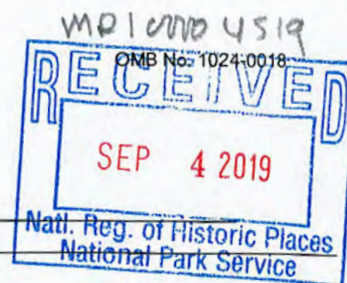


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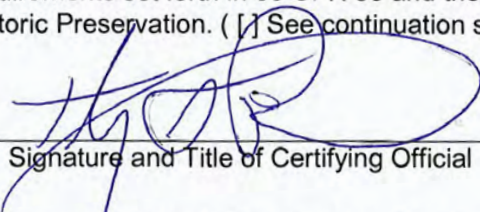


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State**D. Certification**

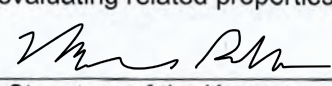
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


 Signature and Title of Certifying Official

 8/29/19
 Date

 Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State
 State or Federal Agency and Bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.


 Signature of the Keeper

 10/11/2019
 Date of Action
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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

1) INTRODUCTION

The City of St. Petersburg, Florida occupies the lower (southern) portion of Pinellas County, a peninsula bounded by Tampa Bay on the east and the Gulf of Mexico on the west. Within the city limits are numerous recorded archaeological sites, including four that are located within the City's park system (Figure 1). The four sites contain components that range in age from the Late Archaic Period (ca. 3000-500 B.C.) through the region's Pioneer Period (AD 1821-1888). All four contain dense midden deposits and shell mounds, and most have evidence of preceramic Archaic occupations underlying their middens (Table 1). One site also contains archaeological evidence of contact with Spanish explorers during the First Spanish Period (Jungle Prada), another (Maximo Beach) contains archaeological evidence of a First Spanish Period fishing rancho and a mid-nineteenth century rancho and homestead, and the fourth (Abercrombie Park) contains evidence of an early pioneer homestead.

The theme on which this multiple property listing (MPL) is based is "Living on the Coast: From Prehistory to the Dawn of the Modern Era." The time depth represented at the four sites included in this nomination, as well as the quantity and quality of archaeological and paleoecological data classes, provides an excellent data base for the study of the environmental, social, and economic factors that influenced the development of native coastal communities in the Tampa Bay region, the impact of European contact on these communities during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and their eventual replacement by Euroamerican fishermen and pioneers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The theme is sufficiently narrow enough to focus research on topics that are best addressed by archaeological data, and yet is broad enough to encompass a variety of research approaches. For prehistoric sites research topics related to the overall theme might include aspects of settlement pattern, resource exploitation, subsistence, seasonality, technology, or trade networks and how these influenced the development of native societies on the peninsula. For the historic periods, the effects of European contact on native peoples, including the destruction of political and cultural institutions, the abandonment of the region and eventual replacement by Spanish fishermen and Seminole Indians, and the initial pioneering efforts by white settlers are all viable research topics. For all sites and periods, the relationship between humans and their environment, particularly in a coastal setting, is a subject of interest to archaeologists, historians, and environmental scientists.

2) DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Current evidence indicates that the first inhabitants of Florida arrived approximately 14,500 years ago during the Paleoindian Period (Halligan et al. 2016). While artifacts dating to these periods are sometimes found along Pinellas County shorelines, in fill dredged from Tampa Bay and Boca Ciega Bay, or occasionally as surface finds or in surveys conducted prior to development, no intact sites of these periods have been documented so far within the boundaries of the sites included in this MPL. Consequently, this description of historic contexts begins with the Late Archaic Period. Before discussing these contexts, it is necessary to briefly review the paleoenvironment of Florida since changes in climate and sea levels

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through time have greatly affected coastal populations.

a) Paleoenvironmental Context

At the end of the Pleistocene glacial maximum, ~18,000 years ago, sea level was ~120 meters lower than today and the climate may have been as much as 8° to 10° cooler. The Florida peninsula was nearly twice as large, particularly on its Gulf side where the continental shelf is much shallower than on the Atlantic coast. As the glaciers began to melt, sea levels rose rapidly until about 8000 BP when the rate of rise began to slow. Pollen evidence from Florida lakes combined with data from deep sea cores (Grimm et al. 1993; Watts et al. 1996) suggest variable wet and dry conditions during this time with drought and major cooling event at about 12,500 cal BP (Dunbar 2016).

Since approximately 6500 BP sea level has risen gradually and by 4000 BP the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions, although multidecadal- and century-scale variability did occur (Mayewski et al. 2004; Poore 2008; Soto 2005). A cool, dry event between 4200 to 3800 BP followed by a period of extreme aridity between 3500 and 2500 BP has been postulated based on the global climate record. These climatic events are found in the global climate record at temporally equivalent periods, but their local effects were variable and, for Florida, not well understood (Poore 2008). However, archaeological evidence from sites along the central and southwestern Gulf coast indicate that people there were exploiting marine resources intensively during this time (Braley 1978; Marquardt 1999; Russo 1991; Williams 1979). The rate of sea-level rise also slowed and many of the barrier islands around the Gulf began to form near their present position (Davis et al. 2003; Stapor et al. 1991).

Several studies have provided evidence of fluctuating sea-level stands during the past 3000 years (summarized in Walker 2013). Karen Walker (2013) has reviewed the climatic history and sea level data in southwest Florida and developed a chronology of paleoenvironmental events that informed her and colleague William Marquardt's interpretation of the archaeological deposits at Pineland in Lee County. Using data from the Gulf of Mexico, the Florida Straits, the Sargasso Sea, West Africa, and Chesapeake Bay, among others, she concluded that between AD 1 and AD 500 the greater North Atlantic region including southwest Florida was characterized by a warm climate and a raised sea level of perhaps as much as 1.2 to 2 meters above modern (twentieth-century) levels. During this period, both climate and sea levels varied slightly, with short-term perturbations characterized by cooler climate and lower sea levels. While noting that there are no good data on precipitation in Florida during this period, she suggests that warmer sea surface temperatures may have contributed to more frequent and/or severe storms (Walker 2013:39).

The period from AD 550-850 was characterized by cool climate and lowered sea levels (Buck Key Low) associated with the Vandal Minimum climatic event, although again fluctuations in both occurred (Walker 2013:39-41). The cooler climate may have been caused by dust and ash from frequent volcanic eruptions, several of which have been documented for the period in question. Sea levels may have reached as low

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as 1.2 to 2 meters below the modern mean. A return to a warm climate punctuated by short-term cooling events is believed to have characterized the period from AD 850-1200, a time span referred to as the Medieval Warm Period (Walker 2013:41-42). Sea levels rose to near modern levels, the La Costa High, and evidence of more frequent storms is present at sites in southwest Florida (Walker 2013:42). Finally, the period from AD 1200-1850 is known as the Little Ice Age due to cooler temperatures, glacial advances, and lower sea levels. In southwest Florida, sea levels are believed to have dropped to 0.6 to 0.3 m below the modern mean beginning around AD 1450. Walker (2013:42) refers to this lowstand as the Sanibel II Low.

Around Tampa Bay and along the southwest coast, evidence of human populations abandoning or moving their settlements in response to the position of the habitable shoreline as sea level fluctuated has been documented at several archaeological sites (Austin et al. 2014; Schwadron 2002; Marquardt and Walker 2013). Figure 2 compares these climatic events with sea level fluctuations over the last 3000 radiocarbon years.

b) Late Archaic Period, 3000-500 BC

The Late Archaic period in Florida spanned a 2500-year period between approximately 5000 and 2500 BP (~3000-500 BC). The period is divided into pre-ceramic and ceramic subperiods, with the latter occurring at around 4600 BP with the development of fiber-tempered pottery (Milanich 1994:88). Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972). Late Archaic people appear to have practiced a hunting, fishing, and gathering lifestyle with an emphasis on the exploitation of aquatic resources. The central and northern Atlantic coast and the St. Johns River were major centers of Late Archaic Orange-period populations, and fiber-tempered pottery is often found in large marine or freshwater shell middens. Elsewhere, fiber-tempered pottery, while present, is not as abundant, nor are the sites typically as large.

Ripley Bullen (1959, 1971) used the term Transitional to refer to the terminal ceramic Archaic (3200-2500 BP; 1200-500 BC), a period during which he believed Late Archaic people were abandoning fiber-tempered pottery and were beginning to adopt the regional ceramic traditions that would come to characterize the succeeding Woodland period throughout Florida. In the central Gulf Coast region, sites of the Transitional period were believed to be characterized by ceramic wares that contained sand and fiber as tempering agents (sometimes referred to as semi-fiber-tempered pottery or Norwood) as well as limestone-tempered pottery and spiculate-paste pottery with incised surface decorations (Perico Incised and St. Johns Incised) similar to those found on some earlier Orange-period vessels in northeast Florida. Three different projectile point styles -- basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed -- all occur in relatively contemporaneous deposits. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggested population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The Transitional period also was thought to have seen the first attempts at horticulture (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:61). However, the term fell out of favor when it became clear that sand-and-fiber-tempered pottery was not the chronological marker it was

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once believed to be, making it difficult to distinguish a distinct Transitional component from components dating to the preceding Orange period (Milanich 1994:88). In addition, social interaction, regional exchange, and limited horticulture all have been shown to have longer histories than previously believed (Sassaman 2010).

Recently, Russo (2010:153) has suggested reinstating the Transitional designation for the period beginning around 3500 BP based on material culture differences with the preceding Late Archaic, a cessation in the construction and use of public architecture (i.e., shell rings, burial mounds), and a possible reduction in population. It has been hypothesized that a lowering of sea levels may have contributed to these changes in the coastal Southeast (Thomas 2010). Lower sea levels would also have affected the potentiometric surface of the Floridan aquifer, reducing spring flow and water levels in lakes and river, and negatively impacting productive wetland environments.

In the Tampa Bay region, the Orange and Transitional periods are not well understood despite the fact that several sites with such components have been excavated. These include Maximo Beach (8PI31), Bay Pines (8PI64), and Canton Street (8PI55) in Pinellas County and the West Williams site (8HI509) in Hillsborough County (Austin et al. 2004; Braley 1978; Bullen et al. 1978; Williams 1979). Large, dense shell midden sites and redeposited lithic sites are found in coastal locations, with the latter sites having been dredged up from offshore locations, suggesting that major living areas of this time period were along a coastline that may now be partially inundated by higher sea levels (e.g., Goodyear 1968; Warren 1962, 1968). Sites containing basally notched and corner-notched projectile points and/or sand-and-fiber-tempered pottery also are found in the interior uplands of Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee counties, these appear to consist of small, short-term, and possibly seasonal encampments where native peoples exploited deer, alligator, turtles, and freshwater fish (e.g., Austin et al. 2009). Beyond basic subsistence and technology data, however, the lifeways and societies of Late Archaic/Transitional people in the Tampa Bay region, including relationships between coastal and interior sites, remain unclear due, in part, to a lack of well-dated deposits and problem-oriented excavations.

