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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED WESTSIDE
REGIONAL PARK NAS JACKSONVILLE FL
1/1/1993
FLORIDA ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED
JACKSONVILLE WESTSIDE REGIONAL PARK, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

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INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the findings of an archeological and historical survey of the proposed Westside Regional Park located in southwestern Duval County, Florida (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in order to identify and assess any Historic Properties (archeological or historic sites) within the 509 acres designated for the proposed use as a City of Jacksonville, regional recreational park.

The Westside Regional Park (WRP) archeological investigation was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing procedures contained in 36CFR800 (Procedures for the Protection and Enhancement of Historic and Cultural Properties). In addition, the NAS Jacksonville Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) was consulted in order to assure compliance with local governmental (U.S. Navy) cultural resource management plans.

In addition to federal historic preservation mandates, state level consultation was also completed. The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was contacted and consultation was completed prior to the initiation of project fieldwork. This consultation resulted in the formulation of an archeological field strategy considered adequate to identify and assess the tract's

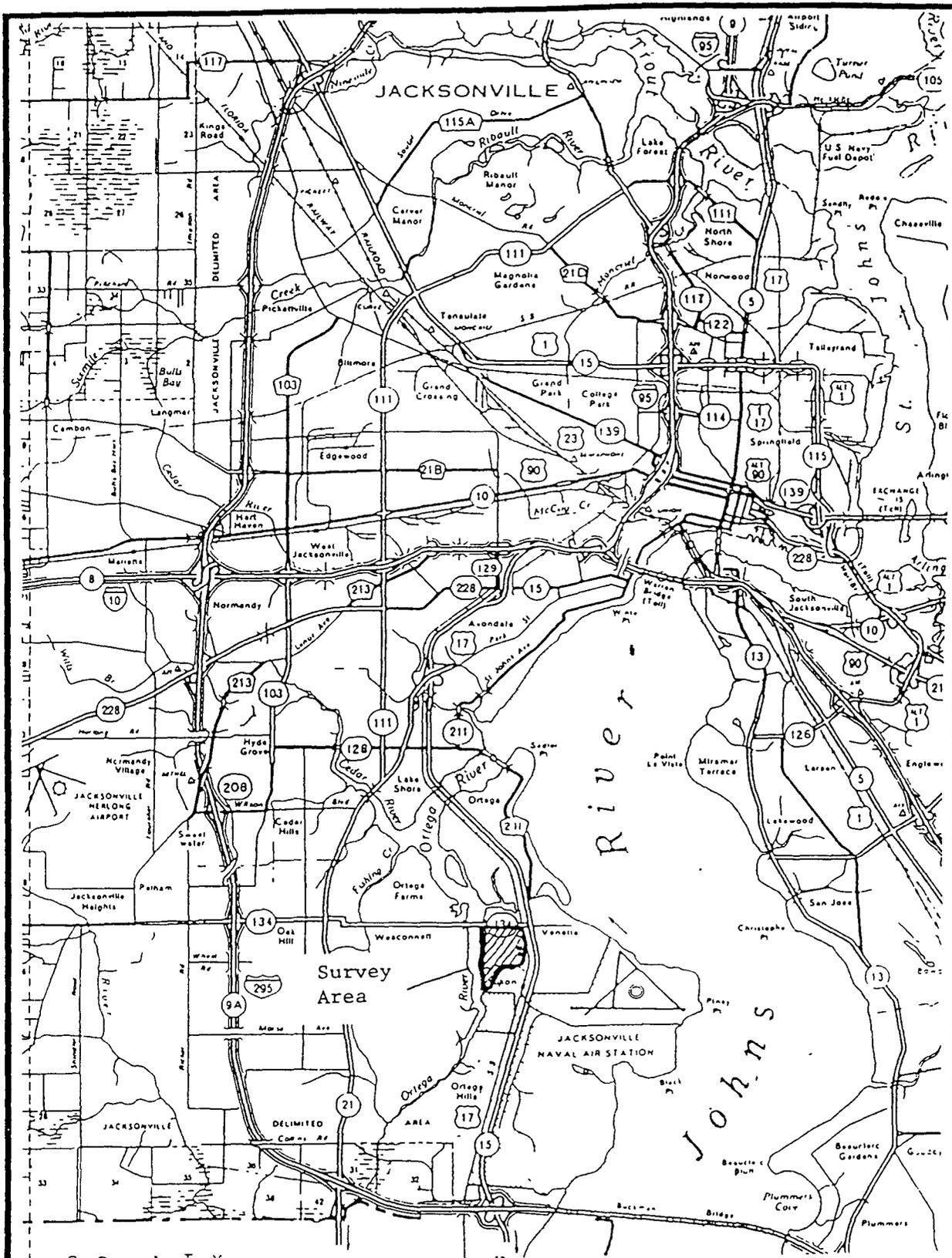


Figure 1. General Map of the Westside of Jacksonville, Florida Showing the Location of the Proposed Westside Regional Park.
 Source: FDOT 1973



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archeological potential. One archeological resource, Site 8DU42) was identified in this consultation, but this site is located on NAS Jacksonville adjacent to the St. Johns River and not on the WRP tract. Site 8DU42 is represented by the remains of a sand burial mound anticipated to be of St. Johns period origin.

Completion of background historical research and archeological field investigations resulted in the identification of both historic and prehistoric cultural resources at WRP. Each of the resources identified during the project were evaluated in accordance with 36CFR60.4 (National Register Criteria) and found not to be significant or potentially significant deposits. As such, none of the resources identified during the WRP study are considered eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further archeological testing or other historic preservation activities are recommended for development of the Westside Regional Park.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Westside Regional Park is located in southwestern Duval County, immediately west of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station. The project area is located at the community of Yukon and is bounded by the Ortega River to the west, Roosevelt Boulevard (US 17) to the east, Timuquana Road to the north, and an unnamed intermittent

creek to the south. The proposed park lies within Sections 16 and 21 of Township 3 South, and Range 26 East (Figure 2). Naval development of the southeastern section of the project area began earlier this century (1940's), but was discontinued and the grid of roads and drainage ditches has reverted to secondary forest growth in the 1960's.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed Westside Regional Park (WRP) tract is located within the Black Creek Basin, which is part of the Sea Island Physiographic District of Florida (Brooks 1981). The basin is actually a relict river valley filled with late Pleistocene estuarine sediments. Flatwoods comprise the higher terraces, whereas swamps dominate the lower flood plains (Brooks 1981). Elevations generally range between 5-15 feet above mean seas level within the project area. The soils of the region are relatively young and very acidic, with granular quartz sands comprising the dominant surficial sediment (USDA 1979).

