

- **12000 to 6000 B. C.** - Paleoindian period: Hunted big game. Seminomadic, Clovis, Suwannee, and Simpson Points.
- **6000 to 5000 B. C.** - Early Archaic Period: People spread throughout St. Johns River basin. Beginnings of settled communities.
- **5000 B. C.** - Orange Pottery developed.
- **5000 to 2000 B. C.** - Middle Archaic Period: Greater variety of tools introduced.
- **2000 to 1200 B. C.** - Late Archaic Period: Began making fiber - Tempered pottery. People began to grow corn, squash, and other plants and to bury their dead in sand burial mounds.
- **1200 B. C. to 1000 A. D.:** Woodland Period: Fire - Tempered pottery was first introduced in 500 B. C. The first in North America was here in the St. Johns River Valley (St. Johns Pottery). Settled communities with more complex political systems and religious practices.
- **500 B. C.** - Huge shell mounds, some 30 feet tall and spreading over an acre of land, could be found along the banks of the river.
- **1 A. D.** - St. Johns Period: Most of Florida populated.
- **1000 to 1600** - Mississippian period: Increasing complex cultures. Extensive trade with cultures to the north and west.
- **1050** - Construction began on the Mound at Mount Royal.
- **1502** - The Spanish found three main tribes of Indians: Timucuan in the north, Apalachees in the panhandle, and Calusas in the southwest. During the 16th century, 10,000 Timucuan lived in the valley of the St. Johns River and as many as 200,000 in their entire region.
- **1600 to 1710** - Acculturative period: Arrival of Spanish. Imposed great changes on native cultures and ultimately wiped out the Indian population by disease, war, and slavery.
- **1595** - Spanish friars established the mission of San Antonio De Encabe at Mount Royal.
- **1570** - Spanish visited De Leon Springs; in search of the Fountain of Youth.
- **1579** - Approximate date when Spanish introduced oranges to Florida. The Timucuan Indians also planted groves.
- **1704** - Spanish missions were destroyed or abandoned after English and Indian raids (Mount Royal?)
- **1740** - Gov. Oglethorpe with the aid of friendly Indians from the English colonies invaded Florida and captured Fort Picolata, and cut off the St. Johns from the Spanish.
- **1750** - Creek and Seminole Indians migrated into the lands vacated by the demise of the Timucuan Indians.
- **1764** - The last of the original Florida Indians went to Cuba with the Spanish. Beginning of two decades of English rule. Two hundred and fifty years after the landing of Ponce De Leon, only one Timucuan remained.
- **1764** - Denys Rolles uses the name "Mount Royal."
- **1765** - John Bartram named Lake George in honor of King George III.
- **1765** - Lord Egmont had estates on Amelia Island and Mount Royal.
- **1765** - Pioneer Explorer Daniel Boone visited St. Johns and Palatka areas.
- **1766** - John Bartram and William Bartram visit Mount Royal.

- **1768** - The Lord of Egmont was granted land at Mount Royal. He and his investors planned to divide the land and expenses with each sending out 10 Negroes the first year, ten more the second until there was a total of forty after 6 years. By September of 1768, he had invested more than F 4600 with no returns. There were 73 slaves working at the plantation. They felt the white artisans were "very expensive and but little useful."
- **1769** - Lord Egmont engaged Bernard Romans to survey and divide his estates on the St. Johns River about 45 miles from St. Augustine at Mount Royal.
- **1771** - After Lord Egmont's death, his executors sent Stephen Egan from Ireland to supervise operation of his plantations in east Florida. Egan closed Mount Royal and sent the slaves to Egmont's Amelia Island Plantation.
- **1781** - William Bartram returns to Mount Royal.
- **1815** - Gov. Kindelan gave "200 acres on east side of St. Johns River, between Little Lake and Lake George, known as 'Mount Royal'" to George Petty. Petty sold the land to Horatio S. Dexter and his wife, Abby, on May 21, 1821, for \$250 cash
- **1821** - Treaty with Spain ceded Florida to the United States.
- **1822** - Gov. Duval issued license to Horatio Dexter to engage in Indian trade at Mount Royal.
- **1884-85** - Listing in "Florida State Gazetter and Business Directory," "Mount Royal, site of an ancient Indian settlement, has about 200 inhabitants engaged in orange and vegetable culture. W. B. Cheatham, Esquire, was postmaster and general merchant. In 1886 - 1887, Rev. Thomas Hind led Baptist Church and Rev. Charles Cogan led Methodist Episcopal Church."
- **1886-87** - Edition also lists "Was first settled in 1868. Debary-Baya merchants' line streamers delivered mail daily. Had a school, 2 churches, and one store. Principal crop were oranges."
- **1887** - The Palatka, Welaka, and Spring Grove railroad was to run from Sisco on the J. T. & K. W. Railroad to Welaka and Mount Royal, cross the river at a point between Fort Gates and Norwalk, to pass by Salt Springs, Spring Grove, Juniper Creek to connect with the St. Johns and Lake Eustis Railroad, with connections to Georgetown and Citra; work was to begin by March 1st (Dailey News).
- **1880's** - Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia explored archeological sites in Florida for 11 years. He removes many artifacts from Mount Royal. His detailed accounts were starting point for later archeological research on southeastern Indian culture. Archeologists believe Mount Royal, part of the St. Johns River culture prevalent from 500 B. C. to 1565. It was a ceremonial mound where burials and religious rituals took place.
- **1950** - W. H. McBride: Large citrus operator, purchased 1,700 acres at Mount Royal for over \$100,000. Property consisted of an original 300 acres in orange groves, master dwellings and other property with a recorded history of nearly 200 years when it was mentioned during the English period, 1763 - 1783, in Bartram's Travels.
- **1981** - U. S. Department of Interior gave \$10,140 to fence and protect Mount Royal Indian Mound, which is "Believed to be the largest mound in the state."
- **1981** - Florida Times Union reported on restoration of Mount Royal - Donated by Paul and Willanelle Wilcox in 1978.
- **1984** - Putnam County report listed Mount Royal as an active unincorporated township.
- **1987** - Civil war enactment was stages at Mount Royal to help commemorate Welaka's centennial.
- **1994** - Putnam County approved Mount Royal Airpark, a \$20 Million development with 105 Single-family homes, 58 Multiple-family homes, and a grass airstrip on approximately 163 acres.

Chronology was compiled from Our Place In Time "A Chronology of Putnam County" Alvers/Mahaffey 1995 and Florida's First People, Brown.