CH 1984-49
635/D-48

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32 (413)

JAN 7 1985

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Gulf Islands National Seashore

From: Associate Director, Cultural Resources

Subject: Analysis of Cultural Resources at Gulf Islands National Seashore - Final Report

Attached is the final report on the recently completed analysis of cultural resources at Gulf Islands National Seashore.

The analysis contributed to completing the goal of the Secretary's Management By Objective on improving cultural resources management planning in the National Park Service. Gulf Islands National Seashore was selected to demonstrate the park-level applicability of a regionwide resource planning methodology for the Southeast Region.

We trust you will find the prototype planning method beneficial in the preparation of updates to the park Resources Management Plan, and to setting priorities for other cultural resources management planning activities.

Attachment

ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

for the Cultural Resources Management Component of the
Resource Management Plan

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

* * *

Prepared by the staff of
Gulf Islands National Seashore and the
Interagency Resources Division (WASO)

November 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction 1

II. Framework for Planning 1

Resource Status Variables 4

Resource Status Variables: Definitions and Values.....5

III. Analysis 8

Chart A - GUIS Representations by Significance, Theme, and Resource Status Variables

Chart B - GUIS Statistical Profile

Graphs 1-4 - GUIS Distribution of RSV Levels by Significance Level

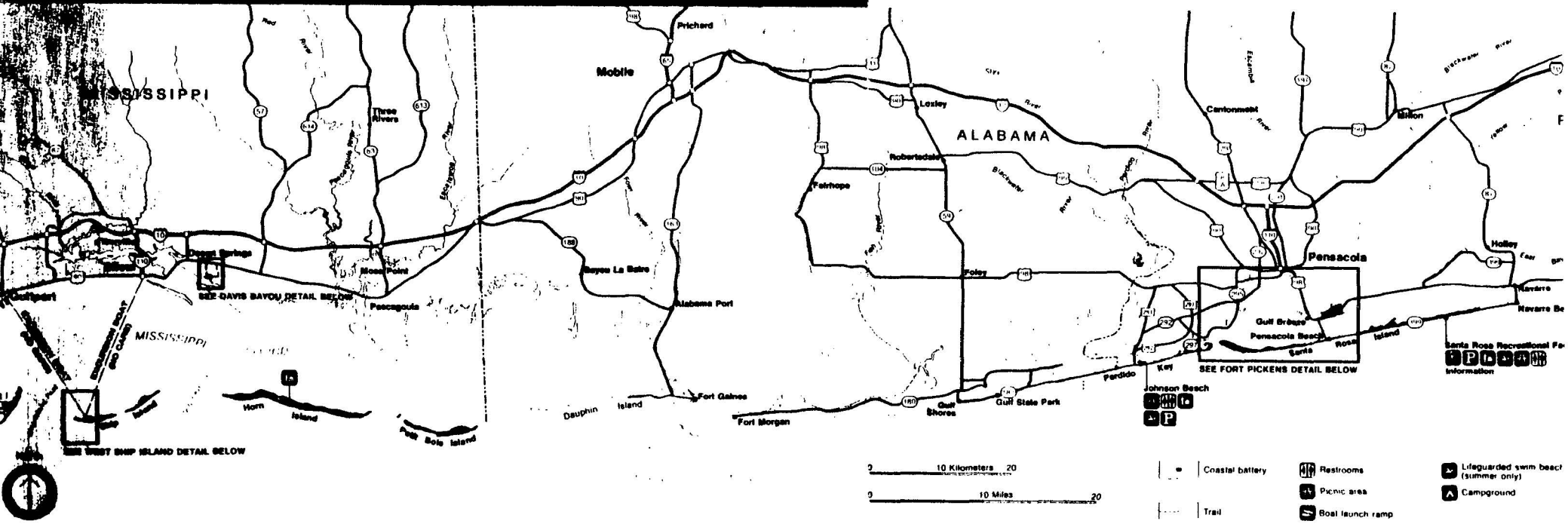
IV. Five-Year Management Goals/One-Year Resource Management Plan Priorities.....18

APPENDIX

Appendix A - GUIS Theme Descriptions and Status of Properties

Appendix B - GUIS RSV Analysis by Park District

Gulf Islands



I. INTRODUCTION

One of the National Park Service's most critical needs is a practical cultural resources planning methodology that aids management at both the Region and park levels in organizing and evaluating cultural resources information. The National Park Service's Southeast Regional office in conjunction with the Interagency Resources Division (WASO) has developed a planning framework from which to set Regional policy priorities for cultural resource management by employing the the Park Service theme structure as the organizing basis for planning. In addition to operating at the Region level, the "Southeast Region Cultural Resources Profile" provides the framework to proceed with park-specific analyses. Due to its cultural resource diversity (military properties, maritime-related structures, and a wealth of subsurface sites) Gulf Islands National Seashore was chosen to serve as a prototypical park application of the Regionwide approach.

Background

Gulf Islands National Seashore (GUIS) consists of 142,348 acres, 9,000 of which is fast land, the remainder is submerged lands extending from the Gulf coast of Mississippi to Destin, Florida. The National Seashore in the northeastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico includes a rather widely spaced chain of off-shore islands extending nearly 150 miles from Ship Island in Mississippi to Santa Rosa Island in Florida. In addition, it incorporates two small mainland tracts near Pensacola, Florida: the Pensacola forts and Naval Live Oak Reservation Areas, and another adjacent to Ocean Springs, Mississippi: the Magnolia Park area.

In 1955,the NPS conducted an extensive survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to identify opportunities for preserving remaining outstanding coastal resources. What came to be known as the "Gulf Islands area" emerged from this study. In October 1966, the Service completed a feasibility report which concluded that resources were available in the Gulf Islands area that should be included in the National Park System. Following this feasibility study, a master plan study was conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The plan led Congress to pass the Gulf Islands National Seashore Act (Public Law 91-660).

II. FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING

The basis for this cultural resource analysis is the themes assigned to GUIS in the SERO cultural resources profile. Briefly, the profile was developed through use of a matrix that correlated the park units of the Region (53) with the established prehistoric and historic themes applicable to the cultural resources of the Region. The profile has identified 23 themes and sub-themes that are associated with GUIS. The themes are identified in the 1982 NPS report on themes in the National Park System.

Resource factors related to park properties (significance, condition, documentation, and impacts -- external and internal) were entered in matrices. These factors or "Resource Status Variables" reflect the current status of properties according to the specific theme(s) that the property represents in history. What emerged from this analysis is a profile of cultural resources for that Region on which a plan that includes objectives and priorities and a multi-year implementation strategy is based. These cultural resource priorities will be transformed into specific guidance by the Regional Office for individual park units. This guidance forms the basis for the park's management approaches to annually updating the Resource Management Plan.

The GUIS themes* are as follows:

I. The Original Inhabitants

- A. The Earliest Americans
- B. Native Villages and Communities
- C. Indian Meets European

II. European Exploration and Settlement

- A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
- B. French Exploration and Settlement
- C. English Exploration and Settlement

III. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775

IV. Major American Wars

- A. The American Revolution
- B. The War of 1812
- D. Mexican War
- E. The Civil War
- F. The Spanish-American War
- G. World War I
- H. World War II

* See Appendix A for an elaboration of the themes and analysis of properties and property types.

V. Political and Military Affairs

A. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830

B. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

C. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1914

VI. Westward Expansion, 1763-1898

VII. America at Work

A. Agriculture

D. Transportation and Communication

F. Engineering

IX. Society and Social Conscience

B. Social and Humanitarian Movements

C. Environmental Conservation

D. Recreation

Resource Status Variables (RSVs)

In the Regionwide profile, the analysis of RSVs assigned to GUIS themes represents a composite or impressionistic view of the properties in the park. The "significance" variable is used as a coefficient in relation to the other RSVs. Level of significance, therefore, is the key RSV for ranking park needs and activities. With respect to this park analysis, only properties representing the 12 themes assigned national or regional significance were considered for purposes of determining management goals and priorities. Those themes are:

Significance	Theme
- National	- Political and Military Affairs (5A)
- National	- America at Work -Transportation and Communication (7D)
- National	- America at Work - Engineering (7F)

- National	- Society and Social Conscience - Environmental Conservation (9C)
*	*
- Regional	- Original Inhabitants - Native Villages and Communities (1B)
- Regional	- European Exploration and Settlement - Spanish Exploration and Settlement (2A) - French Exploration and Settlement (2B) - English Exploration and Settlement (2C)
- Regional	- Major American Wars - American Revolution (4A) - Civil War (4D) - Spanish-American War (4E)
- Regional	- Westward Expansion - Military-Indian Conflicts (6C)

Resource Status Variables: Definitions and Values

Historic Significance

The Resource Status Variable of historic significance evaluates the level of importance of the property for its association with the prehistoric or historic theme. When evaluating the historic significance of a property, the property's historic integrity is also considered. Historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. If a property retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, or information about a culture or people.

The historic significance of a property or group of properties is assigned one of the following levels:

International Significance - For the historic significance of a property to be ranked International, the importance of the property must be such that it would qualify the property for entry on the World Heritage List. (none noted at Gulf Islands)

National Significance - A property with National significance must be associated with historic events or persons which had an impact on the Nation as a whole, or its architectural type or style, or information potential must be of national importance. A nationally significant property is of exceptional value in representing or illustrating a theme. National Historic Landmarks by definition are nationally significant.

Regional Significance - A property with Regional significance must be associated with historic events or persons which had a regionwide impact, or

its architectural type or style, or information potential must be regionally significant.

State Significance - A property with State significance must be associated with historic persons or events which had a statewide impact, or its architectural type or style, or information potential must be of State significance.

Local Significance - A property with Local significance must be associated with historic persons or events which had a local impact, or its architectural type or style, or information potential must be locally significant.

Condition

Condition refers to the current physical condition of the resource (and does not evaluate the historic integrity of the property - see the definition of historic significance). When evaluating the condition of a property, the resource is ranked at one of the following levels:

Good Condition - The state of normal deterioration in which the intrinsic or extrinsic causes of the deterioration do not accelerate the weathering of building materials, nevertheless the material's durability and stability cannot be taken for granted. The rate of deterioration is relatively non-observable.

Fair Condition - The state of initiated deterioration in which the intrinsic or extrinsic causes of deterioration are beginning to compromise the durability and stability of building materials. The rate of deterioration is observable.

Poor Condition - The state of advanced deterioration in which the intrinsic or extrinsic causes of deterioration conspire to accelerate the decay and corrosion of building materials in such a way that their failure becomes predictable. The rate of deterioration is measurable.

Documentation

This Resource Status Variable evaluates the present level of documentation existing concerning a property. Documentation is a broad category of information and can refer to written monographs, such as Historic Structure Reports, survey data, or other types of resource information. The level of documentation concerning a resource is ranked at one of the following levels:

Good - The present level of documentation is sufficient to identify and evaluate the resource relative to the associated theme. No additional documentation is required.

Fair - The present level of documentation is adequate, but additional information would improve our understanding of the resource (though it is not critical for interpreting the theme).

Poor - Additional information is necessary to identify or evaluate

a property's place within a theme, or to identify the theme with which the property is associated.

Impacts

An impact is defined as an event or series of events having a negative effect on the characteristics for which it has been determined the property is significant. Thus all impacts, even those rated as low level, are detrimental to the resources and need to be addressed.

In evaluating impacts on cultural resources, three variables are considered: the permanence of the impact on the property, the magnitude of the impact, and the imminence of the impact.

Impacts are divided into internal (those impacts which can be controlled or addressed by the National Park Service), and external (those impacts outside of National Park Service control). Impacts are ranked at one of the following scales:

Severe Impact - The impact is of such a magnitude that irreversible and large scale damage to the resource is imminent.

Moderate Impact - The impact is characterized by two of the following: large scale, imminent, or irreversible.

Low Impact - The impact is characterized by one of the following: large scale, imminent, or irreversible.

III. ANALYSIS

Planning at the park unit scale, by necessity, demands a more detailed (property-specific) analysis. To accomplish this, levels of significance are correlated with the RSV representations for Condition, Documentation, and Impacts (Internal and External). In addition, a comparison of selected statistics concerning the frequency of occurrence of the needs with the levels of significance is analyzed.

In view of the abundance of cultural resources identified (representing 23 themes and sub-themes) and the need for increased attention of cultural resources the decision was made to consider only the nationally and regionally significant properties in the preparation of 5-year management goals and 1-year Resource Management Plan priorities. State and locally significant properties, which accounts for approximately one-half of the cultural resources at GUIS, will be considered in terms of goals and priorities in a later update along with an analysis of interpretation and collections RSVs. Park priorities for years 2-5 will be also drawn from the revised management goals as part of annual updates to this cultural resources analysis.

The RSV data is organized by level of significance, condition, documentation, and impact in graph and chart formats. Other variables are possible to include in such an analysis, however; since the GUIS study is based on the variables established in the SERO Profile, the variables identified and scrutinized are a "given."

Chart A illustrates rating of properties by RSVs for all GUIS themes. Chart B displays RSV categories by combining the totals of theme representations (and percentages) having the most significant need with those that do not. Graphs 1-4 indicate the distribution of levels, i.e. "good," etc., to the total representations for each RSV.

A total of 234 representations are recorded out of which 116 represent nationally and regionally significant themes assigned to the park. The highest group of properties at a single level of significance is at the State level (86).

Graph 1 shows that a higher percentage (25%) of the representations under Condition are "unknown," an acknowledged problem requiring remedy. Nationally significant properties are overwhelmingly in "good" and "fair" condition. In Chart B, the composite profile indicates that when combining "fair," "poor," and "unknown" representations almost two-thirds (151) of the total of 234 representations are in need of attention, a fiqure substantially higher than accounted for in the "good" condition category.

