**1 NAME**
Percado Key Historic District

**HISTORIC**
Foster's Bank or Ft. McRee

**AND/OR COMMON**
Perdido Key Historic District *(Preferred)*

**2 LOCATION**
S of Warrington on

**STREET & NUMBER**
Eastern end of Perdido Key

**CITY. TOWN**
Near Warrington

**STATE**
Florida

**CODE**
12

**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
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<td>x OCCUPIED</td>
<td><em>AGRICULTURE</em></td>
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<td>_WORK IN PROGRESS</td>
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<td>_PRIVATE</td>
<td><em>ACCESSIBLE</em></td>
<td><em>EDUCATIONAL</em></td>
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<td>_OBJECT</td>
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<td><em>PRIVATE RESIDENCE</em></td>
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<td>_IN PROCESS</td>
<td>_YES: UNRESTRICTED</td>
<td><em>ENTERTAINMENT</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>_BEING CONSIDERED</td>
<td>_NO</td>
<td><em>GOVERNMENT</em></td>
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**4 AGENCY**

**REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)**
National Park Service, Southeast Region

**STREET & NUMBER**
1895 Phoenix Blvd.

**CITY. TOWN**
Atlanta

**STATE**
Georgia

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC**
Escambia County Courthouse

**STREET & NUMBER**
Corner of Palofox and Government

**CITY. TOWN**
Pensacola

**STATE**
Florida

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

**TITLE**

**DATE**

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**

**CITY. TOWN**

**STATE**
Perdido Key is a small island located south of Pensacola in Pensacola Bay. In 1977-78 the last five eastern miles of the key were purchased by the National Park Service and together with Rosamund Johnson Beach completed the Johnson Beach Area of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Presently the key is characterized by dunes and dune-related vegetation. Several small live oak/scrub pine hammocks exist on the northern shore of the key.

The Perdido Key Historic District is located on the eastern end of Perdido Key. Located in the district are three coast artillery batteries, a sea wall and foundations for military support facilities. All of these structures have been heavily affected by sand movement and vandalism. Two of the coastal batteries are buried in sand as is most of the sea wall. The top of the newest battery has received heavy usage as a dune buggy launching pad and is severely deteriorated.

The original appearance of the Perdido Key Historic District has been documented in maps drawn by U.S. Engineers in 1828—the beginning of the historic period. At that time the key was much longer and the "pond" seen on today's maps was actually a lagoon. The key was also connected to the mainland and was really more a peninsula than an island.

The movement of sand from east to west (littoral drift) is largely responsible for the changed appearance of Perdido Key and the undermining of Ft. McRee which once sat on its eastern end.

The three coastal batteries located in the historic district are Slemmer, Center, and 233. Slemmer was built in 1898 and mounted two 8" rifles on disappearing carriages. The battery is completely buried today and only the outline of one gun pit can be discerned. Battery 233 was built on top of the other gun pit. Battery Center was begun in 1899 and mounted four 15" rapid fire guns. The battery today is largely covered with sand.

Battery 233 was built on high ground in 1940 and was designed to mount two 6" shield guns on barbette carriages. The casemated supply and storage rooms were built in the shape of a "T" and the top of the battery buffered with sand and camouflaged with vegetation.

A pentagonal shaped concrete sea wall was built around the historic district following the construction of Slemmer and Center. Most of this wall is now covered with sand as are the foundations of supply rooms, latrines, etc. A water pump windmill still stands next to Battery Slemmer.

The site of Ft. McRee, began in 1828, is thought to be somewhere in the middle of the channel leading into Pensacola Bay. Attempts to locate the site by comparing historic and modern maps has not been successful. No above-ground remains are left of this fortification.
PERIOD
PREHISTORIC
1400-1499
1500-1599
1600-1699
1700-1799
1800-1899
1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ART
COMMERCIAL
COMMUNICATIONS
COMMUNITY PLANNING
CONSERVATION
ECONOMICS
EDUCATION
ENGINEERING
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
INDUSTRY
INVENTION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
LAW
LITERATURE
MILITARY
MUSIC
PHILOSOPHY
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
RELIGION
SCIENCE
SCULPTURE
SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
THEATER
TRANSPORTATION
OTHER (SPECIFIC)

SPECIFIC DATES
1828, 1862, 1898, 1905, 1940

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The Perdido Key Historic District encompasses the elements of the last link in the triangular coastal defense of Pensacola harbor. The fortifications on the key, Santa Rosa Island and the mainland, when evaluated together, are of national significance.

The history of the key first becomes recorded in 1821 when the Spanish government transferred "Fosters Bank" as the key was then known, to the United States Government. In 1828 proposals were made by Corps of Engineer Officers to construct a fortification on Fosters Bank. This fort, named McRee after a Corps of Engineers Officer, was to command the western side of the deep-water channel into Pensacola Bay and along with Ft. Pickens on Santa Rosa Island and Ft. Barrancas on the mainland, effectively defend the harbor and the city from enemy attack. The kidney-bean shaped fort was designed to mount 80 guns in two tier casemates and 53 guns en barbette.

