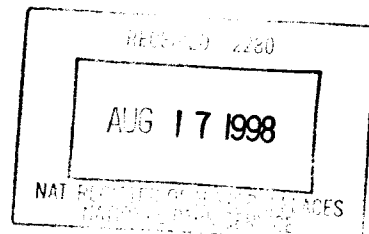


United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1166

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 Naval Live Oaks Cemeteryother names/site number Head Site; 8SR36

2. Location

street & number Naval Live Oaks Reservation ☒ not for publicationcity or town Gulf Breeze ☒ vicinitystate 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. Greenberg
Signature of certifying official/TitleFPO 8-17-98
DateU.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
State or 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. Pettit, DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/TitleDate 7-1-98State 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

Barbara J. Little9/28/98

Naval Live Oaks Cemetery**Santa Rosa, FL**

Name of Property

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	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	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)

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

ARCHEOLOGY / PREHISTORIC

Period of Significance

AD1200 - AD1700

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Mississippian

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)
Univ. of West Florida Archeology Institute**

County and State

Acreage of Property

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

3 Zone Easting Northing

4

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

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.)

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Naval Live Oaks Cemetery (8SR36)

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Section 10 Page 9

Photo labels Pages 10 - 11

Site Map Page 12

Sketch Map Page 13

Photos

8SR36 The Naval Live Oaks Cemetery

Section 7. Narrative Description

Summary

The Naval Live Oaks Cemetery (also known as the Head site) is associated with the Late Mississippian/Protohistoric stage (A.D. 1450 - A.D. 1750). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ceramic vessels from the late Pensacola culture were associated with low mounds containing numerous human burials. Other artifacts recovered include ground stone implements, copper gorgets, shell tools, shell beads, stone and ceramic discoidals, and early European glass trade beads. Burials are described as primary, secondary and cremation types.

This site has been heavily vandalized. A visit was made to this site for photographs in preparation for this National Register nomination. The most obvious features of the site today are its many potholes, but none appear recent. Since the authorized and unauthorized digging in the 1960s, the site has been monitored by local citizens concerned with its preservation, and the National Park Service employees have continued this practice since their acquisition. Sections of the site still exist intact, and recommendations have been made for protection. It is difficult to assess its archaeological integrity from previous works; however, the importance of this site to the Protohistoric and Early Spanish period in Northwest Florida makes protection for future research necessary. It is estimated that up to 50% of the site is still intact. Boundary definition and integrity will be discussed further in the Narrative Statement of Significance.

Environmental Setting

[REDACTED] The area is currently relatively clear of secondary vegetation, probably as a result of clearing during the activities of the 1960s. There is some sparse secondary growth, becoming denser toward the western edge of the site. Larger trees were untouched, and some small oak saplings are starting to grow in the open spaces. Poorly drained Leon sands (0-2% slope) dominate the hammock. [REDACTED]

Periods of Site Occupation

The period of site occupation has been identified by the ceramic types and European trade goods that have been recovered in amateur excavations. Some of these are now in the possession of the National Park Service, and the University of West Florida and are available for study. Although some are still in the possession of those who excavated them, most have been analyzed

by professionals from direct examination of a sample of the artifacts, or from photographs. Each period is described in detail in the Historic Contexts section in the multiple property listing cover form.

Mississippian/Protohistoric

Late Pensacola, Bear Point phase

A.D. 1450 - A.D. 1700

Colonial Period

First Spanish

A.D. 1528 - A. D. 1763

The ceramics recovered from this site warrant further study because they do not fit neatly into the Bear Point phase category. They are somewhat unusual, and their association with early Spanish materials suggests that this initial contact period and first attempts at settlement by Europeans may have influenced the styles of pottery being produced by the local populations. The European materials recovered are typical glass trade beads handed out to the Native Americans by the Spanish from the early 16th century to the middle of the 18th century. The recovery of Nueva Cadiz beads from the site represent the early 16th century, and may have been associated with the Narvaez (A.D. 1528), Soto (A.D. 1539 - A.D. 1541), or Luna (A.D. 1559 - A.D. 1561) expeditions (see Historic Contexts section in this multiple property nomination). Later beads from the 18th century were identified as well (Jeff Mitchem, personal communication; Fairbanks letter, 1966). These may be associated with the first two successful Spanish settlements in the Pensacola area, Santa Maria de Galve (A.D. 1698 - A.D. 1722) and Santa Rosa Punta de Siguenza (A.D. 1722 - A.D. 1752).

Much of the information contained in this summary was taken from an amateur excavation led by a high school student who entered his findings in a science fair competition. He produced a report as part of the project (Head, 1965). This report will be discussed further in the Previous Investigations section of this nomination. Because of the lack of professional excavations, context of artifacts is sometimes difficult to determine; however, the Spanish beads provide an excellent temporal marker.

Physical Description

[REDACTED] with sparse secondary growth, and some live oaks, magnolias and pines. The secondary growth becomes denser on the eastern end of the site. The site has as many as twenty old potholes visible under the leaf litter and small trees. Although severely vandalized the sandy soils still contain many human burials and associated grave goods. Before the excavations of the 1960s, there were apparently three low mound features (estimated between 1 and 3 feet high) containing burials and other areas between these topographic highs. These rises are not discernable in the landscape at the present time. Lazarus (1967) described the site as "paved with sherds." There was little evidence of sherds on the surface; however at the time of

the recent visit, the ground was covered with leaves and small vegetation, with few exposed areas of ground.

