

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE BURCH CAMP RV PARK PROPERTY
SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Prepared for:

**True North Consultants
1000 East Warrensville Road
Suite 140
Naperville, Illinois 60563**

Prepared by:



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

**Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, Florida 34240
(941) 379-6206**

January 2022

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE BURCH CAMP RV PARK PROPERTY
SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Prepared for:

**True North Consultants
1000 East Warrensville Road
Suite 140
Naperville, Illinois 60563**

Prepared by:

**Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, Florida 34240**

**Marion Almy – Project Manager
Elizabeth A. Horvath – Project Archaeologist
Alec Potter - Archaeologist**

January 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the Burch Camp RV Park property for True North Consultants. The property is approximately 24.5 acres in size and is at 7650 Hidden Oak Road in west-central Santa Rosa County. The archaeological and historical field surveys, completed in January 2022, were conducted at the request of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation who reviewed the project under Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (Soweka 2021) (**Appendix A**).

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a limited potential for any indirect (visual or audible) or cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, because of the project type and location of the proposed work, the archaeological and historical APE are limited to the existing boundaries of the project. This CRAS was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*. All work was conducted in accordance with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). The resulting survey and report meet the specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes* (FS), as well as Florida’s Coastal Management Program and local regulations. The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded within the APE and there are only two located within two miles. Based on the background research, there was moderate to low potential for archaeological sites. Field investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with the excavation of 19 shovel tests. No archaeological sites were discovered.

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources are located within the APE. A review of the historic quad map and aerial photos as well as the property appraiser’s data suggested no potential for historic resources within the APE (Brown 2021; FDOT 1978; USDA 1940, 1949, 1955; USGS 1920, 1943). The absence of historic resources was confirmed by the field investigations.

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of 19 shovel tests, no archaeological sites or historic resources were discovered. As such, there are no cultural resources that are listed, determined eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW	2-1
2.1 Project Location and Physical Setting	2-1
2.2 Geology and Geomorphology	2-1
2.3 Soils and Vegetation.....	2-3
2.4 Paleoenvironmental Conditions	2-4
3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY	3-1
3.1 Paleoindian	3-2
3.2 Archaic	3-3
3.3 Woodland	3-4
3.4 Mississippian	3-7
3.5 Colonialism	3-7
3.6 Territorial and Statehood.....	3-8
3.7 Civil War and Aftermath.....	3-11
3.8 Twentieth Century	3-12
3.9 APE Specifics.....	3-14
4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATION AND METHODS.....	4-1
4.1 Background Research and Literature Review	4-1
4.2 Archaeological Considerations.....	4-1
4.3 Historical Considerations	4-3
4.4 Field Methodology	4-3
4.5 Unexpected Discoveries	4-4
4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation	4-4
5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	5-1
5.1 Archaeological	5-1
5.2 Historical/Architectural	5-1
5.3 Conclusions	5-1
6.0 REFERENCES CITED	6-1
 APPENDICES	
Appendix A	Correspondence
Appendix B	Survey Log

LIST OF FIGURES AND PHOTOS

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1. Location of the Burch Camp RV Park APE, Santa Rosa County.....	1-2
Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the APE.....	2-2
Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the APE.....	2-4
Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.....	3-1
Figure 3.2. 1826 Plat showing the APE.....	3-9
Figure 3.3. 1920 Milton quad showing the APE.....	3-13
Figure 3.4. 1941 Milton quad showing the APE.....	3-14
Figure 3.5. 1940 and 1978 aerial photos showing the APE.....	3-15
Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources near the APE.....	4-2
Figure 5.1. Shovel test location within the APE.....	5-2

Table

Table 4.1. CRAS projects conducted near the APE.....	4-3
------------------------------------------------------	-----

Photo

Photo 2.1. Planted pines.....	2-1
Photo 2.2. Pasture with residential area in background.....	2-3
Photo 5.1. Typical stratigraphic profile.....	5-1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the Burch Camp RV Park property for True North Consultants. The property is approximately 24.5 acres in size and is at 7650 Hidden Oak Road in west-central Santa Rosa County (**Figure 1.1**). The archaeological and historical field surveys, completed in January 2022, were conducted at the request of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation who reviewed the project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Soweka 2021) (**Appendix A**).

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the project has a limited potential for any indirect (visual or audible) or cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, because of the project type and location of the proposed work, the archaeological and historical APE are limited to the existing boundaries of the project. This CRAS was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*. All work was conducted in accordance with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). The resulting survey and report meet the specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and complies with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes* (FS), as well as Florida’s Coastal Management Program and local regulations. The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any discovered sites.



Figure 1.1. Location of the Burch Camp RV Park APE, Santa Rosa County.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in a given area. This, in turn, effected decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of the local environmental factors upon the local inhabitants, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location and Physical Setting

The approximately 24.5-acre APE is in Section 6 of Township 2 North, Range 29 West (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Wallace 2013) (**Figure 2.1**). The property is located at 7650 Hidden Oak Road, east of Chumuckla Highway (SR 197). It consists of thinned, planted pine and pasture with a residence and outbuildings (**Photos 2.1 and 2.2**).



Photo 2.1. Planted pines.

2.2 Geology and Geomorphology

The APE is located within the Western Highlands physiographic zone (Puri and Vernon 1964). This area is underlain by the Citronelle formation, which has a surface lithology of gravel and coarse sand (Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The property is gently sloping, with an elevation of 61 to 64 meters (m) (200-210 feet [ft]) above mean sea level. A wetland/swamp is just to the north of the APE.



Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the APE.



Photo 2.2. Pasture with residential area in background.

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

The APE falls within the Dothan-Orangeburg soil association, which consists of nearly level to sloping, well drained, loamy soils that have a loamy subsoil (Weeks et al. 1980). The specific soils within the APE include Dothan fine sandy loam, 0-2% and 2-5% slopes; Rains fine sandy loam; and Tifton sandy loam, 2-5% slopes. Their locations are depicted on **Figure 2.2** (USDA 2018). The Dothan sands and Tifton sand are well drained and occur on broad and narrow ridgetops in the uplands. The native vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine, various oaks, persimmons, and dogwood with an understory that includes huckleberry, blackberry, gallberry, and pineland threeawn. Rains fine sandy loam is a poorly drained, nearly level soil that occurs in low-lying positions on the Coastal Plain. This soil supports blackgum and scattered cypress and longleaf pine. The understory includes gallberry, pineland threeawn, and water-tolerant grasses and shrubs.

Soils support different vegetative regimes that provide habitats for the local animal population. This would have affected the distribution of essential food resources and play a role in aboriginal site selection. Soils have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats (Weeks et al. 1980). The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox. Dothan and Tifton sands are well suited to openland habitat; Bibb is rated fair. Woodland wildlife habitat includes area of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, racoon, white-tailed deer, and bear. Dothan and Tifton sands are well suited for woodlands. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy, or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver. Rains fine sandy loam is well suited for wetland habitats (Weeks et al. 1980: Table 8). Those soil types not mentioned above are rated poor or very poor for those habitats.

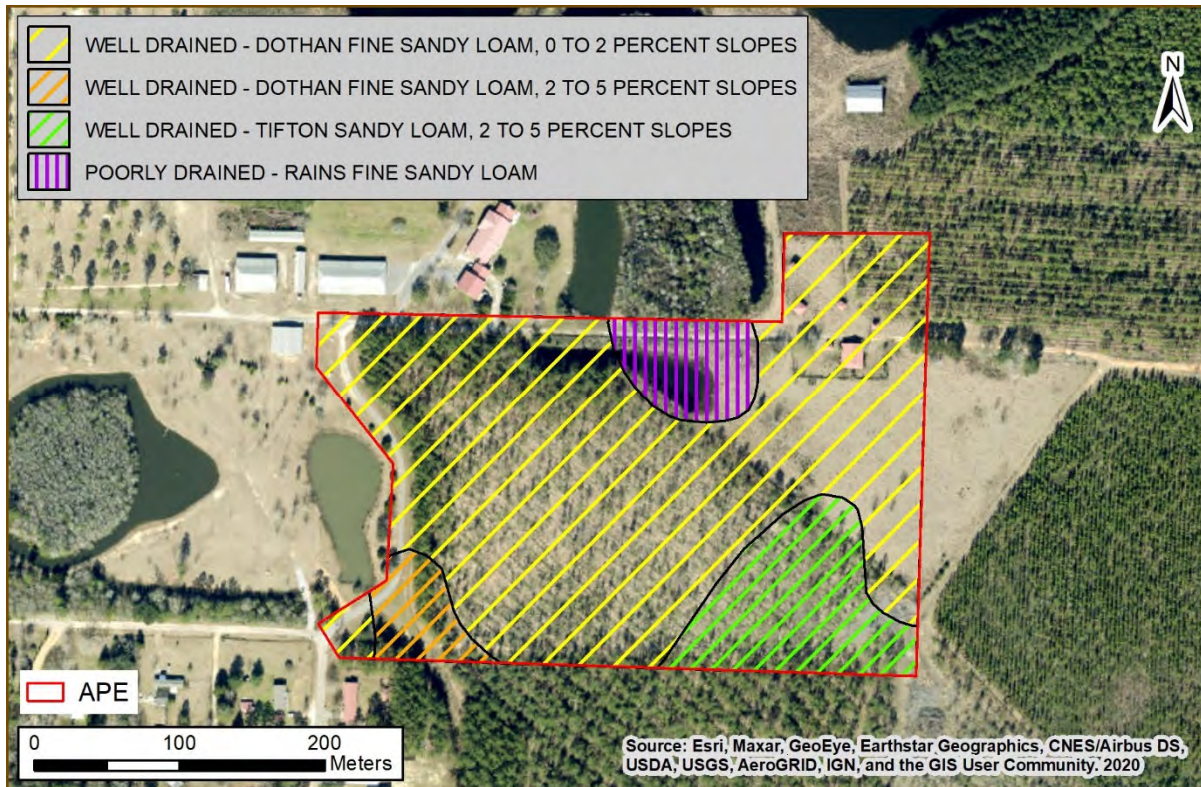


Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the APE.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Conditions

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent. Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a

forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). About 5000 years ago, surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 1.5 m (5 ft) above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the culture history the region provides a framework within which the local archaeological and historic record can be examined. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities but are the remains of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, they cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the area. In general, the culture history of an area (i.e., an archaeological region) outlines the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The APE is situated within the Northwest Archaeological Region, which includes the Florida Panhandle west of the Aucilla River (Milanich 1994) (**Figure 3.1**). The Paleoindian, Archaic (Early, Middle, and Late), Woodland (Deptford, Swift Creek, Weeden Island), and Mississippian (Fort Walton) Stages have been defined based on unique sets of material cultural traits such as stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns (cf., Bense 1989; Brose and White 1999; Milanich 1994).

