

Figure 6.3. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, and newly recorded historic resources 8LA3411 and 8LA3410, within viable alternatives- Lake County West- SR 46 Reconstruction and Realignment (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Eustis and Sorrento). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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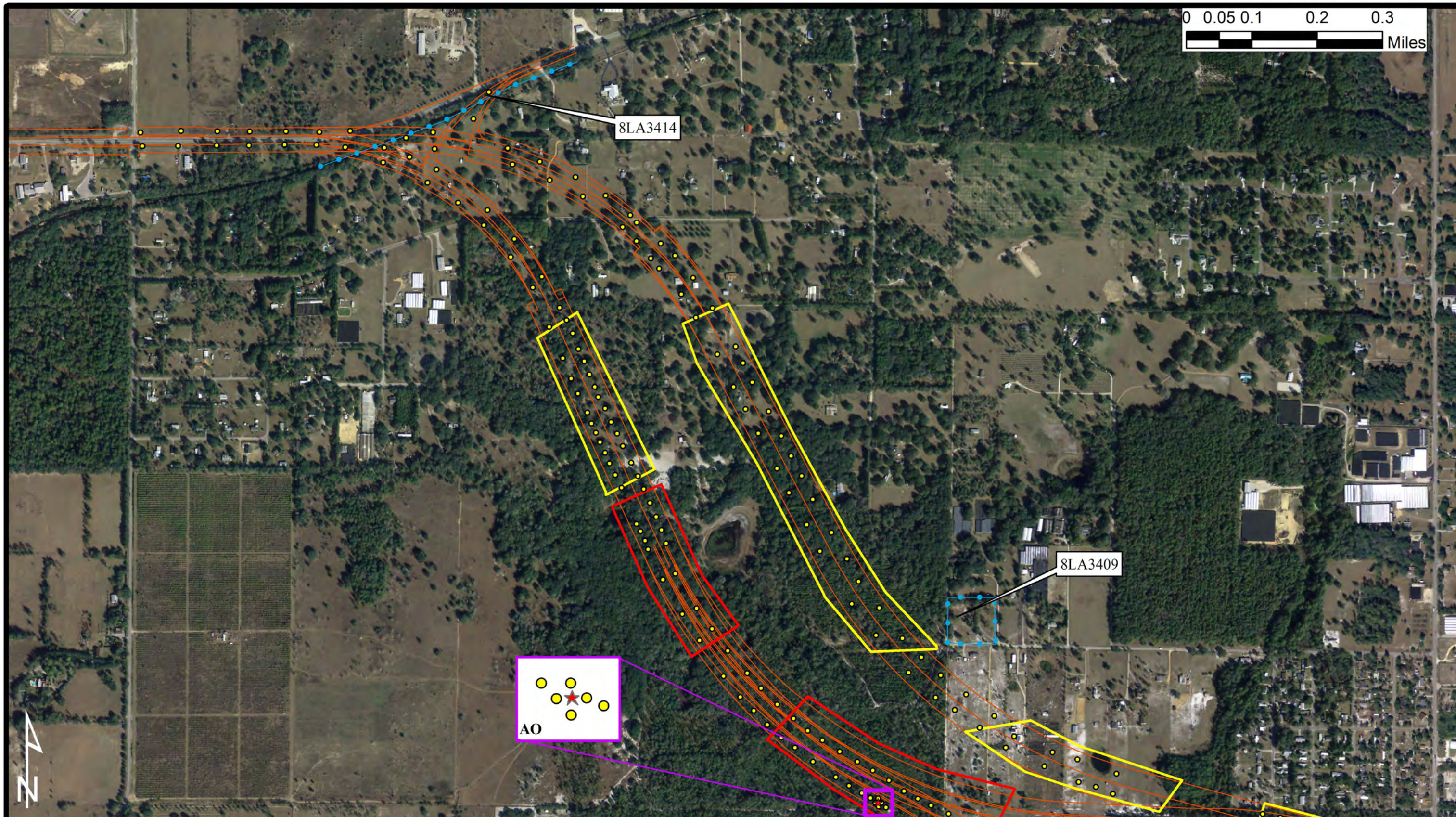


Figure 6.4. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, archaeological occurrence (AO), and newly recorded historic resources 8LA3414 (RR Grade) and 8LA3409 (Sorrento Cemetery) within the viable alternatives- Lake County West- SR 46 Reconstruction and Realignment (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sorrento). Red stars indicate positive shovel tests and yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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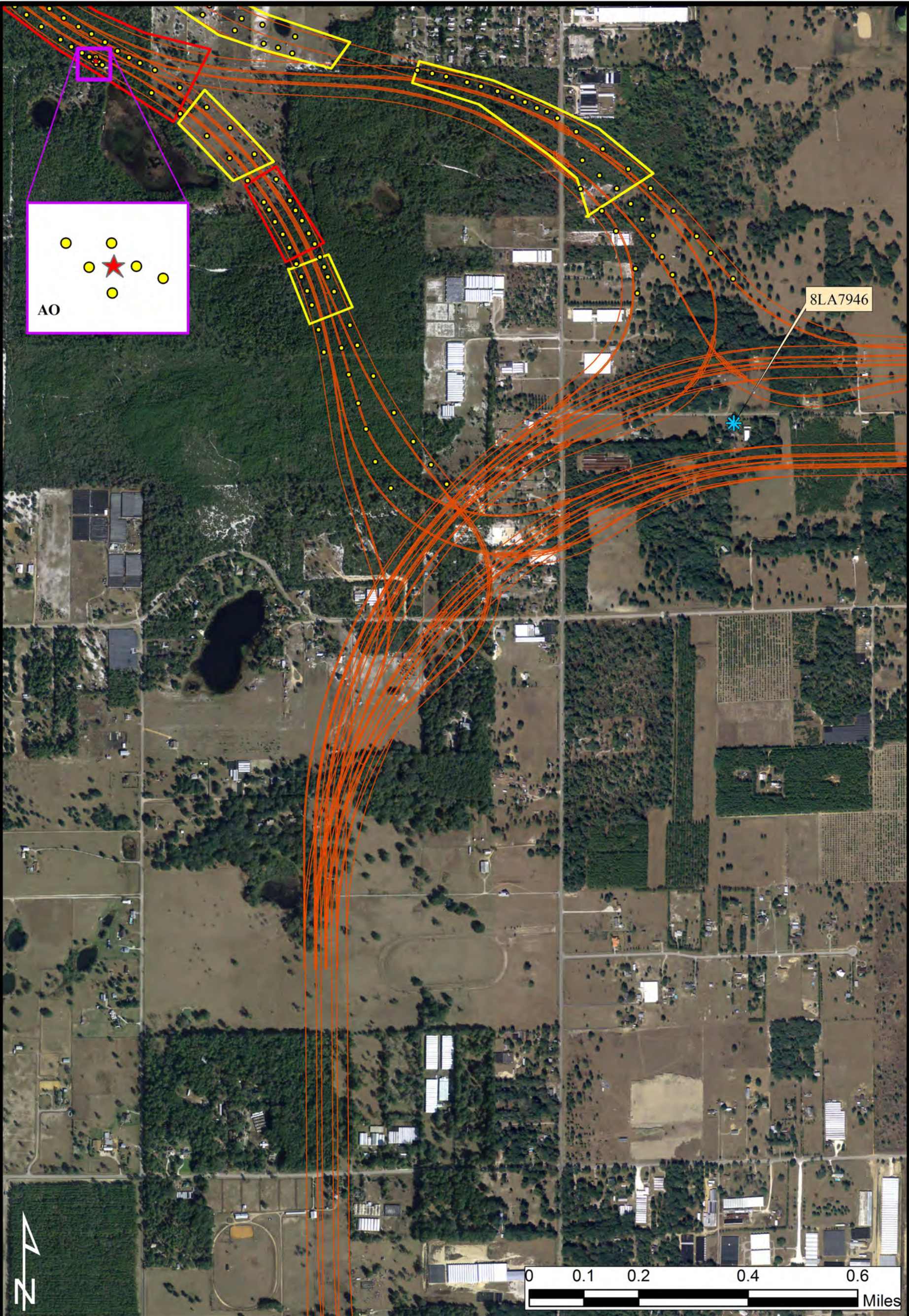