Appearance of the Site During the Prehistoric Occupation

The Naval Live Oaks cemetery was surrounded by the same oak-magnolia-hickory climax forest and intermittent stands of long-leaf pines that are on the site today. The cemetery itself would probably have been kept clear of vegetation, and the low mounds, if present, would have been visible without the vegetation present. Because these were burial mounds, there is little chance that structures would have been present in this area. [REDACTED]

Past and Current Investigations and Impacts

This site was discovered in 1964 by a local high school student, Randy Head. He received permission to conduct excavations at the site from the administrators of the park (at that time it was owned by the State of Florida). He and a partner began digging in a controlled manner, and planned to enter the project in a local science fair in 1965 (Head, 1965). He produced a report and some rough maps of the site, and described the burials and related strata and some of the associated artifacts. He cataloged his finds, and did an analysis of the artifacts recovered. Mr. Head's report is on file with the National Park Service (Head, 1965). A map of his excavation units is included with this nomination.

The materials recovered by the Head family remain the possession of Randy Head. A large number of artifacts were loaned to the University of West Florida in 1991 for study, and are currently located at the Archaeology Institute at the University. At present, a complete inventory is not available. Photographs were also made of the other artifacts that Mr. Head has in his possession, including trade beads and skeletal remains. The Southeast Archaeological Center of the National Park Service also has a large collection of materials from the site in their facilities.

After Randy's partner's family began digging at the site also, his mother joined the excavations to help keep order. Soon the site was besieged with pothunters and looters, and Mrs. Head abandoned the site. Another local, Don Sharon, contacted knowledgeable amateur, Col. William Lazarus of the Fort Walton Temple Mound Museum. Col. Lazarus sponsored the Sharon family project with the understanding that materials would be given to the Museum. An article based on their data collection was published in 1967 in the *Florida Anthropologist* (Lazarus, Lasarus, and Sharon, 1967). The artifacts were housed at the Museum for several years, but Sharon requested that they be returned to him after Col. Lazarus' death. The artifacts were returned to Mr. Sharon and their whereabouts are now unknown. The Museum still has site reports in their collection. Mr. Sharon was briefly interviewed during the background research

for this nomination, and stated that he had none of the artifacts from this excavation; however, he did not say where the artifacts were presently located.

A. Wayne Prokopetz of the Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, visited 8SR36 in 1976. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Prokopetz described this cluster as a large Fort Walton village area with an associated cemetery. A full report is not available; however, a summary is on file with the National Park Service (Prokopetz, 1976).

There is no evidence of recent looting in the cemetery. Since the National Park Service acquisition of the property, the site has been less tempting to local vandals.

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 the archeological site to protect it from unauthorized disturbance, vandalism or looting.

8SR36 The Naval Live Oaks Cemetery

Section 8. Narrative Summary of Significance

Summary

The Naval Live Oaks Cemetery is a large late Mississippian/Protohistoric (A.D. 1450 - A.D. 1750) period burial ground [REDACTED]. This site is significant under Criterion D because it has yielded and will continue to yield important information about the late prehistoric/protohistoric stages of Native American occupation on the Gulf coast. Although disturbed by amateurs and looters, the site has the potential for contributing data regarding the first contact between Native Americans and Europeans, as well as the interaction of the two groups during early colonization in the Pensacola Bay system. Research related to Native American belief systems, physiology, and trade patterns can also be recovered from the cemetery. Changes in the traditional way of life of the residents as a result of European contact and the resulting acculturation process is also an important research avenue that this site can help to illuminate.

Archaeological Significance

[REDACTED] all late Mississippian/Protohistoric (A.D. 1450 - A.D. 1750) sites. As shown above, the site has sustained some damage due to vandalism and amateur excavations; however, it still has the potential to hold important information about the late prehistoric/protohistoric period. Several aspects of archaeological research significance are discussed below.

Information contained in human burials can contribute not only physiological data, but also data related to the social and political structure of society from artifacts associated with the interments and their meaning. Questions of status within the society and the relationships of the society to others in the region and beyond can be answered from burials and the grave goods that were interred with the human remains.

Some of the artifacts from 8SR36 are of European manufacture and were typically used as trade goods during the early exploration and colonial periods (A.D. 1528 - A. D. 1821). The artifacts that have shed the most light on the period of occupation during this period are glass beads. Analysis of these has placed occupation at the site between A.D. 1528 - A.D. 1750. The earliest historical reports of European contact in Pensacola Bay suggest that the Panfilo de Narvaez expedition (A.D. 1528); the pilot of the Hernando de Soto expedition, Diego Maldonado (A.D. 1539 - A.D. 1540); and the ill-fated colonization attempt of Tristan de Luna (A.D. 1559 - A.D. 1561) first visited Pensacola Bay in the 16th century. The next attempt at settlement in the area was in 1698, with the establishment of the presidio of Santa Maria de Galve (A.D. 1698 - A.D. 1722). After a brief French occupation, the settlement was moved to Santa Rosa Island,

8SR36 The Naval Live Oaks Cemetery

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