The Ortega River is the dominant drainage feature within the project area; this waterway is a major tributary of the St. Johns River which is located approximately one mile to the east. An extensive swamp occurs along the western edge of the project area and forms a buffer between the mainland and the Ortega River. This wetland environment contains baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*),

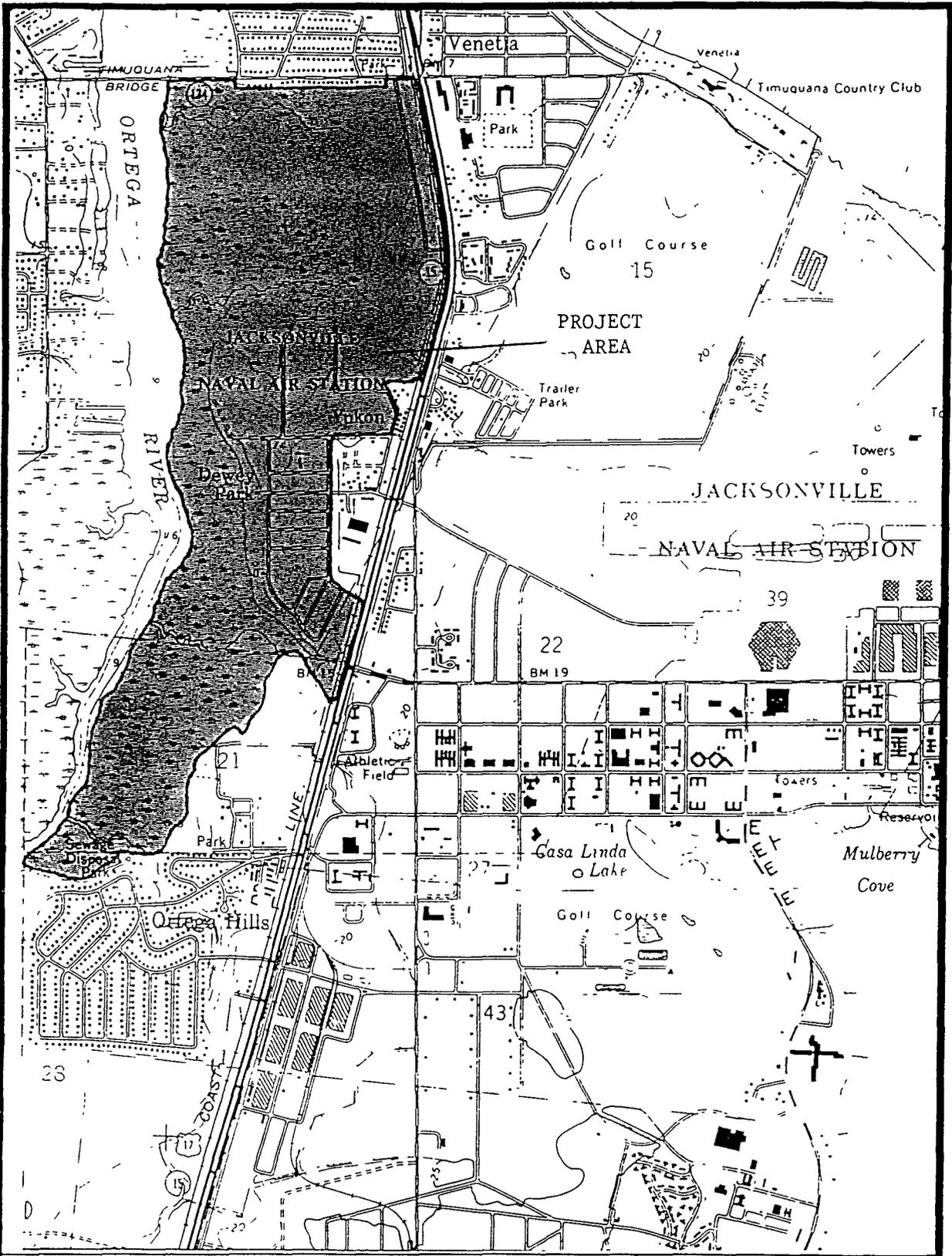


Figure 2. Location of the Westside Regional Park, Duval County, Florida.



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red maple (Acer rubrum), wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), and other wetland species vegetation. Wesconnett fine sand and Maurepas muck are the dominant soils of the wetland areas. Due to the low topography of this area, archeological shovel testing procedures were not conducted within the wetlands.

The area's higher ground is comprised primarily of nearly level, poorly drained soils such as Mascotte fine sand, Olustee fine sand, Pelham fine sand, Ridgeland fine sand, and Sapelo fine sand (USDA 1978). However, Albany fine sand (0-5% slope), a somewhat poorly drained soil found along broad ridges, occurs within the southeastern section of the proposed park. Tree species observed within the flatwoods during fieldwork included shortleaf pine (Pinus echinata), red maple (Acer rubrum), wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua) and southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora). Live oak (Quercus virginiana) and various species of scrub oak (Quercus spp.) occurred within the southeastern and northwestern portions of the project area. Understory vegetation ranged from thick to somewhat open and included saw palmetto (Serenoa repens), gallberry (Ilex spp.), greenbrier (Smilax spp.), three-awn (Aristida sp.), and various grasses, weeds and brambles. Within some areas of the WRP tract, dense brush (i.e., thickets) dominate over mature canopy tree species.

The project area has been the scene of extensive refuse disposal, consisting of construction rubble, domestic trash, and vegetational litter. This modern refuse is strewn over many areas of the WRP tract. In addition, the southern half of the WRP tract was developed earlier this century, but the grid-work of paved streets, sidewalks, and earthen ditches are found beneath a dense pine and red maple canopy. In addition, concrete obelisks (street markers), fire hydrants and culverts are found at most street intersections.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Although human occupation of peninsular Florida began some time before 10,000 B.C., the earliest undisputed documented evidence of aboriginal activities along the lower St. Johns River dates to the Middle Archaic (4000-2000 B.C.). The most conspicuous artifact attributed to the Middle Archaic is the stemmed, broad blade projectile point (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:54). Only a few specimens identified as variants of the Florida Archaic stemmed point i.e., Newnan, Levy, and Marion types; see Bullen 1975:30-32) have been recovered from deeply buried, preceramic contexts along the banks of the lower St. Johns River. These stone artifacts are generally found in association with limited quantities of chert debitage, suggesting short-term Archaic hunting camp locales.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC (4000-1000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic manifests itself locally as the Mount Taylor Culture (Goggin 1952:40-41; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:147). This terminal preceramic tradition represents a period in which small foraging groups roamed the St. Johns River for most of the year, periodically gathering at large centralized base camps within the central highlands (Hemmings and Kohler 1974). In addition, the natives heavily exploited freshwater aquatic habitats, especially those suitable for shellfish. The majority of Mount Taylor sites are freshwater shell middens found along the banks of the St. Johns River and its tributaries (Goggin 1952:41). However, recent archeological research suggests that preceramic groups, possibly affiliated with the Mount Taylor culture, were occupying Florida's northeast coast during the Middle Archaic (Russo 1988a, 1988b; Ste. Claire 1989).