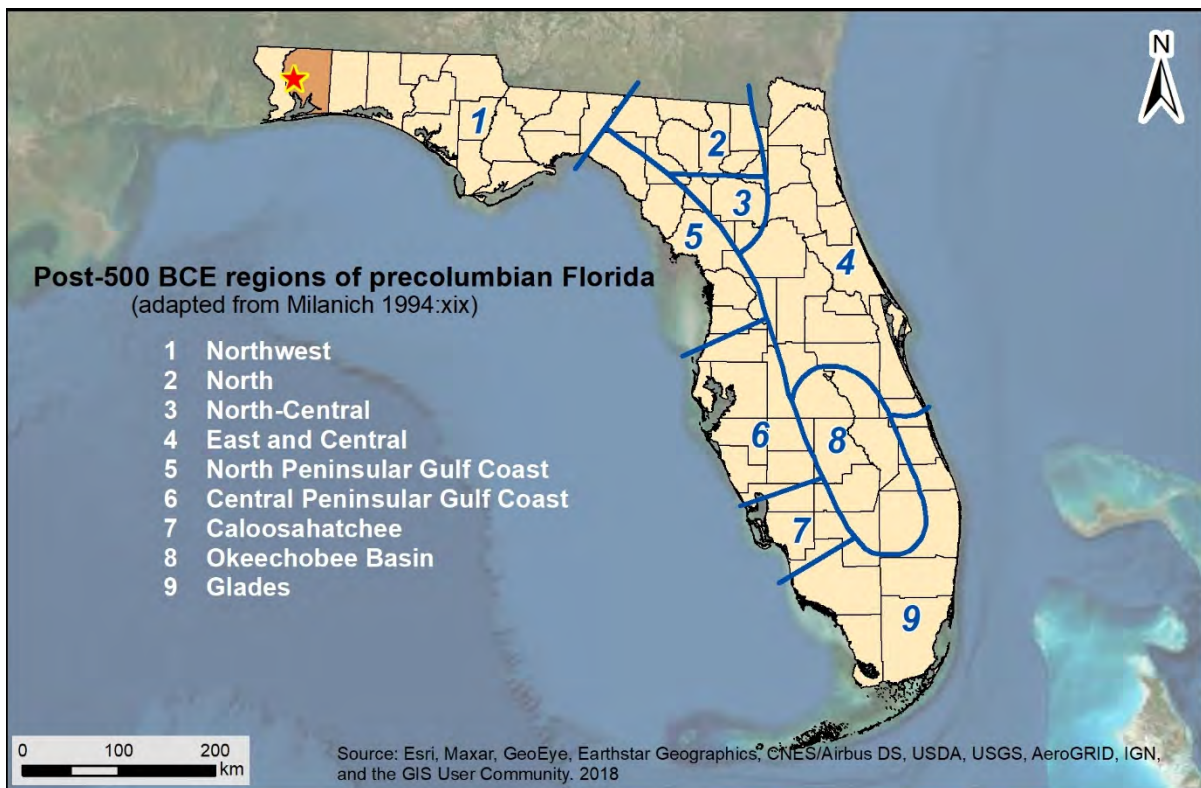


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the United States and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period is divided into subperiods based on important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each period evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic archeological site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 20,000 to 7500 BCE (Before Common Era) (Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many sites have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleoindian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida. Research suggests that Suwannee and Simpson points may be contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a, 2016; Stanford et al. 2005). Research at the Page-Ladsen site, in the Aucilla River, has provided evidence of a Pre-Clovis occupation as early as 22,000 years ago, with the latest dated level from 4100 to 3400 years ago (Webb and Dunbar 2006). Pre-Clovis materials were also reported from the Sloth Hole site, also within the Aucilla River (Hemmings 1999). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleoindian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).

Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleoindian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from Late Archaic and Early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this period at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleoindian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and medium sized mammal such as deer for food as well as raw materials for bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tied to water sources, most Paleoindian sites are near quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleoindian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleoindian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory, put forth by Wilfred T. Neill, was that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleoindians, and the game animals upon which they depended, clustered

around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas Ben Waller postulated that the Paleoindians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals that they relied on roamed over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special-use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers, have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone-tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

As the Paleoindian period gradually ended, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna disappeared. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the more solitary, woodland browser, the white-tailed deer replaced the herd animals (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna' extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages and the Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit, and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

However, because of a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the full range of the Early Archaic tool assemblages is uncertain (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools also were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than in earlier times, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

By approximately 6500 years ago, marked environmental changes, which had profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices, occurred. Humans adapted to this changing environment and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008). Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the creation of more available surface water. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps.

The archaeological record for the Middle Archaic is better understood than the Early Archaic. Among the material culture inventory are several varieties of stemmed, broad blade projectile points including those of the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, occurred during this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Middle Archaic sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites, which most likely were used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for activities such as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites, aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. Larger artifact assemblages and a wider variety of tool forms define base camps.

During the Late Archaic period, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo point types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. By about 2000 BCE, there is evidence of fired clay pottery in Florida. The first ceramic types were tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) and are referred to as the Orange or Norwood series. Initially, it was thought that the ceramics lacked decoration until about 1700 BCE when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. However, research has called this chronology into question; AMS dating of a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).

Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites, and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. It is likely that the change in settlement patterns is related to environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species, which preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce waterholes dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase population size.

The Transitional stage of the Late Archaic refers to that portion of the ceramic Archaic when sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent. The same basic settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. It has been suggested that during this period there was a diffusion of cultural traits due to the movement of small groups (Bullen 1959, 1965). This resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions indicative of the beginning of cultural regionalism.

3.3 Woodland

The Deptford period (500 BCE to 150 CE [Common Era]) has been well documented as a coastal culture along the Gulf and Atlantic shorelines. Deptford has been described as having a coastal-riverine subsistence base, a Hopewellian religious complex, and a base camp-satellite camp settlement pattern (Bense 1989). The presence of shell middens marks the coastal base camps. Typically, they were live oak/hickory hammocks on barrier islands near brackish or fresh water (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sea level rise since the Deptford period had inundated some sites and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well understood. This

settlement pattern, begun in the Late Archaic, marks a definite shift in settlement toward the coastal lowlands. The collection of specialized non-coastal resources such as nuts, berries, and freshwater fish was conducted in the interior pine forests and river valleys. Archaeologists believe the Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72). By about 100 CE, the Deptford settlement pattern began to change; villages were now being established in the interior as opposed to only the special-use campsites (Milanich 1994:114).

Deptford pottery is easily identified and is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Simple stamp, linear check stamp, and check stamp patterns were applied by pressing a carved wooden paddle into the moist clay prior to firing. Other pottery was decorated by wrapping the wooden paddle with a cord and pressing it into the moist clay. Spanish moss had been replaced by better tempering agents such as sand and grit. Stone, worked shell, and worked bone artifacts tend to be scarce at Deptford sites, suggesting that wood was primarily used as the raw material for their tools (Milanich 1994:126).

Evidence of culture change is seen beginning around 100 BCE by increased trade and interaction, construction of burial and ceremonial mounds, and the movement of peoples into the interior on a permanent basis. Deptford peoples, along with contemporaneous Woodland cultures, participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics and began to construct burial mounds. This Yent ceremonial complex has been described by Sears (1962) for the Panhandle and North Peninsula Gulf Coast area based upon the excavations at the Crystal River, Yent, and Pierce Mounds. Not all late Deptford sites appear to be associated with that complex as cremations and midden burials have been reported from non-mound sites.

Following Deptford is Santa Rosa/Swift Creek, which occurred around 150-350 CE. In the archaeological record, the introduction of complicated stamped pottery evidences this period. Bense (1992) suggests that the replacement of Deptford ceramics with the new types was a gradual process. In addition to the readily discernible changes in the material record, there also were changes in mortuary ceremonialism (Sears 1962). Burial mounds with east-side ceramic caches replaced the continuous use mounds of the late Deptford and there is a marked increase in the inclusion of exotic ornaments and ceramics with individual burials.

Weeden Island (100-1000 CE) evolved out of the preceding Swift Creek culture. Originally, the Weeden Island culture was divided into two chronological periods, I and II based on village midden ceramic assemblages (Willey 1949; Willey and Woodbury 1942). Weeden Island I was identified by the presence of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics and the Weeden Island Incised and Punctate types. The Weeden Island II period was identified by the lack of complicated stamping, a reduction in the frequencies of the Weeden Island Incised types, and the appearance of check-stamped ceramics in the archaeological record. Hunting, shellfish gathering, and wild plant food collecting continued and there is some evidence for an increasing reliance on domesticated plants. Early Weeden Island sites were occasionally located back from the coast in forested locales, but still in easy walking distance of the coast (Milanich 2002:358). Later, villages were established in the interior forests and river valleys as well as along the coast and were likely occupied on a year-round basis (Milanich 1994). These are evidenced by horseshoe or circular midden deposits and may have an associated burial mound. Coastal villages may have a similar site plan as the inland villages, or they may be evidenced by large linear shell middens. In general, oyster and/or marsh clam are the main components of the shell middens, with other midden debris interspersed. In addition to villages, small special-use campsites are scattered throughout the region, including inland hunting camps and smaller coastal shell middens. Inland sites are generally found near streams or lakes. By Late Weeden Island times, agriculture became essential to the inland populations while marine resources remained the significant

dietary staple for coastal populations (Percy and Brose 1974). They also suggest that in the Late Weeden period, new settlements appeared in the upper reaches of the bay systems. These consisted of several small villages and an associated burial mound. The appearance of these settlements may be the result of increased populations and resulting pressures on the food resources of the lower bays.

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this time. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. The settlement pattern resembles that of the preceding Swift Creek culture, although there are more Weeden Island sites (Milanich 1994). Coastal sites are located on barrier islands as well as on the adjacent mainland coast proximate to freshwater and salt marshes. It may be during this time period that the dichotomy between coastal and inland adaptations intensified (White 1986a:173).

The interior villages are often located in the same location as the preceding Swift Creek villages, such as at the Aspalaga mound-village complex located along the Apalachicola River (Milanich 1994; Moore 1903; Percy and Brose 1974). These “may represent the continued occupation of the ecologically more productive locales by growing populations. As villages became too large to function effectively, new villages budded off and at time older villages were abandoned” (Milanich 2002:358). Sites were located next to a permanent source of water within a mesic hammock. It has been noted that villages were also proximate to other aquatic habitats, sand hills, pine scrub, and flatwoods (Milanich et al. 1984; Sigler-Lavelle 1980). This would have provided the optimal setting for collecting the resources required by the site occupants.

The presence of Weeden Island ceramic types distinguishes the artifact assemblage. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctations, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). These ceramics can be divided into three categories - mortuary, prestige/elite, and utilitarian wares. It should be noted that undecorated ceramics are most common in the village areas whereas the decorated types are most often associated with the burial mounds. Milanich and his colleagues note that greater time and effort was spent on the manufacture of the certain decorated wares as opposed to the undecorated wares and the elite pottery was almost always better made (Milanich et al. 1984).

The late Weeden Island period in northwest Florida is referred to as Wakulla Weeden Island based upon the predominance of check-stamped ceramics in the non-mound ceramic assemblages. This period revealed not only changes in the secular ceramics, but in mound ceremonialism, settlement patterns, and economic systems as well (Milanich 2002:362). This period, ca. 700-1000 CE, reflects the adoption of maize agriculture into the Weeden Island subsistence economy (Milanich 1994:194). It is not certain, however, whether agriculture became an important part of the coastal people’s economy. Within the interior portions of the Panhandle, the number of sites increased, and site locations were now located in areas previously uninhabited. This may have been due to an increase in population and a need for suitable agricultural lands. Nucleated villages and mound centers became scarce; although mounds were still used, they were no longer associated with extensive ceremonialism but were for interment of family members (Milanich 1994:197).

