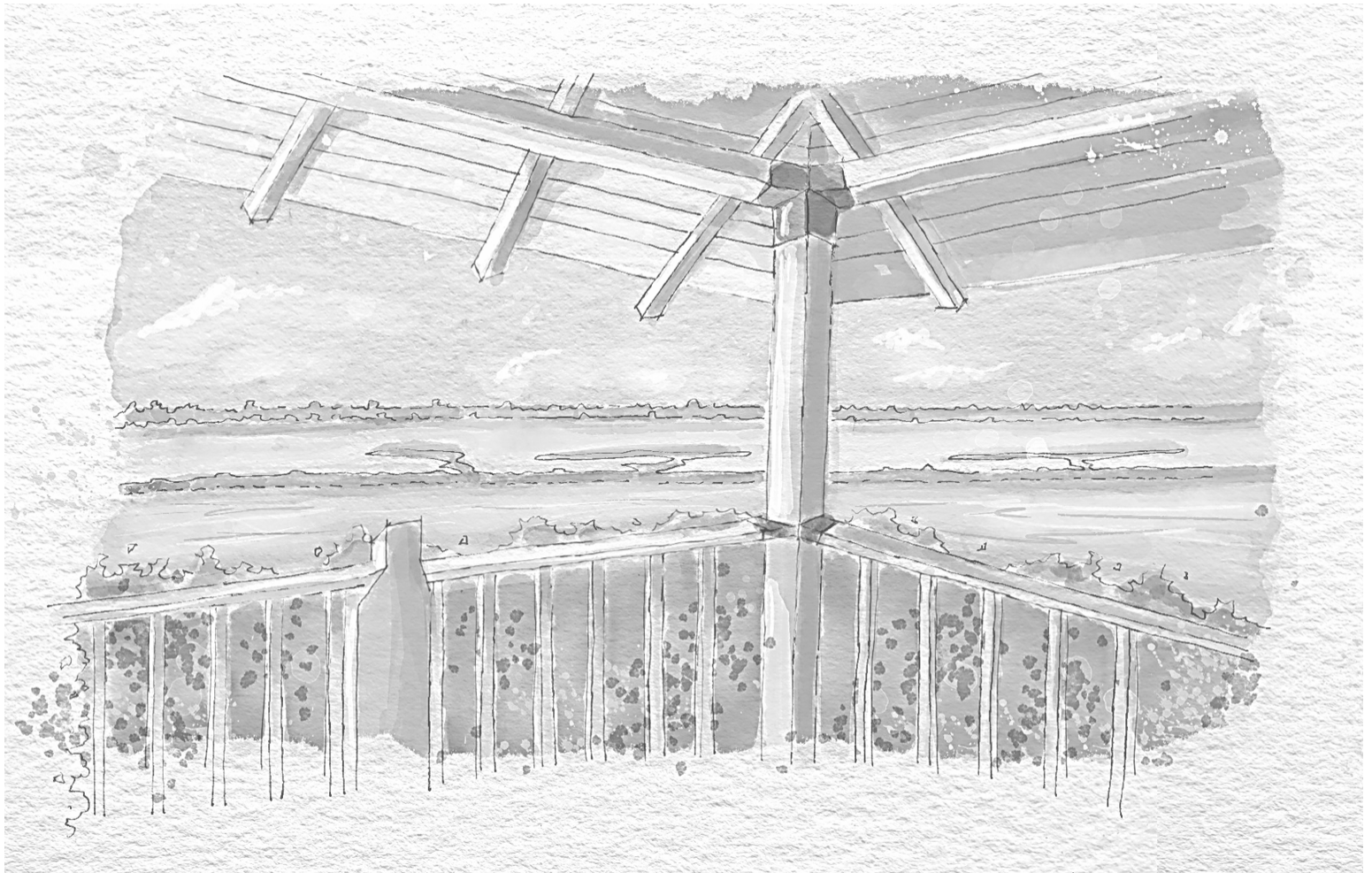


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Referenced Attachment Cultural Resource Summary





Summary of Cultural Resources
ENCPA Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA21-009) – Completeness Comments
Response to Comment # 12

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) prepared this Summary of Cultural Resources in response to Comment # 12 of the ENCPA Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA21-9) – Completeness Comments. Specifically, this document presents the manner with which historic/cultural assets will be properly identified and described within the subject property.

