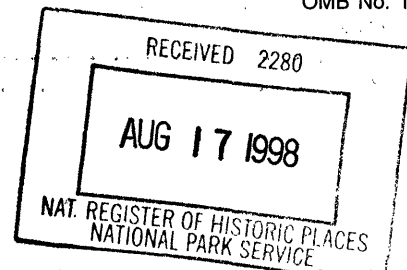


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Big Heart West
other names/site number 8SR68

2. Location

street & number Gulf Islands National Seashore - Naval Live Oaks area ☒ not for publication
city or town Gulf Breeze ☒ vicinity
state Florida code FL county Santa Rosa code 113 zip code 32561

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Gunkel FPO 8-17-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
National Park Service
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Indee L. Pettif DSHPO 7-1-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Office/Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper
Bernard Little

Date of Action
9/28/98

JUL 1998
Received
Survey &
Registration

Big Heart West
Name of Property

Santa Rosa, FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
**Prehistoric & Historic Archeological Properties
of the Naval Live Oaks Reservation**

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / village site

RECREATION & CULTURE / outdoor recreation

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE / outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE / forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY / PREHISTORIC**Period of Significance**AD500 - AD1200**Significant Dates**N/A**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**Late WoodlandMississippian**Architect/Builder**N/A**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Southeast Archeological Center (NPS)

Big Heart West
Name of Property

Santa Rosa, FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.21 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [REDACTED]
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Norma Harris, Research Associate; Reviewed by Judith A. Bense, PhD

organization Univ. of West Florida Archeology Institute date June 1997

street & number 11000 University Parkway, Building 80 telephone (850) 474-3015

city or town Pensacola state FL zip code 32514

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name U.S. Department of the Interior; National Park Service; Gulf Islands Nat'l Seashore

street & number 1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway telephone (850) 934-2606

city or town Gulf Breeze state FL zip code 32561

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

8SR68 Big Heart West Site

Section 7. Narrative Description

Summary

The Big Heart West site (8SR68) is an accretionary midden (see Section F in the Multiple Property Listing cover for Naval Live Oaks Area, Gulf Islands National Seashore). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Naval Live Oaks Area (Houston and Stoutamire, 1982:58). It is the largest Weeden Island period (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200) village site located inside the current boundaries of the nominated property (Tesar, 1973:95). An additional Fort Walton/Pensacola (A.D. 1200-A.D. 1700) component is present (Prokopetz, 1976:4; Houston & Stoutamire, 1982:58-67).

The shell midden is a rich, organically stained matrix containing ceramics, and many food remains, particularly bone and shellfish remains. These include: *Arius felis* (sea catfish); *Lepisosteus sp.* (gar); *Archosargus sp.* (sheepshead), and other bony fishes (Osteichthyes). Mammal remains recovered include: *Odocoileus virginianus* (deer) and *Sylvilagus sp.* (rabbits) (Houston & Stoutamire, 1982:64).

There has been some historic disturbance to the site; however, most deposits are intact. Houston & Stoutamire (1982) found good preservation in their excavations, with deposits up to 1½ feet thick (pp. 58-67). [REDACTED], erosion has impacted it and is continuing.

Environmental Setting

The Big Heart West site [REDACTED] Naval Live Oaks Area. The site occupies a live oak/magnolia hammock, with minor amounts of hickory and red cedar present. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The vegetation varies from relatively clear areas shaded by live oaks and magnolia, to dense stands of secondary growth and small scrub oaks, youpon hollies, palmettos and wax myrtles. The coastal plain uplands of 8SR68 contain Kureb sand, excessively drained with a slope of 0-8%.

Periods of Site Occupation

The time periods represented on this site are listed below and in Table 1 of Section E of the associated multiple property nomination. Ceramic types recovered from test excavations and

surface collections are the basis for the period identification.

Periods of Site Occupation:

Late Woodland:

Weeden Island A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200

Mississippian:

Fort Walton/Pensacola A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1700

Tesar (1973) did not list the specific Weeden Island ceramic types collected from 8SR68 in his ceramic analysis table (pp. 188-189); however, he states that they were concentrated in the [REDACTED] (Tesar, 1973:95).

Prokopetz (1976) and Houston and Stoutamire (1982) found Weeden Island and Fort Walton period (Pensacola Culture) ceramics at the site. Each of these two researchers grouped this site together with others in the vicinity (8SR61, 8SR62, 8SR42 and 8SR68). For management purposes, and until further testing is done on the other sites, 8SR68 should be considered a separate site.

Physical Description

The Big Heart West site covers approximately [REDACTED]

The vegetation consists of live oaks, magnolias, hickory, and cedar trees. Secondary vegetation of hollies, scrub oaks, wax myrtle and palmetto are also present in the excessively drained sands of the site. From the size of the dense secondary growth on parts of the site, it may have been cleared in the historic period, [REDACTED]

Appearance of the Site During the Prehistoric Occupation

The Gulf Breeze peninsula was formed during the last interglacial period and is now part

of the mainland. The formation of the modern barrier islands, [REDACTED] began sometime between 6,000 and 4,000 years B.P. As sea level rise slowed, rapid growth of these barrier islands began by sediments deposited in the westward direction of the Gulf Coast longshore drift (Bense, 1985). The resulting sedimentation narrowed bay openings and increased stability in the mainland areas.

