

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000629

Date Listed: 7/10/08

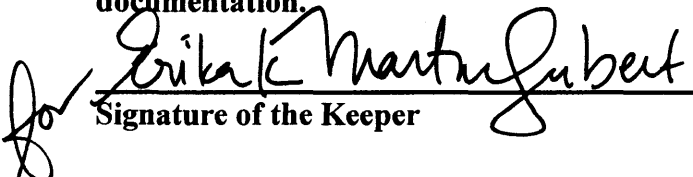
Old Fort Park Archeological Site
Property Name

Volusia
County

Florida
State

Archeological Resources of the 18th-Century Smyrna Settlement of Dr. Andrew Turnbull
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/10/08
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination is amended to change the contributing resources from 4 structures to 1 site.

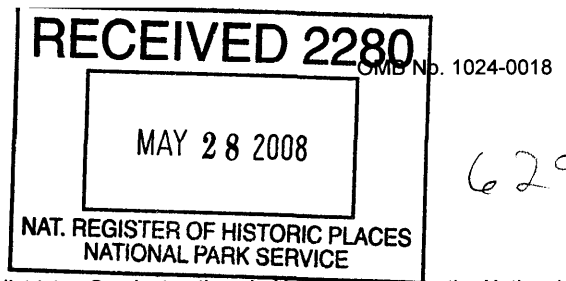
This amendment was discussed with Dr. Barbara Mattick, Deputy SHPO, on 7/10/08

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Fort Park Archaeological Site

other names/site number VO105/Old Fort/Old Fort Mound/Old Turnbull Mound

2. Location

street & number 200 Block of Sams Avenue n/a not for publication

city or town New Smyrna Beach n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32168

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 5/21/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

for Denik K. Martin Subert 7/10/08
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
0	1	sites
4	1	structures
0	1	objects
4	4	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Archaeological Resources of the 18th Century Smyrna Settlement
of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, Volusia County, Florida

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Unknown

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: park
Landscape: plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation n/a
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Historic -- Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

ca. 1772 - 1777

Significant Dates

ca. 1772

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

British Period: 1763-1783

Architect/Builder

n/a

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	0	7	5	3	0	3	2	1	0	7	9	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Austin, Archao., Roger Grange, Archaeo., Dorothy Moore, Archaeo/Hist., Barbara Mattick, DSHPO

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 2008

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of New Smyrna Beach

street & number 210 Sams Avenue telephone 386-424-2100

city or town New Smyrna Beach state FL zip code 32168

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida
Smyrna Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

Property Types: Archaeological Site (Building Remains, Structural Remains, Artifact Scatter), Property Type F.1; Structures (Wells), Property Type F.2.

Present Appearance

The Old Fort Park site consists of massive coquina ruins known locally as the "Old Fort" and archaeological deposits that include a tabby floor from a structure as well as colonial-period artifacts. It is located in T17S, R34E, Section 41, on the west side of the Indian River in Volusia County, Florida (Figure 1). It is entirely contained within the corporate limits of the City of New Smyrna Beach. The total site area is approximately 3 acres. The property that contains the site is maintained as a city park and includes a manicured lawn, large oak trees, ornamental shrubs, and a large prehistoric midden dating to the St. Johns II period (A.D. 700-1500). (Figure 2). Approximately half of the midden was excavated when the coquina foundations were originally constructed. Three wells, believed to have been constructed during the Second Spanish period but possibly dating to the late eighteenth century, also are present. Non-contributing features include the large prehistoric midden, the Conner Library (a wood-frame structure in the southwestern quadrant of the park), a lift station in the northeast quadrant, and the concrete base of a water tower (the tower is no longer extant) (Figure 3).

The site today is used as a public park and plaza for the City of New Smyrna Beach. The ruins are in reasonably good condition. Signs are posted to keep people from walking on the ruins, although some vandalism of the site was noted by Griffin and Steinbach (1990). Vegetation tends to grow in the mortared joints and wind, rain, and blowing sand have caused surficial erosion of the coquina in several locations. The archaeological deposits are in good condition, although localized disturbance has occurred as a result of park maintenance. In general, however, these deposits retain their integrity to a large extent.

Setting

Old Fort Park is located in the central hub of modern New Smyrna Beach (Figures 1 and 4). It is surrounded by government, commercial, and residential buildings and is used as a park and central plaza. The Indian River (Intracoastal Waterway) is located a few hundred feet to the east. An elevated rise that appears on the USGS quadrangle map within the park is the large prehistoric midden (Figures 1 and 3). The soils here are excessively drained and prior to development probably supported upland pine and hardwood forest.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Although the "old fort" has long been a curiosity in New Smyrna Beach, the first systematic archaeological work of any record was conducted in 1966 by Carolyn Davis, then Director of the Daytona Beach Museum of

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Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida
Smyrnea Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
DESCRIPTION

Arts and Sciences. She apparently focused much of her work on the interior of the coquina foundations and one of the wells. Unfortunately, the only written accounts of her investigation are a brief (five page) manuscript (Davis 1966) and several newspaper articles. Despite the fact that the manuscript provides minimal information regarding the locations of excavation units, methods of excavation, and the artifacts or features she encountered, some information can be derived from her report. For example, she notes that during its restoration effort, the WPA excavated to the base of the foundation and may have removed one-and-a-half to two feet of the interior "floor." In order to reach the underlying midden, she excavated a test pit on the "south side" of the foundation. Presumably this was inside the south wall, although Davis does not state this. She also indicates that she investigated "the floor of the so called porches," which presumably refers to the north and south projections labeled "D" and "E" in Figure 6. The well that she investigated was "close to the fort structure," which means that it was probably the square well located farthest to the east and just outside the western foundation wall (see Figure 3). According to a contemporary newspaper article, a metal detector was used to identify potential areas for excavation and positive "hits" were ground-truthed with small test pits (*Daytona Beach Evening News*, September 19, 1966). In terms of artifacts, Davis (1966:1) mentions that a "quantity" of nails found in the "tabby" are "certainly of a very early period but can not be absolutely identified." (By the term "tabby," Davis was probably referring to the mortar between the coquina blocks.) Sherds of pottery also observed in the "tabby" are described as possibly aboriginal, but with "a decided glaze" tabby (Davis 1966:2). Prehistoric native peoples in Florida are not known to have made glazed pottery and the only ceramics found in the prehistoric midden at Old Fort Park are those of the St. Johns series (Goggin 1952:94; Griffin and Steinbach 1990:7, 9; Moore 1996a, 1996b; St. Claire 1990 cited in Griffin and Steinbach 1990:6). These ceramics are distinctive in appearance, being characteristically soft, chalky to the touch, and without a glaze. The possibility exists that the pottery sherds observed by Davis were glazed coarse earthenware, a common, eighteenth-century utilitarian ware that has been found at several Smyrnea Settlement sites, sometimes embedded in structural mortar. However, John Griffin reported a glazed St. Johns Check Stamped sherd from his 1990 Test Unit 1 and suggested that the glaze was "a post-manufacturing accident probably associated with the burning of one or another of the structures which once stood on 'The Hill'" (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:9).

Based on her work, Davis arrived at several conclusions regarding the foundations. First, she discarded the notion that the foundations were built by the Spanish since it is not mentioned in any documents of the First Spanish period (Davis 1966:1). She also dismissed the notion that the foundations represent the remains of a fort (Davis 1966:3-4). Her reasoning was based primarily on the architecture: the corner buttresses are not angled properly to function as bastions, the walls are not high enough to deter scaling, and the substantial interior walls suggest that they were intended to be load-bearing. As she notes, most forts of the period were not partitioned internally in such a fashion. Instead, the foundations resemble a Norman floor plan similar to those "in the so called keep found in early English castles" (Davis 1966:3). Despite the similarities to English architecture, Davis concludes that the foundations were probably built during the Second Spanish period. She is explicit in her opinion that they were not the work of Andrew Turnbull, although her arguments in support of this are not very compelling (Davis 1966:4-5).

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Smyrnea Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
DESCRIPTION**

In 1988, a survey of historic structures in New Smyrna Beach was performed by Historic Properties Associates, Inc. and the ruins at Old Fort Park were identified as the remains of Ambrose Hull's house. However, the author of that report, Paul Weaver, indicated that "there is the possibility that the Hull house was built on the ruins of a previous structure" (Historic Properties Associates, Inc. 1988:13-14).

It was more than two decades after Davis excavated at the park before another archaeologist investigated the archaeological site there. In 1989, Dana Ste. Claire, also with the Daytona Beach Museum of Arts and Sciences, excavated two test units in that portion of the prehistoric midden located to the south of the coquina ruins (Figure 3). His excavation was conducted in anticipation of the repair of the retaining wall in this location by the City of New Smyrna Beach. Although to date no report has been written, his results were summarized in a letter to John Griffin and these are presented in Griffin and Steinbach's 1990 report. According to this letter, Ste. Claire's test units were excavated to the base of the midden at 3.5 m (ca. 11.5 ft). St. Johns Check Stamped pottery was found throughout the midden, indicating that it accumulated during the St. Johns II period, or after A.D. 700-800. Shell and bone food refuse also was abundant and species identified include oyster, quahog clam, razor clam, mullet, redfish, stingray, shark, crab, turtle, deer, rabbit, birds, and unidentified small mammals (Ste. Claire 1990 cited in Griffin and Steinbach 1990:6). Historic artifacts were recovered from the upper 30 cm of the test units and included stoneware, ironstone, cut nails, a clay pipestem, a chisel fragment, lead shot, and green glass fragments (Ste. Claire 1990 cited in Griffin and Steinbach 1990:7). All are dateable to the nineteenth century or later.

