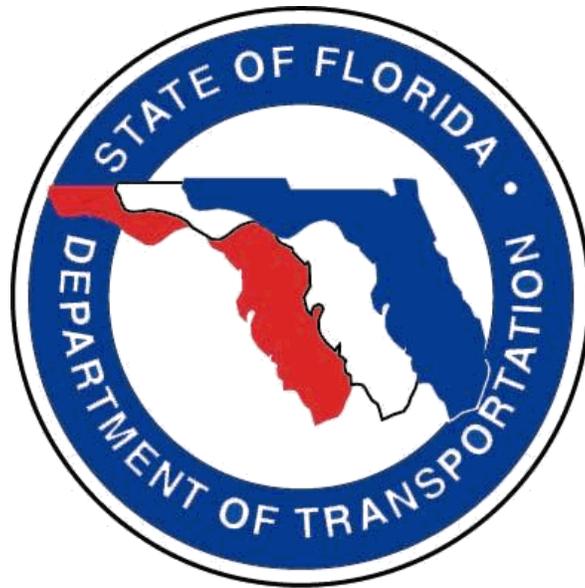


CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

***SR 87S / SR 87N – CONNECTOR / NEW ALIGNMENT
SR 87 – EXPANSION***

Financial Project Identification Numbers: 416748-3 and 416748-4

Santa Rosa County, Florida



***Florida Department of Transportation
District 3 – Environmental Management Office
1074 Highway 90E
Chipley, Florida 32428***

October 2011

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October 2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) in June and October 2011 as part of the SR 87 Connector Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study. Three proposed corridors, which comprised the project area of potential effects (APE), were initially examined; each began at the SR 87/US 90 intersection and continued northward then turning west and connecting with SR 87 at Oakland Drive, Season Drive, or Jesse Allen Road. However, Corridor 3, from US 90 to Jesse Allen Road, was removed from consideration because that corridor was within lands purchased with Florida Forever funds which requires conservation in perpetuity. In addition to the two remaining proposed corridors, this CRAS addresses the reroute of Bobby Brown Road, Pat Brown Road, and Munson Highway, as well as the realignment of the entrance to the Criminal Justice Center.

Background research preceded field survey (ACI 2010) and was summarized in a Cultural Resources Probability Assessment (CRPA), which was submitted to and approved by both the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Kammerer 2011; Kendall 2011). Subsequently, corridor alignments were refined and Corridor 3 was excluded; nonetheless, the approved methodology outlined in the CRPA was the basis for all field survey.

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any archaeological sites and historic resources (structures, buildings, bridges, cemeteries) located within the project APE, and to assess their significance in terms of the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The APE for the archaeological resources is the land contained within each proposed alignment and realignment, and the historical APE consists of the land within and immediately adjacent to each proposed alignment and realignment.

This work was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as with the provisions contained in Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) PD&E Manual (1999), and the standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual* (Florida Division of Historical Resources 2003).

The background research included in the CRPA as well as a review of updates in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) (July 2011 update), the NRHP, and the Efficient Transportation Decision Making Summary (ETDM) Report (#12597) revealed two archaeological sites within a half mile of the project area, but neither is within the APE. Based on the CRPA (ACI 2010) and other regional investigations, portions of the SR 87 APE were considered to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological site occurrence, including the better-drained soils proximate to a river, creek, or other freshwater source. Most of the project area, however, was considered to have low archaeological potential. As a result of field survey, no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were discovered within the APE.

Historical background research revealed two previously recorded historic resources within the historical APE: one structure (8SR1095) and one NRHP-listed linear resource (8SR1313). The structure is located at the south terminus of both proposed corridors on the southwest corner of the US 90/SR 87 intersection. It is not considered NRHP-eligible due to its commonality of style and lack of significant historical associations. The NRHP-listed resource, State Road 1 (8SR1313), is a brick

paved historic roadway within the APE at the intersection of US90/SR87. State Road 1 is significant as the first state road within the Florida panhandle and maintains integrity as a historic brick road.

During field survey, five other historic structures and two other linear resources (railroads) were recorded within the historical APE. None of the five (8SR2130, 8SR2135, 8SR2137-2139) newly recorded historic structures is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. They are common examples of their style, their integrity has been compromised, and they lack any significant historical associations. One of the newly identified historic railroads, 8SR2125, is located within the APE of both of the proposed alignments at the intersection of US 90 and SR 87, and the other newly identified historic railroad, 8SR2126, is located within the APE of the second proposed alignment. However, due to modern alterations and limited presence of the railroad beds within the APE, neither resource, as present within the APE, is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

With the exception of NRHP-listed State Road 1 (8SR1313), which is within the APE of both alignments, none of the previously or newly recorded historic resources is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the compromised integrity and the lack of significant historical associations. In addition, there is no potential for a historic district due to the low concentration of historic resources with integrity and significance.

Based on these data, the proposed undertaking may have an effect on the NRHP-listed State Road 1 (8SR1313). However, it should be noted that SR 87 currently traverses State Road 1. The proposed undertaking will allow vehicular traffic to continue crossing State Road 1, and the undertaking will simply widen the crossing with additional lanes, a proposed multi-use trail, and sidewalks. Nonetheless, the proposed improvements will not alter the criteria of eligibility for the NRHP (Rucker and Mattick 1994).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was conducted by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) as part of the SR 87 Connector Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study (Figure 1.1). The purpose of this CRAS was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The investigations were conducted in June and October 2011. Background research preceded field survey (ACI 2010) and was included with the proposed survey methodology in the Cultural Resources Probability Assessment (CRPA), which was submitted to and approved by the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Kammerer 2011; Kendall 2011). Subsequently the corridor alignments were refined, and Corridor 3 was excluded. The background research also provided an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites. This work was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as with the provisions contained in Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 1999), and Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) standards that are contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual* (FDHR 2003).

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the SR 87 Connector PD&E Study is to develop a proposed improvement strategy that is environmentally sensitive, technically sound, and publicly acceptable. This project is needed to provide for a new roadway facility linking SR 87S with SR 87N, as an alternative to the existing shared facility of SR 87 and US 90, which is a constrained facility that is currently operating at a failing level of service (LOS F). Therefore, the primary need for this new corridor is to provide additional capacity, and to improve regional connectivity by providing a more direct route from areas of high growth in northern Santa Rosa County, such as the Berryhill Road area to I-10, and to areas further to the south. Likewise, access will be improved to and from I-10 for the Whiting Field U.S. Naval Air Station, and the County’s Joint Use Planning Area near Whiting Field. It is also anticipated that this new facility would provide relief to Ward Basin Road and its intersection with US 90. It is also intended to provide much needed relief to the US 90 Blackwater Bridge.

1.3 Project Description

According to the Efficient Transportation Decision Making Summary Report (#12597), the existing SR 87 is primarily a south-north rural minor arterial roadway located in Santa Rosa County, Florida (FDOT 2010). The road extends from US 98 along the Gulf Coast to the Florida/Alabama State line. The existing roadway combines multiple rural and urban cross-sections, but generally is rural in nature with the exceptions through the Town of Milton.

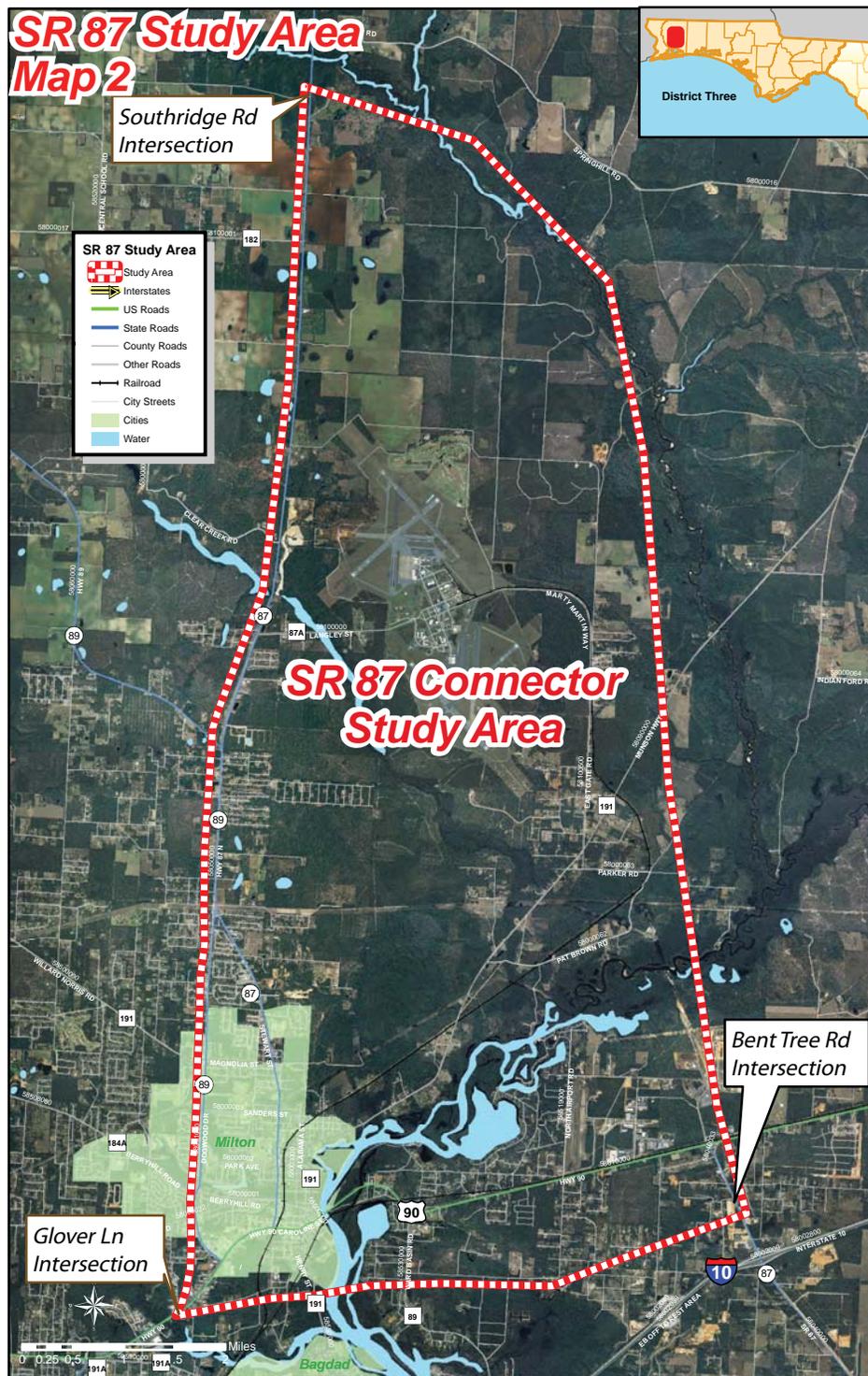


Figure 1.1. Location of the SR 87 Connector Study Area, Santa Rosa County (Metric Engineering 2010).

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SR 87 serves as a corridor for freight movement. The truck traffic along the SR 87 route ranges from 7.88% on the segment between I-10 and US 90, to 5.51% on US 90/SR 87, and 13.44% on SR 87N. However, it should also be noted that only the segment south of I-10, is part of the Strategic Intermodal System.

In the Study Area (Figure 1.1), the segment of SR 87S from I-10 north to US 90 is four-lane divided, and has an Access Classification of 4. At US 90, SR 87S utilizes the US 90 alignment for approximately 4.6 miles and heads west over the Blackwater River, through the historic district of Milton to where it intersects with SR 87N. This segment is mostly a two-lane undivided roadway, and has Access Classifications of 4 and 6. From US 90, SR 87N runs north approximately 27.4 miles to the Florida/Alabama State line. The segment between US 90 and the southern SR 89 intersection, approximately 3.5 miles, is a five-lane urban section, and has an Access Classification of 6. The segment between the southern SR 89 split and Langley Street is a four-lane divided rural section, with an Access Classification of 4. It should be noted the segment from Langley Street to the Alabama State line is currently under-going a PD&E Study to increase its capacity from a two-lane undivided facility to a four-lane divided facility.

SR 87 serves as one of the State's primary emergency evacuation routes enabling evacuations from the coastline, north into Alabama and a host of other northern destinations. SR 87 also serves local and interregional traffic, from destinations such as the Gulf Coast, the Town of Milton, and the Naval Air Station Whiting Field, to I-10.

1.4 Project Study Area / Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Currently, the US 90/SR 87 alignment has a LOS F, negatively affecting travel. In an effort to improve emergency evacuation, and to meet more effectively area commuter's needs, the FDOT is conducting this PD&E Study to evaluate the potential for providing a new corridor for the missing link of SR 87. The study area, as shown in Figure 1.2, extends from a southern boundary just north of I-10 along SR 87S; to the intersection of Southridge Road and SR 87N to the north; just west of SR 87N to the west; and just east of SR 87S to the east.

In addition to the No-build alternative and the Transportation System Management (TSM) alternative along the existing alignment, a number of new corridors were identified and evaluated for improved mobility and safety (Figure 1.2). An Urban 4 Lane typical section will be used for Corridors 1 and 2, which are under examination here. Corridor 3 has been excluded because the alignment would traverse lands that have recently been purchased with Florida Forever funds. Any lands bought with these funds must be maintained as conservation lands in perpetuity (Metric Engineering 2011b). Urban 4 Lane typical sections have a right-of-way (ROW) width of 102 feet (ft). In addition to the two proposed corridors, this survey also covers the reroutes of Bobby Brown Road, Pat Brown Road, and Munson Highway and the realignment of the entrance to the Criminal Justice Center. The pavements for these new facilities will be 24 ft wide, but the ROWs are variable widths to allow for water retention facilities along Bobby Brown and Pat Brown Roads (Metric Engineering 2011a). The Munson Highway ROW is 124 ft wide. The APE for the archaeological resources is the land contained within the proposed alignments and realignments and the historical APE consists of the land within and adjacent to the proposed alignments and realignments. Additional land will be required for storm water facilities and intersection improvements. However, pond siting and intersections improvements are not part of this initial phase of study.

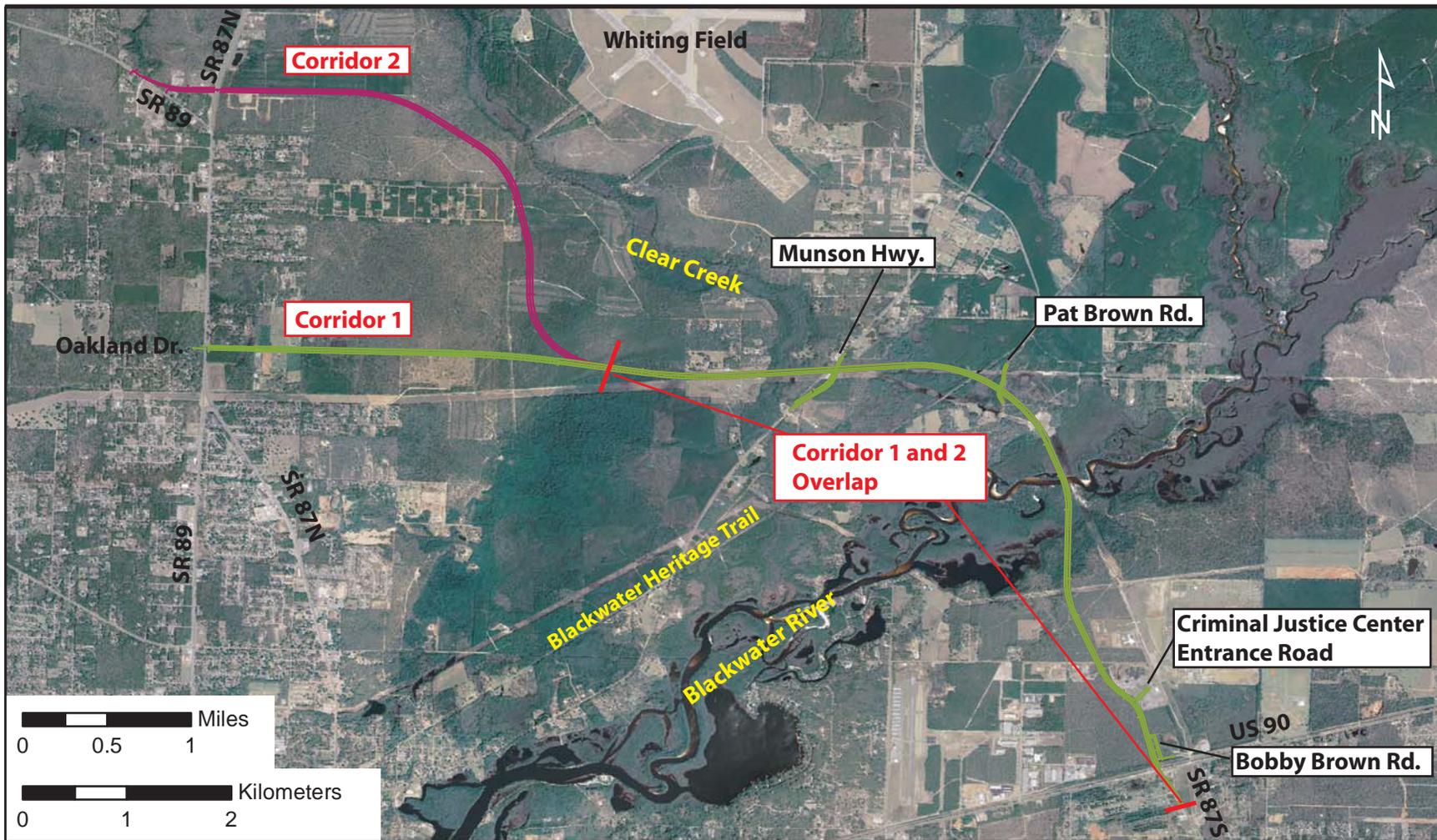


Figure 1.2. Location of the two corridors and the four road reroutes within the SR 87 Connector project area (USGS Harold 2004 and Milton North 2004).

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1.4.1 Proposed Corridor 1

Proposed Corridor 1 will extend north from the US 90/SR 87 intersection, cross the Blackwater River near an existing power easement crossing (Figure 1.2). Once it crosses the river and the Blackwater Heritage Trail, it will run north of the power easement and connect with SR 87N north of the merging of SR 87N and SR 89, at Oakland Dr. The APE for this corridor is roughly 6.5 miles (mi) long and 200 ft wide.

1.4.2 Proposed Corridor 2

Proposed Corridor 2 will also extend north from the US 90/SR 87 intersection, crossing the river near the power line easement (Figure 1.2). Once it crosses the river and the trail, it will run north of the powerline easement for about 2.2 m at which point it turns north, and runs adjacent to the Clear Water Creek environmental lands. From there, it will turn west to connect with SR 87N proximate to the northern split of SR 87N and SR 89 along Harvest Point Drive. The APE for this corridor is roughly 7.2 mi long and 200 ft wide.

1.4.3 Proposed Road Reroutes

The beginning of Bobby Brown Road will be relocated approximately 0.14 miles north of its current position to provide greater separation between the US 90/SR 87 intersection and the SR 87/Bobby Brown Road intersection. The new road segment will be roughly 0.2 mi long and the ROW is 140 to 150 ft wide to allow for the construction of a water retention facility. The paved road will be 24 ft wide.

There will be a new intersection created for the entrance to the Criminal Justice Center and the new entrance will be roughly 0.03 mi north of the existing facility. The new entrance road will be approximately 0.1 mi long and 24 ft wide

A new intersection will be created for junction of SR 87 and Pat Brown Road, which will require a reroute of the existing road. The new alignment will be less than 0.25 mi long, and generally follow the current alignment; the ROW is 25 to 920 ft wide to allow for water retention facilities. It will reconnect with the existing Pat Brown Road near the powerline corridor. The new road will have a 24 ft wide pavement.

A new intersection will be created for junction of SR 87 and Munson Highway, which will require a reroute of the existing road. The new alignment will be roughly 0.45 mi long and the ROW is 124 ft wide with a 24 ft wide pavement. This realignment will also require the construction of several driveway extensions and the modification to the Munson Highway/Wolfe Road intersection.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where pre-contact and historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in a given area. This, in turn, effected decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of this, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location and Physical Setting

The APE for the two proposed corridors and four road reroutes are located in Sections 19, 29, 30, and 32 of Township 2 North, Range 27 West and Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 23, and 24 of Township 2 North, Range 28 West (Figure 2.1) (United States Geological Service [USGS] 1977, 1978). In general, the area is rural in nature with floodplain swamps along the Blackwater River, pine, and scrub (Photos 2.1-2.3)



Photo 2.1. Blackwater River floodplain.

2.2 Geology and Geomorphology

The project area is located within the Coastal Plain and within two physiographic zones, the Western Highlands and the Gulf Coastal Lowlands (Unites States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1980). The Western Highlands are described as a southerly sloping plateau whose surface has been cut by numerous streams. The Gulf Coastal Lowlands are a relatively undissected, nearly level plain.