Figure 6.5. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, archaeological occurrence (AO), and previously recorded historic resource 8OR7946 within viable alternatives- Orange County-Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Eustis and Sorrento). Red stars indicate positive shovel tests, and yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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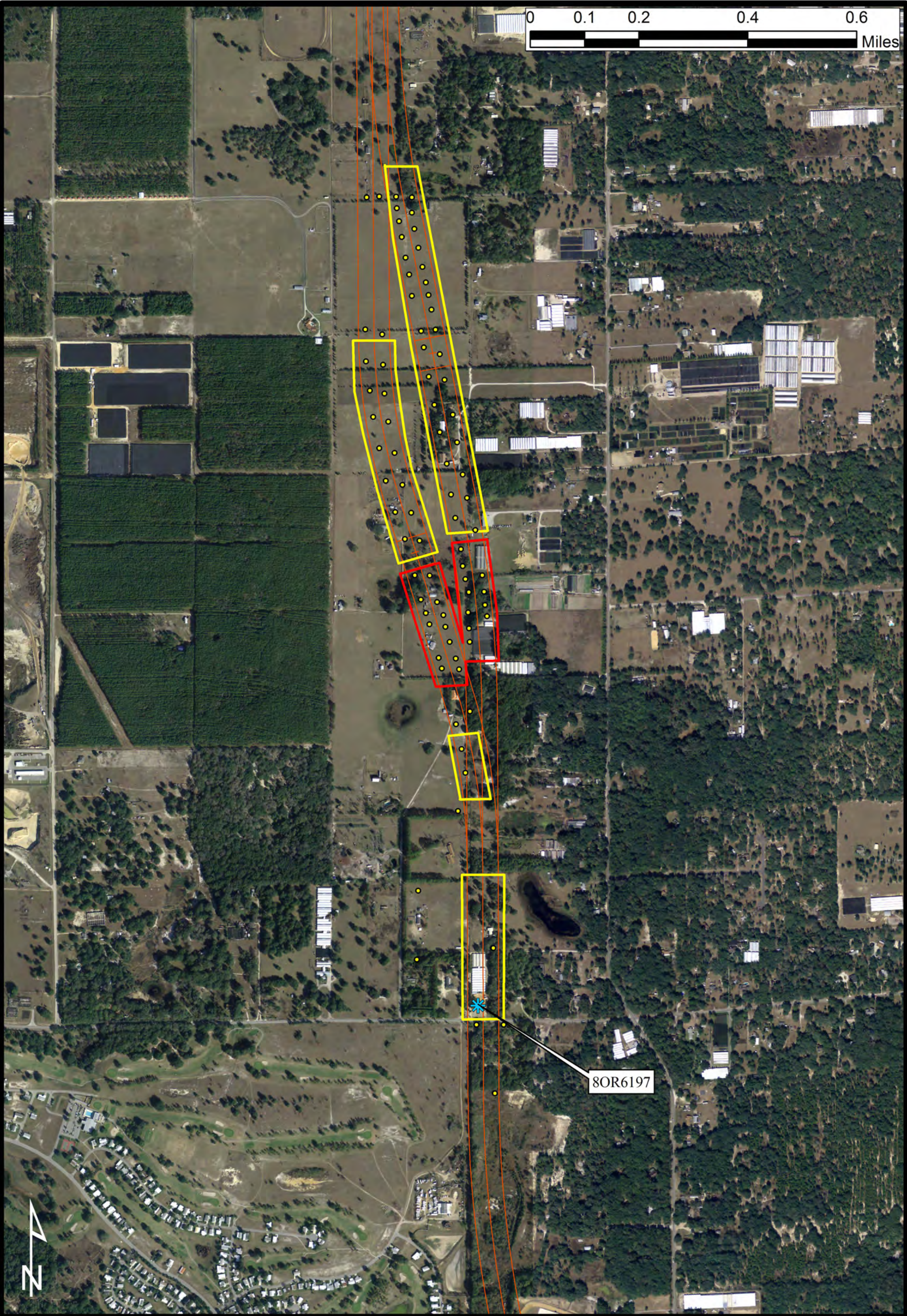


Figure 6.6. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, and newly recorded historic resource 8OR6197 within viable alternatives- Orange County- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Apopka). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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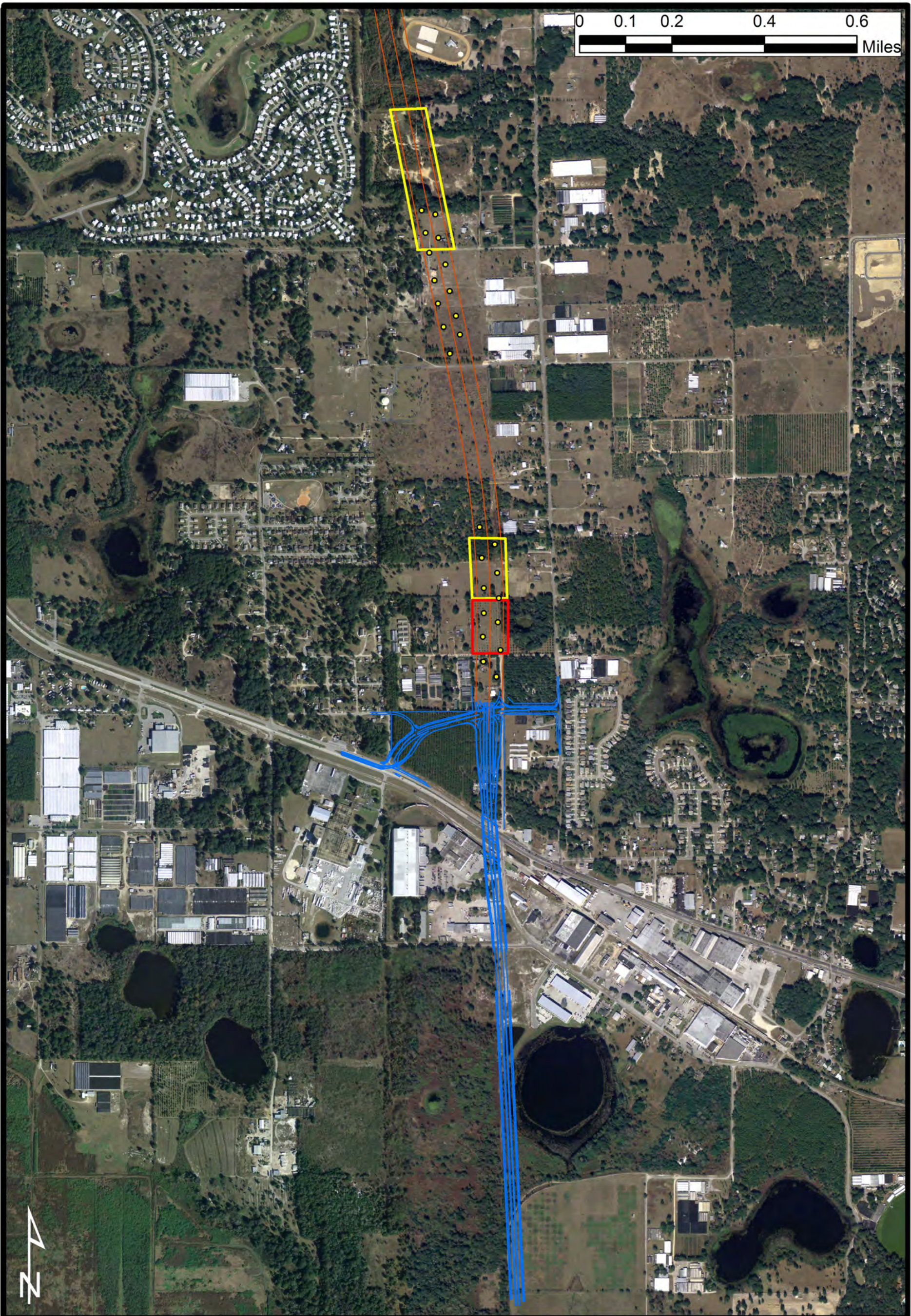