The Griffin and Steinbach report was the culmination of an archaeological survey of Old Fort Park and the Turnbull Canal System performed for the City of New Smyrna Beach (Griffin and Steinbach 1990). In addition to detailed physical examination and measurement of the ruins, three 1-x-1-m test units were excavated in the southwest quadrant where it was planned to relocate the Conner Library building. A fourth 1-x-1-m unit was excavated on the sloping midden surface just west of the ruins (Figure 3). This last test unit was excavated to determine if the midden surface as seen today varied from the time of the foundation's construction. Digging in arbitrary 10-cm levels, Griffin found that the two upper levels (0-20 cmbs) contained nineteenth-century artifacts while the next four levels (20-60 cmbs) consisted of undisturbed prehistoric midden assignable on the basis of ceramics to the St. Johns II period (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:7). The three test units in the southwestern quadrant of the park recovered a mix of nineteenth and twentieth-century artifacts along with St. Johns pottery, crushed shell, and some faunal remains (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:9). All of these tests were terminated at 40 cmbs when culturally sterile soil was reached.

More recently, archaeological work was conducted to mitigate impact resulting from the installation of an irrigation system (Moore 1996a). Moore's work was conducted because the City of New Smyrna Beach intended to install an underground irrigation system that would involve the excavation of trenches throughout the park. The trenches, which averaged about 2 inches wide and one foot deep, were mechanically dug and the excavated soil was sifted through 1/4-inch mesh screens by the archaeologists. In addition to prehistoric

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Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida
Smyrna Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
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midden and relatively modern (i.e., nineteenth and twentieth century) artifacts and features, the monitoring effort identified a tabby floor just west of the northwest corner of the ruins that was considered to be possibly of eighteenth-century origin.

The tabby floor became the focus of additional investigation by the Daytona Beach Museum of Arts and Sciences summer science archaeology classes later that year. These excavations were conducted under the supervision of Dana Ste. Claire (Ste. Claire and Moore 1996). Ste. Claire's classes excavated a total of 19 1-x-1-m test units, a .5-x-5-m trench, and a small, L-shaped test inside the northwest corner of the ruins (Figure 3). The excavations revealed stratified deposits that included two tabby floors overlying a hard-packed midden deposit that may represent an occupation surface. The occupation surface and tabby floors were separated by layers of crushed coquina. The thickness and wear patterns on the sequential floors were interpreted as evidence of possible commercial or industrial use (Ste. Claire and Moore 1996; Moore and Ste. Claire 1999:43). A second occupation surface was found to the north of the tabby floor area (Figure 3). Although some mixing of artifacts was apparent here, in general the archaeological evidence confirms the presence of stratified deposits that date to the period 1760 to 1780 beneath strata which date from circa 1780 to modern times. The small test in the northwest corner of the ruins extended underneath the bottom layer of coquina rock and encountered historic artifacts (modern glass) only in the first 10 cm level inside the foundation walls (Table 1). No historic artifacts were recovered from underneath the lowest course of the stone indicating that this lowest foundation rests on relatively undisturbed prehistoric midden.

Based on these excavations, Ste. Claire (1996:22; Moore and Ste. Claire 1999:43) advanced the hypothesis that the stone foundation was a storehouse located within the town center, near a wharf. This interpretation was based on Adams et al.'s (1997:20) contention that the King's Road ended in the vicinity of modern Old Fort Park rather than at the Old Stone Wharf farther south (Ste. Claire 1996:23). This was taken to indicate that the town center was located at the terminus of the road. However, the recently discovered eighteenth-century maps of the settlement both indicate that the town center was in fact located near the Old Stone Wharf site (Anonymous c. 1770; Delaire n.d.). While this does not invalidate the storehouse hypothesis, it does undermine the argument since it was based in part on the assumption that the foundations are located within what was the hub of the settlement.

Coquina Ruins. The following description of the ruins is taken from Griffin and Steinbach's detailed report (1990:11-18). The massive coquina foundation is rectangular in plan with buttresses at all exterior corners and foundation wall intersections (Figure 7). The foundation measures 86 feet along its east wall, 87 feet along the west wall, and 55 feet along both the north and south walls. The exterior walls are 5 feet, 6 inches thick exclusive of the buttresses while the interior walls average 4 feet, 6 inches wide. The stone is laid in irregular courses and is bonded together with a lime mortar produced from oyster shell. The interior is divided by four intersecting walls into nine rectangular spaces. Two smaller rectangular spaces project from the north and south walls near the center of the foundation. Griffin and Steinbach labeled these spaces A-K (see Figure 7). A low

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wall extends around the perimeter of the outer foundation but is not present on the interior divisions. Mortar impressions on top of the interior north-south foundation walls indicate that they supported building walls that were approximately three feet thick, while exterior walls average about four feet thick. What appear to be window reveals are present in the exterior building walls. They begin at the top of the foundation and extend to the top of the existing walls. They only extend about half way through the wall and there is no evidence of frames in the jambs. This has led to speculation that they are gun ports, although Griffin and Steinbach (1990:12) doubt this since they conform to no known military design. They suggest instead that they are the lower portions of basement windows. Remnants of a fireplace are present in the northeast corner of the northeast room. Griffin and Steinbach (1990:16) consider this to be a later addition because of the presence of stacked joints without ties to the basic structure. Much of the low wall that rests on the foundation is the work of the WPA. It can be identified by the wide mortar joints, the use of Portland cement, and the laying of coquina stone with the bedding plane in a vertical aspect. The original foundation stones are laid with the bedding plane in a horizontal aspect.

Griffin and Steinbach (1990:16) note several anomalies in the foundation. First, the western north-south interior foundation wall is the same width and is aligned throughout while the eastern one varies in width and exhibits several offsets. Second, none of the exterior buttresses have the same profile. Third, the foundation wall on the west side is one foot longer than the one on the east side, while the north and south walls are the same length. Finally, the northeast room plan varies considerably from the rest. They suggest that these variations indicate work by unskilled workmen and that construction may have taken place over a long period of time using a number of different workmen.

The bulk of Griffin and Steinbach's study focused on a description, assessment, and interpretation of the coquina ruins. They argue that Hull utilized pre-existing foundations for his own house and point to later modifications in support of their interpretation. Specifically, the north and south projections ("D" and "H" on Figure 7) overlap large pre-existing buttresses and Griffin and Steinbach (1990:25) believe these were stairwells to provide access to a basement. However, they discount Williams's (1837:189) report of "a very large stone building, that was commenced for a mansion house," which he attributes to an "English gentlemen" from St. Augustine who reportedly visited the area in 1776. "This is the preamble to the story of the abandonment of the [Smyrneia] colony as reported at some length by Williams...Much of this narrative has the feel of a folk tradition; one that had sixty years to crystallize into the form which Williams heard. It is suggestive, but cannot be regarded as a primary historical reference" (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:28). They doubt that Turnbull, faced with the deteriorating economic state of the colony and arguing with his partners over the matter of land ownership, would have invested the time and labor to construct a grand mansion during these unsettled times (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:28-29). Instead of Turnbull's house, Griffin and Steinbach (1990:30) proposed that the original foundations at the park were probably those of the eighteenth-century parish church of San Pedro.

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DESCRIPTION**

According to Griffin and Steinbach (1990:16-18) the coquina ruins may represent as many as five different episodes of construction. The earliest episode involved the excavation of the prehistoric midden to a depth of about 6.5 feet. The original foundation walls were then constructed directly on top of the remaining midden. Photographs of the WPA work referred to by Griffin and Steinbach (1990:16) apparently show builders' trenches that were backfilled with midden material. This assessment was confirmed by Ste. Claire's test inside the northwest corner of the ruins which revealed only prehistoric midden underlying the lowest course of stones (Table 1); i.e., no historic artifacts representing an earlier European occupation were encountered. The undersides of two exposed foundation stones in the northwest corner of the ruins displayed midden material bonded to the stones with mortar (Moore 1996b). Apparently a small amount of mortar was applied to the midden surface or to the bottoms of the coquina blocks prior to laying the initial course of stones for the foundation. A second episode of construction appears to be represented by the widened sections of the east-west interior walls, which appear to be additions to the original construction plan, and by slightly narrower exterior walls that rest on the original foundation. The north and south rectangular projections appear to have been added next. The fireplace in the northeast corner also was a later addition, although the authors could not be certain of the timing since much of this feature no longer exists. The final construction episode was the WPA work in the 1930s. Figures 8-12 show representative views of the ruins that display evidence of these different construction episodes.

Except for the WPA work, there is no written or archaeological evidence that has been uncovered to date that can assist in dating the various construction episodes. However, there is circumstantial evidence that suggests that the lowest and earliest foundation is of great antiquity and was probably constructed during the eighteenth century prior to Ambrose Hull's acquisition of the property. There are several written accounts that indicate that the site was the location of a large stone structure associated with the Smyrna Settlement. The most important of these include a 1772 letter in the Duncan Archives (Turnbull 1772), a 1776 account in Williams (1837:189), and the 1817 Spanish map that identifies "Turnbull's Palace" in the area of modern Old Fort Park (Clarke 1817). The Turnbull letter to partner William Duncan indicates that Turnbull intended to build a house for him and the 1776 account of "improvements" to the settlement, "especially a very large stone building," may have been referring to this building. Both documents might explain why there is no indication of such a large structure on the newly discovered maps of the settlement, which are believed to date to around 1770 (Anonymous c. 1770; Delaire n.d.). Construction on the house had not yet been started when those earlier maps were made. Also shown on these two early maps is a Garden, which is depicted as a square divided into eight rectangular sections. The garden is adjacent to the southwest corner of modern Old Fort Park. One of the several, and as yet untested, interpretations of this feature is that it was a formal garden that was under development adjacent to the proposed site of the Turnbull/Duncan house. The 1817 map also depicts "Ambrose Hull's house" as a small square situated just outside of the northwest corner of Turnbull's "palace." Griffin and Steinbach (1990:29) suggest that this may represent the temporary quarters where Hull lived while his large stone house was being built. These authors discount the 1776 account in Williams of a "very large stone building" as "folk tradition" and argue that the appellation of "Turnbull's Palace" on the 1817 map could also

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have been the result of the emerging mythology surrounding Turnbull and the property (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:28-29). Their arguments, however, are based in large part on speculation regarding Turnbull's motives (or lack thereof) for constructing such a dwelling given the economic and personal difficulties he and his colony were encountering. The arguments are interesting but not conclusive. Importantly, Griffin and Steinbach do *not* argue that the lower foundations are post-Turnbull in origin. In fact, they state that "Beyond reasonable doubt the foundation upon which Hull built was there when he arrived" (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:33). But instead of Turnbull's house, they argue that the pre-existing foundations may have been those of the settlement's Church of San Pedro (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:30-37). However, no material evidence supporting this proposition has been discovered during archaeological testing around the ruins, nor has any historical documentation been located that would substantiate this claim. In fact, recently discovered maps of the settlement show the Church (labeled as "Chapel" on the maps) located about 1000 feet to the north of the ruins in modern Old Fort Park (Anonymous c. 1770; Delaire n.d.). Thus, the church hypothesis appears to be refuted.