The Late Archaic/Transitional period also is noteworthy in that it appears to have been a period during which mortuary customs on Florida's west coast were changing from interment in ponds and sloughs to interment on dry land. Burials in wetland environments was a common practice across the central peninsula beginning as early as 7000 cal BC at Windover Pond in Brevard County (Doran 2002) and was particularly common between about 5000 and 3000 BC (e.g., Beriault et al. 1981; Clausen et al. 1979; Wharton et al. 1981). Although some dry land burials are known for this long time period (e.g., Tick Island [Aten 1996] and Gauthier [Carr and Jones 1981; Sigler-Eisenberg et al. 1985]), by the end of the Transitional period the use of wetland cemeteries had all but ceased on Florida's west coast. Burial in the ground, i.e., in sand dunes and shell middens, became the common mode of interment during the subsequent Manasota period (Austin et al. 1992:165-180, 2018; Koski et al. 2017; Luer and Almy 1982).

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c) Early Manasota Period, 500 BC-AD 300

The Manasota culture and period were defined by Luer and Almy (1979, 1982) who suggested an inception date for this culture of about 500 BC. It was defined in part by a coastal adaptation, a technological reliance on bone and shell, the use of plain, undecorated, utilitarian ceramics, and the interment of the dead in shell middens particularly during the Early Manasota period (Luer and Almy 1982:39-49). Manasota people occupied the shoreline along the Gulf, bays, and estuaries of the coastal strand as well as off-shore barrier islands. Non-coastal sites of the Manasota culture were defined as those located within 30 km of the coastline and assigned the label “inland-from-the-shore” to differentiate them from “interior” sites of the central uplands. These “inland-from-the-shore” sites typically consist of small scatters of ceramics, lithics, and occasionally marine shell in pine flatwoods or scrub habitats near rivers, streams, and bayheads. They are presumed to be seasonal encampments used by coastal populations to exploit non-coastal resources (Luer and Almy 1982:43).

Analysis of faunal remains from controlled excavations at Manasota sites such as Catfish Creek, Old Oak, and Roberts Bay in Sarasota County (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer 1977a, 1977b), Yat Kitischee in Pinellas County (Vojnovski 1995), and the Remnant Mound and Perico Island in Manatee County (DuChemin 2018; Quitmyer 2002) shows that the Manasota subsistence economy was primarily marine oriented but was augmented by terrestrial mammals and reptiles, and plants such as pokeberry, possible cheno-ams, sugarberry, prickly pear cactus, saw palmetto, hickory nuts, and acorns (Austin et al. 2018; Ruhl 2002).

The use of marine shell and animal bone for tools and utensils was well developed. A wide variety of wood working implements, hammers, awls, cups, dippers, and beads were manufactured from gastropod shells (e.g., lightning whelk, fighting conch, crown conch, horse conch) while bivalves (e.g., quahog or hard clam, sunray venus, ponderous ark) were used for anvils, digging implements, net weights, knives, and scrapers. Mammal bone was used to make pins, awls, composite fish hooks, and net mesh gauges. Chipped stone is usually rare at Manasota sites south of Tampa Bay because of the relative absence of chert outcrops, but in the Pinellas County area chert tools are more common because of nearby exposures of knappable stone.

Early Manasota people buried their dead in village shell midden deposits or in nearby sand dunes (e.g., Austin 1992:29-32; Austin et al. 1992, 2008, 2018; Koski et al. 2017; Willey 1949:159-167). These are typically primary flexed interments although there is some evidence of the use of secondary bundle burials (Austin et al. 1992:153-156, 2018). Associated grave goods are few or nonexistent.

d) Late Manasota/Weeden Island Period, AD 300-900

Manasota people were not isolated from outside influences. Luer and Almy interpreted the use of burial mounds during the later Manasota period (i.e., post-AD 300) as representing the adoption of some of the burial customs associated with Weeden Island, a mortuary complex that began to emerge in southern

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Georgia, southern Alabama, and northern Florida at about this same time. The Weeden Island-related phase of Manasota is recognized in domestic sites by St. Johns Check Stamped pottery in village contexts and the inclusion of ornately decorated pottery in mortuary contexts (burial mounds). Important sites in the Tampa Bay area include Weeden Island (8PI1), Bayshore Homes (8PI41), the Safford Mound (8PI3), and the Thomas site (8HI1) (Austin et al. 2008; Bullen 1958; Bullen et al. 1970; Willey 1949:105-125).

The basic maritime way of life was fairly consistent throughout the Manasota period. The major difference between early and late Manasota is in the interment of the dead. Luer and Almy (1982:47) noted a change in burial customs with the interment of the dead in sand mounds beginning around AD 200-300. They also document an increasing use of secondary bundle burials during the late Manasota period (although recent research at the Perico Island site in Manatee County has documented secondary bundle interments in early non-mound contexts there [Austin et al. 2018]). Earlier mound burials were rarely accompanied by grave goods, but ornately decorated mortuary ceramics, some of non-local origin, began to be placed with the dead during late Manasota, a practice reflecting the influence of Weeden Island cultures farther north (e.g., Austin and Mitchem 2014:Table 5; Bullen et al. 1970; Willey 1949:110-111, 119-121).

e) Safety Harbor Period, AD 900-1725

The Safety Harbor culture developed out of the preceding Late Manasota/Weeden Island-related culture in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region of Florida around A.D. 900 (Mitchem 1989). Mitchem (1989) has identified four temporal phases of Safety Harbor – Englewood (AD 900-1100), Pinellas (AD 1100-1500), Tatham (1500-1567) and Bayview (1567-1725) – and five regional variants. Pinellas County falls within his Circum-Tampa Bay region, which also includes Hillsborough and southern Pasco counties as well as a small portion of Manatee County to the Manatee River. The other four regions are the Northern, Manasota, Interior, and Southern regions. The Circum-Tampa Bay region was the core area of Safety Harbor development. The type site at Safety Harbor (8PI2) is believed to be the paramount town of the Tocobaga, historic descendants of the prehistoric Safety Harbor people (Bullen 1978).

Safety Harbor sites in this region include nucleated villages usually containing a large platform mound with associated plaza, one or more burial mounds, and surrounding village middens. In addition, numerous smaller midden sites are present in outlying areas. These probably represent small “hamlets” or household clusters within a specific polity. Each polity was ruled by a cacique who lived at the town center. Caciques and their family members were buried in lineage mounds after their remains had been ritually cleaned and stored in a charnel house. Each town center probably represented a simple chiefdom, and although alliances were forged between local polities, they otherwise appear to have acted independently of one another (Milanich 1998:103-104).

There is no evidence that agriculture was practiced by Safety Harbor groups. Instead, the subsistence base of Safety Harbor people was one of fishing, gathering, and hunting, similar to their Manasota ancestors (e.g., Vojnovski 1998). Safety Harbor technology resembled that of the preceding Manasota period. Shell

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and bone were used extensively for tools and implements, stone was used to tip arrows and for microliths used in drilling shell. Domestic ceramics were mostly undecorated although notching of the rims is sometimes seen on individual vessels.

The nucleated villages, or town centers, containing a platform mound and plaza, ceramic jars and bottles, and decorative representations of human hands and maces on pottery are all suggestive of influences from the central and southern Mississippi Valley via intermediate groups in Alabama and north Florida (Mitchem 2012). Participation in shell trade, particularly lightning whelk and horse conch which were much sought after in the Midwest and interior Southeast for use in the manufacture of shell beads, may have been a proximate factor fostering an exchange of ideas and institutions from north to south (Mitchem 2012:181-185).

In addition to the Safety Harbor site, Safety Harbor components are present at Weeden Island (8PI1), Jungle Prada (8PI54), Maximo Point (8PI19), and Tierra Verde (8PI51) (Arthur et al. 2016; Bushnell 1962; Griffin and Bullen 1950; Simpson 1998; Sears 1958, 1967). Large platform mounds are present at Bayshore Homes (8PI41) and the Princess Mound (8PI108), but to date no firm artifactual or chronometric data are available to confirm a Safety Harbor association. The earlier presumed assumption of an exclusive association of platform mounds and plazas with late prehistoric, Mississippian societies has been shown to be invalid as this type of mound architecture and village planning first appeared during the late Weeden Island period (Pluckhahn 2003; Pluckhahn and Thompson 2018).

Archaeological and documentary evidence indicate that several ethnic groups encountered by the Spanish around Tampa Bay, including the Tocobaga, the Pohoy, the Uzita, and the Mocoso, were the historic descendants of the prehistoric Safety Harbor people (Bullen 1978; Milanich 1995:71-77). Milanich (1994:198) has suggested that population density during the Safety Harbor period was greater than during the preceding Weeden Island period, and thus the level of political integration was probably more complex. Exactly how complex is not known precisely. Each of these groups may have represented a simple chiefdom. Although alliances were forged between local polities, they otherwise appear to have acted independently of one another (Milanich 1998:103-104). On the other hand, Escalante Fontenada's 1575 account indicates that the Tocobaga cacique was the "head chief of that district towards the right side for the coming toward Havana" (True 1944:69 cited in Hann 2003:109). By the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Tocobaga may have been under the domain of the powerful Calusa, who were centered on Charlotte Harbor to the south (Hann 2003:120).

A group of Tocobaga are mentioned in Spanish documents living near the Wacissa River in north Florida in 1677 and Hann (2003:122) suggests that the dominance of the Calusa in Tampa Bay may have been a factor in their migration north. Although other Tampa Bay groups are mentioned in documents as late as 1738, it is unclear whether any significant number of Tocobaga remained in the area after the seventeenth century (Hann 2003:124, 132).

