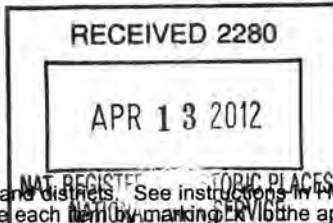


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney

other names/site number M.F Gonzalez Shingle Mill, Old Chimney at Chimney Park

2. Location

street & number Scenic Bluffs Highway and Langley Avenue, FMSF#ES1307 N/A not for publication

city or town Pensacola N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Escambia code 033 zip code 32504

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick/DSHPO 4/11/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register,
- other, (explain) _____

Edson K. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
5-24-12

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	5	structures
0	0	objects
1	5	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick

roof N/A
other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION**

SUMMARY

The Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney, an approximately 50-foot high brick chimney, is the remnant of a pre-Civil War era planing mill. The chimney was reused as part of the M.F. Gonzalez Shingle Mill from 1881 into the 1920s. The chimney is located in a small city-owned public park on the east side of the Pensacola Scenic Bluff Highway northeast of downtown Pensacola. The chimney is protected by a non-contributing 6-foot high wrought iron fence. Other noncontributing resources within the bounds of the nominated property are a brick walkway, a chain link fence, the City's Chimney Park sign, and a Florida Historical Marker.

SETTING

The Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney stands in the approximate center of Chimney Park, a 2.16-acre park owned by the City of Pensacola, located at the intersection of Scenic Highway and Langley Avenue in the Bohemia area about seven miles northeast of downtown Pensacola (ATTACHMENTS 1-2). The small community of Bohemia grew up just north of the new sawmill. The community disappeared with the closing of the mill in the 1920s.

Scenic Bluffs Highway traverses an 11-mile corridor running along U.S. Highway 90 in Escambia County, with its northern terminus where U.S. Highway 90 crosses the Escambia River. The Park is located adjacent to the Bay Oaks residential subdivision. To the southeast is a railroad track owned and maintained by CSX Railway; beyond this is Escambia Bay. To the immediate east and west of Chimney Park is property owned by private residents.

Physical Description

Chimney

The main attraction of the park is the remnant of the tall brick chimney (Photos 1-4). The brick does not have any consistent surface treatment such as glazing or enameling. The bricks are laid in the stretcher bond, also known as running bond, designed with only their long narrow sides showing overlapping midway with the courses of bricks below and above. The base and upward part of the structure has a multi-wythe brick wall,¹ whereas the top of the structure has a double wythe brick wall. The structure does not contain interior metal work for stabilization. The 50' high structure narrows from the bottom up and has top diameter of 5'6" and a bottom diameter of 9'1". The recessed brickwork at the base of the chimney features an arch (Photo 5), which allowed the chimney to be opened at the bottom. The recessed brickwork encompasses 9'6" of the overall 50'

¹ A wythe is a continuous vertical section of masonry one unit in thickness.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION**

chimney structure. The chimney sits on a 10'2" x 11' brick platform.² Currently, there is an existing iron reinforcing band located around the chimney within 12'6" of the top (Photo 6).

Noncontributing Resources

Existing physical improvements to the site include a wrought iron fence around the chimney (Photo 7), a parking area (not within the boundary, Photo 8) and a sidewalk adjacent to the parking area leading to the chimney (Photos 9 & 10). Since acquisition of the property by the City, the wrought iron fence has been replaced, the brick walkway repaired, a new chain-link fence installed along the railroad right-of-way (replacing an older chain-link fence, Photos 9 & 10), and a sign for Chimney Park (Photo 11) installed. The site also has a Florida Historical Marker detailing the history of the Hyer-Knowles mill (Photo 12).

Alterations

About 1935, a lightning strike dislodged some of the bricks at the top of the chimney, and a lightning rod was installed. In 1971, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) made repairs and other patchwork was done in 1980. A cultural resource assessment of the project site was conducted by the engineering firm Post Buckley Schuh and Jernigan (PBS&J).³

A recent engineering study of the structural integrity of the chimney has been performed and will be utilized in making repairs to stabilize the chimney. The conclusion of the inspection recommended that existing cracks be repaired, not to prevent collapse, but to limit further deterioration, and that an additional band be added near the top, below the existing band, to reduce the chance of losing brick from where the outer layer of brick could displace horizontally.

² Project Manual, Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney, Quina Grundhoefer Architects, October 30, 2009.

