

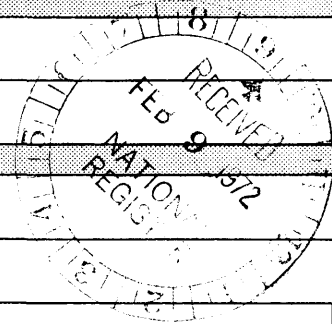
PH0012122

STATE: Florida	
COUNTY: Duval	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 13 1972	

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

12-21-72



<b>1. NAME</b>	
COMMON: Catherine Street Fire Station	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: 14 Catherine Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Jacksonville			
STATE: Florida	CODE: 12	COUNTY: Duval	CODE: 031

<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
CATEGORY (Check One)  <input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	OWNERSHIP  <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	STATUS  <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC  Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	used as a storage building	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	by the fire department;	

<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>			
OWNER'S NAME: City of Jacksonville			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Jacksonville	STATE: Florida	CODE: 12	

<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Duval County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: Bay Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Jacksonville	STATE: Florida	CODE: 12	

<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>				
TITLE OF SURVEY: none				
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:		

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Duval
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 13 1972
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

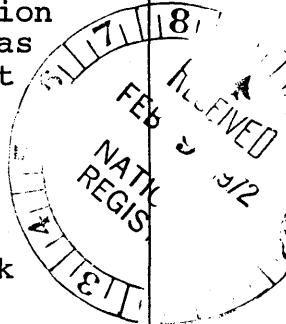
CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

At 14 Catherine Street on the edge of Jacksonville's once elegant downtown area, stands the No. 3 Fire Station which was first occupied March 4, 1902. The station was built to replace the one which stood on East Bay Street near Railroad Avenue and was destroyed in the fire of May 3, 1901. (See map of district burned).

The two story structure is entirely of brick, but with a darker brick veneer on the front. This veneer is one brick deep laid in common bond. All other brick is laid in a pattern of five rows of stretchers alternating with one row of headers. This gives a definite pattern to the wall surface and in some cases is used to indicate its solidity. The walls are solid and measure approximately 12 inches in thickness. Window lintels are of stone on the front and brick on the sides. A brick chimney appears on the left side of the building very near the front corner. It projects only about four inches from the wall surface and is very narrow. It was attached through a flue on the interior to a pot-bellied stove. The facade of the building is not balanced due to the off-center placement of the double doors through which the engine passed. These doors are approximately nine feet high and arched at the top with nine square panes of glass in each. To the left of these is a smaller door used for normal entry and to the right is the entrance to the hose drying racks. All doors and hardware are original. All windows are double hung movable sash with two large panes above and below. Six bronze stars decorate the facade of the building and in the center of each star is a large bolt indicating that they are tie beams to floor supports. Originally a large horseshoe adorned the wall over the main door, but this has long since disappeared.

All interior flooring, which is pine, is original. To the right of the entry is a call box which housed the alarm bell and later the telephone. To the left is the stall area where two horses were kept, with an enclosed staircase behind. This led to the second floor quarters where the firemen slept. A seven foot wainscote adorns the left wall of the engine room whereas the right side is a wall of vertical panelling behind which the hose drying racks were located. The whole building consists of one large room over another, with the drying racks, coal bin and other storage closets being the only separate areas.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1902

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

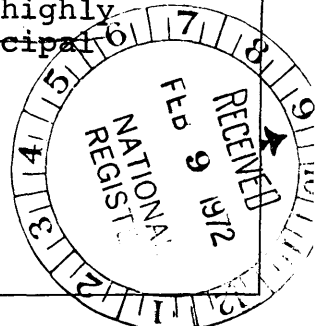
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Commercial</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>Architecture</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Jacksonville has had a history of both devastating fires and fire fighting. In the original charter of the Town of Jacksonville was a provision pertaining to safeguards against fire and filing severe penalties for carelessness in the use of fire. As early as 1850 efforts were being made to fight fires in the town. In 1868 a volunteer company was organized and in 1886 a paid department was established. At that time only four stations existed, one of which was located at East Bay Street between Washington and Catherine Streets. This station was later moved to East Bay Street near Railroad Avenue where it burned to the ground during the great fire of 1901. The present Catherine Street Station was built to replace it and was occupied March 4, 1902.

