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Constitution Convention Museum State Park Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Gulf County, Florida

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January 5, 2024

Executive Summary

Chronicle Heritage, LLC (Chronicle Heritage) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) for CPH in association with the Constitution Convention State Park Improvements project (Project) in Gulf County, Florida. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the archaeological and architectural survey comprises the footprint of the proposed improvements. The Project is in Section 12 of Township (T) 8 South (S), Range (R) 11 West (W), on the U.S. Geological Survey 1982 (1993 edition) Port St. Joe, Florida, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

The purpose of Chronicle Heritage's CRAS was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The archaeological and historical survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations, and it was undertaken to comply the provisions in Chapter 267 as revised, and Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. The CRAS will satisfy the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code. All project tasks will be undertaken per the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Module 3, Guidelines for Use by Historical Preservation Professionals (FDHR 2003). The project was conducted under Florida 1A-32 permit number 2324.027.

Chronicle Heritage conducted subsurface testing within the APE. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25 m intervals along proposed utility lines and two STPs were excavated within each of the two proposed pavilion locations. A total of eight STPs were excavated, none of which contained cultural materials.

The survey of the historical built environment resulted in the documentation of one previously recorded historic structure (the Constitution Convention Museum [8GU00228]) and one previously recorded historic resource group (the Constitution Convention Monument and Road [8GU00230]). Chronicle Heritage documented these resources and recommends that the Constitution Convention Museum is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the Constitution Convention Monument and Road. Chronicle Heritage does recommend the Constitution Convention Monument and Road eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The proposed improvements will not affect the historic setting and character defining features of the resource group in such a way as to impact its NRHP-eligibility. Therefore, Chronicle Heritage recommends that the proposed project will result in **no adverse effect** on the Constitution Convention Monument and Road.

Chronicle Heritage's CRAS established that the undertaking will have **no adverse effects** on historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP. Chronicle Heritage recommends **no additional archaeological investigation** and no additional architectural investigation within the APE.

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1 Project Location and Purpose

Chronicle Heritage, LLC (Chronicle Heritage) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) in association with the Constitution Convention State Park Improvements project (Project) in Port St. Joe, Gulf County, Florida. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is in Section 12 of Township (T) 8 South (S), Range (R) 11 West (W), on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1982 (1993 edition [ed.]) Port St. Joe, Florida, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-1).

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) indicated that the APE has not been previously subjected to a professional cultural resource assessment. The FMSF shows resources near the APE, and environmental conditions are favorable for the presence of unrecorded historical resources.

The purpose of Chronicle Heritage's CRAS was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The archaeological and historical survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations, and it was undertaken to comply the provisions in Chapter 267 as revised, and Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. The CRAS satisfies the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code. All project tasks were undertaken per the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Module 3, Guidelines for Use by Historical Preservation Professionals (FDHR 2003). The project was conducted under Florida 1A-32 permit number 2324.027.



Figure 1-1. Project location map.

2 Environmental Setting

The APE is in the Coastal Strip subarea of the Apalachicola Delta District physiographic region of Florida. This subarea is described as “a relic lagoon-barrier island complex that forms the present margin of the existing cusped foreland” (Brooks 1982:12). Topography in the project area is naturally fairly level with low elevations as wetlands are prevalent.

Paleoenvironmental reconstructions for this physiographic zone have shown that the vegetation of the region during the last glacial maximum (around 20,000 years before present [B.P.]) was dominated by southern *Diploxylon* pine (*Pinus*) (20–40%), oak (*Quercus*) (20%), and hickory (*Carya*) (20%) (Delcourt and Delcourt 1984). The glacial conditions and the expansion of the Laurentide ice sheet drove some cold-hardy species like the poplar (*Populus*) and ash (*Fraxinus*) into the region, but these remained minor components (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). As the climate began to warm, the more northerly vegetation components began to recede (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987).

The Environmental Protection Agency defines the ecoregion of the APE as Gulf Coast Flatwoods within the Southern Coastal Plain (Griffith et al. 1994). The Southern Coastal Plain covers a large portion of the state from the panhandle through the peninsula. As such, it contains a wide variety of environments. In general, swampy lowlands are located near the coasts and discontinuous areas of higher elevation towards the interior contain many lakes. Some of the forested areas contain beech, sweetgum, magnolia, pine, and oak while others are dominated by oak, tupelo, and bald cypress (Griffith et al. 1994:14). The Gulf Coast Flatwoods extends from the Gulf coast of Mississippi through peninsular Florida. A variety of environments are found in this large subregion, although the vicinity of the current APE is characterized by limestone plains and rocklands. Inland portions of the subregion are vegetated primarily by pine flatwoods with some areas of hardwood forest and swamp vegetation (Griffith et al. 1994:14).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has classified the soil throughout the APE as Resota fine sand with 0 to 5 percent slopes (Figure 2-1) (Soil Survey Staff 2024). Resota soils consist of very deep, moderately well drained sandy soils occurring on broad, high ridges and knolls (Soil Survey Staff 2024). The landform within the APE is fairly level and with elevations between 3 and 3.35 m above mean sea level (amsl) and a deep water table exceeding 100 centimeters (cm). The APE is approximately 0.67 km east of the Gulf of Mexico and 0.63 km west of Depot Creek (Figure 2-1). Depot Creek runs for 34.30 kilometers (km) through Port St. Joe and terminates in Lake Wimico 11.2 km to the east (Figure 2-1).

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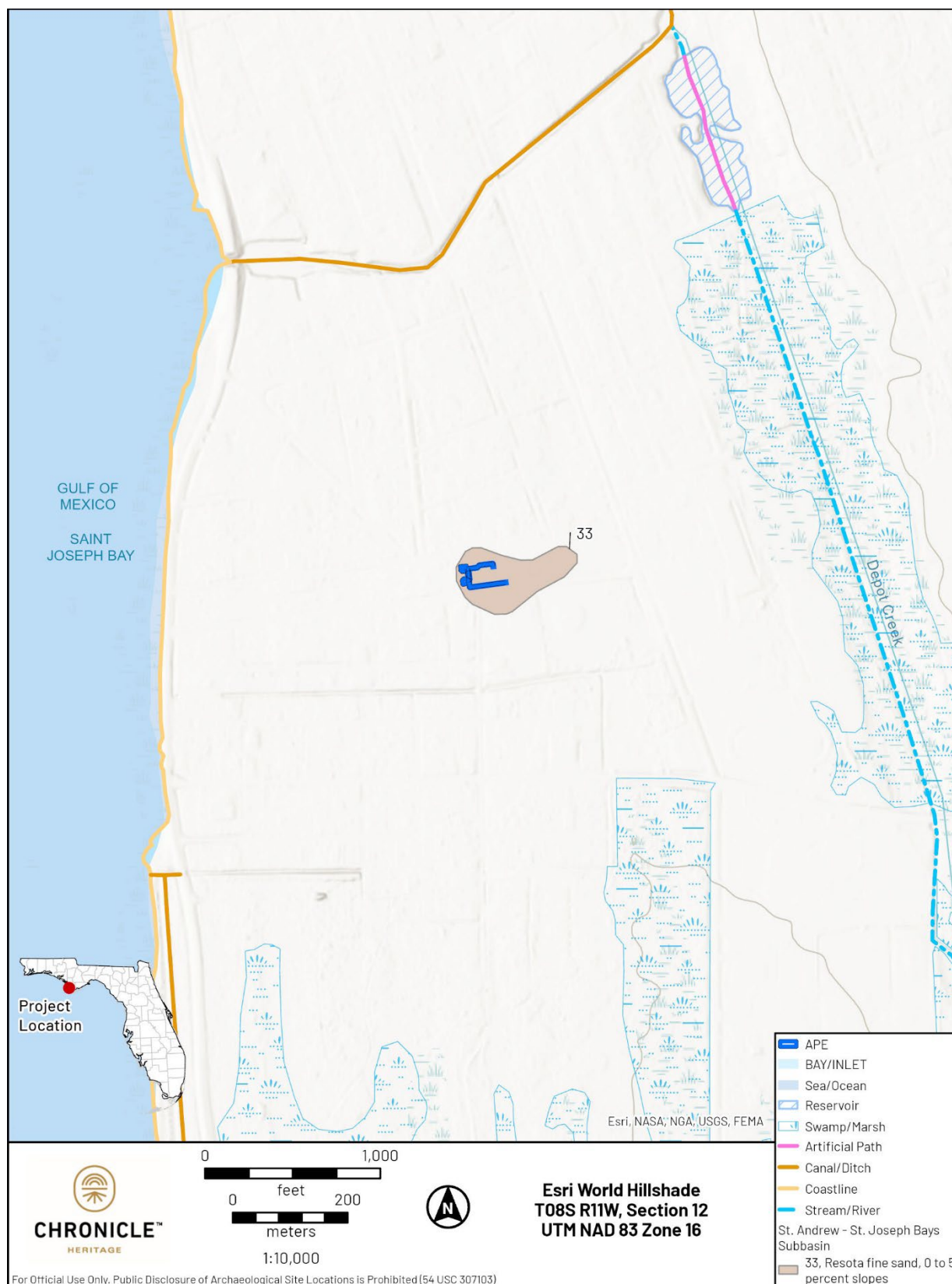


Figure 2-1. APE in relation to mapped soils and local hydrologic features.

Chronicle Heritage conducted a review of historical maps and sources to infer past land use in the APE. Sources consulted include the original nineteenth-century land survey map, historical topographic maps, aerial photographs, property appraiser records.