Wakulla Weeden Island sites are more common, but smaller in size than the preceding Weeden Island sites. This may be due to the use of slash and burn maize agriculture that would have resulted in rapid soil exhaustion, requiring the periodic relocation of the fields. This system did not support the nucleated settlement patterns of the previous eras (Milanich 2002:362).

3.4 Mississippian

Mississippian societies in general had an economy based on intensive maize agriculture, a chiefdom political system, and participated in long-distance trade and interaction. However, not all Mississippian groups depended on agriculture due to their locations where such subsistence strategies were not viable, such as along the Florida Gulf coast. The western panhandle of Florida is mixture of the Pensacola cultural to the west, which was centered at Bottle Creek in Alabama, and the Fort Walton culture. The latter has two variants, one located along the Apalachicola River, and the other centered in the Tallahassee Red Hills region. Pensacola was initially defined by Willey as having plain and decorated shell-tempered pottery that was related to the Moundville cultural of Mobile Bay (Willey 1949). The Fort Walton ceramics were tempered with sand and grit. From east to west, shell tempered pottery increases steadily through time and space from west of the Apalachicola River and begin to dominate Middle Mississippian period assemblages in the Choctawhatchee Bay (Harris 2012:278.).

Settlement along the western panhandle generally occurred around the St. Andrews, Choctawhatchee, and Pensacola Bays. These are drowned river valleys with at least one major river and multiple streams feeding into bayous that empty into the bays with live oak-magnolia hammocks located along the higher elevations. Most of the sites, however, consist of linear or circular oyster shell middens located along the shore. Subsistence was dependent upon the shellfish and fish of the local waters as well as some use of the inland resources such as deer and small mammals; shell and lithic tools were rare (Harris 2012:281). Although occupation of the interior areas was documented in the earlier Weeden Island period, it seems as if there was a migration to the coast during the Mississippian period. This may have been due to the lack of major rivers that extended inland; with no rivers, communication and transportation would have to occur along the coastal waters. Evidence of communication with the wider Mississippian network is seen in the iconography of the pottery, especially as used for ritual and burial furniture (Harris 2012:293).

The introduction of Lamar Complicated Stamped pottery from central Georgia, about 1400 CE, is thought to represent the ceramics of the protohistoric ethnic Lower Creek peoples (Tesar 1980). Bryne (1986:113) notes the aboriginal settlement pattern remained basically unchanged but many changes were occurring in the Southeast as a result of European contact, and by 1675, the Spanish Franciscan missionary movement, had made a major impact on the population, reducing native Americans to about 10,000 in number. During the very early historic period, change was rapid. The centralized Fort Walton/Pensacola chiefdoms were breaking up, and smaller, independent hamlets or villages became common (White 1986b). Ocmulgee Fields Incised, a Creek Indian style from Georgia, which included both plain and red-filmed ware, became a common ceramic.

3.5 Colonialism

The arrival of the Europeans in the 1500s began a period of extensive social and cultural upheaval. Many of the traditional ways of life were destroyed or abandoned. Warfare and European diseases brought an end to the aboriginal inhabitants and their cultures. Due to the attempts of the Spanish military and missionaries to alter the traditional lifeways, by the end of the seventeenth century these aboriginal populations were virtually extinct. Seventeenth century Spanish records identify and provide information about five or possibly six distinct people who were located between the Apalachee and Mobile Bay (Hann 1988). The Chacato or Chatot and Pensacola were apparently located in and around the project area, being located to the north, northwest, and west of the Apalachee (Hann 1988:63). By 1708, many of the local natives loyal to the Spanish had been killed or captured by Indigenous people allied with the English; other Chacato moved to Mobile (Hann 1988:74).

Following the British raids of 1702-1704, many Creek Indians moved into north Florida, becoming known as Seminoles. They considered themselves separate and apart from their northern contemporaries and they were composed of two general groups, Muskogee and non-Muskogee. The migrating groups formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The material culture of the Seminoles remained similar to the Creeks; the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common and the agricultural economy of the Apalachee and Fort Walton period Indigenous people was not recreated by the Seminoles. Their settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands for cattle (Ewen et al. 1990).

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War or War of Removal (Wickman 2002). The war was part of "...a policy of displacement and extermination against the American Indians in the eastern U.S., systematically removing them from the path of Anglo settlement" (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2002). Because of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States territory in 1821, but settlement was slow and scattered during the early years. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. During the early territorial period, Pensacola served as west Florida's capital.

Even before the United States' take-over of Florida was official (as early as 1815), American citizens were acquiring Spanish land grants and moving into the area, especially along the Escambia River. The Spanish Census of 1820 included the settlers along the Escambia and recorded 72 homesteads with 380 Whites and 73 Black people with over 1000 acres being cultivated (Coker and Douglas 1980; Rucker 1990). Some of these immigrants established saw mills along the waterways, which contributed to the development of the immediate area as well as to the town of Pensacola. By the early 1820s, several small communities had been established including Beelersville, Floridatown, Kelker's Field, and Woodbine (Rucker 1990).

One of the earliest settlers in present-day Santa Rosa County was Henry M. Brackenridge who Jackson had made mayor and notary of Pensacola. Brackenridge had a law practice with Richard Keith Call and in 1822, he was appointed as a member of Florida's first territorial legislative council. He resigned from that position to accept an appointment from President Monroe as federal judge for the West Florida District. Brackenridge settled on the Santa Rosa peninsula where he built a good house and established groves of fruit trees. His home was a retreat from yellow fever epidemics that raged in Pensacola during the 1820s (Rucker 1990:93-94).

Ferry service from Pensacola provided some transportation between Pensacola and the area. In addition, the road that connected the old Florida capitals of Pensacola and St. Augustine with the newly established capital of Tallahassee ran through the Santa Rosa peninsula. The road was completed in 1824-25 by soldiers who were stationed at nearby Cantonment Clinch and Ft. Barrancas (Rucker 1990:93-101). During the late 1820s, a live oak plantation was established on the peninsula by the U.S. government to provide wood for the navy's ships. The location of the road and the live oak plantation were both influenced by Brackenridge. Besides Brackenridge, there were a number of other settlers on the Santa Rosa peninsula during this time including two men who had large cattle herds (Rucker 1990: 103-04).

Juan de la Rúa was the first known settler near present-day Milton. He was the son of the Pensacola Overseer of Royal Works and in 1817 received an 800 arpent land grant from Spanish Governor Jose Kasot. The de la Rúa grant was on the “Black and Clearwater Creeks” and, according to claims for Spanish lands, was cleared and cultivated between 1817 and 1819. This land may have been used as pasture for de la Rúa's cattle herds and vague evidence suggests that he may have attempted to put a sawmill on Pond Creek which was included in his tract. Juan de la Rúa was elected mayor of Pensacola in 1822. In 1828, apparently because of troubles with the local Indigenous people, he sold his land to Joseph Forsyth who had recently arrived in the area from New Orleans (Historic Pensacola Preservation Board [HPPB] 1984; King 2001-2002; Rucker 1990).

Also, during the 1820s, a number of brickyards began operation - at least three were located along the Blackwater River. The soil types of the region included some excellent clays for brick making; the industry was an economic advantage for West Florida and the brick was used for the military installations being constructed along the coast and was also shipped to other gulf port towns such as Mobile and New Orleans. John Hunt was one of the most successful and prosperous brickyard owners. His business, located on Blackwater Bay, operated through the 1830s (Rucker 1990:147-53).

Hunts’ personal status and the importance of his brick making operation was the catalyst for the development of the Black Water Settlement in the 1830s. The Black Water settlement area stretched from the Hunt brickyard on Blackwater Bay north to where a brickyard owned by Jackson Morton was situated at the juncture of Clear Creek and Blackwater River. The settlement extended for several miles along both sides of the river. In the 1830s, the Black Water community had a period of great economic development. In addition to the brickyards, a shipyard owned by John Gardner was located north and west of Hunt's brickyard. This was on Blackwater River where the present-day village of Bagdad is located. Another shipyard was also operating in the Blackwater settlement at this time and was probably located in the Milton area (Rucker 1990:156).

It was at this time that Federal surveyors began conducting surveys of the region. The exterior boundaries of Township 2 North, Range 29 West were surveyed and resurveyed by Benjamin Clements and A.H. Jones between 1827 and 1852 and the interior section lines were surveyed in 1827 by Benjamin Clements (Clements 1827b, 1827a; Jones 1852). No historic features were noted near the APE, which was described as land all 3rd rate timber pine open woods (Clements 1827a:334, 336, 366, 369; Clements and Jones 1828) (**Figure 3.2**).

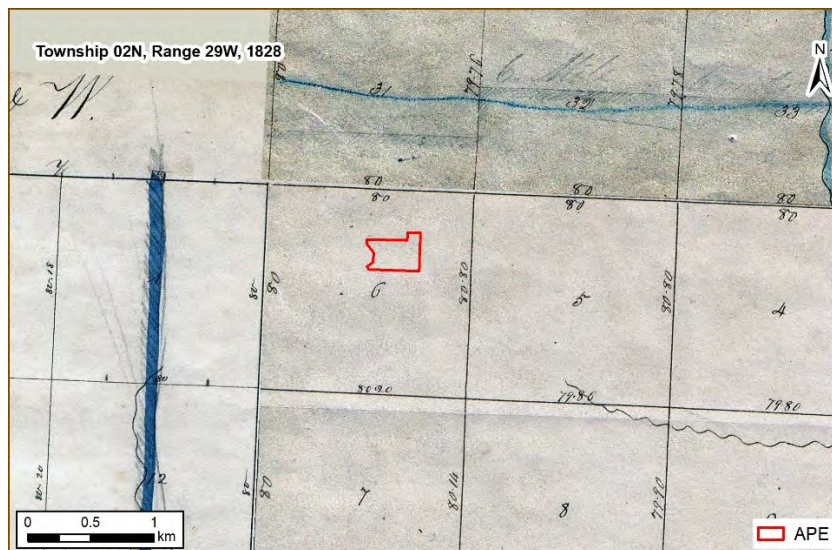


Figure 3.2. 1826 Plat showing the APE.

The area around Milton drew a number of settlers in the early 1830s. Brickyards were located a mile north of the present town - one was owned by John Baham (which operated c. 1829-1840) and the other was owned by men named Davis and Bright. In addition, the brickyard and a sawmill owned by Jackson Morton was located about two miles from Milton, situated at the confluence of the Blackwater River and Clear Creek (Rucker 1990:156-58).

The dense stands of yellow pine and the streams that flowed into the Blackwater River were pivotal in the economic and settlement history of Milton and Santa Rosa County. Clear Creek, Juniper Creek, and Coldwater Creek were all navigable once they had been cleared of log jams. Clear Creek supported several mills, with perhaps Loftin Cottons' being the earliest, established in 1827. The operation, located about one-and-one-half miles above the mouth of the creek, included a sawmill and a grist mill. Another operation on Clear Creek, four miles above the mouth of the creek, had saw and grist mills; Alexander Gordon and Allen McCaskill operated this business until at least the early 1840s (Rucker 1990:163-64).

Juniper and Coldwater Creeks also had a number of mills in the 1830s and 1840s. Ferry service operated on Coldwater Creek where the Tallahassee Road crossed it. The community around Coldwater Creek was well established by the 1840s and was dependent upon the small timber/saw mill operations. The mills along all the creeks had competition with the larger industrial complex that was established on Pond Creek, a short distance from Milton.

