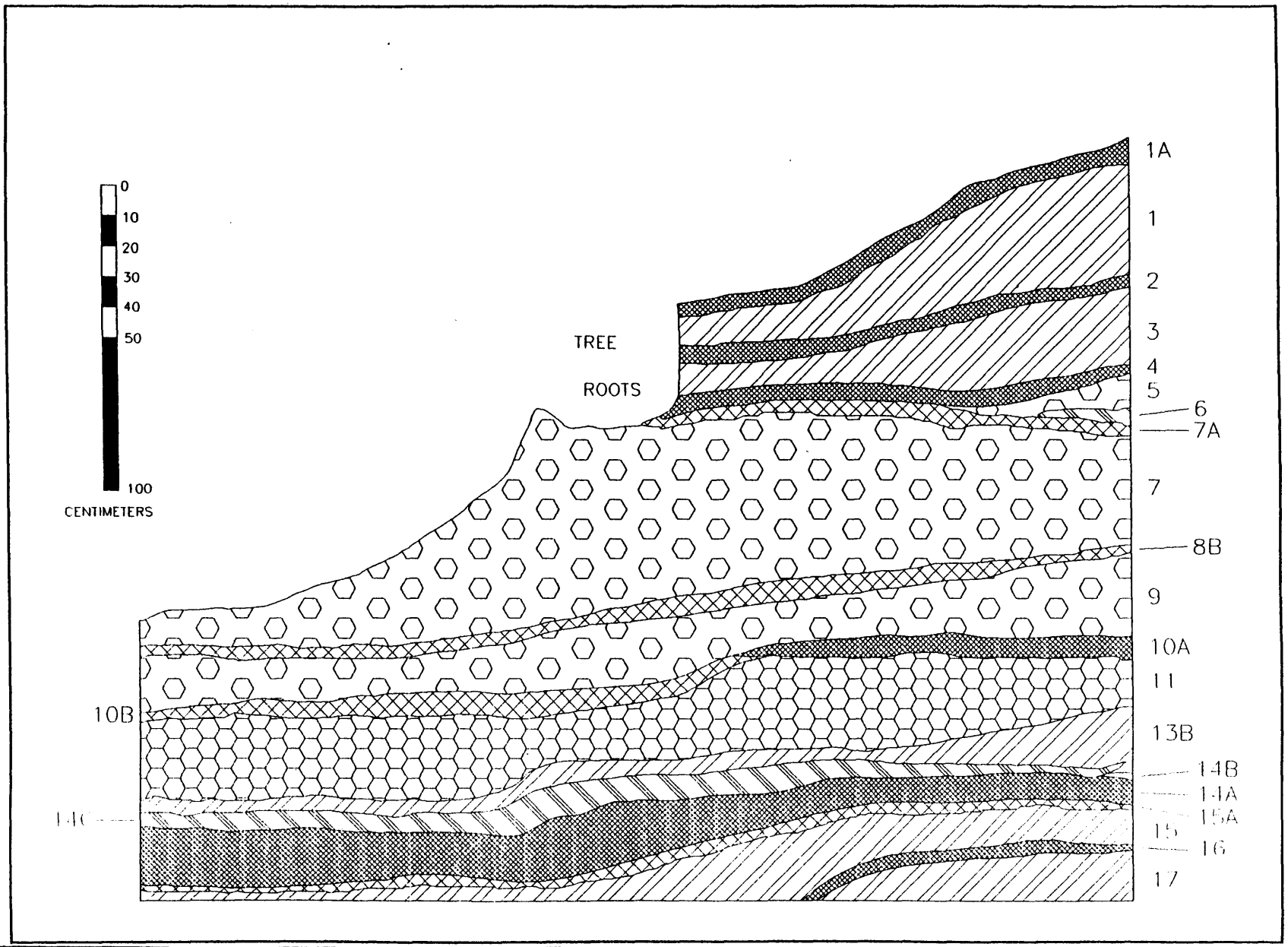


Figure 2

Archaeological Testing at Seminole Rest. Location of 1. Main House; 2. Caretakers House and 3. outbuildings indicated 4. Shyders Mound 5. Fiddle-ron Midden

Figure 2

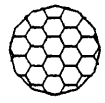


East profile Snyders Mound trench
Seminole Rest Volusia Co., Fl.