³ Daniel T. Penton. Cultural Resources Assessment of a segment of State Road 10A (US 90), from Hyde Park Road to State Road 10 (US 90A/Nine Mile Road) in Pensacola, Tech, Pensacola, June 17, 2002.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1857-1862

1881-c. 1920s

Significant Dates

1857

1881

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

SUMMARY

The Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney is significant at the **local level** under **Criterion A** in the area of **Industry**. Constructed c. 1857 as part of a steam-powered mill by partners Henry Hyer and Peter (James) Knowles, the factory probably used slave labor to produce finished lumber, wood shingles, and millwork that was shipped to New Orleans, Cuba, and other national and international ports. In March of 1862, Confederate forces abandoned Pensacola and were ordered to destroy mills and factories in the vicinity to prevent their use by the eminent Union occupation. The chimney was the only part of the mill left standing after Confederates removed the machinery and burned the mill. In 1881, a sawmill/shingle mill was constructed on the site using the chimney. The mill remained in operation until the 1920s. The mill's machinery was removed, and the building was demolished at an unknown date.

The chimney represents a period of Florida Panhandle history that was dominated by the lumber industry. As the lumber business prospered in the 1850s, local mills employed over 600 people and produced almost 55 million board feet of lumber for export to world markets. The chimney is the only easily visible evidence of what was once a large concentration of lumber mills and brick factories that was part of a belt of 15 factories from Milton to Pensacola in the Florida Panhandle.

In 1970, University of West Florida students under the direction of Dr. James B. Shaeffer, archeologist for the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board, examined the old chimney property (Florida Master Site File #8ES1307), but no report was ever produced. Because the archaeological investigations conducted in 1970 are undocumented, the application of Criterion D is not appropriate at this time, but may be warranted with further archaeological research.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Lumber Industry in the Pensacola Area

The development of the timber industry in North Florida began in the first three decades before the Civil War and lasted until the first years of the 1880s. This period was typified by the use of slave labor before the Civil War and seasonal workers, contract work, and relatively small temporary mills that processed timber in easy proximity to the mill. Before the construction of railroads, the lumber was often sent by on the waterways to warehouses on nearby ports to be shipped to various national and foreign markets.⁴

⁴ Jeffrey A. Drobney, Lumbermen and Log Sawyers, Life, Labor and Culture in the North Florida Timber Industry, 1830-1930 (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1997), p. 13.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

The earliest sawmills were water-powered operations. To create power to operate these, lumbermen dammed local creeks to create ponds with a spillway to turn the waterwheels that operated the sawing machinery. The standard saw used in these early mills was the sash saw, a vertical blade that moved up and down. The lumber manufactured in this manner amounted to only 500 to 2000 board feet a day. Most logs were kept in the mill pond, facilitating their movement into the mill. Most of the early water-powered mills consisted only of a roof to cover the machinery and sheds that housed the finished lumber until it could be shipped.⁵ In 1826, Simpson & Company built a water-powered sawmill at Woodbine near Pensacola, establishing a business that continued without change of name for 75 years. As early as 1835, Pensacola's exports of lumber amounted to nearly 4,000,000 board feet shipped in 85 vessels.

The introduction of steam engines and circular saws in the 1840s and 1850s improved efficiency and production in north Florida Mills. Andres P. Simpson and Ezekiel E. Simpson jointly became partners of Joseph Forsyth in the firm of Forsyth and Simpson of Santa Rosa County were the first mill operators to construct a steam-powered mill in 1840. John Hunt built the first steam sawmill near Pensacola in 1841. Small family-owned mills were capable of producing up to 1,300 board feet of lumber per day amounting to 300,000 to 450,000 board feet a year. Such mills employed between six and eight laborers. Smaller mills were worked by the owner and his family and hired seasonal labor rather than slaves. Small mills in the interior of north Florida, having no easy access to the Gulf or Atlantic served mainly local needs, since the cost of hauling lumber long distances was often too expensive for operating on a national or international level.⁶

The lumber industry saw continued and steady growth in Florida just before the Civil War. By 1855, many of the local sawmills were operated by steam, but they were merely tapping the vast pine forest. Logging operations were confined to the immediate vicinity of rafting water. During this period, little attention was paid to section lines, or ownership in the cutting of timbers. By 1860, however, the 8th U.S. Census listed only four sawmills and one planing mill permanently operating in Escambia County.

Practically at a standstill during the Civil War years, the lumber industry quickly revived afterward and expanded immensely. The supply of yellow pine in Europe and South America at the close of the war was low, but the demand was taken care of as swiftly as possible. The lumber mills that were destroyed by Confederate and Union forces were rebuilt. Coinciding with the end of slavery and the decline of plantation agriculture, the growing lumber industry provided employment for many former slaves who had left the plantations.

