

PH0012521

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Volusia
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE AUG 28 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Sugar Mill Gardens

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Dunlawton Plantation-Sugar Mill Ruins *Use this*

2. LOCATION

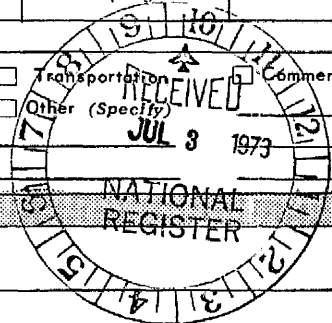
STREET AND NUMBER: *W of Port Orange - 376*
Old Sugarmill Road, 4 miles east of Nova Road

CITY OR TOWN: Port Orange *via* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth District

STATE: Florida CODE: 12 COUNTY: Volusia CODE: 127

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)



4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: County of Volusia

STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 429

CITY OR TOWN: Deland STATE: Florida CODE: 12

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Volusia County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Deland STATE: Florida CODE: 12

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Historic Sites Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1940 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Archives, History, & Records Management

STREET AND NUMBER: Department of State, The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

At the present time, the remains of the Dunlawton Sugar Mill complex are maintained by the Volusia County Board of Commissioners. These ruins, known locally as the Sugar Mill Gardens, are open to the public on a daily basis, and reflect an emphasis on the area's early history.

The physical remains of the sugar mill include structural ruins of coquina block and brick, and an assortment of sugar processing equipment. This processing equipment includes the gear mechanisms of the rolling sugar cane press, the iron boiling kettles, and the steam furnace and piston mechanisms used in operating the cane press. This remaining equipment represents one of the first extant examples of the types of machinery required in the processing of sugar, molasses, and rum.

The existing site flora is substantially different from the original native vegetation. This change is primarily a result of the activities of the Jacaranda Garden Club of Port Orange, which is currently involved in landscaping the area. The introduced vegetation includes calla lilies, gardenias, and azaleas. The indigenous flora includes Live Oaks, palmetto and sabal palms, magnolias, wild grape vines, and various species of ferns.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **+1830=1840**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The chain of ownership of the Dunlawton Plantation site has been traced back to 1804, when Patrick Dean received a grant of 995 acres (Stanton, 1949:1). This property changed hands several times before it was acquired by James and George Anderson in 1832 (Ibid.). The Anderson brothers retained ownership of this property throughout the Second Seminole War, which is the period of the primary historical events relating to the Dunlawton Plantation.

By late November, 1835, the settlers within the Territory of Florida were becoming alarmed by the activities of the Seminoles (Mahon, 1967:101). It was common knowledge that some of the Seminole leaders violently protested the policy of Indian removal, and the murder of Charley Emathla by Osceola threatened to bring these protests to an armed confrontation. On December 17, 1835, General Hernandez ordered the institution of military measures which were designed to protect the plantations in the vicinity of Matanzas, Tomoka, and Mosquito (Boyd, 1951:61). Major Benjamin A. Putnam, a St. Augustine lawyer, accompanied a detachment of men to Dunlawton at this time. Upon arrival, they found that "the Anderson brothers were endeavoring to place the estate in a condition for defense by erecting a stockade. These efforts were terminated by the impressment of the brothers into service with the detachment" (Boyd, 1951:62).

During the night of December 24, 1835, the Seminole's unrest exploded into massive depredations against the sugar plantations south of St. Augustine (Sheldon, 1930:188-190). During the course of the next several weeks, some sixteen plantations were either burned or ransacked by the marauding Indians (Fairbanks, 1871:295) (Nile's Register, 2/27/1836:441). Many of the refugees that fled from the destroyed sugar plantations gathered at Bulow's estate (Sheldon, 1930:190).

By the middle of January, 1836, most of the necessary provisions at Bulow's had been exhausted, and an expeditionary

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

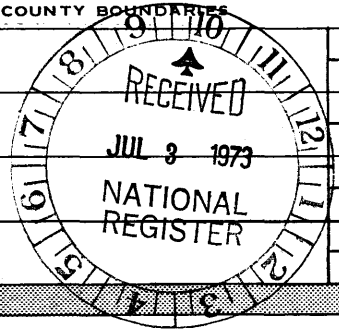
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds N29° 08' 34"	Degrees Minutes Seconds W81° 00' 26"	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NE	29° 08' 29"	81° 00' 20"	°	'	"	
SE	29° 08' 24"	81° 00' 25"				
SW	29° 08' 28"	81° 00' 31"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Daniel T. Penton, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: **Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgt.** DATE: **February, 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of State, The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: **Tallahassee** STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name *Robert Williams*

Title State Liaison Officer

Date June 26, 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert H. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 8/28/73

ATTEST:

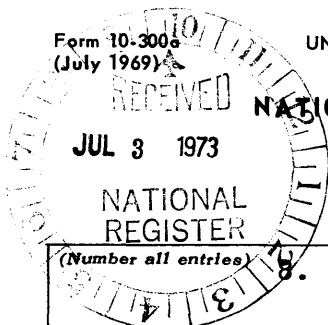
Robert H. Utley
Keeper of The National Register

Date 8/22/73

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

force was organized by Major Putnam to secure additional provender. This force, comprised primarily of poorly trained militia and volunteers, departed for Dunlawton on January 17, 1836 (Mahon, 1967:137). Upon approaching the Dunlawton plantation, it became evident that a number of Indians still occupied the place. According to Cohen (1964:91-95), the Anderson's dwelling house was burning when the command arrived. This contrasts with the statement of Mrs. Sheldon (1930:190) which indicates that the buildings had not been burned.

Cohen (Ibid.) has left a very detailed account of the initial stages of the Dunlawton operation, which seems to agree, in most respects, with the numerous other accounts.

On landing, the men were formed in the rear of the smouldering ruins, in a position where they were out of the reflection of the light. A consultation was held by the officers as to what course should be pursued, and it was determined to march up to the Sugar House, which was distant about one mile from the river. The command had not, however, proceeded more than 150 yards, before they came to a pen, containing cattle, which had been probably enclosed and held in readiness for an early start in the morning. This circumstance induced a change in the plan of operations, and it was agreed to divide the men equally, and to place them in two negro houses, situated on either side of the road leading to the Sugar House, and beyond the pen (Cohen, 1964:92).

At dawn, two Indians approached the cattle, and were immediately fired upon by the entire command. According to the Nile's Register account of February 6, 1836 (p. 393), George Anderson and Douglas Dummitt were the first to fire on the Indians. The excessive fusilage of the troops succeeded in attracting a large number of Seminoles, which advanced on Putnam's forces from the sugar mill area (Cohen, 1964:93). After a brief, but heavy, exchange of fire, the soldiers were fired upon by a second group of Indians which had advanced down the bank of a canal (Ibid.). This unexpected show of Seminole strength prompted Major Putnam to order a retreat to the boats (Potter, 1836:119). Upon reaching the boats, the command realized that an ebbing tide had effectively grounded their

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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transportation. As a result, many casualties were inflicted on the troops while they labored to free the boats (Ibid.) (Williams, 1837:224) (Cohen, 1964:93-94). Potter (1836:119) states that "in this engagement, the whites had three killed and fourteen wounded." The Seminoles, led by King Phillip, were the unquestioned victors.

The military confrontation that took place at Dunlawton during January, 1836, publically sealed the fate of the emerging sugar empire of East Florida. This conflict, in fact, was little removed from the numerous skirmishes that pre-empted the waning days of 1835 and the first few weeks of January, 1836. The Dunlawton affair, however, "very nearly deserved the designation 'battle'" (Mahon, 1967:137).

A somewhat anti-climactic event took place in the vicinity of Dunlawton during September, 1836. On September 8, Lt. Peyton, with elements of the 2nd U.S. Dragoons, the 3rd Artillery, and the Florida Volunteers from St. Augustine, staged a surprise attack on a group of Seminoles encamped near the Dunlawton Mill (Motte, 1953:119). Peyton's forces silently surrounded the hostile camp under cover of darkness. At daylight on September 9, the troops charged the Indians, and succeeded in capturing the entire group, excepting one brave. The leader of this group of Seminoles was none other than King Phillip. Motte (1953:120) states that: "There were also a number of women and children captured...Although a few guns were fired, this capture was effected without loss or bloodshed on either side."

In 1846, John F. Marshall purchased Dunlawton and made the last serious attempt to re-establish the sugar plantation (Stanton, 1949:2). His subsequent failure signaled the effective demise of Dunlawton Plantation, and its involvement with the financial and political history of East Florida.

Summary

The ruins of the Dunlawton Sugar Mill complex offer a silent reminder of the early economic significance of the sugar industry in East Florida. In addition, they signify the effects of the Seminole depredations on the sugar plantations during the initial stages of the Second Seminole War, and the resultant demise of sugar cane culture as a viable staple crop in this part of the state.

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(Number all entries) 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Boyd, Mark F. Florida Aflame: Background and Onset of the Seminole War, 1835. Tallahassee, Florida, 1951.

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Niles Weekly Register. Vol. XLIX, p. 441, February 27, 1836; pp. 393-394, February 6, 1836. Baltimore, Maryland.

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Williams, John Lee. The Territory of Florida. New York, 1837.

Original Survey Plats of Township 16S, Range 33E, 1846 and 1852. On file in the office of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. Tallahassee, Florida