A similar situation is apparent for the Documentation variable (Graph 2), where documentation levels are "good" in all levels of significance with the exception of representations at the local level where the fewest in number are found and where there is a predominance at "fair" and "poor" levels. With respect to Internal Impacts, Graph 3 indicates that the most serious "needs" are at the Regional significance level (34%), whereas in the External Impact variable (Graph 4) both State and locally significant

GUIS Representations By Significance, Theme, and Resource Status Variables

SIGNIFICANCE	THEME	# REP.	CONDITION					DOCUMENTATION				IMPACTS Internal/External									
			G	F	P	U	NA	G	F	P	U	L	M	S	U	NA/L	M	S	U	NA	
National	5 A	2		1			1	1	1			1				1	1				1
National	7 D	3	1	1		1		1	1		1	1			2			1		2	
National	7 F	39	17	16	1	5		30	7		2	11	11	1	16		13	10	1	15	
National	9 C	3	1		1	1		1		1	1	2			1		1	1		1	
Subtotal:	4 Themes	47	19	18	2	7	1	33	9	1	4	15	11	1	19	1	15	12	1	18	1
			G	F	P	U	NA	G	F	P	U	L	M	S	U	NA/L	M	S	U	NA	
Regional	1 B	8		2	1	5			1	4	3		1		7		1	1	1	5	
Regional	2 A	9	3			6		4		4	1	2	1		6		4	1		4	
Regional	2 B	1				1			1						1					1	
Regional	2 C	1				1					1				1					1	
Regional	4 A	5	2			3		3		1	1		2		3		2			3	
Regional	4 D	25	8	2	1	14		14	8		3	1	8	1	15		4	5	1	15	
Regional	4 E	19	7	11		1		18	1			8	5		6		8	3		8	
Regional	6 C	1		1				1					1				1				
Subtotal:	8 Themes	69	20	16	2	31		40	11	9	9	11	18	1	39		20	10	2	37	
			G	F	P	U	NA	G	F	P	U	L	M	S	U	NA/L	M	S	U	NA	
State	4 F	21	7	12		2		19	2			8	6		7		8	5		8	
State	4 G	34	16	16		2		30	4			11	7		16		14	5		15	
State	5 C	26	10	13	1	2		23	1	1	1	10	9		7		13	4		9	
State	9 B	5	2	2		1		2	2	1		3	1		1		1	2		2	
Subtotal:	4 Themes	86	35	43	1	7		74	9	2	1	32	23		31		36	16		34	
			G	F	P	U	NA	G	F	P	U	L	M	S	U	NA/L	M	S	U	NA	
Local	1 A	3	1	1					1	1			1		1		1	1			
Local	1 C	5		1	1	3			2	2	1		1		4		1	1		3	
Local	3.3	2				2				2					2					2	
Local	4 B	8	3	1		3	1	3	4	1			3		4	1	3			4	1
Local	5 B	8	4	2		2		5	2		1	1	4		3		4	1		3	
Local	7 A	3		1		2			1	2		1			2			1		2	
Local	9 D	4	1	1		2			2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		1	
Subtotal:	7 Themes	32	9	7	1	14	1	8	12	9	3	3	10	1	17	1	10	6		15	1

Chart A

SIGNIFICANCE	THEME	# REP.	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
TOTAL:	23 Themes	234	Good: 83	Good: 155	Low: 61	Low: 81
			Fair: 84	Fair: 41	Moderate: 62	Moderate: 44
			Poor: 6	Poor: 21	Severe: 3	Severe: 3
			Unknown: 59	Unknown: 17	Unknown: 106	Unknown: 104
			NA: 2	234	NA: 2	NA: 2
			234		234	234

Chart B

GUIS STATISTICAL PROFILE

Condition Profile

Sig.	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Unk.	%	NA	%	Total	%
N	19	22.89	18	21.42	2	33.33	7	11.86	1	50.0	47	20.08
R	20	24.09	16	17.86	2	33.33	31	52.54	0	0	69	29.48
S	35	42.16	43	51.19	1	16.67	7	11.86	0	0	86	36.75
L	9	10.84	7	9.52	1	16.67	14	23.73	1	50.0	32	13.67
Total	83		84		6		59		2		234	

Condition Composite Profile

[Needs Levels]

Sig.	Good	%	F/P/U	%	Total
N	19	22.89	28	18.54	47
R	20	27.96	48	31.78	69
S	35	40.86	51	31.78	86
L	9	10.84	24	15.89	32
Total	83		151		234

Documentation Profile

Sig.	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Unk.	%	NA	%	Total	%
N	33	21.29	9	21.95	1	4.76	4	23.52	0	0.0	47	20.08
R	40	25.80	11	26.82	9	42.83	9	52.94	0	0.0	69	29.48
S	74	47.74	9	22.73	2	9.52	1	5.88	0	0	86	36.75
L	8	5.19	12	29.26	9	42.83	3	17.64	0	0.0	32	13.67
Total	155		41		21		17		0		234	

Documentation Composite Profile

[Needs Levels]

Sig.	Good	%	F/P/U	%	Total
N	33	21.29	14	17.72	47
R	40	25.80	29	36.70	69
S	74	47.74	12	15.18	86
L	8	5.16	25	31.64	32
Total	155		79		234

Internal Impacts Profile

Sig.	Low	%	Mod.	%	Sev.	%	Unk.	%	NA	%	Total	%
N	15	24.59	11	17.74	1	33.33	19	17.92	1	50.0	47	20.08
R	11	18.03	18	29.03	1	33.33	39	36.79	0	0	69	29.48
S	32	52.46	23	37.09	0	0.0	31	29.24	0	0	86	36.75
L	3	4.92	10	16.13	1	33.33	17	18.10	1	50.0	32	13.67
Total	61		62		3		106		2		234	

Internal Impacts Composite Profile

[Needs Levels]

Sig.	Low	%	M/S/U	%	Total
N	15	24.59	32	18.49	47
R	11	18.03	58	33.52	69
S	32	52.46	54	31.21	86
L	3	4.92	29	16.76	32
Total	61		173		234

External Impacts Profile

Sig.	Low	%	Mod.	%	Sev.	%	Unk.	%	NA	%	Total	%
N	15	18.52	12	27.27	1	33.33	18	17.30	1	50.0	47	20.08
R	20	24.69	10	22.72	2	33.33	37	35.57	0	0	69	29.48
S	36	44.44	16	22.72	0	0.0	34	32.69	0	0	86	36.75
L	10	12.34	6	13.63	0	33.33	15	14.42	1	50.0	32	13.67
Total	81		44		3		104		2		234	

External Impacts Composite Profile

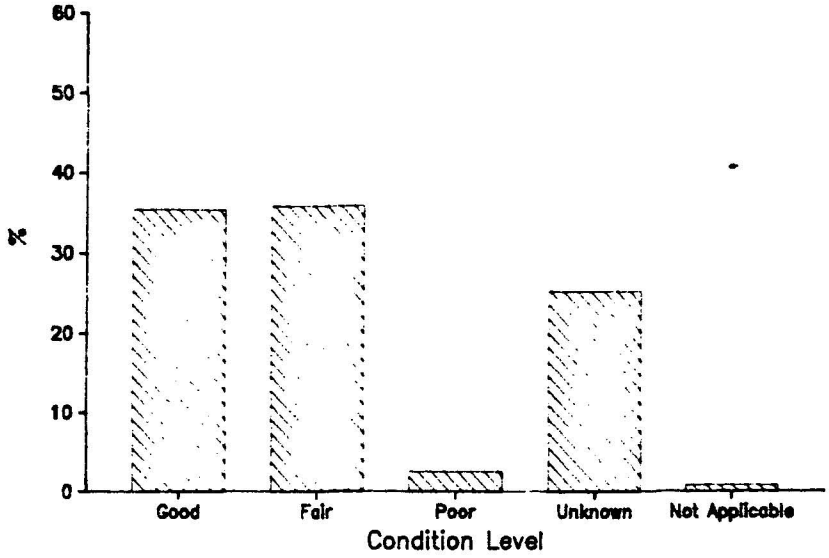
[Needs Levels]

Sig.	Low	%	M/S/U	%	Total
N	15	18.52	32	20.91	47
R	20	24.69	49	32.02	69
S	36	44.44	50	32.68	86
L	10	12.34	22	14.38	32
Total	81		153		234

Graph 1

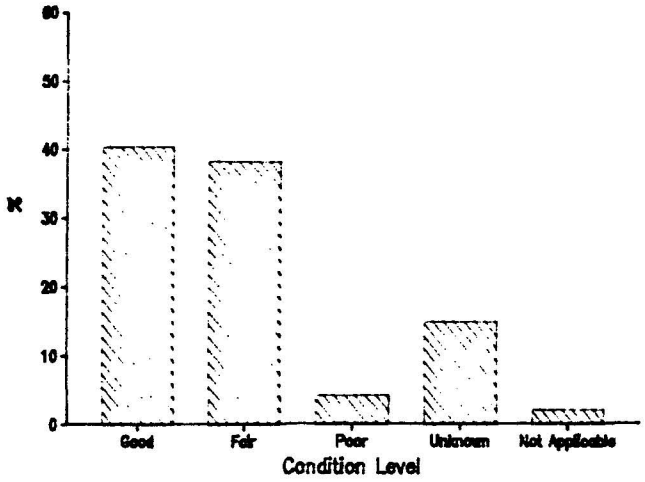
Distribution of Condition

Total = 234



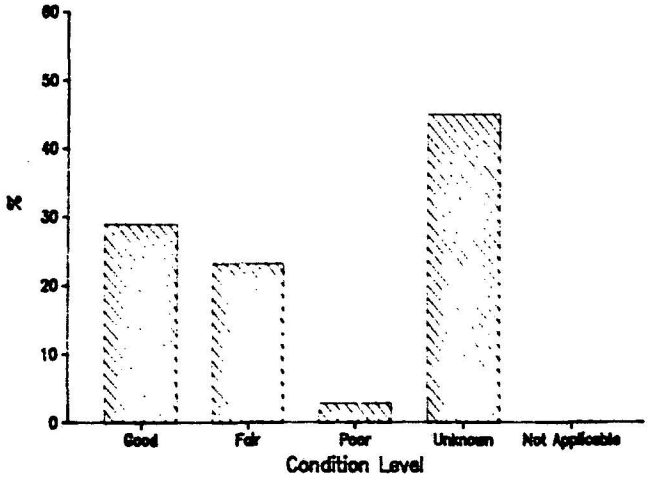
Distribution of National Significance Level

Total = 47



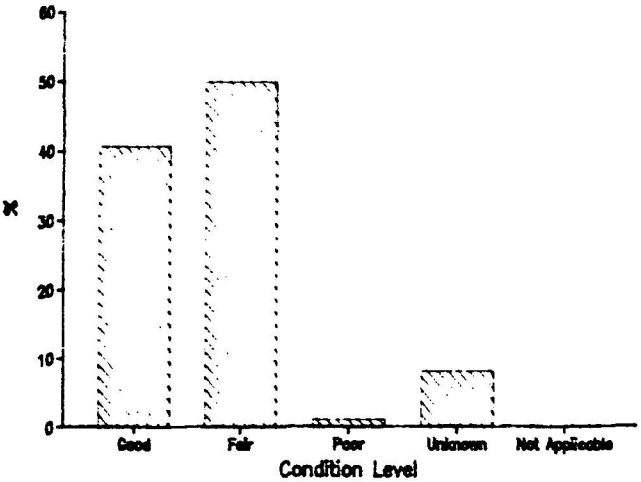
Distribution of Regional Significance Level

Total = 69



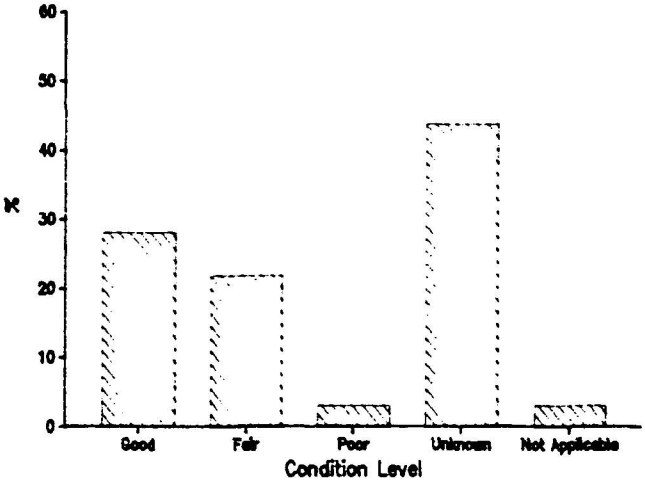
Distribution of State Significance Level

Total = 86



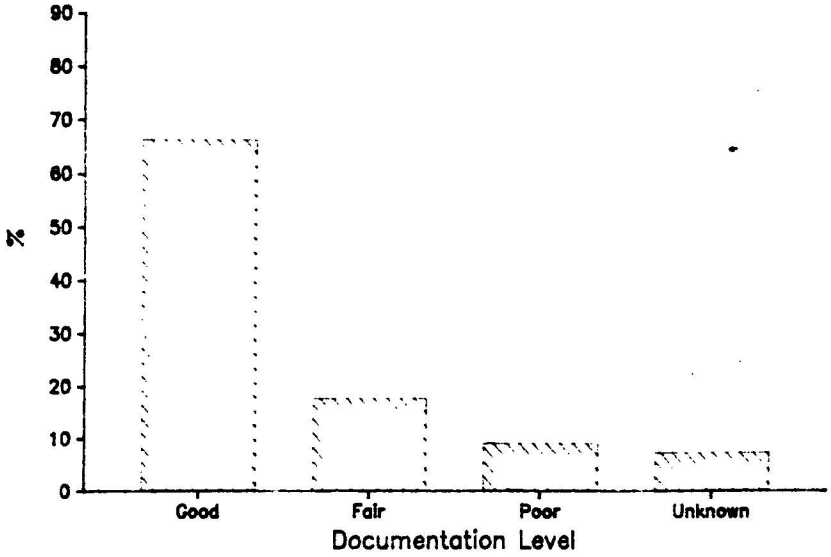
Distribution of Local Significance Level

Total = 32



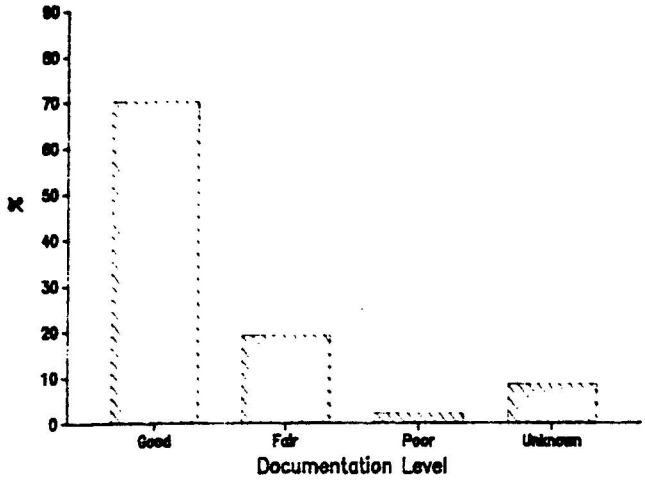
Distribution of Documentation

Total = 234



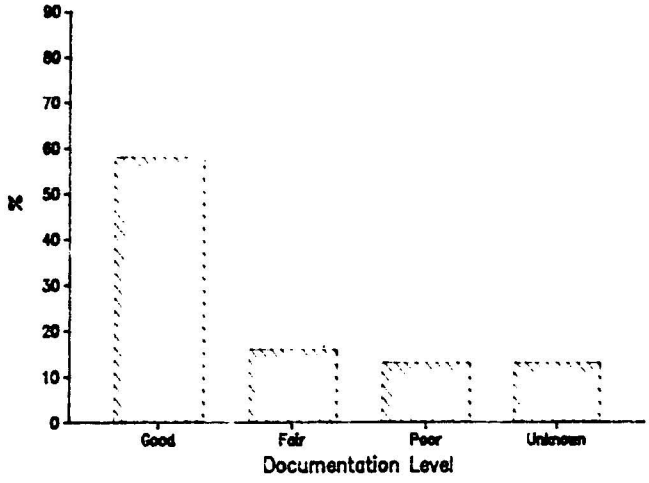
Distribution of National Significance Level