Measures for documenting and protecting historic/cultural assets

Documenting and protecting the applicable historic/cultural assets at the DSAP 2 subject property is performed through: an assessment of environmental variables to identify areas that contain moderate to high potential for containing cultural resources; conducting archival research and historic map and aerial photograph inspection to identify areas that contain potential for historic and prehistoric activity; and performing field survey.

Assessment of Environmental Variables: The subject property contains regionally unique topographic features, including bluffs that rise 50 feet above the rivers. The St. Marys River and the Bells River flow along the northern edge of the subject property, and numerous smaller streams flow through the property, including three that are named: Lofton Creek; McQueen Creek; and Blounts Branch. The soils in the property, as mapped with the US Department of Agriculture, range in drainage classification from very poorly drained to excessively drained. The soil drainage breakdown within the subject property includes excessively drained (1.3%), moderately well drained (9.4%), somewhat poorly drained (22.2%), poorly drained (29.3%), and very poorly drained (37.8%). All the excessively drained soils and much of the moderately well drained soils are mapped along the bluffs in the northern part of the property. A large area mapped as moderately well drained is located between Lofton Creek and McQueen Creek in the south-central portion of the property.

In 2004, Bland & Associates prepared a report titled *An Archaeological Survey of Unincorporated Nassau County, Florida*, which included a county-wide archaeological probability model. The environmental considerations used for the model include hydrology and soil drainage capacity. High probability areas were defined as locations between 0 and 360 meters (0 and 1,181 feet) from water, as well as areas that are mapped as either excessively drained or moderately well drained. Moderate probability zones are those that are between 360 and 597 meters (1,181 and 1,959 feet) from water, as well as areas mapped as somewhat poorly drained. In addition to these environmental variables, the model took into account historic archaeological sensitivity, and used the following criteria to isolate areas of high probability for containing historic period resources based on historic period map inspection (primarily the 1917 topographic map series): 1) must be more than 85 years old (as reported in 2004; therefore, pre-1919); 2) must contain six or more mapped structures; 3) these mapped structures “typically” needed to be adjacent to a historic transportation artery; and 4) must be associated with a named community.

Cultural Resources Survey: There have been five cultural resources surveys performed within the subject property. These efforts have resulted in the identification and recordation of four cultural resources, including two archaeological sites (8NA01060 and 8NA01307), one linear resource (8NA01045), and one



cemetery (8NA01007). **Figure 1** shows these resources on the current subject property land use map and **Figure 2** shows these resources on the proposed subject property land use map. **Figure 3** shows these resources without the land use base map layer. These figures do not include cultural resources that have been recorded outside of the subject property.

Resource 8NA01307 (the St. Marys River near Roses Bluff, Florida Site) consists of encrusted iron objects and ballast recovered from within the St. Marys River during a maritime survey (Spring 2015). Because the St. Marys River is state-owned sovereign submerged lands, Spring's (2015) maritime survey required the preparation of an Activity Report to satisfy the reporting requirements for the acquisition of a 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit issued by the Bureau of Archaeological Research. This Activity Report was not submitted for compliance review to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); therefore, the SHPO has not made an NRHP eligibility determination. No horizontal infrastructure construction that will serve residential or nonresidential uses within the subject area should occur at this site until the SHPO has made their NRHP eligibility determination.

Resource 8NA01060 (the Rayonier Picnic Site) is a prehistoric and historic period site that contains intact features and remains of the historic town of Crandall. It was initially recorded during a county-wide survey (Bland et al. 2004:7-12 to 7-14) and was revisited in conjunction with a shoreline stabilization project (SEARCH 2011). The Bland et al. (2004) report did not receive a compliance review by the SHPO. The survey performed by SEARCH (2011) focused on the portion of the site adjacent to the shoreline where a failed bulkhead required replacement. SEARCH (2011) recommended that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site. The SHPO concurred that a formal Phase I survey across the site is required to make an NRHP eligibility determination. No horizontal infrastructure construction that will serve residential or nonresidential uses within the subject area should occur at this site until a Phase I survey has been completed across the site to delineate its spatial limits and gather sufficient information for evaluating its NRHP eligibility status. If the results of the Phase I survey render an NRHP eligible or potentially eligible determination by the SHPO, then archaeological excavation may be required prior to construction at this site.