LATE ARCHAIC (2,000-1,000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic witnessed the emergence of one of the most important technological innovations of the Archaic Period, that of fired clay pottery. This ceramic ware was hand-molded and tempered with vegetable materials or "fiber". This major addendum to the aboriginal material assemblage was first introduced into the St. Johns region around 2,000 B.C. and is known locally as Orange pottery (Bullen 1972; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

According to Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:150) "...the shift to coastal shellfish occurred after the end of the Mount Taylor". While occupation of the coastal area now seems to have occurred prior to this date, it can generally be agreed upon that intense and sustained utilization and occupation of the coast did not begin until the Late Archaic. Orange period occupation of the coast has traditionally been considered a winter season occurrence, but recent evidence indicates spring/summer and possibly year-round coastal habitation by some aboriginal groups (Hale 1984:6; Russo 1988a:164).

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD (1,000-500 B.C.)

The approximately 500 year epoch between the Orange and St. Johns Period is known archeologically as the Transitional Period. This cultural phase marks a shift from an economy dependent on hunting, fishing, shellfishing and gathering to one that included incipient plant cultivation (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:63). The period was also characterized by a more sedentary life-style and increased exploitation of saltwater shellfish and other marine resources.

During the Transitional period, hand-molded fiber-tempered pottery began to give way to the "chalky" St. Johns ware, which would dominate the region for the next two millennia. This was a time of pottery experimentation, in which fiber or sand aplastics were added to the local

sponge-spicule clays in varying degrees (Crusoe 1971; Borremans and Shaak 1986). These formative St. Johns ceramics were a hybrid "fiber-tempered/chalky ware", in which the principal method of construction was coiling.

ST. JOHNS I (500 B.C. - A.D. 800)

The Archaic way of life was supplanted by that of the St. Johns Period. This cultural tradition was characterized by further population growth, increased plant cultivation, increased exploitation of coastal resources, construction of burial mounds, and the introduction of new ceramic styles (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:157). The aboriginal artifact assemblage that characterized the Orange and Transitional periods continued into the St. Johns and included "shell tools, bone pins, bone awls, bone points and pottery" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:158).

The early phase of the St. Johns Period is characterized by a marked change in population demographics. Groups that were once concentrated in the southern or upper St. Johns River valley begin to migrate into the northern portion of this cultural zone (Goggin 1952:48). These groups continued to occupy the inland waterways and coastal lagoons, as did their Orange period predecessors (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:158). Coastal occupation became more prolonged during the St. Johns period, but seasonal resource settlement migrations continued. In areas peripheral to

horticulturally suitable soils, habitation of the coast may have been multi-seasonal and perhaps year-round.

Although a number of economic and social changes occurred as a result of localized cultural developments, the St. Johns period witnessed the introduction of new ideas and cultural traits through widespread external trade and communication networks. Hopewellian influences from the north and Yent traits from the Gulf area began to infiltrate the St. Johns River valley during the St. Johns I and Ia times (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:157). Increased ceremonialism is demonstrated with the appearance of low sand mounds, whose primary function seems to have been mortuary (Goggin 1952:47-53).

The principal diagnostic pottery types of the St. Johns I are St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Incised and Deptford series ceramics. The chalky texture of the local St. Johns ware is the result of abundant calcified sponge-spicule inclusions, naturally occurring within the local clays of northeastern Florida (Borremans and Shaak 1986). Over time, Dunns Creek Red is added to the ceramic assemblage, and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped begins to replace Deptford ceramics during the late St. Johns Ia. By the late St. Johns Ib Hopewellian influences begin to diminish and Weeden Island traits begin to appear. Although the occurrence of some Deptford and Swift Creek wares within the study area is the

result of trade, other concentrations are suggestive of non-local habitation by these Woodland period groups.

ST. JOHNS II (A.D. 800-1565)

The diffusion of Weeden Island traits into the region becomes more common during the St. Johns IIa (A.D. 800-1300). Burial and ceremonial mounds become larger and some of the earthworks contain large pottery caches. Mound excavations suggest that burials were restricted and reserved for the interment of high status individuals and/or families. This social hierarchy represents an increase in social and political complexity, possibly associated with more extensive forms of horticulture.

Advancements in the domestication of plant cultigens may have been associated with the increase in the size and number of St. Johns II period villages. Horticulture has generally been considered one of the hallmarks distinguishing the St. Johns tradition from earlier cultural periods (Goggin 1952; Larson 1980; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The degree of significance and extent of horticultural practices within the St. Johns River Valley is still not fully understood, but its importance was probably limited since the coastal sector provides an abundance of available food sources. However, the limited archeological record suggests that the coastal natives maintained a part-time horticultural economy

dependent on the exploitation of seasonal resources (Deagan 1978:113; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:159).

Since the acidic soils of the Florida coast precluded the existence of a horticultural intense economy, the St. Johns II period occupants of the lower St. Johns River seem to have relied heavily upon the exploitation of riverine\estuarine\marsh resources. Although coastal habitation has generally been regarded as a winter season phenomenon, the archaeological record is too insufficient to disregard the possibility of multi-seasonal or even year round coastal occupation (Russo 1988a:169).

St. Johns Check Stamped pottery emerges as a temporal marker for the St. Johns II period around A.D. 800, and it becomes the dominant decorated ware for the remainder of the St. Johns period (Goggin 1952:54; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:162). Non-local transient migrations and cultural influences from outside the St. Johns region is demonstrated by the presence of a wide variety of non-local pottery types, including Savannah, Alachua, Fort Walton and Safety Harbor series ceramics.

The St. Johns II period, a regional but peripheral manifestation of the widespread Mississippian Culture, lasted from about A.D. 1300 until Ponce de Leon's arrival in A.D. 1513. This period represents the apex of social, political and ceremonial complexity in northeast Florida prehistory.

The influence of the Mississippian Culture has been demonstrated by the presence of truncated ceremonial mounds, and the discovery of "Southern Cult" paraphernalia in association with several St. Johns II burials (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:164).

The St. Johns IIc (A.D. 1513-1565) marked the onset of Indian/European contact in mainland Florida. Prior to Menendez's founding of St. Augustine in 1565, the Spaniards made several forays into Florida beginning with Ponce de Leon in 1513. Several of the early ventures were organized principally as slave raids, with exploration serving a secondary function. Although brief and fairly intermittent, contact between the two groups did result in the Indian acquisition of European goods and diseases. Sustained contact and subsequent colonization of Florida resulted in the decimation of a large portion of the native population, due to the combined affects of the cruel treatment of the Indians by the Spanish and the introduction of various Old World epidemic diseases (Sturtevant 1962; Dobyns 1983). The indigenous natives of Jacksonville were known as the Timucua to the French and Timuquana to the later Spanish. The last Timucuan Indian died in St. Augustine during the mid-17th century (Deagan 1978).

