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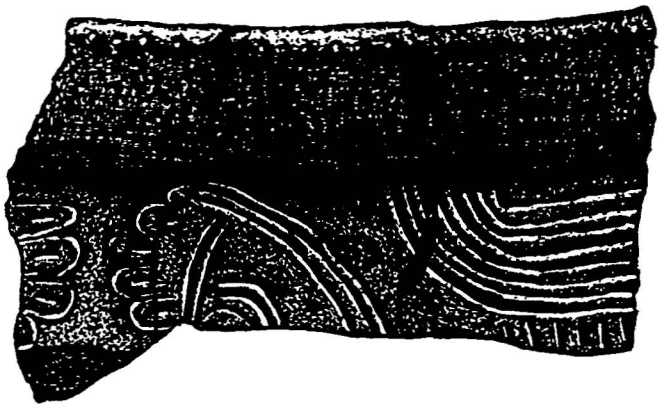
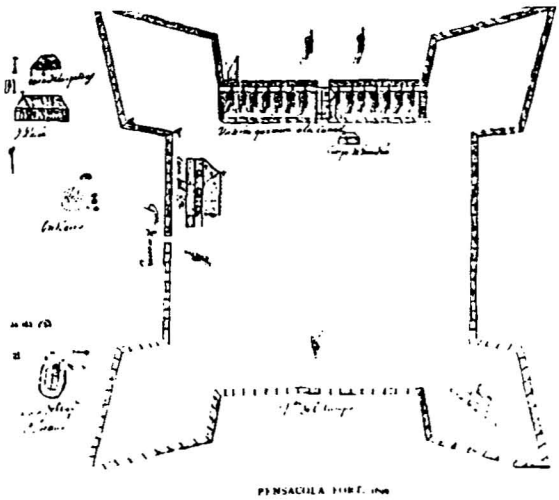
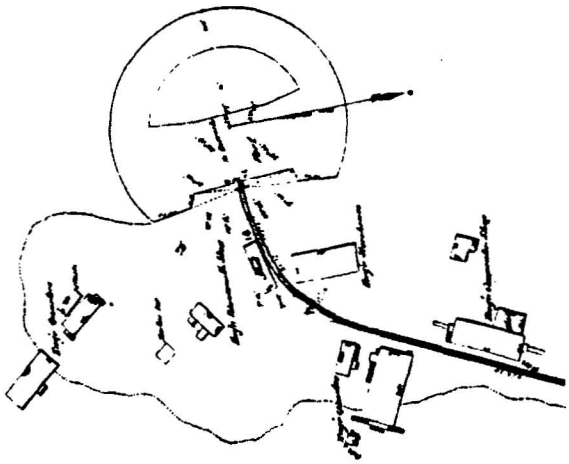
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

OF

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE







Southeast Archeological Center
National Park Service
March 1989

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EXPLANATION OF COVER ILLUSTRATIONS
(from left to right)

1) Pensacola Incised rim sherd recovered from the Naval Live Oak Cemetery site (8Sr36)

2) Pensacola Fort 1699 (from Hamilton 1976:48)

3) Fort Massachusetts (from Bearrs 1984b)

4) Faience sherds recovered from the French Warehouse site (22Hr638)

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

OF

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

Edited by

Susan Hammersten

Southeast Archeological Center
National Park Service
March 1989

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this Overview and Assessment is to identify and assess all of the known and potential cultural resources within the boundaries of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. It individually lists and describes every known site in the park as to its type, condition, cultural affiliation, and location. It also assesses any possible threats to the resources or deficiencies in their interpretation or protection.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Gulf Islands National Seashore contains 121 known archeological and cultural resources. Twelve of these properties are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the terrestrial parts of the park have been surveyed as per Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act, Amended 1980. There are, however, a few issues which should be addressed.

Park Areas Remaining to be Surveyed

Two areas of the seashore have not been surveyed for cultural resources. These are the natural preserves of Horn and Petit Bois Island, Mississippi. While these islands have been set aside as natural preserves, Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act, Amended 1980, dictate that the cultural resources they may contain be located, identified and evaluated.

Much of the underwater acreage of the park has not been surveyed. The waters around Ship Island, Mississippi should take priority since this island served as an important anchorage throughout much of the colonial period. This survey should be conducted in conjunction with an historical literature search to identify a list of known shipwrecks in the area. Also, the underwater areas around Pensacola, Florida should be systematically surveyed. This area served as an important anchorage for many expeditions including the Luna expedition of 1559. The area around Pensacola may contain some evidence of the August 19, 1559 hurricane which grounded or sank all of Luna's ships. In addition, the waters near the Santa Rosa Pensacola site (GUIS 7 / 8Es22) should be surveyed for any remains of the Third City of Pensacola. This settlement was located on Santa Rosa Island from 1722 until 1752 when it was destroyed by a hurricane (see also Anthropological and Research Values of the Park, this volume).

Monitoring Program for Site Protection

While many of the park's resources have been identified, there is a problem with protection of the sites. Many of the sites in the park are being destroyed by coastal erosion. Of the total 121 sites in the park, 45 sites (37%) are presently being adversely affected by coastal erosion. The most recent information indicates that the problem is most critical in the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Santa Rosa and East Ship Island sub-units of the park. In these areas, 50% or more of the known sites are being adversely affected.

One solution to this problem is a site stabilization program like the one being tested at Cumberland Island, Georgia. This project involves the use of dead trees and shell fill to create a wave buffer in front of the site. It is recognized that erosion is a natural process that may not be effectively stopped. However, cultural resources

are valuable because of the information they contain about the past. This information needs to be recovered before the sites are destroyed. If a site stabilization program cannot be implemented or fails to effectively halt or slow the erosional process, a data recovery program will need to be established.

The Resource Management Plan for Gulf Islands (1988) has identified the need for a mitigation plan for sites that are being destroyed by erosion (RMP GUIS-C-017). This plan can be developed from a site monitoring program set up to identify problems before they arise so they may be dealt with immediately. This is true not only for sites suffering from erosion but also those suffering from vandalism and natural processes such as wind erosion.

The need for a study on site vandalism was also identified in the RMP (GUIS-C-028). The most recent information available on site vandalism reveals that 25% of the sites in the park have been vandalized at sometime. A site monitoring program can provide the information needed for both the erosion study and the vandalism study and is the first step in dealing with both of these problems (see also Anthropological and Research Values of the Park, this volume).

National Register Nominations

Gulf Islands currently has twelve properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The entire Naval Live Oaks Reservation, with 21 sites listed as contributing elements, was Determined Eligible for the Register in 1978. Several of the sites in the Naval Live Oaks Reservation mentioned as contributing elements in the 1978 Determination of Eligibility have since been destroyed and may have lost their significance. All of the Naval Live Oaks sites should be re-evaluated as to their significance and integrity, and the nomination forms rewritten to reflect the current situation. The nomination can then be resubmitted for listing on the Register.

There are two sites in the park which should be nominated to the Register. These are the Santa Rosa Pensacola site (8Es22) and the French Warehouse site (GUIS 98). The Santa Rosa Pensacola site represents the remains of the 1722-1752 settlement of Pensacola on Santa Rosa Island. The site needs to be tested to determine its site limits and condition. The information gained from this testing program should be used to prepare a nomination form for the site. This project was identified and outlined briefly in the RMP (GUIS-C-014). The French Warehouse site is located on Ship Island and represents the remains of the warehouse established there by Iberville in the early eighteenth century. The site was recently tested by archeologists from SEAC. The information obtained from the excavations will be used to prepare a nomination form for the site (see also National Register Status, this volume).

Completion of Artifact and Archival Collections

The collections housed at the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) are in fairly good condition. There are some groups of artifacts which still need to be cataloged (see also Status of Research Collections and Archival Materials, this volume). There are also some gaps in the collections. David Phelps 1968 excavations at 8SR8 produced artifacts, however there is no record of them at SEAC. Also the artifacts recovered by C.E. Kegerreis during his excavations at the Butcherpen Mound site (8SR29) have not been located. There are probably several private citizens who hold collections of artifacts taken from sites which are now part of the park. If these collections could be located, they could be inventoried analyzed and recorded by park or SEAC personnel. These records could then be added to the park and SEAC accession files. The need for the identification of gaps in the collections was outlined in the most recent Resource Management Plan of the park (RMP GUIS-C-034).

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INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY

Gulf Islands National Seashore was created by an Act of Congress on January 8, 1971 (84 Stat. 1967). As stated in this Act, the purpose of the seashore is to: preserve the area for public use and enjoyment, preserve wilderness area and natural resources, and to recognize, preserve, and interpret historical and cultural resources. The structures or sites specifically mentioned in the legislation are:

Fort Barrancas
Battery San Antonio
Advanced Redoubt
Fort Pickens
Fort McRee (site)
Fort Massachusetts

All of these sites are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The seashore also has within its boundaries a great many other cultural sites which span a time period of almost 2,500 years and include such things as shell middens, burial mounds, cemeteries, and shipwrecks.

The total authorized size of the seashore is 139,175 acres, of which only 16,759 acres are fastlands (above water). The seashore consists of several different management units. The Mississippi portion of the seashore is made up of Horn Island, Petit Bois Island, East Ship Island, West Ship Island, and the Davis Bayou section on the mainland. The Florida section of the seashore contains Santa Rosa Island, the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Perdido Key, Fort Pickens, and the Pensacola Forts unit which is on Pensacola Naval Air Station property.

The purpose of this report is to describe and assess the known and potential archeological resources within the boundaries of Gulf Islands National Seashore (NPS 28:14). Two major sources of information have been used in the preparation of this study. The first was Louis Tesar's report of his 1973 survey of the seashore. Tesar surveyed almost all of the fastlands in the park with the exception of parts of Perdido Key in Florida and Horn and Petit Bois Islands in Mississippi. His report is the most comprehensive study to date of the archeological resources of the seashore. It is a good measure of his skills as a researcher that much of his work can be used today and has been in this report. The second source of information used was the Florida Master Site File at the Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida. Of the 121 known sites in Gulf Islands, 110 of them are in the Florida sections of the park. The Master Site Files contain original and updated versions of the site reports filled out by early and sometimes even original researchers of archeological sites. This information was invaluable when it came to verifying the locations and cultural affiliations of the sites in the seashore.

For the purposes of clarity, this report has used the boundaries of the management sub-units when discussing site data. This has been done only to avoid confusion and these boundaries should not be considered to be natural or cultural in nature.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT

The Gulf Islands National Seashore is located in the Strand section of the Gulf Coastal Plain. Except for the Davis Bayou and Pensacola forts sections, it is made up entirely of barrier islands or barrier beaches and peninsula areas.

Geology

The Seashore contains six barrier islands or beaches; Santa Rosa Island, Perdido Key, East Ship Island, West Ship Island, Horn Island, and Petit Bois Island. The dominating forces for all of these islands are the coastal processes. These barrier islands serve as the interface between the mainland and the Gulf and are the most rapidly changing landforms on earth (USDI 1978:86). Barrier islands are changed by way of five sand moving processes; littoral drift, onshore bottom currents, wind, overwash, and inlet formation. The dominant direction of the littoral drift on the Gulf coast is from east to west. This means that sand is eroded from the eastern ends of the barrier islands and deposited on the western ends. This results in a general westward movement of the barrier islands (USDI 1978:87). The topography of the islands is generally flat, being produced by the low energy waves from the Gulf and the Bays. The flat topography of the islands often results in overwash during storms. This means that the entire island is flooded or "overwashed" as large, storm driven waves roll over it. The only areas of elevation on the islands are the dune formations. Dunes form as wind-blown sand is trapped and held in place by beach vegetation. Dunes are not stable, but migrate parallel to the beach landward.

The soils in the Seashore are dominated by sands. Beaches consist mainly of fine, white, quartz sands. The salt marsh soils are mucky peat deposits underlain by clays. On Horn Island, Petit Bois Island, and East Ship Island, the stabilizing presence of forested areas have allowed some rudimentary soils to form in these areas (USDI 1978:108).

Climate

The climate of the Seashore is humid and sub-tropical. The average temperature is 68 degrees Fahrenheit. During the summer months, daily high temperatures can exceed 90 degrees forty percent of the time. The average yearly rainfall for the area is 60 inches. Frequent afternoon convection thunderstorms are characteristic of June, July and August. In the last 100 years, an average of one hurricane or tropical storm per year has landed within a fifty mile radius of the Seashore.

Flora

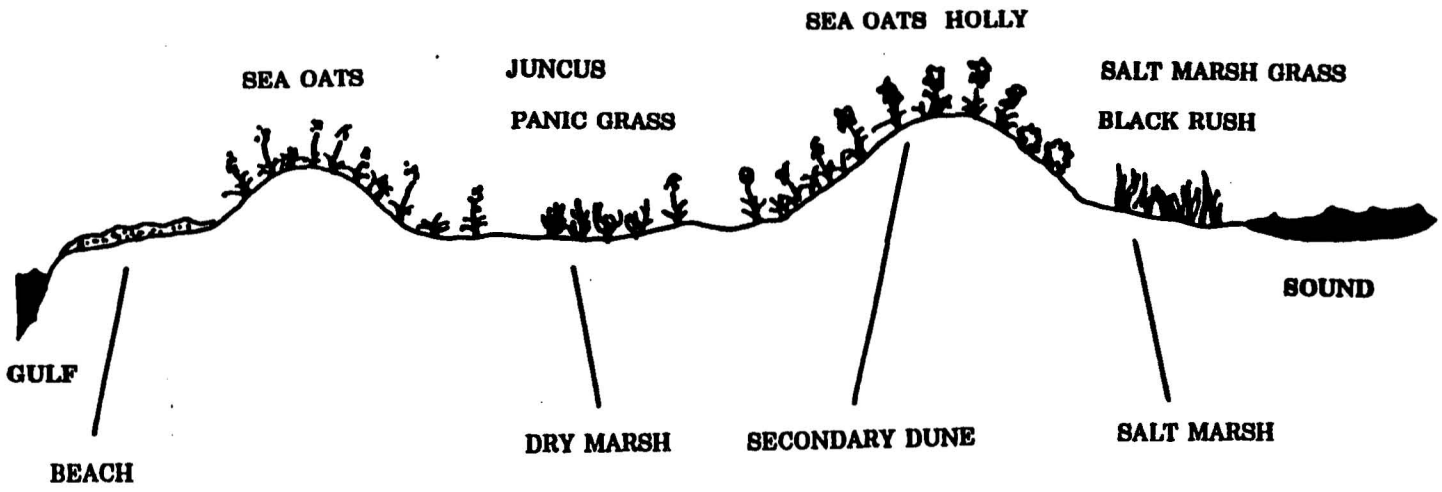
The Seashore has four different ecosystems within its boundaries. Three of these are land ecosystems, one is marine.

The Marine Grass Bed ecosystem is located offshore and is the only aquatic ecosystem in the Seashore. This ecosystem consists of underwater sea grasses and is easily disturbed by human activity (USDI 1978:112)

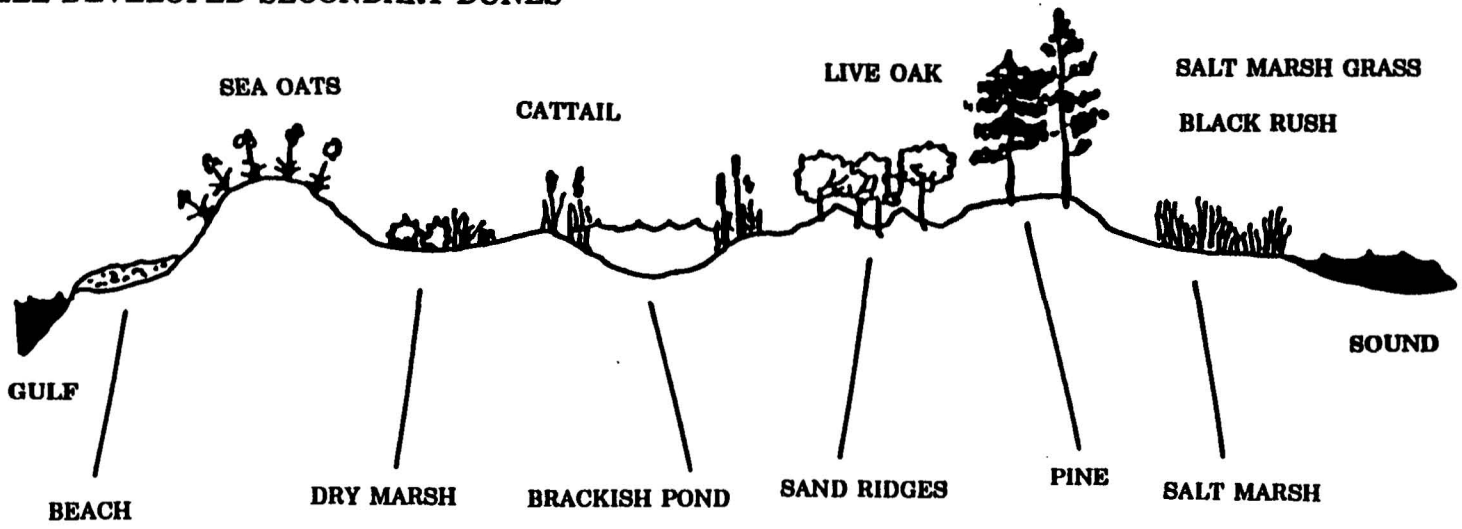
The Barrier Island ecosystem is found on all of the Florida and Mississippi barrier islands. It consists of four distinct communities. The Beach Dune community is characterized by sea oats and beach grasses (USDI 1978:117). The Interdunal community usually contains only Juncus scirpoides or it is completely without vegetative cover. The Upland Woody community consists of scrub live oaks and pines. The salt marsh community is the most productive of the four communities. The salt marsh is characterized by cordgrass and other grasses (USDI 1978:118).

The Mixed Coastal Forest ecosystem is found in the Naval Live Oaks Reservation portion of the Seashore. This ecosystem contains eight different vegetative communities. These are the; sand pine, live oak, sand hill, scrub, pine flatwoods, black titi, lowland hardwood, and the submerged grasses communities (USDI 1978:119).

The fourth ecosystem is found only in the Davis Bayou section of the Seashore. It is called the Upland / Lowland Hardwood ecosystem. This ecosystem contains five different vegetative communities. The pine / palmetto flatwoods are characterized by longleaf and slash pines. The mixed pine / hardwood community also contains longleaf and slash pines but it has hardwoods in addition to the pines. The upland hardwood community is characterized by magnolias, oaks, and hickories. The lowland hardwood community contains ash, bay, maple, and cypress trees. The fifth community is the tidal marsh which is the same as the salt marsh (USDI 1978:123).