Neither is there any evidence, written, archaeological, or architectural, to support the notion that the ruins were once a fortification of some type. According to Colin Macintosh "...the plan of the so-called 'Old Fort' resembled nothing so much as an 18 c. country house. I then discovered which one. It is the ground plan of Dumfries House, built by the Brothers Adam for the Earl of Dumfries. It lies near Cumnock in Ayrshire, on the road from Dumfries to Glasgow from Annan – where Turnbull was apparently born. The plan and elevations of the house [are] to be found in 'Vitruvius Scoticus' – and that is no doubt where Turnbull had his inspiration. Its distinguishing feature for our purposes here, are the two odd box-like features on the short sides of the foundation. These are in fact stairwells that provide light both to the staircase and to the spinal corridor on the ground floor that gave access to the ground floor rooms. I am undeterred by your information that the box-like extensions on the plan are 19th century. I was aware that other buildings had been built on the foundations: that fact that these extensions exactly correspond to the same feature on the plan in V.S. indicate that at the time of these subsequent rebuildings there must have been something there to justify their replication" (Macintosh, personal communication to Roger Grange, 2003).

Although the true function of the ruins is not known, the existing body of evidence appears to support the hypothesis that the lowest foundation was constructed during the eighteenth century, prior to Ambrose Hull's house construction, and most probably as part of Turnbull's Smyrnea Settlement. Dateable artifacts recovered during archaeological excavations verify an eighteenth-century occupation of the property (see discussion in Section 8).

Tabby Floors. The 1996 excavations supervised by Ste. Claire revealed a sequence of tabby floors in the northeast quadrant of the park, just west of the existing ruins (see Figure 3). A profile of the south wall of Test Unit N507/W504 is shown in Figure 13 and illustrates the sequence of floors. The first (lower) floor is actually an occupation surface that consists of hard-packed prehistoric midden and coquina spalls. Overlying this is a

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layer of crushed coquina that separates the lower occupation surface from the first tabby floor, which appears at a depth of about 16 cm below existing ground surface in the unit's southwest corner. The second (tabby) floor averaged 8-8.5 cm in thickness except in the test unit's northeast corner where it measured 12 cm. Separating this floor from the upper tabby floor is another layer of crushed coquina. The upper and final tabby floor is about 6-8 cm thick and was encountered at about 8 cm below the existing ground surface. All of the floors and crushed coquina layers are sloped slightly to the west. Evidence that the floors may have extended to the south was found throughout most of the test units excavated in this area; however, this evidence consists of scattered fragments of coquina and a yellowish mortar intermixed with prehistoric midden and much of it may be debris from the WPA work conducted in the 1930s. A trench excavated to the north of N507/W504 failed to uncover any evidence of tabby floors in that area, suggesting that the floors are fairly circumscribed spatially. During the 1996 testing it was hypothesized that the floors might underlie, and therefore predate, the coquina foundation. However, a test located inside the northwest corner of the ruins established that the first course of coquina blocks were laid directly on top of the prehistoric midden (Moore 1996b); i.e., the tabby floors observed outside the foundations did not extend underneath them. Undisturbed midden also was encountered at about 20 cm below the existing ground surface inside the foundations, several centimeters above the base of the earliest foundation wall. Finally, the elevation of the uppermost tabby floor is approximately 77 cm higher, and the lowest occupation surface is 53 cm higher, than the base of the earliest (lowest) coquina foundation (Figure 14). Thus, on the basis of the stratigraphic evidence, the tabby floors can date no earlier than the earliest foundation construction episode.

Table 2 provides a partial list of the artifacts recovered from the 1996 excavation in the tabby floor area separated by levels or strata. Since only a preliminary report has been produced (Ste. Claire and Moore 1996) and no complete tabulation of recovered artifacts is available, the list was compiled from Moore's field notes (Moore 1996b) and do not reflect all of the artifacts recovered during the excavation. However, Moore excavated test unit N507/W504, which had some of the best preserved strata. Moreover, this test unit was excavated by cultural zones rather than arbitrary levels so the artifact data from this unit can be used to date the various strata. Pearlware, which was first manufactured in 1780 (Noel Hume 1970), was recovered from the upper 10 cm of Zone 6, the lower, hard-packed occupation surface in N507/W504, and from Level 3 in N502/W504, just to the south. The only pre-1780 artifact reported in Moore's notes from this part of the site is a single sherd of brown salt-glazed stoneware recovered from Zone 7 in N507/W504, well below the lowest occupation floor. Thus, it is not possible on the basis of the artifact data at hand to assign any of the floors to the Turnbull period. More likely they are associated with the Hull occupation.

Second Occupation Floor? Another hard-packed occupation surface was encountered in Test Unit N528/W505 and adjacent units (Figure 3), suggesting the presence of another structure in the northeast quadrant of the park, possibly associated with the indigo vat complex shown on the Delaire map. Moore's east wall profile of this unit is shown in Figure 15. The upper disturbed stratum is underlain by a thin lens of light reddish-brown sand

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fill that overlies a hard-packed, black organic soil containing whole, broken, and crushed marine shell and coquina spalls. This hard-packed surface is about 30-35 cm thick and overlies a loosely packed shell midden of broken and whole oyster shells, some clam shells, and coquina spalls (Moore 1996b). Artifacts recovered from this part of the site are tabulated in Table 3. Again, this is an incomplete list since the only data available are from Moore's field notes; however, the ceramic type frequencies tend to sort out into two temporal components. Level 4 and above appears to date from 1780 to 1820+ based on the presence of pearlware and a small brass military button with a script "A" for artillery. This button dates to 1811-1821 (Albert 1976:51-53). Creamware begins to appear in Level 5, which is near the base of the hard-packed occupation floor, and continues to be fairly common through Level 9. Although pearlware is present in levels 6 and 8, these may be the result of mixing in a heavily utilized area. The five sherds in Level 9 are all from a single vessel, so the amount of pearlware at this depth is also minor. If the small amounts of pearlware below level 4 are accepted as having been displaced from the proper stratigraphic context, then the dominance of creamware would indicate a 1760-1780 component.

Wells. Three coquina wells are present in the park (Figures 3 and 16). Citing a description of the wells in an 1805 letter by Ambrose Hull, Griffin and Steinbach (1990:5) suggest that there may have been four wells originally. The Hull letter is the earliest known reference to the wells and it has been presumed that they were constructed by him rather than by Turnbull. The wells were apparently cleaned and restored by the WPA (Works Progress Administration 1937, 1939), which no doubt removed most evidence that could be used to date the fill inside the wells. Davis (1966) apparently excavated one of the wells, probably the one remaining square well nearest the fort (Figure 3). According to her brief report, Davis found no artifacts in the well that dated prior to 1790 (Davis 1966:2).

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SUMMARY

The Old Fort Park site is significant under **Criterion D** of the National Register of Historic Places at the local, state, and national levels because of its potential to contribute important information on British colonial-period settlement patterns. Despite the extensive work by the WPA that resulted in the removal of sediments from inside the foundation walls, recent archaeological work in concert with continued documentary research has provided important information that has been used to piece together a sequence of occupations and construction episodes, as well as suggesting avenues for further research. This work has confirmed that the site maintains a high potential for contributing important information about the Smyrna Settlement, as well as the subsequent Hull occupation in the early nineteenth century, during the Second Spanish Period. The site's location, the construction materials associated with the ruins, and the associated artifacts indicate that it is associated with the eighteenth-century Smyrna Settlement. (See Archaeological Resources of the 18th Century Smyrna Settlement of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, Volusia County, Florida, Multiple Property Documentation Form, Section F: Property Types F.1 and F.2).

HISTORIC CONTEXT – Early Accounts and Maps

Both the prehistoric midden and the coquina ruins have elicited the interests of local residents and curious professionals for nearly 200 years. Written accounts of the midden first appeared in the late nineteenth century and casual observations continued to appear in print into the twentieth century (LeBaron 1884:780; Brower 1906:333; Butler 1917:104; Sweett and Marsden 1925:19, 25-26; Goggin 1952:94). However, it is the coquina ruins that have proven to be the most intriguing feature of the site, resulting in numerous speculations as to their origin. An early account, written about a year prior to the colony's demise and quoted in Williams (1837:189), states, "sometime in the summer of 1776, several English gentlemen from St. Augustine...called at New Smyrna, to see the improvements, especially a very large stone building, that was commenced for a mansion house." Unfortunately, no reference to the location of this structure was included in Williams's account. Recently discovered maps of the colony (Anonymous c. 1770; Delaire n.d.) do not show any large structure identified as Turnbull's house, but an indigo vat works consisting of five structural elements is depicted in the approximate northeast corner of the park and a colonist's house is in the southeastern corner of the modern park. In addition, a garden and house are depicted just south of the modern park location.