The station housed one engine and two horses below and had quarters for the men above. Besides the interior staircase there was the traditional brass pole which the men used to slide down to the engine room. The horses were used until 1921 and at that time the stalls were taken out providing additional floor space for newer and larger engines. In 1933 the station was closed down as far as active use is concerned and the building was converted to a repair shop for the engines. It now serves as a storage building for the fire department.

The building is in excellent repair and serves as a proud reminder of Jacksonville's long history of firefighting. The structures clean lines and highly functional design offer a good example of municipal architecture at the turn of the century.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11111

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Davis, T. Frederick. History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1964.

Jacksonville Fire Department. Annual Report. 1966.

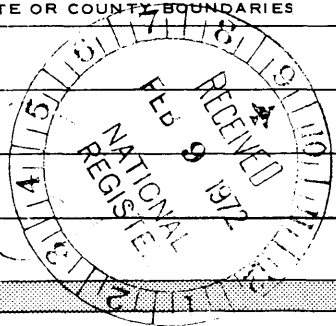
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		30° 19' 29"	81° 39' 3"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than an acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
Diane D. Greer

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgt. DATE: 9/9/71

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Department of State - The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Robert William

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert W. Utley  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 9/13/72

ATTEST: William H. Bennett  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
Duval	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 13 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Catherine Street Fire Station

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

14 Catherine Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Jacksonville

STATE:

Florida

CODE

12

COUNTY:

Duval

CODE

031

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S.G.S. Jacksonville Quadrangle 7.5 minute

SCALE:

1:2,400

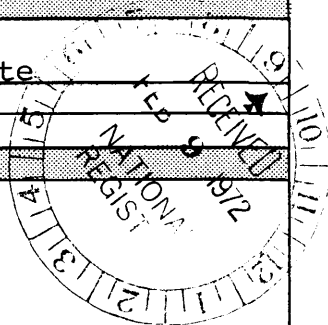
DATE:

1964

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.





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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

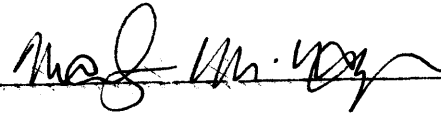
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Catherine Street Fire Station

DuvalCounty, Florida

PROPOSED MOVE APPROVAL

 10/9/92



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jim Smith  
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

R.A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Director's Office      Telecopier Number (FAX)  
(904) 488-1480      (904) 488-3353

August 17, 1992

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Post Office Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a request from Charles D. Clark, Director and Fire Chief for the Fire and Rescue Department of the City of Jacksonville, Florida, to retain the National Register listing of the Catherine Street Fire Station, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, during and after its proposed relocation.

The required documentation is complete, and was reviewed by the Florida National Register Review Board at its scheduled meeting on August 11, 1992, in accordance with 36 CFR 60.14(b). The professional staff of the State Historic Preservation Office concurs with the unanimous recommendation of the Review Board that this request be approved.

The Catherine Street Fire Station was listed in the National Register on June 13, 1972. The station was built in 1902 in the aftermath of the Great Fire of 1901 which destroyed almost all of downtown Jacksonville. It was manned by black firemen until 1905 and, therefore, was included in the Florida Black Heritage Trail in 1992. Since 1973, the building has housed a valuable collection of historic fire fighting equipment, and has served as the Jacksonville Fire Museum. In 1982, it was designated the official museum of the Florida State Fire Fighters Association.

Over the past two decades the building's setting has been drastically altered. The Fire Station is now surrounded by a Duval County jail facility and a municipal Police Memorial Building, and is visually overwhelmed by massive nearby construction. In addition, the county now plans to construct a courthouse directly across the street from the Fire Station.



Ms. Carol Shull  
August 17, 1992  
Page Two

These surrounding developments have been detrimental to the maintenance and use of the building, severely restricting its public accessibility and placing its long range preservation in great jeopardy.

Metropolitan Park, two miles east of the station's present site, has been proposed as a new site for the building. A survey of the new site shows no evidence of historic or archaeological significance. A copy of the survey is attached. The new site, like the original, is located near the St. Johns River. It is currently an open area adjacent to an existing municipal park. Plans for the development of the site include the construction of a road similar to the old Catherine Street and ample provision for visitor parking in conjunction with the expansion of existing park facilities. In addition, the construction of a new Marine Fire Station will allow supervision by the staff of the Marine Fire Station which will ensure the security of the building and museum collection.

The Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department proposes to relocate the building according to a plan proposed by Hygema House Movers, Inc. of Jacksonville, Florida. A copy of their proposal is enclosed.