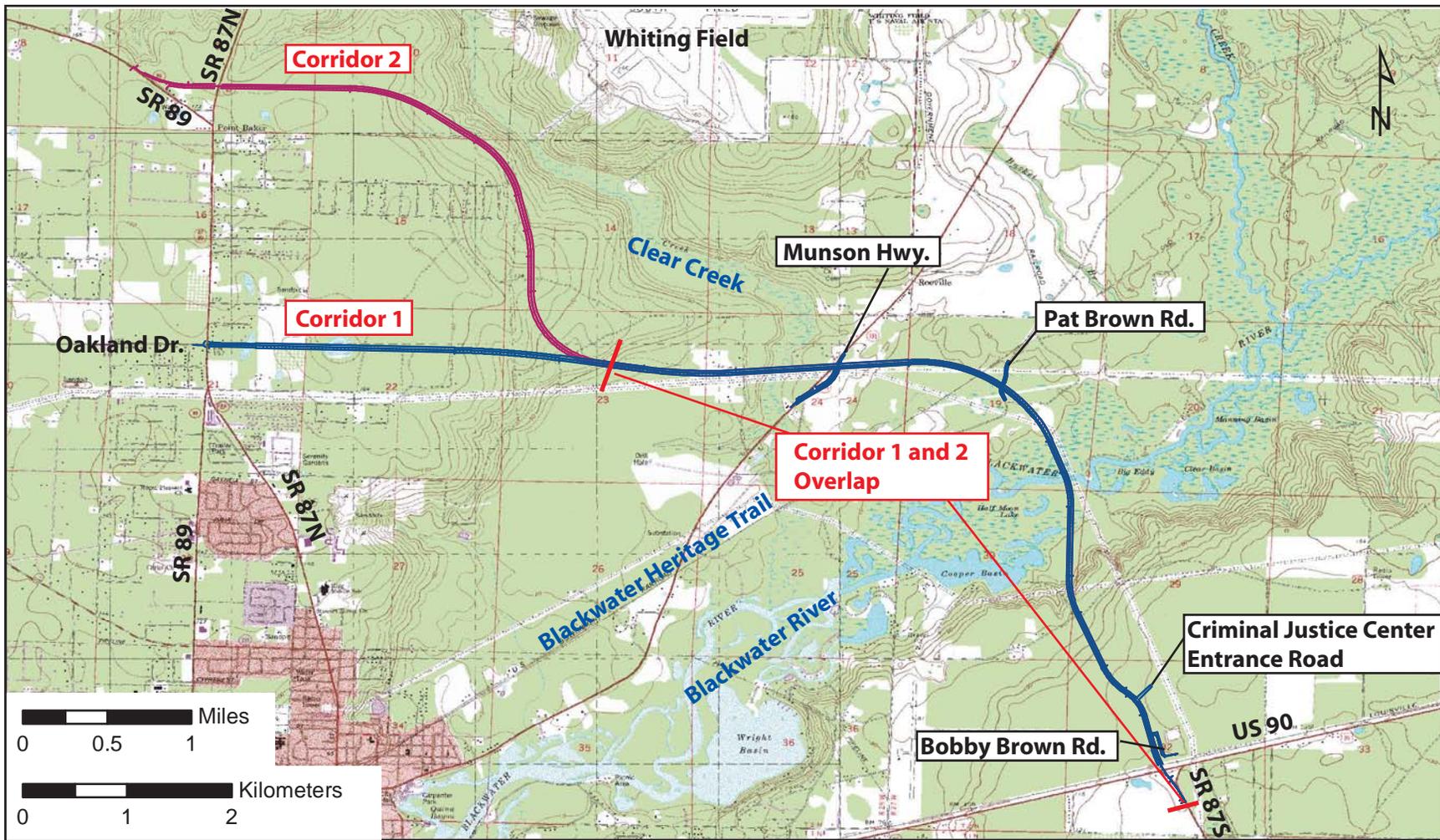


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 87 Connector project area (USGS Harold 1977 and Milton North 1978).

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Photo 2.2. Upland pine along Corridor 1.



Photo 2.3. Scrub vegetation along Corridor 2.

The Blackwater River drains the area and has many smaller streams draining into it. In general, the area along the river is classified as Alluvium, which has a surface lithology consisting of medium fine sands and silts. The upland areas are underlain by the Citronella formation, which has a surface lithology of gravel and coarse sand (Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

The proposed alignments are underlain by a number of different soil associations (USDA 1980). The Bib-Kinston-Johns soil association consists of nearly level, poorly and somewhat poorly

drained sandy and loamy soils that are subject to flooding. Further away from the river is the Pactolus-Rutlege-Mulat soil association that consists of level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained and very poorly drained loamy and sandy soils. The Lakeland-Troup soil association is characterized by nearly level to strongly sloping soils that are excessively or well drained. The Troup-Dothan-Bonifay soil association consists of gently to strongly sloping, well drained soils. Table 2.1 lists the specific soil types, drainage, and environmental settings (USDA 1980, 2010).

Table 2.1. Soil types along the SR 87 Connector APE.

Soil Type and Slope	Drainage	Environmental setting
Albany loamy sand, 0-5%	Somewhat poor	Low upland ridges
Bibb-Kinston association	Poor	Drainageways and floodplains along streams
Bonifay loamy sand, 0-5%	Well	Broad and narrow ridgetops in the uplands
Dothan fine sandy loam, 2-5%	Well	Broad and narrow ridgetops in the uplands
Fuquay loamy sand, 0-5%	Well	Broad and narrow ridgetops in the uplands
Kalmia loamy fine sand, 2-5%	Well	Along larger stream terraces
Lakeland sand, 0-5%	Excessive	Broad ridgetops in the uplands
Lakeland sand, 5-12%	Excessive	Upland hillsides leading to drainageways and around depressions
Pactolus loamy sand, 0-5%	Moderately well	Low positions in the uplands
Rutlege loamy sand	Very poor	Small stream bottoms, in ponded areas, and on low upland flats
Troup loamy sand, 0-5%	Somewhat excessive	Broad ridgetops in the uplands

The native vegetation supported by the Lakeland-Troup soil association consists primarily of scrub oak, wiregrass, and scattered pines. These soils are generally poorly suited for agricultural crops but are well suited to woodland and wildlife habitats. The soils of the Troup-Dothan-Bonifay soil association are poorly suited for agriculture due to the droughtiness of the soils, but are well suited for wildlife. The Pactolus-Rutlege-Mulat soils are in broad, flat areas that are generally wet throughout the year. The Rutlege and Mulat soils support pitcher plant bogs and the Pactolus soils support longleaf and slash pine, dogwood, and oaks. The Bib-Kinston-Johns soil association occurs in the swamps and floodplains. Due to the wetness of the soils, the land would not be suitable for crops without drainage, but the mixed hardwood and pine canopy provides a good habitat for wildlife (USDA 1980).

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Conditions

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two

episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). Surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to five feet above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the culture history the region provides a framework within which the local archaeological and historic record can be examined. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities, but are the remains of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, they cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the area. In general, the culture history of an area (i.e., an archaeological region) outlines the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project area is situated within the Northwest Archaeological Region, which includes the Florida Panhandle west of the Aucilla River (Milanich 1994) (Figure 3.1).

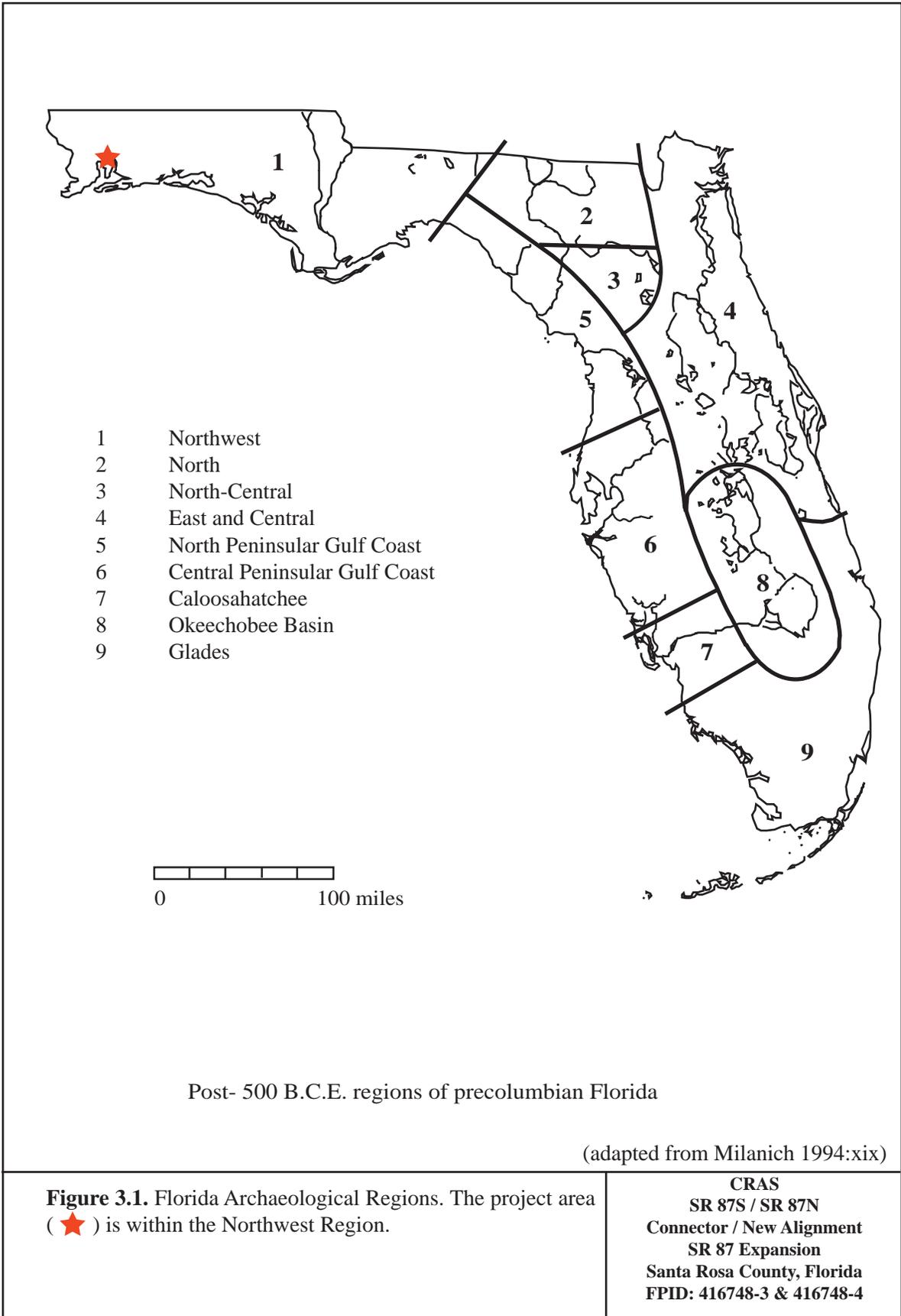
The Paleo-Indian, Archaic (Early, Middle, and Late), Woodland (Deptford, Santa Rosa/Swift Creek, Weeden Island), and Mississippian (Fort Walton) Stages have been defined based unique sets of material cultural traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns (cf., Bense 1989; Brose and White 1999; Milanich 1994).

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the United States and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period is divided into subperiods based on important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each period evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 B.C.E. [Before Common Era] (Milanich 1994). The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, grassy prairies, and savannas being common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations arrived in Florida, the sea levels were as much as 130-200 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated (cf., Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 B.C.E.) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points, which are somewhat more common in north Florida. Recent work may indicate that Suwannee and Simpson points are contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 B.C.E.) is the best known of the Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this period (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).



Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (8500-8000 B.C.E.). The Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland components and thus, may not date to this time period at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleo-Indian types, but they have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement is uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleo-Indians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Since it was cooler and much drier, it is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals that the Indians hunted, thus providing both food and drink. In addition to being “tethered” to water sources, most of the Paleo-Indian sites were also proximate to sources of good quality lithic resources. Semi-permanent habitation areas were established and the resources were transported from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleo-Indian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The “Oasis” theory, put forth by Wilfred T. Neill, was that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleo-Indians and their associated game resources clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas, Ben Waller postulated that the Paleo-Indians gathered around “river-crossings” to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleo-Indian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually ended, climatic changes occurred and the Pleistocene megafauna disappeared. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and

camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages and the Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

However, because of a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the full range of the Early Archaic tool assemblage is uncertain (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools were also used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

Middle Archaic sites include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type, are diagnostic of Middle and Late preceramic Archaic period sites. Other common point types include Hillsborough, Levy, Putnam, Alachua, and Marion (Bullen 1975). In addition, silicified coral was more prevalent as a lithic tool raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became more common (Ste. Claire 1987). Austin (2001:3) notes that there was a decrease in the used of shaped tools other than bifaces and an increased dependence on expedient flake tools. A few cemetery sites (e.g., Bay West and Republic Groves), with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during this time (Beriault et al. 1981; Wharton et al. 1981).

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevailed, sea levels began to rise, and pine forests and swamps began to emerge (Holloway 2002; Stout and Spackman 2002; Watts et al. 1996). The climate was changed to one of more pronounced seasonality with warmer summers and colder winters and by 4000 B.C.E. the climate became essentially the same as that of today (Watts et al. 1996:29). Settlement became focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). A shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized (Milanich 1994). The Middle Archaic people were probably more mobile than their predecessors, with seasonal sedentism (Daniel 1985).

Populations increased and became more sedentary during the Late Archaic. The broad-bladed, stemmed projectile point styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. By about 2000 B.C.E., there is evidence of fired clay pottery in Florida. The first ceramic types, tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange or Norwood series. The ceramics were either plain or decorated with geometric designs and punctations. Radiometric dates from a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River Valley have produced contemporaneous dates for the decorated and plain varieties (Sassaman 2003). Limited horticulture was either invented or accepted via diffusion at this time, which led to the evolution of agriculture during later phases (Tesar 1980:58).

Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. It is likely

that the change in settlement patterns is related to environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species which preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce waterholes dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands, resulting in an increase population size.

The end of the Late Archaic, occasionally referred to as the Transitional period, is marked by the disappearance of fiber-tempered ceramics of the Norwood series and the introduction of sand-tempered wares. Populations increased, and the first appearance of dense village middens and horticultural experimentations occurred (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:61). There is evidence of regional interaction with other cultures such as the Poverty Point complex of the lower Mississippi Valley. The northwest Florida variant, termed Elliott's Point, includes fired clay balls, a microlithic industry and other Poverty Point-like expressions (Bense 1989; Thomas and Campbell 1991). The same basic settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. It has been suggested that during this time there was a diffusion of cultural traits as a result of the movement of small groups (Bullen 1959, 1965). This resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions and the beginning of cultural regionalism.

3.3 Woodland

The Deptford period (500 B.C.E. to 150 C.E. [Common Era]) has been well documented as a coastal culture along the Gulf and Atlantic shorelines. Deptford has been described as having a coastal-riverine subsistence base, a Hopewellian religious complex, and a base camp-satellite camp settlement pattern (Bense 1989). The base camps are marked by the presence of shell middens that are typically located in live oak/hickory hammocks on barrier islands near brackish or fresh water (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sea level rise since the Deptford period had inundated some sites and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well understood. This settlement pattern, begun in the Late Archaic, marks a definite shift in settlement toward the coastal lowlands. The collection of specialized non-coastal resources such as nuts, berries, and freshwater fish was carried out in the interior pine forests and river valleys. Archaeologists believe the Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72). By about 100 C.E., the Deptford settlement pattern began to change with villages being established in the interior (Milanich 1994:114).

Deptford pottery is easily identified and is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Simple stamp, linear check stamp, and check stamp patterns were applied by pressing a carved wooden paddle into the moist clay prior to firing. Other pottery was decorated by wrapping the wooden paddle with a cord and pressing it into the moist clay. Spanish moss had been replaced by better tempering agents such as sand and grit. Stone, worked shell, and worked bone artifacts tend to be scarce at Deptford sites, suggesting that wood was primarily used as the raw material for their tools (Milanich 1994:126).

Evidence of culture change is seen beginning around 100 B.C.E. by increased trade and interaction, construction of burial and ceremonial mounds, and the movement of peoples into the interior on a permanent basis. Deptford peoples, along with contemporaneous Woodland cultures, participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics and began to construct burial mounds. This Yent ceremonial complex, has been described

by Sears (1962) for the Panhandle and North Peninsula Gulf Coast area based upon the excavations at the Crystal River, Yent, and Pierce Mounds. Not all late Deptford sites appear to be associated with that complex as cremations and midden burials have been reported from non-mound sites.

Following Deptford in Northwest Florida is Santa Rosa/Swift Creek, which occurred around 150-350 C.E. In the archaeological record, Santa Rosa/Swift Creek is evidenced by the introduction of complicated stamped pottery. Bense (1992) suggests that the replacement of Deptford ceramics with the Santa Rosa and Swift Creek types was a gradual process. The Santa Rosa ceramics (Santa Rosa Stamped, Santa Rosa Punctate, Alligator Bayou Stamped) evolved from the Marksville culture centered along the Gulf Coast and in the lower Mississippi Valley while the Swift Creek ceramics (Swift Creek Complicated Stamped) evolved from the Georgia Swift Creek ceramics. The dividing line between the two ceramic assemblages/cultures appears to have been the Apalachicola River (Phelps 1969). In addition to the readily discernible changes in the material record, there also were changes in mortuary ceremonialism (Sears 1962). Burial mounds with east-side ceramic caches appeared and there was a marked increase in the inclusion of exotic ornaments and ceramics with individual burials. However, Bense notes that there are very few burial mounds in West Florida, which may indicate the culture's more peripheral position in the socio-religious complex that had been centered at Crystal River and/or Mandeville (Bense 1989:32).

The settlement and subsistence patterns are similar to the preceding Elliott's Point complex. In general, the sites are located on or near the coast, most often around the estuaries such as St. Andrews Bay, Choctawhatchee Bay, Santa Rosa Sound, and Pensacola Bay. The larger sites may have served as centers with other smaller sites nearby. Unlike Elliott's Point, however, some of the site clusters are associated with burial mounds (Milanich 1994).

Weeden Island (350-1000 C.E.) evolved out of the preceding Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture. Originally, Weeden Island was divided into two chronological periods, I and II based on village midden ceramic assemblages (Willey 1949; Willey and Woodbury 1941). Weeden Island I was identified by the presence of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics and the Weeden Island Incised and Punctated types. The Weeden Island II period was identified by the lack of complicated stamping, a reduction in the frequencies of the Weeden Island Incised types, and the appearance of check-stamped ceramics in the archaeological record. Percy and Brose (1974) defined these periods based on ceramic assemblages and shifts in settlement from interior base camps to dispersed coastal and farmstead settlements. Further, they report that by Late Weeden Island times, agriculture became essential to the inland populations while marine resources remained the significant dietary staple for coastal populations. In the later part of the Late Woodland period, new settlements appeared in the upper reaches of the bay systems. These consisted of several small villages and an associated burial mound. The appearance of these settlements may be the result of increased populations and resulting pressures on the food resources of the lower bays (Bense 1989).

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this time. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. The settlement pattern resembles that of the preceding period, although there are more Weeden Island sites (Milanich 1994). Coastal sites are located on barrier islands as well as on the adjacent mainland coast proximate to freshwater and salt marshes. It may be during this time period that the dichotomy between coastal and inland adaptations intensified (White 1986a:173).

The interior villages are often located in the same location as the preceding Swift Creek villages, such as at the Aspalaga mound-village complex located along the Apalachicola River

(Milanich 1994; Moore 1903; Percy and Brose 1974). They may represent the continued occupation of the ecologically more productive locales by growing populations. As villages became too large to function effectively, new villages budded off and at time older villages were abandoned (Milanich 2002:358). Sites were located next to a permanent source of water within a mesic hammock. It has been noted that villages were also proximate to other aquatic habitats, sand hills, pine scrub, and flatwoods which would have provided the optimal setting for collecting the wide variety of resources required by the site occupants (Milanich et al. 1984; Sigler-Lavelle 1980).

The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctations, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). These ceramics can be divided into three general categories - mortuary pottery, prestige/elite pottery, and utilitarian wares. It should be noted that undecorated ceramics are most common in the village areas whereas the decorated types are most often associated with the burial mounds. Milanich and his colleagues note that greater time and effort was spent on the manufacture of the certain decorated wares as opposed to the undecorated wares and the elite pottery was almost always better made (Milanich et al. 1984).

The late Weeden Island period in northwest Florida is referred to as Wakulla Weeden Island based upon the predominance of check-stamped ceramics in the non-mound ceramic assemblages. This period revealed not only changes in the secular ceramics, but in mound ceremonialism, settlement patterns, and economic systems as well (Milanich 2002:362). This period, ca. 700-1000 C.E., reflects the adoption of maize agriculture into the Weeden Island subsistence economy (Milanich 1994:194). It is not certain, however, whether agriculture became an important part of the coastal people's economy. Within the interior portions of the Panhandle, the number of sites increased and site locations were now located in areas previously uninhabited. This may have been due to an increase in population and a need for suitable agricultural lands. Nucleated villages and mound centers became scarce; although mounds were still used, they were no longer associated with extensive ceremonialism but were for interment of family members (Milanich 1994:197).