The first map to depict the ruins is an 1817 map of Ambrose Hull's Spanish land grant that labels the structure as "Turnbulls Palace" (Clarke 1817; see Figure 5). However, Colin Macintosh, a retired historian and volunteer archivist who is cataloguing newly acquired Turnbull-related documents at the Duncan Archive in the City of Dundee Archives, believes the large coquina foundation in Old Fort Park may have been the beginning of a house intended for Sir William Duncan, one of Turnbull's partners. This is based on information found in a letter written by Turnbull to Duncan dated June 30, 1772 from London in which he says "I will begin a house for you next year at a venture" (Turnbull 1772). According to Macintosh,

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By “at a venture” Turnbull means he will build the house on the assumption that Sir William and Lady Mary were to visit Smyrnea. The visit did not occur, but Turnbull clearly began the house. I doubt very much if it was ever completed, otherwise there would be more archaeological evidence lying about. He might have had a further incentive to attempt its completion when he heard that, in 1776 Lady Mary herself - Sir William having died in Naples in 1774 - was intending to come over to spend her last years in Smyrnea. This visit never happened because of the war [the American Revolution], but terror alone may have induced Turnbull to attempt some building. Lady Mary was a formidable woman and had always regarded Turnbull as a rogue who deserved to be in jail (Macintosh, personal communication to Roger Grange, 2003).

Also shown on the 1817 map is a structure labeled “Ambrose Hulls house,” located near the northwest corner of the structure labeled “Turnbulls Palace.” Hull received 2,600 acres from the Spanish government in 1801 following the ceding of Florida from Britain to Spain. These included some of the same lands that Turnbull and Duncan had been granted as part of the Smyrnea Settlement. Hull described his house in a letter written on June 27, 1805 to his sister-in-law in New York. In this letter he states that his house, built on a hill, was a two-story stone building with two large rooms, one above the other, three double doors and six windows in each, with a turret or tower wing at each end, each containing two bedrooms with three windows (Rutherford 1952:334). “I think I have said enough of the place & house but I must tell you the Scotch here call it a Castle - when it is painted and the Plaza around it up I think it may be called elegant for this country” (Rutherford 1952:335). Hull made no mention in his letter of utilizing an existing foundation upon which to erect his house, although that does not preclude the existence of one at the site. Only 28 years separated the occupations of the Smyrnea Settlement and Hull; not enough time to obliterate traces of coquina stone structures or foundations.

That the house was in fact completed is indicated by a claim for damages made by the heirs of Ambrose Hull to the United States after it acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. The claim included a “Large Stone Dwelling House nearly destroyed, damage at a reasonable calculation, 2,000 [dollars],” and a “Quantity of valuable furniture left in the house, Lost & destroyed, 700 [dollars]” (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:20). The damage was the result of American invasion of Spanish territory during the Patriot War of 1812. Hull’s lands were sold by his heirs to Mary Dunham and Messrs. Cruger and DePeyster in 1830 and the latter two gentlemen proceeded to build a house on “The Hill” (Griffin and Steinbach 1990:21). Presumably this house was wood frame (Bockelman 1985:22). Jane Murray Sheldon, her husband, and her mother moved into the house in 1835 when “Mr. Sheldon was placed in charge of the Cruger and Depeyste [sic] property, in the absence of their manager, occupying the residence on the Hill, known as the Turnbull Castle” (Sheldon 1930:188). The Sheldon’s abandoned the house at the outbreak of the Second Seminole War in December of that year. Griffin and Steinbach (1990:21) indicate that it had been destroyed by 1840.

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In 1840, an anonymous officer stationed at Fort New Smyrna wrote:

...Crossing the [Turnbull] canal and pursuing our rambles northward, we discovered several other marks of the early settlement of this region the most distinguished of which is the ruin of Turnbull's own mansion. It stands on a small rise of ground, a furlong or so from the present fort, and commands an extensive prospect over the lagoons and marshes to the Eastward...The foundations certainly mark a lordly edifice, and lordly indeed was the rule of that arbitrary governor [Bockelman 1985:85].

Mrs. Sheldon returned to New Smyrna in 1849, noting that "the site of Turnbull's Castle" was then owned by Mr. Stamps (Sheldon 1930). Apparently Stamps had built a house on the property since it is documented in the survey notes of David Burr in 1850. Sheldon (1930) also indicates that her husband "purchased Mr. Stamp's place, which we made our permanent home." When Stamps built the house, and what it was constructed of, are not known; however, Griffin and Steinbach (1990:21) suggest that it may have been eventually incorporated into a larger structure that the Sheldons owned at the time of the Civil War. Rudolphus Swift Sheldon described that structure, "which then stood on the shell mound, now known as the 'old fort,'" as a large wooden structure with about 60 rooms (Fitzgerald 1937:93). The house was shelled by Union gunboats in 1863 and then burned by a shore party, causing an explosion of gunpowder that had been buried in the cellar "throwing down the large stone chimney and scattering debris for long distances (Dumble 1904:89). The Sheldons returned to the hill after the Civil War and rebuilt. This last wood-frame structure remained standing until 1896 when it was torn down (Luther 1987:11).

A 1904 newspaper article suggests that the coquina ruins may have been buried or obscured by vegetation for some time, becoming exposed again when the City of New Smyrna excavated shell from the large midden to rebuild its streets (*The Weekly News*, March 4, 1904). The news story also indicates that exploratory digging to determine the size and origin of the ruins was being undertaken by then owner E. C. Hammond. "Mr. Hammond has a large force of hands at work and proposes to continue the excavations until the mystery has been solved." According to this account, the ruins were "generally considered" to be the remains of an "impregnable fortress" built by Turnbull or "by some race that dwelt in the locality ages before the advent of Turnbull." A photograph, believed to date to about 1907, shows the condition of the ruins during the very early twentieth century (Figure 6).

In 1936, the Florida Works Progress Administration undertook a project to restore the ruins for the City of New Smyrna. According to the WPA's end-of-project report (Works Progress Administration 1937), the restoration project consisted of "Clearing, grubbing, laying coquina rock walks and wall, rebuilding stone steps, cleaning 3 wells, excavating and grading grounds, demolishing old house, partial restoration of old foundation[.] The

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development and improvement of City Park and recreational facilities for the City of New Smyrna." Work commenced on February 24, 1936 and was completed on December 20, 1937 at a cost of slightly over \$16,000.00. The work was performed under Work Project Number (WPN) 1157. A second phase of work began immediately on December 21, 1937 under a new work project number (WPN #2685) and was completed on January 20, 1939. The cost for this phase was again just over \$16,000.00 (Works Progress Administration 1939). In addition to continuing the scope of work outlined under WPN #1157, the second phase also included "...constructing and surfacing street; rebuilding steps; cleaning wells; restoring old fort walls; and performing other appurtanant [sic] and incidental work."

In total, the WPA restoration effort lasted about 23 months, or nearly two years. The scale of the project can be ascertained from the descriptions of actual work conducted under both project numbers. During the first phase, three acres of land were cleared and grubbed, 282 cubic yards of earth were excavated, 3057 cubic yards of shell were hauled and spread (there is no indication as to whether this shell was from the site or was hauled in from elsewhere and redeposited), 1429 cubic yards of overburden were removed, and an old house, steps, and a wall were demolished (Works Progress Administration 1937). During the second phase, two acres of land were cleared and grubbed, 624 cubic yards of earth and 640.5 cubic yards of oyster shell were excavated, 58.5 cubic yards of coquina rock wall were constructed, and 1115 square yards of coquina rock were cut and shaped (Works Progress Administration 1939). In addition to work related to the coquina ruins, the WPA crews also constructed concrete and shell sidewalks, concrete curbs and gutters, installed water lines, and cleaned and repaired the three wells. Given the amount of earthmoving that was accomplished, Griffin and Steinbach's (1990:9) conclusion that any archaeological evidence that might have shed light on the origin of the coquina foundations were probably destroyed or redeposited as a result of these efforts seems justified.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historical, archaeological, and architectural research indicate that the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park display at least three and possibly as many as five episodes of construction, with the earliest likely dating to the eighteenth century, prior to the acquisition of the property by Ambrose Hull in 1801. The evidence points to the conclusion that Hull constructed his house on top of existing foundations. Unfortunately, the lack of datable artifacts in contexts directly associated with the coquina ruins has made it difficult to date these foundations through archaeological means; however, a 1776 account (Williams 1837:189) indicates that Turnbull was in the process of constructing a "very large stone building" at that time. Since the foundation does not appear on the recently discovered settlement maps (Anonymous c. 1770; Delaire n.d.), its construction must have post-dated those documents. The Williams reference to the 1776 visit of gentlemen from St. Augustine to see the house Turnbull had under construction appears to support the scenario outlined by historian Colin Macintosh that Turnbull began construction of a house sometime after 1772 for use by his partner, William Duncan. The interpretation of the foundation as part of an unfinished house for Duncan may be further supported by the

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proximity of the garden depicted on the c. 1770 maps if it is assumed that it was a formal garden intended as a feature related to the proposed dwelling.

While there remains a possibility that the lower foundations were built after the collapse of the Smyrne Settlement in 1777 and before the acquisition of the land by Hull in 1801, the probability that this occurred given the absence of a significant occupation during this relatively brief period of time seems small. The function of the original foundations remains a mystery, although documentary research has refuted the hypothesis that they were part of the Church of San Pedro. The local legend of a fort also appears to be false. The hypothesis that the foundations represent a storehouse within the town center has been weakened by new evidence showing that the "Town" was located farther south. Turnbull's house, or a house begun for his partner Duncan (perhaps never finished) remain as viable alternatives that are supported by a variety of circumstantial evidence. As older hypotheses about the ruins are discounted, the 1776 account of a stone house under construction takes on increased significance. Additional historical and archaeological research may eventually resolve the issue. Archaeological excavations in the park confirm the presence of stratified deposits that date to the period 1760 to 1780 beneath strata which date from circa 1780 to modern times. The earlier deposits may be related to the indigo vat complex that is shown on an eighteenth-century map of this area (Delaire n.d.). A series of tabby floors located just outside the coquina ruins may date to the Hull period, although more data are needed to verify this.