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f) Early Spanish Period, AD 1513-1763

Spanish Contact in Tampa Bay

Juan Ponce de Leon explored Florida's Atlantic coast in 1513, eventually rounding the southern tip of the peninsula to an area near Charlotte Harbor. Ponce de Leon returned in 1521 to the San Carlos Bay region where he intended to settle but once again found hostile natives (Gannon 1996). Although local legend and some historians contend that Pánfilo de Narváez landed in Pinellas County in 1528, and specifically in the area of the Jungle Prada (e.g., MacDougald 2018), research by Jerald Milanich and Charles Hudson (1993) suggests that he may have landed south of Tampa Bay and trekked inland and then north to the Appalachee Bay region. Hernando de Soto also landed on the west coast of Florida, in Tampa Bay near the mouth of the Little Manatee River. De Soto and some of his men left the Tampa Bay camp and headed northeast crossing the Alafia River (River of Mocosó). Archaeological sites associated with the de Soto expedition have been located in Hillsborough County (Milanich and Hudson 1993). Spanish beads recovered from the Jungle Prada site (8PI54) have been dated to the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Mitchem 1998) and some are probably related to the 1567 Pedro Menéndez de Avilés expedition to the native town of Tocobaga at Safety Harbor to establish a garrison and mission (Milanich 1995:157).

The source of the Narváez story lies in the narrative of Cabeza de Vaca, treasurer and high-sheriff of the Narváez expedition and one of only four survivors (Hodge and Lewis 1984:18-20). It was written in 1536 or 1537, eight years after the landing took place, and was not published until 1542. De Vaca's description of the landing is very brief. After sailing from Spain to explore and colonize lands north and east of Mexico around the Gulf, a storm drove Narváez's fleet of five ships from Cuba north towards the coast of Florida.

We came in sight [of Florida] on Tuesday, the twelfth day of April, and sailed along the coast. On Holy Thursday we anchored near the shore in the mouth of a bay at the head of which we saw some houses or habitations of Indians.

On the same day [April 14, 1528] the comptroller, Alonzo Enríquez, landed on an island in the bay. He called to the Indians, who came and remained with him for some time; and in barter gave him fish and several pieces of venison. The day following, which was good Friday, the governor debarked with as many of the people as the boats he brought could contain. When we came to the buhíos, or houses that we had seen, we found them vacant and abandoned, the inhabitants having fled at night in their canoes. One of the buhíos was very large; it could hold more than three hundred persons. The others were smaller. We found a tinklet of gold among some fish nets.

The next day [April 16, 1528] the Governor raised ensigns to your Majesty, and took possession of the country in your royal name [Hodges and Lewis 1984:18-19].

The following day the Indians of the town came and spoke to us; but as we had no interpreter we could not understand what they meant. They made many signs and menaces, and appeared

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to say we must go away from the country. With this they left us and went off, offering no interruption.

The day following, the Governor resolved to make an incursion to explore the land, and see what it might contain...We took our way towards the north, until the hour of vespers, when we arrived at a very large bay that appeared to stretch far inland. We remained there that night, and the next day we returned to the place where were our ships and people [Hodges and Lewis 1984:20].

On the basis of this narrative, the landing site of Narváez has been interpreted to be somewhere on the Pinellas peninsula, west of Tampa Bay. However, there is little in de Vaca's description that indicates a specific location. Several large archaeological sites are known to have existed along the southern and western shores of the Pinellas peninsula, including two at its southern tip (Princess Mound, 8PI108, and Maximo Point, 8PI19). Both of these had platform mounds that could have supported the large "house" described by de Vaca. However, only the large mound and midden complex at Jungle Prada has yielded Spanish artifacts, fueling speculation that this was the landing site. As discussed above, however, none of the Spanish artifacts recovered from the site date to the early sixteenth century. Instead, a mid-to-late sixteenth century through early seventeenth century time frame is indicated.

The most likely explanation for the presence of Spanish artifacts, particularly the beads, at Jungle Prada is the activities of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1566 and 1567. Under a royal contract with King Phillip II of Spain, Menéndez set sail in June of 1565 to found a colony in Florida. Aware that the French also had an interest in Florida, and had already established a fort at the mouth of the St. Johns River in 1564, Menéndez was required by his contract to explore the Florida coast, establish two or three towns, and missionize the Indians. First, however, he had to capture Fort Caroline, in northeast Florida near present-day St. Augustine, from the French. This he accomplished in September of 1565.

After establishing St. Augustine, Menéndez sailed to southwest Florida to establish a garrison and mission among the Calusa, first in 1566 and again in 1567. On his second trip he took with him Father Juan Rogel, a Jesuit priest, to begin the missionizing effort. On that same 1567 voyage, Menéndez sailed to the town of Tocobaga located at the present site of Safety Harbor on Old Tampa Bay, to establish a second garrison and mission (Milanich 1995:157; Hann 1991). Later that year Rogel visited Tocobaga to minister to the soldiers and Indians. The mission there lasted only six months. While there is no documentary evidence for direct contact with the 1567 expedition, contact with the mission and garrison either directly or indirectly via trade could explain the presence of the beads and European artifacts at Jungle Prada.

Another possibility for some of the Spanish artifacts is the salvaging of shipwrecked goods by local native peoples. During the sixteenth century, Spanish ships on route from Mexico to Spain were sometimes wrecked on the west coast of Florida. Native peoples living on the coast salvaged goods from the wrecked ships, which may have contributed to the power struggles between various native groups that are recorded in

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Spanish documents (Milanich 1995:74). Salvaging and trade were probably the two biggest contributors of European goods to the native economy.

Seminole Arrival

By the early eighteenth century, the native population of Florida was badly decimated by European diseases and inter-tribal warfare. Into this vacuum, Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama (along with small numbers of Choctaw, Yuchi, and Shawnee) began to enter Florida, occupying the land formerly inhabited by native populations, further contributing to the disintegration of indigenous cultures. Groups of fugitive African-American slaves also immigrated to Florida with some settling in the Tampa Bay area in the 1810s (Brown 1990). The transplanted Creek Indians, along with free blacks and some survivors of native tribes, later became known collectively as the Seminoles (Weisman 1999). The Seminoles' friendly manner toward escaped slaves angered the slave-holding border states, a factor that would eventually culminate in the Seminole Wars. While early Creek/Seminole towns were primarily in north Florida, the 1757 expedition of Don Francisco Maria Celi around Tampa Bay and the Hillsborough River encountered Indians carrying muskets who may have been Seminoles (Arsenault 1996:27).

g) Second Spanish Period, AD 1783-1821

At the conclusion of the Seven Years War between Spain and England in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. Britain took possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783. Several trading posts were established in an attempt to control the Seminoles who had entered Florida in the early eighteenth century, filling the void left by local native groups. During this time, runaway black slaves from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge. The Seminoles helped the runaways form their own settlements, and often prevented slave-catchers from recapturing them. Another major event of this period was the establishment of British plantations all along the northeastern coast of Florida. Despite this activity, there is no evidence of British occupation of the Tampa Bay region during this period.

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. In 1783 the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain. During the Second Spanish period, Spain continued the British system of controlling the Seminoles through trade and supply. According to Covington (1993:48), Muskogee-speaking people began occupying the area around Tampa Bay on a permanent basis between 1783 and 1821. Thonotosassa, a town of about 200 people, was located near the lake of that name northeast of Tampa between 1812 and 1820 (Covington 1993:48, 53). Swanton (1922:406) lists five towns in the Tampa Bay area in 1821. One of these, Tots-ta-la-hoeets-ka, or Watermelon Town, was reportedly located on the west side of Tampa Bay in what is now Pinellas County.

Eighteenth-century reports by Spanish and British coastal mapping expeditions mention encounters in the Tampa Bay area with "Spanish Indians." These may have been Seminoles who were often employed as workers in Spanish fish rancheros, hence the origin of this name in Anglo-American documents (Neil 1955;

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Wright 1986:218-219). However, some researchers believe that the Spanish fishermen also intermarried with the few remaining local natives (Almy 2001; Weismann 1999:80; Worth 2012).

Maranda Almy (2001) and Margaret Stack (2011) provide comprehensive reviews of Spanish Indians and the fishing ranchos of the Gulf coast, from which much of the following summary has been taken. The first mention of Spanish fish ranchos on the Gulf coast is by George Gauld, a British surveyor who in 1765 while charting Tampa Bay noted that “The Spaniards resort to the Mullet Kays for the purpose of fishing and have built huts on the principal of them where there is likewise wells of fresh water” (Gauld 1790 cited in Almy 2001:7). Bernard Romans wrote that in 1770 the “whole of the west coast of East Florida is covered with fishermen's huts and flakes; these are built by the Spanish fishermen from the Havannah, who come annually to make one or two fishing voyages on this coast, to the number of about thirty sail” (Romans 1962:185-186). A few years later, William Bartram, while visiting the Seminole town of Talahasochte in modern Levy County, wrote in his journal that “The Spaniards of Cuba likewise trade here or at St. Marks, and other sea ports on the West coast of the isthmus in small sloops; particularly at the bay of Calos, where are excellent fishing bans and grounds” (Bartram 1955:194).

The relationships between Cuban merchants and fisherman and the Indians living in Florida, as well as those between the fisherman and the Spanish in Havana, Cuba were based on the need for the Spanish to find more fertile sources of fish coupled with the desire by the Florida Indians to obtain European goods. After the Spanish settled Cuba, the waters surrounding the island quickly were overfished and the estuaries of Florida's Gulf coast, with their bountiful fish populations, provided an excellent alternative. The Indians were well acquainted with Cuba since they had often traveled there to exchange ambergris, deer skins, and furs for iron implements, fishhooks, tobacco, rum, coffee, and sugar (Covington 1959:115-116) and Spanish vessels from Havana had been fishing the waters of the lower Gulf coast since at least the 1680s (Worth 2012:143).

Spanish traders often lived on the ranchos throughout the year, living off fresh fish and cultivated gardens. At the beginning of the new fishing season, fishermen would arrive at the ranchos, where they would first prepare their fishing gear, repair the thatched huts that served as their shelters, or build new ones, and build wooden racks to serve as curing stations for the fish they caught (Covington 1959:119). Since they did not bring women with them to the ranchos, the Spanish took Indian women as their wives and established families with them. The children of these relationships either moved to Cuba, enjoying all the rights of Spanish citizenship, or stayed in Florida to marry Seminoles (Covington 1959:120).

Although several Gulf coast fishing ranchos are known from the historical and archaeological records, few have been extensively excavated. Palov (1999) reports on excavations at a late eighteenth-early nineteenth-century Spanish fishing rancho on Useppa Island near Charlotte Harbor. Artifacts associated with the rancho included glass beads, lead shot, glazed (Rey, El Morro, and Marine wares) and unglazed coarse earthenware, Spanish Olive Jar, pearlware and whiteware (including shell-edged and transfer-printed sherds), clay pipe stems, glass fragments, and metal (nails, tacks, a thimble). Other archaeological investigations include possible fishing ranchos on Estero Island and Fisherman's Key in southwest Florida (Schober and Torrence 2002; Snapp and Sickman 1996), and Rocky Point on Old Tampa Bay in Hillsborough County (Neill 1968).