Figure 6.7. Approximate location of shovel tests and high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs within viable alternatives- Orange County- SR 429 Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Apopka). Blue corridor is the John Land Apopka Expressway. Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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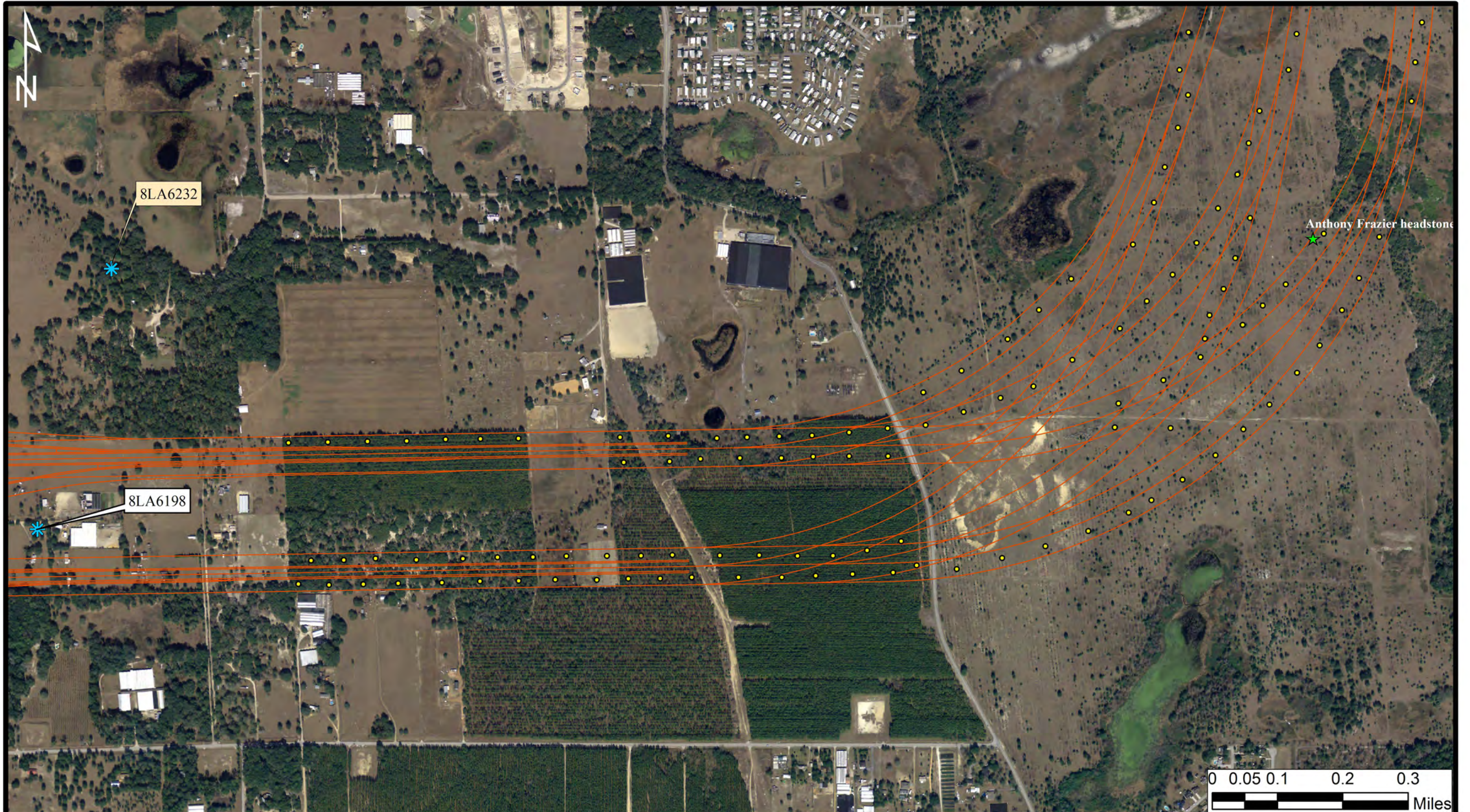


Figure 6.8. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, Anthony Frazier headstone (green star), previously recorded historic resource 8OR6232 and newly recorded historic resource 8OR6198, within viable alternatives- Orange County- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sorrento). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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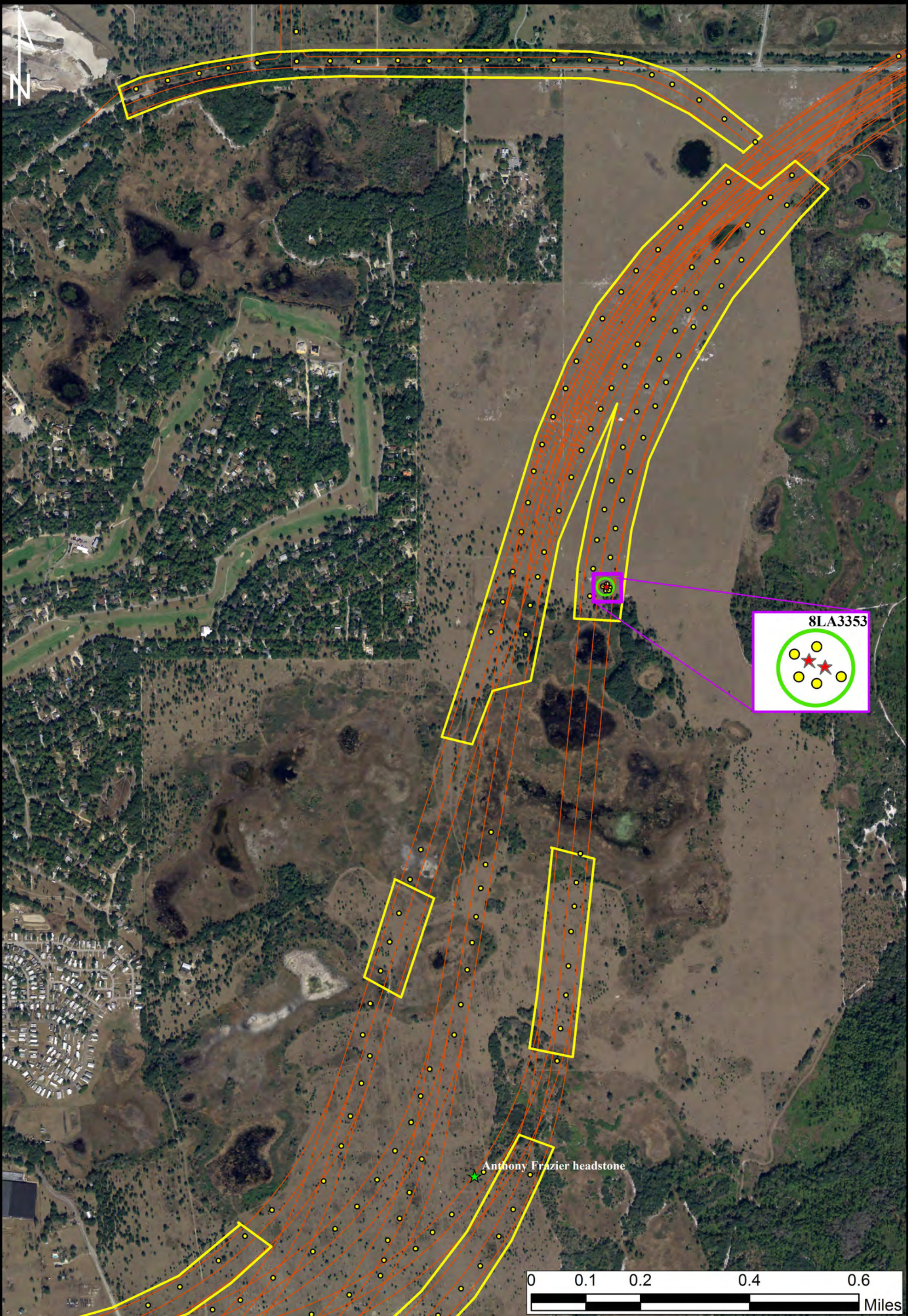