Archaeological Research Significance (Criterion D)

The archaeological research significance of Old Fort Park is twofold. First, the preservation of massive coquina foundations representative of a large private or public structure is unique among the archaeological sites associated with the Smyrne Settlement. Second, well-preserved archaeological deposits associated with settlement are present in stratified contexts. Additional survey and excavation will no doubt uncover other structures and activity areas. Moreover, while not a focus of this multiple property nomination, the association of the site with Ambrose Hull should not be overlooked or discounted. The research areas to which the site has contributed, and could do so in the future, include settlement organization and social organization. The stratified deposits also provide the potential to place the Smyrne Settlement within a broad temporal context, enabling the study of prior (prehistoric) and subsequent (Ambrose Hull) archaeological components in addition to the British colonial component. This temporal depth at Old Fort Park provides an opportunity to examine changes in local adaptation over an extended period of time. The visible foundations, large prehistoric midden, and central location of the site within a popular city park, make it an excellent site for public interpretation purposes.

Settlement Organization. The data at hand indicate that the site's internal organization is reasonably intact. Additional survey and excavation should provide a better understanding of the size and layout of the structures so far identified and other structures that may be present within the park. It should be possible, therefore, to reconstruct the internal layout of the site and provide information at the structure or household level. These data can be used in combination with similar structure-level data from other sites within the settlement to

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contribute to an understanding of community and regional settlement patterning. In addition, continued research and investigation of the coquina ruins, a unique resource type within the settlement, should resolve the functional questions regarding the original foundations as well as providing a better understanding of the chronology of construction and use. An architectural examination of the ruins can provide important information on construction methods and materials.

Social Organization. Although the function of the coquina ruins has not been determined, their size and massive nature indicate a large, imposing structure. If the site is in fact the foundation of a house for either Turnbull or Duncan, then any associated artifacts or features should reflect their elevated status within the community. Comparison of this structure with others in the Smyrnea Settlement may begin to illuminate issues of social status differentiation in the community.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 10 Page 1

Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida
Smyrna Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal boundary description: Old Fort Park is bounded by Washington Avenue to the north, Julia Street to the south, Riverside Drive to the east, and Sams Avenue to the west (Figures 1, 3-4).

Boundary Justification: The site boundaries coincide with the property boundaries and adjacent streets. The site contains the coquina ruins referred to as the "Old Fort," the remains of an earlier colonial-period structure, and intact colonial-period and prehistoric Native American archaeological deposits. The spatial and vertical boundaries of the archaeological deposits were determined on the basis of the various surveys and excavations discussed above. Documentation for the locations of monitoring trenches and early shovel tests are not available, but apparently extended through a large portion of the park.

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Section number Photos & Page 1

 Figures

Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida

**Smyrna Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES**

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
- 2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
- 3. Robert Austin
- 4. 6/17/2003
- 5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
- 6. General view of property (Figure 2), facing north
- 7. 1 of 7 (Exposure #10, Roll #02049-15)

- 1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
- 2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
- 3. Robert Austin
- 4. 6/17/2003
- 5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
- 6. Coquina ruins, west wall profile (Figure 8), facing north
- 7. 2 of 7 (Exposure #15, Roll #02049-15)

- 1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
- 2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
- 3. Robert Austin
- 4. 6/17/2003
- 5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
- 6. Coquina ruins, west wall, construction sequence (Figure 9), facing south
- 7. 3 of 7 (Exposure #11, Roll #02049-15)

- 1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
- 2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
- 3. Robert Austin
- 4. 6/17/2003
- 5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
- 6. Coquina ruins, north extension (Figure 10), facing southwest
- 7. 4 of 7 (Exposure #21, Roll #02049-15)

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Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida

**Smyrna Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES**

1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
3. Robert Austin
4. 6/17/2003
5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
6. Coquina ruins, south extension (Figure 11), facing east
7. 5 of 7 (Exposure #16, Roll #02049-15)

1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida
3. Dot Moore
4. 6/20/1999
5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
6. Coquina ruins, east side interior (Figure 12), facing north
7. 6 of 7 (Exposure #1, Roll #1)

1. Old Fort Park, 8VO105
2. 200 block of Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
3. Robert Austin
4. 3/11/2008
5. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.
6. View of well (Figure 16), facing southeast
7. 7 of 7 (Exposure #IMG-2066, Roll #2298-08015-1)

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- Figure 2. General view of Old Fort Park, facing east. The large prehistoric midden can be seen in the background.
- Figure 3. Sketch map of Old Fort Park showing the locations of the coquina ruins, prehistoric midden, non-contributing features, and archaeological excavations.
- Figure 4. Aerial photograph of the Turnbull Colonists's House site showing site boundaries (DOQQ aerial photograph Q4108SE downloaded from Florida Department of Environmental Protection Land Boundary Information System www.labins.org).
- Figure 5. 1817 map of the Ambrose Hull Grant showing the locations of "Turnbull's Palace" and "Ambrose Hull's House" to the north of the "Stone Wharf" (Clarke 1817).
- Figure 6. Photograph of coquina ruins, ca. 1907. View appears to be to the north. From the collection of Dorothy Moore.

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Old Fort Park, VO0105, Volusia County, Florida

**Smyrna Settlement Multiple Properties Nomination
PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES**

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- Figure 8. View of west wall profile of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing north, showing different construction episodes. Lowest arrow points to the first (original) episode of construction with the Hull addition above it and the WPA restoration on top.
- Figure 9. Top down view of west wall of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing south, showing different construction episodes. Bottom arrow points to the first (original) episode of construction with the Hull addition above it and the WPA restoration on top.
- Figure 10. View of northern extension of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing southwest, showing different construction episodes. Note differences in materials from bottom (Turnbull) to top (WPA).
- Figure 11. View of southern extension of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing east, showing different construction episodes. Note differences in materials from bottom (Hull) to top (WPA).
- Figure 12. View to the north of coquina ruins at Old Fort Park showing interior walls and spaces. Note the variation in widths of interior walls indicated by arrows.
- Figure 13. South wall profile of Test Unit N507/W504, Old Fort Park, showing stratified deposits, tabby floors, and a lower occupation surface.
- Figure 14. Generalized profile showing the relationships of the coquina foundation wall to the exterior tabby floors (after Moore 1996b).
- Figure 15. East wall profile of Test Unit N528/W505, Old Fort Park, showing stratified deposits and a possible occupation floor.
- Figure 16. View to the southeast of one of the circular wells at Old Fort Park.

Table1. Partial list of artifacts recovered from 1996 test inside northwest corner of the coquina ruins, Old Fort Park (Moore 1996b).

Artifact Descriptions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Under Wall
St. Johns Check Stamped	X			X
St. Johns Plain			X	
Bone	X	X	X	X
Green glass	X			
Clear glass	X			
Brown glass	X			
Shell	X	X	X	X
Mortar				X

Tabby Floor Area, Arbitrary 10-cm Levels

N507/W504, Cultural Strata

Artifact Descriptions	Tabby Floor Area, Arbitrary 10-cm Levels							N507/W504, Cultural Strata										
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Totals	Zone 1, topsoil	Zone 2, tabby floor	Zone 3, coquina layer	Zone 4, tabby floor	Zone 5, coquina layer	Zone 6, Level 1, patio surface	Zone 6, Level 2, patio surface	Zone 6, Level 3, patio surface	Zone 7, middle below patio surface	Totals
Wire top pin		1						1										0
Clay pipe		1						1										0
Clothing or harness buckle	1							1										0
Cable holder	1							1										0
Square nails	1			1				2							1			1
Cut nail	1							1										0
Trim nail		1						1										0
Wrought nail			1					1										0
Hinge								0					1					1
L-shaped hinge with screw								0						1				1
Metal object with two loose rings								0						1				1
Metal strip								0						1				1
Stove part								0					1					1
Spike								0							1			1
Gunflint								0							1			1
Brick-colored piece, flat on one side								0									1	1
Butchered bone ^a	X	X						X										0
Large tooth								0										1
Totals	9	4	2	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	3	7	6	2	3	22

^a Not quantified; presence in level or zone indicated by "X."

Small brass military button(Artillery "A")			1											1
4-hole pearl button			1											1
4-hole glass button			1	1										2
Metal button			1											1
Pewter button			1											1
Clay pipe						1								1
Bone handle	1													1
Wrought Nails					1									1
Cut Nails ^a			X											X
Square nail					1									1
UID Nails ^a			X											X
Copper sheathing tack			1											1
Cut brass nail			1											1
Copper nail			1		1									2
Lead shot			5		2									7
Flattened lead					1									1
U-shaped metal						1								1
Brass object							1							1
Coiled brass spring									1					1
Cut silver? Object												1		1
Large spoon														0
Buckle					1									1
UID Metal ^a			X					X						X
Red brick						1								1
Brick ^a			X					1						1
Mortar ^a			X	X	1	X								1
Coquina ^a				X	X	X								X
Worked Coquina ^a			X	1										1
Fauna ^a			X	X	X			X	X					X
Large mammal bone (pig?)								2						2
Shell ^a			X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Burned Shell ^a				X				X	X					X
Charcoal ^a			X							X				X
Totals	0	1	12	36	23	15	14	22	4	3	4			134

^a Artifacts not always quantified. "X" indicates presence within an excavated level.

^b All sherds from a single vessel.

Table 2. Partial list of artifacts recovered during 1996 excavation at Old Fort Park, tabby floor area (Moore 1996b).