The 1834 original land survey map depicts the APE as entirely undeveloped. Other than the Gulf of Mexico, no landscape or cultural features are represented in the vicinity of the APE (Figure 2-2). The USGS 1943 (1960 ed.) Port St. Joe, Florida 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicts the APE following the establishment of the park, labeled as Constitution Park (Figure 2-3). A monument to the signing of the Florida state constitution had been dedicated in 1923 (Florida State Parks 2018). The quadrangle depicts the park in its current configuration bounded by Centennial Drive to the east, Allen Memorial Way to the north, Gautier Memorial Lane to the south, and Constitution Drive to the west. The park is depicted as cleared of vegetation with no structures on the premises. A 1975 aerial photograph shows the addition of the museum located on the east side of the park near the APE (Figure 2-4). According to the Gulf County Property Appraiser (2024) records, the museum was constructed in 1960, but apparently was built after the 1960 edition update to the quadrangle was completed. The aerial photograph also shows that most of the park is vegetated by trees with a cleared east-west oriented center line associated with monuments and a mall. The western edge of the APE slightly intersects this partially wooded area but is primarily located immediately north, south, and west of the museum. This area consists of paved walkways, mowed grass, and decorative trees. Presently, the area looks similar to the 1975 aerial photograph with the only difference being that a lower density of trees covers the mall portion of the park. The APE consists of mostly cleared or manicured area around the museum traversed by multiple paved sidewalks. The western edge of the APE associated with the proposed pavilion locations is located just within the eastern edge of the lightly wooded area, which is clear of all undergrowth. Aside from the walkways and a picnic table, no other significant development is present in this portion of the APE.





Figure 2-3. Excerpt of USGS 1943 (1960 ed.) Port St. Joe, Florida, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicting the APE.

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Figure 2-4. 1975 aerial photograph of Gulf County with APE boundaries overlain.



Figure 2-5. APE overview showing grass and paved walkways on the north side of the museum, facing east.



Figure 2-6. APE overview showing proposed pavilion locations in lightly wooded area, facing north.

3 Historic Contexts

A review of historic contexts is a prerequisite to archaeological survey, providing perspectives for fieldwork, analysis, and interpretation. The overview that follows provides a background and temporal framework in North Florida for the results and conclusions sections of this report (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).

Table 3-1. Summary of North Florida Cultural Periods with Associated Dates and Diagnostic Artifacts

Time Period or Culture	Date	Diagnostic Artifacts
Paleoindian	<12,000–9500 RCYBP*	Fluted lanceolate points, worked Pleistocene mammal bone, or worked ivory
Early Archaic	9500–7000 RCYBP	Corner-notched and side-notched projectile points/knives
Middle Archaic	7000–4000 RCYBP	Stemmed projectile points/knives
Late Archaic	4000 RCYBP–500 B.C.	Fiber-tempered pottery
Early Woodland	500 B.C.–A.D. 200	Sand- and grit-tempered check-stamped or simple-stamped pottery
Middle Woodland – Swift Creek	A.D. 200–650	Sand-tempered complicated-stamped pottery
Late Woodland – Weeden Island	A.D. 650–1200	Sand-tempered, high-fired pottery with incising and punctations
Mississippian – Fort Walton	A.D. 1100–1600	Sand-, grit-, or grog-tempered pottery with incising and zoned punctations
Colonial	A.D. 1600–1800	Glazed or unglazed earthenware (olive jar, majolica), metal weaponry, glass beads. Creamware and Pearlware in some contexts
Mission	A.D. 1600–1800	Grit- and grog-tempered pottery with stamping, punctations, and incising
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century	A.D. 1800–1900	Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware; blown and molded glass; wrought and cut nails
Twentieth Century	A.D. 1901–2000	Wire nails, molded glass, solarized glass

*RCYBP = radiocarbon years before present.

Table 3-2. Pre-Contact Periods with Radiocarbon, Calibrated, and Calendrical Dates

Period	Radiocarbon	Calibrated	Calendrical
Paleoindian	12,000 RCYBP	14,000 cal B.P.	12,000 B.C.
Early Archaic	10,000 RCYBP	11,500 cal B.P.	9,550 B.C.
Middle Archaic	7000 RCYBP	7850 cal B.P.	5900 B.C.
Late Archaic	5000 RCYBP	5800 cal B.P.	3800 B.C.
Woodland	3000 RCYBP	3200 cal B.P.	1200 B.C.
Mississippian	1100 RCYBP	1020 cal B.P.	A.D. 930

*Note: Table modeled after Table 1-1 (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:5). Note that this report uses radiocarbon years before present (RCYBP).

3.1 Paleoindian

Paleoindians were the first inhabitants of Florida, arriving by at least 13,000 cal B.P. at the end of the Pleistocene. Recent research has provided evidence of Paleoindian occupation of northern Florida as early as approximately 14,550 cal B.P. (Halligan et al. 2016). This is based on the presence of a partial biface and lithic debitage recovered from undisturbed contexts at the Page-Ladson site (8JE00591) in the Aucilla River. Average temperatures were cooler with warmer winters, though the climate was beginning a gradual warming trend that would level off with current climactic conditions by around 5,000 years ago. With lower global temperatures, more water worldwide was locked up in glaciers, making sea level and surface waters tied into the Floridian aquifer several hundred meters lower than today. Lower sea levels on the order of 80 m below present resulted in a coastline much farther from the present-day coast (Miller 1998:45). If Paleoindians were living near the ocean, material evidence of their coastal lifeways is now submerged and inaccessible through terrestrial survey. Similarly, many Paleoindian sites such as Harney Flats, a large Paleoindian base camp near Tampa, are now deeply buried beneath younger soils and may not be detectable by digging shallow STPs (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Though Harney Flats was initially identified through shovel testing as an Archaic site, the Paleoindian component was only recorded later, during mitigation, when 2 m deep trenches were excavated. The Paleoindian component was found to occur in a sandy zone 1-1.6 m below surface (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:14-15).

Paleoindian presence is often detected only by the surface finds of their stone projectile points. As a result, archaeologists rely on diagnostic hafted stone tools to define the Paleoindian Period. Paleoindians tipped their hunting spears with points made of stone, bone, and ivory. Lithic points were bifacial and lanceolate, with basal grinding, fluting, or both. The most abundant Paleoindian Period points in Florida are the Suwannee and Clovis. The large blades are generally thin and expertly fashioned (Milanich 1994:48). With these hafted spears, hunters sought large Pleistocene megafauna and small animals, all of which contributed significantly to the Paleoindian general foraging strategy (Anderson et al. 1996; Hemmings 2004).

Paleoindian groups were highly mobile, both in terms of distance traveled to acquire resources and frequency of camp relocation. The quality of Paleoindian stone tools reflects the high value placed on the lithic tool kit. The highly curated, formal tool kit suggests Paleoindians were logistically organized collectors, with task groups that embarked on extended forays. Logistic forays traveled long distances for resources such as high-quality stone (Anderson et al. 1996:6). Mobile Paleoindians probably moved among different camps frequently, but there is evidence that

mobility decreased over time as regionalization increased (Milanich 1994:48). A study of Paleoindian projectile point traditions concludes that variation became more pronounced with time (Thulman 2006:219). Regional groups made tools that looked less like the tools in other regions, suggesting either decreased mobility or decreased social interactions across broad regions.

Although projectile points and debitage from their manufacture are the most prevalent and most studied aspect of Paleoindian technology, evidence exists that Paleoindians used many other tools. Their tool kit contained unifacial scrapers, endscrapers, adzes, retouched flakes, spokeshaves, bifacial knives, denticulates, bola stones, and atlatls (Anderson et al. 1996:6; Milanich 1994:48). Paleoindians also used a diverse array of formal bone and ivory tools, although these are less frequently recovered due to their poor preservation. When preservation of organics is good, as it can be at submerged sites, the more common Paleoindian points are accompanied by worked wood, ivory tools, beads, bone tools, and other perishable material (Hemmings 2004); however, many Paleoindian sites are only detectable today through the presence of flakes or the chipped stone debris created during the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools.

3.2 Archaic

Following the Paleoindian Period, the Archaic Period in Florida spans approximately seven thousand years, from 10,000 to roughly 3,000 years ago. The Archaic Period in Florida encompasses large-scale cultural changes, including an increasingly settled lifestyle, population growth, and the invention of pottery.

3.2.1 Early Archaic

The first few thousand years, termed the Early Archaic Period, show many similarities with the late Paleoindian Period. Like Paleoindians, Archaic Period groups subsisted through gathering plants and hunting a variety of small and large animals (Hemmings 2004). Continuing settlement patterns well established in the Paleoindian Period, groups lived in bands and targeted areas near freshwater sources to establish their campsites (some used only briefly, and some used for extended periods). Although few shell middens have been radiocarbon dated to the Early Holocene, isotopic studies indicate that Early Archaic Period peoples did consume aquatic resources (Tucker 2009). Early Archaic groups also gathered a variety of plants, including medicinal plants, and hunters took small and large game, especially deer.

In addition to lanceolate corner- and side-notched projectile points, tools from the Early Archaic include unifacial and bifacial scrapers, unifacial and bifacial knives, end scrapers, flake tools, choppers, and drills (Milanich 1994:66–67). Lithic artifacts dominate archaeological interpretation because of preservation, but most material culture comprises bone, antler, or wooden tools. Early Archaic perishables include nets, woven matting, and baskets (Adovasio et al. 2001; Doran 2002). Because organics are usually not preserved, Early Archaic Period sites often are identified by scatters of lithic flakes (stone tool making debris) or notched projectile points at sites that lack associated ceramics.

3.2.2 Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic Period, roughly 7,500–5,000 RCYBP, coincides with continued gradual sea level rise and the establishment of large estuarine systems in Florida (Schuldenrein 1996). The changing environment influenced Middle Archaic subsistence. As sea levels rose and river channels infilled, “critical resource zones emerged” (Schuldenrein 1996:3). New estuaries, inlets, and other rich biotic

communities offered an abundance of marine resources. Large piles of shells and other refuse demonstrate the increased use of shellfish in the Middle Archaic. Trends in the greater Southeast show that Middle Archaic populations ate more fish than in the Early Archaic (Styles and Klippel 1996:132–133). Archaic Period groups were fishers, hunters, and gatherers with seasonal patterns of shellfishing and camp relocation (Russo 1994).

Between the Early Archaic and the Middle Archaic, technological organization and mobility strategies changed. Expedient tools increased and emphasis on high-quality, curated tool kits decreased. Middle Archaic land use decreased in scale and populations used more local raw materials. Residential mobility—moving camp to exploit new resources rather than sending out task groups—increased (Amick and Carr 1996:53). Nonnative ground stone recovered from archaeological sites in Florida indicates regional interaction or mobility. The Middle Archaic tool kit expanded to include ground stone tools such as ground stone mortars and pestles, ground nutting stones, ground stone vessels, grooved axes, and stone atlatl weights (Sassaman 1996:57). People acquired items from faraway places throughout the Southeast and even into the Midwest. They also moved marine shell from coastal areas to interior sites in Florida and beyond.