Total = 47



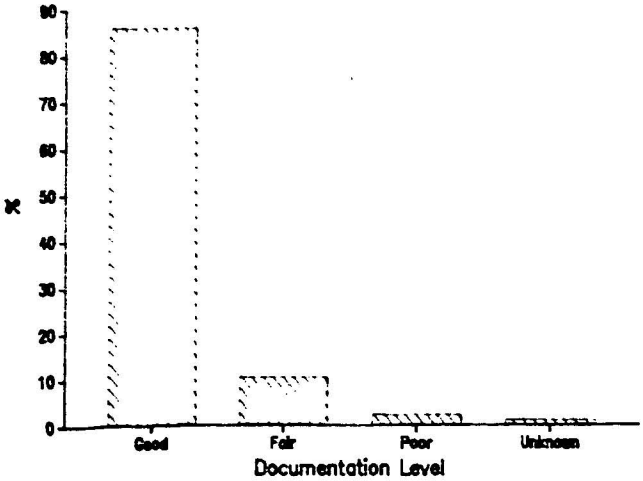
Distribution of Regional Significance Level

Total = 69



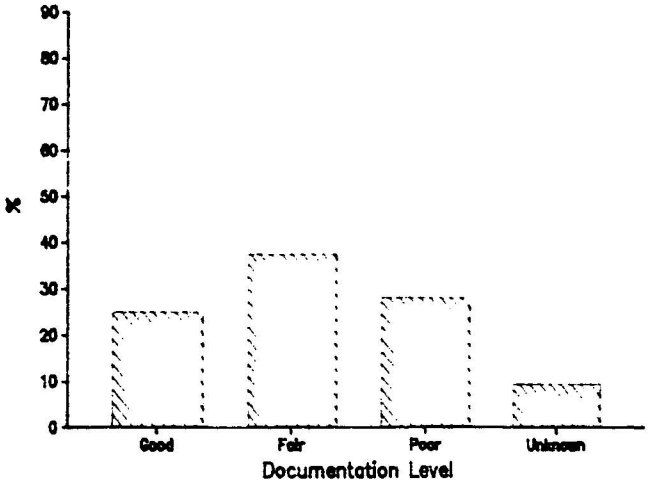
Distribution of State Significance Level

Total = 86



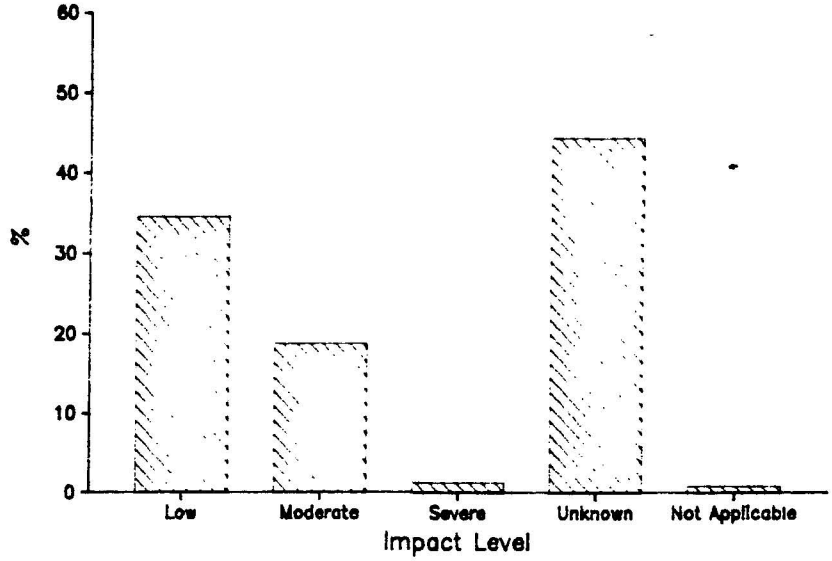
Distribution of Local Significance Level

Total = 32



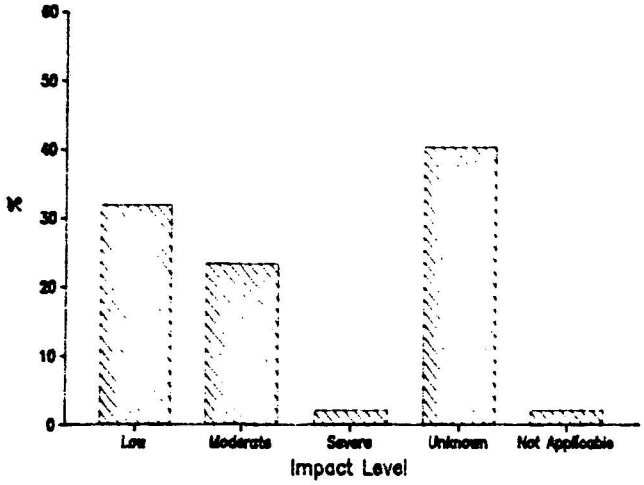
Distribution of Internal Impacts

Total = 234



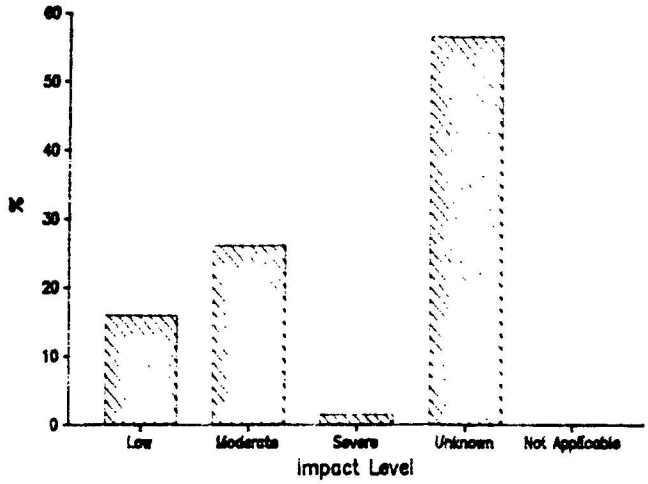
Distribution of National Significance Level

Total = 47



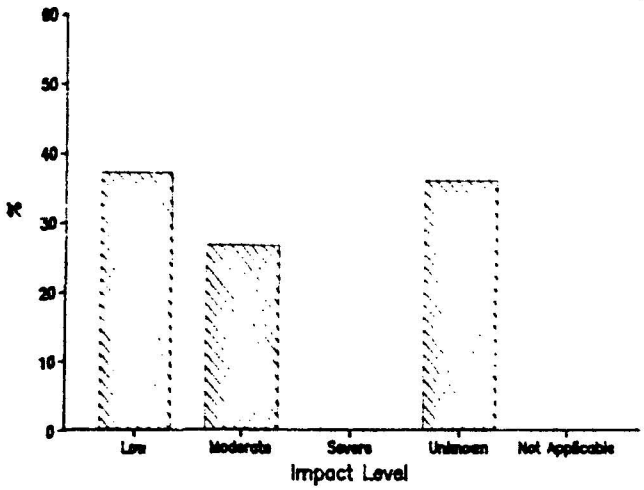
Distribution of Regional Significance Level

Total = 69



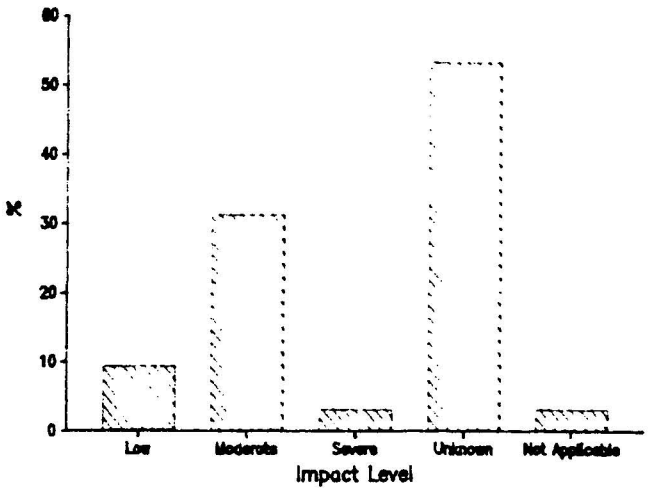
Distribution of State Significance Level

Total = 86



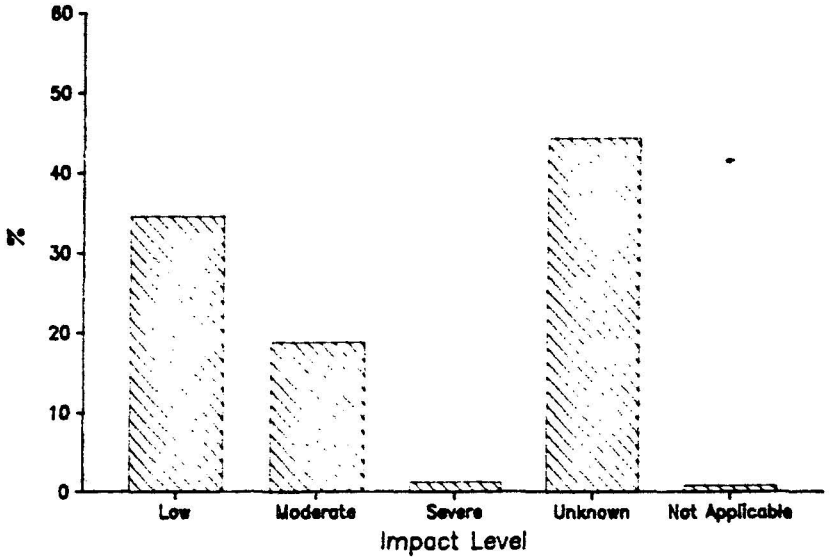
Distribution of Local Significance Level

Total = 32



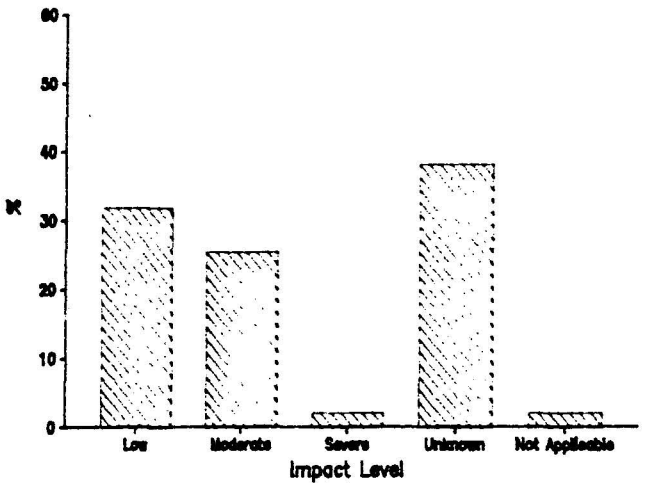
Distribution of External Impacts

Total = 234



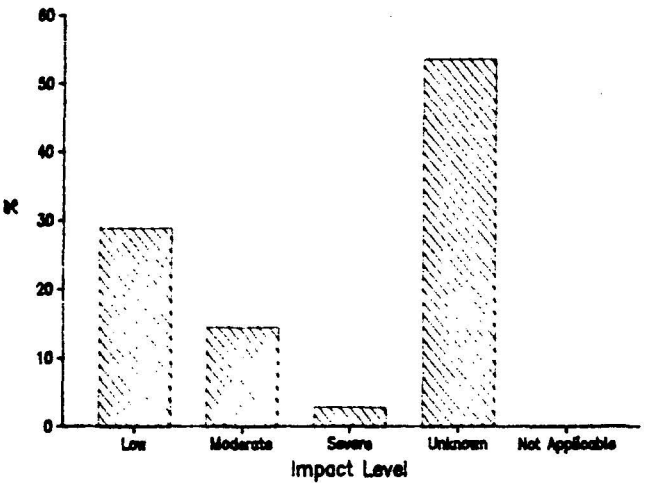
Distribution of National Significance Level

Total = 47



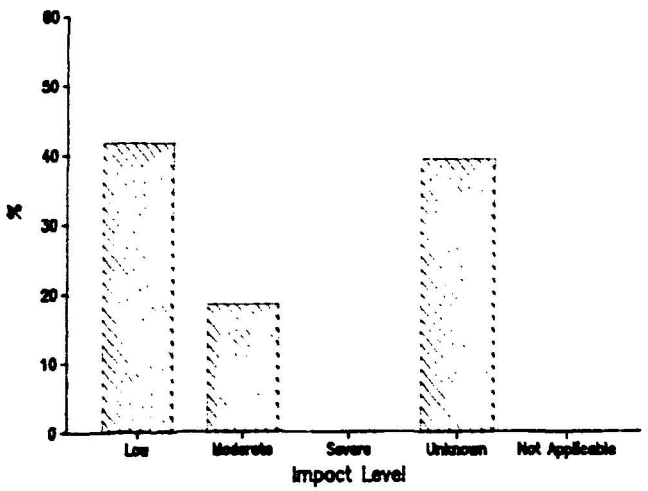
Distribution of Regional Significance Level

Total = 69



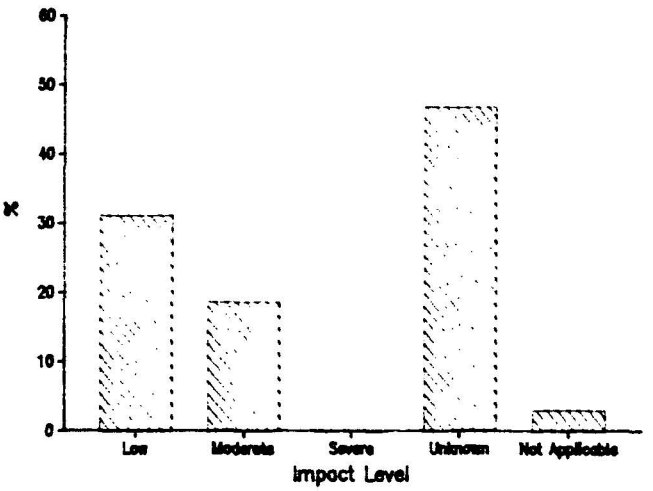
Distribution of State Significance Level

Total = 86



Distribution of Local Significance Level

Total = 32



representations share "need" equally.