A number of incidents occurred in Santa Rosa County that involved conflicts between white settlers and local Indigenous groups prior to their final removal from west Florida. One of the most violent conflicts occurred in Milton on April 15, 1837 when a group of about 10 Creeks went into town to trade. Because they were considered "fugitives," a group of settlers tried to keep them from leaving. One of the Natives was shot in the leg and then tried to kill himself by cutting his throat. The town's citizenry finished the job for him by putting a rope around his neck and dragging him under a raft of logs in the river until he was dead. This barbarism caused fear that they would attack isolated farms and settlements in the area to retaliate. A militia was sent to Milton to protect it although the town was not approached. Instead, the Native Americans killed five men in Walton County who were looking for stray cattle along the Shoal River.

The outrage committed by Milton's citizens was quickly condemned by the editor of Pensacola's newspaper with the warning that because of the act on the Black Water, "we may now look for a savage war with all its attendant horrors." Indigenous people were still in the area in the summer of 1837. John Hunt reported that they were all around his brickyard. Jackson Morton had a volunteer militia that patrolled the Blackwater area, but the force was disbanded in June. Continued pursuit of the Native Americans throughout the summer eventually convinced them to surrender and submit to the removal policy. By the fall of 1837, the Native American threat in Santa Rosa County was far less than it had been only a few months earlier and by 1840 the threat was nearly gone (Rucker 1990).

The town of Milton was well established by 1840. It was located on a bluff above the Blackwater River and available to the deep-draft ships that navigated the short watercourse. The town initially had a variety of names including Black Water, Lumberton, Mill Town, Jernigan's Landing, Hard Scrabble, and Scratch Ankle. It is believed that Milton is derived from "Mill Town" which is shown on an early map of the area. Milton became the market town for farmers who lived in the Blackwater settlement area (HPPB 1984:12; Rucker 1990:293).

The December 30, 1843 issue of the *Pensacola Gazette* reported "there are few places which at this time afford so favorable an opening for a profitable mercantile business as the town of Milton. ... It is nearly at the head of schooner navigation on the Blackwater and is the natural mart for the

business of five or six counties in the state of Alabama. The trade consists in cotton, hides, beeswax, poultry. ... It is estimated that between the 12th and the 23rd inst. more than fifty wagons and carts came to Milton, each having from one to four bales of cotton and a considerable number of other articles of produce above named.”

The Arcadia Mill complex tried several ways to develop better transportation between Pond Creek and Milton/Blackwater River, including attempting to dig a canal, and later, by establishing a railroad between the two points (actually a horse-drawn tram that proved as impractical as the canal) (HPPB 1984:13). Today, Canal Street in Milton is the only physical reminder of those early transportation projects. By 1842 the Simpson/Forsyth sawmill had moved to Bagdad and was operated by steam power (HPPB 1984).

John Hunt established a sawmill on the east bank of the Blackwater which he sold to Criglar, Batchelder and Company in 1849. Other lumber “barons” important to the development of Milton were James Chaffin and William Keyser. Chaffin arrived in Milton in 1832 and began his sawmill and operated a general store. Keyser had a sawmill and a shipping business which eventually enabled him to acquire much of the land along the town's riverfront. The continuing growth of Milton was also supported by a cotton textile mill (near the Arcadia mills) that was established in 1835 and operated with slave labor, a pale factory owned by Timothy Twitchell, and three shipyards which were operating in 1851 (HPPB 1984:13-14).

Milton was incorporated in February 1844 by an act of the territorial government and in 1845 was made a Port of Entry. By 1848, there was direct transportation service to New Orleans by a steamer packet and the town had its own newspaper, the *Milton Courier* that was owned by John Dorr. Milton and Santa Rosa County prospered throughout the 1850s. Although there was some farming activity, the amount of land under cultivation was quite limited. This was primarily because the population of the entire area depended upon the booming timber industry as the base of its economy. In the 1860s, Santa Rosa County had a population of 4048 whites, 1371 people of color (slaves) and 61 free people of color. Milton had a total population of 1815 and was the state's seventh largest town. At this time, it had a bakery, three confectioneries, two hotels, two schools, and a blacksmith shop (HPPB 1984:14, 24).

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the American Civil War. The Civil War brought a sharp decline in economic development to Milton and all of Santa Rosa County. The Union Army's occupation of Ft. Pickens literally cut the region off from the rest of the nation because of its great dependence upon water transportation. When the Confederate army withdrew from the area in March 1862, it destroyed anything that might have been useful to the Union forces, including the brick manufactories, sawmills, and the shipyards. Although the Union troops made occasional forays into the immediate area, Milton survived the war with only minor incidents (HPPB 1984:15).

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). During the early post-war years, the highly publicized 1862 Homestead Act passed by the U.S. Congress as wartime legislation, enticed more settlers into Florida to establish farms and rescue the rebel state. The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in Florida in two ways: many Southerners sought new homes to escape the unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners who sought vacation homes in warmer climates.

The decade between 1860 and 1870 resulted in a population loss of over 13% in Milton. While some of the mills, which burned during the war, were never rebuilt, the owners of others returned to the area and began again. James Chaffin started a new sawmill in 1870 and by 1887 it was producing 63,000 board feet per day. The village of Bagdad, only a mile away, also had sawmills that provided employment in the county (HPPB 1984:16).

Like other Florida panhandle counties during the late 19th century, Santa Rosa turned to even greater exploitation of its native forest - lumbering and the associated naval stores industry dominated the economy. The lifestyle remained rural and small farms dotted the landscape. Cash money was tight and workers in the west Florida counties (many were immigrants from southern Alabama) were often held in what amounted to peonage by the mill owners. In 1869, the average mill worker earned \$7.26 a week. While this figure fluctuated somewhat over the years, it did not change significantly until after the collapse of the lumber industry (HPPB 1984).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In March of 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, purchased four million acres from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Davis 1939).

In 1881, the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad (P&A) was chartered, with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) being the parent company. The line was to extend from Pensacola to Chattahoochee and serve to open the western Panhandle for the production of lumber, naval stores, livestock, and farm products (Turner 2003). Their biggest challenge was crossing the Escambia Bay; the 2.5-mile-long bridge was opened in 1882. The P&A was completed to the Apalachicola River in January 1883 and three months later, the line crossed the river and connected with the Florida, Savannah & Western and the Florida Central and Western Railroads. Eventually depots were established at Crestview, DeFuniak Springs, Bonifay, Chipley, and Cottondale. In 1891, the P&A "corporation" disappeared and its lines in west Florida simply became known as the L&N.

3.8 Twentieth Century

Extensive development in west-central portion of the county was slow in coming. It was not until 1902 that that lands within the APE were deeded to Allie J. Beebe (State of Florida n.d.:7). The 1920 Milton quad map of the area shows that the Escambia Land and Manufacturing Company had a narrow-gauge railway just west of the APE (USGS 1920). The road from Wallace to Chumuckla cut through the western edge of the APE, and a dirt road branched off to the west, also appearing to go to Chumuckla (**Figure 3.3**).

The Bagdad Land and Lumber Company (BLLC) operated the Florida and Alabama Railroad (F&A), a logging railroad that connected Bagdad to Milton, Red Rock, Munson, and Whitey, Alabama. The line was begun by Stearns & Culver Lumber Company and was completed by the BLLC in 1914. A 19-mile branch line lead from Milton into the pine forests of Alabama where it serviced the timber and turpentine camps. After the BLLC mill closed in 1939, the F&A was abandoned (Turner 2003).

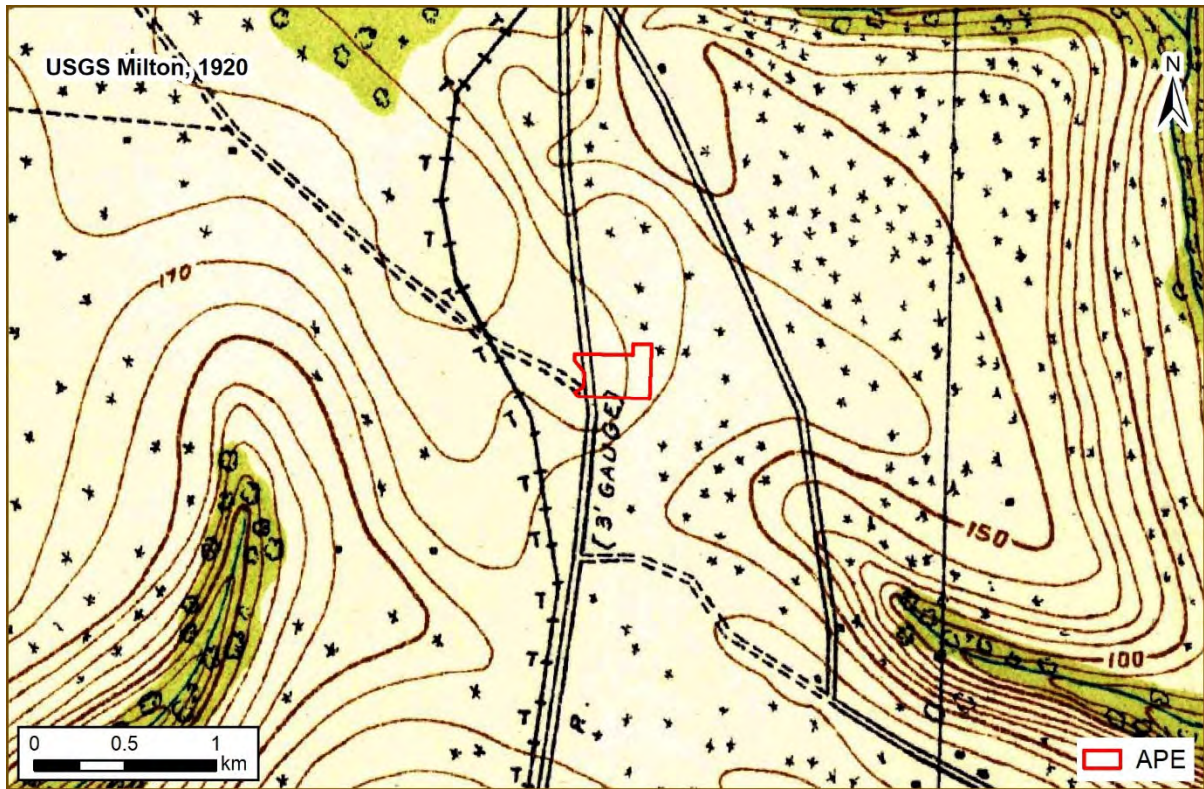


Figure 3.3. 1920 Milton quad showing the APE.

Milton's citizens were so dependent upon the paternalism of the mill owners that in 1905 the town voted against a bond issue to provide electric lights, a waterworks, and a sewage system because Stearns and Culver Lumber Company (and later the Bagdad Lumber Company) provided electrical power to Milton. However, in 1913 a labor dispute with the mill caused the power supply to be discontinued. As a result, Milton did not have these types of services until the 1920s and 1930s (HPPB 1984:16-17).

The timber industry collapsed in Santa Rosa County and West Florida around 1913. Residents of the Milton area became more dependent upon fishing, agriculture, and truck farming for their livelihood. The county remained sparsely populated until recently when growth and development of Pensacola and the surrounding coastal communities expanded. The 1943 Milton quad shows that the Chumuckla Highway had been moved further west and that the railroad grade was no longer present. An unimproved road was just southeast of the APE, and had two houses along it, but no development was evident within the APE (USGS 1943) (**Figure 3.4**).