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h) Pioneer Period, AD 1821-1888

The Pioneer Period begins in 1821 with the annexation of La Florida from Spain by the United States following the First Seminole War and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819. It ends locally in 1888 with the coming of the Orange Belt Railway to St. Petersburg. During this 67-year period, Florida experienced the Second and Third Seminole Wars (1835-1842 and 1855-1858, respectively), the Civil War (1861-1865), Reconstruction (1865-1877), and development spurred by the railroads (1860s-1890s). Many of the major activities associated with these historic events occurred beyond the boundaries of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula. Fort Brooke, established in 1824 in what is now the City of Tampa, was a major military installation that furnished central and south Florida with troops and supplies during both Seminole Wars. Egmont Key served as a temporary way-station for Seminole Indians prior to being dispatched to reservations in the West. In 1862, during the Civil War, a local settler, Abel Miranda, was accused of murdering a well-known Union sympathizer and his home, orange grove, and all of his livestock were destroyed by Union troops stationed at Egmont Key (Arsenault 1996:40). A small village was established on the eastern side of the peninsula on land purchased by John Williams in 1876. Williams's partner, Peter Demens, was instrumental in bringing the Orange Belt Railway to the village in 1888 resulting in substantial growth and the eventual incorporation in 1903 as the City of St. Petersburg.

Early Settlers

Although the northern Pinellas peninsula attracted settlers, the southern peninsula remained relatively uninhabited well into the 1880s. Once Florida became a U.S. territory in 1821, white homesteaders began moving into Florida; however, Indian unrest and war prevented settlers from inhabiting the Pinellas peninsula until 1842. The earliest of these were Antonio Maximo Hernandez, John Levich, and Joseph Silva, who all obtained land grants from the government through the Armed Occupation Act of 1842.

Hernandez was a Spanish fisherman who established a homestead and fishing rancho at the southern end of the peninsula in what is now Maximo Park (Watson 1848a). Hernandez is known to have been in Florida as early as 1812 and worked with another early fisherman, William Bunce, at the latter's rancho on the Manatee River (Almy 2001). He may have squatted on the land at what became known as Maximo Point for several years before applying in March of 1843 for a deed for the property under the Occupation Act (Fuller 1969; Grismer 1948:18-19). In addition to his commercial fishing operation, Hernandez served as a fishing guide for soldiers stationed at Fort Brooke in Tampa (Arsenault 1996:30). The hurricane of 1848 destroyed his rancho and he is believed to have moved back to Havana where he died in 1852 (Arsenault 1996:33; Grismer 1948:19). In 1880 the land was purchased from Hernandez's wife, Dominga, by Alfred Lechevalier, a French plume hunter for whom Frenchman's Creek was named (Fuller 1969). He apparently stayed there for three years before leaving the area.

John Levich (also spelled Levique) was born in Louisiana ca. 1810. He came to Florida sometime after 1840 and homesteaded land along Boca Ciega Bay in what is called the Jungle area. He supported himself by fishing and catching turtles in the waters of Boca Ciega Bay and the nearby Gulf of Mexico. According

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to Fuller (1972:48), Levich's first house was destroyed during the hurricane of 1848. This storm also created a pass through the barrier island directly west of Levich's homestead, and the pass has been known ever since as John's Pass. Following the hurricane, Levich built his second home on higher ground atop a large mound (the Anderson Mound at Jungle Prada, 8PI54). Levich died in 1873 and is reportedly buried about 10 meters northwest of the present Anderson house (Fuller 1972:45).

Joseph Silva is the third early homesteader who obtained title to property about one mile north of Levich partly within the City-owned Abercrombie Park (Watson 1848b). Very little is known about Silva. According to Fuller (1972:44), he was a turtle fisherman who filed a homestead claim under the Armed Occupation Act on May 30, 1843 at Fort Brooke along with John Levich. No other information is available regarding Silva, but he was gone from the area by the 1860s when Frank Girard began homesteading the land (Huff 1937). Girard's son, John Francis, worked for Lechevalier, the plume hunter of Frenchman's Creek.

Other notable early settlers on the lower peninsula included John Bethell, Williams Paul, Abel Miranda, and James Hay. Miranda settled at Big Bayou in 1857 and his brothers-in-law, John and William Bethell eventually joined him there in 1859. The small cluster of houses was referred to as Pinellas Village and the Bethell house served as the post office (Arsenault 1996:36-37).

The founder of St. Petersburg is generally considered to be John Constantine Williams who arrived on the Pinellas peninsula in 1875 from Detroit. He purchased 1600 acres and tried his hand at farming. When that failed, he decided to develop the area instead. Williams convinced Peter Demens to build his Orange Belt Railway to present-day St. Petersburg since he thought it would make a good shipping port (Young 1984:39-40). By 1888, the railroad was operating between Sanford and the Pinellas Peninsula. Demens named the small village in honor of his birthplace, St. Petersburg, Russia. With the coming of the railroad, St. Petersburg and the Pinellas Peninsula's population began to increase (Arsenault 1996:52-75), growing from 601 people in 1890 to 2,572 in 1900. St. Petersburg was incorporated as a town in 1892 and reincorporated as a city in 1903.

At this time, the Pinellas Peninsula was part of Hillsborough County, but the political establishment in Tampa ignored the growing demands for services and roads on the peninsula and in 1911 voters approved the creation of a new county (Arsenault 1996:139-141). On January 1, 1912, Pinellas County was officially created from the western half of Hillsborough County with Clearwater designated the county seat (Arsenault 1996:141). Approximately 13,000 people lived on Pinellas Peninsula at the time of its creation. Two years later, Tony Jannus piloted the world's first scheduled airline flight from St. Petersburg to Tampa.

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F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

(Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)

All of the resources that are included in this multiple property nomination (or which may be included in the future) are archaeological sites. This property type includes middens, shell mounds, platform mounds, burial mounds, cemeteries, or graves, and prehistoric and historic artifact scatters. The National Register Criteria under which these property types may be considered eligible are D (has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory) and, for some sites, A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history). These criteria reflect aspects of the overall theme.

Specific considerations under Criterion D include a site's dating potential, potential for data related to understanding the coastal lifeways of Native American and early Euro-American inhabitants of Tampa Bay including settlement patterns, resource exploitation, subsistence, seasonality, technology, or trade networks, and how these influenced the development of prehistoric native societies on the Pinellas peninsula. For the historic periods, the effects of European contact on native peoples, including the destruction of political and cultural institutions, the abandonment of the region and eventual replacement by Spanish fishermen and Seminole Indians, the initial pioneering efforts by white settlers and the political and social contexts within which these occurred, are also viable research topics. Finally, understanding the complex relationship between humans and the natural environment is a critical component of any research aimed at understanding life along the coast. This includes the effects of long-term climate and sea level variation, as well as shorter term weather events (e.g., hurricanes). The data classes that need to be present in order for these research considerations to be addressed are discussed below.

Criterion A has been applied to two sites that have archaeological remains associated with the earliest white settlement of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula – the homesteads of Antonio Maximo Hernandez and Joseph Silva. Documentary records indicate that the homestead of the area's third white settler, John Levich, was located on one of the archaeological sites included in this MPL nomination and may, in fact, be buried there, but to date no physical remains of the homestead or grave have been found. This site does have archaeological remains associated with early (sixteenth century) Spanish contact, however, and is therefore considered eligible under A for its association with early Spanish colonization of La Florida.

Other factors that are considered include site integrity, uniqueness, and potential for public display and interpretation. Factors contributing to a reduction of site integrity include natural factors, such as erosion and bioturbation (rodent burrowing, root growth), and disturbance factors related to development, maintenance, and vandalism or artifact collecting. Factors contributing to a determination of uniqueness include the relative occurrence of a property type in Pinellas County. Uniqueness also may be present in a property type that is considered typical if it is an especially well-preserved example of such a type, or if there are few other preserved examples locally, and its research or educational value is enhanced by its

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condition. In addition to all of these factors, public ownership and/or access were considered with regard to determining if a site has potential for public display and interpretation.

1) RESEARCH DOMAINS

The research domains to which sites included in this MPL can contribute include human-environment interaction, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, maritime economics, subsistence, settlement patterns and mobility, regional chronology and culture history, socio-cultural development, intra- and inter-regional interaction (trade, exchange relations, etc.), intra-site structure, and reconstruction of coastal lifeways and site histories. The following outline of research questions reflect some of the gaps in our knowledge as they relate to the various historic contexts and to the theme of this MPL – Living on the Coast. The list is not exhaustive and leaves room for future researchers to develop additional questions necessary to expand or refine archaeological and historical information as it develops.

I) Human-Environment Interaction

- A) What was the environment and climate of Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula like during the Late Holocene (3000 BC-AD 1888)?
 - 1) Is there evidence for climate or sea level variation during the period 3000 BC to AD 1888?
 - 2) Is there evidence for short-term weather events that may have affected local communities (e.g., hurricanes, storm surges)?
 - 3) What was the effect of these perturbations on local resources (plants, animals, fish, shellfish)?
- B) How did coastal populations respond to these changes?
 - 1) Changes in subsistence patterns (e.g., species or habitats exploited)?
 - 2) Changes in resource acquisition strategies?
 - 3) Changes in settlement patterns (e.g., movement, abandonment, migration)?
 - 4) Changes in community organization (e.g., aggregation, dispersal)?
 - 5) Changes in community structure (e.g., purposeful construction and/or of higher elevations for structures)?
- C) Were there social or political effects related to climate/sea level changes?
 - 1) Differential access to fishing/shell fishing areas by settlements or lineages?
 - 2) Differential access to specific species?
 - 3) Territorial expansion or contraction by political entities.
- D) What effect did human occupation of the coast have on maritime resources?
 - 1) Is there evidence of overharvesting of shellfish or fish populations?
 - 2) Are there increases or decreases in the use of terrestrial species through time?

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II) Late Archaic/Transitional Period

- A) How was the Late Archaic/Transitional Period on the Pinellas Peninsula and the greater Tampa Bay region similar or different from contemporaneous cultures elsewhere on the Gulf Coast of Florida?
- B) What do preceramic lithic scatters represent? Small campsites?
- C) Were larger settlements situated on a shoreline now inundated?
- D) How were Late Archaic/Transitional groups organized socially and politically?
- E) Was there movement of populations into or out of the Tampa Bay region?
- F) Is there evidence of exchange relations with non-local groups?