Northern investors were building new mills or returning to refurbish older ones that had been abandoned because of the war. By 1866, there were two northern firms in Alachua County, two on the Apalachicola River, and several in the Pensacola area. Keyser, Judah, and Company, W. L. Criglar, and Simpson and Company

⁵ Ibid., pp. 16-17.

⁶ Jeffrey A. Drobney, p. 20.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

were among the older firms resuming operations in the Pensacola area. There was also a considerable amount of British and French investment in West Florida. The panic of 1873 was a serious setback to the industry, but with the general revival of business in 1875, the lumber business resumed.⁷

Railroads began playing an important part in the development of the business, allowing mills to be located away from the water and in virgin timber that had theretofore been regarded as inaccessible. The logging and railroad era started in this territory about 1884. Logging continued unabated, and by 1909 only about 3,750,000,000 of the original 18,000,000,000 board feet of timber in West Florida remained. During the next sixty years, many areas of Florida were denuded of cedar, cypress, live oak, and yellow pine.

Pensacola was the city perhaps most identified with the lumber industry in the state. By 1873, more than 600 lumber schooners loaded here annually. As on the east coast, much of the timber near the waterways, especially along the Choctawhatchee, Yellow, and Blackwater rivers, had been cut. An entire new town, Millville, was built on the Perdido River between 1868 and 1873. The major force behind this enterprise was the Perdido Bay Lumber Company, which had acquired 150,000 acres of virgin pineland along the river. It also held a major interest in the Pensacola and Perdido Railroad Company, which was completed in late 1872. Other lumber mills in the town included C.L. Robinson and Company, Abercrombie, Reed, McLand and J.A. Sheridan. Their cumulative capacity was 250,000 board feet of lumber per day. The eight-mile railroad from Millville to Pensacola reached deep water by means of a long wharf extending more than a mile into the Escambia Bay. Other railroads also brought logs and lumber into Pensacola from other directions for shipment to world markets. Keyser, Judah and Company, the Sullivan Brothers, Muscogee Lumber Company, and Molino Mills located near the Alabama state line were the larger companies in the Pensacola area, but dozens of smaller lumber mills were active and numerous independent loggers sold to them.

Scenic Highway

The late 1920s saw the construction of 10 miles of highway next to the chimney site. It was completed in September 1929 at a cost of \$1 million. The highway was designed to ensure that tourists traveling through West Florida would enter the City of Pensacola, passing by this historical site and along the route's Scenic bluffs further south. The Old Chimney at the abandoned mill site became an unofficial tourist attraction for motorists traveling along the Scenic Highway. The mill site had become overgrown with wild vegetation and trees, but the Old Chimney was still very accessible from the roadway (Photo 13).

In 1970, the Hyer-Knowles Chimney site was leased to the State of Florida Department of Transportation for use as a park (completed in 1972), with the stipulation that the property would return to private ownership if maintenance levels fell below a specified standard. The Chimney was structurally reinforced in 1971 and the

⁷ William Gober, Lumbering in Florida, 1956.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) did other patchwork in 1980. The reverter clause from the original lease agreement was invoked in the late 1980s. In 1992, a request was made that the City of Pensacola acquire the land and preserve the site for its historical significance. The land was not acquired at that time, but during public workshops held in spring 1997, the citizens of Pensacola once again identified the purchase of the Old Chimney Property as a project that should be funded by proceeds expected from an extension of the Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) for the period 1999-2007. Residents of the City of Pensacola and Escambia County overwhelmingly approved the purchase.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Partners Henry Hyer and Peter Knowles purchased the property on which they constructed the planing mill from John Hunt, and the planing mill was in operation c. 1857. Steam power was used to operate the mill, which produced large quantities of shingles and railings and other planed and lathed wood products such as doors and windows. Loading docks were located on Escambia Bay just east of the mill.⁸

Henry Hyer (1792-1868) was an immigrant from Germany who came to Pensacola in the 1820s.⁹ Peter Knowles (1821-1899) was a native Virginia who arrived in Pensacola in the 1840s.¹⁰ The Knowles family dated its presence in Florida to early in the Territorial Period. Peter Knowles married Josephine Hyer, daughter of Henry Hyer, who had arrived in the United States in 1822 and in Pensacola soon thereafter. Both men were slave owners whose holdings included men, women, and infants. The 1860 U.S. Census Slave Schedules show that Hyer held 25 slaves and Knowles claimed 38. Eighteen of the slaves owned by Hyer and Knowles were men and teenagers capable of doing manual labor and probably worked at the mill.¹¹