It was not until the start of World War II that the nation and Florida truly came out of the Depression. Whiting Field, located about eight miles east of the project area, was established in 1943. Named for Kenneth Whiting, a pioneering naval aviator, the facility was an important factor in Milton's 20th century social and economic development. Whiting Field was one of three auxiliary air fields developed by the Navy at the beginning of WW II to allow accelerated training for flyers. The three fields were in addition to the two Navy bases near Pensacola (Corry and Saufley Fields) (Ellsworth and Ellsworth 1982; HPPB 1984). Supplies for the base were brought in by a new military railroad that used a major portion of the old F&A railroad grade. The region experienced an influx of military and civilian personnel throughout the war, and many returned to live permanently in Florida. Federal road building, airfield construction, and the production of materials such as planes and ships for the wartime

defense effort brought unparalleled numbers of Americans into Florida and the project area during the postwar years. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) the state's population grew over 40% during the 1940s (Forstall 1995).

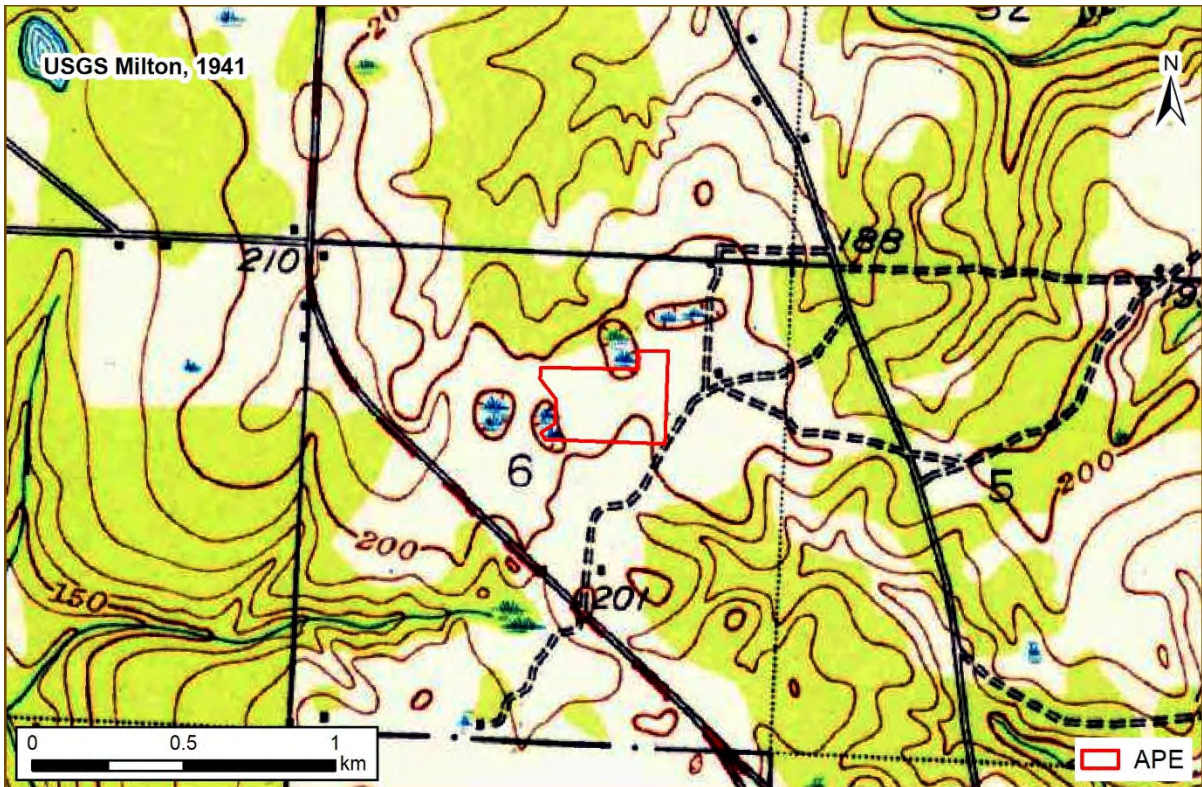


Figure 3.4. 1941 Milton quad showing the APE.

The Santa Rosa County population has continued to expand, increasing from 151,372 in 2010 to 188,000 in 2020 (USCB 2021). Many of the jobs (45.5%) are in the service industries, 21.0% are involved with retail trade, 9.1% with public administration, and 8.1% with construction (Santa Rosa County EDO 2021). There are roughly 16,000 military and 9400 civilian personnel within the Pensacola Navy Complex, in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, which includes NAS Whiting Field, NAS Pensacola, Saufley Fields, and Corry Station.

3.9 APE Specifics

A review of the aerial photos available from the Publication of Archival and Museum Materials (PALMM) showed no development of the APE between 1940 and 1955, but by 1978, most of the APE was in planted pine; the northern extension appears to have been pasture or a field (FDOT 1978; USDA 1940, 1949, 1955) (**Figure 3.5**). A trail/road did cross through the southeast corner of the APE.



Figure 3.5. 1940 and 1978 aerial photos showing the APE.

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATION AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, documents, and data pertaining to the APE was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the property, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data is from January 2022. However, according to FMSF staff, input may be a month or more behind receipt of reports and site files forms.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that no archaeological sites have been recorded within the APE, and only two located are within 3.2 km (2 mi); there is also an archaeological district and a linear resource in the vicinity (**Figure 4.1**). 8SR00791 is an artifact scatter associated with a 20th century homestead. It was recorded during the survey of the lands along the Blackwater River (Phillips 1989). 8SR01244 is a 19th and 20th century artifact scatter that was recorded during the survey in search of mill sites (Phillips 1993). Neither site has been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in terms of NRHP eligibility. 8SR00338, The Thomas Creek Archaeological District, located to the northwest of the APE was listed in the NRHP in 1985. It was recorded as a result of the Escambia Bay Drainage Archaeological Research Project that was conducted by the University of West Florida. The district encompasses the entire Thomas Creek drainage basin and includes nine recorded archaeological sites that date from the Transitional Paleoindian to the early 20th century (Lloyd et al. 1985). The Arcadia to Bagdad Log Flume (8SR00385) was recorded during the Blackwater River survey (Phillips 1989). It was officially determined eligible for listing in the NRHP during the survey of the Whisper Creek subdivision (Mikell 2006a). It also crossed through the Jubilee tract and avoidance of the resource was recommended (Mikell 2006b). The flume was described as being a narrow ditch (4 feet wide) lined with pine boards that extended up to 18 miles from Arcadia along Pond Creek (Phillips et al. 1993; Rucker 1988; Rucker 1990). There have been six CRAS projects conducted within 3.2 km of the APE, half have been conducted for cell towers, which have a very small archaeological footprint (**Table 4.1**).

Based on the results of previous archaeological surveys, analysis of the soil characteristics (USDA 1980, 2018), the known pattern of aboriginal settlement, relevant maps, and previously prepared predictive models for northwest Florida (Bense 1984, 1989; New World Research 1984; Phillips 1991; Phillips and Bense 1990a, 1990b; Phillips and McKenzie 1992; Thomas and Campbell 1993), the project area was considered to have a moderate archaeological potential. In general, the aboriginal archaeological sites are located in well drained, relatively level areas within 150 m (500 ft) of freshwater or along coastal shorelines. The GIS model based on soil characteristics indicated that Lakeland, Bonifay, Dothan, Kalmia, Kureb, Troup, Pactolus, and Ortega soils have the highest archaeological potential in the inland areas whereas the Bibb-Kinston and Bohicket and Hansboro soils are more predictive in the coastal areas (Phillips and McKenzie 1992). Dothan sand is within the APE, and there are two wetlands/swamps adjacent to the APE. Historically, Lucy and Red Bay soils are more predictive, probably due to their increased agricultural productivity. In addition, early historic industrial sites are located along easily dammed streams, in large lumber tracts, near clay sources, and in areas of good port access. The more recent historic industrial sites tend to be located along the Blackwater River or Bay. Historic residential sites were not tied to water resources as often they drilled wells for their residential usage.

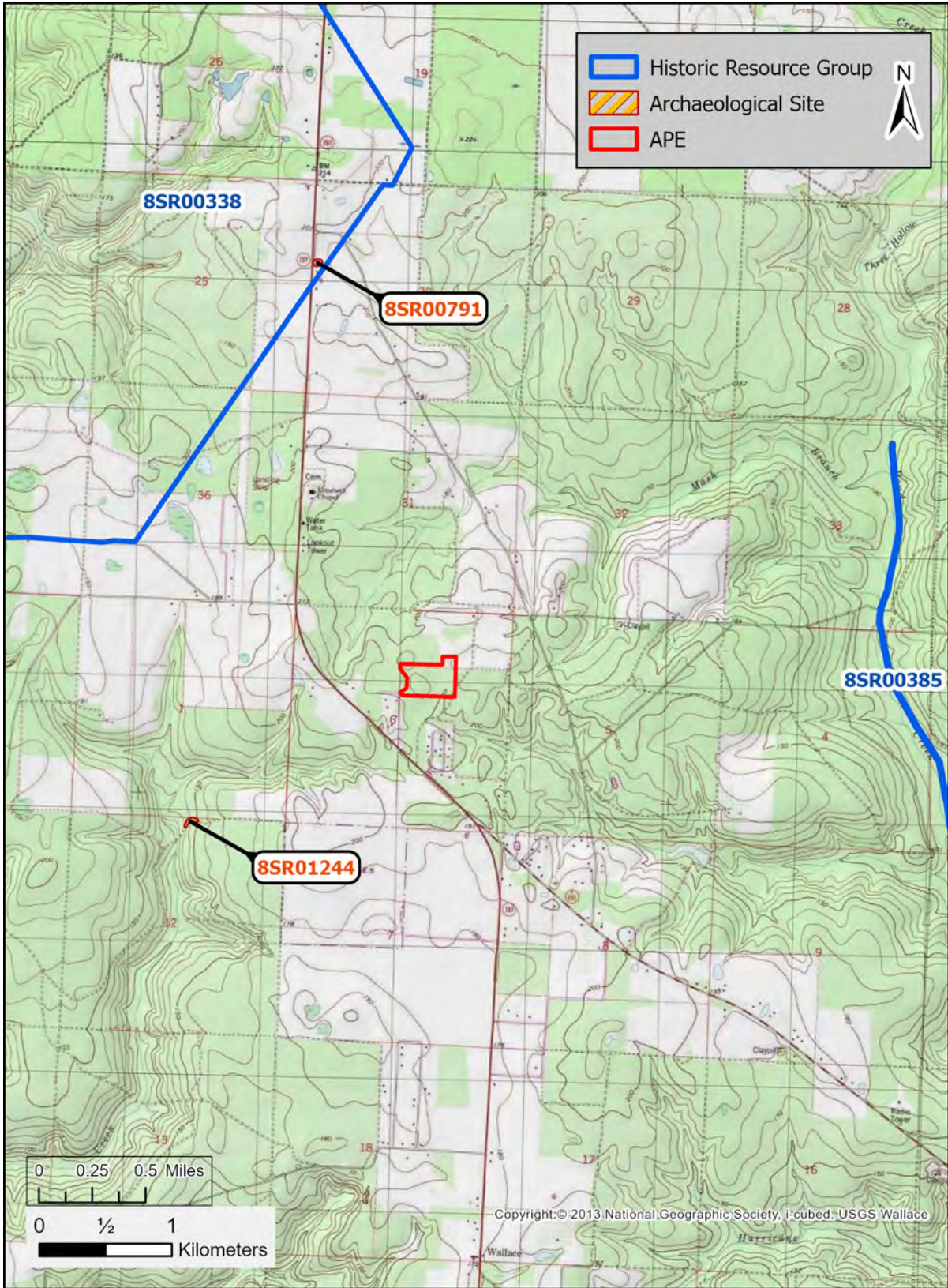


Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources near the APE.