III) Manasota Period

- A) What was the relationship between Late Archaic/Transitional culture and subsequent Early Manasota developments? Is there a difference other than the introduction of pottery?
- B) How does the Manasota settlement pattern in the Tampa bay region compare with the regional pattern posited by Luer and Almy?
- C) What influence did Weeden Island cultures to the north have on local Manasota cultures? Was it only in the mortuary sphere, or were other influences felt in the domestic sphere?
- D) Is there evidence for pre-Safety Harbor platform mounds? If so, what do these represent in terms of influences and political/social developments?
- E) Is there evidence of settlement movement or site abandonment during the Vandal Minimum?
- F) Is there evidence for status or ranking?
- G) Did individuals or lineages have differential access to elite goods or subsistence items (e.g., larger fish, better cuts of meat)?

IV) Safety Harbor Period

- A) What does the Englewood phase of Safety Harbor (AD 900-1100) represent?
- B) What was the influence of Mississippian cultures farther north on local cultures?
- C) Were Safety Harbor societies ranked?
- D) Were individuals or groups accorded differential status? Did they have differential access to wealth goods (e.g., Spanish artifacts) or subsistence items (e.g., larger fish, better cuts of meat)?
- E) Is there evidence of craft specialization (e.g., shell beads).
- F) Were the several mound centers on the peninsula contemporaneous or occupied sequentially?
- G) Do Safety Harbor mound complexes represent independent polities? Or were they part of a hierarchical political system?
- H) If the latter, when did this hierarchical system occur and what were the factors leading to its development?
- I) If mound centers were politically independent and contemporaneous, how did the large number of mound centers on the Pinellas peninsula interact politically and socially?
- J) Was there competition for resources?
- K) If the mound centers were occupied at different times, what caused the shifts in settlement location? Population growth? Group fissioning? Environmental constraints?

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L) What effects did the Little Ice Age have on local coastal populations?

V) First Spanish Period

- A) Is there additional evidence for occupation of the peninsula by indigenous groups post-contact?
- B) What was the impact of European contact on indigenous societies?
- C) What did the availability of Spanish goods, either through direct contact, trade with other native people, or shipwreck salvaging, have on indigenous technology, social relations, and politics?
- D) What material correlates equate to ethnohistorically defined political or ethnic units.
- E) When were Tampa Bay indigenous sites abandoned for good? Is there evidence for the causes of abandonment?

VI) Second Spanish and Pioneer Periods

- A) When was the peninsula reoccupied following the disappearance of indigenous groups?
- B) Who reoccupied these sites? Seminoles? Spanish Indians? Cuban fishermen?
- C) Is there evidence of a Seminole or Spanish fishing rancho at Maximo Beach (8PI31)?
- D) What evidence is there of late nineteenth-century occupation and use?
- E) What was the layout and structure of a Spanish fishing camp and early pioneer homesteads?
- F) What was the relationship between Spanish/Cuban fishermen and the "Spanish" Indians?
- G) Who were the Spanish Indians? Seminole? Others?
- H) In addition to fishing, what dietary information can be obtained?
- I) What was the relationship between wild, domestic, and commercially obtained goods?
- J) What was the material culture of ranchos and homesteads? Spanish Indians?
- K) Were women and children present at the ranchos?
- L) What was the influence of wider political events on the ranchos and homesteads?

VII) Regional Patterns

- A) Were individual sites occupied seasonally or year-round?
- B) Did occupation patterns and settlement organization change through time?
- C) If so, what were the factors (environmental, political, social) that contributed to these changes or lack thereof?
- D) What was the relationships of individual sites to other sites on the peninsula?
- E) Were components of sites contemporaneous with each other (e.g., Safety harbor occupations at Maximo, Jungle Prado, and Abercrombie/Kuttler), with other sites on the peninsula (e.g., Maximo Point, Weeden Island), and in the greater Tampa Bay area (e.g., Safety Harbor, Safford Mound)?
- F) If contemporaneous, what were the political relationships between mound/village complexes?
- G) Is there evidence for population increase and competition for territory and resources?
- H) Is there evidence of group aggregation at any sites? Evidence of non-local peoples visiting or living at the sites (e.g., different ceramic types, pastes, tempering)?
- I) What were the economic and social relationships between sites on the peninsula and those in Florida and the greater Southeast?
- J) Is there evidence of non-local or exotic materials suggesting trade or exchange?

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K) What do Late Archaic, Manasota, and Safety Harbor villages look like? How do they differ from contemporaneous sites elsewhere in Florida and the Southeast?

2) SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Given the above research domains and data gaps, the following criteria are considered necessary to be present at any site included in this MPL.

a) Datable Materials

In order for any site to address specific research questions and contribute to the overall theme, it is necessary that archaeological and/or historical documentary evidence be available that can associate a specific site temporally with specific historic contexts. Chronometric dating techniques, principally radiocarbon dating, offer the best way to date the various occupations, construction episodes, and activity loci present at multicomponent archaeological sites such as those that are included in this MPL. A few radiocarbon dates have been obtained from three sites included in the MPL, but these are relatively limited in terms of geographic and temporal scope. Given the long histories and multiple occupations during several archaeological periods, additional dates are desirable from well-controlled contexts to refine site chronologies, assist in intra- and inter-site analyses of subsistence practices, technology, and season of occupation, document changes in site use through time, and correlate site occupations with climate and sea-level events. Fortunately, all four sites contain the data classes necessary to obtain such dates; that is, organic materials such as charred wood, charcoal, and marine shell.

For sites where organic materials are not present, such as prehistoric artifact scatters in sandy deposits either outside the boundaries of shell midden deposits, or below these deposits, optically stimulated luminescence dating (OSL) offers a potential alternative. Briefly, OSL geochronology is based on the time-dependent dosimetric properties of silicate minerals, predominately feldspar and quartz. The technique has been used successfully to date sediments that received direct sunlight exposure prior to deposition, usually as a result of aeolian transport. After the sediment is buried and shielded from further light exposure, ionizing radiation from the decay of naturally occurring radioisotopes produces free electrons that are trapped in the silicate minerals. Excitation of minerals by light produces luminescence emissions. The intensity of the luminescence is measured and calibrated in the laboratory to yield a luminescence age that reflects the time since burial. Although used primarily on sites where organic materials are scarce or nonexistent (e.g., Rink et al. 2012), it also has been used successfully on quartz sediments contained in shell mounds (Pluckhahn et al. 2015; Thompson et al. 2007).

The second primary way to assign date ranges is the cross-dating of strata and features using temporally diagnostic artifacts. Ceramics and projectile points are the most important types of artifacts for prehistoric

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components, while historic components benefit from documentary evidence of the manufacturing and peak periods of use of various kinds of material culture (e.g., coins, buttons, clay pipes, ceramics, bottles). Artifacts that had a relatively brief period of manufacture and use are especially useful and may provide a more refined date range than chronometric dating methods which have inherent error factors. Consequently, sites may be judged as particularly significant if one or more of these artifact types are present in sufficient quantity for basic dating purposes.

b) Faunal and Botanical Remains

In addition to documenting prehistoric and historic dietary patterns, vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains can provide information on resource exploitation patterns, exploited habitats, procurement methods, climate and sea-level changes, seasons of occupation, and differential access to resources resulting from status differences within a society. Botanical remains, while less commonly preserved, can, if present, provide similar types of information.

c) Site Structure

The interior structure of coastal sites in the Tampa Bay region is not well understood due to limited large-scale, block excavations. This is particularly true of the sites on the Lower Pinellas Peninsula. Nonetheless, excavations that have exposed relatively large, spatially contiguous areas have documented numerous structural features along with hearths, storage pits, refuse pits, and cemeteries (e.g., Austin et al. 1995; 2004; 2018). Thus, it is anticipated that similar large-scale excavation would reveal similar features at the sites in this MPL. If overlapping features are present, this would suggest reuse and (perhaps) reoccupation of areas over time. If structures can be identified through the exposure and arrangement of postmolds or postholes, another set of questions arise. It might be possible to estimate structure size and thus infer population density at the site. The size of structures, and the size and numbers of posts associated with them, can provide information on the degree of architectural investment by site occupants which can then be used to infer intensity of occupation. How do these data compare with what is observed locally and regionally? What might the degree of occupation intensity mean in terms of interaction, association, or environmental adaptation? In combination with accurate dating, documenting the layout and structure of individual sites is critical to the development of site histories, understanding the origin and function of landscape features (mounds, ridges, midden areas), and the reconstruction of day-to-day life in a coastal setting. Sites that contain evidence of such features would be considered significant resources for the purposes of this MPL.

d) Stratigraphic and Spatial Integrity

For archaeological sites that may be eligible under Criterion D, stratigraphic integrity is especially important. The ability to document artifacts, features, faunal remains, and other materials in situ is integral

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to reconstructing past lifeways and testing hypotheses about the natural, cultural, and historical processes that create the archaeological record. The main aspects of integrity to consider are materials and association. For example, a site considered significant because of its potential to provide information on changing subsistence patterns through time needs to contain well-preserved faunal remains along with artifacts that can be related to specific archaeological cultures or periods (materials) and these need to be in stratigraphically separated components that can be excavated, analyzed, and compared to one another (association) for the site to be considered eligible.

Other considerations include: 1) What is the period of significance? 2) What are the character-defining features from the period of significance that are necessary to convey significance? 3) Have there been alterations or impacts to the resource? 4) Is the resource still able to produce information important to history or prehistory? While it is not necessary for archaeological sites to be in pristine, unaltered condition to meet these considerations, particularly when such resources are located in an urban environment, it remains necessary to demonstrate that most can still be met in order for a site to qualify for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

e) Uniqueness and Potential for Public Interpretation

None of the property types discussed below are particularly unique, except perhaps for platform mounds and fishing ranchos. However, few intact examples of most of these property types exist locally, or even regionally, due to intense development of coastal areas. Thus, their uniqueness resides primarily in their good state of preservation. In addition, all four sites are located in city parks that provide access to the public and the potential for public interpretation of the areas pre-Columbian and post-contact past. The recent Archaeological Parks Master Plan (Austin 2014, 2018) has provided the City with detailed recommendations for developing innovative interpretive and educational materials suitable for on-site, web-site, and phone-app viewing. Many of these recommendations have been implemented and others are being actively developed.