(A) WELL DEVELOPED SECONDARY DUNES



(B) FORESTED BARRIER ISLANDS

Figure 1 Cross Section of a Barrier Island

Fauna

The Seashore is home to a wide variety of faunal species. There are over 200 different species of fish in the Gulf, Bays and tidal marshes. Reptiles include snakes, turtles and alligators. There are few large land mammals within the Seashore. More common are smaller mammals such as rabbit, racoon, opossum, squirrels, foxes, and armadillos. Deer were probably more numerous in prehistoric times in the area than they are today. Also both aquatic and terrestrial invertabrates are found in abundance.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service have listed the following endangered species which can be found living in the Seashore:

Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis	Brown Pelican
Falco peregrinus tundrius	Artic Peregrine Falcon
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Southern Bald Eagle
Picoides borealis	Red-cockaded Woodpecker
Grus canadesis pulla	Mississippi Sandhill Crane
Charadrius melodus	Piping Plover
Alligator mississippiensis	American Alligator
Drymarchon corais couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortise
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle
Lepidochelys kempii	Atlantic Ridley Turtle
Ertmochelys imbricata	Hawkbill Turtle
Caretta caretta	Atlantic Loggerhead Turtle
Chelonia mydass	Green Turtle
Trichechus manatus	Manatee
Myotis grisescens	Gray Bat
Myotis sodalis	Indiana Bat
Peromyscus leucocephalus trissyliepsis	Perdido Key Beach Mouse

CULTURE HISTORY

The following section was written by Louis D. Tesar as part of the report of his 1973 survey. It has been edited with additions by the author who takes sole responsibility for any errors or omissions.

Prehistory

Mississippi. Although only two aboriginal sites, representing the Marksville to Coles Creek Periods, are found within the Mississippi section of the Park, it is still considered worthwhile to present an abbreviated chronological breakdown of aboriginal prehistory in the study area. Richard A. Marshall's "The Prehistory of Mississippi" from *A History of Mississippi* edited by Richard A. McLemore, has been used as the primary source in this presentation. It should be noted that the dates for significant culture changes vary regionally. The dates offered here are to be considered approximate chronologies (Figure 2). With the exception of the Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods, ceramics are the primary means whereby archeological sites are generally assigned to blocks of time referred to as "periods". Cultural developments within each period are called complexes or cultures and specific recognized cultural units are referred to as phases. Traditions are traits or a group of traits which extend through time from culture to culture.

The initial thrust of aboriginal peoples into the New World is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period. It is characterized by migratory bands of hunters in pursuit of now extinct species of big game, such as the bison. These bands also gathered plants and hunted smaller game. The evidence for Paleo-Indians and their culture in Mississippi is so sparse that no regional differences have been noted. No Paleo-Indian sites have been found within the boundaries of the Park.

The next cultural period is the Archaic. The Archaic period lasted for approximately six thousand years. The subsistence base of Archaic peoples changed from the big game hunting of the Paleo-Indian period to a forest economy based on deer and wild plant foods. Diversity was the key factor during this period. Archaic peoples learned to exploit all of the available natural resources of the forests, prairies, lake and coastal environments. The technological base remained similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period with stone, bone and shell tools dominating.

Occupation sites of Middle and Late Archaic peoples have been found in the Lower Coastal Region and Early Archaic peoples may have inhabited the region as well, although there is almost no evidence to that effect. No Archaic period sites have been found in the Mississippi sections of the Seashore.

Following the Archaic period, beginning sometime prior to 2000 B.C., a transitional period called the Poverty Point period began to develop. The Poverty Point period is characterized by a highly developed social and political organization and larger

CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR GULF ISLANDS NS

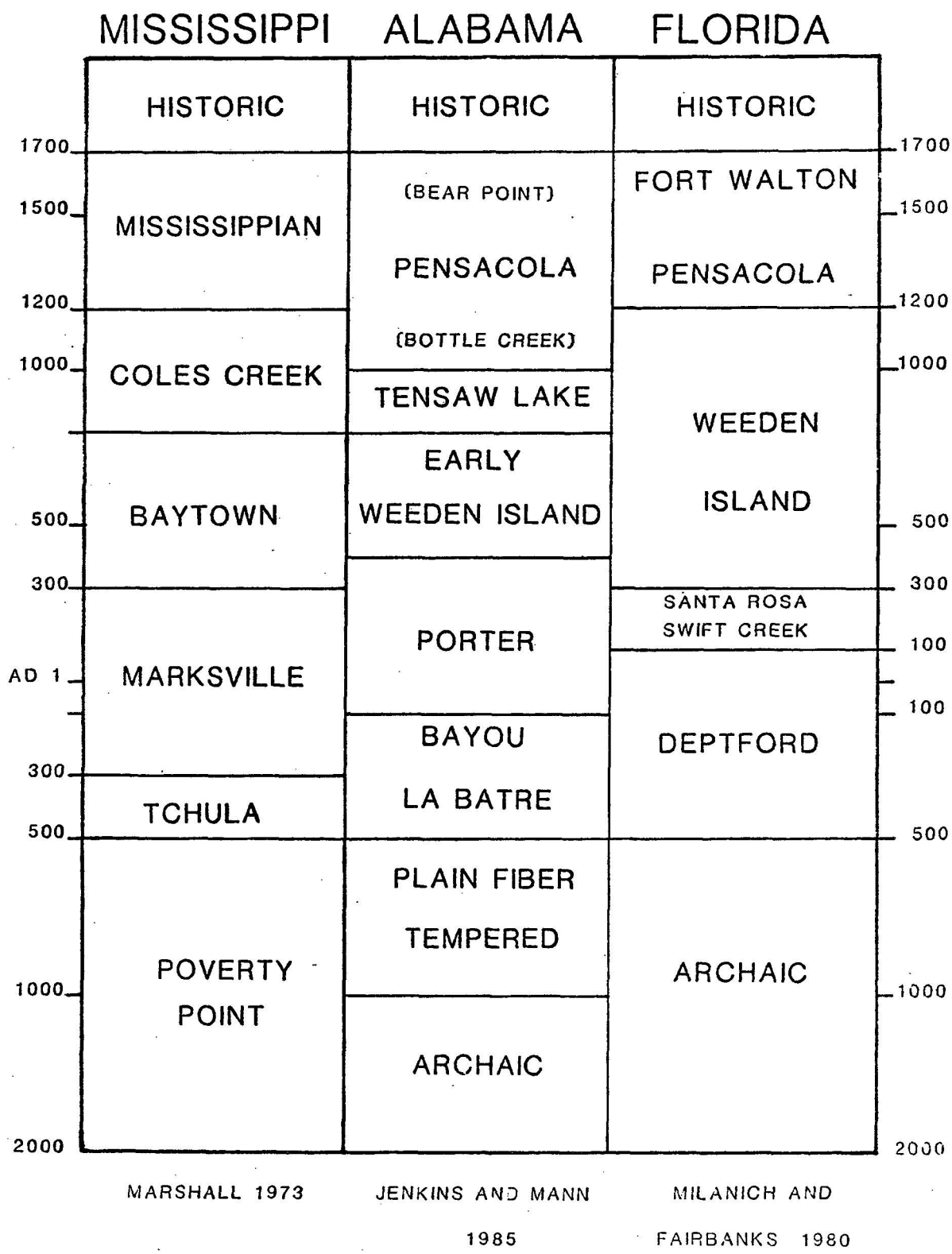


Figure 2 Cultural Chronology for Gulf Islands National Seashore Area

village sites. It was also during this time that the use of worked clay began. Ceramic objects of different shapes (but very few vessel forms) are found at most sites of this period. Some of the larger villages of this period were organized in a semi-circular fashion around a central plaza. In these types of villages, artifacts found at the ends of the semi-circle indicate that these areas were used heavily for manufacture and trading of goods and food-processing activities. The Poverty Point period lasted until approximately 500 B.C. having reached its climax some 500 years earlier (Marshall 1973:32). Biloxi Bay, the mouth of the Pascagoula River, and Mobile Bay all have Poverty Point culture materials present. No sites dating to this period have been found in the Seashore.

The culture period following the Poverty Point period is called Tchula. Although the Tchula period retains many of the cultural traits of the Poverty Point era, the presence of burial mounds and ceramic vessels place this period in the Woodland Stage. During this period villages remain small in size but become more numerous. In some localities villages tend to cluster in a manner suggesting a community structure of some kind. This might, however, be more a function of environmental dictates than actual social planning. Five types of pottery dominated during the Tchula period: fiber-tempered Wheeler Ware; Bayou La Batre Ware; Tchefuncte Ware; Alexander Ware; and Lake Cormorant Ware. The last three of these types are thought of as being typical of the period. By 200 B.C., beginning evidence for the later Marksville period can be seen in many Tchula sites. This makes the Tchula period one of the shortest periods of Southeastern prehistory (Marshall 1973:42). No sites dating to the Tchula period have been found within the boundaries of the Seashore.

The Marksville period is characterized by what appears to have been well organized villages and ceremonial centers with large conical burial mounds. These important socio-religious and trading centers were supported by a number of lesser hamlets which provided food sources, basic materials and labor forces when required. Hunting, fishing and gathering of wild foods provided the basis for subsistence although there is some indication that horticulture was practiced to a small degree. The dominant pottery type was called Marksville Ware. Decorated vessels were usually incised in curvilinear zones. The design motifs were emphasized by roughening the background in some manner. Other vessels of the period were fabric impressed, punctated, brushed, incised only or some combination of these techniques. Also red and black paints were sometimes used to bring out the basic design on the vessel. Many of these traits are considered to be part of the larger and more widespread Hopewellian tradition of the Ohio valley.

Around 250 to 300 A.D. Marksville period cultures as a whole began to decline, although some phases did manage to remain viable for longer periods. Following the end of the Marksville period there was a time of considerable cultural reformation. This new period, known as the Baytown period, lasted from 300 A.D. to about 800 A.D.

The Baytown period was one of cultural transition. There was a polarization during this period in which northern Mississippi became strongly associated with northern cultures, while southern Mississippi continued to maintain a modified Marksville-like tradition. During the Baytown period, coastal peoples continued to practice a simplified but essentially Marksville tradition. There were, however, changes in the basic hunting technology and subsistence patterns. It was during this period that the bow and arrow was first introduced, although use of the atlatl continued. Probably one of the most outstanding cultural and technological achievements of the Baytown period is the development of an integrated horticultural economy, with maize and squash being of major importance. In contrast to the advances in food technology, ceramic designs became more simplified and techniques degenerated from the preceding Marksville period. Despite the inferiority of the locally made vessels, well made trade vessels are found at some Baytown sites. These vessels were imported from the northwest Florida Weeden Island cultures. Most Baytown sites tend to be small, scattered settlements, and are probably no more than individual farmsteads.

The Baytown period is followed by the Coles Creek period. The Coles Creek period lasted in the Lower Mississippi River Valley region from 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D. Settlements continued to be small and scattered. The subsistence pattern seems to have been directly related to the developing horticultural revolution. It is during this period that beans are definitely added to the inventory of cultigens which earlier included maize and squash. For much of the earlier part of the period there do not seem to have been any major ceremonial or trade centers such as those known from the Marksville period, although such centers appear to have begun to develop by the end of the period.

A unique feature of this period was the development of the pyramidal, truncated mound. These mounds often contained burials, but there were no grave goods buried with the dead. Flat-topped mounds were intended for some kind of interacting ceremony with a central plaza and were generally arranged in groups of two or more around it. It is not entirely certain that all of the flat-topped mounds were foundation structures for ceremonial or public buildings at this time.

The ceramics of the Coles Creek period were derived from the earlier Baytown period. The most common ceramic indicator of the Coles Creek culture is Coles Creek Incised. Other common types associated with this period are Avoyelles Punctated, Baytown Plain, Chevalier Stamped, Evansville Punctated, French Fork Incised, Larto Red, Mazique Incised, and Mulberry Creek Cordmarked.

The Mississippian period was the final prehistoric period of aboriginal culture in the southeastern United States. It lasted from about 1200 A.D. to no later than 1700 A.D. It was a period of far ranging socio-religious unification, which was finally disrupted and brought to a close by European exploration and colonization. After the late fifteenth century it is necessary to speak of historic Indians.

The subsistence base of the Mississippian period was dependent in large part on maize horticulture. Most large villages were palisaded and usually located in flood plains or along oxbow lakes and rivers. The fact that the villages were palisaded is a good indication for the presence of warfare among the different tribes. Most villages had at least one flat-topped mound which served as the foundation for an elevated structure. By Mississippian times the bow and arrow had definitely become the preferred weapon for war and hunting. Artifact assemblages from Mississippian sites show a sharp social division between socio-religious leaders and the rest of the community (Marshall 1973:62). The Mississippian cultures were in decline at the time of European contact.

Florida. The following description of the aboriginal cultures of Florida are taken for the most part from Willey (1949) and Milanich and Fairbanks (1980). Gordon Willey conducted an extensive survey of the Florida Gulf Coast in 1940. From the results of his work, he defined the present outline of the post-Archaic culture periods for northwest Florida.

Although aboriginal peoples have been in Florida for at least 10,000 years, no evidence for habitation of the study area can be found for the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. It is possible that the area was inhabited during these periods but if that is the case, the remains of these settlements have probably eroded or been inundated due to the rise in sea level.

The first evidence for human occupation of the study area begins with the Deptford period. The Deptford period dates from approximately 500 B.C. to 200 A.D. The diagnostic ceramics for the period are Deptford Linear Check Stamped and Deptford Bold Check Stamped (Willey 1949:353). Deptford sites are generally shell middens which are often located near live oak-magnolia hammocks adjacent to salt marshes (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Subsistence during this period was based on marine foods and wild game and plants. Deptford period social organization was probably based on kinship ties and took the form of small autonomous bands. The technology of the Deptford peoples probably included wooden tools, however the only tools recovered from Deptford sites are made of stone, bone, and shell. By A.D. 1, Deptford peoples inhabiting the Gulf Coast began to act as middlemen in a trade network which included peoples from South Florida, the Gulf Coastal region, and northern cultures such as Adena and Hopewell. Trade items included copper, stone, mica, shell and exotic ceramics. An increase in ceremonial complexity accompanied the increase in trade. Burial mounds came into use at this time. These mounds were used continuously and served as a grave for most of the village population (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:86).

The period following the Deptford period is called Santa Rosa - Swift Creek which dated from about 100 to 300 A.D. The characteristic ceramic type of this period is Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, although check stamping was also used. Coastal Swift Creek sites are generally horseshoe shaped shell middens such as the Third Gulf Breeze site (8SR8). Subsistence was based on marine foods, hunting and gathering and limited horticulture. Most villages had an associated burial mound

(Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:123). Although most of the Swift Creek sites that have been studied have been located on the coast, it is believed that Swift Creek is mainly an inland cultural tradition (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:119).

The Weeden Island culture period begins at approximately 300 to 400 A.D. and lasted to about 1000 to 1200 A.D. Weeden Island is divided into two phases, Weeden Island I and Weeden Island II. The Weeden Island I period is marked by the appearance of Weeden Island Incised, Carrabelle Incised, and Carrabelle Punctated pottery types. Weeden Island II is signaled by the appearance of Wakulla Check Stamped pottery. Coastal sites of the Weeden Island period are generally shell midden sites. These sites are usually associated with burial mounds although they may not be adjacent to the site itself. Social organization remained centered around small autonomous villages. The mass trade networks used during the Deptford and Swift Creek periods were still in existence although they were not used to the same extent. There is good evidence that the size of the population in the study area increased during the Weeden Island period.

The period following the Weeden Island period is called Fort Walton / Pensacola. This period lasted from 1200 A.D. until contact at about 1700 A.D. The Fort Walton period is the local expression of the general Mississippian culture of the Southeastern United States during this time. The study area lies within the Pensacola subregion of the Fort Walton culture. Pensacola series ceramics are shell-tempered while those of the Fort Walton series are grog-tempered. Pensacola sites are generally characterized by a thin scattering of shell midden. Mounds are still associated with villages but their function shifts from being burial mounds to serving as temple mounds. Temple mounds sometimes contained burials but their main function seemed to have been to serve as a foundation for a religious or political structure. During the Mississippian Stage, social complexity and organization increased. Societies became socially stratified and there was an increase in population. The increased population may be related to the increased use of horticulture. The prehistoric era ends in the study area in 1698 when the city of Pensacola was permanently settled by Arriola.

History of the Gulf Coast Area

The earliest known map of the southeast region is the 1502 map of Juan de la Cosa, Columbus' pilot. Though there is some doubt as to its origins, it can be assumed that it was intended to be a map of the Florida peninsula. The official discovery of Florida did not happen until the 1513 voyage of Ponce de Leon.

It is not known who first discovered Pensacola Bay. In 1519, Alonso Alvarez de Pineda sailed along the entire Gulf coast from Florida to the Panuco region and it is probable that he explored the Bay. There is also evidence that the remnants of the 1528 Narvaez expedition that set sail for Mexico from Apalachee Bay may have found shelter in Pensacola Bay (Hodge 1907a:39). During the 1539 De Soto expedition, it is known that Maldonado spent the winter of 1539-40 waiting for De

Soto at Pensacola Bay. It was not until 1559 however, that the Pensacola Bay area was colonized by the Spanish.

In August of 1559, Tristan de Luna y Arellano was appointed by the Viceroy of New Spain to build a settlement at Pensacola. Luna brought 500 soldiers and 1000 civilians to colonize the area. The bay was named Bahia de Santa Maria Filipina in honor of the eve of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and in honor of King Philip II of Spain. The new colony encountered problems and dissention from the beginning and seemed destined to fail. On the 19th of August in 1559, Pensacola was struck by a hurricane. The storm grounded or sank every ship in the harbor. None of the food had been unloaded and all of it was lost (Arnade 1959). In 1561, Luna was relieved from his post and Villanfane was appointed to replace him. Villanfane took most of the colonists and founded a new colony on the Carolina coast. Between 50 and 60 soldiers were left in charge of the settlement with instructions to abandon it if they received no news in six months. The exact location of the Luna settlement is not known but it is believed to lie within the boundaries of the Pensacola Naval Air Station. Had the Luna settlement survived, it would have been the oldest permanent Spanish settlement in America.

Following the failure of the Luna colony at Pensacola, European activities along the Gulf Coast experienced an almost 150 year hiatus. It was not until 1682 that La Salle descended the Mississippi River, discovered its mouth and claimed all the lands that were drained by it for the King of France. Following his voyage, La Salle was granted permission to establish a French settlement on the Gulf Coast.

In response to the news of La Salle's discovery, Spain ordered Juan Eriquez Barroto to explore the Gulf Coast in order to locate the French colony. In 1685 he left Vera Cruz aboard the Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion y San Jose. His pilot, Antonio Romero, kept a journal of the voyage. In February they reached Pensacola Bay which Juan Jordan de Reina described as "the best that I have seen in my life" (Leonard 1939:14). While Barroto did find Pensacola Bay, he failed to locate La Salle's colony. Three other expeditions were sent under the direction of Andres de Pez which also failed to locate the French.

In 1689, the land expedition of Governor Alonso de Leon found the remains of La Salle's colony at Garcitas Creek near the coast of Texas. La Salle had missed the mouth of the Mississippi and gone too far west. It was at this time that the idea of establishing another colony at Pensacola received serious thought. The Pez Memorial of June 1689 proposed that a colony be established at Pensacola to defend the bay from foreign nations and to exploit the natural resources of the area.