Linear Resource 8NA01045 (Crandall Road) is an unpaved road that extends from the former community of Crandall to the south-southwest. It was recorded during a county-wide survey by Bland et al. (2004:7-25). The SHPO did not perform a compliance review of this report; therefore, the SHPO has not made an NRHP eligibility determination of 8NA01045. No horizontal infrastructure construction that will serve residential or nonresidential uses should occur along this linear resource until the SHPO has made their NRHP eligibility determination.

Resource 8NA01007 (the Henderson Cemetery) is a cemetery located to the east of the former community of Crandall. It was recorded during a county-wide survey by Bland et al. (2004:7-17). The SHPO did not perform a compliance review of this report; therefore, the SHPO has not made an NRHP eligibility determination of 8NA01045. Cemeteries are protected by Florida Statutes Chapter 872, *Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves*. No land disturbance should occur at 8NA01007.

Archival Research and Historic Map Inspection: Archival research and historic map inspection has served to identify portions of the property that exhibit archaeological sensitivity for Native American site use,



as well as historic period activity. These resources are shown on **Figures 1, 2, and 3** and are described below.

Hillsborough Township - In 1772, the northwest portion of the subject property was settled for a short duration by a group of migrants from North Carolina led by John Bethune. The town settled by Bethune was known as Hillsborough Township; however, during the 1780s, Hillsborough was dropped from the town name, and it was simply known as “Township.” This town is shown on a circa 1780s map and is labeled “Old Town” (Johannes 2000:143-144).

The Battle of Waterman’s Bluff - During March of 1813 American troops camped on Waterman’s property and remained there throughout the spring and summer during the short-lived Patriot War. On August 8, 1813, Spanish forces attempted to attack the camp, but American forces were ready and defeated the Spanish from Waterman’s Bluff, which is a short distance east of the property. Although the battle took place to the east of the subject property there may be evidence of the camp within the property.

Camp Cooper – The Civil War-era Camp Cooper was established by Confederate troops by the summer of 1862. The vicinity of the camp sustained a skirmish during February 1863, and Union troops attempted a surprise attack in February 1864 only to find that the Confederate troops had left two days prior for Olustee. No mapped depictions of the Camp have been found, but various written descriptions place it between Lofton Creek and McQueen Creek in the south-central part of the subject property.

The Community of Crandall – Between 1869 and the 1920s, there was a community in the northwest part of the subject property (likely at the same location as the British community of Hillsborough Township) that was initially named Port Henry but was then renamed Crandall in 1881. Early twentieth-century photographs, hand-drawn maps, and topographic maps reveal that the town contained over 60 structures, including three churches, two schools, and a commissary, as well as a cemetery, roadways, a rail line, a sawmill, a log conveyor, and a steamboat stop. The southeast portion of the community appears to have been settled by an African American population, and the remainder by white settlers.

The Turpentine Industry - Evidence from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century turpentine (or naval stores) industry is likely present on the subject property. A passage from the book *Yesterday’s Reflections II: Nassau County, Florida* indicates that there were turpentine camps in the vicinity of Crandall. Specifically, it states that *Saturday was the most popular day for shopping at the Crandall general store, since it was that day that the turpentine harvesters who worked in the woods during the week returned and shopped for the week ahead.*

Historic Transportation Lines – Numerous historic transportation lines are shown crossing or abutting the subject property on late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps, including one abutting resource, the Florida Railroad (8NA00991) that has been determined eligible for NRHP inclusion by the SHPO. The unevaluated Crandall Road (8NA01045) has also been recorded with the FMSF and crosses through the western portion of the property. Additional transportation lines include: a road that extended west from Crandall to Orange Bluffs and Hilliard; a road that extended east from Crandall to Fernandina; a road that connected Crandall to nearby Chester to the east and the community of Harts Road and the Nassau River to the south; and a railroad spur line that extended to Crandall.



Roses Bluff and Reids Bluff – Two prominent river bluffs are along the north side of the subject property: Roses Bluff and Reids Bluff. Roses Bluff is in the north-central portion of the subject property and is shown labeled “Roses Bluff 50 ft high” on a 1780s map of the Georgia Coast. Reids Bluff is in the northwest portion of the subject property and is elevated about 35 feet above the river. River bluffs in northeastern Florida at comparable elevations to these two bluffs have often contained Native American sites.

Submerged Resource Potential – The waterways that flow through and adjacent to the subject property exhibit potential for containing submerged cultural resources, such as fishing, leisure, and lumber transport vessels, dock and shoreline structure features, and Native American artifacts or watercraft.