Wakulla Weeden Island sites are more common, but smaller in size than the preceding Weeden Island sites. This may be due to the use of slash and burn maize agriculture that would have resulted in rapid soil exhaustion, requiring the periodic relocation of the fields. This system would not support the nucleated settlement patterns of the previous eras (Milanich 2002:362).

3.4 Mississippian

The Fort Walton period has been described as the most politically complex culture in Florida and the regional culture with the densest population (Milanich 1994:355). Fort Walton "was an indigenous adaptation contemporaneous with other southeastern Mississippian societies that were evolving toward greater complexity through internal reorganization" (White 1986b:210). Characteristics of this time include mound building, intensification of agriculture, and hierarchical settlement arrangements similar to other southeastern Mississippian societies.

Four regional variants of the Fort Walton culture have been defined in the Panhandle: Tallahassee Red Hills, Apalachicola River Valley, Marianna Lowlands, and the Gulf Coast (Aucilla River west to St. Andrews Bay) (Payne 1991; Scarry 1990a). Fort Walton period sites actually extend further westward, but are difficult to differentiate from the Pensacola culture (Milanich 1994:358). The Pensacola culture is identified by the use of shell-temper in the ceramics. Cultural contacts with other Southeast cultures apparently brought new ideas to the indigenous population for organizing

increasingly larger societies and more intensive and efficient agriculture (Scarry 1990a, 1990b). Politico-religious centers such as the Lake Jackson Site near Tallahassee (Jones 1982), the Bottle Creek Site in Alabama (Brown 2003; Stowe 1984), and the Curlee Site on the upper Apalachicola River (White 1982) are well documented in the archaeological literature.

Both large, truncated pyramidal-shaped temple mounds and burial mounds were built. In addition, other site types include coastal shell middens and dirt middens located away from the coast in the pine flatwoods (Milanich 1994:363). Powerful chiefs and a complex society with social classes are evidenced by large quantities of exotic grave goods found with some burials. The mounds and middens are most common on or near the estuaries and bays where the inland rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico. There has been some evidence of agriculture discovered along the coast (Mikell 1990), but farming was most likely not as important an economic factor as in the inland areas (Lazarus 1971). Lazarus (1971:44) also notes that quite often Fort Walton period middens were associated with a stand of hickory trees.

In the coastal areas of extreme northwest Florida and adjacent Alabama, the Mississippian way of life was different from that of the Apalachee - Fort Walton (Bense 1989). Four models of coastal Mississippian culture have been developed. Brose and Percy (1978) named the coastal Mississippian the "Pensacola - Fort Walton culture" and described it as heavily influenced by the Apalachicola - Fort Walton culture. They minimized the difference between the two cultures, and suggested that both used horticulture and had a similar political system. They also viewed the socio-economic adaptation of the Pensacola - Fort Walton culture as very similar to the preceding Weeden Island period with only a few new ceremonial and ceramic attributes distinguishing it.

Farming played a major role in the economy and subsistence of Apalachee-Fort Walton culture. Corn, beans, and squash were the three most important cultigens of the period. The settlement and subsistence pattern included large base camps on the annually flooded tillable soils in the river valleys and many smaller satellite camps in the coastal area (Bense 1984). The artifact assemblage includes Wakulla Check Stamped and various incised and punctated ceramics on sand and/or grit-tempered pastes. The shell-tempered Pensacola ceramic essentially duplicated the Fort Walton types from further east. Tesar points out that the growth of socio-religious centers could be viewed as a response to growing populations, land use pressures, and the resolution of those pressures (1980:170). Within the settlement system, there were temple mounds, large farming villages, smaller hamlets, and very small sites, which were probably special purpose camps (White 1986a:210).

The introduction of Lamar Complicated Stamped pottery from central Georgia, about 1400 C.E., is thought to represent the ceramics of the protohistoric ethnic Lower Creek peoples (Tesar 1980). Bryne (1986:113) notes the aboriginal settlement pattern remained basically unchanged but many changes were occurring in the Southeast as a result of European contact, and by 1675, the Spanish Franciscan missionary movement, had made a major impact on the population, reducing native Americans to about 10,000 in number. During the very early historic period, change was rapid. The centralized Fort Walton chiefdoms broke up and smaller, independent hamlets or villages became common (White 1986a:212). Ocmulgee Fields Incised, a Creek Indian style from Georgia, which included both plain and red-filmed ware, became a common ceramic type.

3.5 Colonialism

The arrival of the Europeans in the 1500s began a period of extensive social and cultural upheaval. Many of the traditional ways of life were destroyed or abandoned. Warfare and European diseases brought an end to the aboriginal inhabitants and their cultures. Due to the attempts of the

Spanish military and missionaries to alter the traditional lifeways, by the end of the seventeenth century these aboriginal populations were virtually extinct. Seventeenth century Spanish records identify and provide information about five or possibly six distinct people who were located between the Apalachee and Mobile Bay (Hann 1988). The Chacato and Pensacola were apparently located in and around the project area, being located to the north, northwest, and west of the Apalachee (Hann 1988:63). By 1708, many of the local natives loyal to the Spanish had been killed or captured by Indians allied with the English, others moved to Mobile (Hann 1988:74).

Following the British raids of 1702-1704, many Creek Indians moved into north Florida, and became known as Seminoles. They considered themselves separate and apart from their northern contemporaries and they were composed of two general groups, Muskogee and non-Muskogee. The migrating groups formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The material culture of the Seminoles remained similar to the Creeks, the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common and the agricultural economy of the Apalachee and Fort Walton period Indians was not recreated by the Seminoles. Their settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands for cattle (Ewen et al. 1990).

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818, and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War or War of Removal (Wickman 2002). The war was part of "...a policy of displacement and extermination against the American Indians in the eastern U.S., systematically removing them from the path of 'white' settlement" (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2002). Because of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States territory in 1821, but settlement was slow and scattered during the early years. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. During the early territorial period, Pensacola served as west Florida's capital.

Even before the United States' take-over of Florida was official (as early as 1815), American citizens were acquiring Spanish land grants and moving into the area, especially along the Escambia River. The Spanish Census of 1820 included the settlers along the Escambia and recorded 72 homesteads with 380 whites and 73 blacks with over 1,000 acres being cultivated (Coker and Douglas 1980; Rucker 1990). Some of these immigrants established saw mills along the waterways, which contributed to the development of the immediate area as well as to the town of Pensacola. By the early 1820s, several small communities had been established including Beelersville, Floridatown, Kelker's Field, and Woodbine (Rucker 1990).

One of the earliest settlers in present-day Santa Rosa County was Henry M. Brackenridge who Jackson had made mayor and notary of Pensacola. Brackenridge had a law practice with Richard Keith Call and in 1822, he was appointed as a member of Florida's first territorial legislative council. He soon resigned from this position to accept an appointment from President Monroe as federal judge for the West Florida District. Brackenridge settled on the Santa Rosa peninsula where he built a good house and established groves of fruit trees. His home was a retreat from yellow fever epidemics that raged in Pensacola during the 1820s (Rucker 1990:93-94). During the late 1820s, a live oak plantation was established on the peninsula by the U.S. government to provide wood for the navy's ships. The location of the road and the live oak plantation were both influenced by Brackenridge. Besides

Brackenridge, there were a number of other settlers on the Santa Rosa peninsula during this time including two men who had large cattle herds (Rucker 1990).

Ferry service from Pensacola provided some transportation between Pensacola and the area (although this seems to have been unreliable at times). In addition, the road that connected the old Florida capitals of Pensacola and St. Augustine with the newly established capital of Tallahassee ran through the Santa Rosa peninsula. The road was completed in 1824-25 by soldiers who were stationed at nearby Cantonment Clinch and Ft. Barrancas (Rucker 1990).

Also during the 1820s, a number of brickyards began operation - at least three were located along the Blackwater River. The soil types of the region included some excellent clays for brick making; the industry was an economic advantage for West Florida and the brick was used for the military installations being constructed along the coast and was also shipped to other gulf port towns such as Mobile and New Orleans. John Hunt was one of the most successful brickyard owners. His business, located on Blackwater Bay, operated through the 1830s (Rucker 1990:147-153).

Hunts' personal status and the importance of his brick making operation was the catalyst for the development of the Black Water Settlement in the 1830s. The Black Water settlement area stretched from the Hunt brickyard on Blackwater Bay north to where a brickyard and sawmill owned by Jackson Morton was situated at the juncture of Clear Creek and Blackwater River. The settlement extended for several miles along both sides of the river. In the 1830s, the Black Water community had a period of great economic development. In addition to the brickyards, a shipyard owned by John Gardner was located north and west of Hunt's brickyard. This was on Blackwater River where the present-day village of Bagdad is located. Another shipyard was also operating in the Blackwater settlement located in the Milton area (Rucker 1990). Other brickyard owners included John Baham (which operated c. 1829-1840) and another was owned by men named Davis and Bright.

Juan de la Rúa was the first known settler near present-day Milton. He was the son of the Pensacola Overseer of Royal Works and in 1817 received an 800 arpent land grant from Spanish Governor Jose Kasot. (Two grants in the Milton area were made during the British Period but there is no documented evidence that the lands were ever settled). The de la Rúa grant was on the "Black and Clearwater Creeks" and, according to claims for Spanish lands, was cleared and cultivated between 1817 and 1819. This land may have been used as pasture for de la Rúa's cattle herds and vague evidence suggests that he may have attempted to put a sawmill on Pond Creek which was included in his tract. Juan de la Rúa was elected mayor of Pensacola in 1822. In 1828, apparently because of troubles with the local Indians, he sold his land to Joseph Forsyth who had recently arrived in the area from New Orleans (Historic Pensacola Preservation Board (HPPB) 1984; King 1972; Rucker 1990).

The dense stands of yellow pine and the streams that flowed into the Blackwater River were pivotal in the economic and settlement history of Milton and Santa Rosa County. Clear Creek, Juniper Creek, and Coldwater Creek were all navigable once they had been cleared of logjams. Clear Creek supported several mills, with perhaps Loftin Cottons' being the earliest, established in 1827. The operation, located about one and one half miles above the mouth of the creek, included a sawmill and a grist mill. Another operation on Clear Creek, four miles above the mouth of the creek, had saw and grist mills; Alexander Gordon and Allen McCaskill operated this business until at least the early 1840s (Rucker 1990).

Federal surveys of the area began in the late 1820s. In 1827, Benjamin Clements surveyed the exterior lines of Township 2 North, Range 28 West. The following year, Clements and James Exum surveyed the interior section lines of Township 2 North, Ranges 27 and 28 West. No historic features were noted and the area was primarily described as third rate pine and open woods, with some areas

of blackjack oak and/or swamps (State of Florida 1826, 1827, 1828a, 1828b, 1828c). A.H. Jones surveyed some of the same areas in 1852, and other than a few roads (Escambia Road, a stage road, Gen. Jackson Trail, Alabama Road, and Florida Town Road), no other historic features were noted within the project area (State of Florida 1852, 1853). The Florida Town Road ended at Cotton's sawmill on the Clearwater River [Clear Creek] in Section 15, Township 2 North, Range 28 West.

Juniper and Coldwater Creeks also had a number of mills in the 1830s and 1840s. Ferry service operated on Coldwater Creek where the Tallahassee Road crossed it. The community around Coldwater Creek was well established by the 1840s and was dependent upon the small timber/saw mill operations. The mills along all the creeks had competition with the larger industrial complex that was established on Pond Creek, a short distance from Milton.

A number of incidents occurred in Santa Rosa County that involved conflicts between white settlers and local Indian groups prior to the final removal of the local Indian groups from west Florida. One of the most violent conflicts occurred in Milton on April 15, 1837 when a group of about 10 Creeks went into town to trade. Because the Indians were considered "fugitives," a group of whites tried to keep them from leaving. One of the Indian men was shot in the leg and then tried to kill himself by cutting his throat. The town's citizenry finished the job for him by putting a rope around his neck and dragging him under a raft of logs in the river until he was dead. This barbarism caused fear that the Indians would attack isolated farms and settlements in the area to retaliate. A militia was sent to Milton to protect it although the town was not approached. Instead, the Indians killed five men in Walton County who were looking for stray cattle along the Shoal River.

The outrage committed by Milton's citizens was quickly condemned by the editor of Pensacola's newspaper with the warning that because of the act on the Black Water, "we may now look for a savage war with all its attendant horrors." Indians were still in the area in the summer of 1837. John Hunt reported that they were all around his brickyard. Jackson Morton had a volunteer militia that patrolled the Blackwater area but the force was disbanded in June. Continued pursuit of the Indians throughout the summer eventually convinced the Indians to surrender and submit to the removal policy. By the fall of 1837, the Indian threat in Santa Rosa County was far less than it had been only a few months earlier and by 1840 the threat was almost completely gone (Rucker 1990).

The town of Milton was well established by 1840. It was located on a bluff above the Blackwater River and available to the deep-draft ships that navigated the short watercourse. The town initially had a variety of names including Black Water, Lumberton, Mill Town, Jernigan's Landing, Hard Scrabble, and Scratch Ankle. It is believed that Milton is derived from "Mill Town" which is shown on an early map of the area. Milton became the market town for farmers who lived in the Blackwater settlement area (HPPB 1984:12; Rucker 1990:293).

In a December 1843 issue of the *Pensacola Gazette* it was reported that "there are few places which at this time afford so favorable an opening for a profitable mercantile business as the town of Milton. ... It is nearly at the head of schooner navigation on the Blackwater, and is the natural mart for the business of five or six counties in the state of Alabama. The trade consists in cotton, hides, beeswax, poultry. ... It is estimated that between the 12th and the 23rd inst. more than fifty wagons and carts came to Milton, each having from one to four bales of cotton and a considerable amount of other articles of produce above named."

The Arcadia Mill complex tried several ways to develop better transportation between Pond Creek and Milton/Blackwater River, including attempting to dig a canal, and later, by establishing a railroad between the two points (actually a horse-drawn tram that proved as impractical as the canal)

(HPPB 1984:13). By 1842 the Simpson/Forsyth sawmill had moved to Bagdad and was operated by steam power (HPPB 1984).

John Hunt established a sawmill on the east bank of the Blackwater which he sold to Criglar, Batchelder and Company in 1849. Other lumber “barons” important to the development of Milton were James Chaffin and William Keyser. Chaffin arrived in Milton in 1832 and began his sawmill and operated a general store. Keyser had a sawmill and a shipping business which eventually enabled him to acquire much of the land along the town’s riverfront. The continuing growth of Milton was also supported by a cotton textile mill (near the Arcadia mills) that was established in 1835 and operated with slave labor, a pail factory owned by Timothy Twitchell, and three shipyards which were operating in 1851 (HPPB 1984:13-14).

Milton was incorporated in February 1844 by an act of the territorial government and in 1845 was made a Port of Entry. By 1848, there was direct transportation service to New Orleans by a steamer packet and the town had its own newspaper, the *Milton Courier* that was owned by John Dorr. Milton and Santa Rosa County prospered throughout the 1850s. Although there was some farming activity, the amount of land under cultivation was quite limited. This was primarily because the population of the entire area depended upon the booming timber industry as the base of its economy. In the 1860s, Santa Rosa County had a population of 4,048 whites, 1,371 blacks (slaves) and 61 free people of color. Milton had a total population of 1,815 and was the state’s seventh largest town. At this time, it had a bakery, three confectioneries, two hotels, two schools, and a blacksmith shop (HPPB 1984:14, 24).

The initial purchase of the lands within the project area began as early as 1830 with William Morton, and continued through the early 1900s (Table 3.1). Some of the early landholders along the proposed SR 87 alignments were Benjamin F. Kennedy (1835), Ezekiel Simpson (1851), and Joseph Forsyth (1854). In addition, quite a bit of the area was purchased by the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company in 1860 (State of Florida n.d.:195-270).

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the American Civil War. The Civil War brought a sharp decline in economic development to Milton and all of Santa Rosa County. The Union Army’s occupation of Ft. Pickens literally cut the region off from the rest of the nation because of its great dependence upon water transportation. When the Confederate army withdrew from the area in March 1862, it destroyed anything that might have been useful to the Union forces, including the brick manufactories, sawmills, and the shipyards. Although the Union troops made occasional forays into the immediate area, Milton survived the war with only minor incidents (HPPB 1984:15).

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). During the early post-war years, the highly publicized 1862 Homestead Act passed by the U.S. Congress as wartime legislation, enticed more settlers into Florida to establish farms and rescue the rebel state.

Table 3.1. Original property owners within the SR 87 Connector project area.

Twp/Rng	Sec	Part	Purchaser	Deed Date
T2N R28W	9	All	Pensacola & Georgia RR	1860
	10	E of SE	George Gaines	1901
		W of SE	Robert Grimes	1902
		SW	Wilson Lewis	1901
	14	NW of NW	Jackson Morton	1898
		SW of NW	Alfonso Bentley	1925
		NW of SW	Allen McCaskill	1833
		S of SW	Dennis Morgan	1900
	15	All	Pensacola & Georgia RR	1860
	21	All	Pensacola & Georgia RR	1860
	22	W of NE, NE of NE, NE of NW	Leander B. Ward	1900
		NW of NW	William W. White	1854
	23	N	Pensacola & Georgia RR	1860
	24	E	Pensacola & Atlantic RR	1883
E of NW		Benjamin F. Kennedy	1835	
SW of NW		Christian J. Grimes	1905	
T2N R27W	19	N & SW of NE, NW, W of SE	Pensacola & Atlantic RR	1882
		E of SE	William Morton	1830
	29	SW	Pensacola & Georgia RR	1860
	30	E of NE, E of SE	Louisa Cooper	1903
	32	NW	Ezekiel E. Simpson	1851
		SW	Joseph Forsyth	1854
W of SE		Benjamin W. Thompson	1854	

The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in Florida in two ways: many Southerners sought new homes to escape the unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners who sought vacation homes in warmer climates. However, the decade between 1860 and 1870 resulted in a population loss of over 13% in Milton. While some of the mills, which burned during the war, were never rebuilt, the owners of others returned to the area and began again. James Chaffin started a new sawmill in 1870 and by 1887 it was producing 63,000 board feet per day. The village of Bagdad, only a mile away, also had sawmills that provided employment in the county (HPPB 1984:16).

Like other Florida panhandle counties during the late 19th century, Santa Rosa turned to even greater exploitation of its native forest - lumbering and the associated naval stores industry dominated the economy. The life style remained rural and small farms dotted the landscape. Cash money was tight and workers in the west Florida counties (many were immigrants from southern Alabama) were often held in what amounted to peonage by the mill owners. In 1869, the average mill worker earned \$7.26 a week. While this figure fluctuated somewhat over the years, it did not change significantly until after the collapse of the lumber industry (HPPB 1984).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In March of 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, purchased four million acres from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Davis 1939).

In 1881, the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad (P&A) was chartered, with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) being the parent company. The line was to extend from Pensacola to Chattahoochee and served to open the western Panhandle for the production of lumber, naval stores, livestock, and farm products (Turner 2003). Their biggest challenge was crossing the Escambia Bay; the 2.5 mile long bridge was opened in 1882. The P&A was completed to the Apalachicola River in January 1883 and three months later, the line crossed the river and connected with the Florida, Savannah & Western and the Florida Central and Western Railroads. Eventually depots were established at Crestview, DeFuniak Springs, Bonifay, Chipley, and Cottondale. In 1891, the P&A “corporation” disappeared and its lines in west Florida simply became known as the L&N.

3.8 Twentieth Century

The Bagdad Land and Lumber Company (BLLC) operated the Florida and Alabama Railroad (F&A), a logging railroad that connected Bagdad to Milton, Red Rock, Munson, and Whitey, Alabama. The line was begun by Stearns & Culver Lumber and was completed by the BLLC in 1914. A 19-mile branch line lead from Milton into the pine forests of Alabama where it serviced the timber and turpentine camps. After the BLLC mill closed in 1939, the F&A was abandoned (Turner 2003).

Milton’s citizens were so dependent upon the paternalism of the mill owners that in 1905 the town voted against a bond issue to provide electric lights, a waterworks, and a sewage system because Stearns and Culver Lumber Company (and later the Bagdad Lumber Company) provided electrical power to Milton. However, in 1913 a labor dispute with the mill caused the power supply to be discontinued. As a result, Milton did not have these types of services until the 1920s and 1930s (HPPB 1984:16-17).

The timber industry collapsed in Santa Rosa County and all of West Florida around 1913. Residents of the Milton area became more dependent upon fishing, agriculture, and truck farming for their livelihood. Truck farms or market gardens involve the relatively small-scale production of fruit, vegetables, flowers, and other cash crops that are sold directly to consumers and restaurants. These are distinguished from other farms based on the diversity of crops grown on a relatively small plot of land. The county remained sparsely populated until recently when growth and development of Pensacola and the surrounding coastal communities expanded.