Table 4.1. CRAS projects conducted near the APE.

FMSF Manuscript # / Reference	Title	# of Newly Recorded Resources	# of Previously Recorded Resources
2974 / Penton 1991	Phase III Archaeological Survey of the Blackwater River Drainage	85	0
8232 / Curren 1994	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of an Electric Transmission Line in Santa Rosa County, Florida	0	0
8985 / Lamb 2001	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed PO-96 Church Tower Location in Santa Rosa County, Florida	0	0
14033 / Mikell 2006b	Phase I Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 2718-Acre Jubilee Tract and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of 8SR1768 Santa Rosa County, Florida	8	8
20321 / Godat 2013	FCC Form 620, for Proposed New Tower Project Tidwell Road, Pace, Santa Rosa County, FL. Fox Pond/13549	0	0
24514 / Bajdek 2017	FCC / TCNS #161184 Site Name Joppa Road, Proposed Construction of 150 Foot Tall Monopole Tower 3515 Ty Lane, Pace, Santa Rosa County, Florida	0	0

4.3 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources are located within the APE. A review of the historic quad maps and aerial photos as well as the property appraiser’s data suggested no potential for historic resources within the APE (Brown 2021; FDOT 1978; USDA 1940, 1949, 1955; USGS 1920, 1943).

4.4 Field Methodology

The FDHR’s Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to “ground truth,” or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic “judgmental” testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify the historic properties within the APE (cf., Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Testing was conducted at 100 m (356 ft) off-set intervals along transects spaced 50 m (164 ft) apart. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50

centimeters (cm) (20 inches [in]) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth unless precluded by ground water intrusion or impenetrable hardpan. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through a 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The location of all tests was recorded using the data collection application by ESRI, Collector, with a Trimble R2 with sub-meter module GNSS receiver. Following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds the shovel tests were refilled.

Historical field methodology consisted of a reconnaissance of the area to determine if any historic properties (50 years of age or older) were located within the project APE. Had any been located, an in-depth study of each historic resource would have been conducted. Photographs would have been taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic property would have been reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. In addition, residents or other knowledgeable persons would have been interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A visual reconnaissance survey of the area was also conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic district existed within or adjacent to the property.

4.5 Unexpected Discoveries

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and aboriginal cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts are found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, *FS* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) are to be followed.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with the staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No artifacts were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were used. The project-related maps, documents, photos, and digital data will be maintained at the ACI office in Sarasota (P21165) unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic subsurface testing. Testing was conducted at 100 m (328 ft) off-set intervals along transects spaced 50 m (164 ft) apart (**Figure 5.1**). None of the shovel tests produced cultural materials and no artifacts were noted on the surface. As such, no archaeological sites were identified within the APE. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify the historic properties within the APE (cf., Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.). The Survey Log is in **Appendix B**. The stratigraphy consisted generally of an upper 30 cm (12 in) of gray sand underlain by yellowish tan clay (**Photo 5.1**).



Photo 5.1. Typical stratigraphic profile.

5.2 Historical/Architectural

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources are located within the APE. A review of the historic quad map and aerial photos as well as the property appraiser's data suggested no potential for historic resources within the APE (Brown 2021; FDOT 1978; USDA 1940, 1949, 1955; USGS 1920, 1943). The absence of historic resources was confirmed by the field investigations.

5.3 Conclusions

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of 19 shovel tests, no archaeological sites or historic resources were discovered. As such, there are no cultural resources that are listed, determined eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

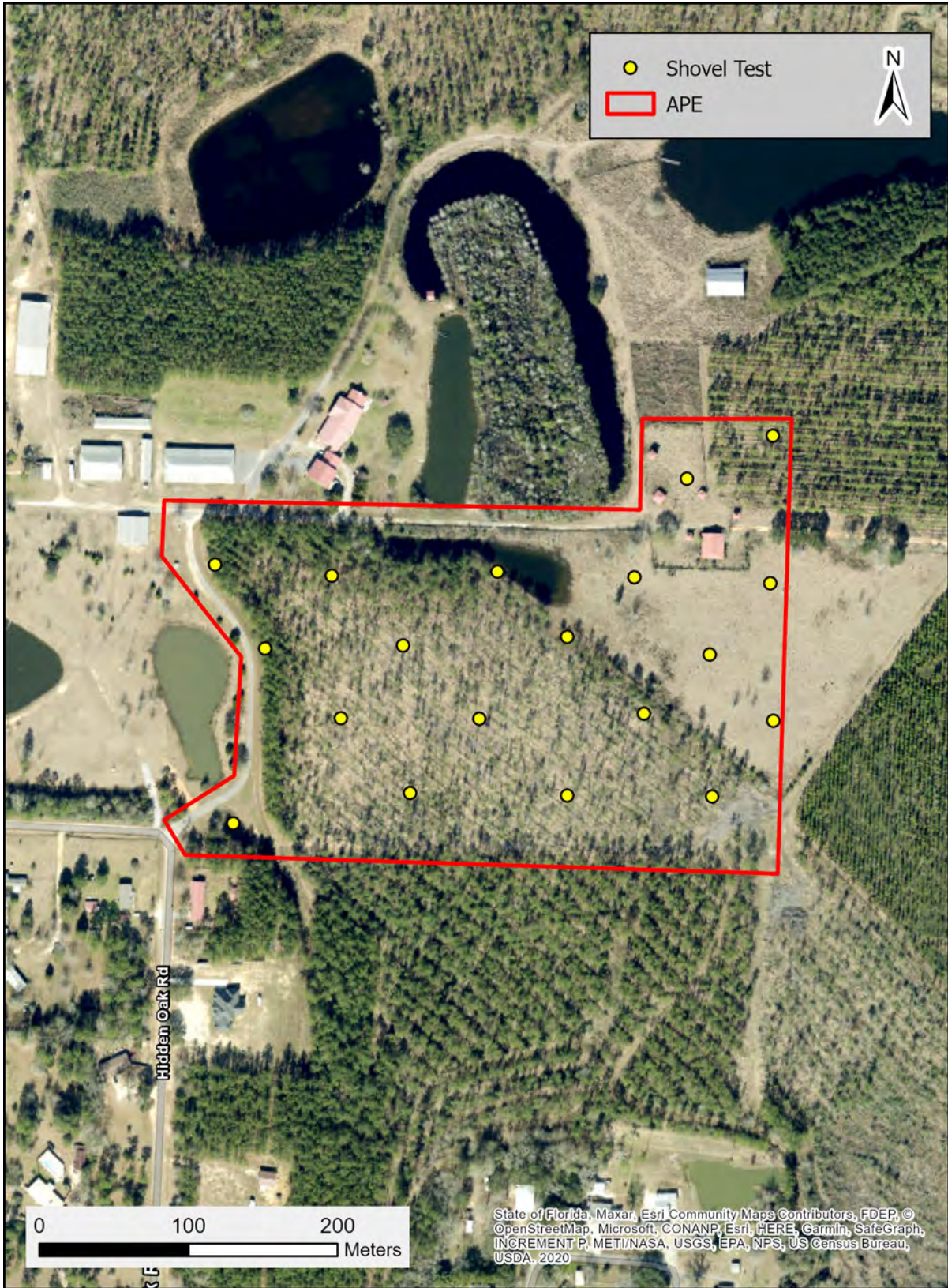


Figure 5.1. Shovel test location within the APE.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
n.d. *Meeting the "Reasonable and Good Faith" Identification Standard in Section 106 Review*. http://www.achp.gov/docs/reasonable_good_faith_identification.pdf.
- Austin, Robert J.
2001 Paleoindian and Archaic Archaeology in the Middle Hillsborough River Basin: A Synthetic Overview. SEARCH, Jonesville. MS# 6661.
- Bajdek, Brennan
2017 FCC/TCNS #161184 Site Name Joppa Road, Proposed Construction of 150 Foot Tall Monopole Tower 3515 Ty Lane, Pace, Santa Rosa County, Florida. Benchmark Environmental Consultants, Dallas, TX. MS# 24514.
- Bense, Judith A.
1984 Settlement Patterns, Climate, and Marine Ecosystem Evolution Correlation in the Escambia Bay Drainage System in Northwest Florida. University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 1007.
1989 Pensacola Archaeological Survey and Summary of Archaeology in the Pensacola Area of West Florida to 1988, Volume I. *Publication 2*. The Pensacola Archaeological Society, Pensacola. MS# 3207.
1992 *Santa Rosa-Swift Creek in Northwest Florida*. Paper presented at the 49th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Little Rock.
- Brose, David S. and Nancy Marie White, Eds.
1999 *The Northwest Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Brown, Gregory S.
2021 *Records Search*. Santa Rosa County Property Appraiser, Milton. <https://www.srcpa.gov/>
- Bryne, Stephen C.
1986 *Apalachee Settlement Patterns*. MS thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
- Bullen, Ripley P.
1959 The Transitional Period of Florida. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* 6(1):43-53.
1965 Florida's Prehistory. In *Florida -- From Indian Trail to Space Age*. Edited by Charlton W. Tebeau and Ruby Leach Carson, pp. 305-316. Southern Publishing Co., Delray Beach.
1975 *A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points*. Kendall Books, Gainesville.
- Carbone, Victor
1983 Late Quaternary Environment in Florida and the Southeast. *The Florida Anthropologist* 36(1-2):3-17.
- Carter, Brinnen C. and James S. Dunbar
2006 Early Archaic Archaeology. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 493-517. Springer, The Netherlands.

- Clausen, Carl J., A. D. Cohen, Cesare Emiliani, J. A. Holman, and J. J. Stipp
 1979 Little Salt Spring, Florida: A Unique Underwater Site. *Science* 203(4381):609-614.
- Clements, Benjamin F.
 1827a *Field Notes*. Volume 15.
 1827b *Field Notes*. Volume 45.
- Clements, Benjamin F. and A.H. Jones
 1828 *Plat. Township 2 North, Range 29 West*. On file, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee.
- Coker, William S. and Inglis G. Douglas
 1980 *The Spanish Censuses of Pensacola, 1784-1820: A Geneological Guide to Spanish Pensacola*. Perdido Bay Press, Pensacola.
- Curren, Caleb
 1994 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of an Electrical Transmission Line in Santa Rosa County, Florida. Pensacola Archaeological Lab, Pensacola. MS# 8232.
- Daniel, I. Randolph and Michael Wisenbaker
 1987 *Harney Flats: A Florida Paleo-Indian Site*. Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Farmingdale.
- Davis, T. Frederick
 1939 The Disston Land Purchase. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 17(3):200-210.
- Delcourt, Paul A. and Hazel R. Delcourt
 1981 Vegetation Maps for Eastern North America: 40,000 yr B.P. to the Present. In *Geobotany II*. Edited by R. C. Romans, pp. 123-165. Plenum Publishing Corp., New York.
- Doran, Glen H., Ed.
 2002 *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Dunbar, James S.
 2006a Paleoindian Archaeology. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 403-435. Springer, The Netherlands.
 2006b Paleoindian Land Use. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 525-544. Springer, The Netherlands.
 2006c Pleistocene-Early Holocene Climate Change: Chronostratigraphy and Geoclimate of the Southeast US. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 103-155. Springer, The Netherlands.
 2016 *Paleoindian Societies of the Coastal Southeast*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Dunbar, James S. and Pamela K. Vojnovski
 2007 Early Floridians and Late Mega-Mammals: Some Technological and Dietary Evidence from Four North Florida Paleoindian Sites. In *Foragers of the Terminal Pleistocene in North America*. Edited by R. B. Walker and B. N. Driskell, pp. 167-202. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE.