In the fall of 1692, Pez received a decree form the Spanish King authorizing him to explore Pensacola Bay, Mobile Bay, and areas west to see if the results of the explorations would support the recommendation for the establishment of the colony (Leonard 1972:20) Pez was accompanied by Don Carlos de Siquenza y Gongora and they reached Pensacola Bay in April of 1693. They encountered two Indian encampments during their survey but both had been abandoned just prior to their

arrival. The most important result of the survey was the mapping of the Bay area and the naming of prominent landmarks. The river was named after Jordan, the point of Santa Rosa Island was named for Siquenza, and the red bluffs were called Barrancas de Santo Tome (Manucy 1939:17). The expedition ended with the planting of a cross on Punta de Siquenza. Shortly after the Pez expedition departed, a land expedition led by Don Laureano de Torres y Ayala, Governor of Florida, reached the Bay area to resurvey Pensacola and Mobile Bay.

On June 13th of 1694, a cedula was issued instructing the viceroy to proceed with the occupation of Pensacola Bay. However it was not until after the Peace of Ryswick revived the fear of French aggression that the effort was really earnest. A second cedula was issued on April 19, 1698, which made the colonization of Pensacola the most urgent business in the empire (Manucy 1939:18).

On October 15th of 1698, Andres de Arriola left Vera Cruz with three ships, twelve guns, two hundred soldiers, one hundred twenty sailors, nine artillery men, three priests, three surgeons, twelve carpenters, six brick masons, and four smiths and all of their helpers (Manucy 1939:18). Arriola did not reach Pensacola until November 21st due to bad weather. When he arrived he found Juan Jordan already there. Jordan had been given secret orders to launch his own expedition.

The engineer employed by Arriola was Jamie Franck, one of the best engineers in the New World. Most of the labor force for the colony consisted of convicts. Construction of the fort began immediately. The fort had to be built of pine logs and sand since brick and stone were not available in the area. The fort was built on the mainland, on a sandy bluff. It was called San Carlos de Austria and its remains probably lie within what is today the Pensacola Naval Air Station. Supporting evidence for this theory was found when a trench excavated on Naval Air Station property yielded artifacts dating to this period. The structure was a typical redoubt, a quadrilateral with bastioned corners. Two sides of the fort were rapidly completed. Fortunately the two completed sides faced the Bay, giving the appearance to any enemy approaching from the water that the fort was finished.

This theory was tested in January of 1699 went Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville sailed into Pensacola on his way to find the mouth of the Mississippi. Iberville had been given permission to establish the French colony of Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi River. After anchoring just outside the Bay, Iberville sent an officer in to the Bay to determine the nationality of the colonists. Iberville had been instructed not to attack the Spaniards if he encountered them. Finding that the colony was Spanish he pulled anchor and sailed on to the west. Iberville's expedition consisted of two frigates, two store ships and a mixed crew of priests pirates and adventurers (Maples 1957:3). On February 10th Iberville's ships anchored off of an island he called Isle aux Vaisseaux (Ship Island) because of its deep anchorage. There he established a warehouse and barracks to serve him while he continued his search for the mouth of the Mississippi. Three months later he established Fort Maurepas on the mainland and named both the Bay and the

settlement Biloxi after the Indians who had greeted him and directed him to the river.

The new colony of Pensacola did not thrive. Apparently early attempts at farming and animal husbandry were failures, making the garrison totally dependent on Vera Cruz for supplies. Despite its poverty, the settlement did grow, new buildings were constructed while the old ones were in constant need of repair. In 1704, there were four Spanish families, and Tabaza, Chacato, and a few Apalachino Indians living in Pensacola.

The 1703-1704 raids of Colonel Moore on the Apalachee mission chain resulted in the loss of Spanish control in the area and left Pensacola as the only Spanish colony on the northern Gulf Coast. After securing East Florida, the British turned their attention to West Florida in 1707.

Bienville had been warned by the Indians that the English were mobilizing all of their tribes to drive the French and Spanish out of the Gulf Coast area. A Tohome Indian scouting party had captured some individuals who indicated that the immediate objective of the English was to destroy Pensacola and then move on to Mobile. Bienville sent a warning to Pensacola, but it was too late as the Spanish settlement was attacked suddenly within a few days of the warning. On the 12th of August enemy Indians moved in on the friendly Ocataze Indians camped around the outskirts of the fort and burned their houses. Interim Governor Don Sebastian de Moscoso fired one of the artillery pieces while the Indians were looting. During the next several days small skirmishes took place and several kidnappings occurred. The attacks continued all through September, October, and most of November. On November 27th, the English demanded that the fort surrender, the fort refused. Skirmishes continued for a few days. In the first week of December, Bienville arrived with reinforcements from Mobile. He was too late as the English had already declared that they were giving up the fight and returning home (Griffen 1959:253).

During the next decade, men were lost to Indian attacks every year. The morale of the garrison was constantly low. In 1714, the Viceroy of Mexico suggested that Pensacola be abandoned since it was useless. At the same time, the commander of the garrison was begging for a new fort to be built on Punta de Siquenza to better protect the entrance to the harbor, the guns from San Carlos could not reach that far.

In 1718, the same year that Bienville founded New Orleans, a new governor was appointed to Pensacola. Don Juan Pedro Matamoros was disappointed by what he found at Pensacola. The fort was rotting, there were no quarters for the infantry, and no supplementary defenses. Nine of the twenty-eight guns were useless and there were only enough small arms to give each man one musket. The settlement was not in much better shape as most of the houses and the church were in need in repair (Manucy 1939:21). Within a year of Matamoros' arrival, most of the physical problems of the colony had been remedied. In addition, the new governor made

plans to construct the long awaited fort on Santa Rosa Island. The lime and stone for the fort had already been delivered to the site when England declared war on Spain. France joined England in 1719. In April of 1719, the French began to prepare a naval expedition against Pensacola. When the garrison at Pensacola heard the news of the war they built a small bastion on Punta de Siquenza even though it was not authorized (Faye 1972:158).

In May of 1719, the French expedition reached Pensacola. The Spanish forces, badly outnumbered decided that discretion was the better part of valor and surrendered without a fight. In June, French ships carried the Spanish prisoners to Havana where they were to be imprisoned. However, upon reaching Havana, the Spaniards ambushed the French and stole their ships, leaving the Frenchmen in the Havana prison instead. The Spanish returned to Pensacola and recaptured San Carlos without too much effort. On August 25th Pensacola was again in Spanish hands (Manucy 1939:25).

Matamoros lost no time after retaking Pensacola. He immediately set about repairing San Carlos and rebuilding the fort on Santa Rosa, Fort Principe de Asturias. Before either of these projects could be completed, the French returned. This time they had six ships each mounting 50 to 70 guns. Within one day the Spaniards had surrendered and the French burned the city (Manucy 1939).

In 1720, the war between France and Spain ended. The Articles of the Quadruple Alliance ceded Pensacola back to Spain but it wasn't until 1723 that the city was actually surrendered. When the Spanish returned to Pensacola, they established their settlement on Santa Rosa Island instead of on the mainland. This settlement is called the Third Pensacola or Santa Rosa Pensacola (8Es22). In 1722, Don Alejandro Wauchope was given the task of going to Mobile to effect the transfer of Pensacola and to evacuate the St. Joseph's settlement to Pensacola. Upon arriving on Santa Rosa, Wauchope scouted out a site for the fort. Because of the swampy terrain, the fort had to be built 100 yards inland from the northern beach of the island. Within a few years, the new settlement consisted of at least 45 structures, including warehouses, a powder box, paymasters office, and several houses and barracks (Griffen 1959:257). Faye reports that the story of the new settlement can be told in three words: storms, high tides (1972:162). The colony was also poverty stricken and Wauchope often had to borrow food and supplies in order to feed his people. Pensacola was ordered to cease trading with the French in 1723 but the exchanges continued despite the law (Ford 1939:141). Santa Rosa Pensacola was destroyed in 1752 by a hurricane and the colony again moved to the mainland.

Since the capital of Louisiana had been moved to New Orleans in 1722, Ship Island's commercial importance had waned. In 1757, Governor Kerlerec of Louisiana employed Swiss mercenary troops to protect the city. The troops were under the direction of Duroux, a Frenchman with a reputation for cruelty. The prison camp for the Swiss troops was located on Ship Island. There were many stories of cruel torture of the men on Ship Island. Duroux was eventually killed by

his own bodyguard (Maples 1957). Following its use by the Swiss troops, Ship Island was virtually deserted.

In 1763, with the end of the Seven Years War, England got control of all of Florida. Over 800 Spanish citizens were ordered to evacuate Pensacola. England also received from France, control of all of the lands east of the Mississippi River, including Ship Island. During the later part of the American Revolution, Spain and France joined the fight against Great Britain. In 1781, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Galvez, launched an attack on British Pensacola. He sailed into the Bay while the British defenders watched in dismay as the shots fired from the hilltop fort sailed harmlessly *over* the Spanish ships. When the Spanish retook Pensacola, Galvez had Battery San Antonio built with its guns aimed directly at the waterline to effectively defend the harbor. Pensacola was officially ceded to Spain in 1783 by the Treaty of Paris (Faye 1972).

In 1781, the Governor of Louisiana, Galvez, granted the title of Ship Island to Francisco Caminada. Shortly thereafter in 1803, Ship Island was included as part of the Louisiana Purchase in which President Thomas Jefferson bought the territory of Louisiana from Napoleon for $15,000,000. In 1810, Ship Island was included as part of the Republic of West Florida. By 1821, East and West Florida were united as the Territory of Florida of the United States of America. The Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 was signed in 1814, but the fighting was not over.

Although Napoleon had sold Louisiana to America, England did not recognize his right to have taken Louisiana from Spain or therefore his right to sell it. In 1814, the British occupied Ship Island to serve as a base of operations for their attack on New Orleans. The expedition consisted of at least 50 warships with 10,000 sailors, 1,500 British marines, and 9,000 soldiers. The commander of the British forces was General Packenham. Packenham's goal was to capture New Orleans and liberate Louisiana from the United States. He brought all he needed to set up a provisional government in New Orleans including clerks, civil servants, and officials. Fortunately for New Orleans, Packenham faced two delays in his advance which allowed the city time to prepare its defenses.

The first delay was the last battle fought by the United States Navy in American waters against a foreign enemy. With do or die orders, Lieutenant Catesby Jones stationed his tiny American "fleet" of five small gunboats and 182 men at the reefs at the end of Bay St. Louis, blocking the path the British had to take to get to New Orleans. The battle lasted for two hours on December 14th. One third of Jones' men were lost while trying to hold off 45 British ships. Though he lost the battle, Jones bought Andrew Jackson precious time, time he needed to prepare his defenses in order to win the Battle of New Orleans (Thompson 1961:15).

The second delay was caused by the unexpected stubbornness of Jean Couevas, whose family were the only inhabitants of Cat Island. Couevas was captured by the British who then offered him money to guide them through the passes and meanders which led to New Orleans. When he refused he was arrested and held in

a cell in the hold of one of the British ships. Because of the battle at Bay St. Louis and Couevas' stubbornness, the British were delayed nearly two weeks.

Another event which contributed to the eventual defeat of the British was the role of the infamous pirate Jean LaFitte. General Packenham had promised LaFitte the protection of the British Empire if he would join forces with the English and guide them to New Orleans. Before committing to the British, LaFitte slipped into New Orleans and conferred with Andrew Jackson. Jackson promised LaFitte that his former violations would be pardoned and that he would be given Federal protection in exchange for his help. While waiting for LaFitte, General Packenham had turned to Couevas for help, but to no avail. While LaFitte was still in New Orleans, one of his men slipped away and returned to Ship Island to collect the money promised by Packenham. After being paid, the pirate led Packenham along the longest and most difficult route to New Orleans. Once there, Packenham and his troops were utterly defeated on January 8, 1815 at the Battle of New Orleans. What remained of the British forces withdrew to Ship Island to regroup and sail back to England (Maddox 1917).

West Florida was ceded to America in 1821 after several American occupations by Andrew Jackson. Pensacola, though officially still a Spanish possession in the first twenty years of the nineteenth century, was virtually defenseless. This situation allowed Jackson to justify his occupations of Pensacola to "ensure Spanish neutrality" during the War of 1812 and after (McAlister 1959).

Shortly after Pensacola was secured by America, a campaign was begun to strengthen its defenses. The work was done in conjunction with the much larger task of building up all of the United States Coast Defense System. This effort, begun in the early nineteenth century was the first truly systematic approach to coastal defenses in the United States (Lewis 1979). The construction of Fort Barrancas was begun in 1829. Fort Barrancas was built as a diamond shaped fort with casemates and powder magazines. At the time of Barrancas' construction, Battery San Antonio (which represent all that remained of Spanish Fort San Carlos) was modified to strengthen the Fort Barrancas' position. In 1845 the Advanced Redoubt was constructed to further strengthen Barrancas and Pensacola's defenses.

Fort McRee was begun in 1834 at the eastern end of Perdido Key. McRee was a kidney-bean shaped fort with two tiers of casemates. It was designed to hold 128 guns. Fort McRee formed the last link in the triangular defense of Pensacola. With McRee, Barrancas, and Fort Pickens in a crossfire, the entrance of the bay was covered. Nothing remains of Fort McRee today. By the 1890's all but one casemate had fallen into the bay from erosion.

Fort Pickens was begun in 1829 and completed in 1834. It was named for Brigader General Andrew Pickens. It is pentagonal in shape with a bastion at each corner. The bastions were equipped to act as separate forts during a fight and could

effectively cover every wall of the fort with crossfire. It had a dry moat, protected passageways and could hold 250 guns.

In 1847, President James Polk declared Ship Island a military reserve. Nine years later, Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, authorized plans for the construction of a fort on the western end of the island. The fort was eventually named Fort Massachusetts. However it was not until well after the Civil War that the fort was finally finished.

When Florida and Mississippi seceded from the Union in 1861 the disposition of the coastal defenses were in doubt. In Pensacola, the small contingent of Federal soldiers had to abandon Fort McRee, Fort Barrancas, and the Navy Yard. It was decided by Lt. Slemmer that it would be best if he gathered everyone together and held Fort Pickens which was the most easily defended fort in the area. Before moving to Pickens however, Slemmer had his men spike the guns of Barrancas and destroy all of the powder. Lt. Slemmer had 51 soldiers and 30 sailors under his command at Fort Pickens. By virtue of a gentleman's agreement between President Buchanan and Florida Senator Stephen Mallory, called the Buchanan Truce, Southern forces agreed not to attack Pickens as long as Slemmer's small squad was not reinforced. The situation remained at a standstill until Lincoln took office and decided to reinforce Pickens secretly. The reinforcement of the fort could have been the starting point of the Civil War had it happened earlier, however Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter the day before the added troops were landed at Pickens. Fort Pickens has the distinction of being one of the few southern fort never to drop the Federal flag during the Civil War. Federal forces at Pickens exchanged fire with Confederate forces at McRee and Barrancas twice during the war, in November of 1861 and January of 1862, little damage was done either time. Pensacola was evacuated in May of 1862 and did not factor much in the remainder of the war (Parks et al. 1978).

Ship Island played a more active role in the War. When Mississippi seceded, the fort was only partially completed. The Mississippi State militia immediately seized the structure which had walls only six feet high at the time. The Confederates were quickly driven out by the USS Massachusetts since they had no cannons to defend themselves. The Confederates had named the fort "Fort Twiggs" (Thompson 1961). Once the Confederates were driven off the island, the Union forces renamed the fort after their ship - Massachusetts. They were ordered to begin construction on the fort and to arm it with guns. Ship Island then served as a staging area for Major General Butler's advance on New Orleans (Maddox 1917). Ship Island was also used as a prison camp for civilians who were actively sympathetic with the Confederacy. Most of the remaining construction of the fort was performed by these Confederate prisoners (Thompson 1961). The fort was not completed until after the war. It continued to serve as a Federal prison until 1870.

Ship Island ceased to be a military reservation in 1870. From 1878 to 1905, Ship Island served as a Quarantine Station in an attempt to stem the influx of Yellow Fever into the United States.

Many of the batteries along the Pensacola coast were constructed during the Spanish American War and have not seen military action. The coastal fortifications did serve however as training grounds and were manned during World War I and World War II.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1883 S. T. Walker examined shell middens along the West Gulf coast of Florida. From his map, it appears that he visited what today is called 8SR8. This work was reported by the Smithsonian in their 1885 Annual Report.

SEAC Acc. No. 467 See Also Walker 1885

1940 Gordon R. Willey visited several sites in what is now the Naval Live Oaks section of the park. Willey dug six units in 8SR8. Results of these excavations are reported in Willey's Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.

SEAC Acc. No. 171 See Also Willey 1949

1955-70 William and Yulee Lazarus conducted several archeological investigations in the Naval Live Oaks Reservation section of the Seashore. Results of these investigations are on file with the Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties. Most of the artifacts collected by the Lazarus's are housed at the University of West Florida. The Park Service may be able to request that this collection be transferred to them for curation and cataloging.

SEAC Acc. No. 491 See Also Lazarus 1961

1965? An amateur archeologist, C. E. Kegerreis, dug a trench into the Butcherpen Mound site (8SR29). The trench was dug to a total length of 26'5" from south to north across the mound and was 3 feet in width. The location of the artifacts recovered during this operation is unknown.

SEAC Acc. No. 462 See Also Kegerreis n.d.

1966 Excavations at 8SR8 were carried out by amateur archeologists S. S. Williams and T. E. Brown. Work consisted of six pits dug to various depths. Several important artifacts were recovered including a Swift Creek Complicated Stamped tetrapodal pot. Artifact analysis was conducted by Donald W. Sharon. Lithic analysis was done by E. D. Fagan. The location of the artifacts from this project is unknown.

SEAC Acc. No. 754

See Also Williams 1967
Fagan 1967
Sharon 1967

1965-68 Randy Head, a high school student, conducted excavations at the Naval Live Oak Cemetery site (8SR36). The work consisted of digging into three sand mounds at the site. The report of the work was written up as a science fair project in 1966. A copy of the report was donated to SEAC in 1973. Some of the artifacts collected by Head were donated to the Temple Mound Museum in Fort Walton, Florida. The remainder of the collection is probably privately held.

No SEAC Acc. No.

See Also Head 1966

1969 David S. Phelps of Florida State University conducted excavations at 8SR8. His work at 8SR8 as well as at the Refuge Tower site and the Snow Beach site is described in an issue of the University of South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Notebook. The location and status of this collection is unknown.

SEAC Acc. No. 463

See Also Phelps 1969

1973 Louis D. Tesar, of Florida State University, conducted several archeological surveys of areas within the Gulf Islands National Seashore. These surveys were done under contract number CX500031438. The results of Tesar's work is reported in three volumes. The first volume deals with his survey of the Florida sections of the Park; the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Santa Rosa Island, Fort Pickens, and the Pensacola Forts area. Volume two discusses the results of the survey of the Mississippi portions of the Park; Davis Bayou, and East and West Ship Island. The third volume deals with the survey of areas within the Pensacola Naval Air Station. Tesar's survey of the Seashore was the most comprehensive ever conducted. The published results of his work stand today as the basic foundation of information concerning the archeology of the Seashore.