Figure 6.9. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, Anthony Frazier headstone (green star), and newly recorded archaeological site 8LA3353 within viable alternatives- Lake County East-Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sorrento). Red stars indicate positive shovel tests and yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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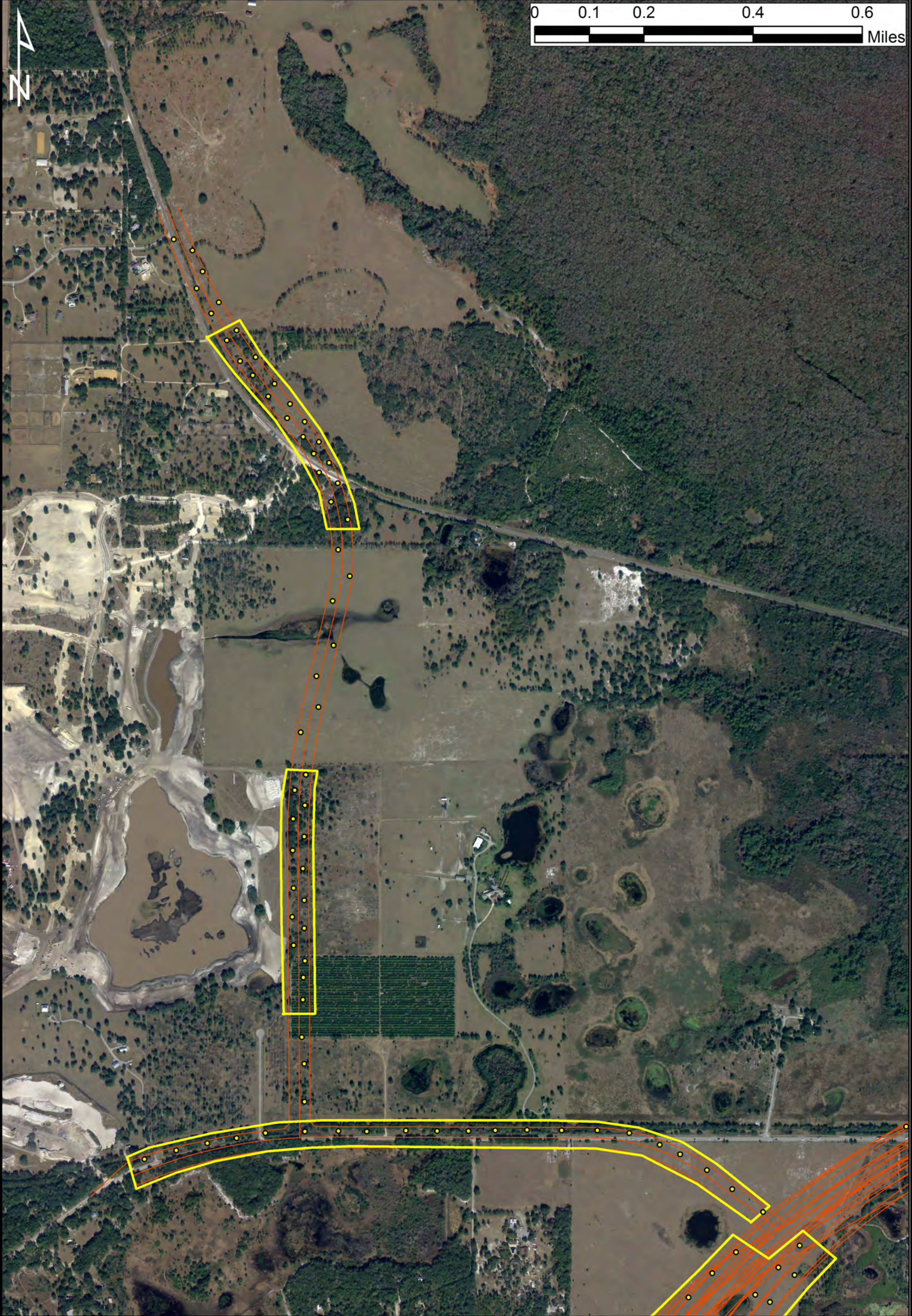


Figure 6.10. Approximate location of shovel tests and high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs within the viable alternatives- Lake County East-CR 46A Realignment (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sorrento).

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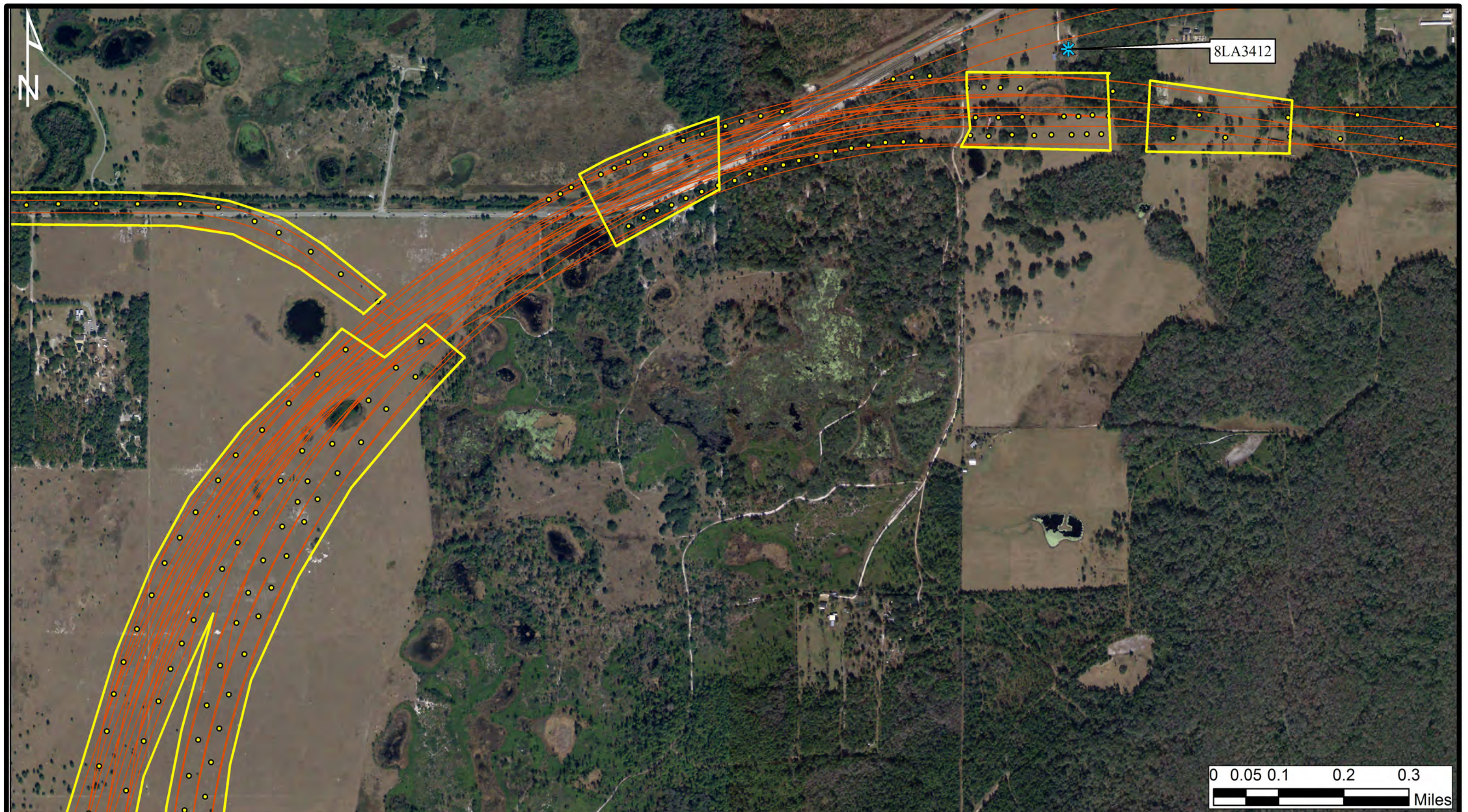