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 brought operations at the mill to an end. The control of Fort Pickens by Union forces prevented the use of Pensacola harbor by the Confederacy. By mid-April 1861, close to 5,000 Confederate soldiers were stationed in the area and slowly tightening the noose around Fort Pickens. Meanwhile, federal troops and naval vessels reinforced the fort, enlarging existing gun emplacements and building new batteries. For the remainder of 1861, both sides engaged in a series of small battles, with Confederates probing the outer defenses of Fort Pickens, and Union bombardments in retaliation. With Union victories in western Tennessee in the spring of 1862 and Admiral Farragut's capture of New Orleans, pressing needs demanded the removal of Confederate troops from the Pensacola region.¹²

⁸ Mary R. Veal, "The Hyer Family," Presentation to University of West Florida Leisure Learning Class, October 4, 1997.

⁹ Eighth U.S. Census, Population Schedule, 1860.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Eighth U.S. Census, Slave Schedule, 1860.

¹² Charlton W. Tebeau. *A History of Florida* (Coral Gables, FL: University of Miami Press), pp. 206-208.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

In March 1862, General Braxton Bragg was evacuating the Confederate forces holding Pensacola to Tennessee. Confederate Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin ordered the destruction of everything that could be of use to the Union forces issuing instructions to “destroy all machinery private and public, which could be useful to the enemy; especially disabling sawmills in and around the Bay, and burn the lumber.” He set March 10th as the date for the demolition. At 8.00 p.m. that night Lieutenant Colonel W.K. Beard and two companies of Florida First Confederate Regiment, boarded the Steamer ‘Tom Murray’ and headed up the western bank of Escambia Bay to destroy every possible military asset from Pensacola to Milton. Legend says that Hyer-Knowles crews worked the early evening hours of March 10th, loading the saws, lathes, and other wood cutting equipment on barges just a hundred yards from the chimney in an attempt to avoid the scorched earth policy coming their way. The Hyer-Knowles mill (except for the brick chimney) was undoubtedly destroyed that night. Lieutenant Colonel Beard reported later in a memo to his superiors wrote, “not only did we destroy the mills and factories, we set fire to the stacks and bales of lumber piled next to the (Escambia) river.” Moreover, “a lot of other ship timbers that could be used were cut adrift.” On May 12, 1962, Union troops from Fort Pickens took control of Pensacola.¹³

All that remained of the Hyer-Knowles mill was the chimney, and no attempt was made to rebuild it. The Hyer family had amassed a substantial fortune in lumber before the Civil War, and immediately following the Confederate surrender they opened a timber and ship brokerage, and were soon providing private banking services.

On May 30, 1881, Manuel F. Gonzalez purchased the Hyer-Knowles mill property and erected a sawmill and shingle mill (Photo 14). The Gonzalez mill incorporated the already standing chimney. Pensacola and Atlantic (P&A) Railroad came to the area in 1882, establishing a station in nearby Bohemia in 1883. The small community of Bohemia grew up just north of the new sawmill. A post office was established in 1890 and closed in 1908. It was named after the native land of Henry Hyer’s mother Julia Kopman Hyer. The community disappeared with the closing of the mill in the 1920s. At one point, Gonzalez sold the chimney and mill for \$300 to a man who wanted to use the brick from the chimney to build a home. When the man went to tear the chimney down the cement was so hard he said that it would cost him more to demolish the chimney than the bricks were worth. Subsequent efforts to salvage the chimney’s bricks after the mill’s closing were unsuccessful, the bond of the sand, lime and oyster shell tabby being so strong that the bricks broke before the mortar. Today the chimney is a major point of interest on the Pensacola Scenic Bluff Highway.¹⁴

¹³ Brian R. Rucker. “Bad Day at Blackwater: Confederate Scorched Earth Policy in West Florida.” Pensacola History Illustrated (Summer 2002): 3-13.

¹⁴ Ruby Dawker, “Ruby Dawker Papers,” 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
Name of Property

Escambia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	4	8	4	3	2	0	3	3	7	1	8	4	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Gutierrez/W. Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2012

street & number 500 South Brounough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. William J. Vickrey, Director, Pensacola Department of Leisure Services

street & number Post Office Box 12910, 180 Governmental Center telephone (850) 435-1770

city or town Pensacola state Florida zip code 32521-0054

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Verbal Boundary Description

The chimney is located in Chimney Park, located at the intersection of Scenic Bluffs Highway and Langley Avenue, in the City of Pensacola. Beginning at the NE corner of the chain link fence that encloses the chimney area on the north, east, and south, proceed approximately 72 feet to the eastern edge of the paved driveway that leads into the park from the Scenic Highway. Proceed south along the eastern edge of the driveway to the parking area. Proceed east along the northern edge of the parking area, continuing east along the same line to the chain link fence, thence north to the Point of Beginning. See site plan.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney encompass the area immediately surrounding the chimney that is historically associated with the planing mill that was operated at this site shortly before the Civil War, and again as part of the M.F. Gonzalez Shingle Mill that was built in 1881 and operated there until the 1920s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 1