A Middle Archaic advancement in the stone tool kit is the widespread use of heat-treatment. Heating stone makes it easier to work, thus improving the quality of poor lithic material (Amick and Carr 1996:45; Crabtree and Butler 1964). According to a study on over 1000 projectile points from various parts of the state housed at the Florida State Museum, prior to the Middle Archaic, only 30 percent of diagnostic projectile point types were thermally altered. During the Middle Archaic, the frequency is more than 70 percent, which is higher than at any other time (Ste. Claire 1987). Some researchers interpret heat-treated flakes as diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period, but this is not always a safe assumption. Indeed, the belief that heat-treated flakes are diagnostic to this period has probably inflated the number of sites recorded as Middle Archaic.

3.2.3 Late Archaic

By approximately 5,000 years ago, sea level rise abated, and the climate became much like it is today. Like their Middle Archaic predecessors, Late Archaic groups continued to make large shell middens, often in ring or horseshoe shapes (Milanich 1994:97; Russo and Heide 2001). These large monuments became places of feasting and ritual and had a clean, midden-free plaza. Archaic Period shell rings indicate that communities settled permanent villages (Russo 1991, 2006). Shell mounds continued to be places of burial for Late Archaic Period groups, while some groups buried their ancestors in cemeteries adjacent to water features (Russo 1994).

The most significant technological change dating to the Late Archaic in Florida is the invention of pottery. Late Archaic peoples developed ceramic technology by about 4000 RCYBP, and it spread rapidly across the Southeast after its advent (Sassaman 2002). This first pottery was fiber-tempered and called Norwood on the Gulf coast and Orange in eastern and peninsular Florida. Compared to the advent of ceramic technology, Late Archaic changes in lithic technology were more minute. Populations went back to a reliance on formal hafted bifaces and expedient flake tools decreased. In addition, Late Archaic stone tools more often are made of nonlocal material. The increase in extralocal material has been interpreted as a Late Archaic shift back toward logistic mobility (Amick and Carr 1996:53).

Population and reliance on marine resources increased during the Late Archaic. Evidence for larger populations includes an increase in the number of sites, area of sites, and density of occupation within sites. Late Archaic Period settlement reflects larger and more sedentary populations (Milanich 1994:86–87).

3.3 Woodland

The Woodland Period spans approximately 3000–1000 RCYBP. During this period, regional cultures diversified, and distinctive traditions emerged in different regions. The earliest of these archaeological cultures is Deptford, a tradition seen across Florida and into the greater Southeast. Deptford is followed by Swift Creek and Weeden Island cultures in this region.

3.3.1 Deptford

The Deptford culture dates from 500 B.C.–A.D. 200 (Milanich 1994:114). A transition from fiber-tempered pottery to sand-tempered pottery with check-stamping is the most apparent material cultural difference between Deptford and the Late Archaic (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:65). Deptford sites are frequently on the coast between salt marshes and forests, and they span from Tampa to South Carolina. Hypothesizing that the high tide line has eroded or inundated sites, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:68–69) posited that the coastal location of Deptford sites and subsequent sea level rise and subsidence may explain the small amount of Deptford material. Oysters and other shellfish were important as food sources, indicated by large middens with oyster shells, broken tools, animal bones, and other refuse. Sometimes shell middens are circular in shape, reflecting the circular organization of the village around which people dumped trash. Two types of structures are present at Deptford sites and have been interpreted as summer/coastal houses and winter/inland houses. Summer villages contained five or more individual households with about five or six persons living in each house. Winter houses are large, oval structures with substantial posts placed in trenches. Mobility was probably seasonal, with residential movement from coastal locations in the summer to inland sites during the winter (Milanich 1994:120–128).

3.3.2 Swift Creek

In northwest Florida around A.D. 200, groups began carving curvilinear designs into wooden paddles used to stamp pottery, resulting in a transition from check-stamped vessels to complicated-stamped vessels (Milanich 1994:141). The change in pottery decoration coincided with other changes in culture, most notably the widespread use of sand mounds for burials, participation in pan-regional interaction spheres, and major and minor ceremonial centers. Site distribution shows continuity with Deptford occupation sites adjacent to salt marshes, but during the Swift Creek Period, groups also began to locate villages inland in oak hammocks (Milanich 1994:142; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:92). Settlement organization is patterned and composed of three main aspects: (1) villages with ring- or horseshoe-shaped shell middens near coastal marshes and flatwoods, (2) a burial mound near the village, and (3) shellfishing stations at the coast, visible as linear shell middens parallel to the ocean (Percy and Brose 1974). In addition to conical burial mounds, platform mounds with small summits are present at some Swift Creek sites (Anderson and Sassaman 1998:289–290). These platform mounds probably were associated with mortuary rituals or feasting and also may have served as residences for elites. Subsistence emphasized coastal resources and wild plants and animals, and although some form of horticulture probably was present by this time, evidence for cultigens is weak (Anderson and Sassaman 1998:283).

3.3.3 Weeden Island

By A.D. 650, north and northwest Florida was occupied by Weeden Island peoples. Archaeologists use pottery as the main marker for the transition from Swift Creek to Weeden Island, when complicated-stamped pottery was replaced with incised pottery and elaborate effigy forms.

Similarly, pottery distinguishes the different phases within Weeden Island and is the main material used to mark wider cultural transitions. More than a century ago, C.B. Moore dug numerous Weeden Island mounds that produced many burials, elaborate effigy vessels frequently depicting birds, and myriad whole and ceremoniously “killed” pots. Gordon Willey divided Weeden Island cultural chronology into two periods—Weeden Island I, with a dominance of complicated stamped and incised pottery, and Weeden Island II, in which Wakulla Check-Stamped pottery and Weeden Island Punctated are dominant and outnumber earlier Weeden Island series. Weeden Island II groups no longer used complicated-stamped pottery (Willey 1949:396–397).

Weeden Island settlement and mortuary practices are similar to earlier traditions, with ring-shaped villages near the coast. Burial mounds often are located near a village. Platform mounds were used for preparation and decomposition of the dead and often show evidence of a large fire and sometimes capping (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Coastal Weeden Island groups continued to exploit shellfish intensively and also relied on other marine resources such as fish. Although exotic items such as ground stone and mica commonly are found in Weeden Island contexts, most chert tools such as projectile points were made from local material (Milanich 1994:202).

3.4 Mississippian

3.4.1 Fort Walton

Populations increased and socio-political power solidified after A.D. 1000. The northwestern Florida expression of the Mississippian culture is called Fort Walton, and it shares some characteristics of other Mississippian societies in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (Milanich 1994:355–380). While Fort Walton stone, shell, and bone tools show little change from earlier periods, ceramics are sand- and grog-tempered. Pottery is undecorated or incised and punctated, and decoration usually consists of interlocking scrolls or repeated geometric motifs (Mikell 1992). Coastal Fort Walton sites generally are smaller than inland villages, and the mounds are considerably larger than earlier mounds. Although temple or flat-topped mounds increase, low, conical burial mounds are less abundant than in Weeden Island times. Elites were buried in the floors of flat-topped or pyramidal mounds, and non-elites were buried in large cemeteries (Willey 1949:454). Fort Walton people were sedentary and inland groups were agriculturalists who consumed maize, beans, squashes, and a variety of wild plants and animals (Tesar 1980).

3.5 Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century

During the sixteenth century, Spanish and French explorers arrived in what is now Florida. The two centuries following the 1565 establishment of St. Augustine are called the First Spanish Period because power shifted to the British for 20 years and was later returned to Spain for the Second Spanish Period (Bushnell 1996; FDHR 2013).

In 1513, Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León reached present-day Florida and named it “La Florida” after the Spanish “feast of the flowers,” or “Pascua Florida.” Eight years later, Ponce de León returned to Florida with 200 people, but did not successfully colonize the land because of resistance from the large native population. Two more Spanish conquistadors tried and failed to colonize Florida—Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón in 1526 and Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528 (FDHR 2013).

In 1539, Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto mounted a huge expedition with more than 600 people and sufficient stores to fend off the starvation that had defeated Ayllón and Narváez (Ewen and Hann 1998:2–9). Soto landed on the western coast of Florida and headed north, wintering in

Tallahassee, northeast of the APE, and eventually traveling throughout the southeastern part of North America. Although Soto died in 1542 near the Mississippi River, his expedition eventually reached Mexico (Ewen and Hann 1998; Milanich and Hudson 1993). French explorers also explored northeastern Florida, including Jean Ribault in 1562 and René Goulaine de Laudonnière in 1564. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established the first permanent European settlement in the present-day continental United States at St. Augustine. Menéndez also attacked Laudonnière's Fort Caroline, expelled the French, and claimed the fort for Spain.

3.5.1 Mission Period and Leon-Jefferson

By the end of the sixteenth century, the Apalachee Indians occupying northern Florida had interacted extensively with Europeans who had arrived earlier in the century. Descendants of Fort Walton peoples experienced cultural changes during this period, and the culture complex associated with Native Americans in northern Florida after European contact is called Leon-Jefferson (Willey 1949:488). Certain elements of cultural change—such as decentralization of power—may have preceded rather than followed European contact and contributed to the drastic changes in settlement patterns and material culture present by around A.D. 1600 (Tesar 1980:196–199). Leon-Jefferson settlements are inland, signifying the final expression of an important shift away from coastal occupations. As Mississippian agriculturalists, Leon-Jefferson groups settled near fertile farm soil and usually chose hilltops or sides of ridges for villages (Willey 1949:488–490). Groups completely ceased to use Fort Walton mounds for burials or ceremonies. Leon-Jefferson people buried their dead in cemeteries and even avoided the Fort Walton mound sites their ancestors had used for rituals (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:227). In the millennia preceding the Colonial Period, Native American populations had grown over time, but Leon-Jefferson populations shrank because of disease and other negative effects of European contact.