In addition to prehistoric development in the region, the WRP project area also has been utilized during historic

times. Beginning as early as the late 18th century, that area of Duval County in which the project lies was used as the setting for early historic plantation development. John H. McIntosh operated Mulberry Grove Plantation after acquiring three Spanish land grants on lands which now contain both the WRP and NAS Jacksonville. By 1862, A.M. Reed occupied Mulberry Grove Plantation where he cultivated extensive fields of cotton and berries; in addition, Reed raised livestock, primarily cattle. By 1905, Reed's descendants began selling portions of Mulberry Grove Plantation (Williamson 1990:9, Davis 1925:262).

Prior to United States involvement in World War I, the Florida State Legislature established a commission to select a permanent site for military training. In 1907, the commission selected a large portion of Mulberry Grove Plantation at Black Point which by 1913 consisted of some 1000 acres (Williamson 1990:9; Davis 1925:62).

In September 1917, the federal government acquired the Florida militia lands at what is now NAS Jacksonville and named it Camp Joseph E. Johnston. Formal construction of the camp was initiated in October 1917, and included a work force of some 9,000 laborers. With a work force of this size, the camp was completed in less than four months with the first troops arriving at the camp in November, 1917 (Williamson 1990:11).

Shortly after occupation, Camp Johnston was selected to serve as a remount station in order to supply horses and mules for the U.S. Army. Designated Auxiliary Remount Station Depot 333, a 160 acre tract of land (within what is being considered for development as the WRP) was allocated and developed for this purpose. The remount station contained 16 buildings, 14 stables, and maintained some 4,000 horses (Williamson 1990:12; Wheeler 1925).

Due to low-lying conditions, the construction of the remount depot was apparently preceded by extensive land filling operations in order to establish roadbeds and other areas for construction. Buildings at the depot were constructed of wood frame design set upon wooden foundation piers. According to Williamson (1990:10), the buildings occupying the northern portion of the depot were aligned east-west, while those occupying the southern section were aligned north-south.

In June 1918, Camp Johnston housed some 27,000 men but following the end of World War I in November 1918, the need for the extensive military camp soon faded. By February 1919, the camp was all but abandoned and in 1921, the federal government sold much of its holdings at the camp including buildings at public auction (Williamson 1990:13).

Following use as a National Guard camp, Camp Johnston was renamed Camp Foster in 1938. Since 1939 a naval base,

now known as Naval Air Station Jacksonville, has been in operation at the site. While military activities continued at what is now NAS Jacksonville, the remount station at Yukon was abandoned shortly after World War I.

With the exception of a small trailer park at the eastern edge of the site, the Yukon lands which once contained the remount depot appear to have been subjected to little or no major development. The brick streets which served the remount depot are apparently the only extant above surface remnants of the camp.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Preliminary field inspections of the study area were conducted by the project's Principal Investigator in April and June of 1992. This preliminary examination resulted in the formulation of a project-specific survey design deemed appropriate for the archeological assessment of the project area. The evaluation was based on pertinent environmental parameters (i.e., soil type, drainage, proximity to water) and current archeological data concerning known aboriginal settlement of northeast Florida. From June 1-15 and July 15-16, 1992, archeological investigations were conducted by a three-person field crew, resulting in the excavation of a large number of subsurface tests. The major objectives of this study were to identify the presence of any cultural resources within the project area, and to assess the

potential impact to these resources by the proposed development of the tract as a recreational park.

Utilizing pertinent environmental data as it relates to the ecological and topographical identity of the project area, the WRP tract was assessed as maintaining areas viewed as "medium" and "low" probability for the occurrence of archeological sites. The project-specific subsurface testing scheme utilized during the WRP survey incorporated judgemental and regular interval transect shovel testing. Throughout fieldwork, horizontal control was maintained by the utilization of a 50 meter surveyor's tape and a hand-held Suunto KB-14 compass. In addition, field accuracy was enhanced through the use of USGS topographic sheets and aerial photographs.

Shovel tests were one-half meter (50cm) square units excavated to terminal depths ranging from 29cm to 107cm below surface. Soil from each test was sifted through 1/4 inch galvanized cloth on hand-held portable screens. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded, and soil horizons from select shovel tests were assigned Munsell color designations. Upon completion, all shovel tests were refilled, numbered and flagged with pink surveyor's ribbon. Pertinent field data, including shovel test location, results, etc., were recorded on standard archeological field

forms and maps. A total of 114 shovel tests was excavated during the present study.

To facilitate fieldwork and recordation, the project area was divided into three arbitrary sampling areas: North Area, located within the extreme northern portion of the WRP tract just south of Timuquana Road; Central Area, located within the center of the WRP tract immediately north of Blaine Street and its unpaved western extension; South Area, located south of the Central Area along the western periphery of the WRP tract. These 3 sampling loci are depicted in Figure 3.

Shovel test sampling, which included regular interval and judgemental subsurface testing, was the primary investigative method used during the present survey. Moreover, surface inspections were also made of all dirt roads, paths, trails, ditches and other areas of exposed ground surface within the project area. Within the western portion of the North Area, 18 shovel tests were conducted within a 50 meter grid framework; subsequently, two judgemental and 6 reduced interval tests were excavated. To the east, 6 additional judgemental shovel tests were excavated. Within the Central Area, 5 N-S transects were established at 100 meter intervals with tests placed every 50 meters along each transect (total of 44 tests). Within the South Area, 10 E-W transects were established at 50 meter