Further, with regard to Impacts, the GUIS analysis reveals a high number of representations in the "unknown" category at the national, regional, and local levels. Of particular note is the high-percentage of "unknown" Internal Impact representations at the national and regional levels of significance. The severity of Impacts does not appear to be a salient problem requiring special attention by GUIS cultural resource managers.

Based on the results depicted in the charts and graphs the following conclusions are drawn concerning park needs:

1. The predominant condition concerns at GUIS lay with the gun batteries (Civil War and later periods), and support structures both related to the Fort Pickens area. Many of these properties require more intensive structural analysis due to their relative "unknown" condition status. The themes that are associated with most of these properties are nationally and regionally significant to the park. A phased cyclic maintenance program for all park properties, especially for those in the predominant category of "good" should be implemented.

2. Documentation is generally "good." Documentation of properties that require improvement are, in the main, nationally and regionally significant archeological sites at Fort McRee (Perdido Key), sites associated with Jackson's seige at Pensacola, Civil War gun battery sites (mounds) in the Fort Pickens area and Civil War confederate camp sites at Barrancas.

3. The high ranking of "unknown" internal impacts at all significance levels should be translated into increased efforts at identifying the environmental and man-made causal factors that impinge on the cultural resources, especially those properties that are nationally and regionally significant and are under the Park Service's control. In particular, a significant impact problem lay with gun batteries at Fort Pickens that require the full range of actions/activities from condition analysis to impact analysis. Secondarily, properties having State and local significance that are associated with World War I and World War II require a thorough impact analysis.

4. Properties associated with the Civil War, World Wars I and II, and Engineering theme representations are judged to have the highest incidence of "low" and "unknown" external impacts in the park. The incidence is particularly high at "low," "unknown," and "moderate" levels among properties at having State significance. Among nationally and regionally significant properties the incidence of representations is similar to that of State numbers. The same impact analysis is required for properties in the "unknown" and "moderate" external impact categories as in the internal impact category.

Five-Year Management Goals/One-Year RMP Priorities

Resource Status Variable: Condition

Goal I: To upgrade the condition of "unknown" nationally and regionally significant properties to "fair" or better.

Priorities:

(1) Conduct an archeological survey of Fort McRee, its Water Battery sites, and sites associated with Andrew Jackson and Confederate camp sites and defense works at Barrancas.

(2) Conduct archeological surveys and assessments of park areas where regionally significant properties associated with themes 1B, 2A,B,C, 4A, 4D, and 4E, are situated. [See VI (1), VII (1)]

Goal II: To upgrade nationally and regionally significant properties currently in "poor" condition to "fair" or better.

Priorities:

(1) Initiate a debris removal project at Battery Lincoln.

(2) Conduct a thorough structural analysis of Battery Lincoln.

(2) No specific activities or actions contemplated for FY 85 for 1B.

Goal III: To initiate a cyclic maintenance program for all structures (at all significance levels) listed in "good" condition.

Priorities:

(1) Formulate a cyclic maintenance strategy that places in priority order, the condition and treatment costs/needs for all park properties of national and regional significance. Prior to FY 86 budget year, initiate 10/577s for those properties having the greatest need.

Goal IV: To upgrade all nationally and regionally significant properties currently in "fair" condition to "good" condition.

Priorities: (National significance only.)

(1) Initiate an archeological survey and assessment for the Naval Live Oaks Reservation through contract or by means of a cooperative agreement with a university.

(2) Develop rehabilitation plan for Fort Pickens that includes the stabiliztion and water-proofing of portions of the structure, and correcting prior NPS rehabilitation work.

(3) Develop a restoration plan for Battery Van Swearingen.

(4) Shore up by replacing dirt around 155-millimeter Panama Mounts

(5) Refer to Goal VII for specific priority actions on the following properties:

Battery Cullum and Sevier
Battery Worth
Battery Cooper
Fort Pickens road
Mining Casemate
Battery Langdon
Harbor Defense Command Post (HDCP)
Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP)
90-Millimeter Gun Emplacements (See IV,4)

Resource Status Variable: Documentation

Goal V: To improve the documentation on all nationally and regionally significant properties determined "poor" or "fair."

Priorities: (Nationally significant only.)

(1) Implement a historical research project on sites associated with Andrew Jackson at Pensacola, Fort McRee, its Water Battery, all Civil War batteries, the Harbor Entrance Control Post, and the Harbor Defense Command Post in cooperation with a university.

Goal VI: To identify all "unknown" property and reclassify; then, upgrade all "poor" to "fair" or better.

Priorities:

(1) Prepare inventory of archeological sites (1B; 2A,B,C) through a cooperative agreement with a university. [See I(2), VII(1)]

(2) Conduct research on properties associated with Regional themes 2 A,B,C, to enhance the level of documentation.

Resource Status Variable: Impacts

Goal VII: To identify "unknown impacts" (internal and external) for nationally and regionally significant properties and reclassify those properties as either in the "low," "moderate," or "severe" impact category.

Priorities:

(1) Establish a cooperative agreement with a university to prepare an inventory of park archeological sites, determine condition, and identify impacts. [See I (2), VI (1)]

(2) Develop a parkwide strategy to mitigate the impact for those properties that have been identified as having "moderate" or "severe" impacts.

Goal VIII: To implement a strategy to mitigate internal "severe" and "moderate" impacts on properties of national and regional significance.

Priorities:

By property:

(1) Fort Massachusetts - continue beach nourishment project.

(2) Fort Barrancas - seed grounds with bermuda grass and discontinue watering near walls.

(3) Battery San Antonio - same as VIII-2.

(4) Batteries Cullum and Sevier - remove excess vegetation/clear battery of debris; increase patrols.

(5) Battery Worth - remove graffitti; replace vegetation; increase security patrols.

(6) Battery Cooper - same as VIII-5.

(7) Battery Pensacola - proceed with Phase II of restoration; maintain structure according to prescribed standards.

(8) Military Road - document and record present intrusions by means of photographs and measurements.

(9) Mining Casemates - document by means of photographs, measurements, etc.

(10) Battery Langdon - remove graffitti; replant vegetation; increase security patrols.

(11) Harbor Defense Command Post (HDCP) and Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP) - remove graffitti; repaint interiors with original colors; and develop interpretive waysides.

****

A P P E N D I X

****

Regional Theme: 1. The Original Inhabitants

The theme concerns the prehistory and history of the peoples who originally inhabited the areas comprising the present United States and its possessions.

A. The Earliest Americans

The periods encompassing this era include: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and the Orange or Norwood. The earliest period (pre-8,000 BC) may be characterized by nomadic bands. Diagnostic artifacts are fluted, and spear points are fluted. The Pensacola Bay area was the habitation area; however, few artifacts have been discovered in the vicinity. Archaic period Indians had a hunting and gathering economy, adjusted to the flora and fauna of the area. As with the Paleo-Indian occupations, intact Early and Middle Archaic sites in the coastal zone are rural. Most finds are either scattered or dispersed lithic assemblages or isolated surface finds in the Pensacola Bay area. The Orange or Norwood period (2,000-1,000 BC) is characterized by the continuation of hunting and gathering as a primary means of subsistence for the semi-Nomadic Indians. This period and later archeological periods are defined on the basis of distinctive ceramic types.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. The area includes the Gulf Coast area in northwest Florida and Mississippi.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

Pre-8,000 BC-1,000 BC

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES/INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

I. Florida District/Naval Live Oaks Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites: 50 sites (approx.)
   b. Prehistoric Archeological Site: SR 8

DOCUMENTATION

Long, George, A. Archeological Study for the Pensacola Shoreline Drive, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, Florida. January, 1976.

Garrett, Susan, E. Coastal Erosion and Archeological Resources on National Wildlife Refuges in the Southeast, Archeological Services Branch, National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 1983.

Tesar, Louis, D. Archeological Survey and Testing of Gulf Islands National Seashore: Florida, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida. 1973.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial gaps exist in the identification of sites and in their research and interpretation

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: 50 +/-	L	F	P	U	M
b. Prehis. Arch. Site: SR 8	L	G	F	M	L

B. Native Villages and Communities

The periods that characterize "Native Villages and Communities" include: Deptford, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, Weeden Island and Fort Walfon. In Florida, the Woodland period which began approximately 1200 BC, is characterized by the beginning of formal, settled communities and more complex forms of organization (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:20). The Deptford culture is best defined by the appearance of pottery that extended in area from the Florida Gulf Coast to the Alabama-Folrida line (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:111; Tesar 1980:65). Villages of the Weeden Island period (ca 300-1,200 AD) are represented along the Gulf Coast by long, linear shell embankments (Garrett 1983:32) parallel to the water or marsh areas. During the Weeden Period, numerous burial mounds are present. Hunting and gathering continues to be important, but during the period maize horticultural practice becomes an important subsistence activity. Correlated with this, a large population increase is evident which has yielded many more sites in the Gulf Coast area (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:115-116). During the Fort Walton period, (800-1,000 AD) temple mounds were introduced along the northwest coast of Florida. During the latter part of this period there were also major social changes occurring coincidental with the beginnings of Mississippi influences.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. The area includes the Gulf Coast area in northwest Florida and Mississippi.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

1,000 BC - 1,650 AD

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

I. Mississippi District/Davis Bayou Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites: Archaic

II. Mississippi District/Horn Island Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites

III. Mississippi District/East Ship Island Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites

IV. Mississippi District/West Ship Island Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites

V. Florida District/Santa Rosa Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites: Campsites

VI. Florida District/Naval Live Oaks Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites (same Regional Theme 1 A)
   b. Prehistoric Archeological Site: Burial Mound

VII. Florida District/Fort Pickens Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites

DOCUMENTATION

Long, George, A. Archeological Study for the Pensacola Shoreline Drive, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, Florida. January, 1976.

Garrett, Susan, E. Coastal Erosion and Archeological Resources on National Wildlife Refuges in the Southeast, Archeological Services Branch, National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 1983.

Tesar, Louis, D. Archeological Survey and Testing of Gulf Islands National Seashore: Florida, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida. 1973.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial data gaps exist in the identification of sites and in the research and interpretation of sites.

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
I.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: DB	R	U	P	U	U
II.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: HI	R	U	P	U	U
III.a.Prehis. Arch. Site: ESI	R	U	U	U	U
IV.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: WSI	R	U	U	U	U
V.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: SRI	R	P	F	M	L
VI.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: NLO	R	F	P	U	M
b. Prehis. Arch. Site: Bur.M.	R	F	P	U	S
VII.a. Prehis. Arch. Site: Ft.P	R	U	U	U	U

C. Indian Meets European

In the area now comprising the park, the Mississippian tradition (950-1,540 AD) is represented by the Fort Walton and Pensacola cultures, which are distinquished from one another by geographical differences and differences in ceramic types (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:193). The Leon-Jefferson tradition is included in this period along the eastern Panhandle of Florida. During this late period aboriginal culture was greatly changed by European (Spanish) influences (Long 1976:11). Pensacola was a peripheral settlement to the Leon-Jefferson tradition, and ceramics typical of the Fort Walton period continue into this late period (Long 1976:11).

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. The area includes the Gulf Coast area in northwest Florida and Mississippi.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

950-1,750 AD

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES/INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

I. Mississippi District/Davis Bayou Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites: Woodland

II. Florida District/Santa Rosa Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites

III. Florida District/Naval Live Oaks:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites (Same as Regional Theme 1 A and 1 B)

IV. Florida District/Barrancas Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites: Siguenza

V. Florida District/Fort Pickens Subdistrict:
   a. Prehistoric Archeological Sites

DOCUMENTATION

Long, George, A. Archeological Study for the Pensacola Shoreline Drive, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, Florida. January, 1976.

Garrett, Susan, E. Coastal Erosion and Archeological Resources on National Wildlife Refuges in the Southeast, Archeological Services Branch, National

Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 1983.

Tesar, Louis, D. Archeological Survey and Testing of Gulf Islands National Seashore: Florida, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida. 1973.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial data gaps exist in the identification of sites and the research and interpretation of sites.

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Prehis. Arch. Site:DB	L	U	P	U	U
II.a. Prehis. Arch. Site:SR	L	P	F	M	L
III.a.Prehis. Arch. Site:NL	L	F	P	U	M
IV.a. Prehis. Arch. Site:BS	L	U	F	U	U
V.a. Prehis. Arch. Site:FP	L	U	U	U	U

Regional Theme: 2. European Exploration and Settlement

This theme combines the exploration and settlement efforts of the Spanish, French, and English along the Gulf of Mexico. Gulf Islands National Seashore encompasses points of contact and settlement from this period.

A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement

The earliest European contact with the Gulf Islands was made in 1516 by the Spanish explorer Don Diego Miruelo at Pensacola Bay. Subsequent visits to the area were brief except for the first attempt at settlement in 1559 by Don Tristan De Luna y Arrellano. Unanticipated natural disasters and physical hardships led to the collapse of the settlement leaving the area ostensibly unclaimed.

A century and a half later, in 1698, the Spanish returned to make a permanent claim by establishing a colony on Pensacola Bay. The makeshift settlement of Fort San Carlos de Austria and a few surrounding huts commanded a prominent position on the "barrancas" or cliffs on the mainland overlooking the bay. The colony was moved twice later: first to Santa Rosa Island; then near present-day Pensacola.

The Spanish lost control of the Pensacola Bay area from 1763 to 1781 when they reclaimed it by assisting the American colonies during the American Revolution. To secure their stronghold, the Spanish built Battery San Antonio and a new Fort San Carlos de Barrancas. These fortifications were used by the British during the War of 1812 and used in their defense of Pensacola. The subsequent defeat of the British by Jackson gave the Spanish possession once again of Pensacola until ceded to the United States under the Adams-Onis of 1821.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. This includes the Gulf Coast area in northwest Florida around the present-day City of Pensacola.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period begins with the first Spanish contact in the Gulf Islands of Florida in 1516 to the annexation of Florida to the U.S. through the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1821.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES/INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

I. Shipwreck Sites:
   a. 1540 shipwreck site
   b. Other shipwreck sites

II. Roads:
a. Pensacola-St. Augustine Road

III. Forts:
a. Fort San Carlos site (under Fort Barrancas)
b. Fort site (Fort Pickens area)

IV. Batteries:
a. Battery San Antonio (1790s-1821)

V. Early Settlement Sites:
a. Third site of Pensacola (Santa Rosa Island)

VI. Archeological Sites:
a. Settlement or fort sites (Santa Rosa Island)

DOCUMENTATION

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Battery San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands Natinal Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Tallahassee, Florida. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1977.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavation on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial data gaps in the identification of artillery and settlement sites of the Spanish.