Archaeologists use changes in ceramics as the diagnostic indicator of change in material culture of the Fort Walton and Leon-Jefferson periods. The arrival of Europeans undoubtedly influenced existing ceramic technology, observable in improved firing methods and reduced Fort Walton surface decoration (Willey 1949:489). Leon-Jefferson pottery includes Mission Red Filmed, Leon Check Stamped, Jefferson ware, and other pottery types that were first established in present-day Georgia. Pottery makers began producing a vessel shape previously used by Native Americans in the region—the ring-base plate. Use of this plate style demonstrates the direct technological influence of contact between Native Americans and European colonists.

3.6 Eighteenth Century

At the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, Great Britain exchanged Havana, Cuba, to gain control of Florida (Fabel 1996; FDHR 2013). The new British leaders divided the territory into West Florida and East Florida and began to develop the Floridas as English colonies by surveying the land. British governors set up a program of land grants through which land could be sold cheaply if it was bought for the purpose of agricultural development. This resulted in the establishment of plantations during the British Period, the success of which continued into the Second Spanish and U.S. Territorial periods, spanning 1763–1845. The primary crops were indigo, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and citrus.

British rule lasted only two decades before Spain regained control of Florida in 1784 at the end of the American Revolution. Land grants by the Spanish ceded territory to the United States. The Second Spanish Period lasted only a few decades before Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996).

3.7 Nineteenth Century

Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, and U.S. Army General Andrew Jackson was the first Territorial Governor of East and West Florida. In 1824, the two Floridas merged, and Tallahassee was chosen as the new capital based on its location between the existing capitals of St. Augustine and Pensacola. Jackson led the United States into two conflicts with the local inhabitants of Florida—the First Seminole War (1818) and the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). The Second Seminole War was long and costly to both sides—the United States wanted to move existing native populations to the West, and the Seminoles, who wanted to continue living in Florida.

In 1845, Florida became the 27th state in the United States. Between 1840 and 1850, Florida's population grew from less than 55,000 people to more than 85,000 people, approximately half of whom were enslaved African Americans. During the Civil War, Florida joined other states in the South to form the Confederacy, ultimately losing the war to Union forces. Few major battles were fought in Florida, and Tallahassee was not captured like the other southern capitals (Schafer 1996).

3.8 Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth century

After the Civil War and Reconstruction, Florida's economy grew and refocused on large-scale agriculture and farming. Henry Flagler and Henry B. Plant constructed railroads throughout the state, stimulated by the Internal Improvement Act of 1855. Developments in transportation directly influenced the rise of industries in Florida such as tourism, citrus, phosphate mining, timbering, and agriculture—industries still very relevant to Florida's modern economy (FDHR 2013; Proctor 1996; Schofner 1996).

3.9 Local History

APE is located in Port St. Joe, Gulf County, Florida. Gulf County was created out of Calhoun County in 1925 and was named for the Gulf of Mexico (Johnston 1936:2). Today the county is bounded by Calhoun County to the north; Liberty and Franklin to the east; Franklin County and the Gulf of Mexico to the south; and Bay County to the west.

The Spanish occupied the area around present-day Port St. Joe in the late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century establishing a post they named St. Joseph. By 1700, the post had been abandoned yet, was reclaimed again by 1719 as tensions mounted between Spanish and French forces (Johnston 1936:1). In 1763, Florida became a British territory with the signing of the First Treaty of Paris, and many Spaniards left or were forced out of Florida (Florida Humanities 2021).

Early settlers of the area include WM. Panton, of Pensacola, who established a post for the Planton, Leslie & Company in Saint Joseph in 1815 (Johnston 1936:2). In 1835, Saint Joseph was founded by wealthy businessmen. Facilitated by the naturally deep harbor, these businessmen promoted the development of St. Joseph as a port that could rival that of Apalachicola. Their goal was to compete for the export of Georgia and Alabama's sizable quantities of cotton as well as the export of local commodities like lumber (Port St. Joe Authority and Costin . Early landowners included Richard K. Call, John G. Gamble, and Thomas Penny (Bureau of Land Management General Land Office [BLM GLO] 1837). A steam locomotion railway opened in 1836 connecting Lake Wimico to St. Joseph Bay. Goods were loaded off at the Lake and transported by train to ships docked in the

harbor (Gulf County Florida 2023; Port St. Joe Authority and Costin . The port at St. Joseph grew as an international port with cargo often traveling to England and other parts of Europe (Johnston 1936:1; Port St. Joe Authority and Costin .

The port city flourished and by 1837 it was the largest city in the Territory of Florida supporting a population of 11,000 (Gulf County Florida 2023). A year later, St. Joseph was made the county seat of the then-Calhoun County (Johnston 1936:1). By this time the booming city boasted a race track, a seminary, a board of trade, numerous businesses, banks, churches, and hotels (Pensacola News Journal 1936:22) . A year later, in December of 1838, the city housed Florida's first State Constitutional Convention (Gulf County Florida 2023; Pensacola News Journal 1936:22). The prosperity of the city was cut short when a ship from Cuba docked in the summer of 1841 with people sick with Yellow Fever. The illness quickly spread throughout the city and death rates climbed rapidly (Pensacola News Journal 1936:22). Many people left and with no upkeep, the city fell into disrepair. Much of the existing infrastructure was destroyed in September of 1844 when a hurricane struck the city (Port St. Joe Authority and Costin . Only a few inhabitants stayed in the area and the county seat was moved to Abe Springs by 1849 (Florida Department of State 1993).

During the Civil War, salt became a significant mineral for preserving the Confederate Army's meat reserves. The Union blockade from the north had the Confederacy turning to local sources to meet salt demands. During this time, Florida's coast became crucial to salt production during which seawater would be boiled in large vessels, water was evaporated, and the remaining salt was packaged and transported. An extensive salt works was operating in St. Joseph by this time however, On September 15, 1862, the Union vessel USS Kingfisher entered Saint Joseph's Bay. The officer aboard sent a demand to the city's salt works ordering them to cease operations. When the demand was not heeded, Union forces moved inland and destroyed the St. Joseph salt works (State Library and Archives of Florida .

The area remained underdeveloped, and the population remained low until the city was re-established after the turn of the twentieth century. In 1905, Terrell Higdon Stone settled in the area and built a log home and the city began to grow as a fishing village (Gulf County Florida 2023; Johnston 1936). By 1911, the rail was reactivated, and lines extended into the bay enabling ships to unload cargo directly onto railcars. In 1913, Port St. Joe was incorporated, and the port's shipping activity increased until the Great Depression caused a decline in foreign and domestic trade (Port St. Joe Authority and Costin . The county seat of the new Gulf County was contested until 1926 when Wewahitchka won the majority vote, and a courthouse was built the following year. The Apalachicola Northern Railroad line from Chattahoochee to Port St. Joe was purchased in 1933 by Alfred I. Dupont. Dupont intended the rail to be used to support the production of a future paper mill. Through Dupont's efforts, the construction of the St. Joe paper mill was realized, and the mill opened in 1938. The surrounding nearly 200,000 acres of timber was utilized at the mill. Other top industries at this time included farming, fishing, and honey production (Port St. Joe Authority and Costin . In 1940, the city's population experienced an 181.5% increase from 851 residents in 1930 to 2,393 (U.S. Census Bureau 1942:225). The area south of the paper mill became an oil dock where petroleum arriving by sea from Louisiana, and Texas was pumped to Chattanooga, Tennessee. By 1963, the oil distribution center had shut down but was reopened in the early 1970s by Hess. It closed permanently in the mid-1980s (Port St. Joe Authority and Costin . In 1968, Gulf County's seat was moved to Port St. Joe.

By the mid-twentieth century, the port of Port St. Joe experienced steady national and international trade. However, port commerce slowly declined in the early 1970s and experienced cessation in the mid-1990s. The area's economy was heavily hit by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill of 2010, and again in 2018 when the community was significantly damaged by Hurricane Michael (Florida's Great Northwest Schweers 2019). The city has experienced a steady decrease in population since 2000, with 3,644 residents in that year, 3,445 in 2010, and 3,357 in 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012:15, 2020). Today, Gulf County's economy is supported largely by the tourism industry boasting sandy beaches and fishing opportunities (Florida's Great Northwest 2023). Top industry sectors for employment in the county include government, trade, transportation and utilities, leisure and hospitality, education and health services, and construction (Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research 2023:2).

4 Research Design and Methods

4.1 Research Design

The purpose of the investigation was to locate, record, and assess cultural resources within the APE, and survey methods were designed to meet this goal. Chronicle Heritage surveyed the APE according to guidelines outlined in the Florida Department of State's Module 3 (FDHR 2003). Chronicle Heritage judgmentally surveyed the APE with consultation from the Florida State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 25 m intervals within the proposed utility line corridors north and south of the museum. An additional two STPs were excavated within each of the two proposed pavilion locations.

4.2 Field and Laboratory Methods

STPs were excavated to a depth of 100 cm and a diameter of 50 cm. In areas where compacted fill soils or water was encountered at depths less than 100 cm below surface (cmbs), STPs were terminated slightly beyond the depth of disturbed stratum or standing water. In instances where 100 cm was not reached, the maximum depth reached was noted. Field data were collected using a digital STP form designed to capture stratigraphy with soil descriptions, environmental variables, and presence or absence of artifacts (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2010, 2022).

Each STP location was plotted with GPS and numbered sequentially (Appendix A). Chronicle Heritage preloaded a GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy with STP locations at predefined intervals. During fieldwork, all locations were plotted with a newly recorded point to ensure the GPS points are as accurate as possible. Therefore, maps reflect actual test locations and may show slight deviations from target intervals based on pacing, environmental conditions, and GPS accuracy. STP forms were completed within the GPS, eliminating the possibility for transcription error after fieldwork. All soil was screened through 0.25-inch wire mesh, and artifacts were collected and placed in plastic artifact bags labeled with provenience information.

4.3 Criteria

Four criteria are applied during the evaluation of an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Normally, a property must be at least 50 years of age and meet at least one of the following four criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
- Yield, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Chronicle Heritage archaeologists and architectural historians used these criteria, in conjunction with evaluations of site integrity, to provide recommendations concerning the NRHP-eligibility status of all cultural resources located in the APE. Determinations of ineligibility are not possible when the limits of a site are unknown and only a portion has been sampled, but it may be possible to assess a site as potentially significant or eligible based on an incomplete sample.