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

PHOTO LIST

1. Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
2. Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida
3. Christine Thompson
4. February 19, 2010
5. City of Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida
6. Overview of Property, looking East across Scenic Highway toward Escambia Bay.
7. Photo 1 of 14

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless noted otherwise.

3. Christine Thompson
4. February 19, 2010
6. Front (West) and South sides of Chimney, looking Northeast from Parking Lot
7. Photo 2 of 14

3. Helen Graham
4. May 2, 2011
5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ glowingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
6. South side of Chimney and Florida Historical Marker, looking Northeast
7. Photo 3 of 14

3. Helen Graham
4. May 2, 2011
5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ glowingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
6. North and West sides of Chimney with noncontributing City Chimney Park sign and Florida Historical Marker, looking Southeast
7. Photo 4 of 14

3. Christine Thompson
4. February 19, 2010
6. East Side of Chimney, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 5 of 14

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 2

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/blingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Top of Chimney, looking Northeast
 7. Photo 6 of 14
-
3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/blingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Dedication plaque on wrought iron fence, looking Southwest
 7. Photo 7 of 14
-
3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/blingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Parking area, looking Northeast
 7. Photo 8 of 14
-
3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/blingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Park bench and brick walkway, looking Northeast
 7. Photo 9 of 14
-
3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/blingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Brick walkway, looking Southwest toward Chimney
 7. Photo 10 of 14
-
3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/blingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Park signage, looking North
 7. Photo 11 of 14

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 3

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

3. Helen Graham
 4. May 2, 2011
 5. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/glowingz/5824294215/in/photostream/>
 6. Northeast side of Florida Historical Marker, looking Southwest
 7. Photo 12 of 14
-
3. Jim Stokes
 4. August 1963
 5. State Library of Florida Photo Collection, Image Number C630132
 6. Chimney, looking Southeast
 7. Photo 13 of 14
-
3. Unknown
 4. October 27, 1912
 5. State Library of Florida Photo Collection, Image Number N036807
 6. Manuel F. Gonzalez Shingle Mill, view uncertain
 7. Photo 14 of 14

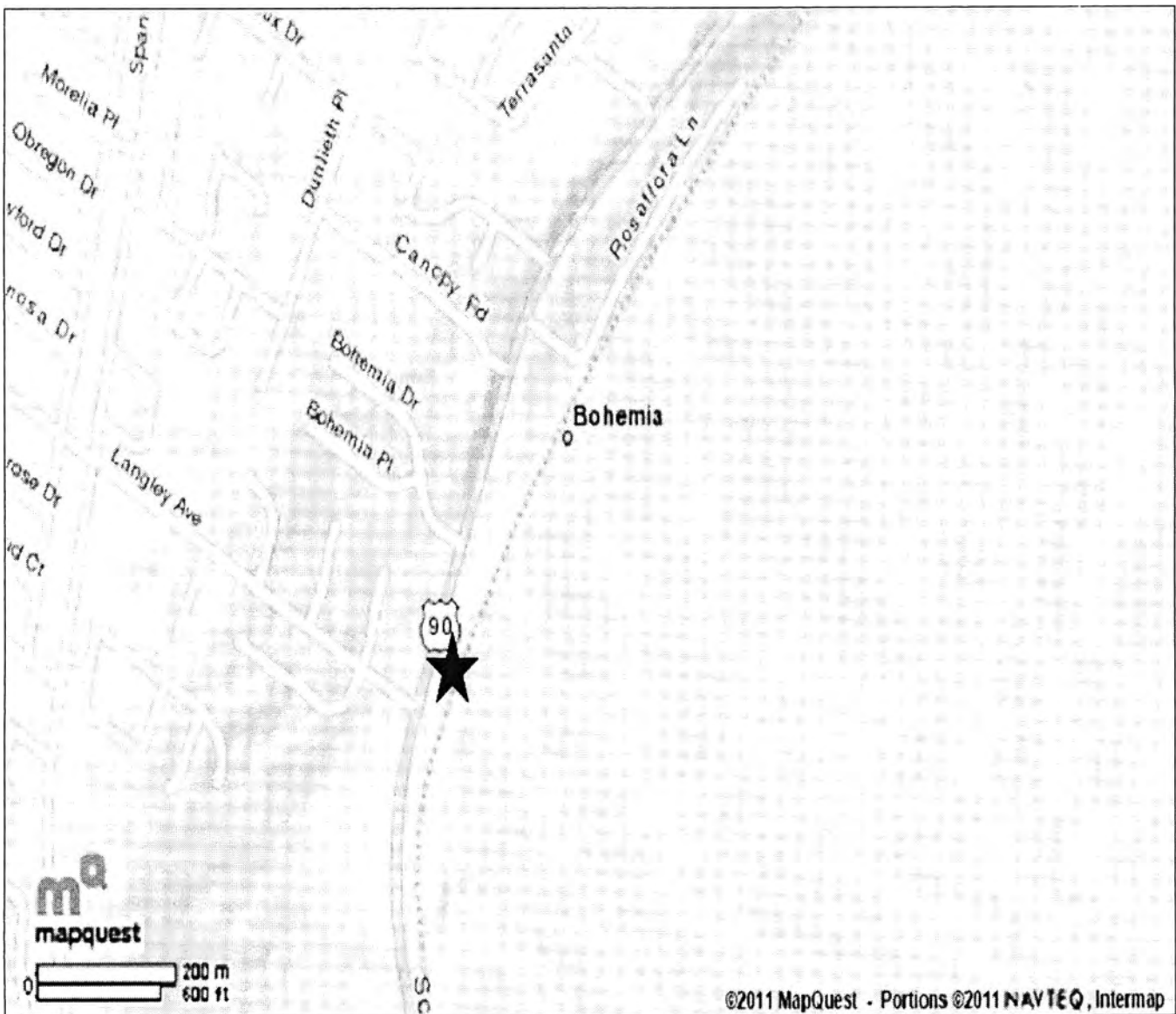
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 1

**HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
ATTACHMENTS**

ATTACHMENT 1



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Page 2

HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hver--Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Escambia

DATE RECEIVED: 4/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/04/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/24/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/30/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000299

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.24.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Hyer - Knowles Planning Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO., FL

1/14



Hyew-Knowles Planting Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO., FL

2/14

Hyer-Knowles Planning Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK
ESCAMBIA CO., FL

3/14



Hyer-Knowles Planning Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO, FL

4/74



Hyer - Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK
ESCAMBIA CO., FL

5174



Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK
ESCAMBIA CO., FL

6/74



In Memory of
R.N. Dunagan
whose efforts on behalf of
Scenic Highway Foundation restored this site.

Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK
ESCAMBIA CO, FL

7/14



Hyer-Knowles Planning Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK
ESCAMBIA CO., FL

8/14



Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO., FL

19/14

9




Hyer-Knowles Planning Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO, FL

10/74

10




CHIMNEY PARK
A SERVICE OF THE CITY OF PENSACOLA
DEPARTMENT OF LEISURE SERVICES

The Chimney Park is open to the public and was purchased with funds from the Florida Coastalwaters Trust Preservation 2000 Program and the City of Pensacola

Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO., FL

11/24



HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL

The Chimney is the only trace of what was the first major industrial belt on the Gulf Coast, a string of antebellum wood mills and brick factories. The chimney represents the lumber industry of the Florida Panhandle. As the lumber industry prospered in the 1850s, local mills employed 600 people and produced almost 55 million feet of lumber. The bricks in the base of the chimney bear the mark "J. Gonzalez", showing that they were produced at the local brick plant of James Gonzalez. The chimney was part of the steam power plant for the Hyer-Knowles Mill. In March 1862, General Braxton Bragg was evacuating the Confederate forces holding Pensacola when Confederate Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin gave the order to "Destroy all machinery private and public, which could be useful to the enemy; especially disable the sawmills in and around the Bay." The machinery from the mills was loaded onto barges which were moved into Escambia Bay. On March 10th a thunderstorm and large waves sank the barges. That same night the Hyer-Knowles Mill was burned, and all that is left is the chimney.