Artifact Descriptions	Tabby Floor Area, Arbitrary 10-cm Levels								N507/W504, Cultural Strata									
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Totals	Zone 1, topsoil	Zone 2, tabby floor	Zone 3, coquina layer	Zone 4, tabby floor	Zone 5, coquina layer	Zone 6, Level 1, occurrence	Zone 6, Level 2, occurrence	Zone 6, Level 3, occurrence	Zone 7, middle below patio occurrence	Totals
Mocha Ware		1						1										0
Pearlware								0						1				1
Blue shell-edged pearlware				1				1										0
Rockingham ware	1							1										0
Stoneware								0						2				2
Salt-glazed stone ware, brown paste & slips								0									1	1
Rim sherd with gold stripe								0							1			1
White sherd with blue & yellow stripes								0								1		1
White sherd, blue decoration both surfaces								0								1		1
Sherd, red paste, maroon slips								0							1			1
Glass	2							2										0
Dark olive-green bottle glass	1							1										0
Clear glass								0				1						1
Patinated glass								0						1				1
Pearl button	1							1										0
Gold plated button								0							1			1
Jewelry (crucifix?)								0			1							1

Table 3. Partial list of artifacts recovered from during 1996 excavation at Old Fort Park, N527/W504, N527/W506, and N528/W505 (Moore 1996b).

Artifact Descriptions	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Historic feature 36- 50 cm	Total s
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Unspecified prehistoric pottery ^a						X		X				X
UID prehistoric stamped								1				1
St. Johns Check Stamped ^a				X				1				1
St. Johns Plain ^a				X						2		2
Unspecified St. Johns pottery ^a						X				1		1
Busycon tool?							1					1
Creamware					4	6	4	3	4			21
Creamware?			1									1
Hand-painted creamware					1	1	1	2				5
Creamware with brown ring near rim								3				3
Creamware with brown ring near rim & flower pattern								2				2
Pearlware						1						1
Pearlware?			2	8								10
Hand-painted pearlware				1								1
Blue shell-edged pearlware			1	2				5 ^b				8
White with orange stripe pearlware					1							1
Queen's ware					1							1
Brown transfer print				1								1
Blue stripes on white				2								2
Maroon on white sherd					1							1
Porcelain					1		1					2
White porcelain					2							2
Blue on white porcelain (Canton?)					1							1
Gray stoneware with brown slip					1							1
Gray salt-glazed stoneware with blue slip			1	1	1							3
White glazed stoneware				1							1	2
Dark yellow/brown stoneware				1								1
Coarse red earthenware						1						1
Coarse red earthenware, interior					1							1

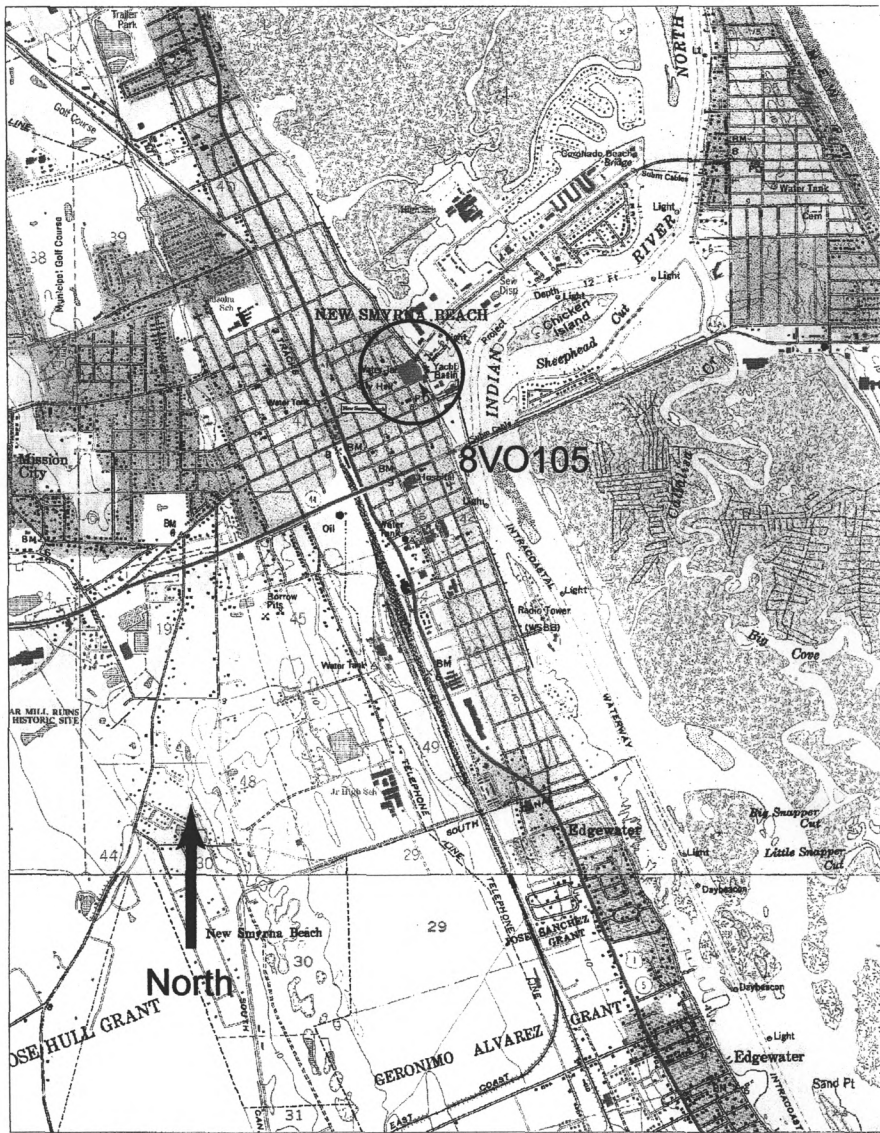


Figure 1. USGS 7.5' New Smyrna Beach quadrangle maps showing the location of the Old Fort Park site, 8VO105.



Figure 2. General view of Old Fort Park, facing east. The large prehistoric midden can be seen in the background.

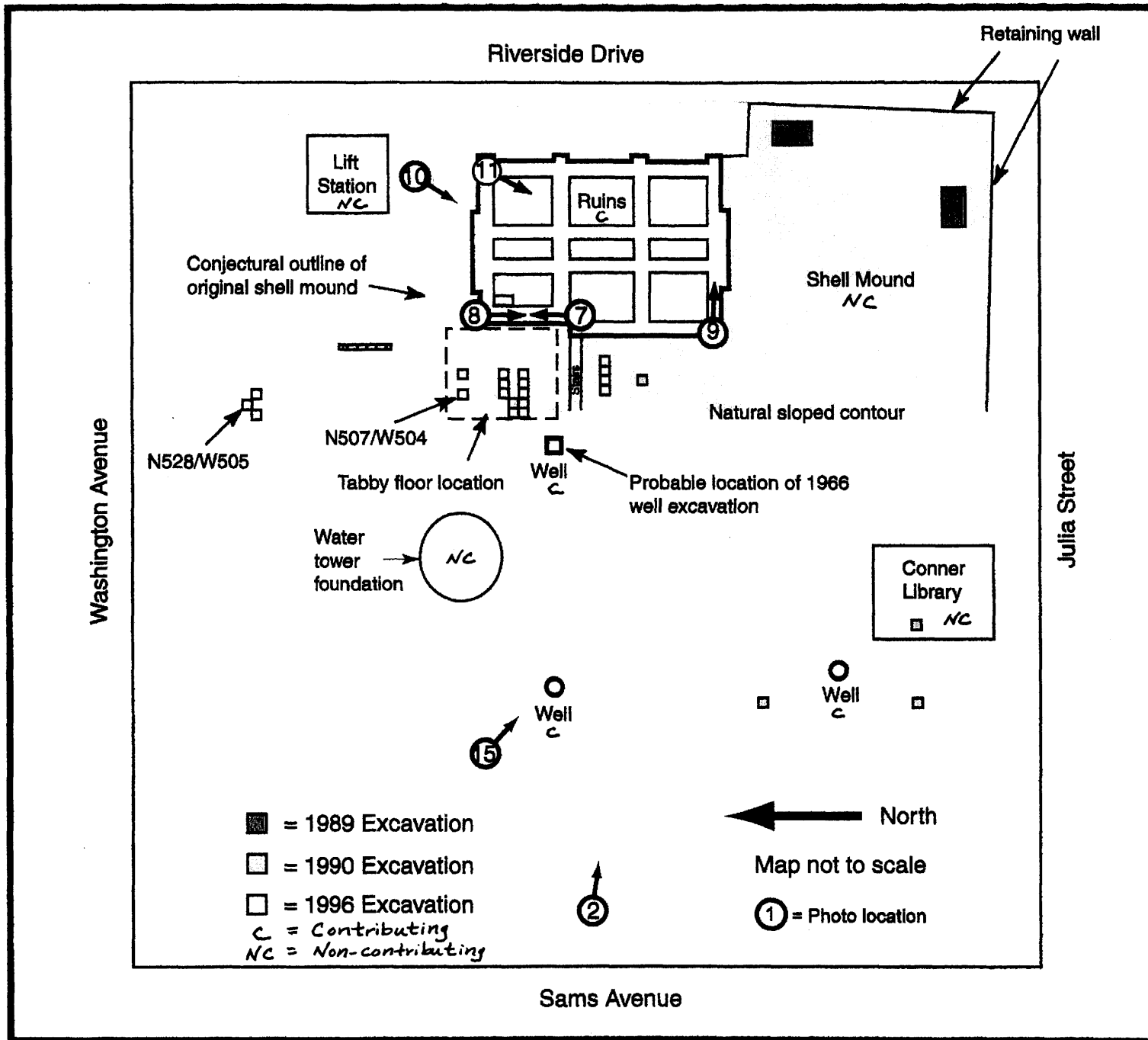


Figure 3. Sketch map of Old Fort Park showing locations of various archaeological investigations (1989, 1990, 1996), the coquina ruins, the large shell mound, and other features. Locations of all excavation units are approximate.



Figure 4. Aerial photograph of Old Fort Park showing site boundaries (DOQQ aerial photograph Q4108SE downloaded from Florida Department of Environmental Protection Land Boundary Information System www.labins.org).