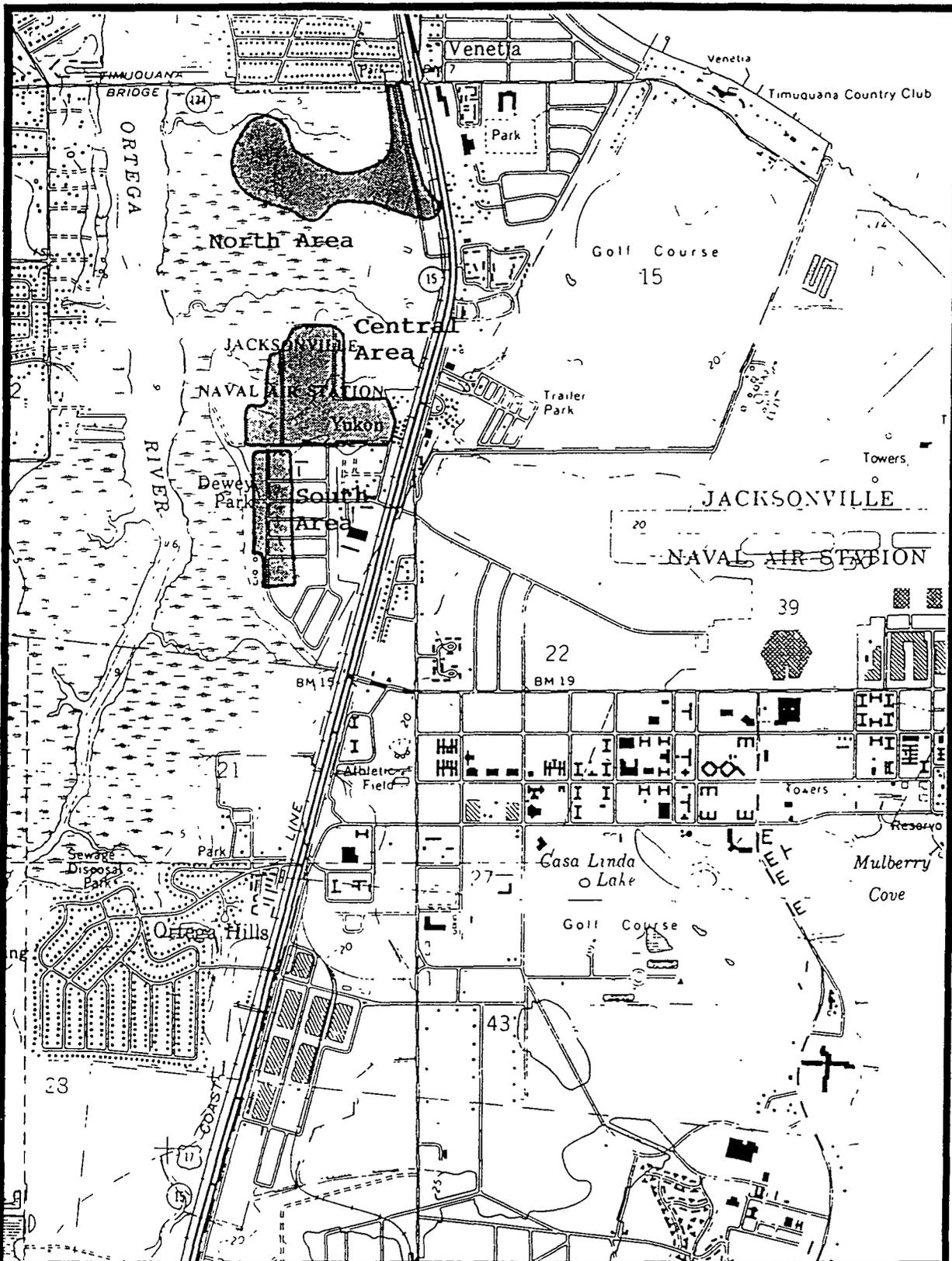


Figure 3. Location of Archeological Sampling Areas within the Westside Regional Park.



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intervals with tests placed every 50 meters along each transect (total of 38 tests).

SURVEY RESULTS

The Phase I archeological survey of the proposed Westside Regional Park resulted in the identification of a 20th century historic site (8Du8033) and two aboriginal isolated finds. A total of 114 subsurface shovel tests was excavated during the project. Of these, 54 (47%) were positive for the presence of artifacts. Only 2 (1.7%) of these tests produced aboriginal remains; these two deposits, consisting of a total of three chert flakes, were recovered from the North Area and are viewed as isolated finds (Table 1). The remaining artifacts correspond to site 8Du8033 and consist of domestic and architectural debris dating primarily to the mid to late 20th century, although some early 20th century materials may also be present.

Table 1. Isolated Finds from the WRP Tract.

	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>Find-FAS#1</u> (North Area TR B Test 1)	
Lithics:	
non-decortication chert flake	2
<u>Find-FAS#2</u> (North Area TR B Test 1+12. west)	
Ceramics:	
non-decortication chert flake	1

TOTAL:	3

The historic site identified during the investigation was indicated during project background research when historic documents revealed that portions of the project area had been occupied during World War I (Figure 4). This military occupation occurred in the form of a remount station complete with barracks, stables, and corrals. The following site description presents the results of the archeological and historical survey which in concert, have allowed for the definition of this historic resource as well as the prehistoric isolated finds.

Camp Joseph E. Johnston Remount Depot (Site 8Du8033)

This historic site is located in the southwest section of the Westside Regional Park property, corresponding to the South and Central project loci (Figure 5). Located at UTM 43240 northing and 3345000 easting, the site is distributed linearly along the swampland that parallels the east side of the Ortega River. Remnant roadways and other development features are found throughout the existing woodlands. The northern part of the site contains an extant brick road that was part of a U.S. Army remount station during World War I. Although historic documentation indicates that pier barracks and other structures once lined the brick road, such structures were not documented archeologically.

In addition to the remount station, naval development of much of the southern portion of the tract was initiated