Figure 6.11. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, and newly recorded historic resource 8LA3412 within the viable alternatives- Lake County East- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sorrento and Sanford SW). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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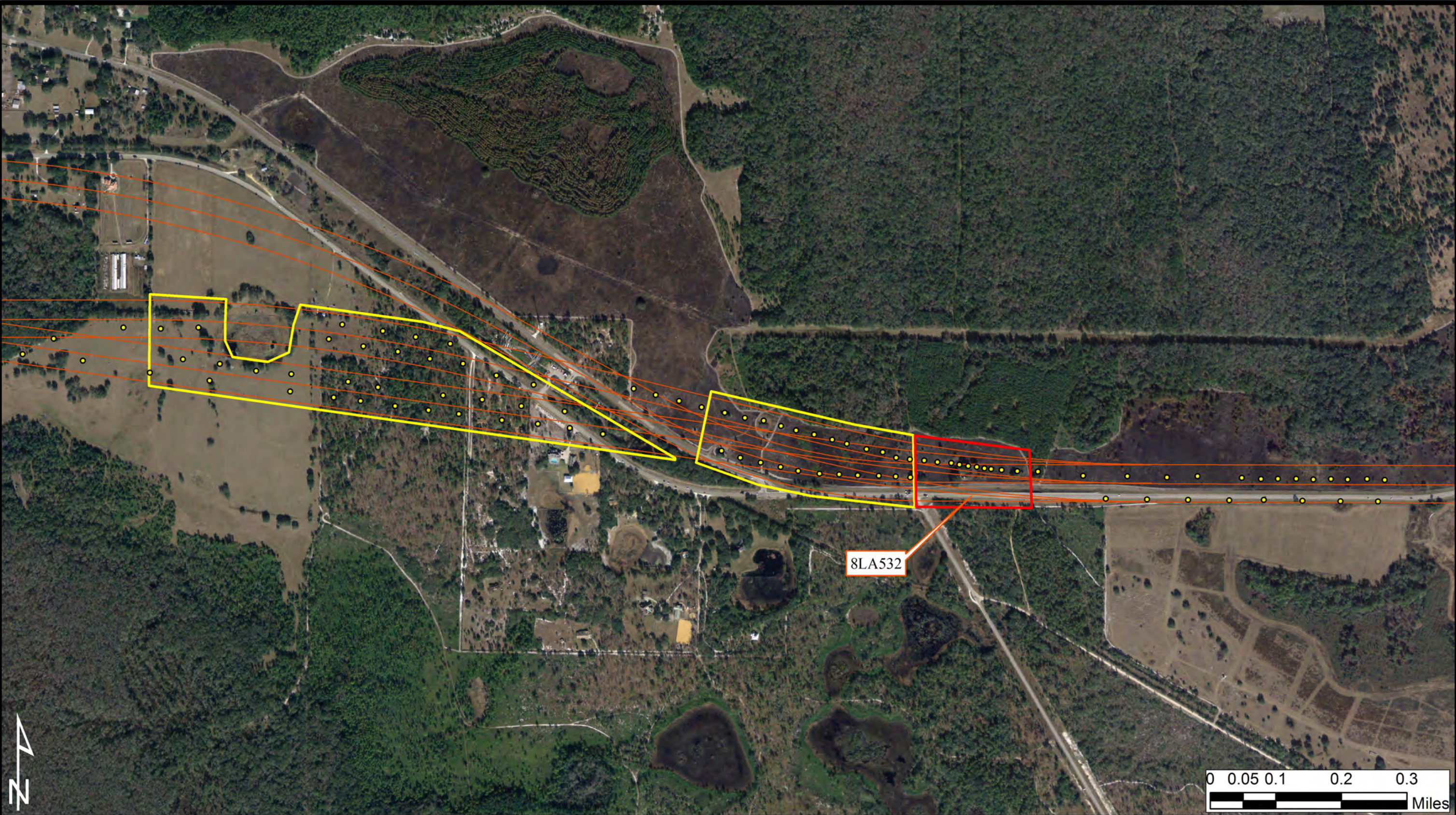


Figure 6.12. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, and previously recorded archaeological site 8LA532 within the viable alternatives- Lake County East- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sanford SW). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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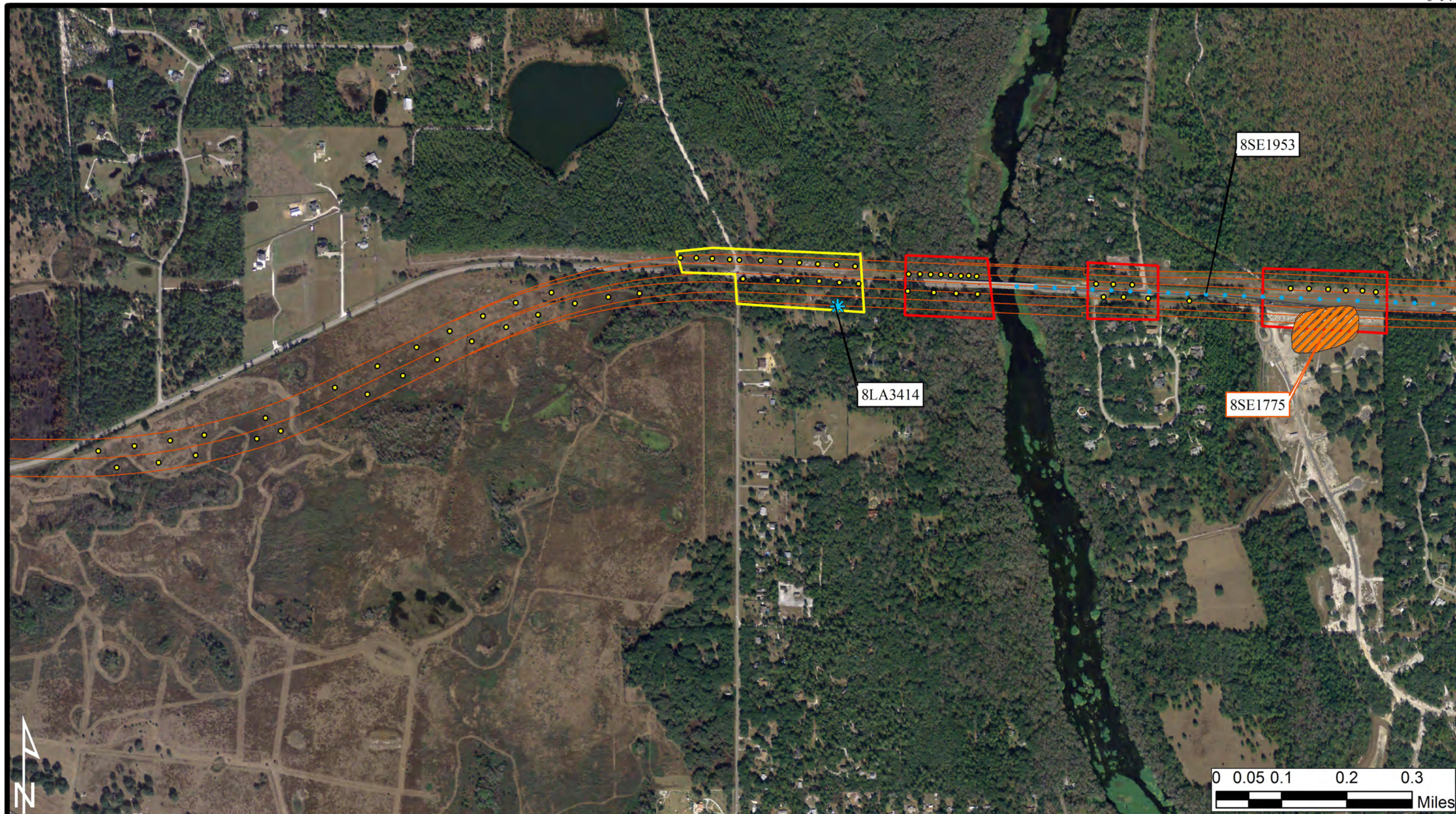


