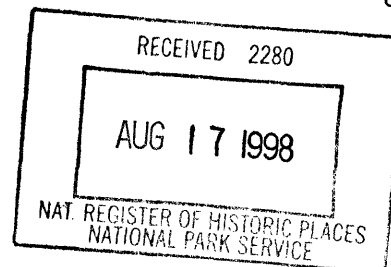


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1165

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 Butcherpen Mound

other names/site number 8SR29

2. Location

street & number Naval Live Oaks Reservation ☒ not for publication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. Sheehy FPO 8-17-98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
U.S. Department of the Interior - 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.)

James L. Pettigrew, 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:

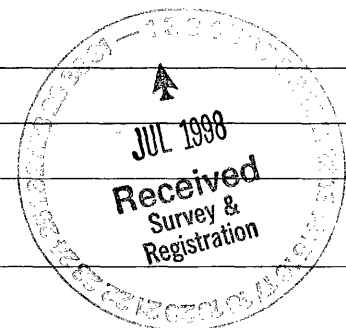
- ☒ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Berbaum/Zitt

9/28/98



Butcherpen Mound  
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  |
| 0                  | 0               | sites      |
| 3 (Mound A, B & C) | 0               | structures |
| 0                  | 0               | objects    |
| 3                  | 0               | 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

FUNERARY / cemetery

**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**

**AD1200 – AD1700**

**AD1700 – AD1800**

**Significant Dates**

**N/A**

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**N/A**

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Woodland**

**Mississippian**

**Protohistoric**

**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)**

**Santa Rosa, FL**  
County and State

**Acreage of Property** 9.33 acres

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [REDACTED]  
Zone Easting Northing

2 [REDACTED]

3 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description:**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

name/title Norma Harris, Research Associate; reviewed by Judith A. Bense, Phd.

organization University of West Florida Archeology Inst. date April 1997

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

city or town Pensacola state FL zip code 32514

**Submit the following items with the completed form:**

## 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.

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

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

(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.

## 8SR29 Butcherpen Mound

### Section 7. Narrative Description

#### Summary

The Butcherpen Mound (8SR29) complex is [REDACTED]

Florida. The site consists of three separate mounds, designated A, B and C, and midden deposits. [REDACTED] Each of these mounds is composed of a layer of white sand fill, followed by a midden zone, covered with a layer of nonmidden soil, and capped with another layer of midden. Additional midden deposits are present [REDACTED]

Doran and Piatek (1985:5) suggest that the Plantation Hill West Site (8SR67) may be associated with the Weeden Island component of this mound complex. However, until further research on both sites can be conducted, this remains uncertain.

The site was occupied from the Late Woodland Weeden Island period (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200) through the Late Mississippian/Protohistoric periods (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1750). The location of each component will be documented and discussed below.

Mounds A and B show evidence of looting, and Mound C has been almost destroyed by [REDACTED] The 'double banded' midden effect of Mound C is clearly seen in the eroded profile (See Doran and Piatek, 1985, below).

#### Environmental Setting

The vegetation covering the site consists primarily of live oak/magnolia/hickory forest, with secondary communities of saw palmetto, wax myrtle, scrub oaks and yaupon holly. Secondary growth is denser [REDACTED] on top of Mound C. [REDACTED] vegetation thins with live oaks and water oaks as the primary species. [REDACTED]

Major soil associations consist of excessively drained Kureb sands (0-8% slope) on most of the site. There are also poorly drained Leon sands [REDACTED] the complex.

Storm damage from two hurricanes that struck the area in 1995 has contributed

to erosion of the remaining portions of Mound C. The mound profile is exposed in the bluff on the northern edge of the site.

### **Periods of Site Occupation**

The periods of site occupation are synthesized from testing previously done at the site and described below in the 'Previous Investigations' section. Temporal associations have been made using ceramic markers, and one Carbon-14 date.

#### **Periods of Site Occupation:**

##### **Late Woodland**

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

##### **Middle Mississippian (Pensacola)**

Bottle Creek phase                      A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1450

##### **Late Mississippian (Pensacola)**

Bear Creek phase                      A.D. 1450 - A.D. 1700

##### **Protohistoric**

Historic Creek                      A.D. 1700 - A.D. 1800\*

\*This date will be discussed below.

The Mississippian component is classified as Fort Walton, or Fort Walton/Pensacola by previous researchers. For additional information on the relationship between Fort Walton and Pensacola cultures see Milanich, 1994.

The report of historic Creek ceramics comes from Huston and Stoutamire's work (1982). They report three sherds of Childersburg/Ocmulgee Fields Incised as a protohistoric component. The historic Indian occupation of Pensacola Bay has not been well researched; however, historic documents describe local Creeks trading with the Pantan-Leslie Company during the Second Spanish period (A.D. 1783 - 1821) (Coker and Watson, 1987). Archaeological evidence from Santa Rosa Pensacola (A.D. 1722 - 1752) (Smith, 1965) also suggests that there may have been some contact with Creek groups. Recent evidence from the site of Santa Maria de Galve, (A.D. 1698 - 1722) located on Pensacola's Naval Air Station also has produced some Ocmulgee Fields Incised sherds as well.