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
I.a. 1540 Shipwreck Site	R	U	P	U	M
b. Other Shipwreck Sites	R	U	P	U	L
II.a. Pen-St. Augustine Rd.	R	G	G	L	L
III.a. Ft. San Carlos site	R	U	G	U	U
b. Fort site (Ft. Pickens)	R	U	P	U	U
IV.a. Batt. San Ant./Water Batt.	R	G	G	M	L
V.a. Third Site Pensacola	R	G	G	L	L
VI.a. Archeological Sites	R	U	U	U	U

B. French Exploration and Settlement

Almost simultaneous with the Spanish settlement on Pensacola Bay was the French settlement near present day Ocean Springs, MS. In 1698, Pierre Le Moyne Sieur D'Iberville, set up this colony as a base for further exploration of the Gulf Coast. Ship Island quickly became a port of entry and departure for colonists and goods. It is reported that the first eighty marriageable "Casket girls" arrived here and the first cargo of pine lumber from the Mississippi Coast was sent from here. This activity spawned warehouses and some accompanying structures that the records show to have remained in use through the early 18th century.

The French further developed their stronghold along the Gulf of Mexico by establishing settlements at Biloxi and Mobile Bay. The Biloxi colony became the headquarters of the French coastal exploration and colonization with Ship Island serving as the first stop for the ships going to Biloxi. The Mobile colony became the headquarters in 1702 and played a significant strategic role during the years of 1718-19 while the French and English battled with the Spanish at nearby Pensacola. These two settlements and Ship Island continued as part of the growing French colony around New Orleans until they were ceded to the British in 1763 in the Treaty of Paris. This ended the French involvement in the Gulf Islands.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. This covers the Gulf Coast area around the present-day States of Mississippi and Alabama.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period begins with the first French contact in the Gulf Islands of Mississippi in 1698 and continues through the transfer of the territory east of the Mississippi River to the English under the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES/INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

I. Early Settlement Structures and Sites:
   a. D'Iberville Warehouse from the late 1600s-early 1700s (Ship Island)
   b. French port site (Ship Island)

DOCUMENTATION

Johnson, C.L. Fort Massachusetts (Ship Island) Mississippi, French Exploration 1699-1763, no date.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial data gaps in the identification of artillery and settlement sites of the French.

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. D'Iberville Warehouse Site	R	U	F	U	U

C. English Exploration and Settlement

The English interest in settlement in the Gulf Islands came much later than the Spanish or French. Consequently, the resources that remain from their efforts are limited. It is believed that following the Treaty of Paris in 1763 some attempt at settlement may have occurred around present-day Fort Pickens, already established as a military post. Formal documentation is yet to be found.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Primarily the area around Fort Pickens on the western end of Santa Rosa Island, Florida.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period of this unit begins at the point of transfer of the territory east of the Mississippi to the English from the French in the Treaty of Paris 1763; it ends at the transfer of the Pensacola area to the Spanish in 1781.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Settlement Sites
   a. English Town Site (Fort Pickens)

DOCUMENTATION

No documentation exists at this time.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial gaps in the documentation of the town site.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. English Town Site	R	U	U	U	U

Regional Theme: 3. The Development of the English Colonies 1700-1775

3. Military Affairs

The Treaty of Paris in 1763 granted the English the territory east of the Mississippi River. This introduced the English to the Gulf Islands and began an association that primarily recognized the military advantage of the Pensacola Bay. To secure their control of Pensacola, Fort George, the Queen's Redoubt, and the Prince of Wales Redoubt were first constructed to guard against an inland attack. The Royal Navy Redoubt and a fortification on Tartar's Point followed to provide cover for a sea approach.

Permanent English control of Pensacola ended with the Spanish takeover of the area in 1781 during the American Revolution.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. This included the Gulf Coast from present-day Florida to Mississippi.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period begins with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 to the return of Pensacola to the Spanish in 1781.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

I. Forts
- a. Fort Site at Fort Pickens
- b. Unidentified Sites.

DOCUMENTATION

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Site at Ft. Pickens	L	U	P	U	U
b. Unidentified Sites	L	U	P	U	U

Regional Theme: 4. Major American Wars

This theme deals with the seven major wars in which the United States engaged between 1775 and 1945. Gulf Islands National Seashore includes resources that were involved directly or indirectly in all seven conflicts.

A. The American Revolution

The English garrison at Pensacola was too far south to be included in the major Revolutionary battles. Nevertheless, the Spanish, who entered the war late, attacked the English post in 1781 in their support of the American colonies. The collapse of the post was precipatated by the poorly positioned gun emplacements on the barrancas; they were mounted too high to fire directly on oncoming ships in the bay. Undeterred by cannon fire, the Spanish fleet sailed into the bay and layed siege to Pensacola. The area was ceded back to Spain in 1783 with the rest of Florida.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Northwest Florida area.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period begins at the time of the Spanish attack on the English at Pensacola in 1781 until the area was ceded to Spain in 1783.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

I. Forts
   a. Spanish Fort Sites (1690s-1780s)
   b. Fort San Carlos Site
   c. English Sites (1763-1781)

II. Batteries
   a. Battery San Antonio (1790s-1821)
   b. Water Battery

DOCUMENTATION

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Battery San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Tallahassee, Florida. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1977.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial data gaps in the identification of artillery sites associated with this period.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Spanish Fort Sites	R	U	U	U	U
b. Fort San Carlos Site	R	U	G	U	U
c. English Sites	R	U	P	U	U
II.a. Battery San Antonio	R	G	G	M	L
b. Water Battery	R	G	G	M	L

B. The War of 1812

The War of 1812 escalated in the territory east of the Mississippi: American settlements were attacked; and, Pensacola became the main supply depot for the Creek Indians, allies of the British. In anticipation of an American retaliatory attack, the British moved into Pensacola and shored up Fort San Carlos. They held fast until retreating from the approaching American troops under the command of Andrew Jackson. Jackson's men occupied Pensacola only to find the ruins of Fort San Carlos and the spiked guns of Battery San Antonio. This defeat turned Fort San Carlos and the Battery San Antonio over to the Spanish for the last time.

Ship Island also played a role in the war. It served as a staging area for the British prior to their unsuccessful attack on New Orleans.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Upper Gulf Coast region from Ship Island to Pensacola.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period covered is the same as that of the War, 1812-1815.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Archeological Sites
   a. British Staging Area Site in War of 1812 (Ship Island)
   b. English Sites in War of 1812

II. Forts
   a. Fort Pickens
   b. Fort McRee Site
   c. 1850s Redoubt
   d. Fort Barrancas Post (1840s-1940s)

III. Batteries
   a. Water Battery (American)

IV. Associative Value
   a. Andrew Jackson in War of 1812

DOCUMENTATION

Unknown at this time.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial gaps on sites associated with the Jackson siege of Pensacola.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. British Staging Area Site	L	U	F	U	U
b. English Sites War of 1812	L	U	P	U	U
II.a. Fort Pickens	L	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee Site	L	U	F	U	U
c. 1850s Redoubt	L	G	F	M	L
e. Fort Barrancas Post	L	G	F	U	U
III.a. Water Battery	L	G	G	M	L
IV.a. Jackson in War of 1812	L	NA	F	NA	NA

D. The Civil War

At the time of the Civil War four completed forts and two uncompleted fort were located in the Gulf Islands. Fort Barrancas, its Water Battery, and its uncompleted redoubt on the mainland, Fort McRee on Perdido Key, and Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island guarded Pensacola Bay. Fort Massachusetts, still under construction, was located on Ship Island, Mississippi. The projected arrival of Confederate troops forced the Federals, then in commmand of all the forts, to make a hasty decision to cover the area as best as possible with limited men and no promise of more. The Federals moved over to Fort Pickens. Forts Barrancas and McRee were subsequently occupied by the Confederates.

In October of 1861 the Confederate forces marched westward down Santa Rosa Island to attack the Federals camp outside Fort Pickens. This became known as the "Battle of Santa Rosa Island."

Later in 1861 and 1862, bombardments occurred between the Confederate-held Forts Barrancas and McRee and the Federal-held Fort Pickens. These exchanges yielded no change in control of the forts until the Confederates evacuated Pensacola in May 1862. In their absence, the Federals returned to Fort Barrancas and used it intermittenly for the remainder of the war. Troops from Barrancas were involved in several military engagements in the local area during the remainder of the war.

Meanwhile, the wartime activities on Ship Island took another route. After a brief occupation by Confederates, Ship Island served as a staging area for the Federal attack on New Orleans. Its more extended role, however, was as a naval depot and as a prison camp for civilians, military personnel, and Confederates during the war. These prisoners provided the manpower to complete the already begun Fort Massachusetts by the close of the war.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Upper Gulf Coast area.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period covers the beginning to end of the Civil War conflict, approximately 1860-1865.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
- a. Fort Pickens
- b. Fort McRee
- c. Advanced Redoubt
- d. Fort Barrancas
- e. Fort Barrancas Post
- f. Fort Massachusetts

II. Batteries:
  a. Civil War Batteries:
    1. Lincoln
    2. Cameron
    3. at Zouaves Campsite
    4. Totten
    5. Brown
    6. Scott
    7. Spanish Fort
  b. Water Battery (Barrancas Area)
  c. Water Battery (Perdido Key)

III. Archeological Sites
  a. Civil War Campsites (East Ship Island)
  b. Staging Area: 1862 Site (West Ship Island)
  c. Ship Island Posts (site) (West Ship Island)
  d. Communication Ditch (Barrancas Area)
  e. Confederate Encampments/Sites (Barrancas Area)
  f. Zouaves Campsite
  g. Battle of Santa Rosa Island Site

IV. Associative Value
  a. Military Prison
  b. Confederate POW Camps (Ship Island)
  c. Civilian Prisons (Fort Pickens, Ship Island)

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report, Fort Pickens Historical Data Section, 1821-1895, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida/Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, Historic Preservation Division, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, February 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Johnson, C.L. Fort Massachusetts (Ship Island) Mississippi, French Exploration, 1699-1763, (no date given).

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

DATA GAPS

1. Detailed information on all aspects of Fort McRee (Ib).
2. Comparisons of plans and completed/extant batteries in (IIa, 1-7).
3. Specific information on Civil War batteries at Fort Pickens and Fort Barrancas (IIa, 1-7).
4. Substantial gaps in the identification of support structures in Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens (Ia and c).

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Pickens	R	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee Site	R	U	F	U	U
c. 1850s Redoubt	R	G	F	M	L
d. Fort Barrancas	R	G	G	M	L
e. Fort Barrancas Post	R	G	F	U	U
f. Fort Massachusetts	R	G	G	L	M
II.a. Civil War Batteries:					
1. Lincoln	R	P	G	S	S
2. Cameron	R	G	G	M	M
3. At Zouaves Campsite	R	G	U	M	M
4. Totten	R	U	G	U	U
5. Brown	R	U	U	U	U
6. Scott	R	U	G	U	U
7. Spanish Fort	R	G	G	M	M
b. Water Battery (Bar.Area)	R	G	G	M	L
c. Water Battery (P. Key)	R	G	G	M	L

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

(Continued)

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS	
III.a. Civil War Campsites	R	U	U	U	U
b. Staging Area: 1862 Site	R	U	G	U	U
c. Ship Island Posts (site)	R	U	G	U	U
d. Communication Ditch	R	U	F	U	U
e. Confederate Encampments	R	U	F	U	U
f. Zouaves Campsite	R	U	F	M	M
g. Battle of Santa Rosa	R	F	F	U	U
IV.a. Military Prison	R	U	G	U	U
b. Confederate POW Camps	R	U	G	U	U
c. Civilian Prisons	R	U	G	U	U

E. The Spanish-American War

At the onset of the Spanish-American War, the fortifications already planned for the Gulf Islands as part of the Endicott System were rushed to completion in anticipation of a Spanish naval attack. An attack never materialized, but the strategic position of the Gulf Islands made the fortifications important for the remainder of the war.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. Upper Gulf Coast from Mississippi to northwest Florida.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period for this unit follows the dates of the Spanish-American War, approximately 1898-1900.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
   a. Fort Pickens Post
   b. Fort McRee Post
   c. Fort Barrancas Post

II. Batteries:
   a. Slemmer Battery Site
   b. Center Battery Site
   c. Battery Pensacola
   d. Battery Van Swearingen
   e. Battery Cullum and Sevier
   f. Battery Truman
   g. Battery Payne
   h. Battery Worth
   i. Battery Cooper

III. Casemates:
   a. 1894 Mining Casemate
   b. 1907 Mining Casemate

IV. Support Structures:
   a. Fort Pickens Support Structures
   b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)
   c. Fort Pickens Headquarters Road
   d. Generator Building
   e. Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo Shop/Machine Shop)

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Resource Study, Pensacola Harbor Defense Project, 1890-1947, Florida Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida, March 1982.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

DATA GAPS

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Pickens Post	R	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee Post	R	U	F	U	U
c. Fort Barrancas Post	R	G	F	U	U

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
II. a. Slemmer Battery Site	R	F	G	U	U
b. Center Battery Site	R	F	G	U	U
c. Battery Pensacola	R	F	G	M	L
d. Battery Van Swearingen	R	F	G	L	L
e. Battery Cullum and Sevier	R	F	G	L	M
f. Battery Truman	R	G	G	L	L
g. Battery Payne	R	F	G	L	L
h. Battery Worth	R	F	G	L	M
i. Battery Cooper	R	F	G	L	M
III.a. 1894 Mining Casemate	R	G	G	L	L
b. 1907 Mining Casemate	R	F	G	M	L
IV. a. Fort Pickens Supp. Str.	R	G	G	L	L
b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)	R	G	G	U	U
c. Fort Pickens Headqrts Rd.	R	F	G	M	U
d. Generator Building	R	G	G	M	U
e. Harbor Mining Complex	R	G	G	U	U