SEAC Acc. No. 318

See Also Tesar 1973a
1973b
1973c
1973d

1973 Martin Meylach of Meylach Magnetic Search Systems conducted a proton magnetometer survey of the Bay and Gulf Shorelines of Gulf

Islands National Seashore. A varian 4937-A proton magnetometer marine tow system was used. The magnetometer head was towed 2 to 4 feet below the water surface, 65 feet behind a barge moving at 5 to 6 knots. Sensitivity was set to 1 gamma with a cycling rate of 1.5 seconds. Magnetic anomalies were located along all of the shorelines, but only two anomalies could be verified by the presence of historical materials.

SEAC Acc. No. 464 See Also Meylach 1973

1974 A. Wayne Prokopetz, working under the direction of H. G. Smith of Florida State University, conducted an archeological survey of the east end of Perdido Key. The work was done under contract number CX500041676 from July to August of 1974. The Perdido Key section of the park was the last portion to be surveyed as per Executive Order 11593 requirements. Due to the changing nature of the barrier beach, it was assumed that many sites would have either been destroyed or buried. Prokopetz found only one aboriginal site, the Redfish Point Site (8ES112). The site was represented only by surface scatters of sherds and covered approximately four acres, with no subsurface component. From the type of ceramics recovered, Prokopetz determined it was a Fort Walton period site. A World War I gun site (8ES113) was also located. No evidence of Fort McRee could be located, although Prokopetz mentioned that there had been several (unsubstantiated) reports of local divers finding materials which may be related to the Fort in the channel of Pensacola Bay.

SEAC Acc. No. 344 See Also Prokopetz 1974

1975 George R. Fischer and A. Wayne Prokopetz of SEAC relocated and reevaluated several sites in areas of the Seashore which were scheduled for development. Six sites were visited; Third Gulf Breeze (8SR8), Plantation Hill West (8SR67), Santa Rosa Pensacola (8ES22), Management Area No. 1 Midden (8ES54), and two sites in the Davis Bayou section in Mississippi. Each site was examined and its condition was compared to Tesar's 1973 written description. Each site was also surface collected. When necessary, changes in the condition of a site were recorded. Prokopetz determined that three of the six sites lacked archeological integrity or were of questionable significance. Both sites in the Davis Bayou section lacked surface components. The Management Area No. 1 midden (8ES54) was reported to be badly eroded due to wind. The Third Gulf Breeze site (8SR8) was determined to be damaged but still significant. The Plantation Hill West site (6SR67) was recommended for further testing before an assessment of its significance could be made. The Santa Rosa Pensacola site (8ES22)

was recommended for nomination to the National Register. This site was also found to be endangered by existing visitor facilities in Santa Rosa.

SEAC Acc. No. 462 See Also Prokopetz 1976

1976 A. Wayne Prokopetz of SEAC, conducted an extensive survey of the Naval Live Oaks portion of Gulf Islands National Seashore. The survey addressed the question of the exact site limits of the 29 known sites in Naval Live Oaks. This was accomplished by defining the surface limits of each site and then using a soil auger to test for subsurface extensions of cultural materials. The final product of this survey was a comprehensive archeological base map of the Reservation as well as an evaluation of each site's condition and an assessment of its significance. Extensive testing was carried out at 8SR8 (Third Gulf Breeze Site) due to its close proximity to a proposed development area. A detailed site map of 8SR8 was produced from the results of intensive auger testing and a 5'x5' test square. A 3'x1.5' test trench was excavated into the Manly Mound (8SR40). No artifacts were recovered but the stratigraphy revealed that the mound was a single stage construction of homogenous brown yellow sand with a thin layer of oyster shell spread just above the mound base. Prokopetz also reports that the First and Second Gulf Breeze sites (8SR6 and 8SR7) were "for all practical purposes, totally destroyed" (Prokopetz 1976:4).

SEAC Acc. No. 192 See Also Prokopetz 1976

1976 James W. Thompson and John Goldsborough of SEAC conducted excavations at Fort Pickens, Gulf Islands National Seashore. A five foot trench was dug around the southern and western walls of casemate No. 57 for the purpose of exposing the foundations. After the foundations were exposed, engineers could then make an assessment of their condition before beginning work on stabilizing the bastions above them. After numerous cracks were found in the exposed foundation, it was decided to completely excavate No. 57 and to partially excavate the foundations of casemate Nos. 54, 55, and 56 to see if there were cracks elsewhere in the fort's foundation. Cracks were found in all exposed portions of the foundation except at casemate No. 55. Other finds included a buried reverse arch originally built to support the communication arch above it. The arch was abandoned due to weight and support problems with the soft sand. Also of interest was an aboriginal shell midden uncovered in the first six inch level of excavation. The midden consisted of shell and faunal remains. It is believed that the material was used as a stabilizing fill during the fort's construction.

SEAC Acc. No. 577

See Also Thompson and Goldsborough 1976

1977 James W. Thompson and Maurice W. Williams Jr., of SEAC, conducted excavations at Fort Pickens. The work was done in order to uncover the foundations of Bastion D which was destroyed by an explosion in 1899. After relocation of the foundation, the park had plans to rebuild the walls to just above ground level in order to enhance the interpretive potential of the Bastion. Original plans called for the exposure of the entire foundation of Bastion D, however, unavoidable delays forced the excavations to be restricted to the junctions of the Bastion walls. Four pits revealed the foundations at the junctures to be between 2.5 and 4 feet below ground surface; far deeper than was expected. Because of the unexpected depth of the foundations, the rebuilding plans were deemed impractical and all of the units were backfilled.

SEAC Acc. No. 332

See Also Thompson and Williams 1977

1977 Christopher E. Hamilton of SEAC conducted archeological testing of a proposed waterline trench across the glacis (embankment) at Ft. Pickens. The trench was to be 228 meters in length and run in a North-South line across the glacis about midway up the slope. Twenty-two auger holes were dug along the line at 10 meter intervals. The results of the auguring indicated that clay and shell were present but there was no indication as to their stratigraphic position. In addition to the auger tests, six one-meter square test pits were excavated to a depth of 105 cm which was the projected depth of the waterline trench. A backhoe trench across a blacktop road at the southern end of the glacis was also monitored as part of the investigations. Results of the test-pits revealed five layers of stratigraphy. Zone A was identified as the humus layer, Zone B consisted of gray or white sand and was identified as fill, Zone C was composed of shell (mostly oyster) and black earth and was considered to be redeposited aboriginal midden due to the presence of prehistoric ceramics. Zone D was a clay layer which was used to cap the sand fill of the glacis during construction. Zone E was the white sand fill of the glacis itself. The placement of the shells in Zone C above the clay (Zone D) layer was intended to prevent erosion of the clay and was part of the original construction of the glacis. Erosion was noted in the central third of the glacis and evidenced by the absence of Zones C and D in the test pits located in that area. Clearance for the waterline trench was given provided that it be monitored during construction.

SEAC Acc. No. 312

See Also Hamilton 1978

1978 As part of the restoration and stabilization of the Pensacola forts project, Chad O. Braley conducted excavations at Fort Barrancas and the Advanced Redoubt in the Forts Section of Gulf Islands National Seashore. The work was conducted in April and December under contract number CX500080745. The exploratory excavations were designed to relocate and uncover the remains of the brick shot furnace in Fort Barrancas, relocate the positions of both the Confederate and Union flagpoles, remove the fill from the drawbridge well, and test the dry moat of Battery San Antonio. In addition, two proposed parking lot sites were cleared for construction. Confederate period photographs were used to help relocate the flagpoles and other architectural features. Excavations of the drawbridge well produced several Civil War period artifacts; including .58 caliber minie-balls, grapeshot, a pair of brass epaulets, and four 32 pound cannonballs. The cannonballs were subsequently stolen. The shot furnace was located by digging six two-meter squares inside the fort. Remains of the furnace measured approximately 10 feet by 11 feet at the base and were pyramidal in shape. A three meter square was excavated into the eastern parapet to locate the Confederate flagpole. From the posthole and postpit, it appeared that the flagpole had been 10 cm in diameter and simply driven into the parapet. Excavations of the Union flagpole site revealed that the pole had been 20 cm in diameter and set into two 20 foot long intersecting beams for support. A one by three meter trench was excavated into the dry moat at Battery San Antonio. Results of the excavation showed that the fill was undisturbed and stratified at the lower levels. A test pit was placed inside a well at Fort Barrancas in an effort to find roof or windlass support remnants but the results were inconclusive. Extensive surface and subsurface testing in both the Fort Barrancas and Advanced Redoubt proposed parking areas failed to reveal any archeological features.

SEAC Acc. No. 325 See also Braley 1978

1979 In August of this year, two students in Florida State University's Scientific Diving Techniques class conducted their projects within the boundaries of Gulf Islands National Seashore. The work of Ed Deren and Richard Johnson was supervised by Gregg Stanton of the Academic Diving Program (FSU) and George Fischer of the National Park Service and performed under purchase order PX589090214. Ed Deren's project involved a proton magnetometer survey of the southern tip of Perdido Key. No excavation permit was issued so magnetic anomalies which could not be confirmed visually were simply plotted on a map. Richard Johnson's project involved an underwater survey of the area to be affected by the proposed construction of a 25 by five meter pier and dock for ferry boats. The pier was to be located just south of site 8SR7 in the Naval Live Oaks section of the park. After both a remote sensing

(magnetometer) survey and a surface survey failed to produce any significant cultural materials, the pier was cleared for construction. A core sample from the area was taken and the peat layer within it dated to 25,455 B.P. using radio carbon dating.

SEAC Acc. No. 680

See Also Deren 1979 and Johnson 1979

1979-80 Bruce Piatek of SEAC conducted 5 months of archeological monitoring of construction activities at Naval Live Oaks, Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens. Archeological work at Naval Live Oaks was done between October 1979 and March 1980, and consisted of construction monitoring and a coastal sites survey. Due to a lack of communication, approximately 80 percent of surface disturbing activities had already been completed prior to the beginning of Mr. Piatek's monitoring duties. Only one instance of disturbance was noted; an area adjacent to 8SR8 had been disturbed by bulldozer activity. In the course of monitoring subsurface disturbances, a stratum containing well preserved and compacted organic materials was discovered 10 to 14 feet below ground surface. A radiocarbon sample taken from this layer dated to 565 $\pm$ 80 years B.C. It was recommended that any future disturbance into that stratum be monitored by an archeologist. A coastal sites survey of Naval Live Oaks was conducted in order to assess the amount of damage done by erosional forces and vandalism at each site. In addition to the sites reported in Tesar's (1973), Piatek found three other sites had suffered erosional damage. These sites were 8SR67, 8SR70, and 8SR65. All of the coastal sites were ranked based on their significance and amount of adverse impacts. Archeological work at Fort Barrancas consisted of monitoring the excavation of 265 fence postholes at 9 meter intervals. The fence was to be constructed to delineate the boundaries of National Park Service and Navy property and completely enclosed the fort area. The postholes were 55 cm in diameter and excavated to a depth of one meter. Approximately 95 percent were dug using a mechanical auger with the remaining 5 percent being hand excavated. Seven areas of archeological potential were encountered during the monitoring project. The first feature encountered was located on the southwest side of the fort. This feature consisted of a red sandy lens which had a metal pipe running through it. The pipe may be part of a waterline. The next feature, located on the southwest side of the fort consisted of a layer of bricks 68 cm below the surface. The bricks matched those found in Fort San Carlos de Barrancas and may be related to that structure. It was recommended that this feature receive further investigation. The third set of features was located on the eastern side of the fort over an area approximately 100 feet in length. Features in this component include artifacts dating to the mid-1800's, aboriginal material, a brick paved area, and a hearth. This area

was also recommended for further investigation. The fourth feature, located on the northeast side of the fort, contained artifacts dating to the 20th century and may be related to the 1938 WPA work done at the fort. Feature five was also an apparent dump site and contained 19th century artifacts. Feature five was located on the northeast side of the fort. The last two areas of archeological interest were a disturbed area of 8Es17W and a feature contained within the site. The disturbance was the result of clearing trees which were toppled by hurricane Frederick. The feature consisted of charcoal stained sand. Tesar (1973) had speculated that 8ES17W was the remains of a Civil War encampment. Further investigations of this area were recommended. Work at Fort Pickens consisted of monitoring the installation of a telephone cable across the fort's glacis. The phone cable followed a previously laid waterline so there were no new disturbances. Other projects carried out during this time period include: the location and documentation of a shipwreck in the beach approximately 1/2 mile southwest of battery 234 at Fort Pickens, the location of three post-World War II military sites at Fort Pickens, the location of 8ES233 and 8ES234 at Santa Rosa, and an unsuccessful survey for two sites reported by Park personnel at Perdido Key.

SEAC Acc. No. 338 See Also Piatek 1980

1980 During the months of October and November, C. A. Houston under the direction of James W. Stoutamire conducted a survey, testing and evaluation program in the Naval Live Oaks Reservation section of Gulf Islands National Seashore. This work was done under contract number CX 500000864. Thirteen sites were visited: the First, Second, and Third Gulf Breeze sites (8SR6, 7, and 8); Big Heart (8SR22); Butcherpen and Manly Mounds (8SR29 and 40); the Boy Scout Water site (8SR42); Naval Live Oak Reservation site (8SR48); Big Heart West (8SR68); Tornado Corner (8SR61); Limestone Rock (8SR62); Butcherpen East (8SR69); La Casseta (8SR70); Butcherpen Cove (8SR71); and the Sacksaw Landing West site (8SR72). Most of these sites are coastal. Testing was done to determine site limits (both surface and subsurface), cultural affiliation, site integrity, data classes present within the site, and the site's significance. Four sites, 8SR7, 8SR42, 8SR48, and 8SR72 were found to have eroded to the point where they have lost all potential for scientific research. Of the remaining nine sites, only two 8SR70 and 8SR71 were found to be undamaged by erosion or vandalism. All of the sites were ranked according to damage and significance. Additional work to determine site limits was recommended at 8SR8 due to potential impacts from construction of the Visitor's Center. Protection from vandalism was recommended for 8SR8, 8SR29, 8SR40, 8SR68, 8SR70, and 8SR71.

SEAC Acc. No. 364

See also Houston and Stoutamire 1982

1981-82 Dr. Glen Doran, of Florida State University, conducted an archeological fieldschool in the Naval Live Oaks section of the Seashore. The fieldschool conducted testing programs at three sites (8SR8, 8SR29, and 8SR67) under contract number CX500011039. The goals of the testing programs were to determine the sites limits of the three sites and to formulate a research design for possible mitigation of impacts to 8SR8 from the proposed construction of the Visitors Center at Gulf Breeze. The testing consisted of the establishment of a permanent datum at each site and shovel testing to sterile soil to determine site limits. A few excavation units were also dug when deemed necessary.

SEAC Acc. No. 591

See also Doran 1981 Doran and Piatek 1985

1982 B.J. Taylor, of SEAC, conducted an archeological survey of a proposed entrance road right-of-way in the Davis Bayou section of the Seashore. Four areas were shovel tested to determine the presence or absence of cultural materials. Two possible aboriginal sites were located and further work was recommended. Subsequently, Jack Walker joined B.J. Taylor and extensive testing was conducted at the sites (GUIS 107 and 108). Results of the testing program were inconclusive as to site limits or cultural affiliation. The right-of-way was cleared with the condition that the work be monitored.

SEAC Acc. No. 605

See also Taylor 1982 Walker and Taylor 1982

1983 Glen Doran, of Florida State University, conducted archeological survey and testing of the area to be affected by the upgrading of the sewage system at the Fort Pickens Campground. A total of 73 shovel tests were dug. Each test averaged 50 cm in diameter and 60-70 cm in depth. Fill from the tests was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. Only six of the 73 shovel tests produced cultural material. None of the recovered material were deemed to be culturally or historically significant. No further work in the area was recommended prior to construction.

SEAC Acc. No. 647

See Also Doran 1983a

Glenn Doran, of Florida State University, conducted an archeological survey of the lands requested as a utility right-of-way by the City of Gulf Breeze, Florida. The easement was a corridor 1400 feet long by 50 feet wide which ran north-south along the western boundary of the Naval Live Oaks unit of the Seashore. Doran conducted a walkover survey of the entire corridor and excavated 33 shovel tests to a depth of 60 cm. None of the shovel tests produced prehistoric or historic cultural materials. A "no adverse affects" finding was reported. However, due to the fact that the utility trench was to be dug to a depth of 8 feet, it was recommended that a professional archeologist be present to monitor the excavation.

SEAC Acc. No. 648 See Also Doran 1983b

Glen Doran, of Florida State University, conducted archeological survey and testing of the portions of the Rattlesnake Midden site which would be damaged by disking of the existing firebreaks in the area. Tesar (1973) described Rattlesnake Midden (8SR73) as two shallow midden deposits separated by the drainage of a swamp. Based on shovel tests and a walkover survey, Doran found that the eastern portion of the site had been destroyed. Doran also noted that the western part of the site was larger and deeper than previously reported. Based on his work Doran recommended that the disking and clearing activities in the western part of this site be confined to the firebreak boundaries which were already disturbed. Clearing and disking work in the eastern portion of the site were cleared with no restrictions as no evidence of cultural remains was found.

SEAC Acc. No. 648 See Also Doran 1983c

1984 Roy Reaves and "Smokey" Moore conducted archeological testing at Battery Pensacola. The testing was done as part of the restoration and stabilization of the structure. Approximately 15 five by five foot units were dug in and around the Battery. In addition, two large units (10 ft. X 10 ft. and 10 ft. X 40 ft.) were placed on top of the Battery. Artifacts recovered included gun parts, bullets and 60 feet of rails from the Narrow Gauge railroad. The artifacts are housed at the Southeast Archeological Center. No report of the work has been written as the notes for the project were stolen while Reaves and Moore were still in the field.

SEAC Acc. No. 705 and 724

1984 Judith A. Bense of the University of West Florida conducted a field survey of the Santa Rosa and Fort Pickens units of the Seashore. The work was done in the fall as part of an archeology course at the University of West Florida through the Volunteers in Parks Program. A total of nine previously known sites were recorded. Each site was mapped and tested for the presence of subsurface materials. All artifacts found on the surface were mapped and photographed in situ. Seven of the nine sites were located in the Santa Rosa Unit; 8ES3, 8ES4, 8ES54, 8ES55, 8ES60, 8ES62, and 8ES63. Two sites 8ES20 and 8ES22 were located in the Fort Pickens Unit. Bense reported three new sites but they were actually parts of previously recorded sites which had been partially covered by sand.