- Dunbar, James S. and S. David Webb
 1996 Bone and Ivory Tools from Submerged Paleoindian Sites in Florida. In *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*. Edited by David G. Anderson and Kenneth E. Sassaman, pp. 331-353. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Ellsworth, Linda and Lusius Ellsworth
 1982 *Pensacola: The Deep Water City*. Continental Heritage, Tulsa.
- Ewen, Charles R., Richard Vernon, and Charles B. Poe
 1990 Managing the Archaeological Resources of Leon County. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.
- Farr, Grayal Earle
 2006 *A Reevaluation of Bullen's Typology for Preceramic Projectile Points*. MA thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
- Faught, Michael K.
 2004 The Underwater Archaeology of Paleolandscapes, Apalachee Bay, Florida. *American Antiquity* 69(2):275-289.
- Faught, Michael K. and Joseph F. Donoghue
 1997 Marine Inundated Archaeological Sites and Paleofluvial Systems: Examples from a Karst-controlled Continental Shelf Setting in Apalachee Bay, Northeastern Gulf of Mexico. *Geoarchaeology* 12:417-458.
- FDHR (Florida Division of Historical Resources)
 2003 *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual*. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- FDOT (Florida Department of Transportation)
 1978 Aerial Photograph: 1-26-78, PD-2176-5-27. APLUS, Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.
- Forstall, Richard L.
 1995 *Population of Counties by Decennial Census*.
www.census.gov/population/cencounts/fl190090.txt.
- Gleason, Patrick J. and P. Stone
 1994 Age, Origin and Landscape Evolution of the Everglades Peatland. In *Everglades: The Ecosystem and Its Restoration*. Edited by S. M. Davis and J. C. Ogden, pp. 149-197. St. Lucie Press, Delray Beach.
- Godat, Alexis
 2013 FCC Form 620, for Proposed New Tower Project Tidwell Road, Pace, Santa Rosa County, FL. Fox Pond/13549. EBI Consulting, York, PA. MS# 20321.
- Hann, John H.
 1988 Florida's Terra Incognita: West Florida's Natives in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century. *The Florida Anthropologist* 41(1):61-107.

Harris, Norma

- 2012 Defining Pensacola and Fort Walton Cultures in the Western Panhandle. In *Late Prehistoric Florida: Archaeology at the Edge of the Mississippian World*. Edited by Keith Ashley and Nancy Marie White, pp. 275-295. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Hemmings, C. Andrew

- 1999 *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Tools of Sloth Hole (8Je121): An Inundated Site in the Lower Aucilla River, Jefferson County, Florida*. MA Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

HPPB (Historic Pensacola Preservation Board)

- 1984 Santa Rosa County Historical/Architectural Survey. Historic Pensacola Preservation Board, Pensacola.

Jones, A.H.

- 1852 *Field Notes*. Volume 138.

King, M. Luther

- 2001-2002 History of Santa Rosa County: A King's County. Friends of Pace Area Library, Pace.

Lamb, Lisa

- 2001 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed PO-96 Church Tower Location in Santa Rosa County, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa. MS# 8985.

Lloyd, Janet R., Judith A. Bense, and W. Carl Shiver

- 1985 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Thomas Creek Archaeological District. Office of Cultural and Archaeological Research, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of West Florida, Pensacola.

Mikell, Gregory A.

- 2006a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Whisper Creek Phase II Subdivision, Santa Rosa County, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Pensacola. MS# 13695.
2006b Phase I Archaeological and historical Survey of the 2718-acre Jubilee Tract and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of 8SR1768 Santa Rosa County, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Pensacola. MS# 14033.

Milanich, Jerald T.

- 1994 *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
2002 Weeden Island Cultures. In *The Woodland Southeast*. Edited by David G. Anderson and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., pp. 352-372. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Milanich, Jerald T., Ann S. Cordell, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Timothy A. Kohler, and Brenda J. Sigler-Lavelle

- 1984 *McKeithen Weeden Island: The Culture of Northern Florida, AD 200-900*. Academic Press, Orlando.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks

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

Moore, Clarence B.

- 1903 Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Apalachicola River. In *The Northwest Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, edited by David S. Brose and Nancy Marie White, 1999. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 12:441-492.

Neill, Wilfred T.

- 1964 The Association of Suwannee Points and Extinct Animals in Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 17(3-4):17-32.

New World Research, Inc.

- 1984 Cultural Resources Investigations at Eglin Air Force Base, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties, Florida. Interim Report on Phase I. *Report of Investigations* 82-5. New World Research, Inc., Fort Walton Beach. MS# 2291.

Penton, Daniel T.

- 1991 Phase III Archaeological Survey of the Blackwater River Drainage. *Report of Investigations* 42. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 2974.

Percy, George W. and David S. Brose

- 1974 *Weeden Island Ecology, Subsistence, and Village Life in Northwest Florida*. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

Phillips, John C.

- 1989 Archaeology on the Blackwater : Phase II. *Report of Investigations* 29. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 2177.
- 1991 Fatal Flaw Cultural Resources Analysis of the Rainwater Tract, Escambia County, Florida. *Report of Investigations* 45. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 3821.
- 1993 Mill Site Reconnaissance in Northwest Florida. *Report of Investigations* 53. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 3533.

Phillips, John C. and Judith A. Bense

- 1990a Archaeological Sensitivity Areas in Santa Rosa County, Florida: A First Generation Model. *Report of Investigations* 34. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 2385.
- 1990b Archaeological Survey and Management Plan of the University of West Florida Campus. *Report of Investigations* 31. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 2390.

Phillips, John C., Mary Ann Fabbro, and Brian Rucker

- 1993 Arcadia: An Early 19th Century Water-Powered Industrial Complex in Northwest Florida. *Report of Investigations* 44. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 3632.

Phillips, John C. and Lee McKenzie

- 1992 Archaeology and the Geographic Resource Analysis Support System: an Evaluation of a Soil Conservation Service Model of Archaeological Site Locations in Santa Rosa County, Florida. *Report of Investigations* 47. Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola. MS# 3184.

- Purdy, Barbara A.
1981 *Florida's Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Puri, Harbans S. and Robert O. Vernon
1964 Summary of the Geology of Florida and a Guide to the Classic Exposures. *Special Publication 5*. Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee.
- Rucker, Brian
1988 Arcadia and Bagdad: Industrial Parks of Antebellum Florida. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 67(2):147-165.
1990 *Blackwater and Yellow Pine: The Development of Santa Rosa County, 1821-1865*. Ph.D. dissertation, History Department, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
- Russo, Michael
1994a A Brief Introduction to the Study of Archaic Mounds in the Southeast. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13(2):89-92.
1994b Why We Don't Believe in Archaic Ceremonial Mounds and Why We Should: The Case from Florida. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13(2):93-108.
- Santa Rosa County EDO
2021 *Santa Rosa County Demographic and Workforce Information*. Santa Rosa County, Milton. <http://www.santarosaedo.com/page/demographics>
- Sassaman, Kenneth E.
2003 New AMS Dates on Orange Fiber-Tempered Pottery from the Middle St. Johns Valley and Their Implications for Culture History in Northeast Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 56(1):5-13.
2008 The New Archaic, It Ain't What it Used to Be. *SAA Record* 8(5):6-8.
- Scott, Thomas M.
2001 Text to Accompany the Geologic Map of Florida. *Open File Report 80*. Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee.
- Scott, Thomas M., Kenneth M. Campbell, Frank R. Rupert, Jonathan D. Arthur, Thomas M. Missimer, Jacqueline M. Lloyd, J. William Yon, and Joel G. Duncan
2001 Geologic Map of the State of Florida. *Map Series 146*. Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee.
- Sears, William H.
1962 Hopewellian Affiliations of Certain Sites on the Gulf Coast of Florida. *American Antiquity* 28:5-18.
- Seminole Tribe of Florida
2002 *History*. <http://www.seminoletribe.com>
- Sigler-Lavelle, Brenda J.
1980 On the Non-random Distribution of Weeden Island Period Sites in North Florida. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 22:22-29.

Soweka, Robin, Jr.

- 2021 e-mail to Marina Greenwell, True North Consultants, September 20. RE: Notification of Intent to Initiate Section 106 Review - Muscogee (Creek) Nation (Burch & Bramble Camp and Burch Camps RV Park). The Muscogee Nation, Okmulgee, OK.

Stanford, Dennis J., Robson Bonnicksen, Betty Meggars, and Gentry Steele

- 2005 Paleoamerican Origins: Models, Evidence, and Future Directions. In *Paleoamerican Origins: Beyond Clovis*. Edited by R. Bonnicksen, B. T. Lepper, D. Stanford and M. R. Waters, pp. 313-353. Center for the Study of the First Americans, College Station, TX.

State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection

- n.d. *Tract Book*. Volume 6.

Tebeau, Charlton W.

- 1980 *A History of Florida*. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables. Revised Edition.

Thomas, Prentice M., Jr. and L. Janice Campbell

- 1993 Eglin Air Force Base Historic Preservation Plan: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resources at Eglin, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton Counties, Florida. *Report of Investigations* 192. New World Research, Inc., Fort Walton Beach. MS# 4017.

Turner, Gregg

- 2003 *A Short History of Florida Railroads*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC.

USCB (U.S. Census Bureau)

- 2021 *Florida Quick Facts*. <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00>

USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture)

- 1940 Aerial Photograph: 11-3-1940, CPH-5A-96. On file, PALMM, Gainesville.
1949 Aerial Photograph: 1-10-'49, CPH-4E-23. On file, PALMM, Gainesville.
1955 Aerial Photograph: 3-9-55, CPH-3N-56. On file, PALMM, Gainesville.
1980 *Soil Survey of Santa Rosa County, Florida*. USDA, Soil Conservation Services.
2018 Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Florida - September 2018. USDA, NRCS, Fort Worth, TX.

USGS

- 1920 *Milton, Fla.*
1943 *Milton, Fla.*
2013 *Wallace, Fla. USA_Topo_Maps*.

Waller, Ben I.

- 1970 Some Occurrences of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points in Florida Waters. *The Florida Anthropologist* 23(4):129-134.

Watts, William A.

- 1969 A Pollen Diagram from Mud Lake, Marion County, North-Central Florida. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 80:631-642.
1971 Post Glacial and Interglacial Vegetational History of Southern Georgia and Central Florida. *Ecology* 51:676-690.
1975 A Late Quaternary Record of Vegetation from Lake Annie, South-Central Florida. *Geology* 3:344-346.