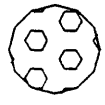
Figure 3

Figure 3

LARGE MOUND
PROFILE LEGEND

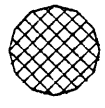


Whole clam shell

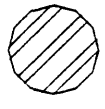


Broken and whole clam shell

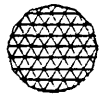
Whole and crushed clam shell



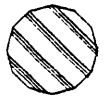
Crushed clam shell



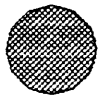
Broken, whole, and crushed clam shell



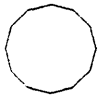
Crushed and burned clam shell



Organic material and clam shell



Organic material



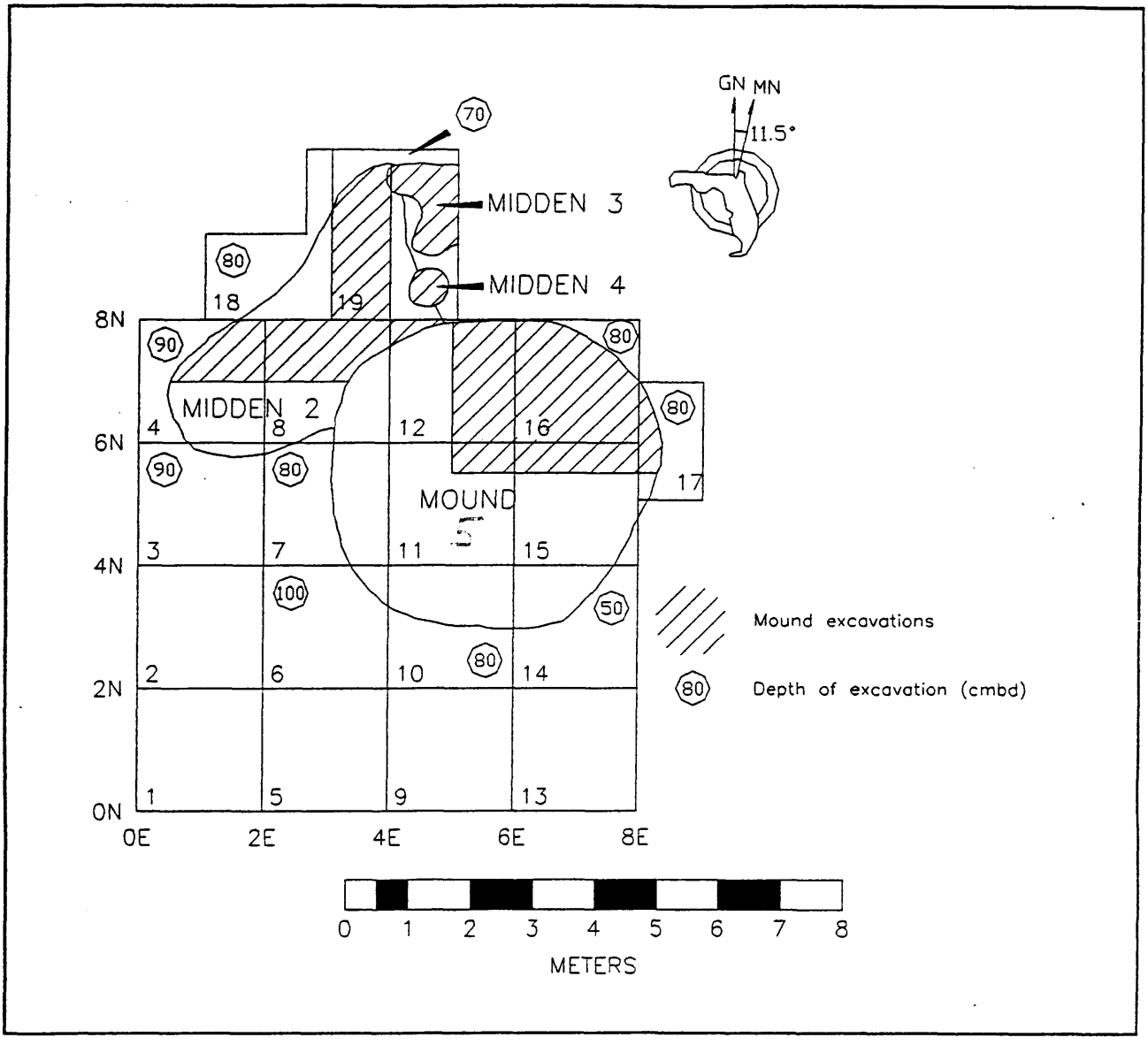
Sand lens, no shell

Key to East profile Snyders Mound trench

Figure 3a

Seminole Rest - Volusia Co., FL

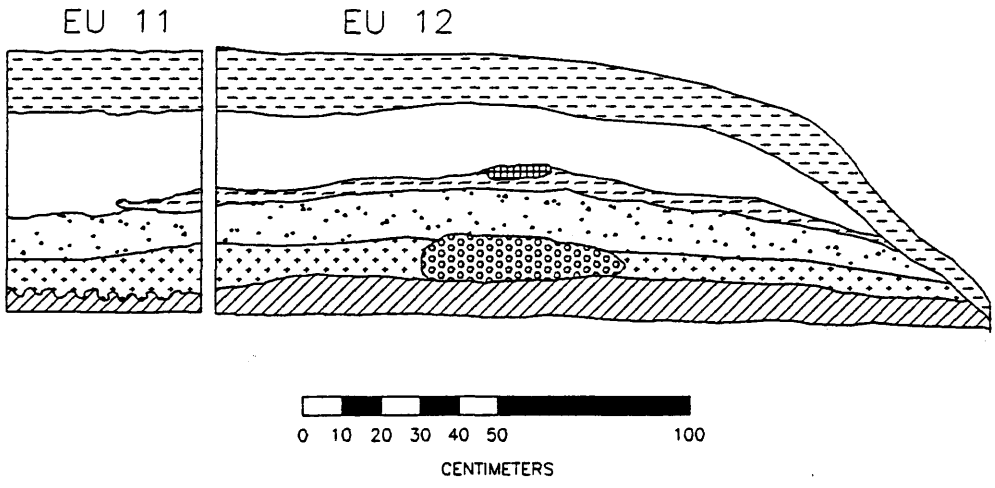
Fig 3



Excavations at Fiddle Crab Mound
Midden 4 was completely excavated and
is not part of the nominated site.

Figure 4

Seminole Rest - Volusia Co., Florida



Zone I – Clam shell and dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand

Zone II – Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand

Zone III – Clam and mixed shell, black (10YR 2/1) sand

Zone IV A – Very dark gray sand with black and dark grayish brown mottling (10YR 3/1 with 2/1 4/2); charcoal present

Zone IV B – Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand

Zone V – Dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) sand

Coquina rock

FEAT 3 – Black (5YR 2.5/1) sand with clay concretions

West profile of East Units 11 and 12 at Fiddle Crab Mound

Figure 5

Seminole Rest – Volusia Co., Fl.

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