No SEAC Acc. No. See Also Bense 1985

1986 Robert C. Wilson and Allen H. Cooper of SEAC conducted archeological testing of a proposed construction area in the Fort Pickens District of Gulf Islands National Seashore. The construction was related to the adaptive use of the Firehouse at Fort Pickens and consisted of the installation of a septic tank and drainfield. Ten shovel tests averaging 95 cm in depth were dug in the construction area: three in the proposed area of the septic tank and seven along the proposed pipeline transect. Results of the tests showed that the top 30-40 cm was disturbed and may have been fill material. No cultural material was recovered below 40 cm. Clearance was given for the construction project and no further work was recommended. The Quarantine Station and the French Warehouse sites on Ship Island were also examined. Both sites were determined to be threatened by erosion. Testing and a National Register nomination were recommended for the French Warehouse site. Wilson and Cooper also relocated the Butcherpen Cove site for a Denver Service Center survey team.

SEAC Acc. No. 723 See Also Wilson 1986

1986 Jack Walker, of SEAC, conducted mitigative archeological excavations in the area of the proposed Visitors Center in the Naval Live Oaks subunit of the park. The Visitors Center construction impacted the Pensacola component of the Third Gulf Breeze site (8SR8). The work consisted of ten 30 centimeter square shovel tests, twelve 50 centimeter by one-meter test units, twenty one-meter-square test units and two five-meter-square excavation units. Results of the excavations confirmed that the area was primarily a Pensacola occupation. Only one Santa Rosa period feature was uncovered. Another feature produced both Pensacola and Fort Walton ceramics. The final report of the work is still in progress.

SEAC Acc. No. 730

1987 Artifacts dating to the 1698-1719 Spanish settlement at Fort San Carlos de Austria were uncovered at the Pensacola Naval Air Station. Archeologist Jack Walker was sent to Pensacola to act as SEAC's representative. Mr. Walker's assessment of the site was that the artifacts recovered probably came from buildings associated with the settlement rather than the fort itself. Features located in the trench included several trash pits, a cistern or privy pit, and a tabby floor. Mr. Walker seemed optimistic that the fort's remains would be located close to the trench. No decisions as to where the artifacts would be curated was made at the time.

No SEAC Acc. No. See Also Trip Report File

1987 Elizabeth Horvath and David Saunders of SEAC conducted shovel tests in the area of a proposed boardwalk at Fort Massachusetts. All artifacts recovered dated to modern times and the boardwalk was cleared for construction.

SEAC Acc. No. 775 See Also Saunders 1988

1987 Ken Wild, Alan Cooper, and Jack Walker all of SEAC alternately monitored construction activities at the Naval Live Oaks Visitor's Center and facilities. Results of the monitoring program are reported in the form of several separate trip reports on file at SEAC.

SEAC Acc. No. 738, 739, 744, 730, 746, 752
See also Trip Report File

1988 Robert C. Wilson, of SEAC, conducted excavations on Ship Island in Mississippi. The testing and excavation was designed to identify and delineate the early Eighteenth century French Warehouse site and to gather the information needed to produce a National Register Nomination for the site. The site was divided into twelve 20m by 20m blocks and mapped. A controlled surface collection was conducted over the blocks. Three different remote sensing techniques were then employed to further help define the site area. Next a shovel testing program was initiated with a total of 72 test being dug to an average depth of 45cm below surface. Following the shovel tests, 10 two meter square units were excavated. Results of the excavations positively

identified the site as being part of or associated with the remains of the early Eighteenth century French Warehouse site.

SEAC Acc. No. 806

See also Trip Report File
Report in progress

STATUS OF RESEARCH COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS

Key: Photo Series

01 = aerial photos	06 = microfilm
02 = 35mm negatives	07 = color slides
03 = 35mm negatives	08 = computer tapes
04 = oversize negatives	09 = computer disks
05 = 35mm negatives	

SEAC Accession Files

#38 Three Boxes of Sherds from Suddeth Point, Red Fish Point, and Hawks Point

Investigator: Gordon Willey
Collections: 39-23336, 23338; GUIS 9499 to 9516

#189 Material Excavated During Drawbridge Well Excavation and Redoubt Stabilization Project

Investigator: John Walker, SEAC
Maps: 635-82,005
Collections: GUIS 8751 to 9194; GUIS 9363 to 9446

#190 Redoubt Stabilization Project and Excavation of Ft. Barrancas (8Es17) 1975

Investigator: George Fischer and Wayne Prokopetz
Reports: Trip Report
Collections: GUIS 8700 to 8750; GUIS 9447 to 9463

#192 Archeological Survey 1976

Investigator: Wayne Prokopetz, SEAC
Reports: Archeological Test Investigations at Sites on the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, GUIS. Memo in file.
Maps: 635-82,0007 to 82,0009
Collections: 77-1606 to 1777; GUIS 12081 to 12800

#312 Salvage of Waterline at Ft. Pickens (8Es70) Glacis 1977

Investigator:	Christopher Hamilton, SEAC
Reports:	V(1) Excavations on the Ft. Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore 1978.
	V(2) Fieldnotes
Photos:	06 series 1120
Maps:	635-82,010 to 82,013; 82,015; 82,017; 82,018
Collections:	77-2278 to 2302

#314 Underwater Archeological Survey 1973

Investigator:	George Fischer, SEAC
Reports:	Survey of the Offshore Lands of Gulf Islands National Seashore. 1974.
Photos:	07 series 4287 to 4549; 5834
Collections:	78-1 to 78-17

#318 Archeological Survey of Gulf Islands National Seashore 1973

Investigator:	Louis Tesar
Reports:	V(1) Fieldnotes
	V(2) Archeological Survey and Testing of Gulf Islands National Seashore Part I: Florida. 1973
	V(3) Archeological Survey and Testing of Gulf Islands National Seashore Part II: Mississippi. 1973.
	V(4) Archeological Survey and Testing of Certain Lands of the Pensacola Naval Air Station. 1973.
Photos:	05 series 2559 to 2577
	06 series 474 to 476; 860
Maps:	635-82,000 to 82,004
Collections:	GUIS 9195 to 9489; 9519 to 9531; 12059 to 12075
Contract:	CX500031438

#325 Investigations at Ft. Barrancas, Bateria San Antonio, and Advanced Redoubt 1978

Investigator:	James W. Stoutamire, FSU
Reports:	V(1) Fieldnotes V(2) Archaeological Investigations at Fort Barrancas, Bateria San Carlos and Advanced Redoubt in the Forts Section Gulf Islands National Seashore. BY Chad O. Braley V(3) FS Log and excavation maps
Photos:	05 series 738 to 821; 2552 06 series 903; 904; 1459 07 series 1608 to 1639
Collections:	788-2120 to 2289; 79-214 to 216; ANCS 325; GUIS 7930 to 774 8699; 12076 to 12080
Contract:	CX500080745

#331 Excavations at Santa Rosa Pensacola 1964

Investigator:	Hale G. Smith, FSU
Reports:	V(1) Archeological Excavations at Santa Rosa Pensacola. Florida State University Notes in Anthropology Vol. 10. V(2) Maps and profiles V(3) Photos and notes V(4) Report notes
Photos:	05 series 607; 886 to 888; 1152 to 1248; 1270 to 1272; 1517 to 1555; 2051 to 2098; 3370 06 series 1261; 1210; 866; 1404; 1785 07 series 2511 to 2565
Collections:	ANCS 331; GUIS 7151 to 7929
Aux. Report:	Memo from D.L. Fichtner to J.W. Moody Jr. concerning archaeology and the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board. Correspondence concerning the curation, preservation and exhibition of several artifacts from the Smith excavations.

#334 Excavations at Ft. Pickens Bastion D 1977

Investigator:	James Thompson, SEAC
Reports:	V(1) Fieldnotes V(2) Fieldnotes V(3) Excavation of Bastion D, Fort Pickens, Gulf Islands National Seashore. BY James Thompson and Maurice Williams 1977.
Photos:	05 series 1276 to 1280; 1883 to 1887 06 series 41; 42; 1121 07 series 1640 to 1650
Collections:	one box of uncataloged artifacts

#338 Monitoring and Survey 1979

Investigator:	Bruce Piatek, SEAC
Reports:	V(1-6) Fieldnotes V(7) FS Log V(8) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Construction Monitoring V(9) Fieldnotes V(10) Site Plans V(11) Correspondence V(12) Site Map V(13) Burial Record Forms V(14) Construction Drawings V(15) Plan of the Post of San Carlos de Barrancas
Photos:	05 series 2117 to 2146 26 series 861 to 865; 905; 920; 1654; 1730 to 1736 07 series 1651 to 1663
Maps:	635-82,020
Collections:	GUIS 3500 to 3570 and six boxes of uncataloged artifacts at SEAC

#344 Archeological Survey of Perdido Key 1974

Investigator:	Wayne Prokopetz, SEAC
Reports:	Survey of Perdido Key
Photos:	06 series 473
Contract:	CX500041676

#364 Excavations and Testing of Selected Sites at Naval Live Oaks Reservation 1980

Investigator:	James Stoutamire, FSU
Reports:	V(1) Computer Runs for Sand Grain Analysis V(2) Ceramic and Faunal Analysis V(3) Fieldnotes V(4) The Archeology of the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Gulf Islands National Seashore. BY C.A. Houston and J.W. Stoutamire. V(5) Draft Report
Photos:	05 series 2550; 2551 06 series 965; 1258; 1460; 1461
Maps:	635-82,029
Collections:	GUIS 9887 to 12058; 12801 to 12831
Contract:	CX500000864

#462 Assessment of Sites 1975

Investigator:	George Fischer, SEAC
Reports:	Examination of Sites Which May Be Affected by Development Within the Boundaries of Gulf Islands National Seashore. BY W.A. Prokopetz.

#463 Excavations at 8SR8 1968

Investigator:	David S. Phelps
Reports:	Swift Creek and Santa Rosa in Northwest Florida. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Notebook 1:14-24. 1969
Photos:	06 series 1109 07 series 3476 to 3487 (related)

#464 Magnetometer Survey of the Seashore 1973

Investigator:	Martin Meylach
Photos:	06 series 1152

#465 Excavations at Ft. Pickens, Florida Archives

Investigator: David Swindel
Reports: Florida Archives Bulletin #5 pp. 1-14. 1976
NOT ON NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROPERTY

#466 Section 106 Clearance of the YCC Construction 1977

Investigator: George R. Fischer, SEAC
Reports: Trip Report

#467 S.T. Walker's Visit to Naval Live Oaks 1895

Investigator: S.T. Walker
Reports Mounds and Shell Heaps on the West Coast of Florida. Annual Report, Smithsonian Institution 1893.

#491 William and Yulee Lazarus' Work 1955-1970

Investigator: William and Yulee Lazarus
Reports: V(1) Photos
V(2) Santa Rosa County Site Reports
V(3) Report on Child Burial BY Dr. Beildman
V(4)Ten Middens on the Naval Live Oaks Reservation. Florida Anthropologist 14:3-4.
V(5) Fieldnotes
V(6) Fieldnotes
V(7) Catalog Cards from Temple Mound Museum
V(8) Naval Live Oaks Cemetery Site
V(9) Escambia County Site Reports
V(10) Site Reports for 8Es22 and 24
Photos: 06 series 1034 to 1043
Collections: GUIS 6075 to 6081; 6083 to 7022; 7024 to 7150; 9532 to 9761; 9769 to 9862

#492 Amateur Excavations at Butcherpen Mound (8SR29)

Investigator:	C.E. Kegerris (Park Ranger)
Reports:	Butcherpen Mound Site (8SR29) Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County. In the Accession File.
Maps:	Mylar map in the Accession File

#570 Archeological Monitoring of the East Day Use Area 1980

Investigator:	Dana Linck, DSC, NPS
Reports:	Ft. Matanzas and Gulf Islands Fieldnotes
Photos:	06 series 1119 07 series 2316 to 2386 (FOMA) 2387 to 2406 (GUIS)
Collections:	ANCS 570

TWO PARKS IN THE SAME ACCESSION FILE

#572 Ft. Barrancas Glacis Monitoring 1981

Investigator:	Bruce Piatek, SEAC
Reports:	V(1) Fieldnotes V(2) Trip Report
Photos:	05 series 2109 to 2110 06 series 1122
Collections:	GUIS 9517 to 9519

#573 Monitoring Road and Firebreak Construction at 8SR66 and 8SR67 1981

Investigator:	Bruce Piatek, SEAC
Reports:	V(1) Fieldnotes / Photo Log V(2) Effect of Firebreak Construction on Sites 8SR66 and 8SR67, Naval Live Oaks, Gulf Islands National Seashore
Photos:	05 series 2111 to 2116 06 series 1123; 1222
Collections:	GUIS 9520 to 9528

#577 Excavation of Casemates 54-57, Ft. Pickens 1976

Investigator:	James Thompson, SEAC
Reports:	Excavations at Ft. Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, Gulf Islands National Seashore
Photos:	05 series 608 to 610; 637 to 647; 3368 06 series 1119 07 series 186 to 200; 2566 to 2576

#591 Archeological Fieldschool at 8SR8, 8SR29, and 8SR67 1982

Investigator:	Glen Doran, FSU
Reports:	Archeological Investigations at Naval Live Oaks, Studies in Spatial Patterning and Chronology in the Gulf Coast of Florida. BY Glen Doran and Bruce Piatek.
Photos:	06 series 1771
Collections:	uncataloged as yet
Contract:	CX500011039

#605 Davis Bayou Entrance Road Testing 1982

Investigator:	J. Walker and B.J. Taylor, SEAC
Reports:	V(1) Fieldnotes V(2) Profiles, FS Log, Photo Log V(3) Transit Data V(4) Archeological Investigations at Sites 22-Ja-GUIS/DB-3 and 22-Ja-GUIS/DB-4 V(5) Research Material
Photos:	05 series 2578 to 2587 06 series 1221; 1248; 1249; 1781 07 series 3653 to 3687
Collections:	uncataloged as yet

#613 Unprovenienced Surface Material (OPEN)

Collections:	uncataloged as yet

#647 Section 106 Compliance at Ft. Pickens Historic District 1983

Investigator:	Glen Doran, FSU
Reports:	V(1) Results of Archeological Investigations of the Portions of the Ft. Pickens Campground which Would be Affected by Campground Enlargement and Sewerage Disposal System Rehabilitation, Gulf Islands National Seashore. V(2) Maps V(3) Shovel Test Locations V(4) Draft Report
Photos:	06 series 1533; 1751; 1767

#648 Section 106 Compliance at Naval Live Oaks 1983

Investigator:	Glen Doran, FSU
Reports:	V(1) Results of Archeological Investigations of the portions of the Rattlesnake Midden Site (8SR73) which Would be Affected by the Disking of Existing Naval Live Oaks Reservation Firebreaks, Gulf Islands National Seashore. V(2) Results of Archeological Investigations along the Utility Right of Way Easement Requested by the City of Gulf Breeze, Florida, Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Gulf Islands National Seashore. V(3) Fieldnotes V(4) Maps
Photos:	06 series 1534; 1535

#658 Magnetometer Survey of Ft. Pickens 1973

Investigator:	George R. Fischer, SEAC
Reports:	V(1) Notes V(2) A Proton Magnetometer Survey of Ft. Pickens, Pensacola, Florida.
Photos:	05 series 2732 to 2735 06 series 1438; 1439 07 series 4239 to 4286

#672 Investigation of Shipwreck 1982

Investigator: W.A. Cockrell, FDARM
Reports: Telephone memo in file

#680 Underwater Search for Prehistoric Remains off Naval Live Oaks Reservation and the Relocation and Confirmation of GUIS UW18 and GUIS UW19 1979

Investigator: Greg Stanton, FSU (ADP)
Reports: V(1) A Magnetometer Survey for the Relocation of Underwater Shipwrecks off the Eastern Tip of Perdido Key. BY Ed Deren 1979
V(2) An Underwater Survey for Submerged Early Man Sites off the Coast of Naval Live Oaks Reservation in Conjunction with Testing of Remote Sensing and Coring Techniques as Viable Tools for Site Detection. BY Richard E. Johnson 1979
Photos: 06 series 1536; 1537

#705 Investigations of Spanish American War Coastal Defense Bastions at Ft. Pickens 1984

Investigator: Jackson Moore, SEAC
Photos: 07 series 6388 to 6426

#721 Ship Island Erosion of Artifacts after Hurricane Elena 1985

Investigator: Robert C. Wilson, SEAC
Reports: V(1) Fieldnotes
V(2) Trip Report
Photos: 05 series 3333 to 3335; 3351 to 3354; 3368 to 3369; 3390 to 3405; 3379 to 3380
06 series 1737
07 series 7326 to 7347; 7370 to 7397; 7452 to 7509

#723 Fire House Station Testing 1986

Investigator:	Robert C. Wilson, SEAC
Reports:	Trip Report
	V(1) Notes
	V(2) Notes
Photos:	05 series 3335; 3336
	06 series 1738; 1739
	07 series 7342 to 7347

#724 Battery Pensacola Stabilization Project 1984

Investigator:	Roy Reaves, SEAC
	SAME AS ACC. #705

#730 Visitors Center Mitigation at 8SR8 1986

Investigator:	John Walker, SEAC
Photos:	05 series 3550 to 3578
	07 series 8000 to 8101
	08 series 009
Collections:	GUIS 3571 to 4228; 4275 to 5358

#732 Cranial Remains Turned in by Visitors 1986

Investigator:	John Walker, SEAC
Reports:	Comments in Accession File

#738 Visitor Center Monitoring at Naval Live Oaks 1986

Investigator:	Alan Cooper, SEAC
Reports:	Trip Report
	V(1) Fieldnotes
	V(2) Excavation Forms
Photos:	05 series 3579 to 3587
	06 series 1794; 1795
	07 series 8102 to 8124

#739 Group Camping Area Monitoring at Naval Live Oaks 1986

Investigator: Alan Cooper, SEAC
Reports: Trip Report

#744 8SR69 Naval Live Oaks Monitoring 1986

Investigator: Alan Cooper, SEAC
Reports: Trip Report
Photos: 05 series 3406 to 3409
07 series 7510 to 7512; 8125 to 8130
Collections: GUIS 6045

#746 Monitoring Backhoe Excavations for Water and Utility Lines at the Visitors Center 1987

Investigator: Kenneth Wild, SEAC
Reports: Trip Report
Photos: 06 series 1776

#747 8SR8 Pit One 1987

Investigator: Robert C. Wilson, SEAC
Collections: GUIS 6007 to 6010; 9863 to 9886

#748 Unprovenienced Material

Collections: GUIS 6000 to 6006

#752 Monitor Clearance at Campground, Visitors Center and Utility Lines 1987

Investigator: Kenneth Wild, SEAC
Reports: Trip Report

#754 Amateur Excavations at 8SR8 1967

Investigator:	S.S. Williams
Reports:	Preliminary Report
Collections:	GUIS 6007 to 6010; 9863 to 9886

#775 Archeological Testing for the Proposed Ft. Massachusetts Boardwalk 1987

Investigator:	Elizabeth Horvath, SEAC
Reports:	Trip Report

#806 Archeological Investigations at the French Warehouse site (GUIS-98) 1988

Investigator:	Robert Wilson, SEAC
Reports:	Trip Report in prep.
	Report in prep.
Collections:	In Analysis
Photographs:	Being Processed