Early in 1861 Confederate forces moved into Fts. Barrancas and McRee. Union troops, hastily evacuated from Barrancas, took up their position at Ft. Pickens. On Nov. 22, 1861 at 10 a.m. Union and Confederate forces bombarded each other from the three forts and from two Union ships. "By noon the guns of Ft. McRee were silenced, with the exception of one; and three hours before sunset the fort and the adjoining battery ceased firing entirely." McRee was badly damaged and never fired another shot during the Civil War.

Following the war, the precarious position McRee held on the eastern end of the key deteriorated and by the early 1890's all but one archway had tumbled into the Gulf of Mexico. By the time the Corps of Engineers decided to build coastal batteries on Perdido Key, McRee was no more. The name has remained, however, and is still in use today.

Battery Slemmer was the first of three batteries built on the key between 1898 and 1940. Batteries were the new alternative to forts. Slemmer mounted only two guns but each had a range of over five miles. Center, built after Slemmer, mounted rapid fire "torpedo" guns designed to accost fast-moving enemy ships. Construction 233 was never armed totally but was capable of mounting two 6" shield cannons.
### Major Bibliographical References

Edwin C. Bearss - The Civil War in and around the Pensacola Area

Gulf Islands National Seashore - List of Classified Structures

Gulf Islands National Seashore - Historic Resource Management Plan

### Geographical Data

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<th>6+ or -</th>
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<tr>
<td>C [1, 6] 46</td>
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<tr>
<td>D [1, 6] 46</td>
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### Verbal Boundary Description

The Perdido Key Historic District is bounded by the seawall enclosing the three batteries and support structures. It also includes the old dock located north of the small pond.

### List All States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries

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### Form Prepared By

Anne Castellina-Dudley, Historian

Gulf Islands National Seashore

02-14-78

Gulf Breeze

Florida

### Certification of Nomination

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National, State, or Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Ass't. Dir. Cultural Resources

DATE 12/19/79

For NPS Use Only

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

Bill LeBlanc

DATE 3/10/80

ATTEST:

DATE 3/3/82

Keeper of the National Register
These three batteries, and those built during the same years on Santa Rosa Island maintained an effective defense of Pensacola Bay as had their predecessors, the brick forts. Men of the 13th Coast Artillery Corps (CAC) practiced during these years on the big guns. During World War I, Pensacola boasted the second most heavily defended harbor in the country.

By 1946 the Perdido Key Historic district had ceased to be used for military purposes. The sand began shifting and Slemmer and Center were soon buried. The Navy maintained harbor lights on the Key for many years. Today access is limited to those in boats or four-wheel drive vehicles. The latter have created much undesirable erosion on Battery 233. Now that the Key has fallen under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, protection of this historic area and eventual rehabilitation and interpretation of it's structures and sites will follow.

The seawall that encloses the historic district was constructed about 1899. It provides a visual barrier and includes within its bounds the remains of the three batteries that contributed to the defense of the Pensacola harbor.
Fort McRee area of Perdido Key
Perdido Key Historic District in solid black
Drawn from a 1928 aerial photograph of the area.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME
HISTORIC
CONSTRUCTION 233
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN
PERDIDO KEY
VICINITY OF
WARRINGTON
COUNTY
ESCAMBIA
STATE
FLORIDA

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT USNPS
DATE OF PHOTO 1975
NEGATIVE FILED AT GUIS - FL

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET-
Gun pit and casemate storage/supply rooms
PHOTO NO.
PK-1
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

NAME

HISTORIC

BATTERY SLEMMER

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

PERDIDO KEY

VICINITY OF

WARRINGTON

COUNTY

ESCAMBA

STATE

FLORIDA

PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

US NPS

DATE OF PHOTO

1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

GUIS- FL

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Top of filled in gun pit taken looking west

PHOTO NO.

PK-2
**UNUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**
**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

---

**NAME**

HISTORIC
BATTERY CENTER
AND/OR COMMON

---

**LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN: PERDIDO KEY
VICINITY OF: WARRINGTON
COUNTY: ESCAMBIA
STATE: FLORIDA

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**PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT: US NPS
NEGATIVE FILED AT: GUIS - FL
DATE OF PHOTO: 1975

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**IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Looking south at filled in gun pit

PHOTO NO.: PK-3
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME
HISTORIC
SEA WALL
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN
PERDIDO KEY
VICINITY OF
WARRINGTON
COUNTY
ESCAMBIA
STATE
FLORIDA

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT
US NPS
DATE OF PHOTO
1975
NEGATIVE FILED AT
GUIS - FL

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
Looking east towards Santa Rosa Island (Sea wall is almost buried.)
PHOTO NO.
PK-4
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