### **Physical Description**

The Butcherpen Mound complex consists of three low mounds. Stratigraphically, the mounds are composed of double bands of midden separated by

sterile fill zones containing minor amounts of shell. Additional accretionary midden deposits surround the mounds. The entire site covers approximately 9.33 acres.

The tallest of the mounds (A) rises above the surrounding ground surface two to three feet, and has four associated borrow pits. It is roughly circular in shape, with north/south dimensions of 25 meters, and east/west, 20 meters. There is evidence of looting in the form of a large hole in the west-central section of the mound (Huston and Stoutimire, 1982). Small oaks, and sparse secondary scrub vegetation are present on and around the mound. Mound B is located to the west of A and measures 20 meters in diameter. It is covered by heavy brush and fallen trees, and some evidence of potholes is still present. Mound C is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This mound is covered by very dense secondary vegetation and fallen and twisted trees (from Hurricane Erin in 1995). The surrounding midden is marked by thick (150cm) shell midden deposits [REDACTED] and the dark, organic midden deposits are [REDACTED]

### **Appearance of the Site During the Prehistoric Period**

The surrounding vegetation was probably very similar to that seen on the site today. The mounds and associated occupation areas would have been clear of most vegetation from intentional clearing, and as the result of human traffic in the area. Some mounds have even yielded evidence of paint on the exterior surfaces, but they certainly would have been kept clear of vegetation and cultural debris. No structures have been confirmed from either mound or surrounding midden excavations; however, some kind of structure is likely. Submound and submidden features have been identified from the site (see Huston and Stoutamire, 1982; and Doran and Piatek, 1985).

These mounds could contain human burials; but, this has not been confirmed by professional excavations to date. Testing done in 1982 and 1985 did not produce any human remains. Tesar (1973) reports the removal of an infant burial from Mound A by a party of Boy Scouts, but no other data is available. Each mound could have been a conical burial mound, or a platform mound that held structures. The original shape of the mounds is unclear due to dense vegetation, pothunting, and time. Either of these types of mounds can be associated with human burials, but some platform mounds were not used for interments. Further testing is needed to determine the specific function of each. The mounds could have been isolated from the village occupation and used for ceremonial purposes, or could have been closely associated with domestic structures.

### **Past and Current Impacts**

The Butcherpen Mound site has been the target of vandalism for many years. There is strong evidence of potholes in both Mounds A and B. Easy access to the Mound C [REDACTED] would also make it easy for looters to remove materials. A visit was made to the site by the author and others affiliated with the University of West Florida Archaeology Institute and Gulf Island National Seashore employees in October, 1996, and no recent evidence of looting was apparent.

Mound C is in the most immediate danger from severe erosion [REDACTED]. Summer storms continue to wash away the soft sands [REDACTED] and park visitors also damage the fragile mound by walking up the slope into the Reservation property.

### **Previous Investigations**

The Butcherpen Mound site was reported in 1961 by Gordon N. Simons, Jr. of Pensacola, and William C. Lazarus of the Fort Walton Temple Mound Museum. They reported one mound on the site, Mound A. Lazarus later tested the site [REDACTED] of Mound A, and obtained a carbon date of 1020 A.D. + 140 years (Lazarus, 1961). He excavated a 2 x 2 feet test pit in the eastern extension of the midden [REDACTED] the mound. All sherds reported were from the Late Woodland Weeden Island II period (A.D. 800 - A.D. 1200). Oyster shell and animal bones were also collected.

C.E. Kegerreis, amateur and Reservation employee, excavated a trench in 1965, probably across Mound A (Kegerreis, 1965). The trench was 3 feet wide and 26' 5" long north/south. He recovered artifacts including 156 pieces of pottery, flint chips, 6 "small pieces of brass", and one fish bone. There was no report, but a copy of some of his field notes was transcribed for and is on file with the National Park Service. The location of these artifacts is unknown.

Louis Tesar of Florida State University surveyed the Naval Live Oaks Reservation in 1973 for the National Park Service. He and Jon Manly reported a second mound, Mound B, [REDACTED]. He also reported a Fort Walton Period (Pensacola) (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1450) from surface collections that he made at the time of the survey.

A. Wayne Prokopetz was asked to evaluate the sites on the reservation in 1976. He produced a base map of all known sites, and recommended that site 8SR29 be listed as eligible for nomination to the National Register.

Clifton A. Huston and James W. Stoutamire of Florida State University contracted with the National Park Service in 1980 to test and evaluate sites on certain sections of the reservation (Huston and Stoutamire, 1982). 8SR29 was one of the thirteen sites tested during this survey. They placed twenty-nine shovel tests and eight

1 x 1 meter units in the site. Mounds A and B were mapped, along with potholes. Test units were [REDACTED] in the area now recognized as Mound C; however, it was not noted as such by these researchers. They found ceramics associated with the Late Weeden Island (A.D. 800 - A.D. 1200) period and Fort Walton-Pensacola period, Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200 - A. D. 1450) and Bear Point phase (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1700). They also reported a Historic Creek (A.D. 1700 - A.D. 1800) component discussed in the section above.