Figure 6.13. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, previously archaeological site 8SE1775, and newly recorded historic resources 8LA3413 and 8SE1953 (SR 46) within the viable alternatives- Lake County East- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sanford SW). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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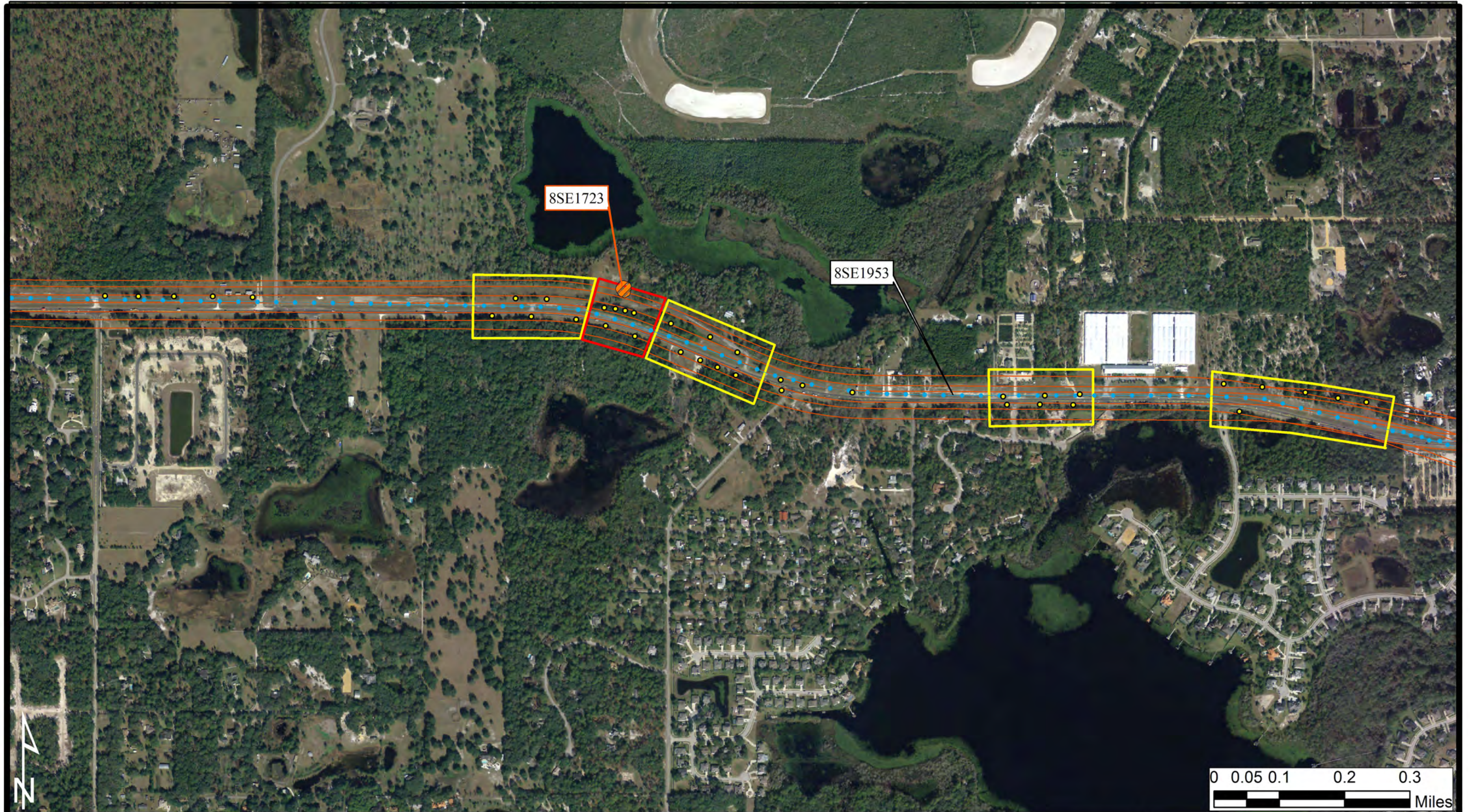


Figure 6.14. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, previously recorded archaeological site 8SE1723, and newly recorded historic resource 8SE1953 (SR 46) within the viable alternatives- Seminole County- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sanford SW). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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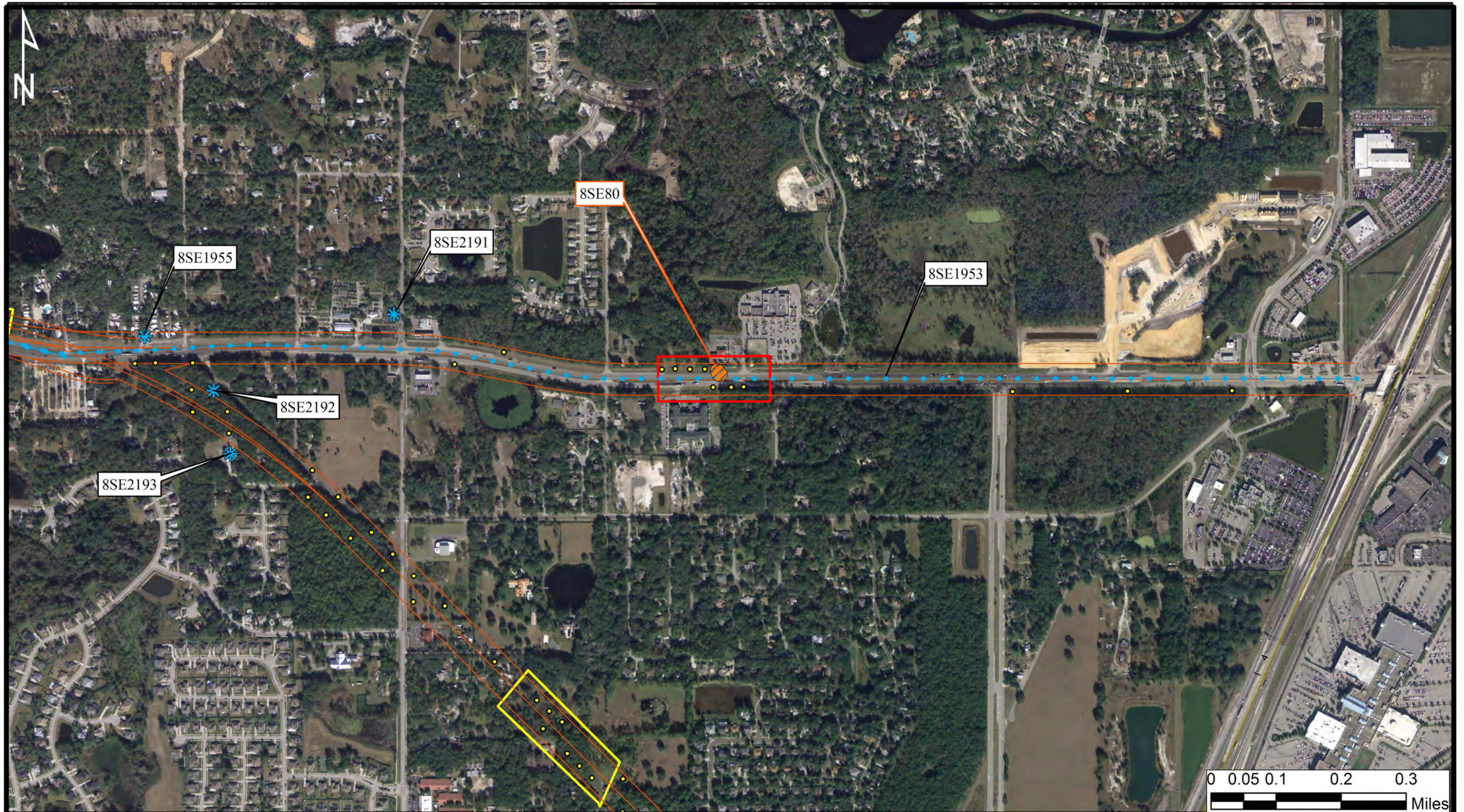