FLORIDA HERITAGE SITE
SPONSORED BY CITY OF PENSACOLA
AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1890

Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney
OLD CHIMNEY PARK

ESCAMBIA CO, FL

9/2/14

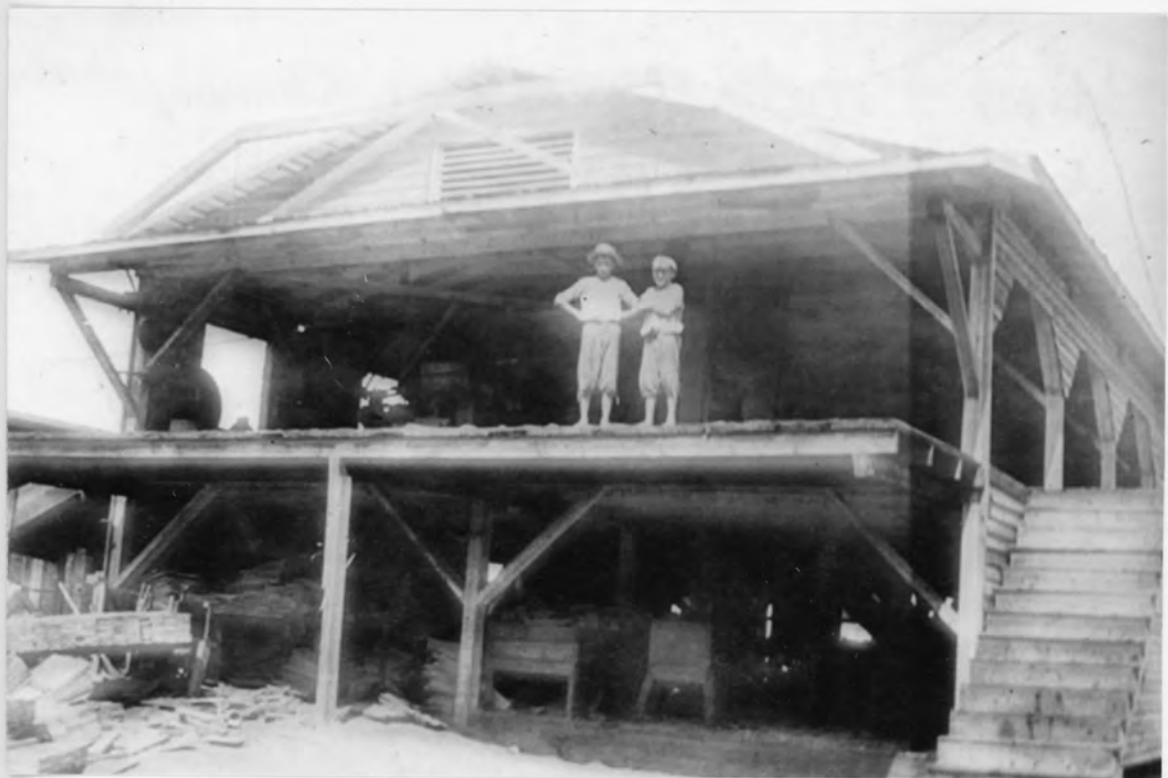
12



Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney

ESCAMBIA CO., FL

7/3/14

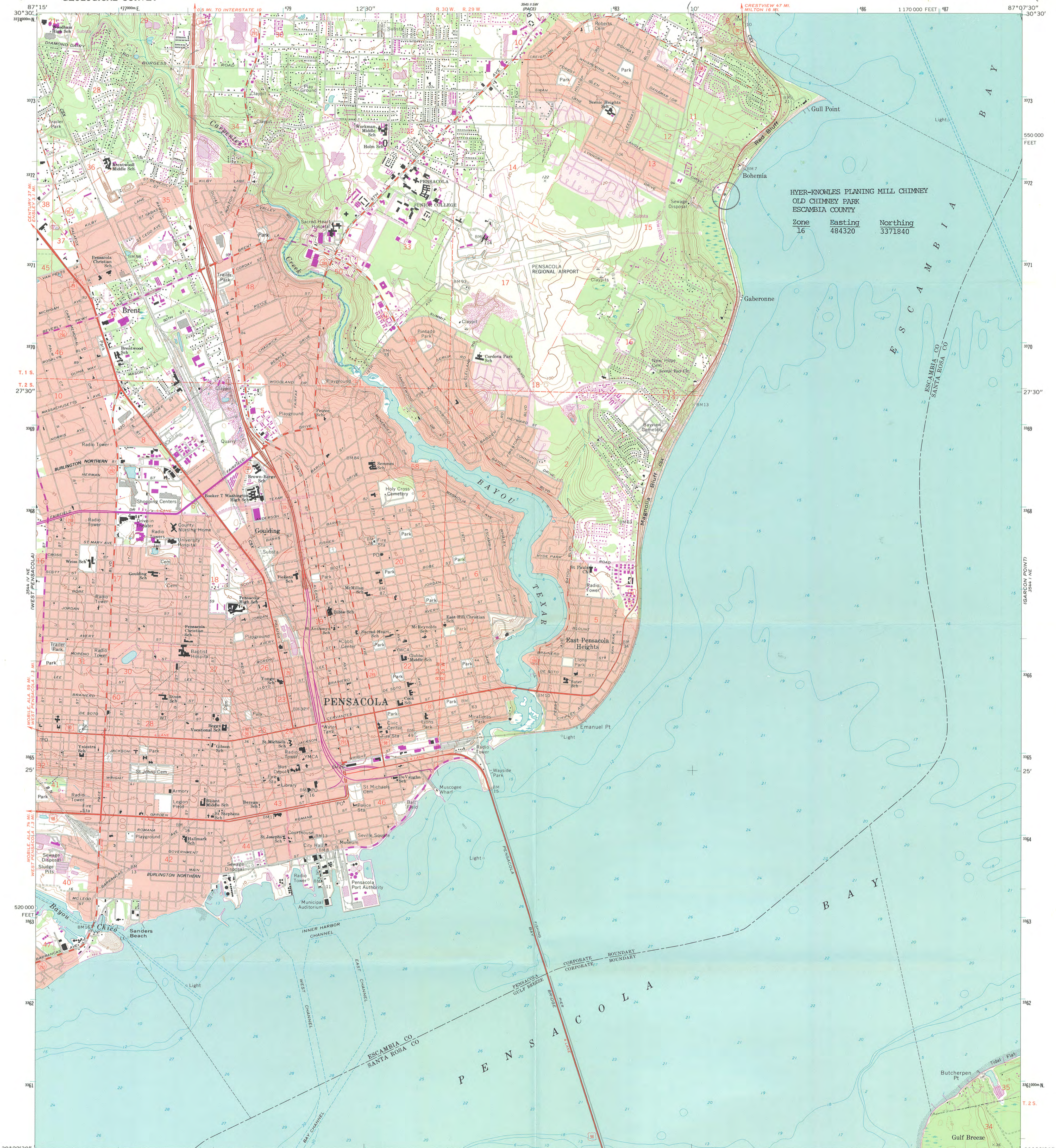


Hyer-Knowles Planning Mill Chimney

ESCAMBIA CO., FL

14/14

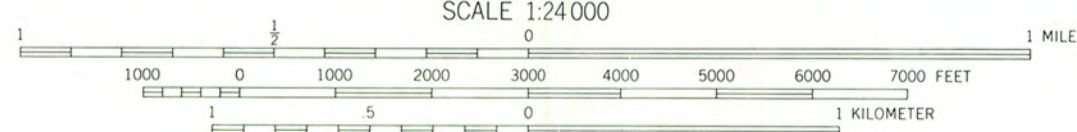
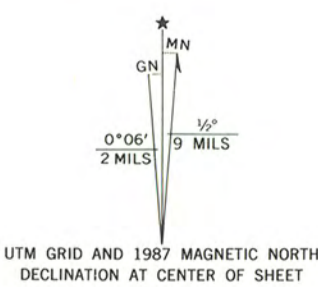
17



HYER-KNOWLES PLANING MILL CHIMNEY
OLD CHIMNEY PARK
ESCAMBIA COUNTY

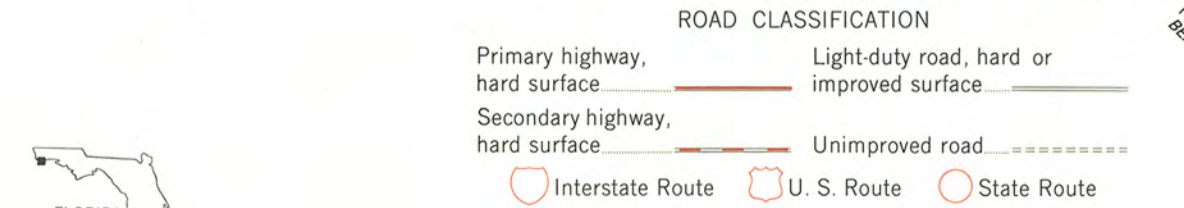
Zone	Easting	Northing
16	484320	3371840

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken January 1965, March 1965 and January 1966
Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 490 and 1265 (1969)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 18 meters south and 3 meters
west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1.3 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Florida agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

PENSACOLA, FLA.
30087-D2-TF-024
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 5544 1 NW—SERIES V847



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

April 11, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nomination and additional materials for the

Hyer-Knowles Planing Mill Chimney, Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida

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

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

R. A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: 850.245.6300 • Facsimile: 850.245.6436 • www.flheritage.com
Commemorating 500 years of Florida history www.fla500.com