Park Area Maps

DRAWING NO.	MAP TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY/ SOURCE	DATE
82,000	Site Survey-Ft. Pickens	L. Tesar	1973
82,001	Site Survey-Pensacola Forts	L. Tesar	1973
82,002	Archeological Base Map	L. Tesar	1973
82,003	Site Survey-Naval Live Oaks	L. Tesar	1973
82,004	Site Survey-Santa Rosa Isle.	L. Tesar	1973
82,005	Draw Bridge-Field Notes (6)	J. Walker	1975
82,006	Ship Island West, Light House	J. Walker	1975
82,007	Vegetation	G. Fischer	1975
82,008	Area 8 Archeological Site	G. Fischer	1975
82,009	Archeological Base Map-NLO(3)	G. Fischer	1975
82,010	Ft. Pickens-Elevations and Excavations	C. Hamilton	1977
82,011	Ft. Pickens Glacis Surface Profiles	C. Hamilton	1977
82,012	Ft. Pickens Glacis Precon-struction Elevations	C. Hamilton	1977
82,013	Negatives of 82,010, 82,011, and 82,012	C. Hamilton	1977
82,014	Shipwreck Base Map	G. Fischer	1973
82,015	Excavations on Ft. Pickens Glacis	C. Hamilton	1978
82,016	Underwater Archeological Base Map (2)	G. Fischer	1973
82,017	Ft. Pickens East Glacis	C. Hamilton	1977
82,018	Ft. Pickens Glacis Surface Profile	C. Hamilton	1977
82,019	NLO UTM References (4)	C. Beditz	1978
82,020	Ft. Barrancas and Water Battery Trenching Areas	C. Huston	1979
82,021	1771-1821 Fortifications	C. Braley	1979
82,022	Exist Struc. of Ft. Barrancas and Battery San Antonio	C. Braley	1979
82,023	Shot Furnace Remnants, Fort Barrancas	C. Braley	1979
82,024	Profile Drawings	C. Braley	1978
82,025	Profile Drawings	C. Braley	1978
82,026	Profile Drawings-Pit E	C. Braley	1978
82,027	Profile Drawings-Test Pit A	C. Braley	1978
82,028	Ft. Barrancas Comp. Showing Series of Fortifications	Braley/Taylor	1979
82,029	West Profile-8SR68	C. Huston	1981

DRAWING NO.	MAP TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY/ SOURCE	DATE
82,030	NLO 1980 Field Season Sites	C. Huston	1981
82,031	Excavation Grid, Shovel and Mag Tests	C. Huston	1981
82,032	ES22 TOPO/Excavations	H. Smith	1964
82,033	ES22 Profile Trench 10, Feature 16	H. Smith	1964
82,034	ES22 Profile Trench 6, Sections 2 and 3	H. Smith	1964
82,035	ES22 Prof. W. Wall Sec. 3, 9, 10/Trench 8 Lev. 1, 2, 3	H. Smith	1964
82,036	ES22 FEA 13 N&S Wal. Prof/ Trench 6 Sec. 1W	H. Smith	1964
82,037	ES22 Feature 14, Trench 9, Sections 2 & 3	H. Smith	1964
82,038	ES22 FEA 13J Trench 6 Sec. B/Bottom of Level 4	H. Smith	1964
82,039	Gen. Survey Map-Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,040	Gen. Survey Map-Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,041	Profiles-Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,042	Tidal Marsh/Highway-Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,043	8SR5, Map S		
82,044	Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,045	Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,046	Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,047	Davis Bayou	J. Walker	1982
82,048	CSI Base Map	SEAC	1984
82,049	Bases Map-8SR7	C. Huston	1981
82,050	S and W Profiles-8SR6	C. Huston	1981
82,051	N Profile-8SR29	C. Huston	1981
82,052	W Profile-8SR69	C.Huston	1981
82,053	E Profile-8SR22	C. Huston	1981
82,054	N Profile-8SR70	C. Huston	1981
82,055	W Profile-8SR29	C. Huston	1981
82,056	Base Map-8SR6	C. Huston	1981
82,057	Base Map-8SR8	C. Huston	1981
82,058	Base Map-8SR22	C. Huston	1981
82,059	Base Map-8SR29	C. Huston	1981
82,060	8SR29-Mound B and Test Unit Series	C. Huston	1981
82,061	Base Map-8SR40	C. Huston	1981
82,062	Base Map-8SR68, 8SR48 FEA E	C. Huston	1981

DRAWING NO.	MAP TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY/ SOURCE	DATE
82,063	Base Map-8SR69	C. Huston	1981
82,064	Base Map-8SR70	C. Huston	1981
82,065	Base Map-8SR71	C. Huston	1981
82,066	Base Map-8SR72	C. Huston	1981
82,067	Figure 1-8SR8	B. Piatek	1979
82,068	Figure 2-NLO Construction Impact Area	B. Piatek	1979
82,069	Figure 3-Shcematic Profile Life Station X	B. Piatek	1979
82,070	Figure 4-NLO Site Numbers 8SR	B. Piatek	1979
82,071	Figure 5-North Profile 8SR6	B. Piatek	1979
82,072	Figure 6-Ft. Barrancas Fence Line with Postholes	B. Piatek	1979
82,073	Figure 7-Post Hole 143 Brick Pattern	B. Piatek	1979
82,074	Figure 8-Post Hole 143 North Profile	B. Piatek	1979
82,075	Figure 9-Post Hole 169 East Profile	B. Piatek	1979
82,076	Figure 10-Disturbed Area of 8ES17W	B. Piatek	1979
82,077	Figure 11-Post Hole 44/ Feature 1	B. Piatek	1979
82,078	Figure 12-8ES231 Shipwreck	B. Piatek	1979
82,079	Figure 13-Santa Rosa Day Use Area	B. Piatek	1979
82,080	Campground	T. Paglione	1985
82,081	NLO-field Map	G. Doran	1983

Auxillary Maps

MAP NO.	MAP TITLE/ DESCRIPTION	DATE
A000	Ft. Barrancas Draw Bridge	1846
A001	Draw Bridge	1846
A002	High Water Shoreline Changes	1945
A003	Draw Bridge	1846
A004	Draw Bridge	
A005	NLO Visitor Center, ALT C-7 Sheets	
A006	Area 8 Archeological Site	
A007	Santa Rosa TOPO	
A008	Ship Island Environmental Assessment	
A009	Davis Bayou Environmental Assessment	
A010	Ft. Pickens Environmental Assessment	
A011	Air Photo Indes, 119 J-K	
A012	Aerial Photos of Santa Rosa Island 7 Sheets	
A013	Historic- Plan of Ft. San Carlos de Barrancas	
A014	Comprehensive Design Plan for NLO-24 Sheets	
A015	Construction Drawings, Pensacola Forts-30 Sheets	1979
A016	Construction Drawings, Davis Bayou-78 Sheets	1978
A017	Historic-Proposed Route Columbus/Pensacola RR	1836
A018	Historic-Area of 1980 Excavations	
A019	Ground Water Features-ES and SR Counties	
A020	Property Boundaries	
A021	Property Boundaries	
A022	Property Boundaries	
A023	GUIS Dev. Plans - Entrance Road	
A024	GUIS Dev. Plans - Roads, Bridges, Boat Launch	

Other Maps

MAP NO.	MAP TITLE/DESCRIPTION
40,007	SR IS East Day Use Area-51
40,007	SR IS East Day Use Area-9
40,008	NLO Dev. Concept
40,009	NLO Dev. Concept
40,010	NLO Dev. Concept
40,011	NLO Dev. Concept
40,012	NLO Dev. Concept
40,013	NLO Dev. Concept
40,014	NLO Dev. Concept
40,015	NLO Dev. Concept
40,016	NLO Dev. Concept
40,107	NLO Dev. Concept
40,108	NLO Dev. Concept
40,109	NLO Dev. Concept
40,020	NLO Dev. Concept
40,021	NLO Dev. Concept
40,022	NLO Dev. Concept
40,043	SR Environmental Assessment
40,044	SR Environmental Assessment
40,045	SR Environmental Assessment
40,046	SR Environmental Assessment
40,047	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,048	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,049	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,050	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,051	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,052	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,053	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
40,054	Davis Bay Environmental Assessment
41,011	NLO TOPO - 23 Sheets
41,016	SR IS East Day Use-33 Sheets
41,020	Pensacola Forts
41,028	Roads and Utilities
41,039	Pensacola Forts
41,056	Boat Launch - Davis Bayou
80,066	ADV Redoubt - Ft. Bar - 10

SITE STATUS AND DESCRIPTION

Fort Pickens Unit

Site Name:	Fort Pickens Number One
Site Number:	GUIS 6 / 8Es20
Location:	473500E 3354500N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island II, Fort Walton
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Santa Rosa Pensacola
Site Number:	GUIS 7 / 8Es22
Location:	474123E 3354309N
Site Type:	Spanish Presidio
Culture Period:	Early Eighteenth Century
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This is the site of the 1722 to 1752 city of Spanish Pensacola. The city consisted of 45 wooden buildings and a stockaded fort all of which were destroyed by a hurricane in 1752 (Tesar 1973a:108). The archeological remains of the city consist of a site 1000 feet east-west by 200 feet north-south, located near the Fort Pickens Campground area. In 1985, Judy Bense surveyed the site and found that was being impacted by campground visitors and maintence roads (Bense 1985:41). However, Wilson and Cooper visited the site in 1986 and found that it was not being adversely affected by the campground.

Site Name:	Fort Pickens
Site Number:	GUIS 29 / 8Es70
Location:	472100E 3354900N
Site Type:	Historic Fort
Culture Period:	Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Test Excavation
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: Several archeological projects have been carried out at Fort Pickens in conjunction of the stabalization work done at the Fort. In 1976, James Thompson and John Goldsborough excavated the foundations of the fort's

casemates. Their work revealed that almost all of the casemate foundations were cracked. In 1977, James Thompson and Maurice Williams excavated the foundation of Bastion D to provide information for an interpretive reconstruction. Also in 1977, Christopher Hamilton tested a warterline trench across the fort's glacis.

Site Name:	Assistant Engineering Quarters
Site Number:	GUIS 30 / 8Es71
Location:	472575E 3354959N
Site Type:	Artifact Scatter
Culture Period:	Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Development

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Engineering Quarters
Site Number:	GUIS 31 / 8Es72
Location:	474603E 3354145N
Site Type:	Artifact Scatter
Culture Period:	Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Development

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery Scott
Site Number:	GUIS 32 / 8Es73
Location:	471801E 3354838N
Site Type:	Military / Earthenworks
Culture Period:	Civil War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Mortar Battery Totten
Site Number:	GUIS 33 / 8Es74
Location:	472467E 3354467N
Site Type:	Military

Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Destroyed

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Cameron
Site Number: GUIS 34 / 8Es75
Location: 472922E 3354712N
Site Type: Military / Earthenworks
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Compaction (Buried by spoil)

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Lincoln
Site Number: GUIS 35 / 8Es76
Location: 473349E 3354619N
Site Type: Military / Earthenworks
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Camp Brown Sixth Regiment
Site Number: GUIS 36 / 8Es77
Location: 473503E 3354188N
Site Type: Military Encampment
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Destroyed

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: 1861 Hospital
Site Number: GUIS 37 / 8Es78
Location: 473935E 3353817N

Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Old Lifesaving Station
Site Number: GUIS 38 / 8Es79
Location: 475430E 3353721N
Site Type: Ruins
Culture Period: Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Civil War Period Dump
Site Number: GUIS 39 / 8Es80
Location: 472655E 3354744N
Site Type: Redeposited Artifacts
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: None Recorded
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Cannon Ball Cache
Site Number: GUIS 40 / 8Es81
Location: 472522E 3355021N
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: None Recorded
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Post 1867 Quarantine Quarters
Site Number: GUIS 41 / 8Es82

Location:	472654E 3354405N
Site Type:	Encampment
Culture Period:	Mid-Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery Van Swearingen
Site Number:	GUIS 42 / 8Es83
Location:	471641E 3354896N
Site Type:	Military / Structure
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery Pensacola
Site Number:	GUIS 43 / 8Es84
Location:	472095E 33548668N
Site Type:	Military / Structure
Culture Period:	Spanish-American War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery Trueman
Site Number:	GUIS 44 / 8Es85
Location:	471615E 3355239N
Site Type:	Military / Structure
Culture Period:	Spanish-American War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Payne
Site Number: GUIS 45 / 8Es86
Location: 471520E 3354980N
Site Type: Military / Structure
Culture Period: Spanish-American War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Seiver and Cullum
Site Number: GUIS 46 / 8Es87
Location: 471721E 3354861N
Site Type: Military / Structure
Culture Period: Spanish-American War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Brown
Site Number: GUIS 47 / 8Es88
Location: 472600E 3354221N
Site Type: Military / Structure
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Cooper
Site Number: GUIS 48 / 8Es89
Location: 472868E 3354561N
Site Type: Military / Structure
Culture Period: Spanish-American War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery Worth
Site Number:	GUIS 49 / 8Es90
Location:	473135E 3354465N
Site Type:	Military / Structure
Culture Period:	Spanish-American War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Narrow Gauge Railroad Bed
Site Number:	GUIS 50 / 8Es91
Location:	472600E 3354300N
Site Type:	Railroad
Culture Period:	Spanish-American War World War II
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Train Repair Shop
Site Number:	GUIS 51 / 8Es92
Location:	473081E 3354373N
Site Type:	Artifact Scatter
Culture Period:	Spanish-American War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Deterioration

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Spanish-American Seawall
Site Number:	GUIS 53 / 8Es94
Location:	471480E 3354960N
Site Type:	Historic Structure
Culture Period:	Early Twentieth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Filled Area
Site Number: GUIS 54 / 8Es95
Location: 472309E 3355083N
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Culture Period: Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level: None Recorded
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Battery Langdon
Site Number: GUIS 55 / 8Es96
Location: 474770E 3352900N
Site Type: Military / Structure
Culture Period: World War I, World War II
Testing Level: None Recorded
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Old Ferry Slip
Site Number: GUIS 56 / 8Es97
Location: 474843E 3354215N
Site Type: Artifact Scatter
Culture Period: Twentieth Century
Testing Level: None Recorded
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Hotel - Bar
Site Number: GUIS 57 / 8Es98
Location: 477200E 3354040N
Site Type: Ruins, Artifact Scatter
Culture Period: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Wreck Scatter Site
Site Number:	GUIS 59 and 120 / 8Es100
Location:	473587E 3353849N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore. It was inadvertently assigned two GUIS numbers.

Site Name:	World War II Bunker
Site Number:	GUIS 61 / 8Es102
Location:	475190E 3353968N
Site Type:	Military
Culture Period:	World War II
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Missue
Site Number:	GUIS 97 and 116 / 8Es231
Location:	472180E 3354220N
Site Type:	Military Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site was located by Mary Dodd, Park Historian. Bruce Piatek examined the site during his survey of the area in 1979. The site is located in the surf. It was inadvertently assigned two GUIS numbers.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 108
Location:	476365E 3354089N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site was located during a magnatometer survey. Visiual inspection revealed large badly rusted ship parts.

Site Name:	Ivory Wreck / Rhoda
Site Number:	GUIS 109
Location:	476260E 3354920N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located during a magnetometer survey. Visual inspection revealed a large amount of wooden and metal wreckage and some ballast stones. This is believed to be the remains of the British barkantine "Rhoda" sunk in 1882.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 110
Location:	471773E 3354346N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located during a magnetometer survey. Visual inspection revealed pieces of wood planking on the bottom.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 111
Location:	471666E 3354284N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located during a magnetometer survey. Visual inspection failed to reveal any artifactual evidence but a discoloration in the sand was noted.

Site Name:	Spanish Wreck
Site Number:	GUIS 112
Location:	470918E 3354225N
Site Type:	Artifact Scatter

Culture Period: Historic
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located during a magnetometer survey. The area of the anomoly matched exactly the area of a "Spanish Wreck" located on an 1818 nautical chart. The site could not be visually inspected because the bouy marker did not stay in the area of the anomoly.

Site Name: E.W. Fowler Wreck
Site Number: GUIS 118 / 8Es101
Location: 471959E 3354130N
Site Type: Shipwreck (Terrestrial)
Culture Period: Twentieth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Tugboat "Sport" Wreck
Site Number: GUIS 119 / 8Es99
Location: 476819E 3354026N
Site Type: Shipwreck
Culture Period: Twentieth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Naval Live Oaks Reservation

Site Name:	First Gulf Breeze
Site Number:	GUIS 65 / 8SR6
Location:	486040E 3358540N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Fort Walton / Pensacola
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: Willey described this site as being exposed for 100 meters along the bluff in 1940. In 1973, Tesar found that only 60 feet of the midden remained exposed in the bluff line. Huston and Stoutamire found in 1980 that the exposed midden was only eight meters along the bluff and declared that the site had no scientific value (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:25).

Site Name:	Second Gulf Breeze
Site Number:	GUIS 66 / 8SR7
Location:	48820E 3359150N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island to Fort Walton / Pensacola
Testing Level:	Subsurface Testing
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: Willey originally recorded this site but gave no data on it limits. Tesar found 200 feet of midden exposed in the bluff line in 1973. In 1980, Huston and Stoutamire found less than 20 meters exposed. This site is listed as being destroyed on the Cultural Sites Inventory.

Site Name:	Third Gulf Breeze
Site Number:	GUIS 67 / 8SR8
Location:	487340E 335900N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: Willey dug six excavation units into this site in 1940. Tesar (1973) described this site as being 200 to 300 feet east-west with evidence of potting. The site limits of 8SR8 have been redefined several times as different testing methods and grids are applied to the problem. Though it has been disturbed by vandalism and park development, it still retains its significance due to its size and cultural affiliation. In 1986, a portion of this site was

mitigated due to construction of the Visitors Center at Gulf Breeze. The excavations were conducted by Jack Walker; no report is available to date.

Site Name:	Tent Camp Site / Fourth Gulf Breeze
Site Number:	GUIS 68 / 8SR11
Location:	48660E 335860N
Site Type:	Shell Midden / Village
Culture Period:	Fort Walton - Leon Jefferson
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was originally recorded as being two different sites by Willey in 1949. Tesar found that it was actually only one site and combined 8SR9 into 8SR11.

Site Name:	La Casa
Site Number:	GUIS 71 / 8SR12
Location:	486880E 3358800N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Fort Walton
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name:	Escola Site
Site Number:	GUIS 72 / 8SR13
Location:	487140E 3358840N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island II
Testing Level:	Subsurface Testing
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name:	Inky East Pond
Site Number:	GUIS 73 / 8SR14
Location:	487260E 3358800N
Site Type:	Shell Midden

Culture Period: Fort Walton
Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: During the 1980 survey by Huston and Stoutamire, it was determined that this site was "endangered somewhat by erosion" (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:1).

Site Name: Big Heart
Site Number: GUIS 74 / 8SR22
Location: 485520E 3358350N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Weeden Island
Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Destroyed

Site Description: Griffen first reported this site in 1946. In 1973, Tesar found it to be a thin shell midden which had been disturbed. In 1980, Huston and Stoutamire found only a small residual portion of the site and declared that for all practical purposes the site had been destroyed (1982:39).