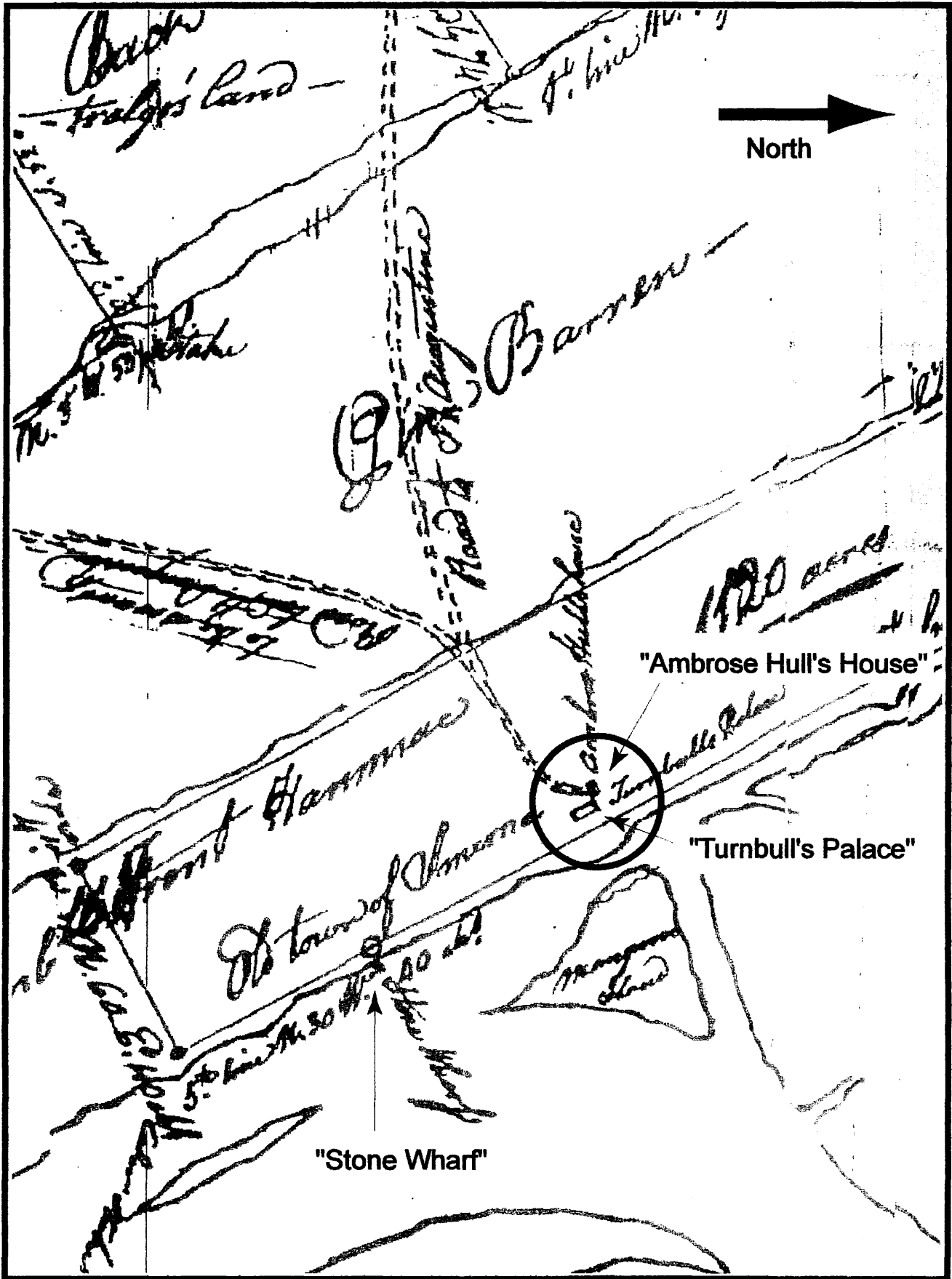


Figure 5. Copy of a portion of 1817 map of the Ambrose Hull Grant showing the locations of "Turnbull's Palace" and "Ambrose Hull's House" (Clarke 1817).

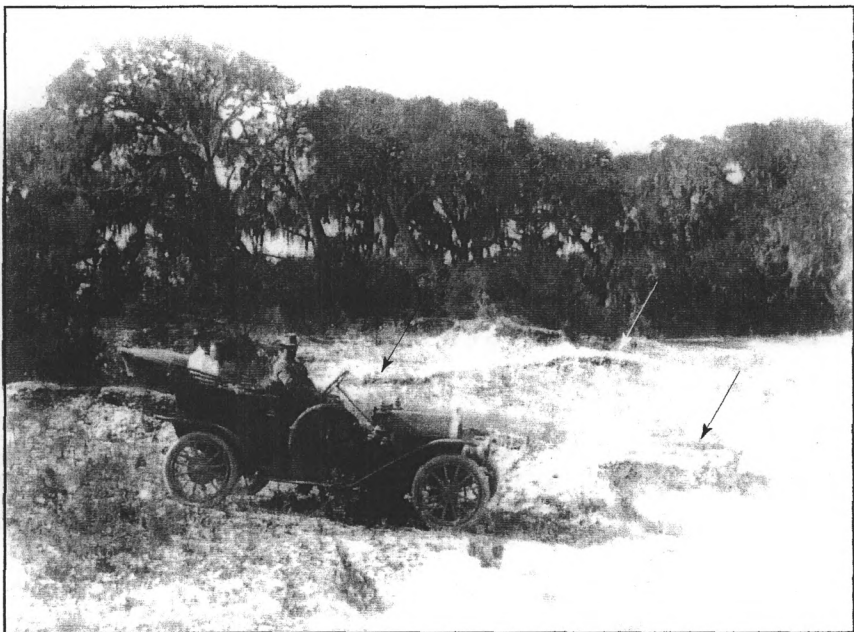


Figure 6. Photograph of coquina ruins, ca. 1907. View appears to be to the north. From the collection of Dorothy Moore.

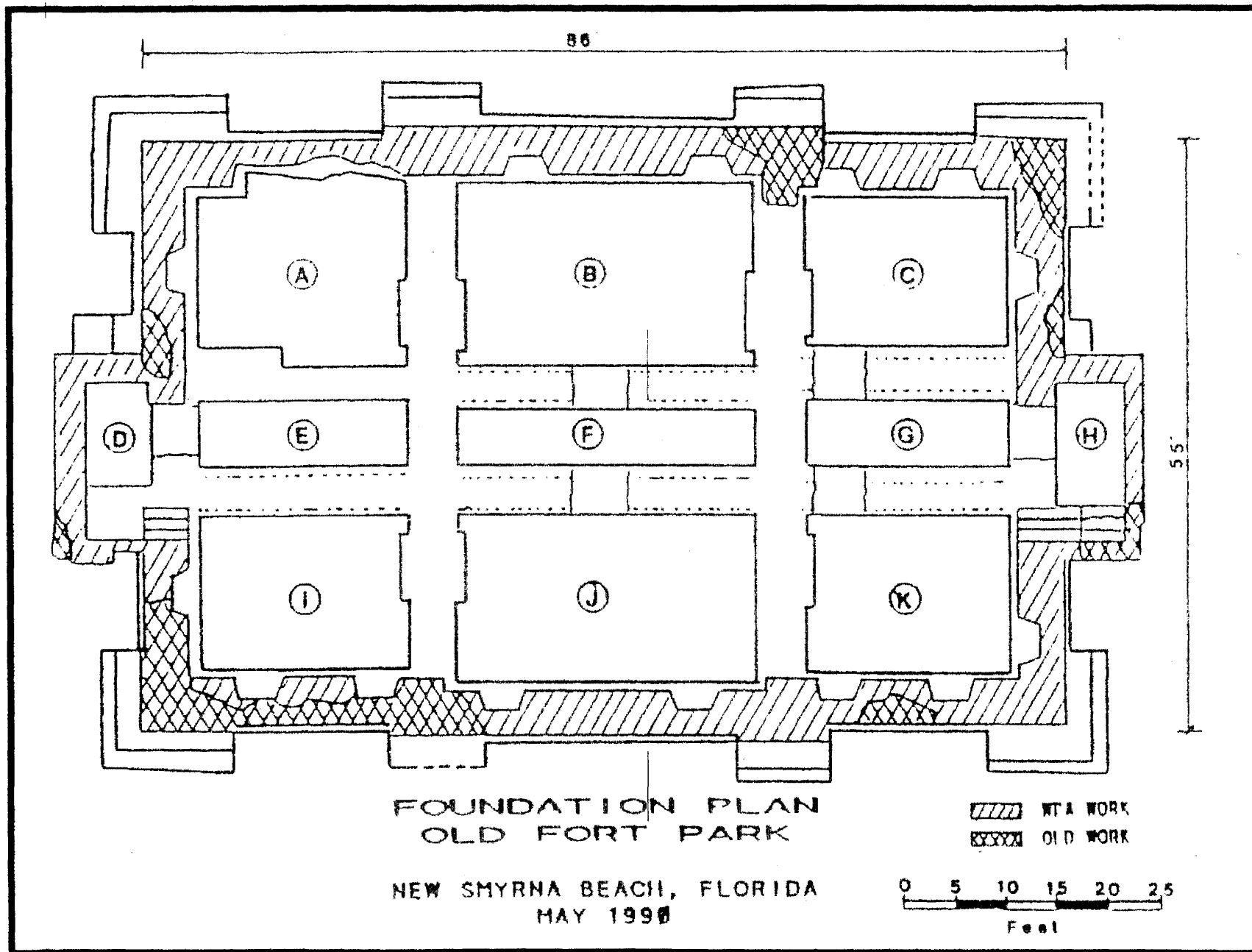


Figure 7. Plan drawing of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park. Reproduced from Griffin and Steinbach (1990:Figure 2).