It was not until the start of World War II that the nation and Florida emerged from the Depression. Whiting Field, located north of the project area, was established in 1943. Named for Kenneth Whiting, a pioneering naval aviator, the facility was an important factor in Milton’s 20th century social and economic development. Whiting Field was one of three auxiliary air fields developed by the Navy at the beginning of WW II to allow accelerated training for flyers. The three fields were in addition to the two Navy bases near Pensacola (Ellsworth and Ellsworth 1982; HPPB 1984). Supplies for the base were brought in by a new military railroad that used a major portion of the old F&A railroad grade. The region experienced an influx of military and civilian personnel throughout the war, and many returned to live permanently in Florida. Federal road building, airfield construction, and the production planes and ships for the wartime defense effort brought unparalleled numbers into Florida and the project area during the postwar years. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) the state’s population grew over 40% during the 1940s (USCB 1995). The Santa Rosa County population has continued to expand, increasing almost 30% from 2000 to 2010, with an estimated population of 151,372 (USCB 2011). Many of the jobs (46%) are in the service industries, 12% are within construction, and another 12% are in the retail trades (TEAM Santa Rosa 2010). Roughly 3.3% of the population works in the Armed Services.

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATION AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

This research was initially conducted for the CRPA (ACI 2010) and involved a review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature and data, including an examination of the ETDM Summary Report (#12597) (FDOT 2010), the updated FMSF digital database (July 2011), the NRHP, as well as previous CRAS reports (Table 4.1), the county property appraiser data, the soil survey data, the USGS maps, regional archaeological site location predictive models, 19th century federal surveyors' Plats and field notes, tract book records, historic aerials on file with the Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), resources at the Milton Library, and other documents pertaining to the cultural resources of the region. In addition, John Phillips of the University of West Florida and local residents Michael Brown and Winston Brown were contacted concerning local historical and archaeological resources.

4.1.1 Archaeological

A search of the July 2011 digital database of the FMSF revealed two recorded archaeological sites within a half mile of the APE (Figure 4.1). 8SR1202 was recorded during survey work associated with SR 87 improvement projects. It is a late 19th/early 20th century artifact scatter that produced whiteware, earthenware, and glass. It was probably associated with a homestead, but was not considered a significant cultural resource (ACI 1992; FMSF). 8SR736 was initially recorded by Henry Barker of the Bureau of Archaeological Research (FMSF), and was revisited during the reconnaissance for water-powered industrial sites conducted by the University of West Florida (UWF) (Phillips 1996). The site consists of a 200 m (565 ft) long earthen dam and well preserved squared timber structural features within the stream. This cotton/lumber mill was considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, but has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

Most of the surveys conducted proximate to the APE were associated with roadway improvement for SR 87 or SR 89 (ACI 1992; Browning and Wiedenfeld 1988; Causey and Thompson 2008; Handley et al. 2007; Penton and Causey 2002; Simmons et al. 1996). In addition, a portion of the UWF's survey within the Blackwater River drainage was conducted in the area (Penton 1991). Another five surveys were conducted for cell towers (Ambrosino 2001; Batategas 2001; FAC 2003; Parker 2002a, 2002b). However, cell tower surveys cover a very small area in terms of archaeological resources as they are conducted on a small lease parcel. The one other survey conducted in the area was an architectural survey of the Whiting Naval Air Station; no archaeological survey was conducted (Moorehead and Lynn 1992).

Based on the results of previous archaeological surveys, analysis of the soil characteristics (USDA 1980, 2010), the known pattern of aboriginal settlement, relevant maps (USGS 1938, 1941), aerial photos (PALMM 1940a, 1940b, 1955), and previously prepared predictive models for northwest Florida (Bense 1984, 1989; New World Research 1984; Phillips 1991; Phillips and Bense 1990a, 1990b; Phillips and McKenzie 1992; Thomas and Campbell 1993), a predictive model was formulated with high, moderate, and low Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs). Historic as well as aboriginal site occurrence was considered in development of the ZAPs within the project area (ACI 2010).

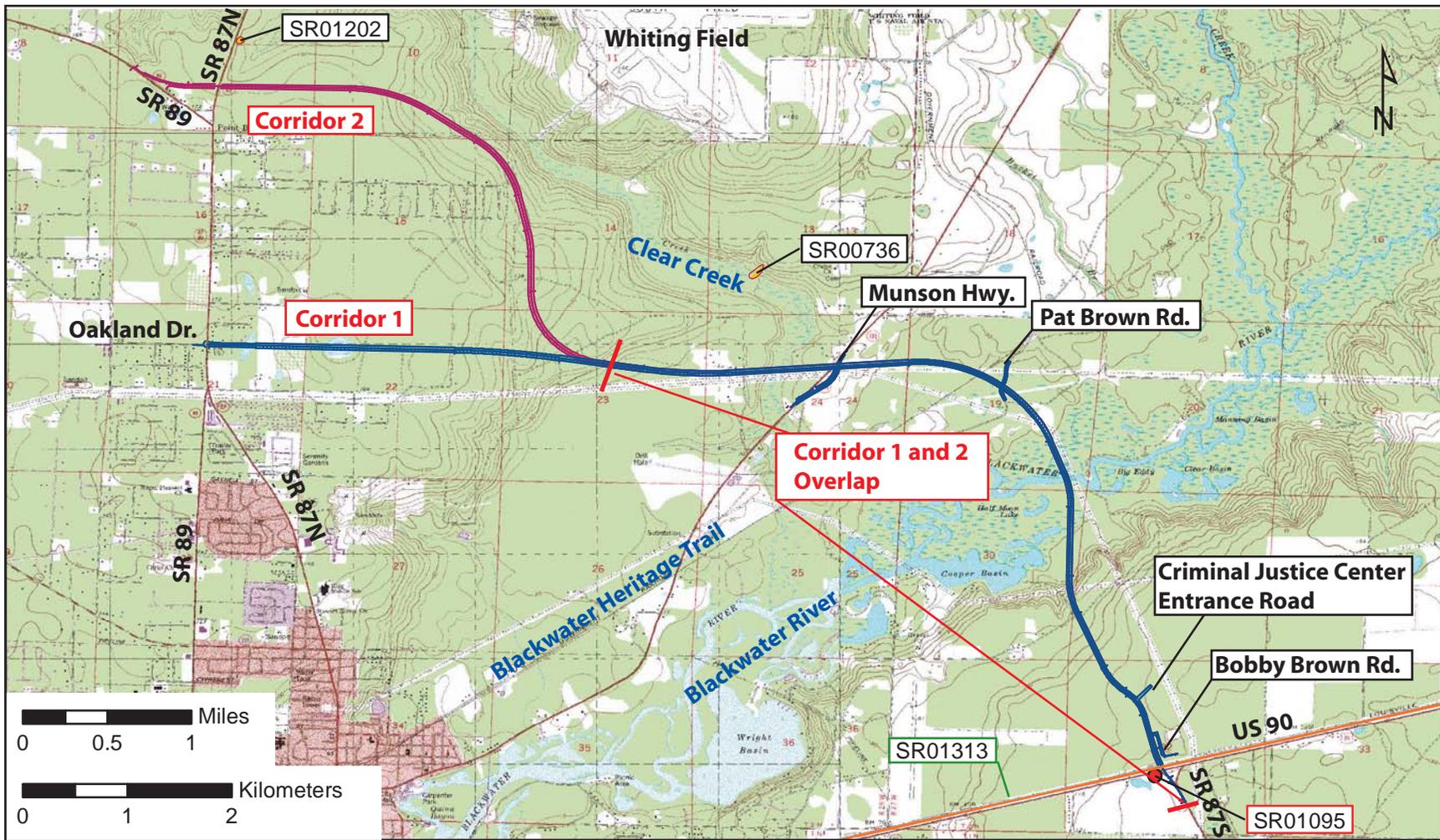


Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the SR 87 Connector APE (USGS Harold 1977 and Milton North 1978).

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Table 4.1. Cultural resource assessment surveys conducted within one-half mile of the APE.

TITLE	CITATION
Proposed Improvements to SR 89, from SR 10/US 90 to SR 87, in Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Browning and Wiedenfeld 1988)
Phase III Archaeological Survey of the Blackwater River Drainage	(Penton 1991)
A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 87 from End of Four Lane North of Milton to the Clear Creek Bridge, Santa Rosa County, Florida	(ACI 1992)
An Architectural Inventory, Naval Air Station Whiting Field, Milton, Florida	(Moorehead and Lynn 1992)
The Water-Powered Industries of Northwest Florida: An Archaeological Reconnaissance	(Phillips 1996)
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of SR 87, SR 30 (US98), to SR10 (US90), Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Simmons et al. 1996)
A Historical Survey of the Proposed Pensacola BTA #42-Whiting Tower Location in Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Ambrosino 2001)
Cultural Resources Assessment of Nine Proposed Ponds on SR 87 Between North Forks Road and Eglin AFB Boundary, and Between CR 184 and SR 10 (US-90) in Santa Rosa, County	(Penton and Causey 2002)
Archaeological Subsurface Testing of the Revised Location of the Proposed Munson (Verizon Wireless 51303) Telecommunications Tower Site, Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Parker 2002a)
An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed PO-89 Roeville Tower Location in Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Batategas 2001)
Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Within the One Mile Area of Potential Effects of the Proposed 180ft Munson #51303 Telecommunications Tower, Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Parker 2002b)
Historic Properties Reconnaissance Survey & Assessment: Verizon Wireless North Milton Telecom Tower, Santa Rosa County, Florida	(FAC 2003)
Technical Memorandum, A Resurvey and Evaluation of Six Historic Properties Located on State Road 87 North, Santa Rosa County, Florida	(Causey and Thompson 2008)
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed SR 87 Expansion Corridor, Santa Rosa County, Florida.	(Handley et al. 2007)

In general, the aboriginal archaeological sites are located in well-drained, relatively level areas within 500 ft of freshwater or along coastal shorelines. The GIS model based on soil characteristics indicated that Lakeland, Bonifay, Dothan, Kalmia, Kureb, Troup, Pactolus, and Ortega soils have the highest archaeological potential in the inland areas whereas the Bibb-Kinston and Bohicket and Hansboro soils are more predictive in the coastal areas (Phillips and McKenzie 1992). Historically, Lucy and Red Bay level soils are more predictive, probably due to their increased agricultural productivity. In addition, early historic industrial sites are located along easily dammed streams, in large lumber tracts, near clay sources, and in areas of good port access (Phillips and Bense 1990a). The more recent historic industrial sites tend to be located along the Blackwater River or bay. Historic residential sites were not as tied to water resources as often they drilled wells for their residential usage.

The review of the 19th century federal surveyor's plats revealed that several early roads or trails would be crossed by the APE. In addition, the 1938 and 1941 quadrangle maps and 1940 and 1955 aerials of the area depict a few historic structures along the alignments (PALMM 1940a, 1940b, 1955; USGS 1938, 1941). Although most of the structures associated within these areas appear to be gone, an assessment of the potential archaeological deposits was conducted.

4.1.2 Historical

A search of the FMSF database revealed two historic resources have been recorded within the historical APE; these include one road (8SR1313) and one structure (8SR1095) (Figure 4.1). State Road 1 (8SR1313) was listed in the NRHP in 1994 and is considered significant under Criteria A and C under Transportation and Engineering for its significance as the first modern highway constructed in the Panhandle and as one of the longest and best preserved examples of early brick highway construction in Florida (Rucker and Mattick 1994). A copy of the NRHP Nomination is on file at the FDHR. 8SR1095, a building, has not been evaluated by the SHPO, but the recorders did not consider it eligible for listing in the NRHP (Adams 1990).

Two unrecorded historic railroad alignments are located within the APE. The Blackwater Heritage Trail was the original alignment for the Bagdad Lumber Company railroad between Bagdad and Munson, which later became the Florida Alabama Railroad. The CSX railroad, running along the north side of US 90, was initially chartered by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1881 as the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad.

In addition, a review of the pertinent USGS quadrangle maps and historic aerials (PALMM 1940a, 1940b, 1955; USGS 1938, 1941), and the Santa Rosa County Property Appraiser's (SRCPA) web site (Brown 2011) revealed the potential for six historic structures within the APE. Finally, historical considerations included a review of the potential for historic districts.

4.2 Field Methodology

As detailed in the approved CRPA, the archaeological field methodology included surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Subsurface testing was conducted at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high ZAPs, at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate ZAPs, and at 100 m (328 ft) and 200 m (656 ft) intervals and judgmentally within the low ZAPs. Shovel tests were circular and measure approximately 50 centimeters (cm) [20 inches (in)] in diameter by 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth unless precluded by natural impediments. All soil removed from the tests was screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. Shovel test locations were plotted on the aerial maps and were recorded using a Trimble GeoXT 2008 GPS data recorder. Following recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

The approved historical field methodology consisted of a reconnaissance of the project area to determine the location of all historic resources believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if any of those resources could be eligible for listing in the NRHP. These resources were photographed and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to an architectural description, the historic structures were reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records and data housed at SRCPA Office, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands, and the Milton Library were examined to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.3 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were discovered, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, *F.S.* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would have been followed.

4.4 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No cultural materials were discovered, thus no laboratory methods were utilized.

All project related materials (i.e., maps, field notes, photographs, etc.) will be kept on file at ACI in Crawfordville until transferred to the FDOT for curation.

5.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations involved surface reconnaissance and systematic and judgmental subsurface testing based on the approved research methodology (ACI 2010) including testing at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high ZAPS, 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate ZAPs, and 100 m (256 ft), 200 m (984 ft), or judgmentally within the low ZAPs (Table 5.1, Figures 5.1-5.7). As a result of these investigations, no archaeological resources were discovered. No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests or noted on the surface.

Table 5.1. Shovel testing results.

Location	# STs	Comments
Corridors 1 and 2 Overlap		
ZAP A – moderate	3	Mixed hardwood uplands/powerline corridor
ZAP B – high	8	Dense flatwoods
ZAP C – moderate	3	Cypress-bay swamp
ZAP D – high	9	Dense scrub
ZAP E – moderate	7	Scrub / powerline corridor
ZAP F – moderate	8	Reclaimed swamp/powerline corridor
ZAP G – moderate	4	Scrub
ZAP H – moderate	3	Adjacent to Clear Creek
ZAP I – moderate	3	Adjacent to Clear Creek
ZAP J – moderate	0	Wetlands
ZAP K - moderate	0	Wetlands
ZAP L – moderate	8	Scrub
Remainder low ZAP	27	
Corridor 1		
ZAP M – moderate	4	Scrub
ZAP N – moderate	3	Scrub
ZAP O – moderate	2	Scrub
ZAP P – moderate	2	Scrub
Remainder low ZAP	7	
Corridor 2		
ZAP Q - moderate	2	Scrub
ZAP R – moderate	17	Scrub
Remainder low ZAP	21	
Bobby Brown Road	2	Scrub
Criminal Justice Center	1	Lawn
Pat Brown Road - moderate	3	Upland scrub
Munson Highway	4	Planted pine



Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests and ZAPs along the Corridor 1 and 2 Overlap - US 90 to the Blackwater River (USGS Harold 2004). Shovel tests not to scale.

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Figure 5.2. Location of the shovel tests and ZAPs along the Corridor 1 and 2 Overlap - Blackwater River to the alignment split (USGS Harold 2004 and Milton North 2004). Shovel tests not to scale.

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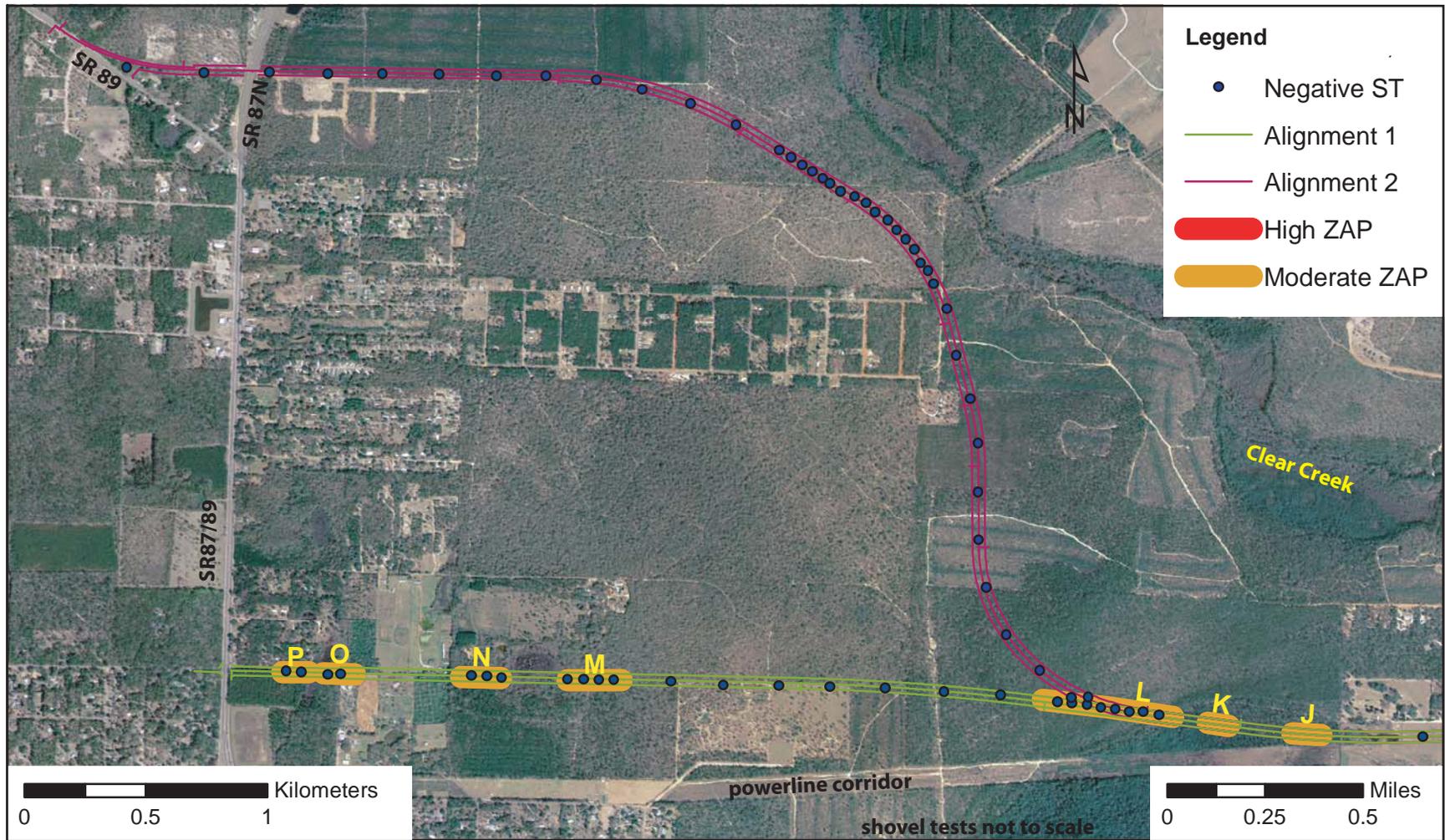


Figure 5.3. Location of the shovel tests and ZAPs along Corridors 1 and 2 (USGS Milton North 2004). Shovel tests not to scale.

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5.2 Historical

As a result of historical/architectural field survey, a total nine historic resources were found within and immediately adjacent to the APE. They include two previously recorded resources and seven newly recorded resources (Figures 5.4 and 5.5). One of the previously recorded historic resources is the NRHP-listed State Road 1 (8SR1313). It is significant as the first state road in the Florida panhandle and retains its integrity as a historic brick road. Based on background research, field survey, and analysis, none of the remaining previously or newly recorded resources is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their commonality of style, lack of integrity or significant historical associations. These results are presented in tabular form below, brief individual descriptions follow (in order geographically from south to north), and FMSF forms for each resource (new and previously recorded) are in Appendix A.

Table 5.2. Previously recorded cultural resources with updated FMSF forms (*) and newly recorded historic resources within the APE.

Corridor	FMSF	Address/Name	Date of Constr.	Style	Comment
Linear resources					
1, 2	8SR1313*	State Road 1	1921	Linear Resource- Road	NRHP-Listed
1, 2	8SR2125	Louisville & Nashville Railroad	1881	Linear Resource- Railway	Not eligible
2	8SR2126	Bagdad Lumber Company Railroad	1914	Linear Resource- Railway	Not eligible
Historic structures					
1, 2	8SR1095*	8395 Highway 90	1925	Bungalow	Not eligible
1, 2	8SR2137	6376 Munson Highway	1962	Ranch	Not eligible
1,2	8SR2138	6377 Munson Highway	1962	Ranch	Not eligible
1,2	8SR2130	6475 Munson Highway	1960	Frame Vernacular	Not eligible
2	8SR2139	6877 Highway 89	1958	Frame Vernacular	Not eligible
2	8SR2135	6886 Highway 89	1950	Frame Vernacular	Not eligible



Photo 5.1. Looking east at State Road 1, 8SR1313, at SR 87 within the APE at the south terminus of both proposed corridors.