3) **PROPERTY TYPES**

a) Artifact Scatters

These are scatters of ceramic sherds, shell food remains, shell tools, lithic tools and manufacturing debris, or any combination of these. They are most often found on sandy ridges or on low rises in the pine flatwoods. Often they underlie later shell midden deposits. Many times there is no surficial evidence of their presence; however, these sites often have relatively deep subsurface components. This type subsumes a number of different functional types and time periods. Most are believed to be short-term

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campsites related to hunting and gathering activities, however, larger sites with relatively dense amounts of artifacts may represent more permanent habitation sites.

Significance: Although these sites are fairly common, they have been poorly studied within the Pinellas peninsula. Organic preservation is usually poor, so the potential for subsistence remains and environmental data is limited. While not as spectacular as mounds or middens, these sites represent an important, and often overlooked, component of the region's pre-Columbian history especially since they tend to represent the area's earlier occupations (i.e., pre-500 BC). Since few sites of this type have been professionally excavated on the peninsula, understanding of precisely what they represent and how they contributed to coastal adaptations are very limited. On the other hand, where such sites have been excavated, they sometimes reveal internal site structure and features (e.g., Austin 2006; Austin et al. 2004, 2018). Therefore, if features such as post molds, hearths, or fire pits are present, then the potential information yield can be high. Potential research categories include: dating (if carbonized material or temporally diagnostic artifacts are present, OSL if they are not), intra-site activity definition, technological and settlement organization, socio-cultural reconstruction. Raw material provenance studies of lithic and ceramic artifacts can provide information on lithic and clay procurement strategies, settlement patterns, catchment areas, technological organization, group mobility, and exchange patterns. If preserved faunal remains are present then these sites should be considered very significant since this would increase the uniqueness of this property type.

b) Shell Middens

The matrix of these sites is predominately marine shell refuse mixed with sandy, organic sediments. They are usually found along the shorelines of bays and estuaries, or along creeks that drain into these water bodies. The larger sites are presumed to represent habitation areas while smaller sites may represent short-term occupations or resource extraction sites. Preservation is often very good because the calcium carbonates in the shell neutralize soil acids that typically result in organic degradation. Therefore, bone, antler, charcoal, burned wood, and occasionally botanical remains are found in shell middens, greatly increasing the potential to address environmental, dietary, and socio-economic questions. They may also contain features such as hearths, roasting pits, storage pits, post molds, and living floors. Pottery sherds, shell, bone, and stone tools and implements, shell and bone ornaments are very common and human remains may be present at some sites. Later occupations of pre-Columbian shell midden sites were very common and historic ceramics, glass, metal, as well as faunal remains are often encountered at these sites.

Significance: The information potential of shell middens is usually quite high due to good organic preservation and the abundance of artifacts that usually are present. Shell middens dating as early as the Late Archaic Period are present in Pinellas County and coastal areas continued to be used intensively by indigenous peoples until shortly after Spanish Contact. They were later reoccupied by Seminole Indians, Spanish fishermen, and early Euroamerican pioneers. Their time depth in combination with the amount

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and variety of data classes they contain enables study of chronological variation in a variety of domains, including nearly all the research questions outlined above. Faunal and floral material can be used for studies of subsistence, seasonality, environmental change, and patterns of resource exploitation. Charcoal and shell from middens can be used for radiocarbon dating.

c) Shell Mounds

Shell mounds are elevated landscape features that may have been purposefully constructed for either social, political, or environmental reasons. Some may simply have been localized areas of refuse disposal. Some shell mounds were constructed using midden refuse from elsewhere. Shell mounds date as early as the Archaic period and continued to be constructed and used up through the post-contact Safety Harbor period. All of the data classes found in shell middens are usually found in shell mounds as well.

d) Sand Mounds

Sand mounds are purposefully constructed elevated landscape features. Most mounds are believed to have been used for the interment of the dead, although some that contain little or no skeletal material or artifacts are thought to have been used as foundations for dwellings. Borrow pits where sand for the mound was obtained are sometimes located nearby. Most sand mounds are believed to date to the post-Archaic period, although some may date as early as the Middle Archaic. They may or may not contain artifacts including ceramics, lithics, faunal material, or features, as well as human interments. Sometimes charcoal is found in features that can be used for dating purposes. Their sand matrix also makes them potential sources for OSL dating.

e) Platform Mounds

These are large, truncated pyramidal-shaped mounds constructed of sand, shell, or alternating layers of sand and shell. They often have ramps leading to the summit and are believed to have been used as platforms for elite dwellings or political/ceremonial structures. Platform mounds were common features of Late Weeden Island and Safety Harbor town centers. They have the potential to contain all of the data classes mentioned for shell and sand mounds including human interments. Borrow pits also may be located nearby.

Significance: All mounds, even those used primarily to support dwellings or for ceremonial purposes, have the potential for containing human remains and should be considered especially sensitive because of the legal requirements of Chapter 872 F.S. (see below). If archaeological testing determines that a mound does not contain human remains then the site must be evaluated in terms of its potential for contributing to regional research. Features such as post molds for structures or fire pits may be present which may contain materials suitable for radiocarbon dating. Artifacts and faunal remains (if present) can contribute to many of the research questions identified above. In addition, their very presence may be significant in terms of understanding the physical layout of specific sites as well as larger, regional settlement patterns. Mounds may also be considered important as visible reminders of the past and may contribute to public

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interpretation and education regarding Native American lifeways in Florida. Potential research categories include: dating (if temporally diagnostic artifacts or charred material is present), settlement organization, socio-political organization, intra site activity recognition and site structure.

f) Mortuary/cemetery sites

This type of site includes burial mounds, dryland cemeteries, and wetland cemeteries. All mounds should be considered potential burial sites until proven otherwise. Cemeteries are more difficult to identify because there are usually no surface indications of their presence, although artifacts or middens associated with a nearby habitation area may be present. Wetland cemeteries date to the Early through the Late Archaic periods. During the Early Manasota period burials were sometimes made in shell middens and Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Manasota cemeteries may also have been placed in sandy soils that were subsequently covered by later shell midden deposits. Cemetery sites are excellent sources of information on social, cultural, religious, and ceremonial aspects of a society. They can also provide information on the physical aspects of a population including diet and health. Various types of analyses can be performed on bone, including morphometric analysis, radiocarbon dating, stable isotope analysis, and DNA, which can contribute information on the age, diet, and heritage of the remains as well as population movement, while artifacts found in association with the interments can provide indications of status or wealth.

Significance: Mortuary/cemetery sites can provide unique information not available at typical archaeological sites. Organic preservation at wetland burials is usually excellent, so their data potential is considered very high. Wetland cemeteries are also quite unique because so few of them have been discovered. If archaeological testing verifies the presence of human remains at a site, and the site is in fair or better condition, the research potential can be considered good because of the unique types of information they contain. Even if they are in poor condition, these sites should be considered sensitive because of the requirements of Chapter 872 F.S. which makes it a felony to disturb any type of cemetery. Potential research categories include: dating, settlement organization, socio-cultural reconstruction, and bio-cultural reconstruction. Excavation of burial sites requires consultation with the State Archaeologist and Native American tribes and some types of destructive analysis of the remains may be prohibited due to tribal concerns.

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G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

1) GEOGRAPHICAL AREA COVERED BY THE MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING

The lower peninsula of Pinellas County encompassing the boundaries of the City of St. Petersburg, Florida (see Figure 1).

2) PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The City of St. Petersburg occupies the lower Pinellas peninsula and consists of a total area of 137.6 square miles (356.4 km²), of which 61.7 square miles (159.9 km²) is land, and 75.9 square miles (196.5 km²) of it is water. The city is bordered by Tampa Bay to the east and south and Boca Ciega Bay to the west. More than 20 barrier islands buffer the Pinellas Peninsula from the Gulf of Mexico. The following pre-urban character of the geographic area is summarized from Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. (1987) and references therein.

The dominant topographic feature is the remnant of a Pleistocene marine terrace, the Penholloway, which occupies much of the central part of the city (Figure 3). Elevations here rise to over 70 feet (21.3 meters) above sea level. The uplands are drained by Booker Creek, Bear Creek, and Joe's Creek, as well as several minor creeks and drainages. Soils around the rim of the terrace are well drained and prior to urbanization supported a vegetative complex of longleaf pine, scrub oak, and saw palmetto with occasional stands of live oak. A central interior basin is less well drained and depending on relative elevation once supported either a flatwoods (pine, palmetto) or a scrub (scrub oak, sand pine, palmetto) environment.

The broad, gently sloping Pamlico Terrace occupies the lowlands that surround the Penholloway and includes most of the lower half of the peninsula. Elevations here range from 0 to 25 feet (0 to 7.6 meters) above sea level. The soils are primarily fine marine sands which may be either well, moderately well, or poorly drained. To the north of the central uplands the terrain is relatively flat, and small ponds and streams are common. The major surface water feature is Saw Grass Lake. The major surface water feature in the southern peninsula is Lake Maggiore, which is surrounded by a series of low dunes. Although presently considered a freshwater lake, Lake Maggiore was once tidally influenced and was known as Salt Lake. Many of the small streams which drain this part of the peninsula including Salt Creek, Hart Creek, and Frenchman's Creek, are also influenced by tidal action. Scrub vegetation occupied the dunes around the lake, with pine-palmetto flatwoods elsewhere.

Fringing the peninsula is a coastal ridge system that probably formed during the Late Pleistocene or early Holocene. The ridges consist of excessively drained sands that under natural conditions support a xeric vegetation complex of sand pine, turkey oak, palmetto, and native grasses. It is on this ridge system that many of that peninsula's post-Archaic period archaeological sites reside. Early historic accounts of the

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peninsula mention the presence of numerous artesian springs located along the coast particularly in the Pinellas Point and Park Street areas. The presence of freshwater springs, and the fact that elevated, well drained land was available along the shores of Tampa and Boca Ciega Bays, made for an extremely attractive habitat for early indigenous as well as modern inhabitants.

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H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

1) SURVEY METHODS

An inventory of archaeological sites within the City of St. Petersburg was performed in 1987 by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. The purpose of the survey was to provide base line data on the types, distribution, and potential significance of archaeological resources within the city limits. Methods included a review of existing information in the Florida Master Site File, interviews with local informants, and field survey to relocate documented sites and identify unrecorded sites on city-owned land. All documented sites were evaluated in terms of their potential for listing on the NRHP. In 2014 and 2016, the City of St. Petersburg contracted with SEARCH to conduct surveys and develop a management plan for its city parks that contain archaeological sites. These projects included a review of previous work, field survey, evaluation of NRHP eligibility, and development of recommendations for management and interpretation. Both surveys documented the four sites included in this MPL and recommended them as eligible or potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

In addition, archaeological projects have been conducted at several sites within the city, including the four city parks that are included in the MPL. These include surveys, testing, excavation, and monitoring conducted to mitigate adverse effects resulting from park improvements as well as for archaeological research. Table 2 lists the most relevant of these projects. Detailed descriptions of the scope and results of each are presented in the individual registration forms for each site.