Figure 6.15. Approximate location of shovel tests, high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs, previously recorded archaeological site 8SE80, and newly recorded historic resources 8SE1953 (SR 46), 8SE1955, 8SE2191, 8SE2192, and 8SE2193 within the viable alternatives- Seminole County- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sanford). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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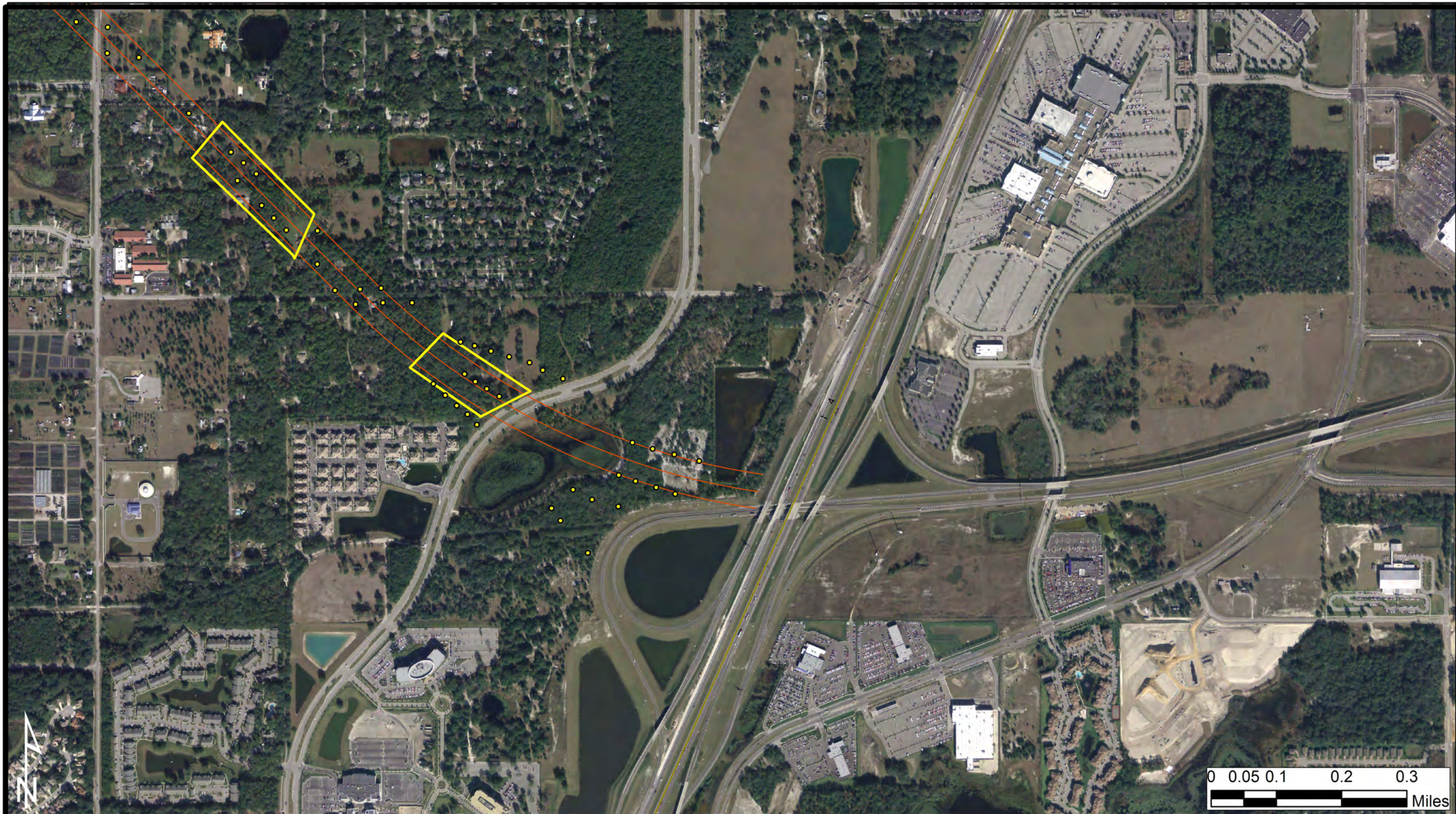


Figure 6.16. Approximate location of shovel tests and high (red) and moderate (yellow) ZAPs within the viable alternatives- Seminole County- Wekiva Parkway (SR 429) (LABINS; DOQQs, jpeg, 2004, Sanford). Yellow dots denote negative shovel tests.

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8SE80 – This site (unnamed) is located in the northeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 19 South, Range 30 East (USGS Sanford, Fla. 1965, PR 1988) (Figure 6.1). The site occurs on Adamsville-Sparr fine sands, which are somewhat poorly drained soils that occur on the lower slopes of uplands and low knolls in the flatwoods (USDA 1990). Site elevation is between 17 and 18 m (55-60 ft) amsl. The site is located approximately 250 m (820 ft) southeast of a wetland.

8SE80 was evidenced by a single piece of St. Johns Check Stamped ceramic recovered during the survey for the Sanford 201 facilities (Dickinson and Wayne 1985). Additional subsurface testing was conducted around this find with negative results. Site significance was not evaluated by the SHPO, but the researchers indicated “no further studies are required” (Dickinson and Wayne 1985:20).

The current archaeological investigations entailed ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of seven shovel tests placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals on both the north and south sides of SR 46 (Figure 6.15). No cultural materials were recovered from any of the tests. The local stratigraphy generally consists of an upper 25 cm (10 in) of dark grayish brown sand with fill material, underlain by pale tan/gray sand to 100 cm (39 in) below surface. Utilities were noted in the eastern region of the site on the north side of State Road 46, and were avoided during subsurface testing.

As a result of these investigations, no evidence of the previously recorded 8SE80 was discovered within the project APE. As such, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

8SE1723 – The Locus BA4-01 Site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 23 in Township 19 South, Range 29 East (USGS Sanford SW, Fla. 1965, PI 1970) (Figure 6.1). It occurs on Pomello fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is a moderately well drained soil characteristic of ridges in the flatwoods (USDA 1990). Site elevation is between 12 and 14 m (40-45 ft) amsl. The site is located 125 m (410 ft) south of Yankee Lake.

This site was originally discovered through systematic subsurface testing during the Florida Gas Transmission Line project (Labadia et al. 2000). Of the 10 shovel tests excavated in this locale, two produced historic period cultural materials probably associated with a former structure which occupied this property; this structure was destroyed by fire in 1970. Recovered artifacts included asbestos shingle fragments, wire nails, porcelain, vessel glass, plate glass, sheet metal, and screws. The site was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the *NRHP* by the SHPO, and no additional investigations were considered warranted.

The current archaeological investigations consisted of ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of four shovel tests placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within the general site area (Figure 6.14). No cultural materials were recovered from any of the tests. The local stratigraphy generally consists of dark gray sand from 0-35 cm (0-14 in) below surface, grayish brown sand from 35-50 cm (14-20 in), and brown sand from 50-75 cm (20-30 in),

at which point impenetrable hard pan was encountered. The site area has been disturbed by the installation of underground utilities.

As a result of these investigations, no evidence of the previously recorded Locus BA4-01 Site was discovered within the APE. As such, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

8SE1775 – The Twin Oaks Site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 28 in Township 19 South, Range 29 East (USGS Sanford SW, Fla. 1965, PI 1970) (Figure 6.1). The site occurs on Astatula-Apopka fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which are excessively and well-drained soils of hillsides and ridges on the uplands (USDA 1990). Site elevation is between 15 and 17 m (50 and 55 ft) amsl. A wetland is located approximately 125 m (410 ft) west of the site and the Wekiva River is about 600 m (1970 ft) to the west.