F. World War I

World War I had little direct impact on the military bases in the Gulf Islands except for the build up in the defense of Pensacola Harbor. This reflected a national effort to increase coastal defenses and armament. Batteries, high-powered mobile and permanent guns, and anti-aircraft protection were added in this period.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

National. The immediate boundary encompasses the area around Pensacola Harbor, escpecially Santa Rosa Island, Perdido Key, and the mainland.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period covered by this thematic unit begins in 1911 prior to the start of World War I and ends in the post-World War I year of 1925.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
   a. Fort Pickens Post
   b. Fort McRee Post
   c. Fort Barrancas Post

II. Batteries:
   a. Slemmer Battery Site
   b. Center Battery Site
   c. Battery Pensacola
   d. Battery Van Swearingen
   e. Battery Cullum and Sevier
   f. Battery Truman
   g. Battery Payne
   h. Battery Worth
   i. Battery Cooper
   j. Water Battery (Barrancas)
   k. Battery Langdon
   l. Battery Fixed

III. Casemates:
   a. 1907 Mining Casemate

IV. Support Structures:
- a. Fort Pickens Support Structures
- b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)
- c. Fort Pickens Headquarters Road
- d. Generator Building
- e. Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo Shop/Machine Shop)

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Resource Study, Pensacola Harbor Defense Project, 1890-1947, Florida Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida, March 1982.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

DATA GAPS

1. The floor plans for Battery Langdon.
2. Site information on the first Battery Fixed.

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Pickens Post	S	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee Post	S	U	F	U	U
c. Fort Barrancas Post	S	G	F	U	U
II. a. Slemmer Battery Site	S	F	G	U	U
b. Center Battery Site	S	F	G	U	U
c. Battery Pensacola	S	F	G	M	L
d. Battery Van Swearingen	S	F	G	L	L
e. Battery Cullum and Sevier	S	F	G	L	M
f. Battery Truman	S	G	G	L	L
g. Battery Payne	S	F	G	L	L
h. Battery Worth	S	F	G	L	M
i. Battery Cooper	S	F	G	L	M
j. Water Battery (Bar.Area)	S	G	G	M	L
k. Battery Langdon	S	F	G	L	M
l. Battery Fixed	S	U	G	U	U
III.a. 1907 Mining Casemate	S	F	G	M	L
IV. a. Fort Pickens Supp. Str.	S	G	G	L	L
b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)	S	G	G	U	U
c. Fort Pickens Headqrts Rd.	S	F	G	M	U
d. Generator Building	S	G	G	M	U
e. Harbor Mining Complex	S	G	G	U	U

G. World War II

As in the case of World War I, World War II influenced only the level of armament and defense of the existing Gulf Island fortifications. Additional protection was provided for the old batteries against anti-aircraft attacks; some new batteries with new designs were added.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

National.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

This unit begins in the post-World War I period when a new threat, anti-aircraft, required new defense strategies for the coastal fortifications. It ends shortly after World War II, approximately 1945.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
   a. Fort Pickens Post
   b. Fort McRee Post
   c. Fort Barrancas Post

II. Batteries:
   a. Slemmer Battery Site
   b. Center Battery Site
   c. Battery Pensacola
   d. Battery Van Swearingen
   e. Battery Cullum and Sevier
   f. Battery Truman
   g. Battery Payne
   h. Battery Worth
   i. Battery Cooper
   j. Water Battery (Barrancas)
   k. Battery Langdon
   l. Battery Fixed

III. Casemates:
   a. 1907 Mining Casemate

IV. Support Structures:
- a. Fort Pickens Support Structures
- b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)
- c. Fort Pickens Headquarters Road
- d. Generator Building
- e. Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo Shop/Machine Shop)
- f. Collapseable Searchlights Site
- g. Quartermaster Dock
- h. Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP)
- i. Harbor Defense Command Post (HDCP)
- j. Base End Station Fire Control Station
- k. Tower Foundations (2)
- l. Igloos
- m. Anti-aircraft (2) and Support Structures

V. Gun Emplacements
- a. Panama Mounts
- b. 90-millimeter Gun Emplacements
- c. Construction 233 (Perdido Key)
- d. Construction 234

VI. Research Complexes
- a. Biological Warfare Station/Complex/Site (Horn Island)

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Resource Study, Pensacola Harbor Defense Project, 1890-1947, Florida Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida, March 1982.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

DATA GAPS

1. Incomplete documentation on the biological warfare site on Horn Island.
2. Substantial gaps in the archeological information on almost all sites.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Pickens Post	S	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee Post	S	U	F	U	U
e. Fort Barrancas Post	S	G	F	U	U
II. a. Slemmer Battery Site	S	F	G	U	U
b. Center Battery Site	S	F	G	U	U
c. Battery Pensacola	S	F	G	M	L
d. Battery Van Swearingen	S	F	G	L	L
e. Battery Cullum and Sevier	S	F	G	L	M
f. Battery Truman	S	G	G	L	L
g. Battery Payne	S	F	G	L	L
h. Battery Worth	S	F	G	L	M
i. Battery Cooper	S	F	G	L	M
j. Water Battery (Bar.Area)	S	G	G	M	L
k. Battery Langdon	S	F	G	L	M
l. Battery Fixed	S	U	G	U	U
III.a. 1907 Mining Casemate	S	F	G	M	L
IV. a. Fort Pickens Supp. Str.	S	G	G	L	L
b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)	S	G	G	U	U
c. Fort Pickens Headqrts Rd.	S	F	G	M	U
d. Generator Building	S	G	G	M	U
e. Harbor Mining Complex	S	G	G	U	U
f. Collapseable Searchlights	S	G	G	U	U
g. Quartermaster Dock	S	F	G	M	L
h. HECP	S	F	F	U	M
i. HDCP	S	F	F	U	M
j. Base End Station	S	G	G	U	U

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
k. Tower Foundations (2)	S	G	G	U	U
l. Igloos	S	G	G	U	U
m. Anti-aircraft (2)	S	G	G	U	U
V. a. Panama Mounts	S	G	G	U	U
b. 90-millimeter Gun Empl.	S	F	G	U	U
c. Construction 233	S	G	G	L	L
d. Construction 234	S	G	G	L	L
VI.a. Biological War. Stat.	S	G	F	L	L

Regional Theme: 5. Political and Military Affairs

This theme covers the political, diplomatic, and military activities (other than major wars and militry-Indian conflicts) of the United States from 1783 to the present.

A. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830

The nationalism that followed the War of 1812 appeared with vehemence in reaction to the unduly drawn out negotiations between the U.S. and Spain over the territories of Spanish Florida and the southwest. What did not emerge from the reaction to the stalled negotiations was forthcoming as pure retaliation to the growing conflicts between the Seminoles, protected in Spanish Florida, and the settlers in Alabama and Georgia. These problems became the impetus for Andrew Jackson's return to Pensacola. In 1818, Jackson's troops were once again positioned on the edge of Pensacola. Imbued with nationalistic spirit and defiance, Jackson entered the city without orders and took command from the Spanish governor. The flurry that followed in Washington and among the Spanish treaty delegates did little more in the long run than to speed up the process of negotiation and lead to a successful conclusion of the Spanish Florida problem. On February 22, 1821, the Adams-Onis Treaty was signed and ratified by the U.S. Senate two days later.

See 9C for details on the Naval Live Oak Reservation program.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

The boundary of this unit included the area around Pensacola, particularly the Fort Barrancas area and the western end of Santa Rosa peninsula.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The Post-War Nationalism period stretched from 1815 to 1830. Jackson's takeover of Pensacola and preceeding events cover approximately 1815-1818.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTAION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Miscellaneous Properties:
  a. Live Oak Plantation

II. Associative Value:
  a. Andrew Jackson at Pensacola

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

Snell, Charles W. Special History Study, Naval Live Oak Reservation Program, 1794-1880, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

DATA GAPS

Unknown at this time.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Live Oak Plantation	N	F	G	L	L
II.a. Jackson at Pensacola	N	NA	F	NA	NA

B. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

With the U.S. securely footed as a nation, national efforts were designed to provide the greatest protection for the young country. Hence, the rise of the Third System fortifications. The association of this national movement with the Gulf Islands is discussed in 7F.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

The park boundaries for the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period covers the thirty year that preceeded the Civil War, 1830-1860.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATON, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
  a. Fort Pickens
  b. Fort McRee
  c. 1850s Redoubt
  d. Fort Barrancas
  e. Fort Barrancas Post
  f. Fort Massachusetts

II. Batteries:
  a. Water Battery (Barrancas)

III. Miscellaneous Properties:
  a. Live Oak Plantation

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Resource Study, Pensacola Harbor Defense Project, 1890-1947, Florida Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida, March 1982.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

Snell, Charles W. Special History Study, Naval Live Oak Reservation Program, 1794-1880, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

DATA GAPS

Unknown at this time.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Pickens	L	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee	L	U	F	U	U
c. 1850s Redoubt	L	G	F	M	L
d. Fort Barrancas	L	G	G	M	L
e. Fort Barrancas Post	L	G	F	U	U
f. Fort Massachusetts	L	G	G	L	M
II.a. Water Battery (Bar.Area)	L	G	G	M	L
III.a. Live Oak Plantation	L	F	G	L	L

C. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1914

The modernization of the old forts from 1865 through the 1890s and the efforts of the Endicott and Taft Commissions most strongly represent the growth of the U.S. to world power status. The discussion of how these affairs are reflected in the Gulf Islands is discussed in 7F.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

National.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

This covers the period after the Civil War beginning in 1865 to the years before World War I.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
- a. Fort Massachusetts
- b. Fort Barrancas
- c. Fort Pickens
- d. Barrancas Redoubt
- e. Fort McRee

II. Batteries:
- a. Slemmer Battery Site
- b. Center Battery Site
- c. Battery Pensacola
- d. Battery Van Swearingen
- e. Battery Cullum and Sevier
- f. Battery Truman
- g. Battery Payne
- h. Battery Worth
- i. Battery Cooper
- j. Water Battery

III. Support Structures:
- a. Fort Pickens Support Structures
- b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)
- c. Fort Pickens Headquarters Road
- d. Generator Building
- e. Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo Shop/Machine Shop)
- f. Quartermaster Dock
- g. 1866 Hospital Site
- h. Fort McRee Post (1890s-early 1940s)

IV. Casemates:
a. 1894 Mining Casemate
b. 1907 Mining Casemate

V. Miscellaneous Properties:
a. Live Oak Plantation

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Resource Study, Pensacola Harbor Defense Project, 1890-1947, Florida Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida, March 1982.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

Snell, Charles W. Special History Study, Naval Live Oak Reservation Program, 1794-1880, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

DATA GAPS

Unknown at this time.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

	RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES				
	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Massachusetts	S	G	G	L	M
b. Fort Barrancas	S	G	G	M	L
c. Fort Pickens	S	F	G	M	L
d. Barrancas Redoubt	S	G	G	L	M
e. Fort McRee	S	U	F	U	U
II. a. Slemmer Battery Site	S	F	G	U	U
b. Center Battery Site	S	F	G	U	U
c. Battery Pensacola	S	F	G	M	L
d. Battery Van Swearingen	S	F	G	L	L
e. Battery Cullum and Sevier	S	F	G	L	M
f. Battery Truman	S	G	G	L	L
g. Battery Payne	S	F	G	L	L
h. Battery Worth	S	F	G	L	M
i. Battery Cooper	S	F	G	L	M
j. Water Battery (Barrancas)	S	G	G	M	L
III.a. Fort Pickens Supp. Str.	S	G	G	L	L
b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)	S	G	G	U	U
c. Fort Pickens Headqrts Rd.	S	F	G	M	U
d. Generator Building	S	G	G	M	U
e. Harbor Mining Complex	S	G	G	U	U
f. Quartermaster Dock	S	F	G	M	L
g. 1866 Hospital Site	S	P	P	U	U
h. Fort McRee Post	S	U	U	U	U
IV.a. 1894 Mining Casemate	S	G	G	L	L
b. 1907 Mining Casemate	S	F	G	M	L
V.a. Live Oak Plantation	S	F	G	L	L

Regional Theme: 6. Westward Expansion, 1763-1898

C. Military-Indian Conflicts

In 1886 Geronimo and his Apache fighters surrendered to U.S. troops at Skeleton Canyon, Arizona Territory. The terms of surrender were that Geronimo and his fighters would not be turned over for trial or punishment. This necessitated a place for their permanent incarceration.

After some discussion, the Apaches and their families were transported to Fort Pickens and housed in repaired casemates. The Apaches remained incarcerated until 1887 when they were transferred to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Fort Pickens area on the western end of Santa Rosa Island, Florida.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

This unit covers a period of roughly two years, 1886-1887.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts
   a. Fort Pickens

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report, Fort Pickens Historical Data Section, 1821-1895, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida/Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, Historic Preservation Division, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, February 1983.

DATA GAPS

None.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Fort Pickens	R	F	G	M	L

Regional Theme: 7. America At Work

This theme deals with those aspects of American life that have contributed most significantly to the nation's economic and material progress. The Gulf Islands National Seashore has representations from several categories.

A. Agriculture

During the late 19th century and early 20th centuries, small farms for cattle and hog raising were located on some of the Gulf Islands. The largest number were on Horn Island and Davis Bayou in Mississippi. A few farm sites have been identified; others remain to be located and documented.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Gulf Islands National Seashore.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The time period covering this unit is approximately 1850s to 1930s. Primarily the period of private ownership of the Gulf Islands.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Farm Sites
   a. Farm Sites: 19th and 20th c. (Davis Bayou)
   b. Waters' Farm Site (1840s-1940s) (Horn Island)
   c. Other Sites: 19th c. (Horn Island)

DOCUMENTATION

Unknown at this time.

DATA GAPS

Unknown at this time.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Farm Sites	L	U	P	U	U
b. Waters' Farm Site	L	F	F	L	M
c. Other Sites (Horn Island)	L	U	P	U	U

D. Transportation and Communication

The bays around Pensacola and Biloxi were cited early as suitable harbors for ocean-going ships. In the 19th century, three lighthouses were built--one on the Pensacola mainland (not currently in the park) and the others on Ship Island-- to guide vessels to these ports. The lighthouses functioned in this role well into the 20th century maintaining a significant position in the development of transportation systems in the U.S., especially along the Gulf Coast.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

Regional. Primarily the areas around Pensacola, Florida, and Biloxi, Mississippi.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The first lighthouse was constructed in 1853, and they were both used throughout the 19th and into the 20th centuries.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCEMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Lighthouses:
   a. Lighthouse site on Horn Island
   b. Lighthouse and Keeper's Quarters (USCG)
   c. Lighthouse on Ship Island

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. The Ship Island Light Station, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1984.