Site Name: Camp Inky Site
Site Number: GUIS 75 / 8SR23
Location: 487080E 3358749N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Weeden Island
Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Vandalism

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name: Butcherpen Mound
Site Number: GUIS 76 / 8SR29
Location: 485100E 3359200N
Site Type: Midden, Mound
Culture Period: Weeden Island II - Fort Walton
Testing Level: Excavation
Threats: Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: William Lazarus first reported this site in 1961. Tesar described it in 1973 as being well known by locals and extensively potted. Huston and Stoutamire (1982:39) found the site to be made up of two mounds

and four borrow pits with an associated village site. When the FSU fieldschool tested the site in 1982 it was described as having three mounds one of which was almost destroyed from erosion (Doran and Piatek 1985).

Site Name:	Naval Live Oaks Reservation Cemetery
Site Number:	GUIS 77 / 8SR36
Location:	486440E 3358720N
Site Type:	Cemetery
Culture Period:	Fort Walton
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name:	Manly Mound
Site Number:	GUIS 78 / 8SR40
Location:	487140E 3360160N
Site Type:	Burial Mound
Culture Period:	Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level:	Subsurface Testing
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was originally reported by John Manly and William Lazarus in 1968. Tesar (1973:77) described it as a Santa Rosa - Swift Creek burial mound. In 1980, Huston and Stoutamire confired Tesars findings.

Site Name:	Boy Scout Water Site
Site Number:	GUIS 79 / 8SR42
Location:	485360E 3358200N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Deptford, Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level:	Subsurface Testing
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: In 1973, Tesar described this site as being a multicomponent, severly eroded shell midden. When Huston and Stoutamire conducted their survey in 1980 they reported the site as being destroyed.

Site Name:	Naval Live Oaks Reservation
Site Number:	GUIS 80 / 8SR48
Location:	Not Recorded
Site Type:	Historic Tree Grove
Culture Period:	Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Development

Site Description: This site covers the entire Naval Live Oaks section of the Seashore. The Reservation site itself is the remains of an early 1800's live oak plantation used to harvest wood for shipbuilding. Aside from the grove area, this site also has several features which are contemporary with the plantation; the caretakers house and trash pit, the wharf, log piles, and an artifact concentration (Tesar 1973).

Site Name:	Butcherpen Cove
Site Number:	GUIS 81 / 8SR60
Location:	486600E 3359700N
Site Type:	Slaughter House
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: During the 1980 survey by Huston and Stoutamire, it was determined that this site was "endangered somewhat by erosion" (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:1).

Site Name:	Tornado Corner
Site Number:	GUIS 82 / 8SR61
Location:	485240E 3358300N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Fort Walton
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name:	Limestone Rocks
Site Number:	GUIS 83 / 8SR62
Location:	485400E 3358380N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric

Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: Huston and Stoutamire relocated 8SR61, 8SR62, and 8SR68 and determined that they were actually one site which was 250 meters east-west along the bluff line and 110 meters north-south perpendicular to the shore. They also found that while some areas of the site appeared to be severly disturbed, other areas (especially in the eastern portion) had undisturbed deposits to a depth of 120 cm. (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:62).

Site Name: Inky Cemetery
Site Number: GUIS 84 / 8SR63
Location: 486920E 3358800N
Site Type: Historic Cemetery
Culture Period: Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level: Probed
Threats: Vandalism

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name: Inky Tent North
Site Number: GUIS 85 / 8SR64
Location: 486600E 3358680N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Fort Walton
Testing Level: Surface Collection
Threats: Vandalism

Site Description: During his 1980 survey, Bruce Piatek listed this site as being among those endangered by vandalism. He also suggested that these sites could be protected with a monitoring program (Piatek 1980:9).

Site Name: Naval Live Oaks North Line
Site Number: GUIS 86 / 8SR65
Location: 487000E 3360580N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Weeden Island
Testing Level: Surface Collection
Threats: Vandalism

Site Description: During the 1980 survey by Huston and Stoutamire, it was determined that this site was "endangered somewhat by erosion" (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:1).

Site Name:	First American Road
Site Number:	GUIS 87 / 8SR66
Location:	486500E 3359400N
Site Type:	Historic Road
Culture Period:	Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Human Disturbance

Site Description: This dirt road is the first federal road ever built in Florida. It was surveyed by Doran in 1983, and found to be in good condition.

Site Name:	Plantation Hill West
Site Number:	GUIS 88 / 8SR67
Location:	485940E 3359350N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Subsurface Testing
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: During the 1980 survey by Huston and Stoutamire, it was determined that this site was "endangered somewhat by erosion" (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:1).

Site Name:	Big Heart West
Site Number:	GUIS 89 / 8SR68
Location:	485460E 3353600N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Subsurface Testing
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site was included with 8SR61 and 8SR62 in the single site described by Huston and Stoutamire (1982:62).

Site Name:	Butcherpen Cove East
Site Number:	GUIS 90 / 8SR69
Location:	486660E 3359880N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric

Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site was located by Tesar in 1973. He described it as being a shell midden 30 meters in diameter. Tesar did not collect any sherds from the site so no temporal affiliation could be assigned to it. Huston and Stoutamire relocated the site in 1980 and found it to be approximately 30 cm thick and disturbed by historic activities.

Site Name: La Caseta
Site Number: GUIS 91 / 8SR70
Location: 486800E 3360080N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site was located by Tesar in 1973, he made no collections from the site. The site was relocated by Huston and Stoutamire and found to have a Santa Rosa - Swift Creek affiliation. It was also found that some portions of the site were undisturbed (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:71).

Site Name: Butcherpen Cove Swamp
Site Number: GUIS 92 / 8SR71
Location: 486840E 3360320N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: Tesar located this site in 1973. He collected no cultural materials from it and did not assign it to a cultural period. Huston and Stoutamire relocated the site in 1980 and found it to be an undisturbed Santa Rosa - Swift Creek shell midden (1982:77).

Site Name: Sacksaw Landing West
Site Number: GUIS 93 / 8SR72
Location: 483520E 3359300N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Deptford
Testing Level: Subsurface Testing
Threats: Destroyed

Site Description: This site was orginally reported by Tesar during his 1973 survey. He reported it as being a Deptford period shell midden. Huston and Stoutamire later reexamined the site and found Deptford pottery but no shell. They speculated that it was destroyed by a tree fall and erosion (1982:77).

Site Name:	Rattlesnake Midden
Site Number:	GUIS 94 / 8SR73
Location:	487680E 3360760N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Shovel Testing
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: Doran revisited this site in 1983 in order to test it prior to firebreak construction work in the area. He found that the eastern portion of the site, as described by Tesar, had been destroyed. Doran also noted that the western portion of the site was larger and deeper than Tesar had originally thought (Doran 1983c).

Site Name:	North-East Wreck
Site Number:	GUIS 117
Location:	486750E 3360160N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located by Piatek in 1980.

Pensacola Forts Unit

Site Name:	Fort San Carlos de Barrancas
Site Number:	GUIS 5 / 8Es17
Location:	471400E 3357200N
Site Type:	Military Fort
Culture Period:	Eighteenth Century
Testing Level:	Shovel Testing
Threats:	Deterioration

Site Description: Several archeological projects have been carried out at Fort Barrrancas in conjuction with the Pensacola Forts Project. In 1978, Chad Braley relocated the brick shot furnace, and the Confederate and Union flagpole locations. Braley also removed the fill from the drawbridge well. In 1980, Bruce Piatek monitored the placement of the fence around the fort and located a feature containing bricks which matched those used in the fort's construction.

Site Name:	1824-1858 Lighthouse
Site Number:	GUIS 23 / 8Es64
Location:	Not Recorded
Site Type:	Historic Structure
Culture Period:	Mid-Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Civil War Battery
Site Number:	GUIS 24 / 8Es65
Location:	471580E 3357020N
Site Type:	Military / Structure
Culture Period:	Civil War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Advanced Redoubt
Site Number:	GUIS 25 / 8Es66
Location:	471435E 3358040N
Site Type:	Military / Structure

Culture Period: Middle Eighteenth Century
Testing Level: Shovel Testing
Threats: Deterioration, Alteration

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Cantonment
Site Number: GUIS 26 / 8Es67
Location: 471382E 3358102N
Site Type: Historic
Culture Period: Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Communication Trench
Site Number: GUIS 27 / 8Es68
Location: 471408E 3357978N
Site Type: Historic Feature
Culture Period: Civil War
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: North of Advanced Redoubt
Site Number: GUIS 28 / 8Es69
Location: 471360E 3358160N
Site Type: Historic Earthenworks
Culture Period: Nineteenth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: Development

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Fort Barrancas Bateria de San Antonio
Site Number: GUIS 122 / 8Es111
Location: 471440E 3357100N

Site Type: Military
Culture Period: Eighteenth Century
Testing Level: Shovel Testing
Threats: Deterioration

Site Description: In 1978, Chad Braley tested the dry moat at the battery and found that the top levels were disturbed but that intact stratigraphic, artifact bearing levels could be found at lower depths.

Site Name: Fort Barrancas Borrow Pit
Site Number: GUIS 123 / 8Es17W
Location: Not Recorded
Site Type: Historic Feature
Culture Period: Nineteenth Century
Testing Level: Survey
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: In 1973, Louis Tesar described this site as the remains of a Civil War period encampment.

Perdido Key Unit

Site Name:	Redfish Point
Site Number:	GUIS 63 / 8Es112
Location:	466280E 3353870N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Fort Walton
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located by Prokopetz during his 1974 survey of Perdido Key. He reported it as being a thin scattering of shell with no subsurface component.

Site Name:	World War I Gun Site
Site Number:	GUIS 64 / 8Es113
Location:	469540E 3354700N
Site Type:	Military
Culture Period:	Twentieth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located by Prokopetz during his 1974 survey of Perdido Key.

Site Name:	Shark Cove Wreck
Site Number:	GUIS 113
Location:	469876E 3354197N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: This site was located during a magnetometer survey. Visual inspection revealed a shoe and some wood planking.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 114
Location:	469876E 3354289N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located during a magnetometer survey. Visual inspection revealed a large board with cooper sheeting and some copper spikes.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 115
Location:	469585E 3354936N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Modern
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located in the tidal zone by Bruce Piatek in 1980. He did not consider the site to be significant.

Site Name:	Battery Slemmer
Site Number:	GUIS 124
Location:	469540E 3354700N
Site Type:	Military Structure
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery Center
Site Number:	GUIS 125
Location:	469540E 3354700N
Site Type:	Military Structure
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Battery #233
Site Number:	GUIS 126
Location:	469540E 3354700N
Site Type:	Military Structure
Culture Period:	1940's
Testing Level:	None Recorded
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Fort McRee
Site Number:	GUIS 128
Location:	Unknown
Site Type:	Military Structure
Culture Period:	Early Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	None Recorded
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: This fort was constructed in 1828. It was captured by the Confederacy during the Civil War but was eventually surrendered to the Union Army after a short battle. By the 1890's the fort had completely eroded. There have been reports of artifacts dating to the same time period as the fort being found in the bay off of Perdido Key.

Santa Rosa Unit

Site Name:	Five Miles West of Navarre
Site Number:	GUIS 1 / 8Es3
Location:	506940E 3359700
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Santa Rosa - Swift Creek, Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site was described by Tesar as being 60 meters by 150 meters surrounded by low dunes. He also noted that it showed evidence of potting. In 1985, Judy Bense found no evidence of the primary midden. She also reported that the site was suffering from wind erosion (1985:32).

Site Name:	First Opposite Woodlawn
Site Number:	GUIS 2 / 8Es4
Location:	498100E 3358000N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island II
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: Willey (1949) described this site as being a black midden of sand and shell with cultural materials being found in the tidal pools. In 1973, Tesar found no evidence of tidal pools although he did find one to three feet of compacted shell midden in a blowout (1973:130). In 1985, Bense found midden exposed in two blowout areas separated by a high dune. She also confirmed the Weeden Island cultural affiliation of the site (1985:35).

Site Name:	Second Opposite Woodlawn
Site Number:	GUIS 3 / 8Es5
Location:	496300E 3357460N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island II
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist sin Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Third Opposite Woodlawn
Site Number:	GUIS 4 / 8Es6
Location:	496600E 3357580N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Ship Keel
Site Number:	GUIS 8 / 8Es24
Location:	495710E 3357240N
Site Type:	Shipwreck (Terrestrial)
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Pura Pendejeda
Site Number:	GUIS 9 / 8Es50
Location:	502000E 3358640N
Site Type:	Shipwreck (Terrestrial)
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Totally Excavation, Destroyed

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Bomb Target Site
Site Number:	GUIS 10 / 8Es51
Location:	502200E 3358650N
Site Type:	Target Complex
Culture Period:	World War I to Korean War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Isabelle Wreck
Site Number:	GUIS 11 / 8Es52
Location:	501708E 3358327N
Site Type:	Shipwreck (Terrestrial)
Culture Period:	Twentieth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Management Area Number One
Site Number:	GUIS 13 / 8Es54
Location:	503440E 3359040N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Deptford to Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site was visited by George Fischer and A. Wayne Prokoptez in 1975. They reported that the site was badly eroded due to wind as compared to Tesar's 1973 description of the site.

Site Name:	First Sturm Site
Site Number:	GUIS 14 / 8Es55
Location:	Unknown
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Wreck Scatter
Site Number:	GUIS 15 / 8Es56
Location:	501760E 3358860N
Site Type:	Shipwreck (Terrestrial)
Culture Period:	Twentieth Century
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Simons Pottery Mortuary
Site Number: GUIS 16 / 8Es57
Location: 494560E 3357400N
Site Type: Redeposited Material
Culture Period: Santa Rosa - Swift Creek
Testing Level: Surface Collection
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Second Strum Site
Site Number: GUIS 17 / 8Es58
Location: 470918E 3354225N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Deptford, Weeden Island
Testing Level: Excavation
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: Clam Midden
Site Number: GUIS 18 / 8Es59
Location: 496400E 3357620N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Prehistoric
Testing Level: Surface Collection
Threats: None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name: No Name Midden
Site Number: GUIS 19 / 8Es60
Location: 497680E 3357920N
Site Type: Shell Midden
Culture Period: Prehistoric
Testing Level: Surface Collection
Threats: Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Hidden Midden
Site Number:	GUIS 20 / 8Es61
Location:	498600E 3354289N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Compaction (buried by spoil)

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Bomb Site North Midden
Site Number:	GUIS 21 / 8Es62
Location:	502200E 3358840N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Young
Site Number:	GUIS 22 / 8Es63
Location:	498520E 3358220N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Top of Benchmark 1
Site Number:	GUIS 58 / 8Es2
Location:	492370E 3356900N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Fort Walton, Weeden Island
Testing Level:	Shovel Testing
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was first reported by Willey in 1940 at the request of Gordon Simons. It was later revisited by William Lazarus in 1962. Tesar did not visit this site during his 1973 survey.

Site Name:	Fourth Opposite Woodlawn
Site Number:	GUIS 62 / 8Es11
Location:	495888E 3357327N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was first described by Willey in 1940. Tesar did not include this site in his survey.

Site Name:	Top of Benchmark 2
Site Number:	GUIS 70 / 8Es23
Location:	492560E 3357000N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Unknown
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was first reported by William Lazarus and Gordon Simons in the 1960's. Tesar did not include this site in his 1973 survey.

Site Name:	Road Side Site
Site Number:	GUIS 95 / 8Es233
Location:	494790E 3357480N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site was located in 1980 by Bruce Piatek. It had been reported to him by Norman Simons.

Site Name:	Second Road Site
Site Number:	GUIS 96 / 8Es234
Location:	495620E 3357540N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site was located by Bruce Piatek in 1980. It had been reported to him by Norman Simons.

Site Name:	Fichtner's Ballast
Site Number:	GUIS 121
Location:	507808E 3358372N
Site Type:	Shipwreck
Culture Period:	Historic
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

East Ship Island

Site Name:	French Warehouse
Site Number:	GUIS 98 / 22Hr638
Location:	318180E 3346520N
Site Type:	Historic
Culture Period:	Early Eighteenth Century
Testing Level:	Excavation
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site was revisited by Wilson and Cooper in 1986 and reported to be suffering from erosion. In 1988, Wilson conducted test excavations at the site in order to gather enough information to prepare a National Register Nomination form for the site. The test excavations resulted in an expansion of the known site limits of this site.

Site Name:	Cemetery
Site Number:	GUIS 99
Location:	318180E 3346520N
Site Type:	Historic Cemetery
Culture Period:	Eighteenth Century
Testing Level:	Reconnassanice
Threats:	Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore. In 1986, Wilson and Cooper attempted to relocate the site but were unsuccessful. Wilson tried to locate the cemetery agian in 1988 but was unable to do so.

Site Name:	Quarantine Station
Site Number:	GUIS 100 / 22Hr639
Location:	317450E 3345600N
Site Type:	Historic
Culture Period:	Late Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Vandalism, Erosion

Site Description: The Quartantine Station was revisited by Wilson and Cooper in 1986. They reported that it was being threatened by erosion.

West Ship Island

Site Name:	Ship Island Lighthouse
Site Number:	GUIS 101 / 22Hr640
Location:	310740E 3343780N
Site Type:	Military
Culture Period:	Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Reconnansaince
Threats:	Erosion, Vandalism

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	Fort Massachusetts
Site Number:	GUIS 102 / 22Hr641
Location:	310160E 3343770N
Site Type:	Military
Culture Period:	Nineteenth Century
Testing Level:	Shovel Testing
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This fort was built just before the Civil War, however it was not completed until the 1870's.

Site Name:	Confederate Prisoner of War Camp
Site Number:	GUIS 127
Location:	Not Recorded
Site Type:	Military Encampment
Culture Period:	Civil War
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was located by use of a map. It is known that the site existed but no remains of it have been found.

Davis Bayou

Site Name:	Magnolia Park
Site Number:	GUIS 103 / 22Ja673
Location:	327730E 3363740N
Site Type:	Midden
Culture Period:	Marksville, Coles Creek
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	Erosion

Site Description: This site was revisited by Fischer and Prokopetz in 1976. They reported the site as lacking archeological integrity.

Site Name:	Four H Club Site
Site Number:	GUIS 104 / 22Ja626
Location:	327730E 3363230N
Site Type:	Shell Midden
Culture Period:	Marksville, Coles Creek
Testing Level:	Surface Collection
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site was also revisited by Fischer and Prokopetz in 1976. They reported that this site also lacked archeological integrity.

Site Name:	Historic Site
Site Number:	GUIS 105 / 22Ja672
Location:	3281290E 3364000N
Site Type:	CCC Training Camp
Culture Period:	Twentieth Century
Testing Level:	Survey
Threats:	None Recorded

Site Description: This site has not been offically visited by an archeologist since Louis Tesar's 1973 survey of the seashore.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 106 / 22Ja663
Location:	329230E 3364270N
Site Type:	Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Shovel Testing
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: This site was located by Bobby Jo Taylor while he was surveying a proposed entrance road right-of-way in the park. Despite intensive testing of the site, no cultural affiliation for the site could be determined.