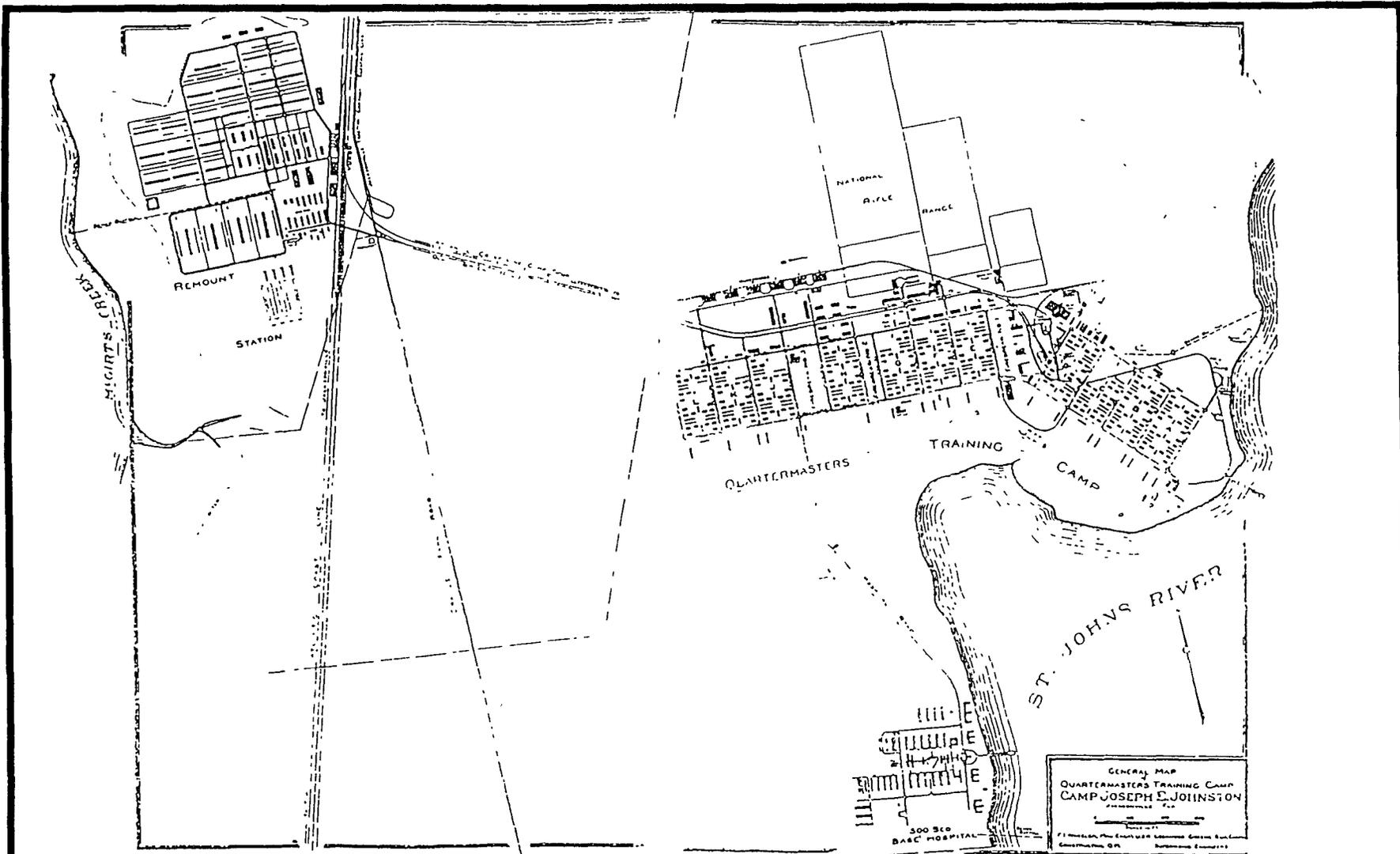


Figure 4. Wheeler Map of circa 1917, Showing Location of Camp Joseph E. Johnston and Remount Depot #333.



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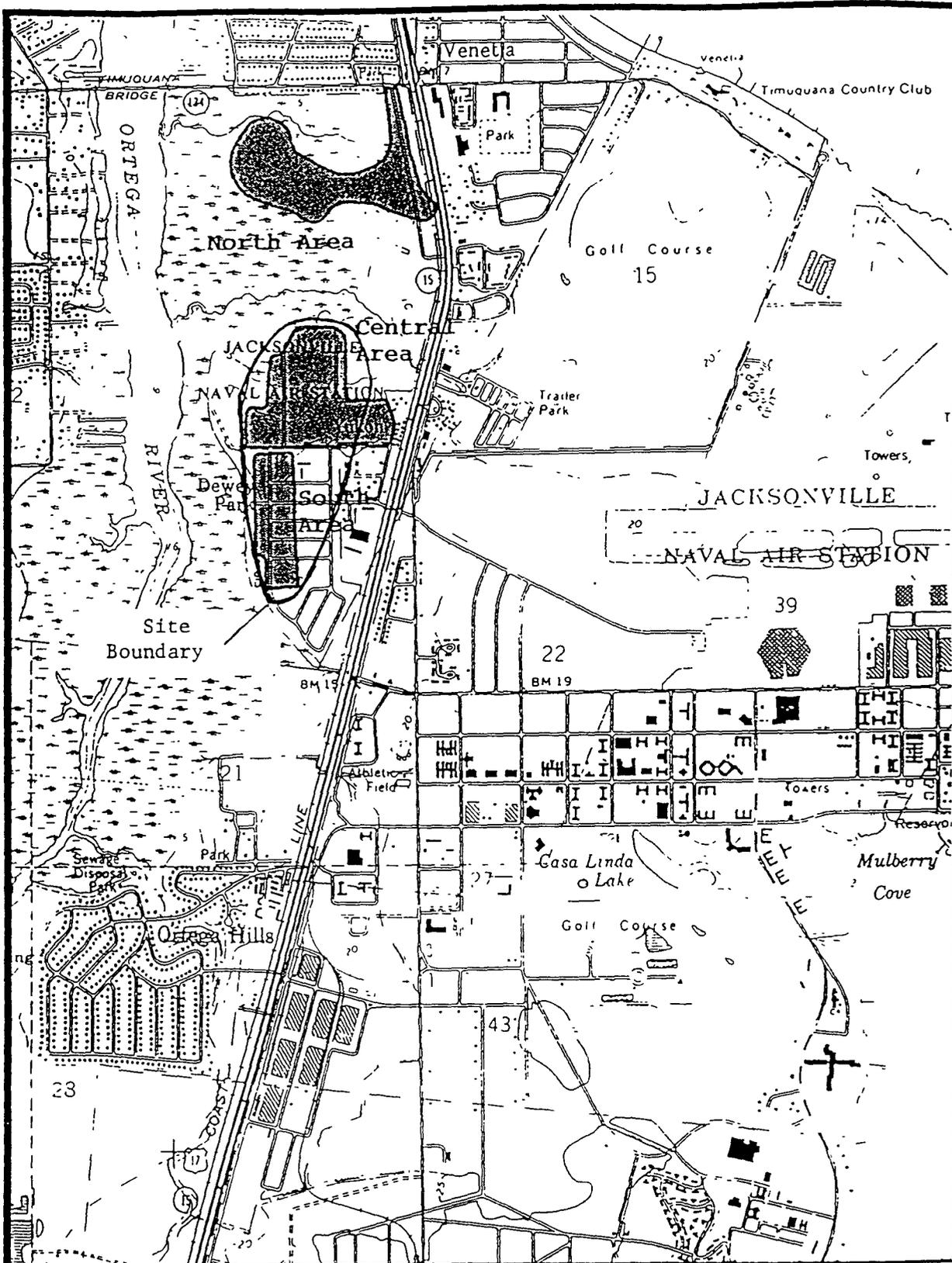


Figure 5. Location of Archeological Site 8DU8033 at the Westside Regional Park.



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during the 1940's but was discontinued during the 1960's, leaving a grid of roads and drainage ditches beneath the present forest canopy.

Historic artifacts from Site 8DU8033 were distributed over a broad area measuring approximately 1000 meters N-S and 400 meters E-W (Figure 6). Eighty two shovel tests, with 52 containing historic debris, were placed within these boundaries. Artifact categories included ceramics, glass bottle, window, glass, brick and miscellaneous metal items (see Table 2). Moreover, a large collection of more modern materials were also found, but were excluded from the assemblage table. Due to the abundance of 20th century trash and partial development of the property subsequent to abandonment of the remount station, it was difficult to differentiate between modern debris and artifacts deposited earlier in the century. In fact, it is very unclear as to which artifacts in Table 2 definitively relate to the remount station.