4.4 Procedures for Unmarked Human Remains

All Chronicle Heritage archaeologists are aware of the procedures to follow when encountering unmarked human remains. Per 872.05, Florida Statutes, all archaeological excavation must cease, and human remains suspected to be older than 75 years are reported immediately to the State Archaeologist. Burials dating less than 75 years in age are reported to the district medical examiner. Work does not resume until the State Archaeologist is notified or medical examiner gives clearance to resume work. Reporting of finds follows 872.05 or the specific recommendation of the State Archaeologist or her designee.

5 Archaeological Investigations

5.1 Previous Research

Chronicle Heritage examined records in the FMSF to determine the location of any previously conducted archaeological surveys or previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.8 km the APE. According to FMSF records, five professional surveys have been conducted within 0.8 km, and one (FMSF Survey No. 25466) intersects the APE (Table 5-1; Figure 5-1). FMSF Survey No. 25466 was conducted in 2018 and overlaps the entire APE, but this survey did not investigate the APE for archaeological resources (White 2018). There are two known archaeological sites within 0.8 km that do not intersect the APE, and these sites have not been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (Table 5-2; Figure 5-1).

Constitution Convention State Park Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey,
Gulf County, Florida

Table 5-1. Previously Conducted Surveys within 0.8 km of the APE

Project Title	Year	Sites Recorded in Background Study Radius	FMSF Survey No.
Archaeological Investigations in Support of the MC252 (Deepwater Horizon) Oil Spill Response in the State of Florida	2014	N/A	20955
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Proposed Replacement of the SR 30 Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 510014), Gulf County, Florida	2016	N/A	23069
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, City of Port St. Joe Stormwater Improvements, City of Port St. Joe, Gulf County, Florida	2018	N/A	25340
Apalachicola Valley Archaeological Survey and Synthesis, Northwest Florida	2018	8GU00276, 8GU00277	25466
Gulf County Florida Historic Resources Survey	2022	N/A	28362

*Note: Shaded entries intersect the APE.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.8 km of the APE

Site Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	FMSF Survey No.
8GU00276	St. Joseph Wharf Site	American, 1821-1899	Not Evaluated	25466
8GU00277	Old St. Joseph/ Chafen Site	American, 1821-1899	Not Evaluated	25466

Constitution Convention State Park Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey,
Gulf County, Florida

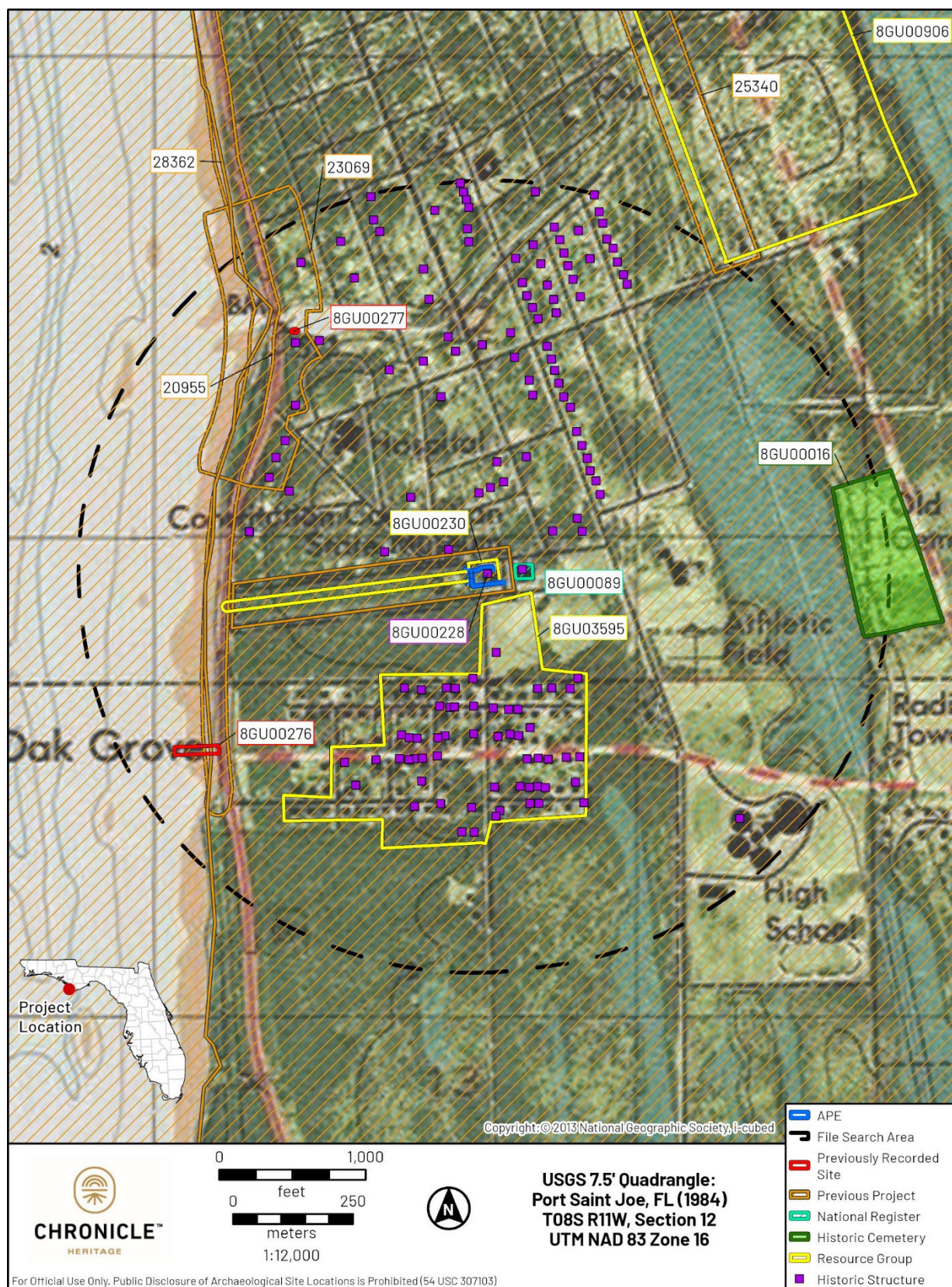


Figure 5-1. Map of surveys and recorded resources within 0.8 km of the APE.

5.2 Results of Survey

Chronicle Heritage conducted subsurface testing within the APE. STPs were excavated at 25 m intervals along proposed utility lines and two STPs were excavated within each of the two proposed pavilion locations. A total of eight STPs were excavated, none of which contained cultural materials (Figure 5-2).

All STPs were terminated prior to reaching 100 cmbs due to either water or compact fill soils. The water table was encountered between 35 and 60 cmbs in STPs (5, 6, and 8) located on the northern and eastern sides of the APE. STP 3 at 20 cmbs after encountering dense compact modern debris and gravel near an area where a tree had been removed and near the parking lot. Dense shell fill was encountered in STPs (1, 2, 4, and 7) located on the southern and western portions of the APE. The top of the shell layer was encountered as shallow as 10 cmbs and extended at least beyond 35 cmbs. No artifacts or intact midden deposits were observed indicating that the shell layer is redeposited shell fill used in development of the park. The absence of artifacts also suggests that the fill was acquired from natural shell accumulations rather than precontact shell midden sites as was common in Florida during the early-to-mid twentieth century. Additionally, chunks of asphalt were observed within the shell layer in STP 1 further demonstrating its recent deposition.

A representative soil profile from STP 6 consisted of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand (0-20 cmbs) underlain by light gray (10YR 7/1) sand (20-40 cmbs) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand (40-60+ cmbs)(Figure 5-3). The water table was located at approximately 55 cmbs in this STP. A representative soil profile from STP 8, which was terminated in shell fill soil, consisted of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand (0-25 cmbs) underlain by grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand mixed with dense fragmented oyster shell (25-35+ cmbs)(Figure 5-4).

Constitution Convention State Park Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey,
Gulf County, Florida