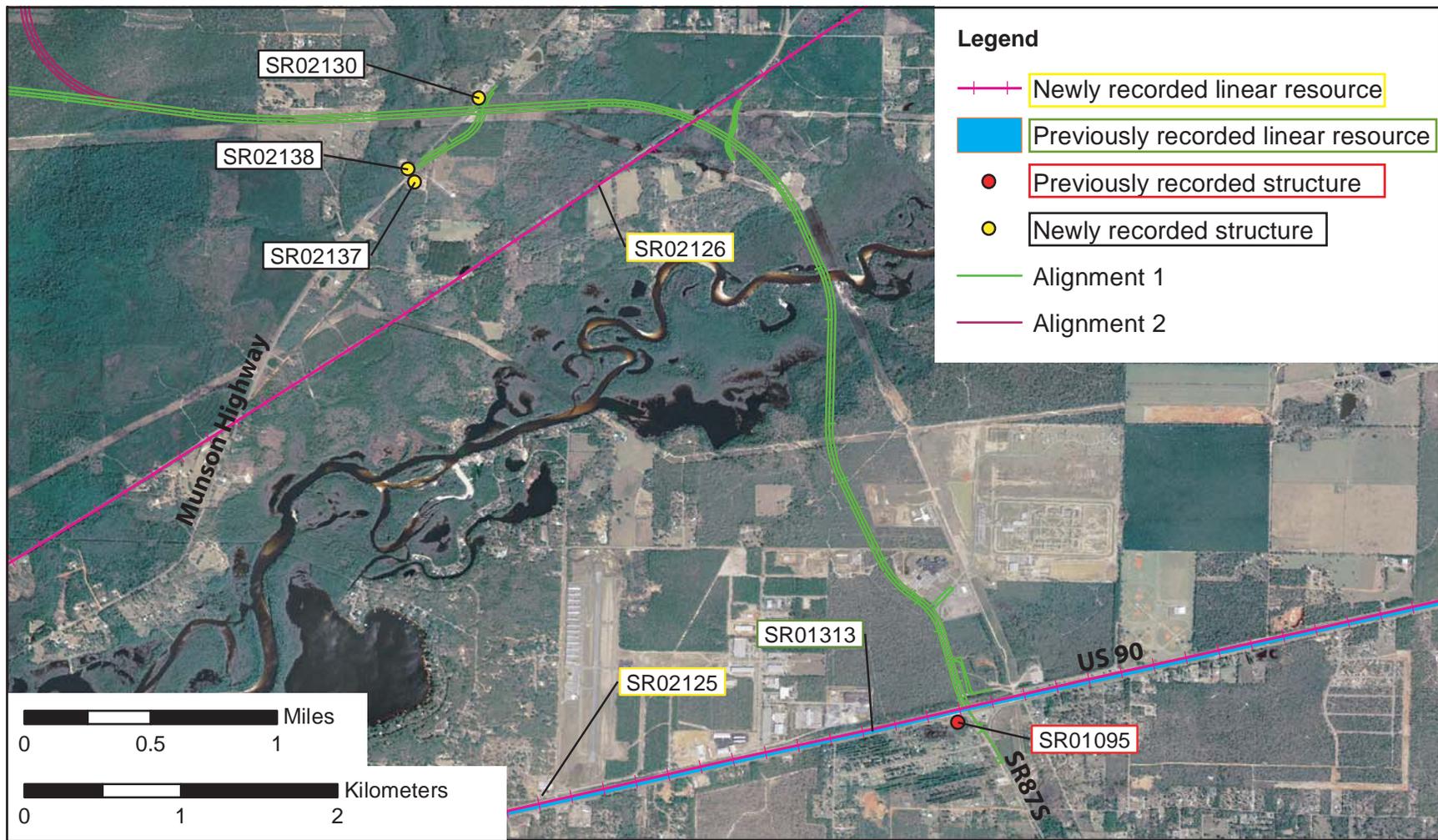


Figure 5.4. Location of the previously and newly recorded historic resources along the SR 87 Connector APE (USGS Harold 2004 and Milton North 2004).

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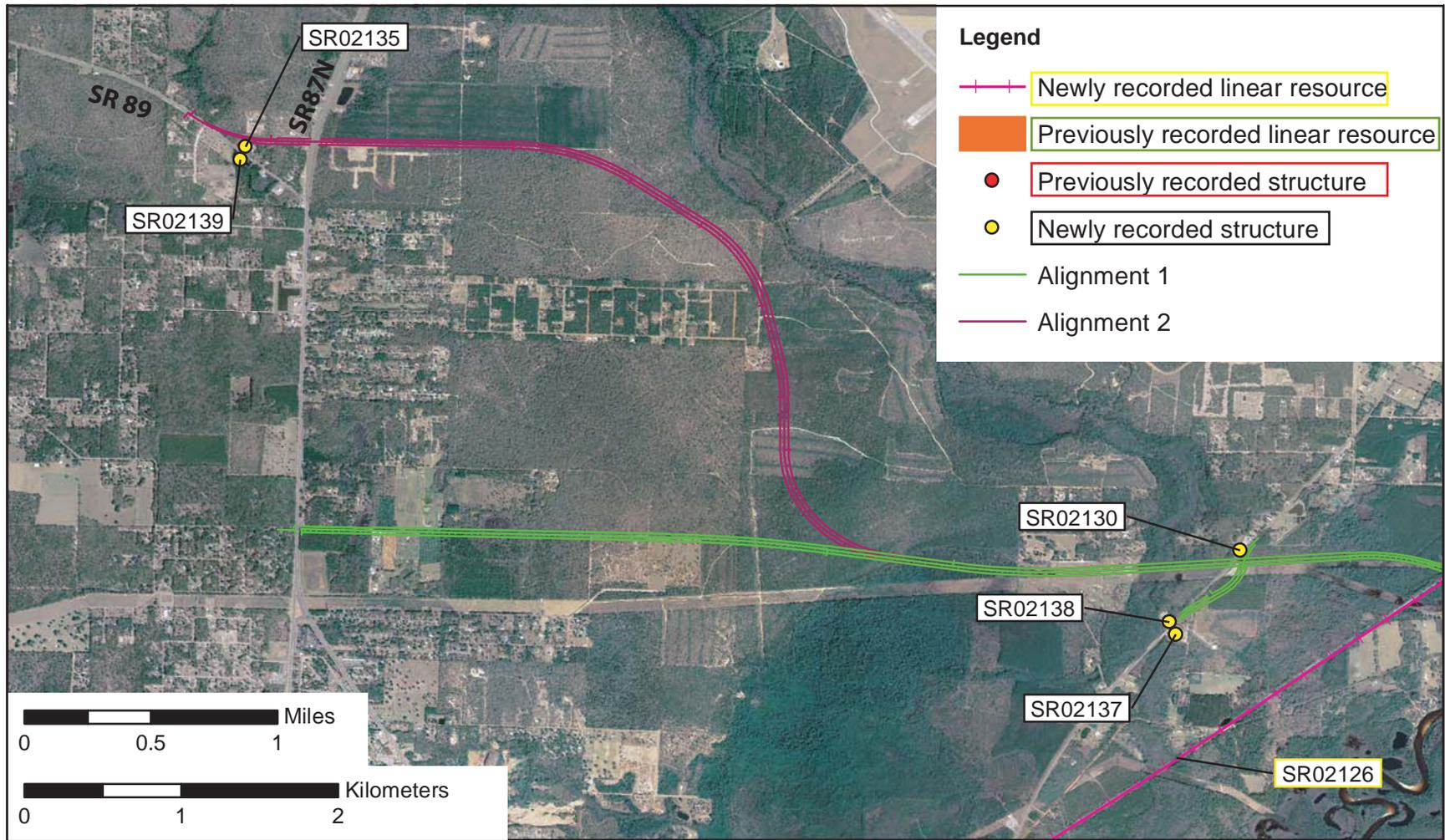


Figure 5.5. Location of the previously and newly recorded historic resources along the SR 87 Connector APE (USGS Harold 2004 and Milton North 2004).

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8SR1313: The NRHP-listed State Road 1 was designed and constructed ca. 1921 by the Florida State Road Department and the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company (Photo 5.1). As contained within the APE of both proposed corridors, it is located adjacent to SR 87 in Section 32 of Township 2 North, Range 27 West, and measures 200 ft. The brick roadway extends beyond the project towards Milton to the east and to the west for an approximate total length of six miles. The road was first documented in 1990 during the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas in Santa Rosa County (Phillips and Bense 1990a). In 1994, a NRHP nomination for State Road 1 was prepared by Dr. Brian Rucker and Barbara Mattick; in May 1994, it was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for Transportation and Engineering. It is significant as the first modern highway constructed in the Panhandle and as one of the longest and best preserved examples of early brick highway construction in Florida. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, concrete shoulders were added along the road in order to meet the changing state road requirements. As noted in the NRHP nomination, asphalt and concrete infill were used to patch and repair small areas over time (Rucker and Mattick 1994). At its intersection with SR 87, the shoulders have been replaced with modern concrete. Despite this, as present within the APE, State Road 1 retains sufficient integrity to be recognized as a historic brick road and retains its NRHP eligibility. This resource may be affected by the proposed undertaking, which includes the widening of its crossing at the intersection of US 90 and SR 87 to accommodate additional travel lanes, a proposed multi-use trail, and sidewalks (Figure 5.6).



Photo 5.2. Looking west at the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 8SR2125, at SR 87.

8SR2125: The Louisville & Nashville (L&N) Railroad was established ca. 1881 as the parent company to the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad (Photos 5.2 and 5.3). As contained within the APE of both proposed corridors, it is located in Section 32 of Township 2 North, Range 27 West at the intersection of SR 87 and US 90, and measures approximately 200 ft. The railroad extends beyond the project towards Milton and Escambia Bay to the east and to Crestview to the west (approximately 40 miles). The Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad was to extend from Pensacola to Chattahoochee, Florida. Modern alterations such as the replacement of ties and ballast, and modern paving at its intersection with SR 87, diminish its integrity. Therefore, this small segment is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluation of the entire railroad was beyond the scope of this project.

OLD STATE ROAD (SR) 1 TRAIL CROSSING

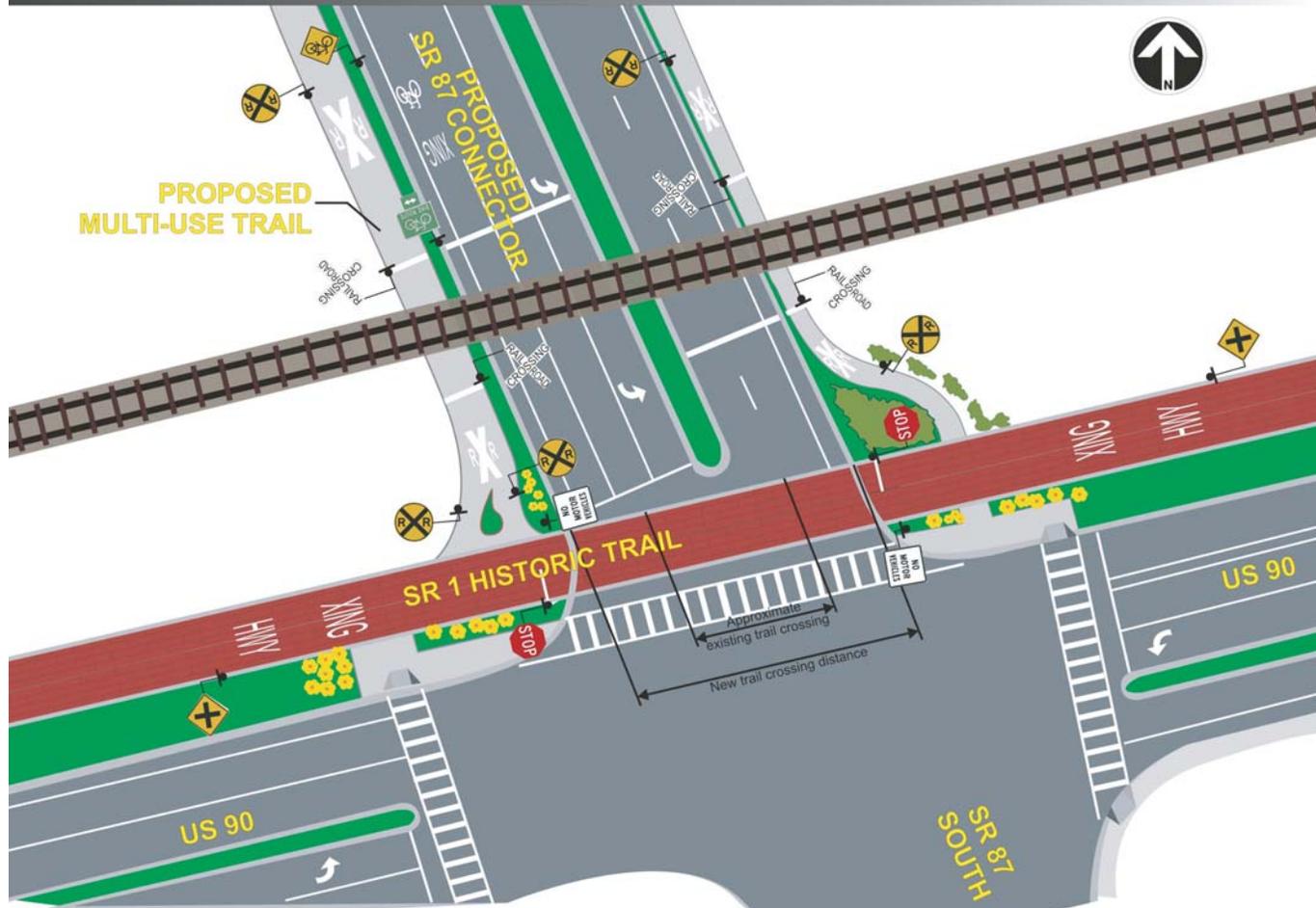


Figure 5.6. Proposed SR 87 Connector and improvements at the intersection of SR 87 S and US 90 (Metric Engineering 2011).

CRAS
 SR 87S / SR 87N
 Connector / New Alignment
 SR 87 Expansion
 Santa Rosa County, Florida
 FPID: 416748-3 & 416748-4



Photo 5.3. Looking east at the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 8SR2125, at SR 87.



Photo 5.4. Looking northeast at Bagdad Lumber Company Railroad, 8SR2126, at CR 191.

8SR2126: The Bagdad Lumber Company Railroad was established ca. 1914 (Photo 5.4). Within the project APE of both proposed corridors, it is located in Section 19 in Township 2 North, Range 27 West near CR 191 for approximately 200 ft. Construction of the railroad was begun by the Stearns and Culver Lumber Company, and was completed by the Bagdad Land and Lumber Company (BLLC). The BLLC also operated the Florida and Alabama Railroad, a logging company that connected Bagdad, Florida to Whitey, Alabama (approximately 19 miles). The BLLC closed in 1939 and the railroad was abandoned. Since then, the railroad has been paved over with modern asphalt to form the Blackwater Heritage Trail. Thus, as it is contained within the APE, the short segment of railroad no longer retains its integrity and 8SR2126 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluation of the entire railroad was beyond the scope of this project.



Photo 5.5. East and north elevations of 8395 Highway 90, 8SR1095.

8SR1095: The Bungalow style residence was constructed ca. 1925 at 8395 Highway 90 within the APE of both proposed corridors (Photo 5.5). The residence was originally recorded during the *Historic Properties Survey of Santa Rosa County* (Adams 1990). It was described as a one-story building with concrete block pier foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable roof with composition shingles, a brick chimney, and two open porches, one on the north elevation, and the second on the west elevation. The recorder assessed the residence as not eligible for the NRHP, but it may be significant at the local level as a good example of the Bungalow style from the 1920s. Current field survey revealed that there have been no alterations to this building since it was last recorded. Research in the available data did not reveal any significant historical associations. In addition, review of the FMSF database indicated that there are over 250 wood frame bungalow residences recorded in Santa Rosa County; thus, this building is not unique. Therefore, 8SR1095 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.6. West elevation of 6376 Munson Highway, 8SR2137.

8SR2137: The Ranch style residence at 6376 Munson Highway was constructed ca. 1962 (Photo 5.6), and is located within the APE of both proposed corridors. The brick walls, supported by a slab foundation, are partially clad in vertical board and topped with a gable roof that is covered in composition shingles. The original windows include 1/1 SHS, and the replacement windows (ca. 1980) are 1/1 sliding and 1-light fixed with 1-light sidelights. An incised porch is on the west elevation, and contains the main entrance, a wood swing door with a 1-light storm door. Other architectural features include gable vents, brick window sills, scroll porch posts, and fixed window shutters. This is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Santa Rosa County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2137 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.7. East elevation of 6377 Munson Highway, 8SR 2138.

8SR2138: The Ranch style residence at 6377 Munson Highway was constructed ca. 1962 (Photo 5.7), and is located within the APE of both proposed corridors. A slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are faced with brick. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles. The windows are 1-light fixed with 4/4 SHS sidelights, 1/1 and 6/6 SHS with brick window sills and fixed window shutters. A non-historic detached garage is to the west. This is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Santa Rosa County. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2138 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.8. East elevation of 6475 Munson Highway, 8SR2130.

8SR2130: The Frame Vernacular residence at 6475 Munson Highway was constructed ca. 1960 (Photo 5.8), and is located within the APE of both proposed corridors. The building is supported by a continuous concrete block foundation. The wood frame walls are clad in weatherboard (ca. 1970) and topped with a gable roof covered with corrugated metal (ca. 1990). The windows are 2-light awning, and 2/2 SHS. Other architectural features include gable vents and a carport. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Santa Rosa County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2130 is not eligible for listing the NRHP.



Photo 5.9. East elevation of 6883 (7174) Highway 89, 8SR2139.

8SR2139: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 6883 Highway 89 (also known as 7174 Highway 89) was constructed in 1958 (Photo 5.9), and is located within the APE of proposed corridor 2. The wood frame walls rest on a continuous concrete block foundation, and are covered in vinyl siding (ca. 1990). The gable roof is covered in corrugated metal and the window are 1/1 SHS (ca. 1990). An open porch on the east elevation is supported by scroll porch posts. This is a typical

example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Santa Rosa County, and alterations such as the replacement siding and windows diminish its integrity. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2139 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.10. South elevation of 6886 Highway 89, 8SR2135.

8SR2135: The vacant Frame Vernacular style residence at 6886 Highway 89 was constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 5.10), and is located within the APE for proposed corridor 2. The weatherboard clad wood frame walls are supported by a pier foundation. The house is topped with a gable roof covered in 5-V crimp (ca. 1970). Other architectural features include replacement 1/1 SHS windows (ca.1970), wood window surrounds, wood door surrounds, a four-light wood swing door on the south elevation within an open porch with a gable roof. This is a typical Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Santa Rosa County, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2135 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the CRPA (ACI 2010) and field survey, no archaeological resources were found.

The historical/architectural survey identified nine historic resources including one previously recorded NRHP-listed historic road (State Road 1 [8SR1313]; listed 1994). With the exception of State Road 1, none of the previously or newly recorded historic resources is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the compromised integrity and the lack of significant historical association. In addition, there is no potential for historic districts due to the low concentration of historic resources with integrity and significance. State Road 1 is a brick, paved historic roadway located within the APE of both proposed corridors at the intersection of US90/SR87. It is significant as the first state road within the Florida panhandle and maintains integrity as a historic brick road. The proposed undertaking may have an effect on the NRHP-listed State Road 1 (8SR1313) where vehicular traffic currently crosses State Road 1 at the intersection with US 90. The proposed undertaking will widen this crossing to accommodate additional travel lanes, a proposed multi-use trail, and sidewalks.

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- 1986a Nomenclature and Interpretation in Borderland Chronology: A Critical Overview of Northwest Florida Prehistory. *The Florida Anthropologist* 38(1-2, Part 2): 163-174.
- 1986b Prehistoric Cultural Chronology in the Apalachicola Valley: The Evolution of Native Chiefdoms in Northwest Florida. In *Threads of Tradition and Culture along the Gulf Coast*. Edited by R. V. Evans, pp. 194-215. Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, Pensacola.

Wickman, Patricia R.

- 2002 *The History of the Seminole People of Florida*. <http://www.seminoletribe.com>.

Willey, Gordon R.

- 1949 Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 113. 1982 Reprint. Florida Book Store, Gainesville.

Willey, Gordon R. and Richard B. Woodbury

- 1941 Chronological Outline for the Northwest Florida Coast. *American Antiquity* 7: 232-254.