As a result of the numerous small isolated refuse depositions during the 20th century, the precise boundaries of this archeological resource were not solely archeologically determined. Boundaries at 8DU8033 were defined based on archeological field testing and historical documentary evidence. The northern and western limits of the site were easily identified due to the location of the

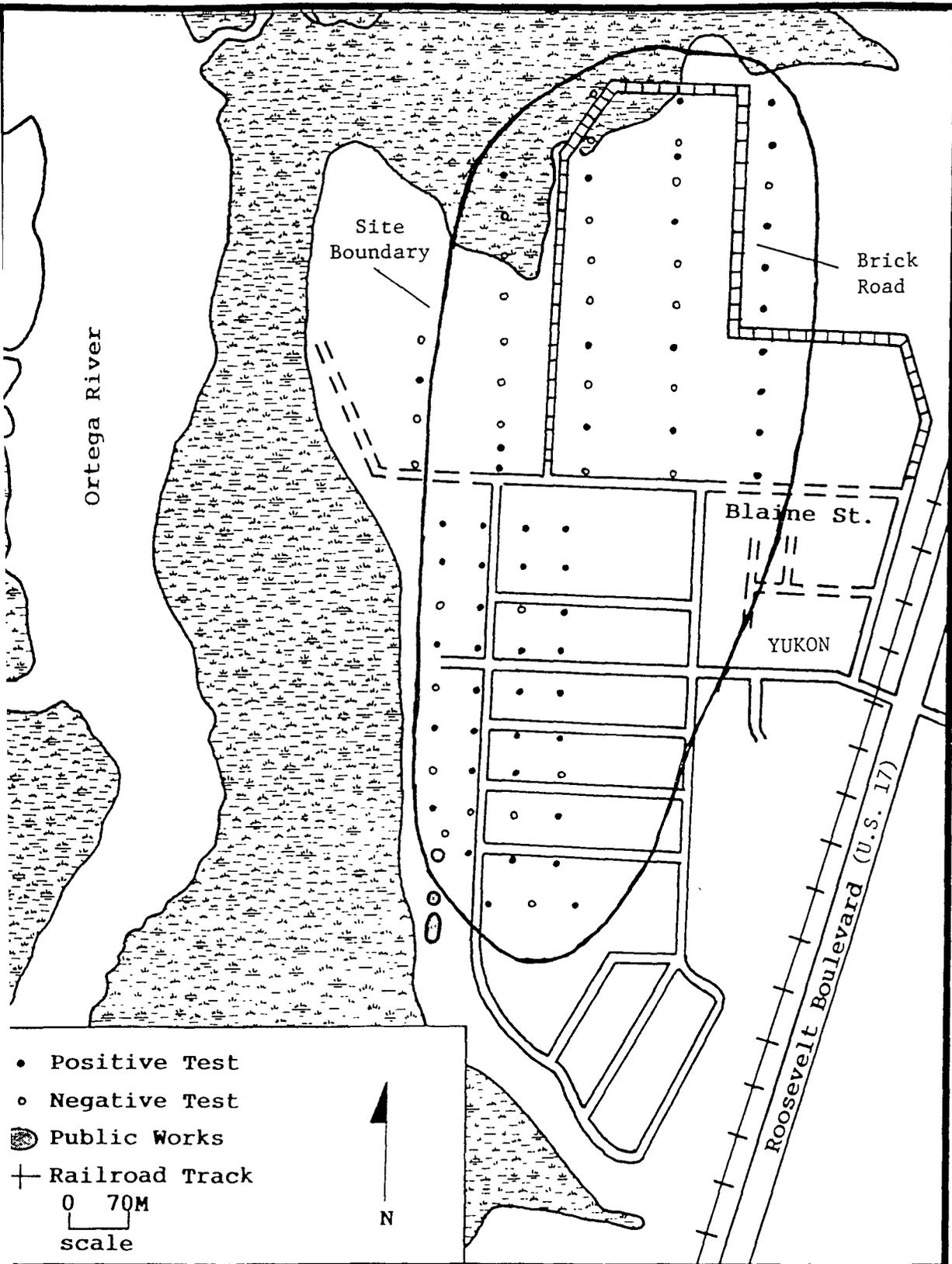


Figure 6. Archeological Site Map, 8DU8033, Showing Site Boundary and Locations of Survey Shovel Tests.



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existing brick road and the low swampland, while the southern and eastern boundaries are more arbitrary and are based primarily on documentary evidence. The only archeological remains definitively related to the remount station is the brick roadway in the extreme northern part of the site (Figures 4 and 6). It should be noted that several concrete floor foundations were identified in the northwest part of the site, but it is uncertain whether they related the remount station or later development activities. It seems probable that these concrete slabs, a relatively modern construction technique, are associated with recent unrecorded development.

In addition to military use, the recovery of three red clay cup fragments indicates that the study area was also utilized by the naval stores industry during the 20th century. The red clay or "Herty" cups were used to collect pine gum after the tree had been properly prepared. The use of Herty cups in this area of Florida generally corresponds with the date of their manufacture in Jacksonville, ca. 1910-1942 (Forney 1985; Bond 1987). It is not known whether timber and turpentine activities occurred concurrently with or after the occupation of the Camp Joseph E. Johnston Remount Depot.

Due to the lack of artifacts and intact structural remains identified as relating to the remount station,

8Du8033 is not viewed as potentially significant cultural resource.

Table 2. Artifact Assemblage from 8Du8033.

	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>NON-ABORIGINAL</u>	
Ceramics:	
Herty Cup	3
porcelain	1
uid ceramic	4?
Other Ceramic:	
water/sewer pipe	7
<u>asbestos</u>	24?
molded tile	4
Glass:	
light green bottle	1
manganese bottle glass	
brown bottle glass	107 (94)
clear bottle glass	26
aqua bottle glass	3
aqua window glass	57
Metal:	
wire nail	16
uid nail fragment	13
iron spike	3
iron bolt	1
iron hook (brass collar)	1
iron handle	1
iron washer	1
iron wire	1
miscellaneous iron	32
slag	5
Structural:	
red brick	7
TOTAL:	----- 318

**PITON BALL SANDY FOR LOCATION*

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted during June and July, 1992 of the proposed Westside Regional Park in southwestern Duval County, Florida. The field study resulted in the identification of a 20th century historic site

(8Du8033) and two prehistoric isolated finds within the project area. The historic site represents the remains of the Camp Joseph E. Johnston Remount Depot #333 which was developed and occupied during World War I. Historic records and recent publications indicate that the occupation was discontinued immediately following the end of the War. The buildings and warehouses which occupied the site appear to have been disassembled and sold at public auction by 1921.