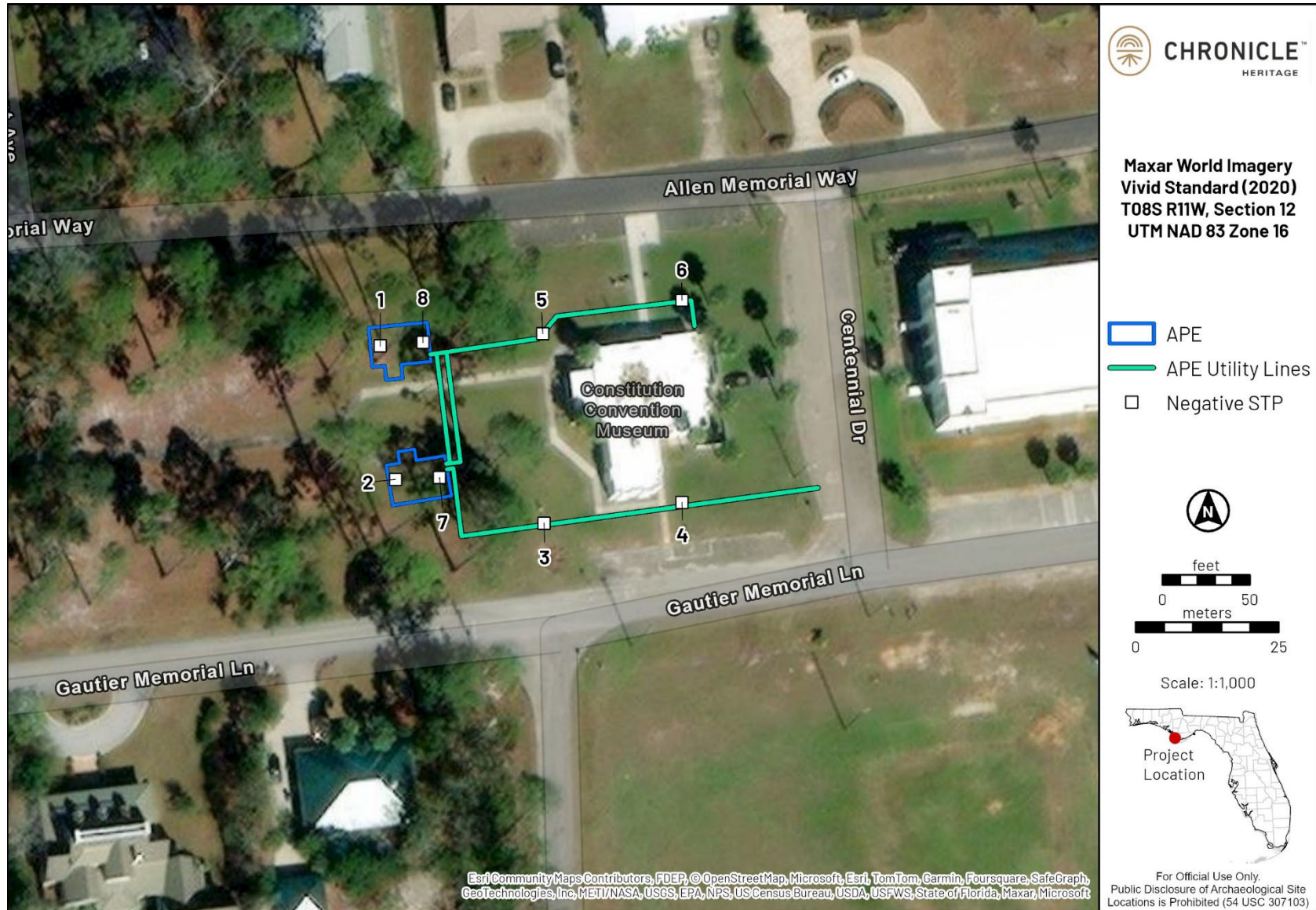


Figure 5-2. Results map of APE.



Figure 5-3. A representative soil profile from STP 6 terminated due to standing water.



Figure 5-4. A representative soil profile from STP 8 terminated due to compact shell fill.

6 Architectural History Investigations

6.1 Previous Research

Chronicle Heritage examined records in FMSF to determine the location of any previously recorded historical resources within 0.8 km of the APE. According to FMSF records, there are two previously recorded structures, one cemetery, and three resource groups within 0.8 km of the APE (Table 6-1; see Figure 5-1).

Table 6-1. Previously Recorded Historical Resources within 0.8 km of the APE

Structures				
Site ID	Address	Year Built	Style	SHPO Evaluation
8GU00089	300 Allen Memorial Way	ca. 1938	Art Deco	NRHP Listed
8GU00228	200 Allen Memorial Way	ca. 1955	International	Insufficient Info.
Cemeteries				
Site ID	Name	Year Established	SHPO Evaluation	
8GU00016	Old St Joseph Cemetery	ca. 1835	Not Evaluated	
Resource Groups				
Site ID	Name	Resource Group Type	SHPO Evaluation	
8GU00230	Constitution Convention Museum Monument	Linear Resource	Not Evaluated	
8GU00906	Forest Park	Historical District	Not Evaluated	
8GU03595	Oak Grove	Historical District	Not Evaluated	

*Shaded entries intersect the APE.

6.2 Results of Survey

The survey of the historical built environment within the APE resulted in the documentation of one previously recorded historic structure (the Constitution Convention Museum [8GU00228]) and one previously recorded historic resource group (the Constitution Convention Monument and Road [8GU00230]) (Figure 6-1). Chronicle Heritage documented these resources and recommends that the Constitution Convention Museum is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the Constitution Convention Monument and Railroad. Chronicle Heritage does recommend the Constitution Convention Monument and Road eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The resources are discussed below.

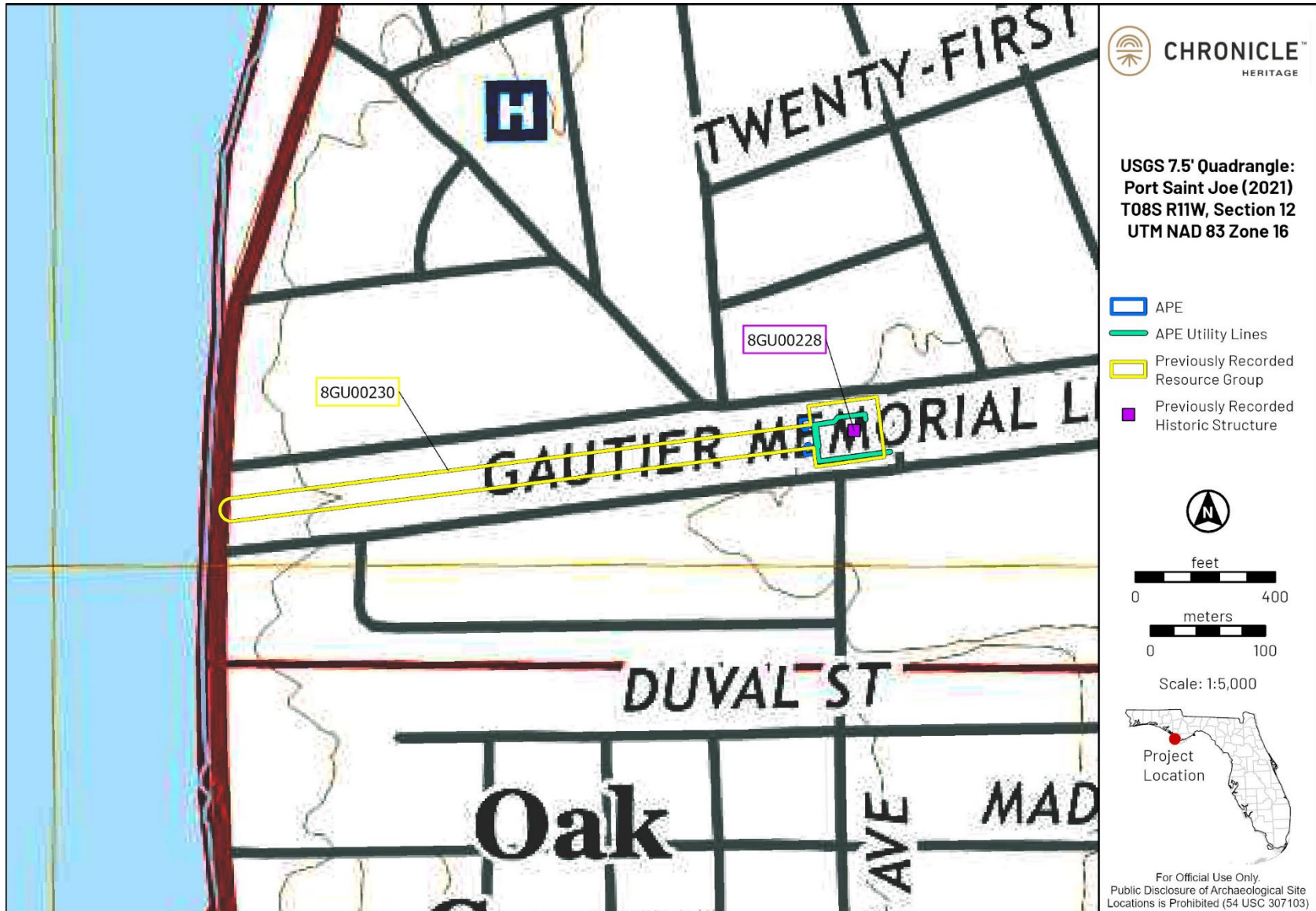


Figure 6-1. Architectural Results map of APE.

6.2.1 8GU00228: Constitution Convention Museum/200 Allen Memorial Way

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1955 (FMSF)

Dimensions/Area: 3,875 square feet (Gulf County Property Appraiser)

Modifications: Addition on south; porch enclosed; interior remodeling

NRHP Eligibility Status: Not Eligible



Figure 6-2. Photograph of 8GU00228 - 1, facing south.



Figure 6-3. Photograph of 8GU00228 - 2, facing east.



Figure 6-4. Photograph of 8GU00228 - 3, facing north.



Figure 6-5. Photograph of 8GU00228 – 4, facing west.

Resource Description

Resource 8GU00228 is a previously recorded one-story museum building with International style within the APE. The structure was built circa 1955 and is 3,875 square feet with an irregular shaped plan and a flat roof covered in built-up materials. The structure is concrete block construction clad in stucco. The structure's main entryway is incised on its front (north) elevation and composed of double metal doors. There are three rectangular fixed windows located on the upper portion of the façade on inset panels.

The east elevation features two overhead doors and three large, fixed, picture windows. Vinyl fencing also encloses a portion of this side of the building. The rear (south) elevation features separate entries, one comprised of a set of metal double doors and the others are single metal doors. All three entries are accessed from the same location, incised into the rear elevation. The rear elevation also features a large, flat roof addition with two wide pilasters. This addition serves to extend the west elevation to the south. The west elevation features an enclosed porch with window walls featuring tall, fixed panes.

The foundation of the masonry structure is concrete slab. Asphalt parking areas are located to the north and south of the building, with a single driveway leading up to the building on the east side. Sidewalks also surround much of the building and provide access to the multiple entries. A sidewalk also leads to the Constitution Convention Monument, located to the west of the building. The old roadway corridor that leads from the monument west to US 98 is located on the same parcel as the museum, although the monument itself is located on a separate parcel surrounded by this larger one.

According to Gulf County Property Assessor records, the property is currently owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (TIITF)(Gulf County

Property Appraiser 2024). The TIITF is the entity that holds title to state-owned lands in Florida. No sales of the property are listed digitally on the Gulf County Property Assessor website. The building has served as a museum since being added to the site and was opened to the public in 1955. A self-guided tour leads visitors through the convention hall where the convention setting is recreated with life-size delegates.