Appendix A:
Florida Master Site File Forms



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SR01313
Field Date 6-20-2011
Form Date 6-21-2011
Recorder# 5

Original
Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name State Road 1 Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS, SR 87/87N, Santa Rosa County FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Milton In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Santa Rosa
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 2N Range 27W Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name HAROLD USGS Date 1977
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Includes that portion of State Road 1 that is included within the project APE (approximately 200 ft). The road extends beyond the APE towards Milton to the east and to the west for approximately 2.6 miles for an approximate total of 6 miles

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER evaluation, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1921 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): FL State Road Department Builder(last name first): Southern Clay Mfg. Co.

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 1921-1944

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) One of the first State Roads in the panhandle, paved with brick, added concrete shoulders to meet the changing state road requirements. Within the APE, the shoulders have been replaced with in-kind materials, but brick pavers remain.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[X]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview [X]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[X]cultural resource survey []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) NRHP Nomination for SR1313 (1994)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [X]yes []no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This is one of the first state roads in the panhandle, and it maintains sufficient integrity to be recognized as a historic brick road.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Transportation 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P10027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Resource Group Form

PHOTOGRAPHS

Site #8 **SR1313**



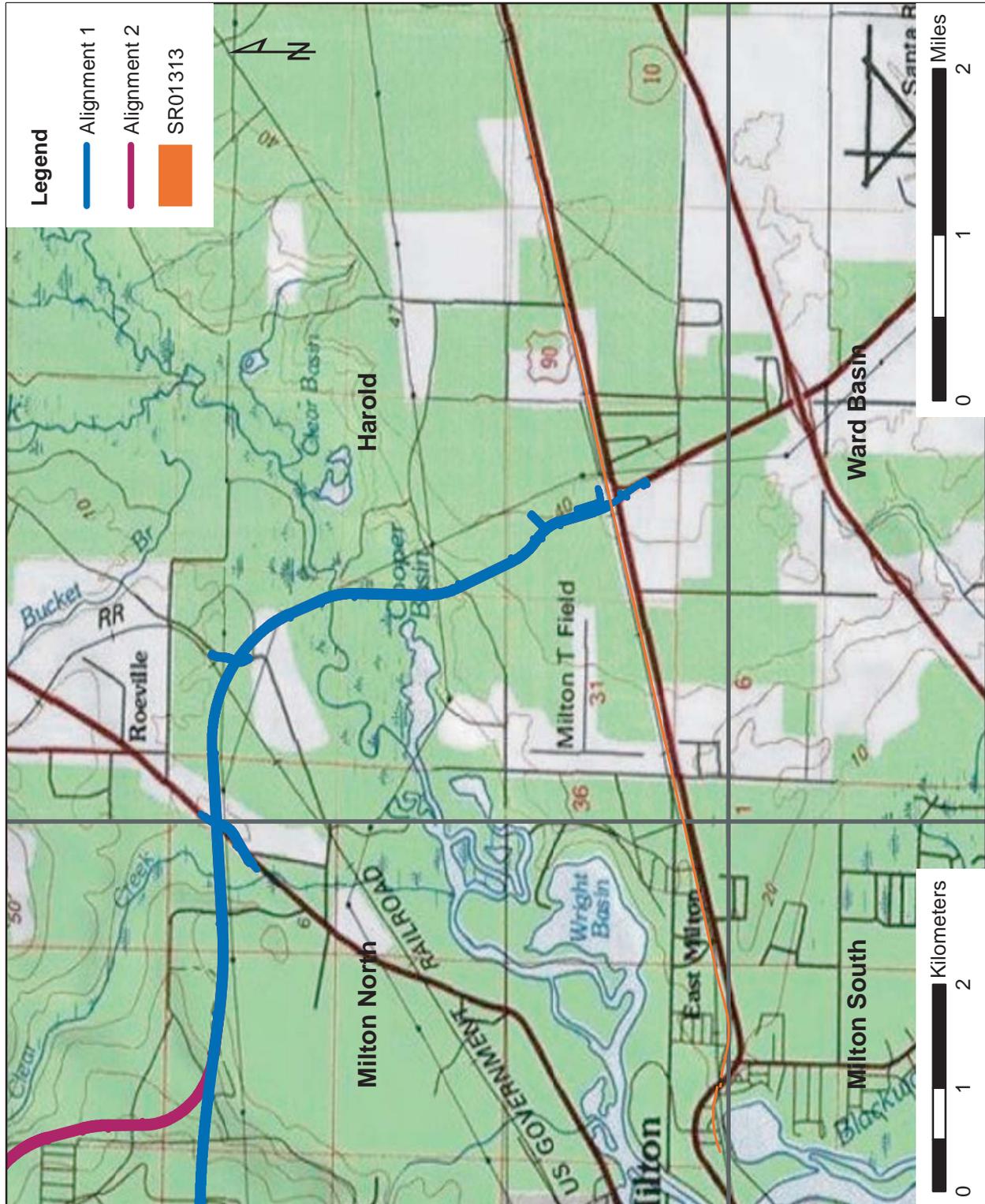


Resource Group Form

Site #8 **SR1313**

USGS MAP

Harold 1977, Milton North 1978, Milton South 1978
Township 1 North, Range 28 West, Sections 1 and 2
Township 1 North, Range 27 West, Section 6
Township 2 North, Range 27 West, Sections 31-34



National Geographic Society 2011 - USA Topo Maps



Bing Maps Hybrid - Microsoft 2010



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SR02125
Field Date 6-20-2011
Form Date 6-21-2011
Recorder# 8

[X] Original
[] Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- [] Historic district
[] Archaeological district
[] Mixed district
[] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[X] Linear resource

Resource Group Name Louisville & Nashville (L&N) Railroad Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS, SR 87/87N, Santa Rosa County FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): []building(s) []structure []district []site []object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): []canal [X]railway []road []other (describe):
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign [X]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Milton In Current City Limits? []yes []no [X]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Santa Rosa
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 2N Range 27W Section 32 1/4 section: []NW [X]SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name HAROLD USGS Date 1977
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Includes that portion of the railroad that is included within the project APE (approximately 200 ft). The railroad extends beyond the APE towards the Escambia Bay to the east and towards Crestview to the west (approximately 40 miles)

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER status, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1881 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. 2. 3. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Began as the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad (P&A), the line was to extend from Pensacola to Chatahoochee

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [X]library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[X]cultural resource survey []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Modern alterations like replacement ties and ballast diminish its integrity. Therefore, within the APE, 8SR2125 is not NRHP-eligible. Also, there is insufficient information to assess this short segment of the railroad in its entirety

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Transportation 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P10027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Resource Group Form

PHOTOGRAPHS



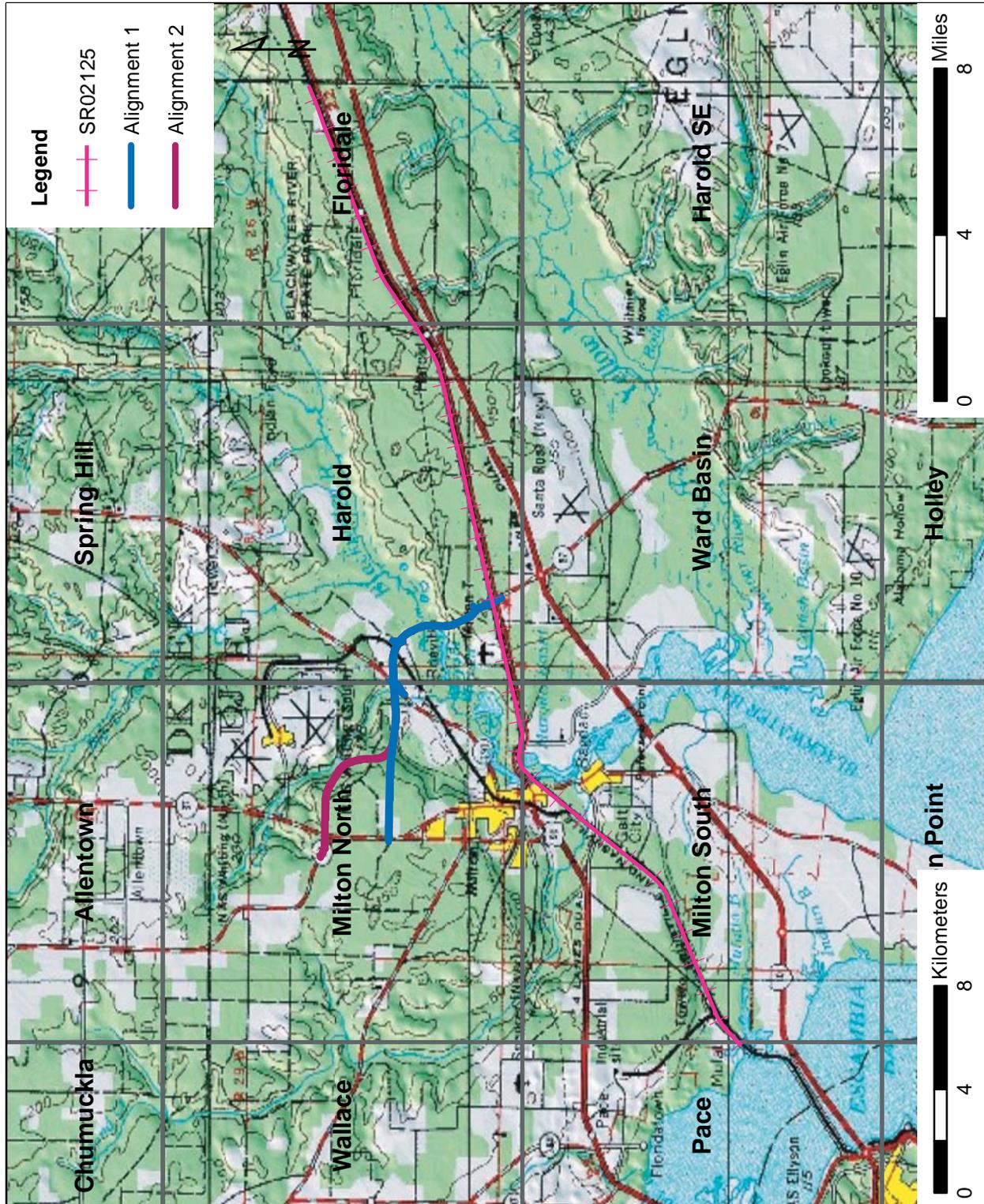


Resource Group Form

USGS MAP

Floridale 1976, Harold 1977, Milton North 1978, Milton South 1978

Township 1 North, Range 29 West, Sections 34-36 / Township 1 North, Range 28 West, Sections 1-3, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 29, 30, 40 / Township 1 North, Range 27 West, Section 6 / Township 2 North, Range 27 West, Sections 25-27, 31-34 / Township 2 North, Range 26 West, Sections 1, 10-12, 15-17, 19, 20, 30



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Bing Maps Hybrid - Microsoft 2010



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SR02126
Field Date 6-20-2011
Form Date 6-21-2011
Recorder# 42, 94

[X] Original
[] Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- [] Historic district
[] Archaeological district
[] Mixed district
[] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[X] Linear resource

Resource Group Name Bagdad Lumber Co. Railroad Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS, SR 87/87N, Santa Rosa County FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): []building(s) []structure []district []site []object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): []canal [X]railway []road []other (describe):
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign [X]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Milton In Current City Limits? []yes []no [X]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Santa Rosa
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 2N Range 27W Section 19 1/4 section: [X]NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name MILTON NORTH USGS Date 1977
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Includes the portions of the railroad that is included within the project APE (approximately 200 ft). The railroad termini extends beyond the APE from Milton, Florida to Whitey, Alabama (19 miles)

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1914 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 2 # of non-contributing 0
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. 3.
2. 4. 1914-1939

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Began by Stearns & Culver Lumber Co., it was completed by Bagdad Land & Lumber Co. (BLLC), who operated Florida & Alabama Railroad (F&A), a logging railroad that connected Bagdad, Florida to Whitey, Alabama. Now paved, part of Blackwater Heritage Trail.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [X]library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[X]cultural resource survey []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Turner, Greg. A Short History of Florida Railroads. Arcadia Publishing, 2003

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) While important to local development, as contained within the APE, it no longer retains integrity. There is insufficient information to assess its significance in its entirety.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Transportation 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P10027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Resource Group Form

PHOTOGRAPHS





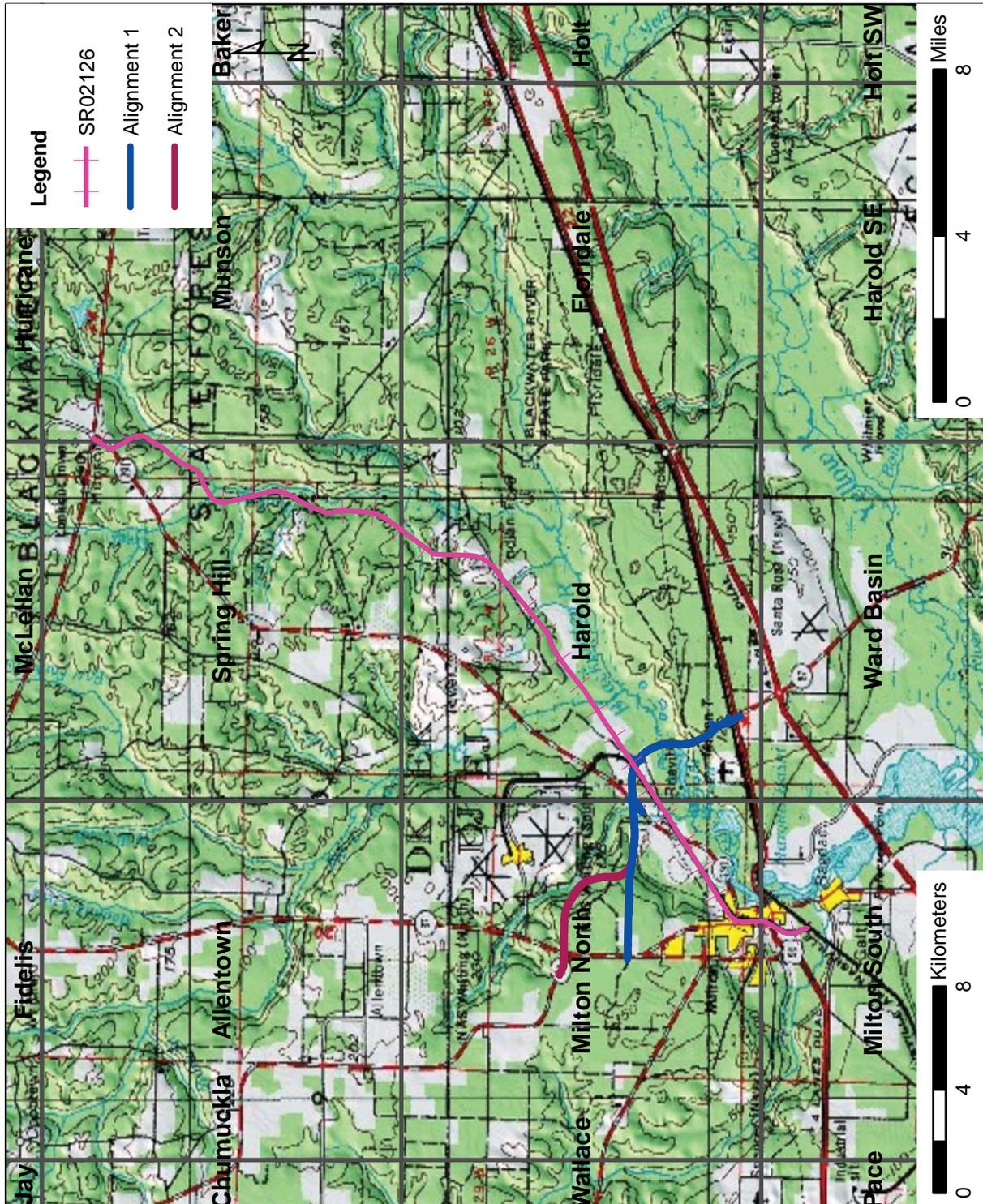
Resource Group Form

Site #8 SR2126

USGS MAP

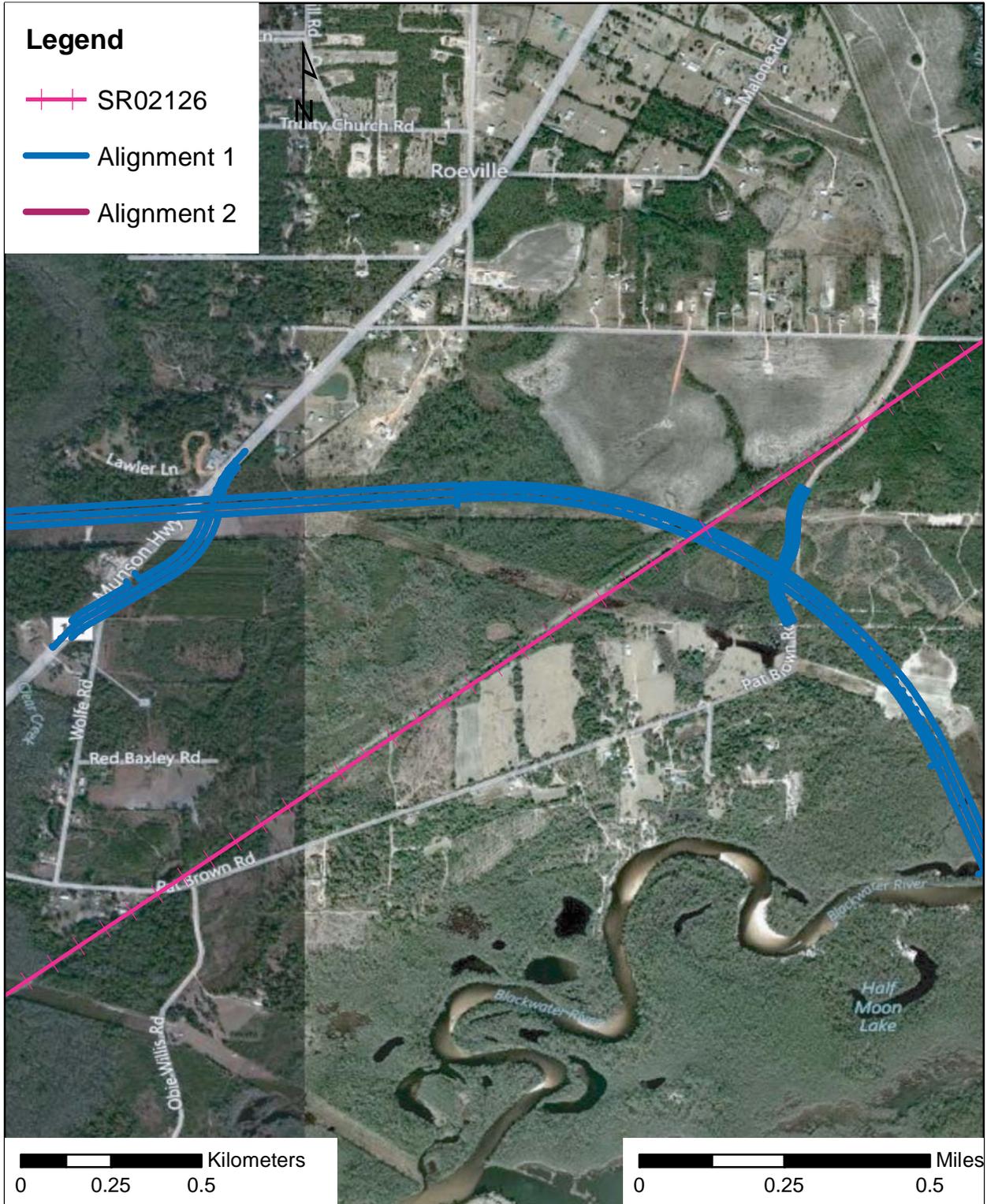
Harold 1977, Milton North 1978, Milton South 1978, Munson 1976, Spring Hill 1976

Township 1 North, Range 28 West, Sections 3, 10 / Township 2 North, Range 27 West, Sections 2, 3, 9, 10, 16-19 / Township 2 North, Range 28 West, 24-26, 34, 35 / Township 3 North, Range 27 West, Sections 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 26, 35 / Township 4 North, Range 26 West, Sections 18, 19, 30 / Township 4 North, Range 27 West, Sections 25 and 36



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED



Bing Maps Hybrid - Microsoft 2010

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **SR01095**
Field Date 6-23-2011
Form Date 6-24-2011
Recorder # 623

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 8395 Hwy 90 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS, SR 87/87N, Santa Rosa County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 8395 Direction _____ Street Name Hwy 90 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name HAROLD USGS Date 1977 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Milton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Santa Rosa
Township 2N Range 27W Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 32-2N-27-0000-00200-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 502601 Northing 3389089
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Goel, A.C. (2006-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Bungalow Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Weatherboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 6/6 DHS, wood, independent and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) exposed rafter tails, brick porch posts, Craftsman style posts, gable vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing door on east elevation

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) 2 open porches, north and west

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview [x]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Bungalow style found throughout Santa Rosa Co. Limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR1095 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P10027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS

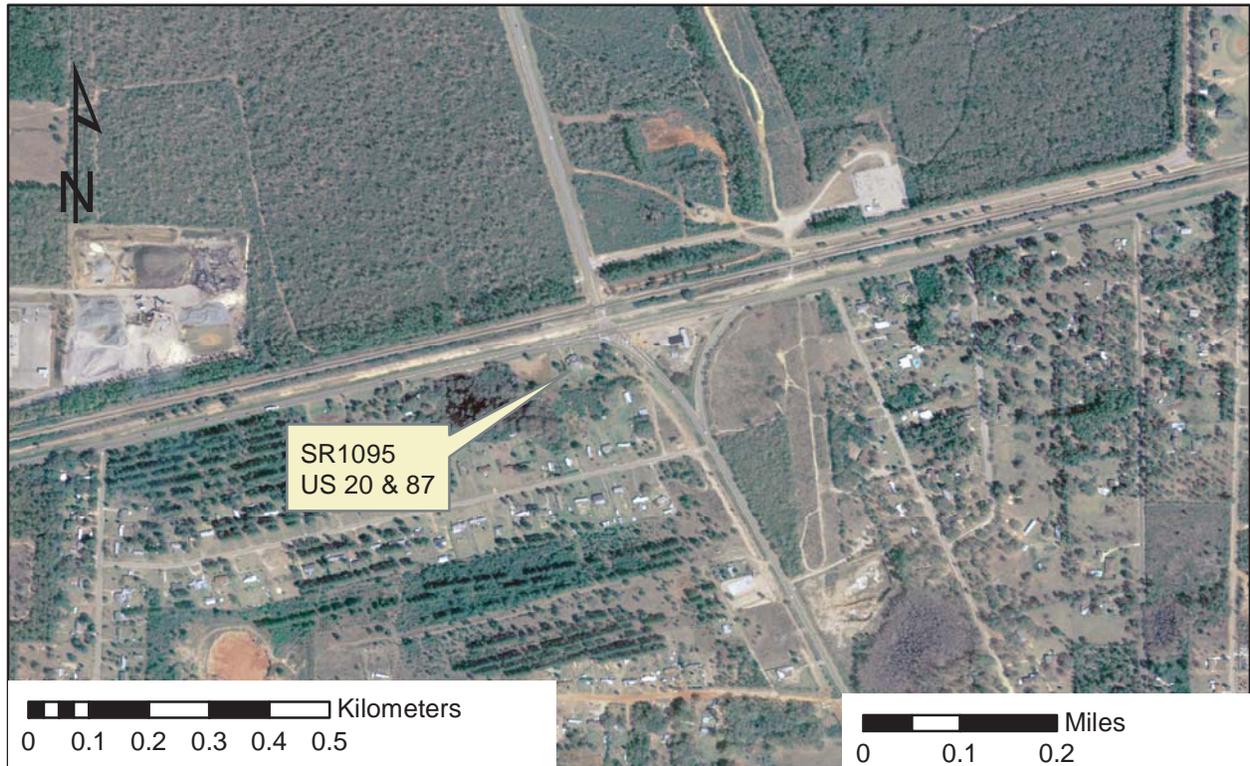
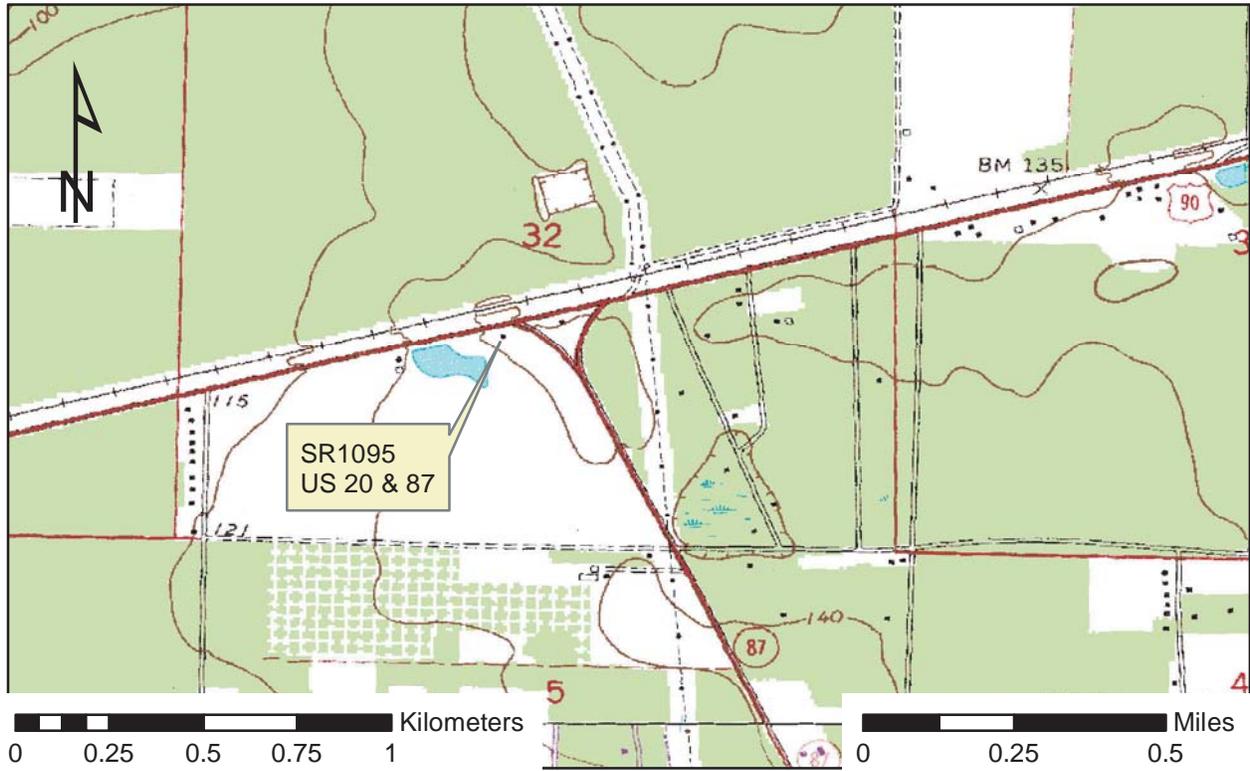




USGS MAP

Harold 1977

Township 2 North, Range 27 West, Section 32



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **SR02130**
Field Date 6-20-2011
Form Date 6-21-2011
Recorder # 603

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6475 Munson Hwy Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS, SR 87/87N, Santa Rosa County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6475 Direction _____ Street Name Munson Hwy Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name MILTON NORTH USGS Date 1978 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Milton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Santa Rosa
Township 2N Range 28W Section 24 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 24-2N-28-0000-01400-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 499913 Northing 3393033
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature siding; (1990) repl door, roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature carport
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Findley, Levi and Kelley (2008-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Weatherboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2-light awning, metal, independent; 2/2 SHS, metal, independent, ribbon (3)
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) gable vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light vinyl swing door on east elevation

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

FMSF record search (sites/surveys) library research building permits Sanborn maps
 FL State Archives/photo collection city directory occupant/owner interview plat maps
 property appraiser / tax records newspaper files neighbor interview Public Lands Survey (DEP)
 cultural resource survey (CRAS) historic photos interior inspection HABS/HAER record search
 other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Santa Rosa Co. Limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2130 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. Community planning & development 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P10027E
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS

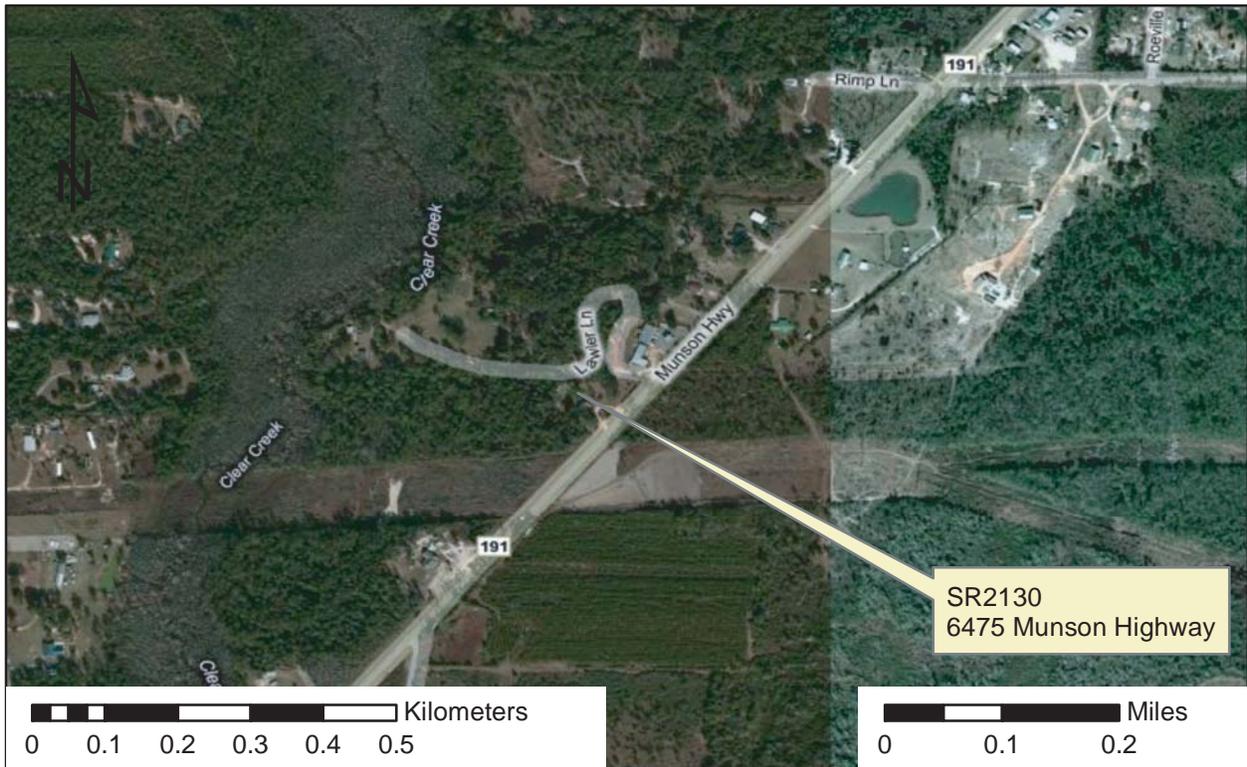
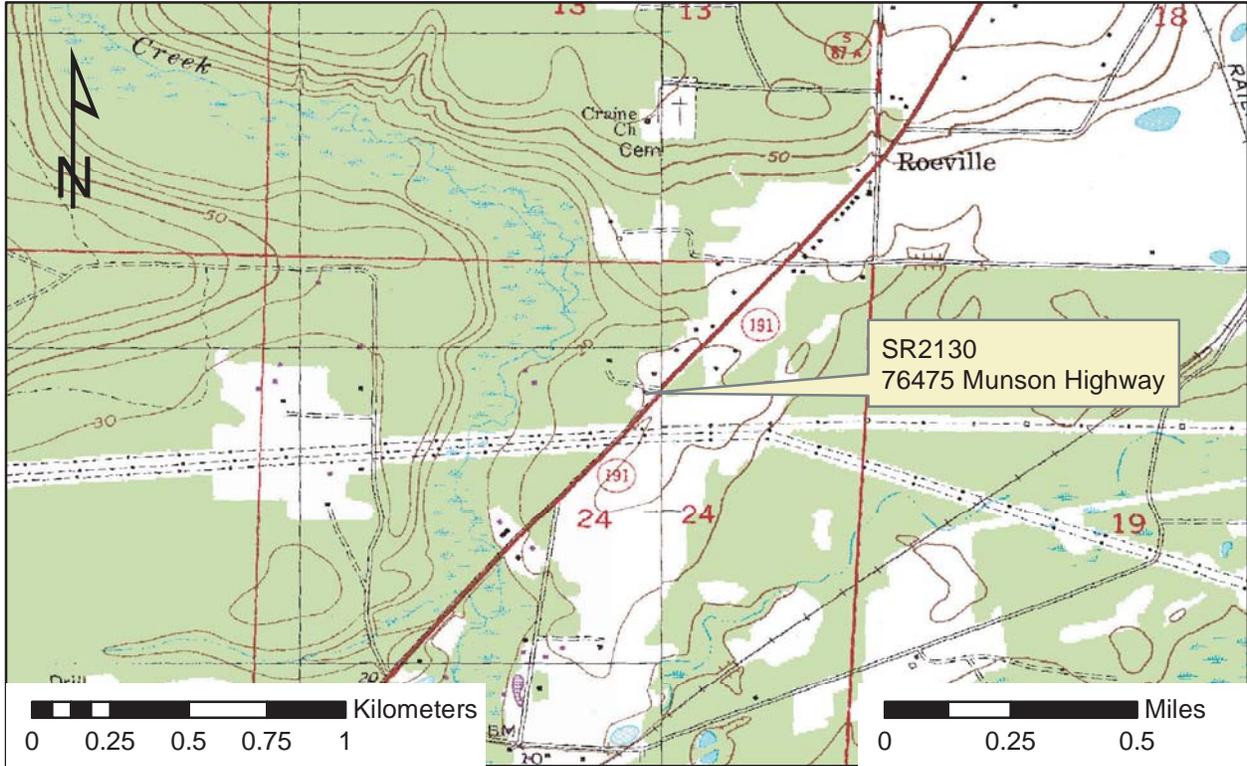




USGS MAP

Milton North 1978

Township 2 North, Range 28 West, Section 24



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **SR02135**
Field Date 6-20-2011
Form Date 6-21-2011
Recorder # 619, 621

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6886 Highway 89 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS, SR 87/87N, Santa Rosa County Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6886 Direction _____ Street Name Highway 89 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name MILTON NORTH USGS Date 1978 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Milton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Santa Rosa
Township 2N Range 28W Section 9 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 09-2N-28-0000-00300-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 494538 Northing 3395596
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature repl windows, repl roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Baywind Builders, Inc. (2006-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Weatherboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1, SHS, metal, independent, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) wood window surrounds, wood door surrounds

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2. obscured
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 4-light wood swing door on south elevation
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, south, gable

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource Some features were obscured due to vegetation and limited access

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview [x]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Santa Rosa Co. Limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2135 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P10027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





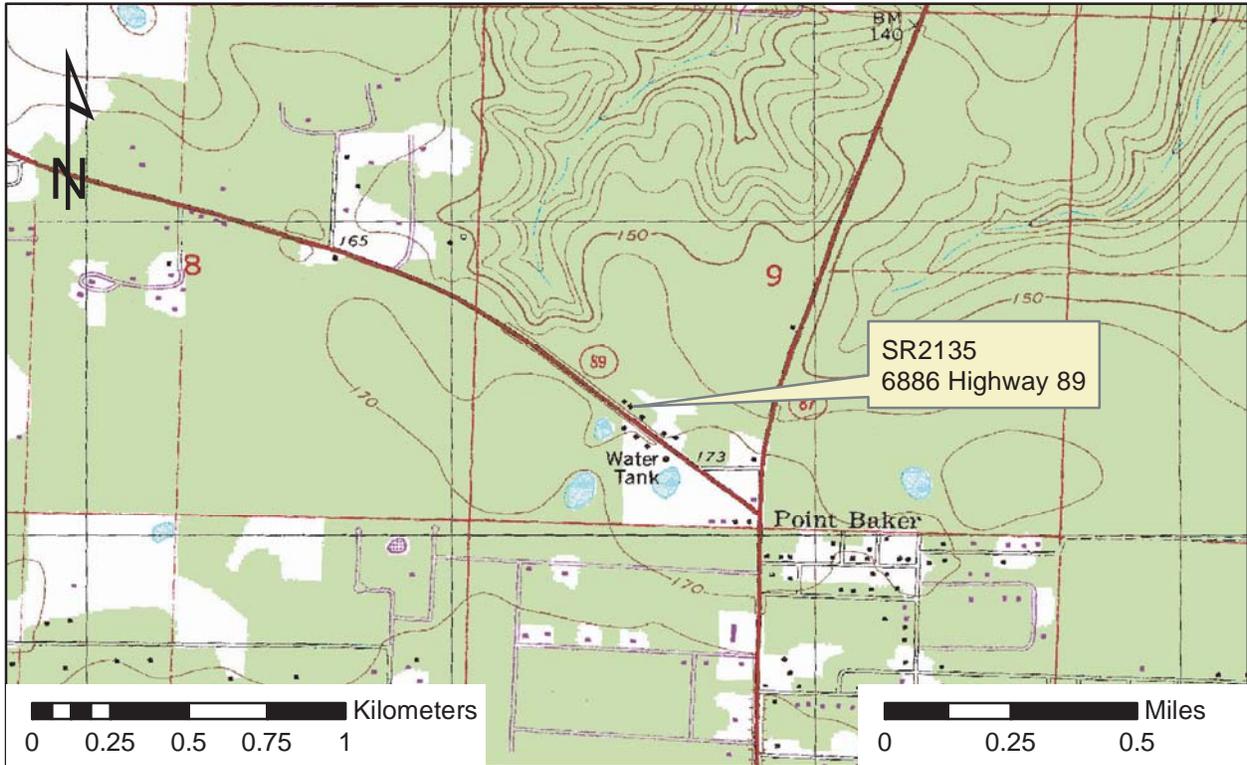
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # SR2135

USGS MAP

Milton North 1978

Township 2 North, Range 28 West, Section 9



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **SR02137**
Field Date 10-10-11
Form Date 10-11-11
Recorder # 899

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6376 Munson Highway Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 87/87N Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6376 Direction _____ Street Name Munson Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name MILTON NORTH USGS Date 1978 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Milton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Santa Rosa
Township 2N Range 28W Section 24 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 24-2N-28-0000-02400-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 499611 Northing 3392533
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1980 Nature repl windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unk Builder (last name first): unk
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Long, Mildred (2000 - curr)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Vertical plank 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 sliding, met, ind; 1-light fixed with 1-light fixed sidelights; 1/2 SHS, met, independent.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) gable vents, brick window sills, scroll porch posts, fixed window shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.

Structural System(s): 1. Brick 2. 3.

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.

Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing door on west elevation with 1-light storm door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) incised, west, inset (entry)

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview [x]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Santa Rosa County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2137 do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P1027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle Affiliation

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





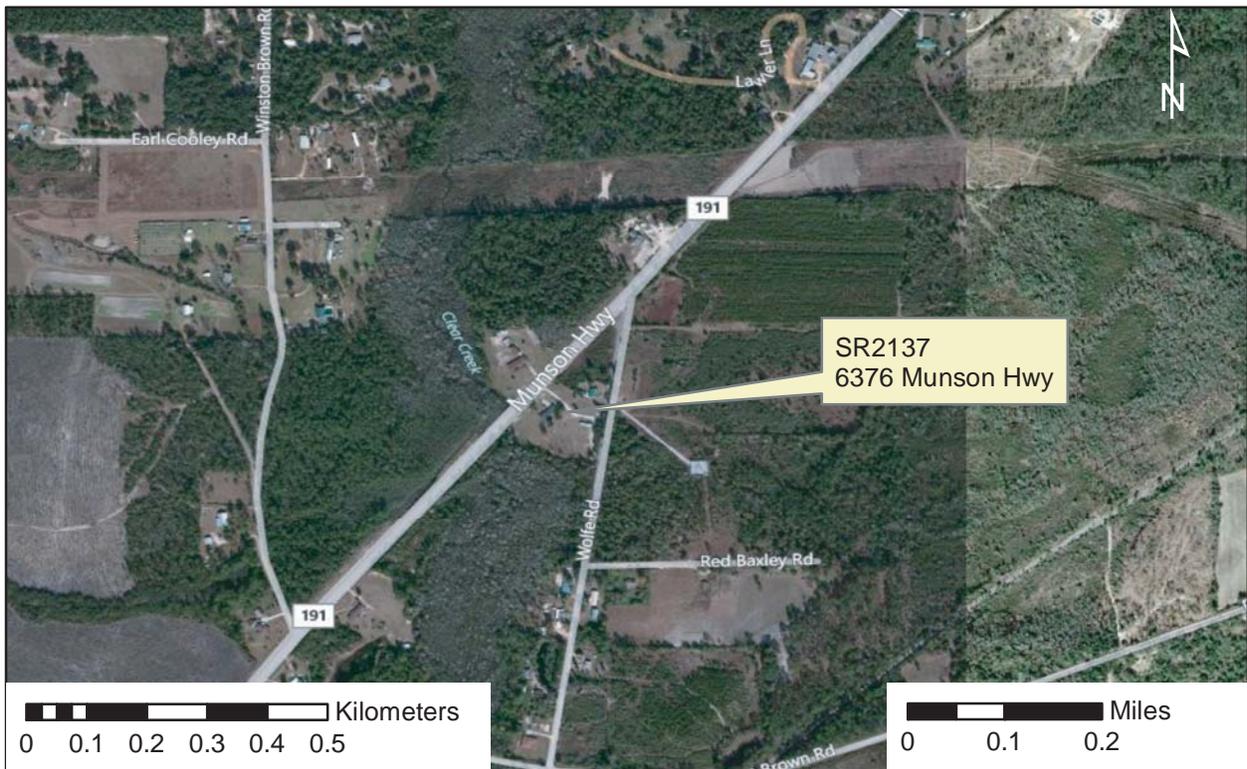
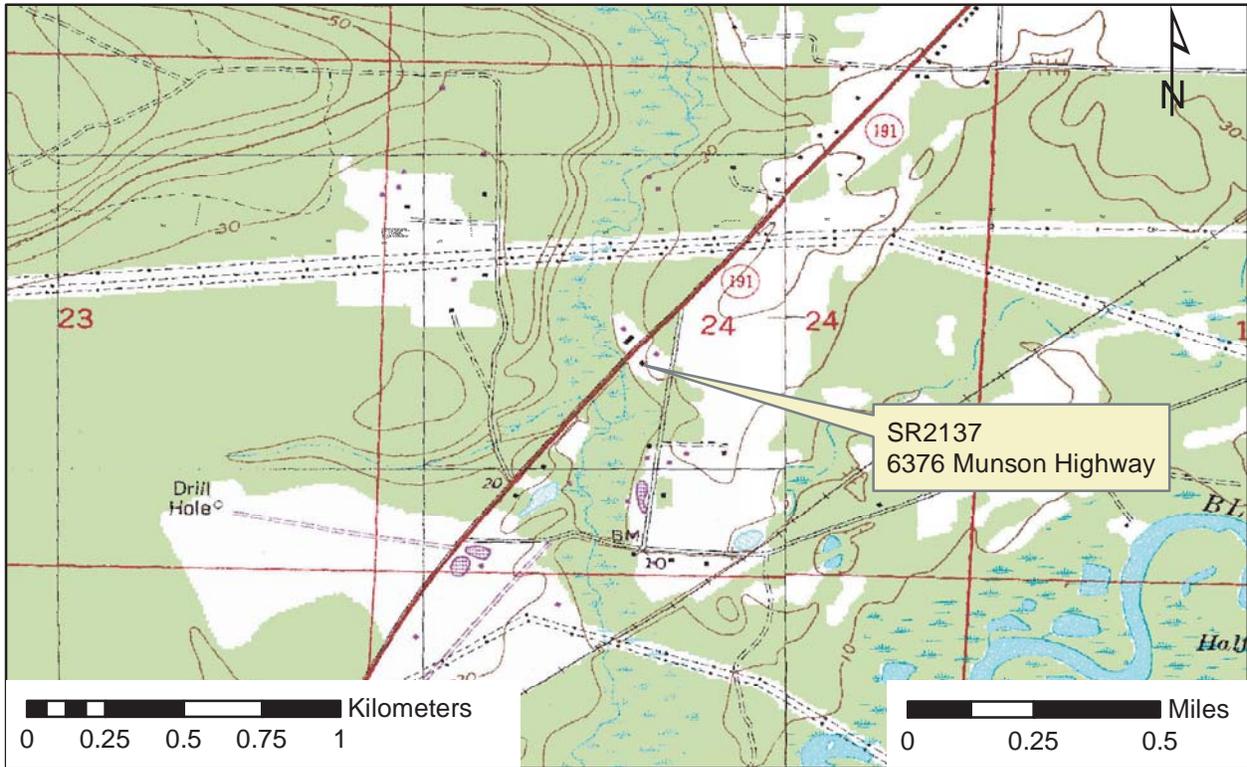
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # **SR2137**

USGS MAP

Milton North 1978

Township 2 North, Range 28 West, Section 24



Bing Maps Hybrid - Microsoft 2010

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **SR02138**
Field Date 10-10-11
Form Date 10-11-11
Recorder # 901

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6377 Munson Highway Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 87/87N Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6377 Direction _____ Street Name Munson Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name MILTON NORTH USGS Date 1978 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Milton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Santa Rosa
Township 2N Range 28W Section 24 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 24-2N-28-0000-02500-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 499572 Northing 3392618
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unk Builder (last name first): unk
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Henry Lamar & Agnes Long Trust

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed with 4/4 SHS sidelights, metal, independent; 1/1 SHS, metal, paired; 6/6 SHS, metal, paired.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) brick window sills, fixed window shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) detached garage to west (non-historic)

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) obscured

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview [x]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Santa Rosa County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2138 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P1027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle Affiliation

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS

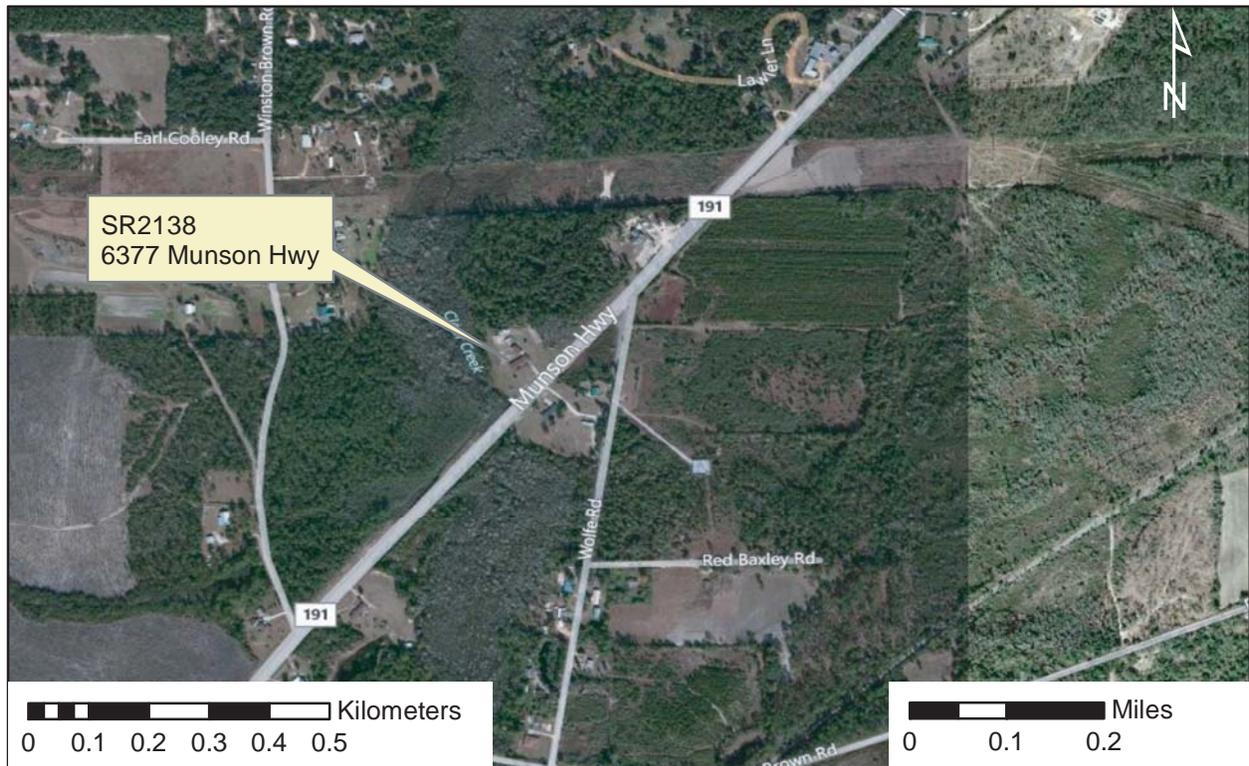
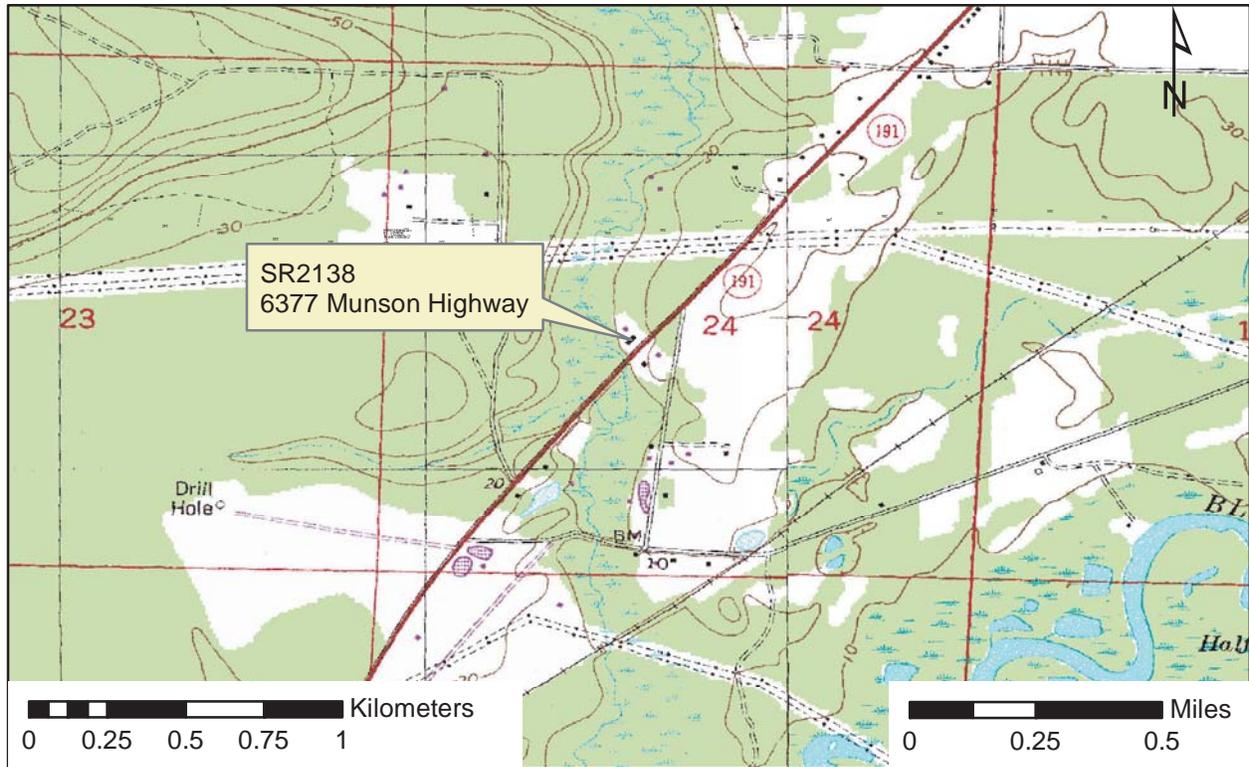




USGS MAP

Milton North 1978

Township 2 North, Range 28 West, Section 24



Bing Maps Hybrid - Microsoft 2010

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **SR02139**
Field Date 10-10-11
Form Date 10-11-11
Recorder # 907

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6883 Highway 89 (7174 Hwy 89) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 87/87N Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6883 Direction _____ Street Name Highway 89 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name MILTON NORTH USGS Date 1978 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Milton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Santa Rosa
Township 2N Range 28W Section 9 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 09-2N-28-0000-00804-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 494514 Northing 3395518
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature replacement siding, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unk Builder (last name first): unk
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Garver, Mary (2001-curr)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 SHS, metal, paired, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) scroll porch posts, gable vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) storm door on east elevation

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, east, gable

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview [x]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Santa Rosa County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8SR2139 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P1027E
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle Affiliation

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS

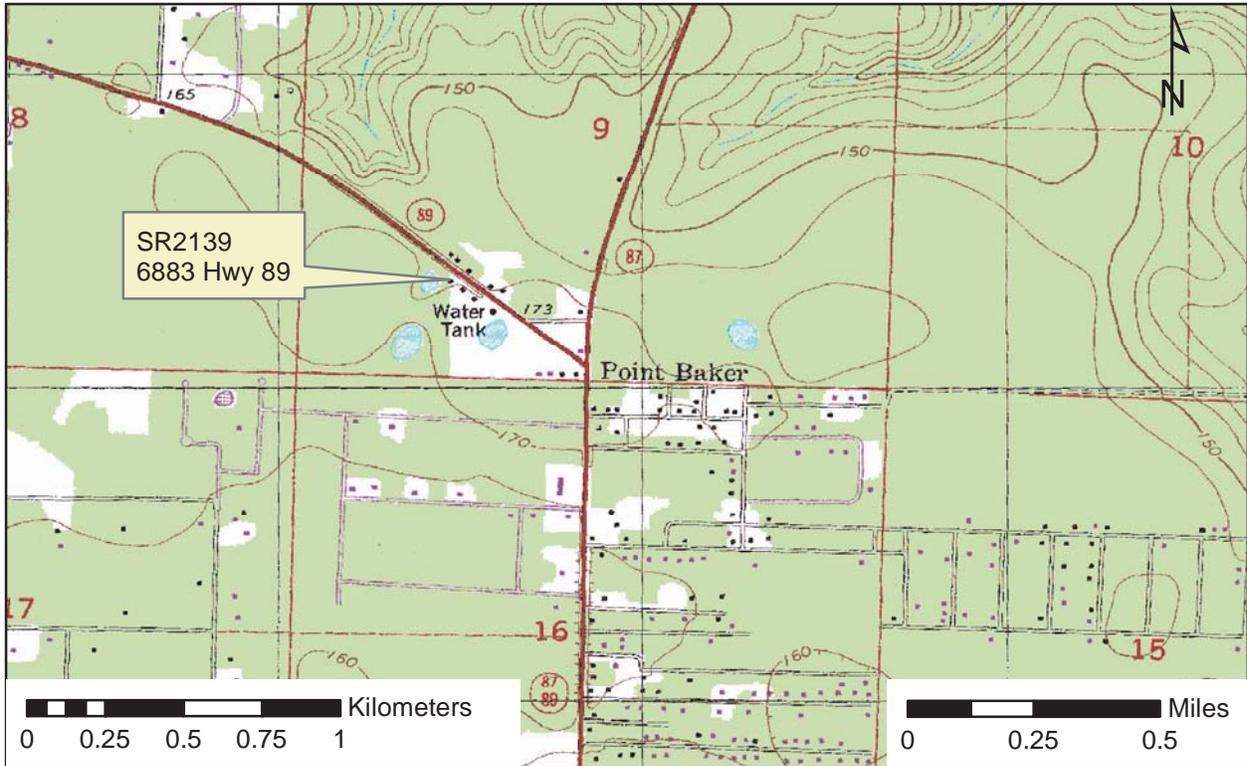




USGS MAP

Milton North 1978

Township 2 North, Range 28 West, Section 9



Bing Maps Hybrid - Microsoft 2010

**Appendix B:
Survey Log**

Ent D (FMSF only) ___ / ___ / ___



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS SR 87 Connector Santa Rosa County

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 87S / SR87N - Connector / New Alignment SR 87 - Expansion; Financial Project Identification Numbers: 416748-3 and 416748-4 Santa Rosa County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) ACI

Publication Date (year) 2011 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 50

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
ACI (2011) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 87S / SR87N - Connector / New Alignment SR 87 - Expansion Financial Project Identification Numbers: 416748-3 and 416748-4 Santa Rosa County, Florida.

Conducted for FHWA and FDOT, District 3 by ACI, Sarasota.

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s); last name first) Almy, Marion

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Blackwater River, Clear Creek

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Florida Department of Transportation, District Three

Address/Phone PO Box 607, Chipley, Florida 32428

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Horvath, Elizabeth A. Date *Log Sheet* Completed 07 /05 /11

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #(s) (FMSF only) _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Santa Rosa

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Harold 1977; Milton North 1978

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 06/07/11 End 06/28/11 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 3

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters 200 feet Length _____ kilometers 19 miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater other: _____

Preliminary Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

- Florida Archives (Gray Building) library research- local public local property or tax records other historic maps
 Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal newspaper files soils maps or data
 Site File property search Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) literature search windshield survey
 Site File survey search local informant(s) Sanborn Insurance maps aerial photography
 other (describe) _____

Archaeological Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

- Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
 surface collection, controlled other screen shovel test (size: _____) block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
 surface collection, uncontrolled water screen (finest size: _____) soil resistivity
 shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
 shovel test-1/8" screen auger (size: _____) side scan sonar
 shovel test 1/16" screen coring unknown
 shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 M)
 other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

- Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
 building permits demolition permits neighbor interview subdivision maps
 commercial permits exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
 interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
 other (describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, systematic (25, 50 100, 200 m intervals) and judgmental subsurface testing, N=212, 6.4 mm mesh screen, 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, windshield survey, historic features documentation

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 2 Newly Recorded Sites 7

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) SR1095; SR1313

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records.

List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) SR2125, -2126, 2130, -2135, -2137, -2138, -2139

Site Form Used: Site File Paper Form SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

DO NOT USE

SITE FILE USE ONLY

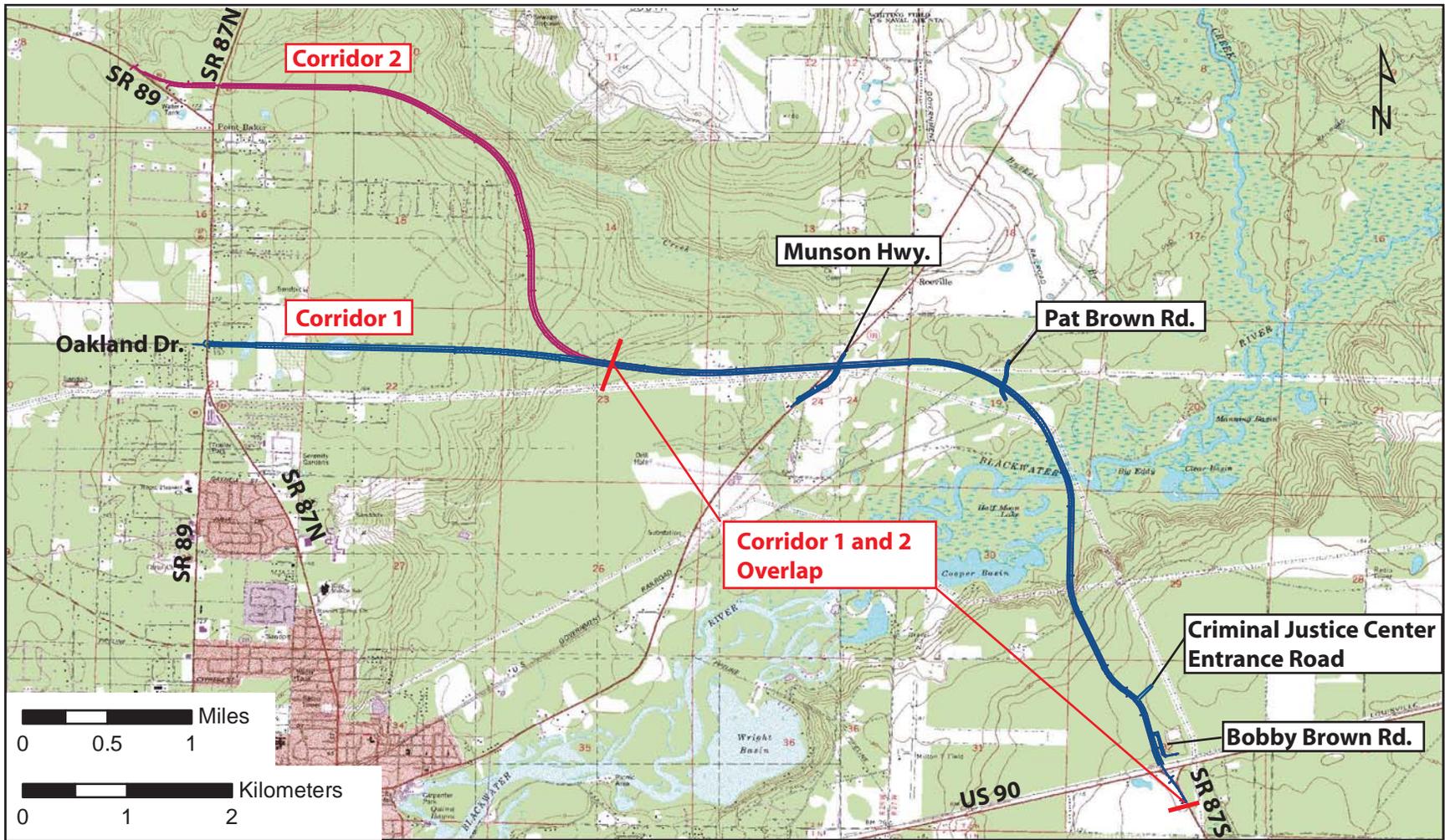
DO NOT USE

BAR Related

- 872 1A32 # _____
 CARL UW _____

BHP Related

- State Historic Preservation Grant
 Compliance Review: CRAT # _____



SR 87 Connector
 T2N, R27W, Sections 19, 29, 30, 32; T2N, R28W, Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 21-24
 USGS Harold 1977 and Milton North 1978
 Santa Rosa County

CRAS
 SR 87S / SR 87N
 Connector / New Alignment
 SR 87 Expansion
 Santa Rosa County, Florida
 FPID: 416748-3 & 416748-4