2) HOW WERE HISTORIC CONTEXTS DETERMINED?

The historic contexts included in this MPL are essentially the cultural/temporal periods represented archaeologically in west Florida and Pinellas County (Austin and Hansen 1992; Milanich 1994) and more specifically, within the properties included in this nomination. In each period an emphasis is placed on research issues related to the overall theme of coastal living, including economic, social, and political developments.

3) ON WHAT WAS THE TYPOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT PROPERTY TYPES BASED?

The property types were defined on the basis of physical characteristics and archaeological content. For example, the property type "artifact scatters" consists of sites that have ceramic sherds and/or lithic tools and waste flakes as their primary artifact classes and lack dense midden, faunal remains, or elevated landscape features. Similarly, historic artifact scatters may include artifact refuse related to homesteads or fishing camps. At the opposite end of the spectrum, shell mounds are elevated landscape features containing abundant marine shell, bone food refuse, artifacts, strata, and features.

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There are three major reasons for using physical characteristics as the basis for this typology. First, it is not always possible to identify precisely the function of prehistoric archaeological sites without extensive excavation and analysis; therefore, the use of physical characteristics is felt to be a more objective way to classify the various types of sites. Second, while it is often easier to identify the function of a particular historic site through documentary research, it was felt that two systems of classification - one based on physical characteristics for prehistoric sites, and another based on functional characteristics for historic sites - would be inconsistent. By using only physical characteristics to classify property types it is possible to apply the same criteria to sites of all time periods. Finally, a typology based on physical characteristics is easily used and understood by non-professionals. The distinction between a lithic scatter and a shell midden is easily seen while the distinction between short and long-term habitation sites is much less so for someone who is not familiar with the archaeological record of an area.

4) HOW WERE THE REQUIREMENTS OF INTEGRITY DERIVED?

Archaeological resources tend to be evaluated under Criterion D with its emphasis on "important information." Determining significance under this criterion requires that the site possesses the potential to address relevant research questions or gaps in data within a geographic region. Background research determines what research has taken place in the region and what research topics need to be addressed. Age, type of site, or number of artifacts are relevant to NRHP evaluations only as they relate to the ability of a site to address important research questions.

In an urban environment, it is rare for an archaeological site to exhibit complete integrity. Surrounding development, past looting, and, in the case of urban parks, continued maintenance and improvements for park visitors, are all potential threats and have in some cases resulted in adverse effects. Thus, the requirements of integrity were based not only on vertical and spatial considerations, but also on archaeological data needs and a knowledge of the resource base within the region. At midden sites, for example, stratigraphic integrity is necessary since the separation of occupation zones, the chronological study of artifact change, or changes in different resources through time require good stratigraphic context. At an early historic homestead, however, artifact deposition may be confined to the surface or to within 10 cm of the surface. Artifact density and content, as well as spatial segregation of different activity areas, are more important at a site of this kind, particularly if it is rare as in the case of fishing ranchos. The presence of features such as trash pits or privy pits in relatively undisturbed condition are also important since these often serve as time capsules containing artifacts representative of a brief period of time.

Some sites have been adversely affected by construction or maintenance. However, at these cases, the amount of adverse impact as a percentage of the total site area in combination with the quality of data contained in the remaining portions of a site, were important considerations when evaluating overall

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integrity in relation to a site’s ability to qualify for NRHP listing under Criterion D. A similar approach was taken with regard to past looting. Hardly any archaeological site, particularly those that are easily visible such as mounds and middens, has escaped the detrimental effects of destructive digging for relics. Since the sites contained in this MPL are all owned by the city and are contained in public parks, this type of looting activity has been nearly eliminated, but there is no question that looting occurred at all of the sites prior to city acquisition and development as parks. Collecting of artifacts along the shoreline does continue but has been reduced by the posting of signs indicating that no artifact collecting is allowed. This type of collecting is much less detrimental to the integrity of a site and frankly has resulted in some important information that has contributed to the significance of these sites, as discussed in the individual registration forms. On the other hand, there are several indicators that a site probably is not eligible. These include: isolated artifacts (however, a unique artifact may have significance as a sacred object in rare cases); disturbed surface artifact scatters; sites where depositional integrity has been lost; multi-component sites where mixing due to extensive site damage or depositional processes has occurred; and recent artifact debris (less than fifty years old).

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Archaeological Resources of the Lower Pinellas
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Section number I Page 35

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J. List of Figures

- Figure 1. Locations of archaeological sites in St. Petersburg parks, lower Pinellas peninsula, Florida
- Figure 2. Comparison of variations in sea level and climatic events in the Gulf of Mexico during the past 3000 years. Modified from Stapor et al. 1991 and Tanner 1992.
- Figure 3. Preurban landscape of Pinellas peninsula. Modified from Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. 1987:Map 1.

K. List of Tables

- Table 1. Archaeological sites included in the Multiple Property Listing, Archaeological Resources of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula
- Table 2. Archaeological projects used to identify and evaluate archaeological sites included in the MPL.

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Pinellas Peninsula

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

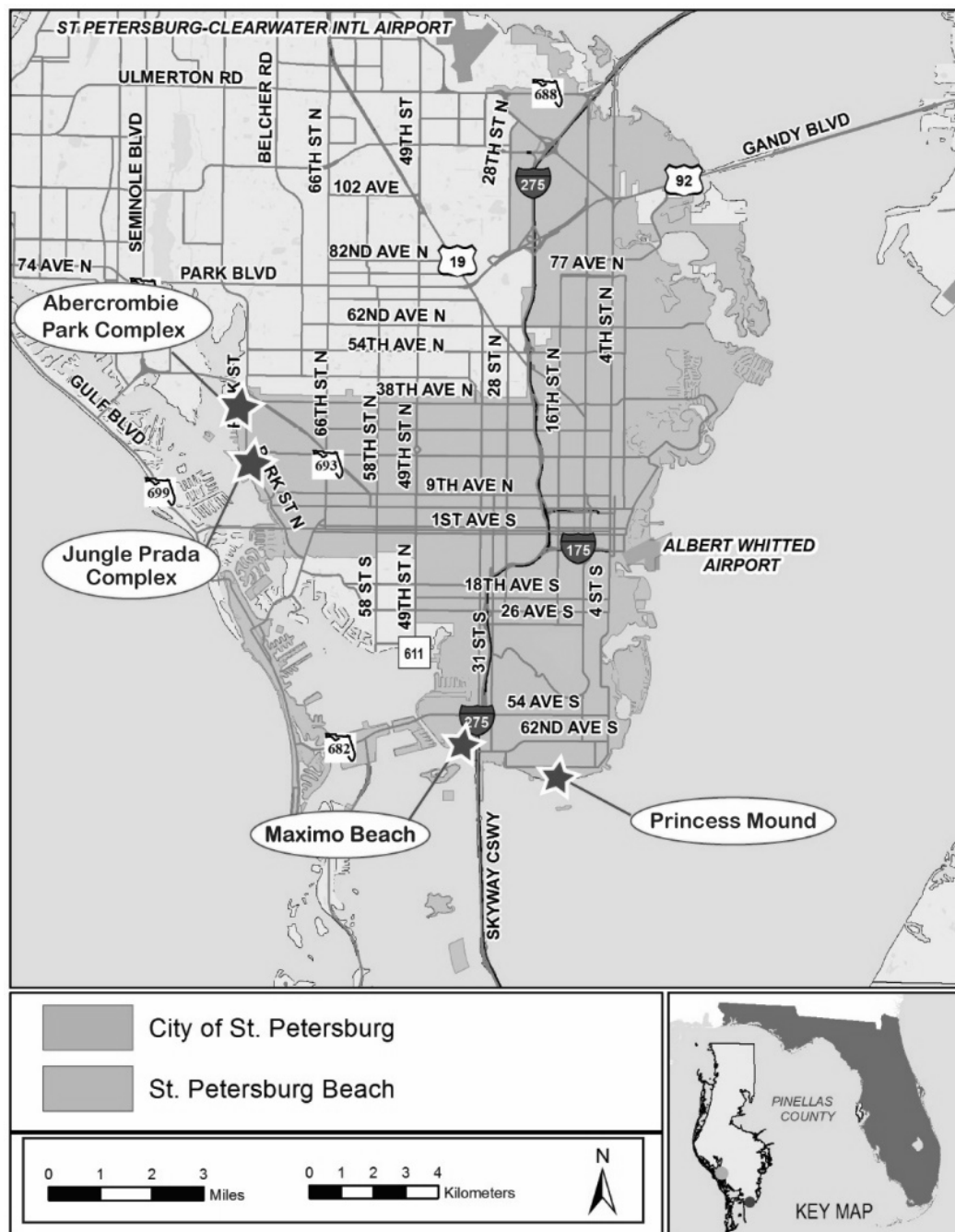


Figure 1. Locations of archaeological site in St. Petersburg parks.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