Huston and Stoutamire described the site as a “major Weeden Island coastal habitation site (1982:54).” They also suggest an increase in the size (and possibly population) of the site in the Late Weeden Island/Fort Walton-Pensacola interface. They suspect that Mound B is associated with the Fort Walton-Pensacola period and possibly associated with a structure.

Glen H. Doran and Bruce J. Piatek of Florida State University investigated three sites in 1981 and 1982 with students from the Department of Anthropology at FSU, including 8SR29. This work was funded by the National Park Service’s Southeast Archaeological Center at Tallahassee. The specifically stated objective for this site was the “recovery of data from a stratigraphically isolated and culturally pure Weeden Island stratum situated [REDACTED] (Doran and Piatek,1985:1).” They also emphasized testing to properly delineate the site’s boundaries.

Doran and Piatek dug 109 shovel tests at 70 meter intervals, and 10 test units. They designated the ‘double banded midden’ [REDACTED] Mound C. Several subsurface features were encountered on the site including hearths, a possible trash pit, a cache of Busycon shells and a filled borrow pit. They confirmed the Weeden Island occupation, and the Pensacola component of the site. They also confirmed a historic component at Mounds A and C.

### **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 disclosure to the public, information about the location and character of this archeological site to protect it from unauthorized disturbance, vandalism or looting.

## **8SR29 Butcherpen Mound**

### **Section 8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

#### **Summary**

The Butcherpen Mound site is a large multi-component site with three low mounds and surrounding midden deposits. The site is significant under National Register Criterion D because it has produced information important to prehistory. Butcherpen Mound is the only known multiple mound site in the Pensacola Bay System. The major occupation periods are Late Woodland Weeden Island (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200) and Mississippian Pensacola (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1700). There is also a minor Protohistoric component (A.D. 1450-A.D. 1750), which may include Historic Creek ceramics, extending the date of the site into the early 1800s. Although disturbed by vandalism and erosion, most of this large site is intact and has the possibility of providing researchers with important clues about prehistoric occupation in West Florida and the southeastern U.S.

Research topics that may be addressed include subsistence, settlement patterns, cultural ecology, social organization and belief systems questions. A better understanding of the temporal/cultural interface between Late Weeden Island and Mississippian phases would be possible with data recovery at this site.

#### **Archaeological Significance**

The Butcherpen Mound site has been consistently recommended as eligible under Criterion D by many professional archaeologists since the National Park Service regained the Naval Live Oaks property in 1970. The forces of man and nature have been quite destructive on this site; however, it is a large site and contains areas that have been undisturbed by looting and erosion, retaining its integrity. Mound C is in the most immediate danger from erosion. Mounds A and B have been looted, but the Park Service presence has slowed it in the Reservation in the past few years.

Louis Tesar (1973) had several suggestions for research on the site during his survey:

“The unaltered portions of this site should be excavated at some future date to help determine the transitional processes which were ongoing during the change from the Weeden Island II to the Fort Walton Period [Pensacola] ceramic complexes, as well as to help determine the socio-cultural changes which might have accompanied the alteration in ceramic techniques and styles....

“...it should be noted that 8SR8 and 8SR29 are two of the largest

aboriginal sites remaining in the Naval Live Oak Reservation area (Tesar, 1973:72).”

Huston and Stoutamire also suggested that this site could provide information related to the transition from Late Weeden Island to Pensacola cultures. They suggest that if Mound B is a Fort Walton [Pensacola] structure:

“then it is to be considered a major site of this period and may have served as a major seasonal community tied to inland areas to the north and the west (Huston and Stoutamire, 1983:54).”

Other relevant research topics include investigations into the Historic Native American artifacts associated with this site. This period of Native American history has not been adequately explored archaeologically in the southeastern United States, and especially in West Florida. The historical record of this area refers to Indian populations who either resided in the area or came here for trading purposes, but little other information is available. Archaeological research into this period could help to better understand the trading patterns, migration and eventual destruction of Native American groups of the historic period.

## **8SR29 Butcherpen Mound**

### **Section 9. Bibliography**

Bense, Judith A. and John C. Phillips

- 1996 "Research Design, Archaeological Investigations at Butcherpen Cove Site (8SR29), Santa Rosa County, Florida." Report on file, Naval Live Oaks Area, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, Florida.

Doran, Glen H. and Bruce J. Piatek

- 1985 "Archaeological Investigations at Naval Live Oaks, Studies in Spatial Patterning and Chronology in the Gulf Coast of Florida." Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Huston, Clifton A. and James W. Stoutamire

- 1982 "The Archaeology of the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, Gulf Islands National Seashore." Archaeological Research Reports No. 13; Southeast Conservation Archaeology Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Kegerreis, C.E.

- 1973 "Excavation of the Butcherpen Mound Site (8SR29), Gulf Breeze, Florida." Ms. on file, Southeast Archaeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida.

Lazarus, William C.

- 1961 "Ten Middens on the Navy Live Oak Reservation." *The Florida Anthropologist*; Vol 14, (3-4):49-64.

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.