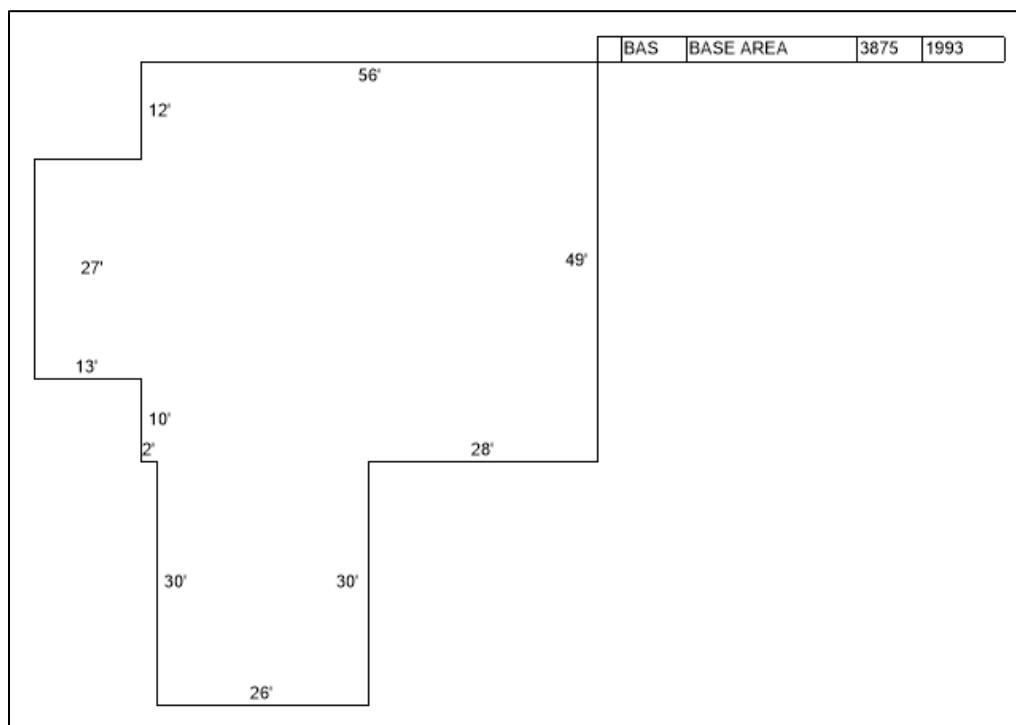


Figure 6-6. 8GU00228 base area plan (Gulf County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation

Resource 8GU00228 is a one-story museum with International style, built circa 1955 with an irregular plan. The resource was previously documented in 2012 and the SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to make an eligibility determination at that time. Chronicle Heritage recommends that 8GU00228 is **not eligible for listing in the NRHP**. Resource 8GU00228 does not meet Criteria A or B, as no significant historical associations were determined. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the building is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style and has undergone alterations over the years. Furthermore, it is recommended that the building is a non-contributing resource to the Constitution Convention Monument and Road Resource Group (8GU00230).

6.2.2 8GU00230: Constitution Convention Monument and Road

Resource Type: Resource Group

Build Date: circa 1955 (FMSF)

Dimensions/Area: 3.44 acres (approximate)

Modifications: Sidewalks added; deterioration/erosion of original road; alterations to museum

NRHP Eligibility Status: Eligible



Figure 6-7. Photograph of 8GU00230 – 1 (monument front), facing west.



Figure 6-8. Photograph of 8GU00230 – 2 (monument rear), facing east.



Figure 6-9. Photograph of 8GU00230 – 3, facing west.



Figure 6-10. Photograph of 8GU00230 – 4, facing west.

Resource Description

Resource Group 8GU00230 is a previously recorded resource group that intersects the APE. The resource group includes the Constitution Convention Monument, erected in 1922, the former road corridor leading to the monument, and the ca. 1955 museum building (8GU00228). The Constitutional Convention State Park, in its entirety, spans 14 acres and commemorates the drafting of Florida's first State constitution in 1838. The park commemorates the 56 territorial delegates who drafted Florida's first constitution in 1838. This constitution became the Organic Law of Florida when the territory was admitted to the Union as the 27th state in 1845 (Florida State Parks 2018). The Constitution Convention Monument is located approximately 93 m west of the museum building. The former road, originally constructed in the 1920s, extends out west from the monument for approximately 445 m, intersecting with US 98 (Constitution Drive). Planted pine trees flank this former dirt roadway once used by visitors to the monument. The old road is now a slightly elevated grassy path, but the corridor has been maintained.

In 1921, the Florida Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a memorial to the drafting of the first Florida constitution on the former site of the town of St. Joseph, now part of Port St. Joe. The marble monument was erected in 1922 and inscribed with the names of all the participants of the 1838 convention. The intricately engraved monument features Tuscan style columns at the north and south sides. The Constitutional Convention Monument was unveiled in 1923 in a ceremony attended by then Governor Hardee. In the late 1930s and 1940s, a commemorative park was designed to connect the Centennial Building (located just to the east of the park) to the monument (Florida State Parks 2018). The museum building was constructed between the Centennial Building and the monument in 1955.

Resource Group 8GU00230 was previously recorded by the University of South Florida in 2012, and it was recommended by the surveyor that there was insufficient information to make an eligibility determination at that time (Collins et al. 2012). The SHPO has not evaluated this resource group.

According to Gulf County Property Appraiser records, 8GU00230 overlaps two parcels. The parcel on which the monument rests is owned by the City of Port St. Joe. This parcel lies entirely within the boundaries of the resource group. This smaller parcel is surrounded by the larger parcel containing most of the old road corridor and the museum, and this larger parcel is owned by the TITF. The resource group boundaries do not encompass this entire parcel. No sales of either parcel are documented digitally (Gulf County Property Appraiser 2024).

Eligibility Recommendation

Resource Group 8GU00230 is a historic resource group that consists of the Constitution Convention Monument, the corridor of the former road that originally connected the monument to US 98, and a museum. Chronicle Heritage recommends that 8GU00230 is **eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C**. Given the historical connection between the monument and the road corridor, they are both recommended as contributing to the eligibility of the resource group. However, the later ca. 1955 Constitution Convention Museum (8GU00228) is recommended non-contributing to 8GU00230. The monument is in a Neoclassical Style constructed of marble and featuring Tuscan columns. It is significant for its design, materials, and workmanship. The original corridor leading visitors from the highway to the monument also remains and helps to preserve the historic setting and feeling of the resource group. It should be noted that, while the monument and former road corridor were considered contributing features of the resource group as a result of the 2012 study by the University of South Florida, the museum was not noted as a contributing resource despite its inclusion within the resource group boundaries. The current study agrees with

this earlier assessment that the Constitution Convention Museum (8GU00228) is non-contributing to the resource group as it was constructed over 30 years later than the contributing resources and has undergone alterations that have affected its historic integrity. Resource Group 8GU00230 does not meet Criteria A or B, as no significant historical associations were determined.

Effects Assessment

The project proposes to construct two 20-ft by 30-ft pavilions on the north and south sides of the paved walkways that extend between the Constitution Convention Monument and the Constitution Convention Museum building. Small concrete pads will connect the pavilions to the existing walkways, and water and electrical lines will be connected to the pavilions from the east toward the museum building. The pavilions will be located approximately 58 m (190 ft) from the monument.

Neither the monument nor any portion of the historic road corridor will be directly affected by the proposed improvements, as the pavilions will be located to the east of the monument nearer to the museum building. The view of the pavilions from the monument will be mitigated both by distance and by the presence of the museum building in the same direction. Project implementation would also not result in a change of character of the property's use or of the physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance. The ability of Resource Group 8GU00230 to convey its significance in the area of architecture depends on the continued maintenance of its integrity, particularly in the aspects of design, materials, and workmanship, but also regarding its integrity of location and setting. While the setting will be altered somewhat by the construction of the pavilions, modern concrete paths, pavement, and the non-contributing museum are already present on this side of the property. The historic road corridor between the monument and US 98 will remain intact. There are no direct or indirect effects anticipated that would alter the character of the property's use as a park. The construction of the pavilions would only help to facilitate greater public use of the property by providing a safer and more comfortable place for visitors viewing the monument. The historic setting and character defining features of the property will not be affected in such a way as to impact the NRHP-eligibility of the resource group. Therefore, Chronicle Heritage recommends that the proposed project will result in **no adverse effect** on the Constitution Convention Monument and Road (8GU00230).

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Chronicle Heritage conducted a CRAS for CPH in association with the Constitution Convention State Park Improvements project in Gulf County, Florida. The APE for the archaeological and architectural survey comprises the footprint of the proposed improvements. The Project is in Section 12 of T 8 S, R 11 W, on the U.S. Geological Survey 1982 (1993 edition) Port St. Joe, Florida, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

The purpose of Chronicle Heritage's CRAS was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the NRHP criteria in 36 CFR 60, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The archaeological and historical survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations, and it was undertaken to comply the provisions in Chapter 267 as revised, and Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. The CRAS will satisfy the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code. All project tasks will be undertaken per the FDHR Module 3, Guidelines for Use by Historical Preservation Professionals (FDHR 2003). The project was conducted under Florida 1A-32 permit number 2324.027.

Chronicle Heritage conducted subsurface testing within the APE. STPs were excavated at 25 m intervals along proposed utility lines and two STPs were excavated within each of the two proposed pavilion locations. A total of eight STPs were excavated, none of which contained cultural materials.

The survey of the historical built environment resulted in the documentation of one previously recorded historic structure (the Constitution Convention Museum [8GU00228]) and one previously recorded historic resource group (the Constitution Convention Monument and Road [8GU00230]). Chronicle Heritage documented these resources and recommends that the Constitution Convention Museum is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and is a non-contributing resource to the Constitution Convention Monument and Road. Chronicle Heritage does recommend the Constitution Convention Monument and Road eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The proposed improvements will not affect the historic setting and character defining features of the resource group in such a way as to impact its NRHP-eligibility. Therefore, Chronicle Heritage recommends that the proposed project will result in **no adverse effect** on the Constitution Convention Monument and Road.

Chronicle Heritage's CRAS established that the undertaking will have **no adverse effects** on historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP. Chronicle Heritage recommends **no additional archaeological investigation** and no additional architectural investigation within the APE.

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Appendix A.