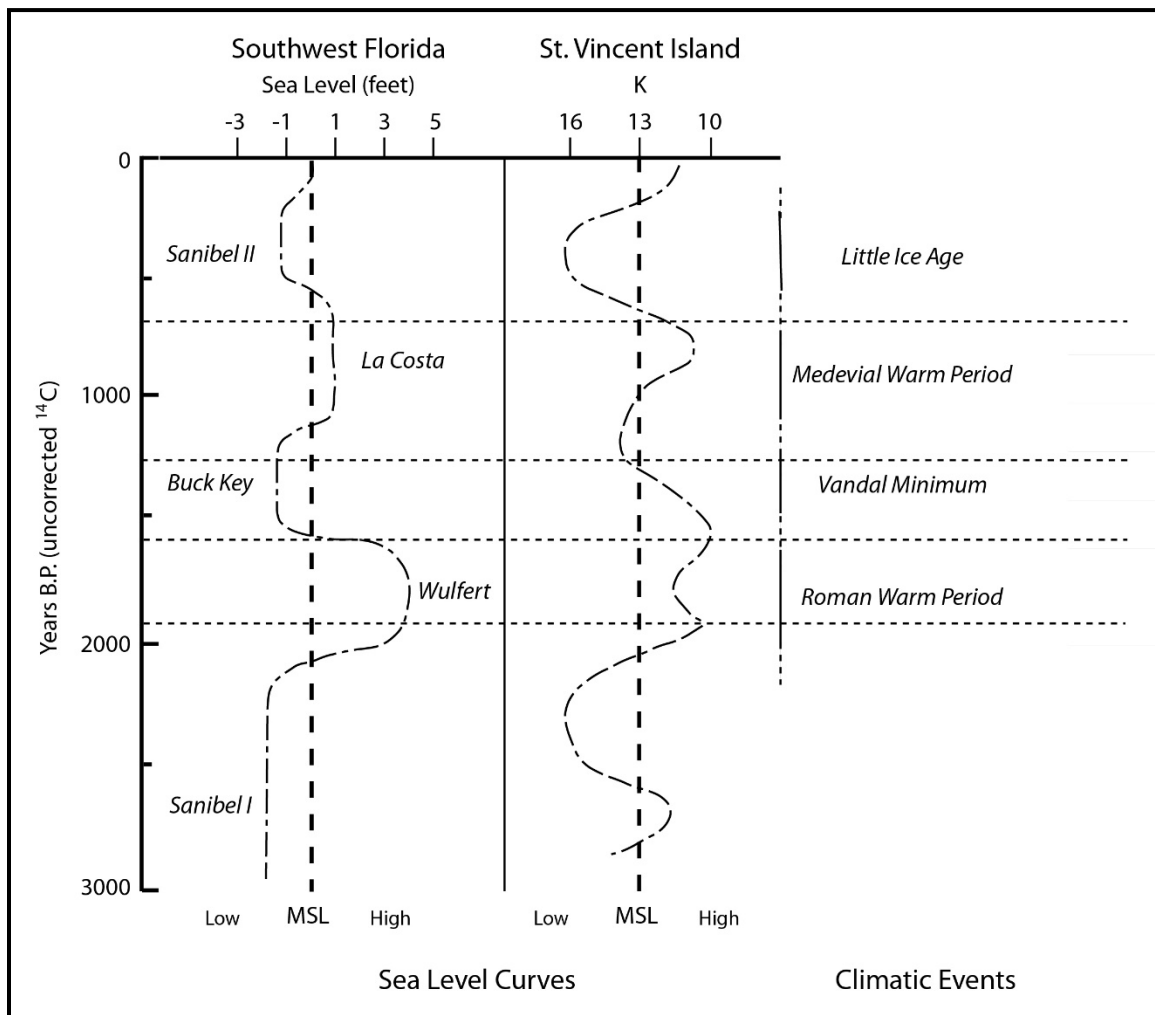


Figure 2. Variations in sea level and climatic events, Gulf of Mexico. 3000 BP to present.

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Pinellas Peninsula

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

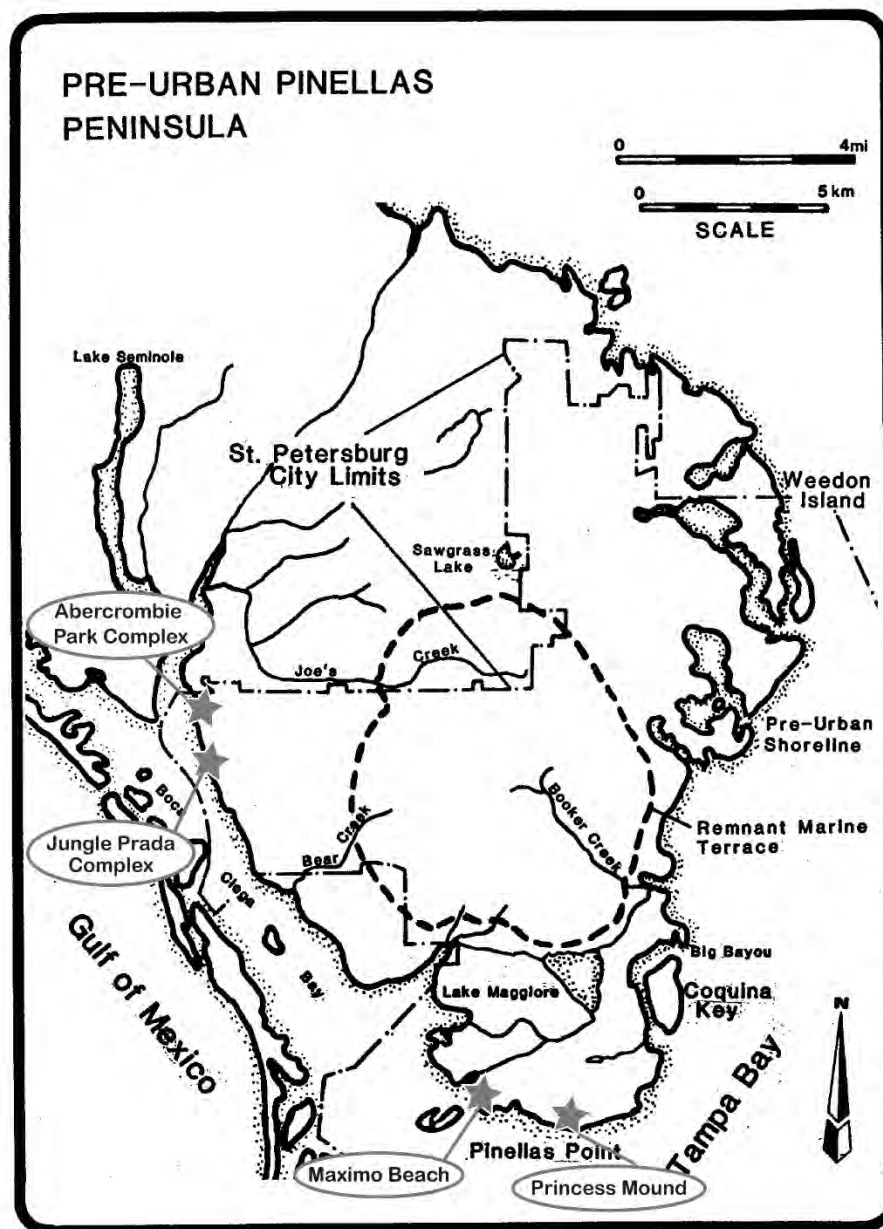


Figure 3. Preurban landscape of Pinellas peninsula.
SOURCE: Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. 1987:Map 1.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table 1. Archaeological sites included in the Multiple Property Listing, Archaeological Resources of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula.

Site Name	Site #	Property Types	Historic Contexts
Abercrombie Park Complex	8PI58, 8PI10650	Shell midden, shell mounds, artifact scatter	Late Archaic Early Manasota Late Manasota/Weeden Island Safety Harbor Pioneer
Jungle Prada Site Complex	8PI54	Platform mound, shell mounds, shell midden	Safety Harbor First Spanish Period Pioneer
Maximo Beach	8PI31	Shell mounds, shell midden, Prehistoric and historic artifact scatters	Late Archaic Early Manasota Late Manasota/Weeden Island Safety Harbor Second Spanish Period Pioneer
Princess Mound	8PI108	Platform mound, shell midden	Late Manasota/Weeden Island Safety Harbor?

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Table 2. Archaeological projects used to identify and evaluate archaeological sites included in the MPL.

Project	Reference
Preliminary excavation at the Narváez site	Bushnell 1960
Excavations at the Maximo Beach site	Williams 1979
Archaeological survey of the City of St. Petersburg	Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. 1987
Archaeological monitoring and limited testing at the Maximo Beach Site	Austin 1988
Test excavation at Indian Mound Park (1992)	Austin 2014a
Archaeological test excavations at the Narváez/Anderson site	Simpson 1998
Archaeological survey of Abercrombie Park	Austin 2001
Archaeological survey of the Bayshore Homes site (including the Kuttler Mound at Abercrombie Park)	Austin et al. 2008
Archaeological mapping of Maximo Beach site	Moates 2009
Cultural resource survey of Maximo Park improvements	Burger 2010
Archaeological monitoring, Princess Hirrihigua Mound	Burger 2011
Archaeological survey of Jungle Prada Park and Indian Mound Park	Austin 2014a
Master plan for City of St. Petersburg's archaeological parks and Abercrombie Park Expansion addendum	Austin 2014b, 2018
Cultural resource survey of the Kuttler property	Austin and Cothran 2016
Archaeological monitoring of Kuttler house demolition	Austin 2017
Archaeological excavation, potable water pipeline relocation, Maximo Park	Austin 2019

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: COVER DOCUMENTATION

Multiple Name: Archaeological Resources of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula MPS

State & County: FLORIDA, Pinellas

Date Received: 9/4/2019 Date of 45th Day: 10/21/2019

Reference number: MC100004519

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject ☐ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: MPS accepted, along with four properties.

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Mike Roller Discipline Archeologist

Telephone Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments: No see attached SLR: No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



City of St. Petersburg

Planning and Development Services Department

Urban Planning and Historic Preservation Division

Ruben A. Acosta, Survey and Registration Supervisor
Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Re: Nomination for listing of the Abercrombie Park Site Complex, Jungle Prada (Additional Documentation), Maximo Beach, and Princess Mound in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Archaeological Resources of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula, Florida Multiple Property Listing

Dear Mr. Acosta,

As the chair of the Community Planning and Preservation Commission of the City of St. Petersburg, I am pleased to inform you that the Commission is in support of listing the Abercrombie Park Site Complex, Jungle Prada, Maximo Beach, and Princess Mound in the National Register of Historic Places. We concur with the nominations' evaluation of the resources' significance under Criterion D and, in the case of the Abercrombie Park Site Complex, Jungle Prada Site Complex, and Maximo Beach, Criterion A. These resources are united by the Multiple Property Listing's theme of *Living on the Coast: From Prehistory to the Dawn of the Modern Era*, and their documentation is important to the history of our community.

As the Commission charged with determining eligibility of properties for both the local and National Register, we are excited to support these designations of archaeological sites in our City. Our aim is to educate the public regarding the importance of every aspect of our history and cultural legacy. This Multiple Property Listing and associated individual designations will provide greatly increased recognition to the archaeological resources in our community and serve as an important step. Therefore, our Commission supports this valuable initiative to designate and preserve these sites which represent some of our earliest residents. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jeff Rogo, Chair
Community Planning and Preservation Commission



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE



RON DESANTIS
Governor

LAUREL M. LEE
Secretary of State

August 30, 2019

Dr. Julie Earnstein, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Earnstein:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the multiple property documentation form for the **Archaeological Resources of the Lower Pinellas Peninsula, Florida Multiple Property Submission, in Pinellas County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ruben A. Acosta
Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/raa

Enclosures