- Watts, William A., Eric C. Grimm, and T. C. Hussey
 1996 Mid-Holocene Forest History of Florida and the Coastal Plain of Georgia and South Carolina. In *Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast*. Edited by Kenneth E. Sassaman and David G. Anderson, pp. 28-38. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- Watts, William A. and Barbara C. S. Hansen
 1988 Environments in Florida in the Late Wisconsin and Holocene. In *Wet Site Archaeology*. Edited by Barbara A. Purdy, pp. 307-323. Telford Press, Caldwell.
 1994 Pre-Holocene and Holocene Pollen Records of Vegetation History for the Florida Peninsula and their Climatic Implications. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 109:163-176.
- Webb, S. David, Ed.
 2006 *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Springer, The Netherlands.
- Webb, S. David and James S. Dunbar
 2006 Carbon Dates. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S. David Webb, pp. 83-102. Springer, The Netherlands.
- Weeks, Herbert W., Adam G. Hyde, Alfred Roberts, Douglas Lewis, and Craig R. Peters
 1980 *Soil Survey of Santa Rosa County, Florida*. USDA, Soil Conservation Services.
- White, Nancy Marie
 1986a Nomenclature and Interpretation in Borderland Chronology: A Critical Overview of Northwest Florida Prehistory. *The Florida Anthropologist* 38(1-2, Part 2):163-174.
 1986b Prehistoric Cultural Chronology in the Apalachicola Valley: The Evolution of Native Chiefdoms in Northwest Florida. In *Threads of Tradition and Culture along the Gulf Coast*. Edited by R. V. Evans, pp. 194-215. Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, Pensacola.
- Wickman, Patricia R.
 2002 *The History of the Seminole People of Florida*. <http://www.seminoletribe.com>.
- Wiley, Gordon R.
 1949 Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 113. 1982 Reprint. Florida Book Store, Gainesville.
- Wiley, Gordon R. and Richard B. Woodbury
 1942 Chronological Outline for the Northwest Florida Coast. *American Antiquity* 7(3):232-254.

APPENDIX A

Correspondence

From: [Section106](#)
To: [Marina Greenwell](#)
Subject: Re: Notification of Intent to Initiate Section 106 Review - Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Date: Monday, September 20, 2021 11:34:09 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Good morning Ms. Greenwell,

Thank you for sending the correspondence regarding the proposed Burch & Bramble Camp near Milton and the Burch Camps RV Park located in Santa Rosa County, Florida. Santa Rosa County is located within the Muscogee (Creek) Nation's historic area of interest and is of importance to us. After review, it looks like the area has been undeveloped, so the Muscogee Nation wants to know if there has been a Cultural Resource Survey conducted within the APE to ensure there are not any intact subsurface features? If not, the Muscogee Nation would like for a CRS to be conducted to ensure nothing will be destroyed or disturbed. Please feel free to contact me if there are any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Robin Soweka, Jr.

Cultural Resource Specialist, Historic and Cultural Preservation Department
The Muscogee Nation
P.O. Box 580 | Okmulgee, OK 74447
T 918.732.7726 | F 918.758.0649
rosoweka@MuscogeeNation.com
[MuscogeeNation.com](#)



From: Marina Greenwell <mgreenwell@consulttruenorth.com>
Sent: Monday, September 20, 2021 9:38 AM
To: Section106 <Section106@muscogeenation.com>
Subject: RE: Notification of Intent to Initiate Section 106 Review - Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Good morning,

I wanted to follow up on the Burch & Bramble Camp and Burch Camps RV Park Section 106 submittals. Please let me know if I can resend either submittal package. Thank you!

Kindest Regards,



Marina Greenwell

Staff Consultant

1000 East Warrenville Road | Suite 140 | Naperville, IL 60563

o 630.717.2880 x110 | m 630.479.6088 | f 630.689.5881

[COVID-19 Services](#)

ConsultTrueNorth.com

The information contained in this e-mail is intended only for the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and should not be opened, read or utilized by any other party. This message shall not be construed as official project information or as direction except as expressly provided in the contract document. Its contents (including any attachments) may contain confidential and/or privileged information. If you are not an intended recipient you must not use, disclose, disseminate, copy or print its contents. If you receive this e-mail in error, please notify the sender by reply e-mail and delete and destroy the message.

From: Marina Greenwell

Sent: Monday, August 23, 2021 3:21 PM

To: Section106 <Section106@mcn-nsn.gov>

Cc: Leslie Schroeder <lschroeder@consulttruenorth.com>

Subject: Notification of Intent to Initiate Section 106 Review - Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Good afternoon,

The attached Section 106 consultation packages are for the proposed Burch & Bramble Camp located near Milton, Santa Rosa County, FL and the proposed Burch Camps RV Park located near Pace, Santa Rosa County, FL. This submittal package was also sent to P.O. Box 580, Okmulgee, OK 74447 via the USPS on August 19, 2021. Please let us know if there's anything else you require.

Kindest Regards,



Marina Greenwell

Staff Consultant

1000 East Warrenville Road | Suite 140 | Naperville, IL 60563

o 630.717.2880 x110 | m 630.479.6088 | f 630.689.5881

[COVID-19 Services](#)

ConsultTrueNorth.com

The information contained in this e-mail is intended only for the individual or entity to whom it is addressed and should not be opened, read or utilized by any other party. This message shall not be construed as official project information or as direction except as expressly provided in the contract document. Its contents (including any attachments) may contain confidential and/or privileged information. If you are not an intended recipient you must not use, disclose, disseminate, copy or print its contents. If you receive this e-mail in error, please notify the sender by reply e-mail and delete and destroy the message.

APPENDIX B

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS Burch Camp RV Park, SR Co. - Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Burch Camp RV Park Property, Santa Rosa County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2022

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 42

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

ACI (2021) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Burch Camp RV Park, Santa Rosa County, Florida. Conducted for True north Consultants, Naperville, IL by ACI, Sarasota. P21165

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Horvath, Elizabeth A.

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc **City** Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Name True North Consultants Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 1000 East Warrensville Road, Ste. 140, Naperville, IL 60563

Recorder of Log Sheet Horvath, Elizabeth A. **Date Log Sheet Completed** 1-17-2022

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) _____

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Santa Rosa 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name <u>WALLACE</u> Year <u>2013</u>	4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____	5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____	6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 1-13-2022 **End** 1-13-2022 **Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)** _____ hectares 24.50 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet **Length:** _____ kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): [X]archaeological [X]architectural [X]historical/archival []underwater []damage assessment []monitoring report []other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research, surface reconnaissance; systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (50 & 100 m) N=19, all negative; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4" screen; historic resources reconnaissance

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Florida Archives (Gray Building) []library research- local public [X]local property or tax records [X]other historic maps []LIDAR []Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) []library-special collection []newspaper files [X]soils maps or data []other remote sensing [X]Site File property search [X]Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) [X]literature search [X]windshield survey [X]Site File survey search []local informant(s) []Sanborn Insurance maps [X]aerial photography []other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used. []surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector [X]surface collection, uncontrolled []water screen []soil resistivity []other remote sensing [X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]pedestrian survey []shovel test-1/8" screen []auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown []shovel test 1/16" screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR) []shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR []other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used. []building permits []demolition permits []neighbor interview []subdivision maps []commercial permits [X]windshield survey []occupant interview []tax records []interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown []other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? []Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 0

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

NA

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

NA

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms []Site File PDF Forms

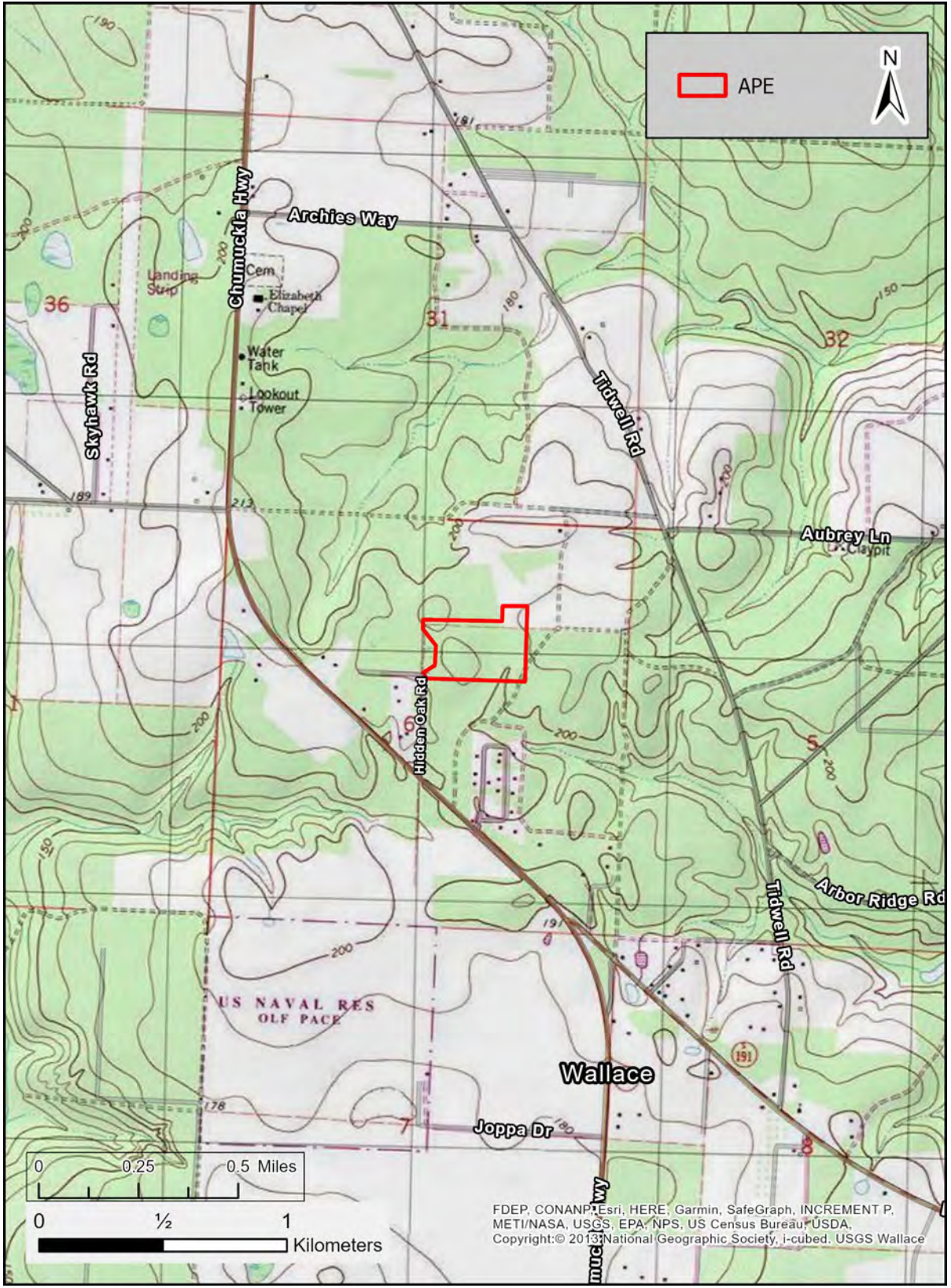
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: []872 []Public Lands []UW []1A32 # _____ []Academic []Contract []Avocational []Grant Project # _____ []Compliance Review: CRAT # _____ Type of Document: []Archaeological Survey []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report []Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc []Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: _____ Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____



Hidden Oak Road Property
 Township 02 North, Range 29 West, Section 06
 USGS Wallace
 Santa Rosa County, Florida