DATA GAPS

1. Gap in detailed information on the Pensacola lighthouse and keeper's quarters.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. Lighthouse (Horn Is.)	N	F	G	L	M
b. Lighthouse/Keeper's Qtrs.	N	G	F	U	U
c. Lighthouse on Ship Island	N	U	U	U	U

F. Engineering (Fortifications, Warships, and Weaponry)

The earliest development of coastal fortifications in the Gulf Islands occurred between 1821-1866, now referred to as Third System Fortifications. These fortifications are characterized by vertical walls, masonry construction, and multiple-tiered armaments. Enormous firepower and broad-range capability made these fortresses a formidable coastal presence. Fort Pickens (1829-1834), Fort McRee (1834-1839), and Fort Barrancas (1840-1844) on the Pensacola Bay were the first completed; Fort Massachusetts (1859-1866) on Ship Isdland was the last.

Between 1885-1910, a number of events produced a revolution in the coastal defense system of the United States. This period is known as the Endicott-Taft System. It is characterized by massive acceleration in the construction of seacoast defenses that created numerous large gun emplacements and batteries based on a revolutionary design.

After the Endicott-Taft System, the national goal became to increase coastal defenses and armament in response to World War I. The defense of Pensacola Harbor reflected this interest by the addition of batteries, high-powered mobile and permanent guns, and preparation for anti-aircraft attacks.

The development of fixed and mobile armament coastal defense batteries reflected the post-World War I and World War I periods. These batteries were characterized by unprotected gun emplacements approximately one-thousand feet apart with underground concrete magazines between them. The beginning of World War II required that additional protection be provided for the batteries against anti-aircraft attacks. In response, they all began to take on a common appearance with protective concrete shields almost totally encasing the guns and support structures. Old batteries were adapted to this form while new ones were constructed with casemates six-hundred feet apart and functional storage galleries located between them. This new battery construction continued to be used throughout World War II until reevaluated and discontinued following the close of the war.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

National

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

This unit begins with the Third System Fortifications around 1821 and continues through the end of World War II. Thus, it covers all the major engineering advances to approximately 1945.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Forts:
   a. Fort Pickens
   b. Fort McRee
   c. 1850s Redoubt

d. Fort Barrancas
e. Fort Massachusetts

II. Batteries:
a. Civil War Batteries:
1. Lincoln
2. Cameron
3. at Zouaves Campsite
4. Totten
5. Brown
6. Scott
7. Spanish Fort
b. Slemmer Battery Site
c. Center Battery Site
d. Battery Pensacola
e. Battery Van Swearingen
f. Battery Cullum and Sevier
g. Battery Truman
h. Battery Payne
i. Battery Worth
j. Battery Cooper
k. Water Battery (Barrancas)
l. Battery Langdon
m. Battery Fixed

III. Casemates:
a. 1894 Mining Casemate
b. 1907 Mining Casemate

IV. Support Structures:
a. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)
b. Sea Wall (Fort McRee)
c. Fort Pickens Headquarters Road
d. Generator Building
e. Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo Shop/Machine Shop)
f. Harbor Entrance Control Post (HECP)
g. Harbor Defense Command Post (HDCP)
h. Base End Station/Fire Control Station
i. Tower Foundations (2)
j. Igloos
k. Anti-aircraft (2) and Support Structures

V. Gun Emplacements
a. 90-millimeter Gun Emplacements

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. Historic Structure Report and Resource Study, Pensacola Harbor Defense Project, 1890-1947, Florida Unit, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida, March 1982.

_____ Historic Structure Report and Historic Resource Study, Fort Barrancas, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

_____ Historic Structure Report, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fort on Ship Island (Fort Massachusetts) 1857-1935, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, January 1984.

Braley, Chad O. Archeological Investigations of Fort Barrancas, Fort San Carlos, and Advanced Redoubt in the Fort's Section, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Archeological Research Reports, No. 3, 1979.

Castellini-Dudley, Anne. Fort Barrancas Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1978.

_____ Perdido Key Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, February 1978.

Hamilton, Christopher E. Excavations on the Fort Pickens Glacis, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Southeast Archeological Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978.

Maddox, Dina. Fort Massachusetts, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form, June 1971.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
I.a. Fort Pickens	N	F	G	M	L
b. Fort McRee	N	U	F	U	U
c. 1850s Redoubt	N	G	F	M	L
d. Fort Barrancas	N	G	G	M	L
e. Fort Massachusetts	N	G	G	L	M
II.a. Civil War Batteries:					
1. Lincoln	N	P	G	S	S
2. Cameron	N	G	G	M	M
3. At Zouaves Campsite	N	G	U	M	M
4. Totten	N	U	G	U	U
5. Brown	N	U	U	U	U
6. Scott	N	U	G	U	U
7. Spanish Fort	N	G	G	M	M

b. Slemmer Battery Site	N	F	G	U	U
c. Center Battery Site	N	F	G	U	U
d. Battery Pensacola	N	F	G	M	L
e. Battery Van Swearingen	N	F	G	L	L
f. Battery Cullum and Sevier	N	F	G	L	M
g. Battery Truman	N	G	G	L	L
h. Battery Payne	N	F	G	L	L
i. Battery Worth	N	F	G	L	M
j. Battery Cooper	N	F	G	L	M
k. Water Battery (Bar.Area)	N	G	G	M	L
l. Battery Langdon	N	F	G	L	M
m. Battery Fixed	N	U	G	U	U
III.a. 1894 Mining Casemate	N	G	G	L	L
b. 1907 Mining Casemate	N	F	G	M	L
IV. a. Sea Wall (Fort McRee)	N	G	G	L	L
b. Sea Wall (Fort Pickens)	N	G	G	U	U
c. Fort Pickens Headqrts Rd.	N	F	G	M	U
d. Generator Building	N	G	G	M	U
e. Harbor Mining Complex	N	G	G	U	U
f. HECP	N	F	F	U	M
g. HDCP	N	F	F	U	M
h. Base End Station	N	G	G	U	U
j. Tower Foundations (2)	N	G	G	U	U
k. Igloos	N	G	G	U	U
l. Anti-aircraft (2)	N	G	G	U	U
V. a. 90-millimeter Gun Empl.	N	F	G	U	U

Regional Theme: 9. Society and Social Conscience

B. Social and Humanitarian Movements

During the late 19th century the increasing prevalence of disease and growing international travel necessitated the establishment of quarantine stations to inspect crews and passengers of incoming ships and for detaining the infected. As the first step in a national system of quarantine stations, a Ship Island site was selected and quarantine facilities erected. This began Ship Island's approximately thirty years of association with the quarantine program in the U.S.

Another social movement that has an associative relationship to the Gulf Islands area is the pioneer work on state parks done by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. The strongest extant association is a presumed outpost of the regional CCC located on Davis Bayou that housed workers employed to develop Magnolia State Park.

In the late 19th century, a final humanitarian movement based itself in Gulf Islands area. The growing concern for life-saving and Coast Guard stations along the coast was cause for the erection of the standard facilities to assist in this movement. Santa Rosa Island became the post for these activities which continued into the 20th century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

For the most part these were national movements that were represented regionally. The strongest boundaries are defined by the separate islands of Ship, Davis Bayou, and Santa Rosa.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

A very general time period for these diverse activities begins in the late 19th century and continues through the mid-20th century.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Structures/Complexes:
   a. CCC Buildings (9-10 buildings) (Davis Bayou)
   b. Quarantine Station: First Site
   c. Quarantine Station: Second Site
   d. Coast Guard Station and Pier

II. Life-Saving Structures:
   a. Life-saving station

DOCUMENTATION

Bearss, Edwin C. The Ship Island Quarantine Station: The Nation's First, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida/Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1984.

DATA GAPS

1. Informational gaps on the CCC activities on Davis Bayou.
2. Informational gaps on the Coast Guard and life-saving activities on Santa Rosa Island.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
I. a. CCC Buildings	S	F	P	L	L
b. Quarantine Station	S	G	G	L	M
c. Quarantine Station	S	G	G	L	M
d. Coast Guard Station/Pier	S	F	F	M	U
II.a. Life-saving station	S	U	F	U	U

C. Environmental Conservation

The Naval Live Oak Reservation program was organized in 1827 by Secretary of the Navy, Samuel Southard, to provide live oak timber for the construction of naval ships. A 1337.87-acre tract was selected near Pensacola to become the only naval live oak plantation established in the U.S. and the first experimental tree farm, public or private, in the nation. It plays a significant part in the history of American conservation.

In the 1950s and 1960s, a Fish and Wildlife Service headquarters was based on Horn Island, Mississippi. Some of the buildings that housed the Service remain on the island today.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

National. Although a national boundary is appropriate for this descriptive unit, specific boundaries are the western end of Santa Rosa peninsula in Florida and Horn Island, Mississippi.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The Naval Live Oak program began in the early 19th century, but was over by the middle of the century. A second time period is the 1950s-1960s when the Fish and Wildlife Service were based in the Gulf Islands.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Structures/Complexes
   a. Live Oak Plantation Buildings Site
   b. Live Oak Plantation Graveyard
   c. Fish and Wildlife Service Buildings (1950s-1960s)

DOCUMENTATION

Snell, Charles W. Special History Study, Naval Live Oak Reservation Program, 1794-1880, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1983.

DATA GAPS

None identified at this time.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I.a. L. O. Plantation Buildings	N	P	P	L	M
b. L. O. Plantation Graveyard	N	U	U	U	U
c. FWS Buildings	N	G	G	L	L

D. Recreation

The physical isolation and pleasant ocean-front setting of the Gulf Islands created an attractive environment for many outdoor recreational activities. Some of these activities were organized as part of the Girl and Boy Scout camps, both black and white, located in Gulf Breeze, Florida and on Davis Bayou in Mississippi. More public recreation was possible on Perdido Key in Florida and Caprice Island (Dog Keys Pass) in Mississippi. The Johnson Beach Pavilion on Perdido Key is the only remaining structure representing the public use.

SPATIAL BOUNDARY

This includes the existing park boundaries of the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

This unit begins in the middle of the 20th century and continues through 1972 when Gulf Islands National Seashore became part of the National Park System.

PROPERTY TYPES, DOCUMENTATION, AND DATA GAPS

PROPERTY TYPES

I. Caprice Island (Dog Keys Pass) Site
II. Fort Massachusetts Recreation Use
III. Boy and Girl Scout Camps (B/W; four)
IV. Johnson Beach Pavilion (Perdido Key)

DOCUMENTATION

Not known at this time.

DATA GAPS

1. Substantial gaps on the properties associated with this unit.

STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES/PROPERTY TYPES

RESOURCE STATUS VARIABLES

	SIGN	COND	DOCUM	IMPACTS Internal/External	
I. Caprice Island	L	U	F	U	U
II. Ft. Mass. Recreation Use	L	G	F	L	M
III. Boy/Girl Scout Camps	L	U	P	S	L
IV. Johnson Beach Pavilion	L	F	U	M	M

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

Analysis of Resource Status Variables (By Park District)

District: Mississippi

Subdistrict: Davis Bayou

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
1 B	Prehistoric Archeological Sites: Archaic	U	P	U	U
1 C	Prehistoric Arch. Sites: Woodland	U	P	U	U
7 A 4	Farm Sites: 19th and 20th c.	U	P	U	U
9 B 2	CCC Buildings/Complex (9-10 bldgs)	F	P	L	L
	Subtotal:	F(1) U(3)	P(4)	L(1) U(3)	L(1) U(3)

Subdistrict: Petit Bois

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
	All resources unknown				

Subdistrict: Horn Island

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
1 B	Prehistoric Arch. Sites	U	P	U	U
4 G	Biological Warfare Station/Complex/Site	G	F	L	L
7 A 4	Waters' Farm Site (1840s-1940s)	F	F	L	M
7 A 4	Three Other Sites: 19th c.	U	P	U	U
9 C	Fish & Wildlife Service (1950s-1960s)	G	G	L	L
9 D	Caprice Island (Dog Keys Pass): 20th c.	U	F	U	U
	Subtotal:	G(2) F(1) U(3)	G(1) F(3) P(2)	L(3) U(3)	L(2) M(1) U(3)

Subdistrict: East Ship Island

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
1 B	Prehistoric Archeological Sites	U	U	U	U
2 B	D'Iberville Warehouse Site (1600s-1700s)	U	F	U	U
4 D	Civil War Campsites	U	U	U	U
7 D	Lighthouse Site	F	G	L	M
7 D	Lighthouse Site #2	U	U	U	U
9 B	Quarantine Station: First Site	G	G	L	M
9 B	Quarantine Station: Second Site	G	G	L	M
	Subtotal:	G(2) F(1) U(4)	G(3) F(1) U(3)	L(3) U(4)	M(3) U(4)

Subdistrict: West Ship Island

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
1 B	Prehistoric Archeological Sites	U	U	U	U
4 B	British Staging Area Site in War 1812	U	F	U	U
4 D	Fort Massachusetts (late 1850s-1930s)	G	G	L	M
4 D	Staging Area: 1862 Site	U	G	U	U
4 D	Ship Island Posts (site)	U	G	U	U
4 D	Military Prison	U	G	U	U
4 D	Confederate POW Camps	U	G	U	U
4 D	Civilian Prisons	U	G	U	U
5 B	Fort Massachusetts	G	G	L	M
5 C	Fort Massachusetts	G	G	L	M
7 F	Fort Massachusetts	G	G	L	M
9 D	Ft. Mass. Recreation Use (1930s-1971)	G	F	L	M
	Subtotal:	G(5) U(7)	G(9) F(2) U(1)	L(5) U(7)	M(5) U(7)

District: Florida

Subdistirct: Santa Rosa

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
1 B	Prehistoric Arch. Sites: Campsites	P	F	M	L
1 C	Prehistoric Arch. Sites	P	F	M	L
	Subtotal:	P(2)	F(2)	M(2)	L(2)

Subdistrict: Naval Live Oaks

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
1 A	Prehistoric Arch. Sites: 50 Sites + or -	F	P	U	M
1 A	Prehistoric Arch. Site: SR 8	G	F	M	L
1 B	Prehistoric Arch. Site: Burial Mound	F	P	U	S
1 B	Prehistoric Arch. Sites (same as 1 A)	F	P	U	M
1 C	Prehistoric Arch. Sites (same as 1 A/B)	F	P	U	M
2 A	1540s Spanish Shipwreck Site	U	P	U	M
2 A	Other Shipwreck Sites	U	P	U	L
2 A	Pensacola-St. Augustine Road (late 1700)	G	G	L	L
5 A	Live Oak Plantation	F	G	L	L
5 B	Live Oak Plantation	F	G	L	L
5 C	Live Oak Plantation	F	G	L	L
7 F	Pensacola-St. Augustine Road	G	G	L	L
9 C	Live Oak Plantation Buildings Site	P	P	L	M
9 C	Live Oak Plantation Graveyard	U	U	U	U
9 D	Boy and Girl Scout Camp Sites(B/W; four)	U	P	S	L
	Subtotal:	G(3) F(7) P(1) U(4)	G(5) F(1) P(8) U(1)	L(6) M(1) S(1) U(7)	L(8) M(5) S(1) U(1)