Figure 8. View of west wall profile of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing north, showing different construction episodes. Lowest arrow points to the first (original) episode of construction with the Hull addition above it and the WPA restoration on top.

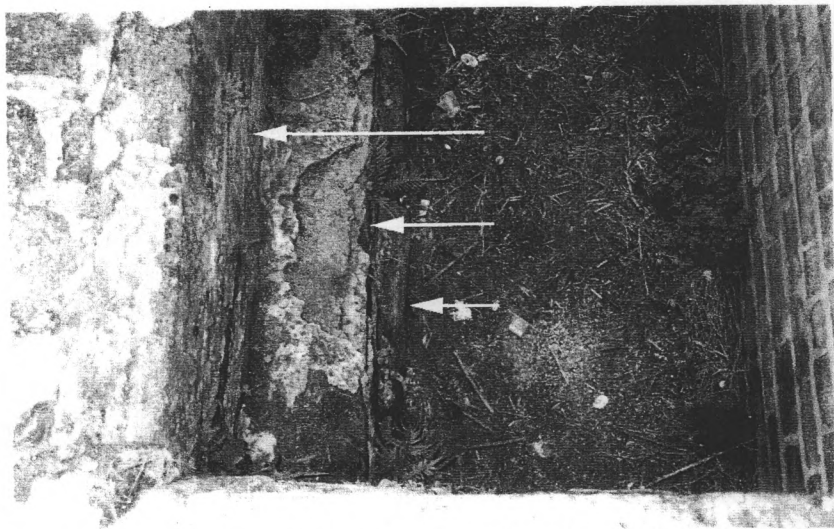


Figure 9. Top down view of west wall of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing south, showing different construction episodes. Bottom arrow points to the first (original) episode of construction with the Hull addition above it and the WPA restoration on top.

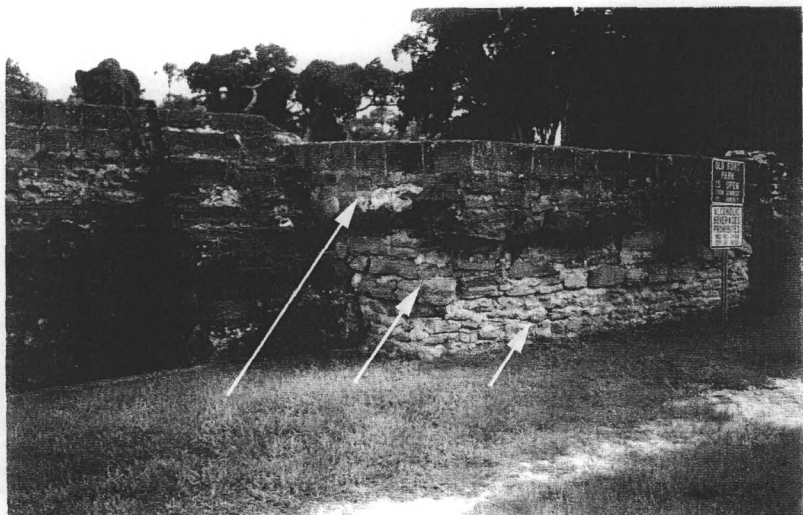


Figure 10. View of northern extension of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing southwest, showing different construction episodes. Note differences in materials from bottom (Turnbull) to top (WPA).



Figure 11. View of southern extension of the coquina ruins at Old Fort Park, facing east, showing different construction episodes. Note differences in materials from bottom (Hull) to top (WPA).



Figure 12. View to the north of coquina ruins at Old Fort Park showing interior walls and spaces. Note the variation in widths of interior walls indicated by arrows.

South Wall Profile, N507/W504 Old Fort Park, 8VO105

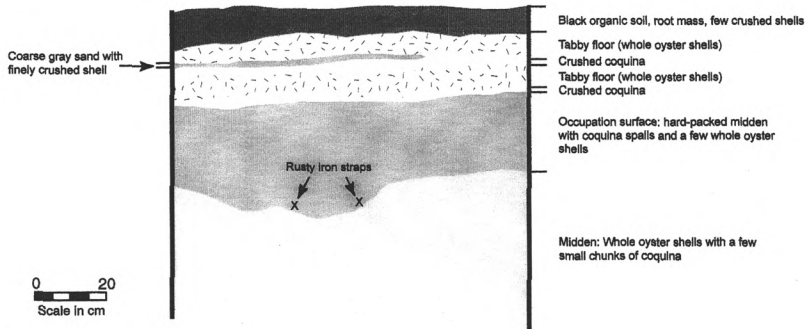


Figure 13. South wall profile of Test Unit N507/W504, Old Fort Park, showing stratified deposits, tabby floors, and a lower occupation surface.

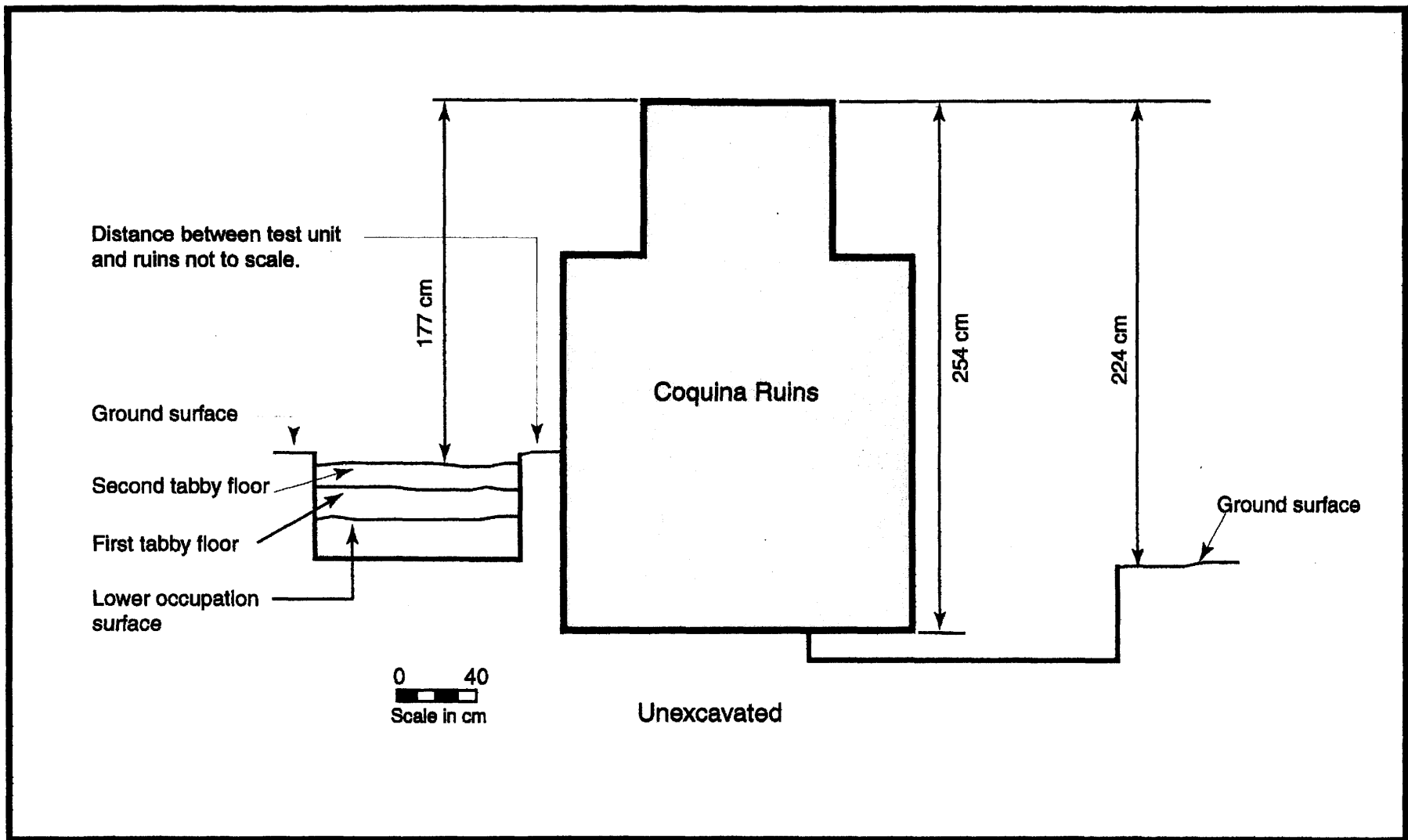


Figure 14. Generalized profile showing the relationship of the coquina foundation wall to the external tabby floors (after Moore 1996b).

East Wall Profile, N528/W505 Old Fort Park, 8VO105

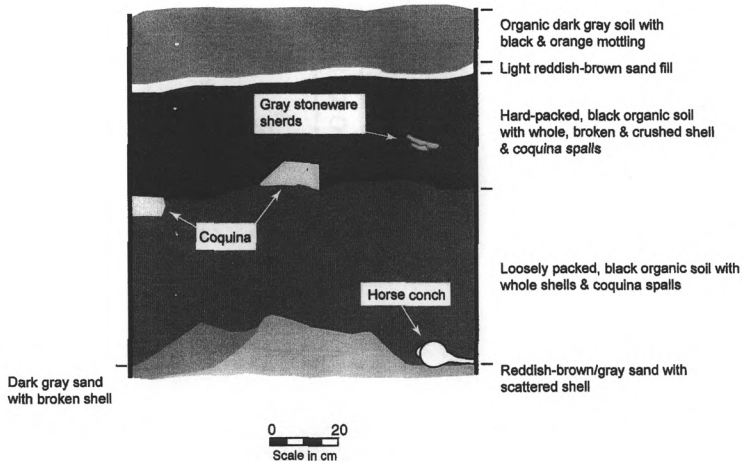


Figure 15. East wall profile of Test Unit N528/W505, Old Fort Park, showing stratified deposits and a possible occupation floor.



Figure 16. View to the southeast of one of the wells at Old Fort Park.