By the time that this site was occupied in the Late Woodland, the former barrier island sands had probably acquired a humus layer, and the vegetation that is present today had been developing for some time. The oak-hickory-magnolia climax forest that occurs on the peninsula today very likely was the same environment occupied by the prehistoric peoples who came here to exploit marine resources, acorns, and the animals who lived here. The subsistence pattern of the human occupants was to locate temporary settlements near the resources that they hoped to harvest; therefore, shell middens were along rivers, bays, and estuaries where shellfish and other marine animals could be easily transported to their camps for processing. The Big Heart West site was probably a seasonal camp, occupied primarily during late summer and fall when seasonal food was available, and when other subsistence resources were less abundant in the interior portions of the mainland (Larson, 1980). This seasonal movement continued from year to year, with some of the same member of family groups returning to the site each time.

There would have been some clearing of the smaller vegetation by people during occupation and larger trees were probably left standing. Small, temporary structures would have necessitated some clearing, and the use of smaller saplings as building materials would also have helped clear the area. The disposal of shellfish remains and other refuse likely created areas where vegetation died and produced open areas where exposed shell littered the ground. This applies to both of the time periods represented at the site, Late Woodland, and Mississippian occupations.

Past and Current Impacts

The biggest impact to 8SR68 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Looting is also a problem in the more remote sections of the park. No evidence of recent vandalism was present at the time of this nomination; however, two potholes were found last fall, and are still visible [REDACTED] of nearby 8SR61. Some shell mining has also taken place on the site, and was noted by Tesar in 1973.

Previous Investigations

This site was first reported in 1973 by Louis Tesar of Florida State University, Tallahassee, under contract with the National Park Service. He performed limited testing and delineated boundaries using shovel and auger tests on several of the sites surveyed within the Naval Live Oaks Reserve (Tesar, 1973).

A. Wayne Prokopetz of the Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, conducted a survey in 1976 prompted by proposed development in the park. He relocated the 29 sites recorded by Tesar, and did limited testing on a few. There is no comprehensive report on all field techniques used on each site; however, a summary was produced (Prokopetz, 1976). 8SR68 was visited during this survey.

The best information on boundaries and context comes from Houston and Stoutamire's field investigations of 8SR68 and other sites on the reserve in 1980 (Houston & Stoutamire, 1982). They conducted 66 shovel tests and placed four 1 x 1 meter units in the area. They included this site in a group of contemporary sites on the western side of the reservation. This group includes 8SR61 and 8SR62.

Protection of Sensitive Information

Pursuant to Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, and Section 9 of the Archeological Resources Protection Act, the National Park Service reserves the right to withhold from public disclosure, information about the location and character of this archeological site to protect it from unauthorized disturbance, vandalism or looting.

8SR68 Big Heart West Site

Section 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Big Heart West site is a multi-component accretionary midden, beginning in the Late Woodland stage (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200) and then occupied once again in the Mississippian stage (A.D. 1200- A.D. 1700). This site is significant under Criterion D, and can yield important information from these two prehistoric time periods. Although erosion and human vandalism have taken place on the site, intact deposits remain up to 1.5 feet thick along the shoreline. It may be associated with similar nearby sites: 8SR42, 8SR61 and 8SR62.

The site measures approximately 820 x 360 feet and is approximately .5 to 1.5 feet thick. The deposits consist primarily of shell, with fragments of pottery and food remains preserved in the midden.

Archaeological Significance

The remains located within The Big Heart West site are typical of those of small satellite camps, or seasonal camps during both time periods represented. Food remains in the form of fish bones, shellfish, mammal bones and plant remains can add valuable scientific information to the base of knowledge about aboriginal subsistence and the environment during the Weeden Island period (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200) and Pensacola culture period (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1700). Food preparation techniques can be examined from these remains, as well as other technologies applied from lithic and ceramic artifacts. Other preserved features such as house floors, postholes, and pit features are important to understanding the internal structure of the camp, as well as a better understanding of the structures themselves and their adaptive significance for the prehistoric populations and their lifeways.

Sites of this type contribute important information to models of regional settlement patterns and the seasonal exploitation of resources. Careful excavation of the vertical and horizontal stratigraphy of these sites adds to the understanding of seasonal movements of populations during the prehistoric period. Other seasonal data can be collected from the remains themselves.

Social and political organization can also be seen in the settlement pattern model. Study of small camps occupied at certain times of the year can help to determine the relationship among family groups and the contemporary population as a whole. By comparing the remains at small satellite camps and larger base camps, it is possible to reconstruct subsistence patterns and the relationships between the areas of specialized activities and the larger more populated base camps. This physical relationship gives clues about the social and political structure of the culture group.

8SR68 Big Heart West Site

Section 9. Bibliography

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- 1985 *Hawkshaw: Prehistory and History in an Urban Neighborhood in Pensacola, Florida*. Office of Cultural and Archaeological Research, University of West Florida, Report of Investigations 7, Pensacola.

Huston, Clifton A. and James W. Stoutamire

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Larson, Lewis H.

- 1980 *Aboriginal Subsistence Technology on the Southeastern Coastal Plain during the Late Prehistoric Period*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks

- 1980 *Florida Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York, NY.

Prokopetz, A. Wayne

- 1976 "Archaeological Test Investigations at Sites on the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida." Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

Tesar, Louis Daniel

- 1973 "Archaeological Survey and Testing of Gulf Islands National Seashore Part I: Florida." Ms. on file, Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

- 1973 Field Notes from "Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Gulf Islands National Seashore/Florida." On File with the Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.