This historic homestead site was discovered in 2001 during a survey of the Wekiva River Parcel (Carr et al. 2001). Discovered artifacts included cut nails, whiteware, glass, stoneware, and a thimble. This late 19th and early 20th century period site was considered ineligible for listing in the *NRHP* by the SHPO, and no additional work was recommended.

The current archaeological investigations consisted of ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of six shovel tests placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within the general site area (Figure 6.13). No cultural materials were recovered from any of the tests. The local stratigraphy generally consists of an upper 30 cm (12 in) of dark grayish brown sand underlain by light brown or tan sand to 100 cm (39 in) below surface. Testing was performed within the archaeological APE north of SR 46. Disturbance from modern development, such as ditching and the installation of utilities, was noted within the general site area south of the existing roadway (Photo 6.1).



Photo 6.1. General vicinity of 8SE1775 on south side of SR 46, looking east.

As a result of these investigations, no evidence of the previously recorded Twin Oaks Site was discovered within the APE. As such, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

6.2 Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources

8LA3353 - The Neighborhood Lakes Site is an artifact scatter located in the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 19 South, Range 28 East (USGS Sorrento, Fla. 1960, PR 1980) (Figure 6.1). The site is located in a pasture (Photo 6.2) southeast of Mount Plymouth, south of SR 46 and east of Duxbury Avenue. It is situated on sloping terrain approximately 150 m (492 ft) north of Neighborhood Lakes. The site occurs on Astatula sand, dark surface, 0-5% slopes, a nearly level to gently sloping, excessively drained soil of upland ridges (USDA 1975). General site stratigraphy consists of an upper 20 to 25 cm (8-10 in) of gray sand underlain by 80 to 90 cm (32-35 in) of pale tan sand.



Photo 6.2. General vicinity of 8LA3353.

The site was initially discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 100 m (328 ft) intervals, and was delineated at 10 to 12.5 m (33–41 m) intervals. Of the seven shovel tests excavated in the area (Figure 6.9), two produced archaeological materials. One produced two St. Johns Checked Stamped rim sherds and the other yielded one non-thermally altered, chert, non-decortication flake measuring between 2 and 3 cm (0.8-1.2 in). The potsherds were found 25 to 40 cmbs (10-16 in), and the flake was found between 70 and 90 cmbs (28-35 in). No subsurface features were observed and surface reconnaissance of the site vicinity yielded negative results. Based on subsurface testing, the Neighborhood Lakes Site is estimated to extend some 2 m (6.6 ft) north/south, by 12.5 m (41 ft) east/west.

As the flake was recovered from a lower depth than the sherds, it is uncertain whether the artifacts are from the same culture period, settling at different rates, or if the flake was deposited at an earlier time. Although a cultural time period cannot be positively associated with the lithic artifact, the two pottery sherds would have been produced during the St. Johns II period, dated from ca. A.D. 750 to the time of European contact, ca. 1565 (Milanich 1994:262). The two temperless, chalky rim sherds, which fit together, measure approximately 6.8 cm (2.6 in) in length and 0.8 cm (0.32 in) in width, and 4.4 cm (1.73 in) in length and 0.7 cm (0.28 in) in width.

The location of 8LA3353 provides useful information in terms of prehistoric settlement pattern and land-use strategies. However, the sparse number and typical nature of the artifacts, as well as the lack of subsurface features, indicates that with currently available research techniques, the site has a low potential to yield further data. Therefore, the Neighborhood Lakes Site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* and no additional investigations are warranted.

Archaeological Occurrence (AO): The AO is located in the southwest quarter of Section 36 in Township 19 South, Range 27 East, in Lake County, Florida, just north of the Lake/Orange County border (USGS Sorrento, Fla. 1960, PR 1980; Figures 6.1 and 6.5). The general area, vegetated with scrub oak and palmetto, is 44 m (145 ft) to 46 m (150 ft) amsl, and within 50 m (164 ft) of a marshy wetland. The AO was evidenced by a single non-thermally altered chert, non-decortication waste flake measuring between 2-3 cm (0.8-1.2 in) in length. It was found approximately 35 cm (14 in) below surface in very light gray sand. Four shovel tests excavated at 10 m (33 ft) intervals in the cardinal directions around the positive shovel test failed to yield additional cultural materials.

6.3 Negative Findings

Preliminary reconnaissance in the Neighborhood Lakes area of Orange County by Janus Research (Janus Research 2005) resulted in the observation of an isolated gravemarker inscribed with the name Anthony Frazier and his military unit number indicating his affiliation with Company K of the 21st U.S. Colored Infantry (U.S.C.I) (Photo 6.3). As per the National Park Service Civil War Soldier database (Janus Research 2005), Frazier held the rank of private. According to landowner Bill Cole, he found the white marble headstone lying in a field, and placed it against a nearby tree (Photo 6.4). Ground surface reconnaissance of the general area during archaeological field survey did not indicate any other markers or depressions which might suggest the presence of unmarked graves.

A search of the Ancestry.com database did not reveal any Anthony Fraziers in Florida or Georgia after the Civil War. The 1870 census records indicated two Anthony Fraziers in South Carolina. The first was a 33 year old farm laborer from Blake Township in Colleton County, who resided with a wife (Sue, 22 yrs) and two children (Samuel, age 4 and Nancy, 8 mos). The other Anthony Frazier, from Sharon Township in Mecklenburg



Photo 6.3. Anthony Frazier grave marker.

County, was a 34 year old farm hand. The *Special Schedules of the Eleventh Census of the United States (1890) enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War* does not contain any listings for Florida or Georgia.



Photo 6.4. Anthony Frazier grave marker at location of discovery in the Neighborhood Lakes area.

The US 21st Regimental Infantry was formed from the 3rd and 4th South Carolina Colored Infantry Regiments on March 14, 1864. It was attached to the 3rd Brigade, Vodges' Division, District of Florida, Department of the South. They were on duty in Jacksonville until April 1864, at which time they were transferred to Hilton Head, South Carolina, Northern District, Dept. of the South until October 1864. The 3rd regiment was composed of ex-slaves from the Sea Islands along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The majority of soldiers came from plantations in Beaufort and Hilton Head, but a good number came from the areas surrounding Savannah, Georgia and St. Simon's Island and the vicinity of Fernandina, Florida. It was organized at Hilton Head, South Carolina in June 1863, and was attached to the District of Hilton Head, 10th Army Corps, Dept of South until January 1864. The Regiment was then assigned to Barton's Brigade, District of Hilton Head, until February 1864, when it became part of the 21st Regimental Infantry. The 4th regiment was organized at Fernandina and consisted mostly of ex-slaves from Jacksonville and along the St. Marys River. It was stationed at Fernandina until January 1864, at which time it was transferred to Hilton Head, until February 1864. It moved to Jacksonville, February 6-8, and became part of the 21st regiment the following month (Dyer 1978; Gourdin 2006). Prior to and after the redesignation of the regiments, all members participated in skirmishes in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the most notable of which included the Battle of Jacksonville, Florida, the battles of Honey Hills and Boykin's Mills, South Carolina, as well as several skirmishes on James and Johns Islands, South Carolina (Gourdin 2006).

Florida Tract Book records indicate that an Anthony Frazier purchased the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 20 South, Range 26 East in 1875 (Vol. 22: 244). This property is located just south of Lake Beauclaire, about 12 miles west of where the headstone was found. An internet search for cemeteries in Lake and Orange counties for an Anthony Frazier yielded negative results, as did a search of the Orange County database of Civil War soldiers as well as the Florida Civil War Master Soldier Index (Civil War Florida, Inc. 2001-2006). There are, however, four Fraziers listed for the Mt. Olive Cemetery near Eustis, the earliest of which is Lula (1881-1926). The others are Peter (?-1972), Idellar (1914-1993), and Daisy (1906-1997). It is a black cemetery, established in 1915.

Based on the results of both archival research and archaeological field survey, there is no evidence to indicate the presence of an unmarked grave or graves within the project viable alternatives. The original provenience for the Anthony Frazier headstone is unknown. The approximate location of the grave marker is indicated in Figure 6.8.