Site Name:	No Name
Site Number:	GUIS 107 / 22Ja662
Location:	329220E 3364580N
Site Type:	Midden
Culture Period:	Prehistoric
Testing Level:	Shovel Testing
Threats:	Destroyed

Site Description: This site was located by Bobby Jo Taylor while he was surveying a proposed entrance road right-of-way in the park. Despite intensive testing of the site, no cultural affiliation for the site could be determined.

STATUS OF THE CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY

The Archeological Resources Inventory (ARI) of the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) for Gulf Islands National Seashore currently contains information on 121 cultural sites. The information on the ARI reflects all known sites which are archeological in nature. It also contains some sites with standing structures, especially those which relate to the Coastal Defenses theme of the Seashore. This includes such things as batteries and some gun emplacements. A more complete knowledge of the Seashore's standing structures can be gained from the List of Classified Structures. The ARI and the LCS do overlap somewhat in their listings, however the ARI contains only the archeological data concerning standing structures over fifty years old while the LCS is concerned with the structure itself. When the List of Classified Structures for Gulf Islands is updated, the information will be added to the Archeological Resource Inventory.

The information on the ARI is not current in all cases. Sixty-two or 51% of the archeological sites in the Seashore have not been visited by an archeologist since 1973 when Louis Tesar conducted a comprehensive survey of the Seashore's cultural resources. The listings on the ARI can be broken down into three general categories; Prehistoric sites, Historic sites (including those with standing structures), and Shipwrecks. The Seashore is divided into eight management sub-units. The table below summarizes the site listings by sub-unit.

Fort Pickens		
Prehistoric sites:	1	
Historic sites:	30	Total: 40
Shipwrecks:	9	
]Naval Live Oaks Reservation		
Prehistoric Sites:	24	
Historic Sites:	4	Total: 29
Shipwrecks:	1	
Pensacola Forts Unit		
Prehistoric Sites:	0	
Historic Sites:	9	Total: 9
Shipwrecks:	0	
Perdido Key		
Prehistoric Sites:	1	
Historic Sites:	5	Total: 9
Shipwrecks:	3	

Santa Rosa		
Prehistoric Sites:	18	
Historic Sites:	1	Total: 23
Shipwrecks:	4	
East Ship Island		
Prehistoric Sites:	0	
Historic Sites:	3	Total: 3
Shipwrecks:	0	
West Ship Island		
Prehistoric Sites:	0	
Historic Sites:	3	Total: 3
Shipwrecks:	0	
Davis Bayou		
Prehistoric Sites:	4	
Historic Sites:	1	Total: 5
Shipwrecks:	0	

It cannot be assumed that the ARI contains all of the sites which can be found within the boundaries of the seashore. Due to the fact that most of the land within the Gulf Islands consists of beaches with shifting sands, new sites will be uncovered just as known sites will disappear under migrating dunes. In addition, while most of the fastlands in the seashore have been surveyed, surveys still need to be done on Horn and Petit Bois Islands, Mississippi. Also, most of the underwater areas of the park have not been surveyed. To date only fourteen shipwrecks sites have been recorded. Many more probably lie in the unsurveyed waters of the seashore area. Key areas for shipwreck surveys include Ship Island, Mississippi, and the area of the historic Santa Rosa Pensacola, Florida.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Gulf Islands National Seashore currently has four listings on the National Register. The districts and their contributing elements with the reference numbers and the year they were list are as follows:

Fort Barrancas Historic District	66000263	1966
Fort Barrancas		
Advanced Redoubt		
Borrow Pit (8Es17W)		
Communication Trench (8Es68)		
Cantonment (8Es67)		
Fort Massachusetts	71000067	1971
Fort Pickens	72000096	1972
Perdido Key Historic District	80000404	1980
Fort McRee		
Battery Slemmer		
Battery Center		
Battery 233		
Spanish-American Seawall		

The Naval Live Oaks Reservation section of the seashore was Determined Eligible for the National Register in 1980. Several sites with the Reservation area were listed as contributing elements in the nomination form:

First Gulf Breeze (8SR6)
Second Gulf Breeze (8SR7)
Third Gulf Breeze (8SR8)
Fourth Gulf Breeze (8SR11)
La Casa (8SR12)
Inky East Pond (8SR14)
Butcherpen Mound (8SR29)
Naval Live Oaks Cemetery (8SR36)
Manly Mound (8SR40)
Boy Scout Water (8SR42)
Tornado Corner (8SR61)
Big Heart West (8SR68)
Limestone Rocks (8SR62)
Inky Tent North (8SR64)
Naval Live Oaks North Line (8SR65)
Butcherpen Cove East (8SR69)

La Caseta (8SR70)
Butcherpen Cove Swamp (8SR71)
Rattlesnake Midden (8SR73)
Naval Live Oaks Reservation (8SR48)
First American Road (8SR66)

Several of these sites have been destroyed by erosion since the nomination was submitted. The nomination forms should be re-evaluated and rewritten. The nomination process can then proceed to a listing of the remaining significant sites within the Naval Live Oaks Reservation.

There are two sites within the seashore which should be nominated to the National Register, the Santa Rosa Pensacola site (8Es22) and the French Warehouse site (GUIS 98). The most recent Resource Management Plan for the seashore contains a project statement for excavations at the Santa Rosa Pensacola site. If this plan is implemented it should provide enough information to complete a Nomination form. Unfortunately, the project (RMP GUIS-C-014) is not funded at the present time. Robert C. Wilson of SEAC recently completed excavations at the French Warehouse site on Ship Island and a Nomination form for that site should be forthcoming.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND RESEARCH VALUES OF THE PARK

Gulf Islands National Seashore contains 121 known cultural and archeological sites. Previous archeological surveys have covered most of the fastlands (above ground) of the park. The only remaining above water areas to be surveyed are Horn Island and Petit Bois Island. The underwater portions of the park have not been extensively surveyed. This is especially true of the Mississippi sections of the seashore. Ship Island is known to have been an important anchorage in the Gulf Region very early in the area's history. A magnetometer survey of the waters around the island would more than likely locate several shipwrecks. An historical literature search of port records and other pertinent documents would greatly increase the chances of being able to identify any ship remains located by the magnetometer survey. This same process should be used in surveying the waters around Pensacola and Santa Rosa, Florida. The waters off the site of Santa Rosa Pensacola (GUIS 7 / 8Es22) may contain remains of the 1722 to 1752 city of Pensacola which was located on the island. Also, in 1559, Tristan de Luna's entire fleet was grounded or sunk off of Pensacola by a hurricane. Some evidence of this early expedition may be found during an underwater survey.

Archeologically, the seashore contains a record of human activities stretching back to 500 B.C. Unfortunately, many of the early shell midden sites are being destroyed by erosion. Of the 48 prehistoric sites in the park, 24 or 50% of them are located in the Naval Live Oaks Reservation sub-unit of the seashore. This unit has been the most studied area of the park but these studies have consistently failed to deal with the problem of site loss due to erosion. The most recent Resource Management Plan for Gulf Islands recognizes this situation and suggests that a mitigation plan be developed for these sites (RMP GUIS-C-017).

The fact that sites are being lost to erosion is well documented (Prokopetz 1976, Piatek 1980, Huston and Stoutamire 1982). Many studies have also ranked threatened sites according to significance (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:1). Setting up a mitigation sequence based on previous recommendations plus those provided by a study done by the park, would offer an opportunity to gain scientific knowledge from sites which cannot be saved. A sample of the sites which would benefit from this program include: the First Gulf Breeze site, the Second Gulf Breeze site, the Tent Camp site, Butcherpen Mound, the Boy Scout Water site, and Plantation Hill West.

There is no consensus as to the specific cause of erosion at Gulf Islands. Huston and Stoutamire (1982:5) cite Norman Simmons as stating that as much as 20 feet of shoreline have been eroded by neap (low) tides in as little as a 24 hour period. Erosion by storms was observed locally in the field during the 1980 field project in Naval Live Oaks (Huston and Stoutamire 1982:5). A geological study of erosion at Naval Live Oaks was conducted by Steve R. Peacock, R. Andrew LeRoy, And William F. Tanner of Florida State University. The results of their work were included as an Appendix in Huston and Stoutamire's report. The geologists found

that, over a 30 year period, the shoreline in general had remained stable. However, localized areas of the shoreline were apparently being eroded and redeposited. This process destroys the archeological sites along the shore without creating a large measurable net change in the observable shoreline (Peacock et. al. 1982). Therefore, while the geological study had to conclude that the island itself was not being eroded, it can be seen that the dynamics of that stable system are responsible for the destruction of archeological sites.

The preferred method of dealing with the erosion of archeological sites is a program of bank stabilization. A new stabilization technique is currently being tested on Cumberland Island, Georgia. This technique consists of building a buffer zone of sand stabilizing fill in front of the bank line. This is accomplished using the fallen trees along the shore and mined shell. The dead trees are cut and placed parallel to the bank. Shell is then used to fill the space between the bank and the line of dead trees. This creates a wave buffer for the bank. Shell is a good fill material because it will trap sand and sediment and at the same time allows the water to drain out. This type of buffer should protect the sites from normal wave erosion. It is not yet known how well it will work during extremely high tides or storms.

If site stabilization is determined to be infeasible or found to be ineffective for some sites, a data recovery program should have two goals. The first goal should be to obtain a representative sample of the data available at each site. This would be accomplished by controlled excavations designed to recover a sample of all data classes present in each site. A sample of any datable (Carbon 14) material should be recovered for each site. Second, the program should formulate research questions specific to each site based on prior knowledge of the site and regional research designs for the area. For example, the First and Second Gulf Breeze sites are known to have Mississippian components, therefore, the mitigation efforts should focus on regional research questions pertinent to the understanding of the local Pensacola expression of the Mississippian culture.

The problem of erosion is not specific to prehistoric sites, but due to the lack of written records these sites are particularly affected. One of the historic sites which has great research potential is the Santa Rosa Pensacola site (8Es22), located in the Fort Pickens Campground area. This site represents the remains of part of the 1722 to 1759 city of Pensacola, one of the few settlements which was actually on Santa Rosa Island, and as such is of great historical significance. In 1973, Louis Tesar suggested that the site warranted the reconstructive and interpretive efforts similar to those at St. Augustine, Florida (1973:110). Currently the threats to the site include development, visitor use, and vandalism. Its presently known dimensions are 1,000 feet by 200 feet. The original settlement consisted of over 40 buildings, however, other components of the site probably still exist. The 1988 Resource Management Plan identifies the need for further survey of the area surrounding the Campground so that additional components of the site can be identified and preserved (RMP GUIS-C-014). The goals of the project as stated in the RMP are to determine the boundaries of the site, and to collect sufficient data to determine the eligibility of the site for the National Register. When these

excavations are conducted they will provide an excellent opportunity to study early Spanish frontier settlement culture.

Another problem common to many sites in the seashore is vandalism. One of the expressed purposes of the park was to provide recreation for the general public. However, the park also has a responsibility to protect its resources (both cultural and natural) from human disturbance and vandalism. The RMP for the park has identified the need for a study on site vandalism (RMP GUIS-C-028). A site monitoring program which documents the condition of all known sites in the park on a regular basis will provide the information necessary for the vandalism study. This program could be conducted in conjunction with the erosion monitoring program. The monitoring program should document several things for each site: condition, erosion effects, evidence of vandalism, surface site limits, cultural materials which are present on the surface, and animal disturbances. The sites should be visited on a regular basis, with the most threatened sites being visited more often than those which are more stable. The information obtained from such a program can be used to: 1) develop mitigation priorities for sites which are eroding; 2) determine which sites need added protection from vandalism; and 3) update the site condition in the field ARI data base. By recording surface site limits through time, it may be possible to get a better picture of the true impact the shifting beach sands have on our perception of site size. As both Tesar (1973) and Bense (1985) have indicated, it is often difficult to determine which site is which when the surface expression of each site changes whenever it is covered or exposed by windblown sands. The monitoring program may also provide a better understanding of how the cycle of burial and exposure impacts sites. A "how to" manual for setting up a site monitoring program is currently being written by Robert C. Wilson and should be available in 1990.

Gulf Islands National Seashore has a variety of sites and these sites have been studied since the early days of archeology (see Chronological List of Archeological REsearch). One of the greatest assets created by this situation is the potential for creating a valuable research collection of artifacts and archival materials. As noted in previous sections of this report, collections from some of the data recovery projects conducted in the park (before it was a park) are in private collections or museums. An effort should be made to inventory the park's and SEAC's collections to identify gaps in the collections. Once the gaps are identified, the location of the missing artifacts should be tracked down. Once found, some attempt should be made to acquire them either through private donations or transferals from public institutions or museums. For example, the remainder of the Lazarus' collection could be transferred to the Park Service from the University of West Florida where it is presently housed. If transferals or donations cannot be arranged, an attempt should be made to inventory, analyze and record the collections. This data would help make the collections at the park and at SEAC more useful as a research tool.

The archeological record of human activity in the park begins at approximately 500 B.C. with the Deptford culture in the Florida area of the park. Other cultural periods represented in the park include: Weeden Island I, Weeden Island II, Santa

Rosa Swift Creek, Fort Walton, Pensacola, Coles Creek, and Marksville. Most of the areas in the park have been occupied by Europeans since the late seventeenth century. Some of the official National Park Service themes which apply to Gulf Islands are: Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments; Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations; Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact; Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest and Accommodation; Becoming Native American; Spanish Exploration and Settlement; French Exploration and Settlement; English Exploration and Settlement; Political and Military Affairs, 1763-1860; the Civil War; World War II; and Political and Military Affairs after 1945.

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APPENDIX B:

ENABLING LEGISLATION

APPENDIX B:

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Public Law 91-660
91st Congress, H. R. 10874
January 8, 1971

An Act

To provide for the establishment of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, in the States of Florida and Mississippi, for the recognition of certain historic values at Fort San Carlos, Fort Redoubt, Fort Barrancas, and Fort Pickens in Florida, and Fort Massachusetts in Mississippi, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas possessing outstanding natural, historic, and recreational values, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may establish and administer the Gulf Islands National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the "seashore"). The seashore shall comprise the following gulf coast islands and mainland areas, together with adjacent water areas as generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Proposed Boundary Plan, Proposed Gulf Islands National Seashore," numbered NS-GI-7100J, and dated December 1970:

Gulf Islands National Seashore, Establishment.

(1) Ship, Petit Bois, and Horn Islands in Mississippi;

(2) the eastern portion of Perdido Key in Florida;

(3) Santa Rosa Island in Florida;

(4) the Naval Live Oaks Reservation in Florida;

(5) Fort Pickens and the Fort Pickens State Park in Florida; and

(6) a tract of land in the Pensacola Naval Air Station in Florida that includes the Coast Guard Station and Lighthouse, Fort San Carlos, Fort Barrancas, and Fort Redoubt and sufficient surrounding land for proper administration and protection of the historic resources.

Acquisition of lands.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the seashore, the Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that property owned by a State or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only with the consent of the owner. The Secretary may acquire by any of the above methods not more than one hundred thirty-five acres of land or interests therein outside of the seashore boundaries on the mainland in the vicinity of Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi, for an administrative site and related facilities for access to the seashore. With the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, any Federal property within the seashore and mainland site may be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the seashore.

84 STAT. 1957

84 STAT. 1958

(b) With respect to improved residential property acquired for the purposes of this Act, which is beneficially owned by a natural person and which the Secretary of the Interior determines can be continued in that use for a limited period of time without undue interference with the administration, development, or public use of the seashore, the owner thereof may on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary retain a right of use and occupancy of the property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term, as the owner may elect, ending either (1) at the death of the owner or his spouse, whichever occurs later, or (2) not more than twenty-five years from the date of acquisition. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less their fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

"Improved residential property."

(c) As used in this Act, "improved residential property" means a single-family year-round dwelling, the construction of which began before January 1, 1967, and which serves as the owner's permanent place of abode at the time of its acquisition by the United States, together with not more than three acres of land on which the dwelling and appurtenant buildings are located that the Secretary finds is reasonably necessary for the owner's continued use and occupancy of the dwelling: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from improved residential property any marsh, beach, or waters and adjoining land that the Secretary deems is necessary for public access to such marsh, beach, or waters.

Right of use and occupancy, termination.

(d) The Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and upon tender to the holder of the right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

Hunting and fishing.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters within the seashore in accordance with applicable Federal and States laws: *Provided*, That he may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing will be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agencies responsible for hunting and fishing activities.

Oil and gas rights-of-way.

SEC. 4. Any acquisition of lands, waters, or interests therein shall not diminish any existing rights-of-way or easements which are necessary for the transportation of oil and gas minerals through the seashore which oil and gas minerals are removed from outside the boundaries thereof; and, the Secretary, subject to appropriate regulations for the protection of the natural and recreational values for which the seashore is established, shall permit such additional rights-of-way or easements as he deems necessary and proper.

Administration.

SEC. 5. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Secretary shall administer the seashore in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (30 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.). In the administration of the seashore the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. With respect to Fort Redoubt, Fort San Carlos, Fort Barrancas at Pensacola Naval Air Station, Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island, and Fort McRee on Perdido Key, Florida, and Fort Massachusetts on Ship Island, Mississippi, together with

84 STAT. 1968
64 STAT. 1969

such adjacent lands as the Secretary may designate, the Secretary shall administer such lands so as to recognize, preserve, and interpret their national historical significance in accordance with the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467), and he may designate them as national historic sites. The Act of July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1229), which provided for the establishment of the Pensacola National Monument, is hereby repealed.

Repeal.
16 USC 450gg.

Beach erosion control, study.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army may cooperate in the study and formulation of plans for beach erosion control and hurricane protection of the seashore. Any such protective works or spoil deposit activities undertaken by the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, shall be carried out within the seashore in accordance with a plan that is acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and that is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. There are hereby transferred from the National Wildlife Refuge System to the seashore the Horn Island and Petit Bois National Wildlife Refuges to be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Review.

Report to President. 78 Stat. 892.

SEC. 8. Within four years from the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the Gulf Islands National Seashore and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), and recommend as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the seashore for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

SEC. 9. No provision of this Act, or of any other Act made applicable thereby, shall be construed to affect, supersede, or modify any authority of the Department of the Army or the Chief of Engineers, with respect to navigation or related matters except as specifically provided in section 6 of this Act.

Gulf Islands National Seashore Advisory Commission, establishment. Membership.

SEC. 10. There is hereby established a Gulf Islands National Seashore Advisory Commission. The Commission shall terminate ten years after the date the seashore is established pursuant to this Act. The Commission shall be composed of three members from each county in which the seashore is located, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary as follows:

(1) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by the county commissioners in the respective counties;

(2) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State from each county; and

(3) one member to be designated by the Secretary from each county.

Provided, That two members shall be appointed to the Advisory Commission in each instance in counties whose population exceeds one hundred thousand.

The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the Commission with respect to the matters relating to the development of the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

appropriation.

SEC. 11. There are authorized to be appropriated not more than $3,120,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than $14,779,000 (1970 prices) for development, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.

Approved January 8, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-1397 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-1514 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):
Sept. 10, considered and passed House.
Dec. 28, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Dec. 29, House concurred in Senate amendment.