Summary: When Preliminary Development Plans (PDP’s) are submitted to Nassau County, a Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey will be performed for the applicable PDP property in accordance with permitting requirements. The fieldwork and subsequent reporting, including any mitigation or resource protection, will be completed in accordance with the Florida Division of Historical Resource’s *Cultural Resources Management Standards and Operation Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* and Rule Chapter 1A-46 F.A.C. The work will comply with the provisions of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 113-287 [Title 54 U.S.C.]).

References Cited

Bland, Myles, Sidney Johnston, and Keith Ashley

2004 *An Archaeological Survey of Unincorporated Nassau County, Florida*. Report on file, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

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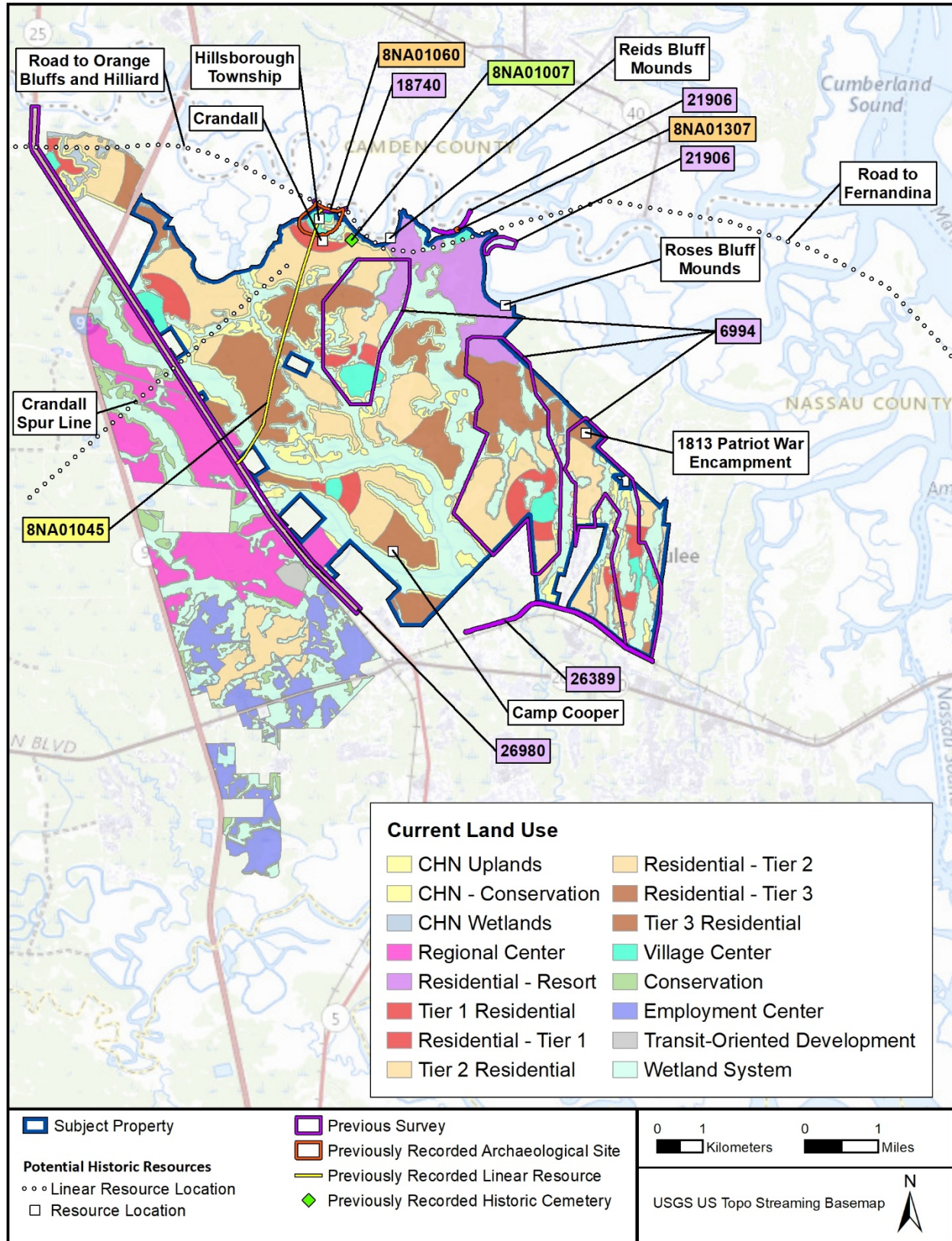
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SEARCH