Shovel Test Pit Locations

Table A-1. UTM NAD 83 Zone 16

STP	Results	Easting	Northing
1	Negative	664652.4284	3297124.386
2	Negative	664655.0972	3297101.057
3	Negative	664681.0032	3297093.405
4	Negative	664705.0671	3297097.036
5	Negative	664680.7721	3297126.514
6	Negative	664705.0622	3297132.359
7	Negative	664662.7616	3297101.373
8	Negative	664659.8772	3297125

Appendix B.

FMSF Survey Log and Site Forms

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Ph I CRAS

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Constitution Convention Museum State Park Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Gulf County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Sean Norman, M.A., RPA

3. Jason Newton, M.S., MLIS

2. Laura Hensel, M.S., RPA

4. Gina Lane, M.A.

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 54

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

Technical Report No. 23-612. Chronicle Heritage, LLC. Tallahassee, Florida.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names

Sean Norman

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization

PaleoWest Archaeology

City Tallahassee

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

1. Constitution Convention 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Port St. Joe 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Jason Toole

Organization CPH Engineers

Address/Phone/E-mail 1031 W 23rd St Panama City, FL 32405 850-536-1490 jtoole@cphcorp.com

Recorder of Log Sheet

Sean Norman

Date Log Sheet Completed

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?

☒ No

☐ Yes:

Previous survey #s (FMSF only) _____

Project Area Mapping

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

1. Gulf 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name PORT ST. JOE Year 1993 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 12-19-2023 End 12-19-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 0.04 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Ph I CRAS. Shovel testing in utility line route and footprint of proposed pavilions. 8 STPs total.
Architectural survey of 8GU00228 and 8GU00230.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 2 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 0

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

8GU00228 and 8GU00230

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

N/A

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Forms ☒ Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

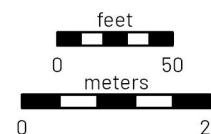
SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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

Maxar World Imagery
Vivid Standard (2020)
T08S R11W, Section 12
UTM NAD 83 Zone 16

-  APE
-  APE Utility Lines
-  Negative STP



Scale: 1:1,000



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Port Saint Joe (2021)
T08S R11W, Section 12
UTM NAD 83 Zone 16

-  APE
-  APE Utility Lines
-  Previously Recorded Resource Group
-  Previously Recorded Historic Structure



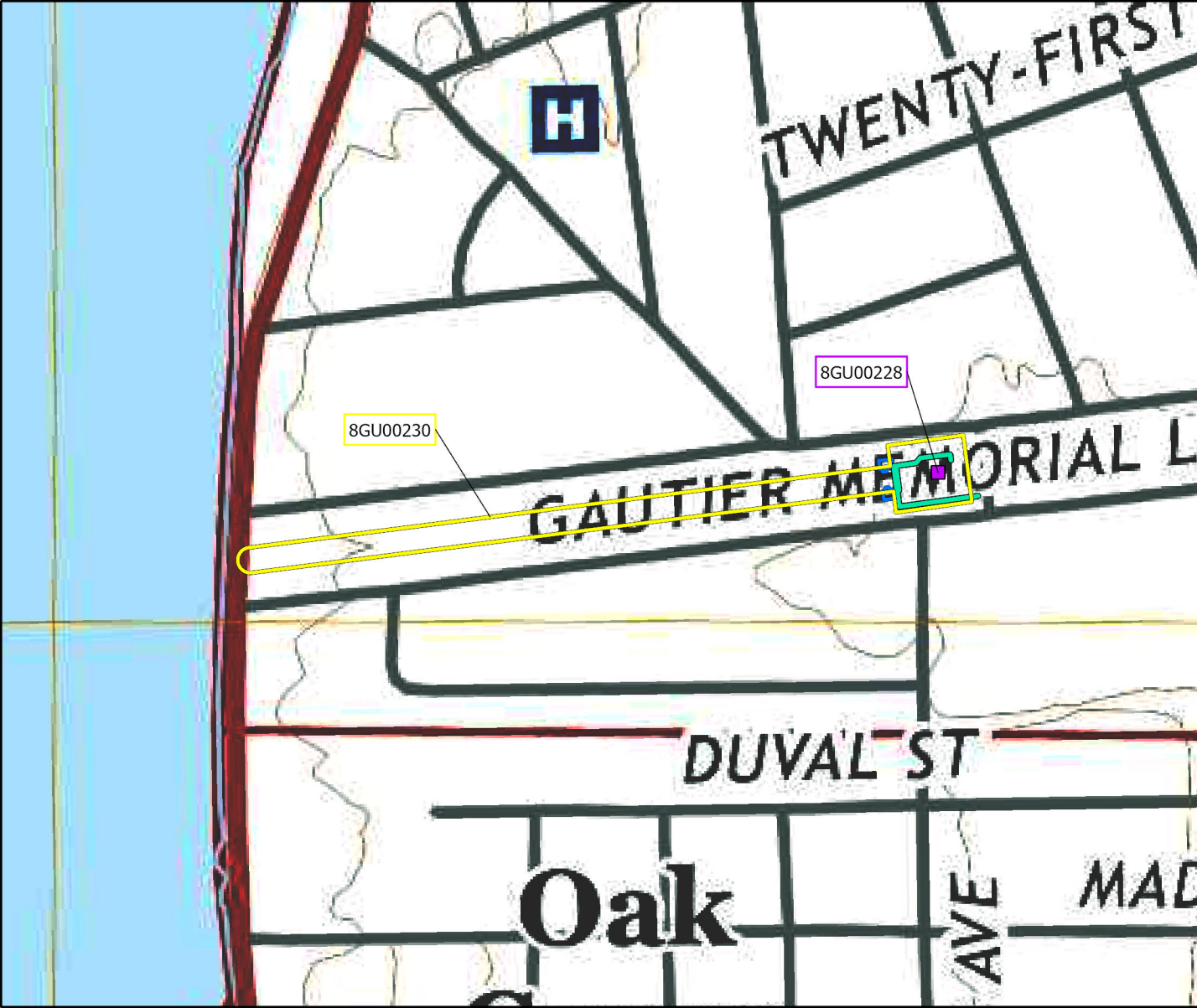
feet
0 400

meters
0 100

Scale: 1:5,000



Project
Location



☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **GU00228**
 Field Date 12-19-2023
 Form Date 1-4-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Constitution Convention Museum Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Constitution Convention Museum St. Park PH1 CRAS Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 200 Direction _____ Street Name Allen Memorial Street Type Way Suffix Direction _____
 Address: _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PORT ST. JOE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Port St. Joe In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township 8S Range 11W Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 06058-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☒ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 664696 Northing 32971119
 Other Coordinates: X: -85.296019 Y: 29.793486 Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Constituion Convention Museum State Pa

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Art gallery/Museum/Planetarium From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
 Current Use Art gallery/Museum/Planetarium From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature west porch enclosed; interior remodeling
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature east addition
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Department Of Internal Trust Fund / Florida Park Service / Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (TIITF)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style International Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories _____
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Rectangular fixed windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Constitution Convention Museum Monument and Road (8GU00230).

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)	
--	---	--

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

North elevation covered breeze way with double metal door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Enclosed flat roofed porch with fixed paned window wall located on the west elevation.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

8GU00228 is a one-story museum building with International style built circa 1955. The concrete block construction museum is 3,875 square feet with an irregular shaped plan and a flat roof covered in built-up materials.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐ library research☐ building permits☐ Sanborn maps☐ FL State Archives/photo collection☐ city directory☐ occupant/owner interview☐ plat maps☒ property appraiser / tax records☒ newspaper files☐ neighbor interview☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS)☐ historic photos☐ interior inspection☐ HABS/HAER record search☐ other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

8GU00228 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. 8GU00228 does not meet Criteria A or B, as no significant historical associations were determined. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the bldg is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location

Maintaining organization PaleoWest Archaeology

Document description Field Notes

File or accession #'s Proj. No. 23-PC-01048

2) Document type _____

Maintaining organization 4621 Autumn Woods Way

Document description _____

File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Gina R. Lane

Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology

Recorder Contact Information 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee 850-296-3669 glane@paleowest.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







AMERICAN
CIVIL WAR
MUSEUM

\$100 FINE

CONSTITUTION CONVENTION

State Museum

OPEN
THURSDAY-MONDAY
900 A.M. - 500 P.M.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM



FLORIDA STATE PARKS
At the Heart of Florida



☐ Original
☒ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site # GU00230
 Field Date 12-19-2023
 Form Date 1-4-2023
 Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSS).** National Register MPSS are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☒ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☐ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Constitution Convent. Monument and Road Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name Constitution Convention Museum St. Park PH1 CRAS FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☐ structure ☒ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Port St. Joe In Current City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Gulf
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Const. Conv. Museum State Park
 1) Township 8S Range 11W Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PORT ST. JOE USGS Date 2021
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Encompasses the Constitutional Convention Monument, the museum (8GU00228), and 1920's roadway corridor. Roughly bounded along the E side of Constitution Dr., S of Allen Memorial Way, the W of Centennial Drive, and the N side Gautier Memorial Ln.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)		

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1922 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 2 # of non-contributing 1

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

1. Boom Times 1921-1929

3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

8GU00230 is a resource group it includes the Constitution Convention Monument, erected in 1922, the former road corridor leading to the monument, and the ca. 1955 museum bldg(8GU00228). This park commemorates the drafting of FL's state constitution.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐library research☐building permits☐Sanborn maps☐FL State Archives/photo collection☐city directory☐occupant/owner interview☐plat maps☒property appraiser / tax records☒newspaper files☐neighbor interview☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)☒cultural resource survey☐historic photos☐interior inspection☐HABS/HAER record search☐other methods (specify) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?

☒yes☐no☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?

☐yes☒no☐insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

8GU00230 is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The monument and the road corridor are both recommended as contributing to the eligibility of the resource group. The later ca. 1955 museum building (8GU00228) is recommended non-contributing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. Architecture

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one locationMaintaining organization PaleoWest ArchaeologyDocument description Field NotesFile or accession #'s Proj. No. 23-PC-01048

2) Document type _____

Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____

File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Gina R. LaneAffiliation PaleoWest ArchaeologyRecorder Contact Information 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee850-296-3669glane@paleowest.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.

④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



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CHAPTER 242 OF THE
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1838

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION

1922