Subdistrict: Barrancas Area

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITON	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
1 C	Prehistoric Arch. Site: Siguenza	U	F	U	U
2 A	Possible First Site of Pensacola	U	P	U	U
2 A	Spanish Settlement Sites (1690s-1780s)	U	U	U	U
2 A	Battery San Antonio (1790s-1821)	G	G	M	L
2 A	Fort San Carlos Site	U	G	U	U
3.3	English Sites (1763-1781)	U	P	U	U
4 A	Spanish Fort Sites (1690s-1780s)	U	U	U	U
4 A	Battery San Antonio (1790s-1821)	G	G	M	L
4 A	Fort San Carlos Site	U	G	U	U
4 A	English Sites (1763-1781; War of 1812)	U	P	U	U
4 A	Water Battery (American; 1840s)	G	G	M	L
4 B	English Sites ((1763-1781; War 1812)	U	P	U	U
4 B	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
4 B	1850s Redoubt	G	G	M	L
4 B	Fort Barrancas Post (1840s-1940s)	G	F	U	U
4 B	Andrew Jackson in War of 1812	NA	F	NA	NA
4 D	Fort Barrancas	G	G	M	L
4 D	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
4 D	1850s Redoubt	G	F	M	L
4 D	Fort Barrancas Post	G	F	U	U
4 D	Communication Ditch	U	F	U	U
4 D	Confederate Encampments/Sites	U	F	U	U
4 E	Fort Barrancas Post	G	F	U	U
4 F	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
4 F	Fort Barrancas Post	G	F	U	U
	Subtotal:	G(13) U(11) NA(1)	G(10) F(9) P(4) U(2)	M(9) U(15) NA(1)	L(9) U(15) NA (1)

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATON	IMPACTS Internal/External	
4 G	Fort Barrancas Post	G	F	U	U
4 G	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
5 A	Andrew Jackson at Pensacola	NA	F	NA	NA
5 B	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
5 B	Fort Barrancas	G	G	M	L
5 B	1850s Redoubt	G	G	M	L
5 B	Fort Barrancas Post	G	F	U	U
5 C	Fort Barrancas	G	G	M	L
5 C	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
5 C	1850s Redoubt	G	G	M	L
7 D	Lighthouse and Keeper's Quarters (USCG)	G	F	U	U
7 F	Water Battery	G	G	M	L
7 F	Fort Barrancas	G	G	M	L
7 F	1850s Redoubt	G	G	M	L
	Subtotal:	G(13) NA (1)	G(10) F(4)	M(10) U(3) NA(1)	L(10) U(3) NA(1)

Subdistrict: Perdido Key

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
4 B	Fort McRee Site (1840s-early 1900s)	U	F	U	U
4 D	Fort McRee Site	U	F	U	U
4 D	Water Battery (unknown)	U	F	U	U
4 E	Fort McRee Post	U	F	U	U
4 E	Slemmer Battery Site	F	G	U	U
4 E	Center Battery Site	F	G	U	U
4 F	Fort McRee Post	U	F	U	U
4 F	Slemmer Battery Site	F	G	U	U
4 F	Center Battery Site	F	G	U	U
4 G	Fort McRee Post	U	F	U	U
4 G	Slemmer Battery Site	F	G	U	U
4 G	Center Battery Site	F	G	U	U
4 G	Construction 233	G	G	L	L
4 G	Construction 234	G	G	L	L
	Subtotal:	G(2) F(6) U(6)	G(8) F(6)	L(2) U(12)	L(2) U(12)

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
5 B	Fort McRee Site	U	F	U	U
5 C	Slemmer Battery Site	F	G	U	U
5 C	Center Battery Site	F	G	U	U
5 C	Fort McRee Post (1890s-early 1940s)	U	U	U	U
5 C	Fort McRee Site	U	F	U	U
7 F	Fort McRee Site (1840s-early 1900s)	U	F	U	U
7 F	Slemmer Battery Site	F	G	U	U
7 F	Center Battery	F	G	U	U
7 F 6	Sea Wall	G	G	L	L
9 D	Johnson Beach Pavilion	F	U	M	M
	Subtotal:	G(1) F(5) U(4)	G(5) F(3) U(2)	L(1) M(1) U(8)	L(1) M(1) U(8)

Subdistrict: Fort Pickens

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal	IMPACTS External
1 B	Prehistoric Archeological Sites	U	U	U	U
1 C	Prehistoric Archeological Sites	U	U	U	U
2 A	Third Site of Pensacola	G	G	L	L
2 A	Spanish Fort Site	U	P	U	U
2 C	English Town Site	U	U	U	U
3.3	English Fort Site	U	P	U	U
4 B	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
4 D	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
4 D	Civil War Battery Lincoln	P	G	S	S
4 D	Civil War Battery Cameron	G	G	M	M
4 D	Civil War Battery at Zouaves Campsite	G	U	M	M
4 D	Civil War Battery Totten	U	G	U	U
4 D	Civil War Battery Brown	U	U	U	U
4 D	Civil War Battery Scott	U	G	U	U
4 D	Civil War Battery Spanish Fort	G	G	M	M
4 D	Zouaves Campsite	U	F	M	M
4 D	Battle of Santa Rosa Island Site	F	F	U	U
	Subtotal:	G(4) F(3) P(1) U(9)	G(8) F(2) P(2) U(5)	L(1) M(6) S(1) U(9)	L(3) M(4) S(1) U(9)

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
4 E	Fort Pickens Post	F	G	M	L
4 E	Fort Pickens Support Structures	G	G	L	L
4 E	1894 Mining Casemate	G	G	L	L
4 E	Battery Pensacola	F	G	M	L
4 E	Battery Van Swearingen	F	G	L	L
4 E	Battery Cullum and Sevier	F	G	L	M
4 E	Battery Truman	G	G	L	L
4 E	Battery Payne	F	G	L	L
4 E	Battery Worth	F	G	L	M
4 E	Battery Cooper	F	G	L	M
4 E	Sea Wall	G	G	U	U
4 E	Fort Pickens Headquarters Road	F	G	M	U
4 E	Generator Building	G	G	M	U
4 E	Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo/Machine)	G	G	U	U
4 E	1907 Mining Casemate	F	G	M	L
4 F	Fort Pickens Post	F	G	M	L
4 F	Fort Pickens Support Structures	G	G	L	L
4 F	Battery Pensacola	F	G	M	L
4 F	Battery Van Swearingen	F	G	L	L
4 F	Battery Cullum and Sevier	F	G	L	M
4 F	Battery Truman	G	G	L	L
4 F	Battery Payne	F	G	L	L
4 F	Battery Worth	F	G	L	M
4 F	Battery Cooper	F	G	L	M
4 F	Sea Wall	G	G	U	U
4 F	Fort Pickens Headquarters Road	F	G	M	U
4 F	Generator Building	G	G	M	U
4 F	Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo/Machine)	G	G	U	U
4 F	1907 Mining Casemate	F	G	M	L
4 F	Battery Langdon	F	G	L	M
4 F	Battery Fixed	U	G	U	U
	Subtotal:	G(11) F(19) U(1)	G(31)	L(16) M(10) U(5)	L(15) M(7) U(9)

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
4 G	Fort Pickens Post	F	G	M	L
4 G	Fort Pickens Support Structures	G	G	L	L
4 G	Battery Pensacola	F	G	M	L
4 G	Battery Van Swearingen	F	G	L	L
4 G	Battery Cullum and Sevier	F	G	L	M
4 G	Battery Truman	G	G	L	L
4 G	Battery Payne	F	G	L	L
4 G	Battery Worth	F	G	L	M
4 G	Battery Cooper	F	G	L	M
4 G	Sea Wall	G	G	U	U
4 G	Fort Pickens Headquarters Road	F	G	M	U
4 G	Generator Building	G	G	M	U
4 G	Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo/Machine)	G	G	U	U
4 G	1907 Mining Casemate	F	G	M	L
4 G	Battery Langdon	F	G	L	M
4 G	Battery Fixed	U	G	U	U
4 G	Panama Mounts	G	G	U	U
4 G	Collapseable Searchlights (site)	G	G	U	U
4 G	Quartermaster Dock	F	G	M	L
4 G	Harbor Entrance Control Post	F	F	U	M
4 G	Harbor Defense Command Post	F	F	U	M
4 G	Base End Station/Fire Control Station	G	G	U	U
4 G	Tower Foundations (2)	G	G	U	U
4 G	Igloos	G	G	U	U
4 G	90-millimeter Gun Emplacements	F	G	U	L
4 G	Anti-aircraft (2) and Support Structures	G	G	U	U
	Subtotal:	G(11) F(14) U(1)	G(24) F(2)	L(8) M(6) U(12)	L(9) M(6) U(11)

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
5 B	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
5 C	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
5 C	Fort Pickens Support Structures	G	G	L	L
5 C	1866 Hospital Site	P	P	U	U
5 C	1894 Mining Casemate	G	G	L	L
5 C	Battery Pensacola	F	G	M	L
5 C	Battery Van Swearingen	F	G	L	L
5 C	Battery Cullum and Sevier	F	G	L	M
5 C	Battery Truman	G	G	L	L
5 C	Battery Payne	F	G	L	L
5 C	Battery Worth	F	G	L	M
5 C	Battery Cooper	F	G	L	M
5 C	Sea Wall	G	G	U	U
5 C	Fort Pickens Headquarters Road	F	G	M	U
5 C	Generator Building	G	G	M	U
5 C	Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo/Machine)	G	G	U	U
5 C	1907 Mining Casemate	F	G	M	L
5 C	Quartermaster Dock	F	G	M	L
6 C	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
	Subtotal:	G(6) F(12) P(1)	G(18) P(1)	L(8) M(8) U(3)	L(11) M(3) U(5)

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
7 F	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
7 F	Civil War Battery Lincoln	P	G	S	S
7 F	Civil War Battery Cameron	G	G	M	M
7 F	Civil War Battery at Zouaves Campsite	G	U	M	M
7 F	Civil War Battery Totten	U	G	U	U
7 F	Civil War Battery Brown	U	U	U	U
7 F	Civil War Battery Scott	U	G	U	U
7 F	Civil War Battery Spanish Fort	G	G	M	M
7 F	1894 Mining Casemate	G	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Pensacola	F	G	M	L
7 F	Battery Van Swearingen	F	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Cullum and Sevier	F	G	L	M
7 F	Battery Truman	G	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Payne	F	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Worth	F	G	L	M
7 F	Battery Cooper	F	G	L	M
7 F	Sea Wall	G	G	U	U
7 F	Fort Pickens Headquarters Road	F	G	M	U
7 F	Generator Building	G	G	M	U
7 F	Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo/Machine)	G	G	U	U
7 F	1907 Mining Casemate	F	G	M	L
7 F	Battery Langdon	F	G	L	M
7 F	Battery Fixed	U	G	U	U
7 F	Harbor Entrance Control Post	F	F	U	M
7 F	Harbor Defense Command Post	F	F	U	M
7 F	Base End Station Fire Control Station	G	G	U	U
7 F	Tower FoundationS (2)	G	G	U	U
7 F	Igloos	G	G	U	U
7 F	90-milimeter Gun Emplacements	F	G	U	L
7 F	Anti-aircraft (2) and Support Structures	G	G	U	U
9 B	Life-Saving Station	U	F	U	U
9 B	Coast Guard Station and Pier	F	F	M	U
	Subtotal:	G(12) F(14) P(1) U(5)	G(26) F(4) U(2)	L(8) M(9) S(1) U(14)	L(8) M(9) S(1) U(14)
	TOTAL:	G(85) F(83) P(6) U(58) NA(2)=234	G(158) F(39) P(21) U(16) = 234	L(62) M(62) S(3) U(105) NA(2) = 234	L(81) M(44) S(3) U(104) NA (2) = 234

THEME	PROPERTY	CONDITION	DOCUMENTATION	IMPACTS Internal/External	
7 F	Fort Pickens	F	G	M	L
7 F	Civil War Battery Lincoln	P	G	S	S
7 F	Civil War Battery Cameron	G	G	M	M
7 F	Civil War Battery at Zouaves Campsite	G	U	M	M
7 F	Civil War Battery Totten	U	G	U	U
7 F	Civil War Battery Brown	U	U	U	U
7 F	Civil War Battery Scott	U	G	U	U
7 F	Civil War Battery Spanish Fort	G	G	M	M
7 F	1894 Mining Casemate	G	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Pensacola	F	G	M	L
7 F	Battery Van Swearingen	F	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Cullum and Sevier	F	G	L	M
7 F	Battery Truman	G	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Payne	F	G	L	L
7 F	Battery Worth	F	G	L	M
7 F	Battery Cooper	F	G	L	M
7 F	Sea Wall	G	G	U	U
7 F	Fort Pickens Headquarters Road	F	G	M	U
7 F	Generator Building	G	G	M	U
7 F	Harbor Mining Complex (Torpedo/Machine)	G	G	U	U
7 F	1907 Mining Casemate	F	G	M	L
7 F	Battery Langdon	F	G	L	M
7 F	Battery Fixed	U	G	U	U
7 F	Harbor Entrance Control Post	F	F	U	M
7 F	Harbor Defense Command Post	F	F	U	M
7 F	Base End Station Fire Control Station	G	G	U	U
7 F	Tower FoundationS (2)	G	G	U	U
7 F	Igloos	G	G	U	U
7 F	90-milimeter Gun Emplacements	F	G	U	L
7 F	Anti-aircraft (2) and Support Structures	G	G	U	U
9 B	Life-Saving Station	U	F	U	U
9 B	Coast Guard Station and Pier	F	F	M	U
	Subtotal:	G(12) F(14) P(1) U(5)	G(26) F(4) U(2)	L(8) M(9) S(1) U(14)	L(8) M(9) S(1) U(14)
	TOTAL:	G(85) F(83) P(6) U(58) NA(2)=234	G(158) F(39) P(21) U(16) = 234	L(62) M(62) S(3) U(105) NA(2) = 234	L(81) M(44) S(3) U(104) NA (2) = 234