2011 *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Assessment of the Crandall Shoreline Stabilization Project Area, TerraPointe, Nassau County, Florida*. Report on file, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

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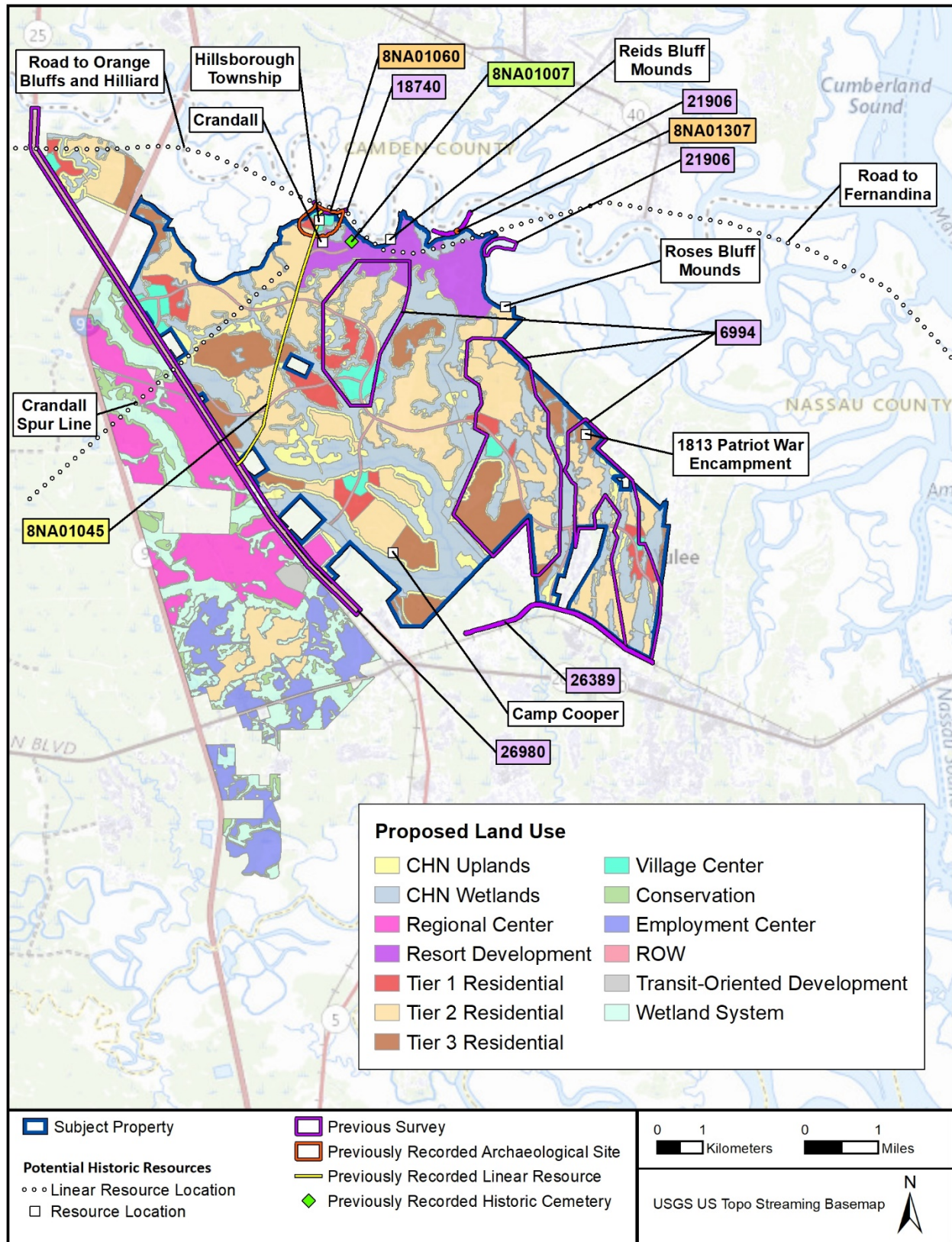


Figure 2. Proposed subject property land use map showing previous cultural resources surveys, cultural resources on file with the Florida Master Site File, and potential cultural resource locations.