Based on the results of this study, none of the identified cultural resource deposits are considered potentially significant or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, it is the recommendation of this report that no project relocation or modification for cultural resources seems necessary, and the study area can be released for proposed impact as planned.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
 Version 1:1 11/88

Site # 8Du8033
 Recorder # _____
 Field Date 6-10-92

inal
 te

E(S) Camp Joseph E. Johnston Remount Depot #333
 NAME Westside Regional Park, Jacksonville, Florida DHR# _____
 P private-profit priv-nonprof priv-indiv priv-unsp
 city county state federal
 NAME Orange Park CITY Jacksonville
 E 16/17 EASTING / 4/ 3/ 2/ 4/ 2/ 0/ NORTHING / 3/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 0/ 0/ 0/
Duval
 RANGE 26E SECTION 42IR 1/4 _____ 1/4-1/4 _____ 1/4-1/4-1/4 _____
 1) LATITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____ LONGITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____
 VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO Along the west side of Roosevelt Blvd., immediately
Timuquana Rd., within the community of Yukon.

SITE (All that apply)
 t unspecified hist aboriginal hist nonaboriginal hist unsp

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

ite	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> road segment
	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm bldg	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden
d fresh	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound
d salt/tidal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck
	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features
ater	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> well
	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> wharf/dock

DENSITY

pecified	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> variable density
ce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> village/town	<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact	_____
ive site	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diffuse scatter	_____
ion/homestead		<input type="checkbox"/> dense scatter >2/m ²	_____

CONTEXTS (All that apply) unknown culture abor unsp hist unsp

ORIGINAL:

Glades I	Manasota	St. Johns IIa
Glades Ia	Middle Archaic	St. Johns IIb
Glades Ib	Mount Taylor	St. Johns IIc
Glades II	Norwood	Santa Rosa
Glades IIa	Orange	Seminole
Glades IIb	Paleo-Indian	Swift Creek
Glades IIc	Pensacola	Transitional
Glades III	Perico Island	Weeden Island
Glades IIIa	Safety Harbor	Weeden Island I
Glades IIIb	St. Augustine	Weeden Island II
Glades IIIc	St. Johns unsp	_____
Hickory Pond	St. Johns I	_____
Late Archaic	St. Johns Ia	_____
Late Swift Creek	St. Johns Ib	prehist-aceramic
Leon-Jefferson	St. Johns II	prehist-ceramic

2d Spn 1783-1821	Postrecn 1880-97	Modern 1950-
_____	SpWar 1898-1916	_____
Amer Terr 1821-44	WW I 1917-1920	American 1821-
Statehood 1845-60	Boom 1921-29	American 1821-99
Civil War 1861-65	Depress 1930-40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American 1900-
Reconstr 1866-79	WW II 1941-49	Afro-American

SITE EVALUATION OF SITE

Significant for National Register? yes no likely, need info insuf info
 Significant as part of district? yes no likely, need info insuf info
 Significant at the local level? yes no likely, need info insuf info

STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full description)

Historic site containing the remains of a ca. 1920 US Army
station. Subsequently the US Navy ca. 1950 attempted to develop the
connecting roads and sidewalks but later abandoned the development.

ONLY-----DHR USE ONLY
 SHPO DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes___ No___ Date_____
 SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes___ No___ Date_____
 LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes___ No___ Date_____
 Local Office_____

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

Field check remote sensing unscreened shovel _____
 Feature search posthole digger screened shovel _____
 Informant report auger--size _____

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

Unknown informant report posthole digger screened shovel
 Grid recorder remote sensing auger--size _____ block excavations
 Feature search insp exposed ground unscreened shovel guess
 Markings (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) 52 shovel tests
 Grid placed at 50 meter intervals. Soil screened through 1/4" mesh.

COLLECTION STRATEGY

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> glass	<input type="checkbox"/> worked shell
<input type="checkbox"/> lithics	<input type="checkbox"/> prec metal/coin	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurf features
<input type="checkbox"/> ceramic-aborig	<input type="checkbox"/> bone-human	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ceramic-nonaborig	<input type="checkbox"/> bone-animal	
<input type="checkbox"/> daub	<input type="checkbox"/> bone-unspec	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brick/bldg matl	<input type="checkbox"/> unworked shell	

Strategy, Categories) _____

Excavation Unit Size (m²) _____ Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit Concentrate
0-30cms

Cultural Dimensions 1000m N-S direction by 400m E-W direction

Excavated Surface: #units _____, total area _____ m².
 Excavation: #units 52, total vol 8.0 m³

Artifacts Count or Estimate? Surface # _____ Subsurface 150.

ARTIFACTS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)	4 _____	N= _____
	N= _____ 5 _____	N= _____
	N= _____ 6 _____	N= _____
	N= _____ 7 _____	N= _____

Miscellaneous ceramics, glass, nails, brick, and metal pieces

INTERPRETATION Components single prob single prob multiple
 multiple uncertain
 Each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP;
 For absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

Ground station was used during ca. 1920 and the navy attempted
the lands around ca. 1950.

ENT Nearest fresh water McGirts Creek/Ortega River Distance (m) adj.
Community mesic flatwoods
Vegetation pine, some oak and riverine swamp vegetation
Bioc Setting flatwoods
Land Use woodland
Series Pelham fine sand Soil Association Pelham-Mascotte-Sapel
EGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial
major redeposited
of Disturbances/Threats possible development
P(S) Contact Information _____
RY Field Notes, Artifacts Florida Archeological Services Inc.
ographs (negative nos) _____
PTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE Williamson, Ronald M. - NAS JAX,
Strated History of Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida
P(S): Name Florida Archeological Services Inc. Date of Form 1-4-93
on/Address/Phone 4250 Melrose Ave., Jax., Fl., 32210
ONATIONS FOR SITE No additional testing is deemed necessary

DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current
ity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional
etations.

ON OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation
(page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED

Camp Joseph E. Johnston Remount DepotSITE standing structure archaeological site both

IVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE (Use back of page and continuations)

The northern part of the site contains an extant brick road that was part of a U.S. Army remount station during World War I. Pier barracks once lined the brick road. In addition, naval development of much of the site began during around circa 1940, but was discontinued, leaving a grid of roads and drainage ditches beneath the present forest canopy. Historic artifacts were distributed over a broad area measuring approximately 1000 meters N-S and 400 meters E-W.

Artifact categories included ceramics, glass bottle, window, glass, brick and miscellaneous metal items. Moreover, a large collection of more modern materials were also found. As a result of the numerous and confusing refuse depositions during the 20th century, the precise boundaries of this archeological resource were not determined. The northern and western limits of the site, however, were easily identified due to the location of the existing brick road and the low swampland. The southern and eastern boundaries are more arbitrary and based on documentary evidence. The only archeological remains definitively related to the remount station is the brick roadway in the extreme northern part of the site. Several concrete floor foundations were identified in the northwest part of the site, but it is uncertain whether they related the remount station or later development activities.

SION OF SIGNIFICANCE (Use back of page and continuations)

Due to the lack of artifacts and intact structural remains unequivocally relating to the remount station, as well as extensive impact to the site as a result of 20th century development activities, 8Du8033 is not viewed as potentially significant cultural resource.

Y AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE (Use back of page
ontinuation sheets if necessary)

No records of previous work at the site were found.