The relocation of the Fire Station will not replicate the historic setting of the building's original location at the edge of the area burned in the Great Fire. However, it will have no effect on the integrity of design, materials, or workmanship of the building, and is, in our opinion, essential to the preservation of these major elements of its historic significance. Furthermore, its preservation adjacent to the new Marine Fire Station will enhance its integrity of feeling and association as a significant reminder of Jacksonville's fire fighting heritage. Finally, the relocation will provide renewed accessibility to the public, which is critical to the physical preservation of the resource and to the meaningful interpretation

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
August 17, 1992  
Page Three

of the significance for which it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We look forward to your favorable consideration of this request. Please feel free to contact Bill Thurston of my staff at (904) 487-2333 if you have any questions or need additional documentation.

Sincerely,

*Suzanne P. Walker*  
George W. Percy  
for State Historic  
Preservation Officer

GWP:bem

Enclosures

cc: John Peavy



**FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT**  
Office of the Director/Fire Chief  
Charles D. Clark



June 2, 1992

Mr. George W. Percy, Director  
Division of Historical Resources  
Florida Department of State  
R. A. Gray Building  
500 Bronough Street, South  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250



Dear Mr. Percy:

On behalf of the City of Jacksonville, I am requesting a review by your Division and the Florida National Register Review Board of our plans to relocate the Catherine Street Fire Station presently located at 12 Catherine Street in the downtown area. Specifically, we are requesting a determination of continued eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places if moved to the new location described in this letter.

Constructed in 1902, the Catherine Street Fire Station (#3) opened just ten months after the "Great Fire of 1901" that destroyed most of downtown Jacksonville. It replaced an earlier fire station on Bay Street that was destroyed by the fire. The fire station was manned by black firemen until 1905. In 1920, the Fire Department shop facilities were housed in the rear of the station. The last active firefighting company left the station in 1928; however, the shop continued in operation until 1952. From 1952 until 1973, the station was used only for storage. The front facade of the two-story brick building features large arched doors built originally for accommodating horsedrawn fire wagons. Between the first and second floors are six star-shaped tie rod ends.

In 1973, the plans for the new Police Memorial Building which was to occupy the entire block, were modified to go around the Catherine Street Fire Museum. By 1982, the station had been repaired and re-opened as the Jacksonville Fire Museum under the direction of the Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department. With over 700 items on display, the Museum documented the history of firefighting in Jacksonville, as well as the promotion of fire prevention and safety. In November, 1982, the Museum was recognized as the official State Fire Museum by the Florida State Firemen's Association. Listed on the National Register in 1973, the station is also being considered as part of Florida's Black

**GEORGE W. PERCY, DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES  
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Page 2

June 2, 1992

Heritage Trail because of its association with early black firefighters.

The Catherine Street Fire Station (#3) was constructed to serve the eastern part of downtown Jacksonville which until recent years was primarily industrial along the waterfront with a mixture of commercial and residential uses to the north. With few exceptions, the industrial and residential uses have decreased and have been replaced by governmental complexes and private offices.

Governmental expansion has particularly affected the structural integrity and historic context of the Catherine Street Fire Station. As an alternative to demolition, the station was encircled by the new Police Memorial Building in 1973. In the late 1980's, Catherine Street was closed just north of the station for the construction of a massive, six-story detention facility. The large vacant property across from the station is the proposed site for a new courthouse. In addition to the loss of original context, the construction of the jail has also affected the structural integrity of the station which now requires stabilization of the foundation at an estimated cost of \$22,000. In addition, there is evidence of deterioration of the mortar joints on the south, west and north sides, as well as some recent water damage on the inside.

Thousands of students and adults have visited the Catherine Street Fire Museum since it opened in 1982. However, visitation and enjoyment of the Museum and the building have been limited by two important factors: Tours have been limited to the first floor due to structural deficiencies, and because of recent construction around the station, as well as the closure of Catherine Street, parking, particularly for buses, is difficult. Also, the visitor appeal of the general area around the station has been negatively impacted by the police station and the detention center.

The Fire and Rescue Department and the City of Jacksonville have remained committed to the preservation of this landmark building and the valuable collection it contains. However, due to the loss of the surrounding historic context and with limited opportunities for visitor enhancement, the Fire and Rescue Department proposes to relocate this building to City-owned property adjacent to Metropolitan Park. This relocation will require placing the building on a barge and moving it due east one half mile to a vacant parcel located just west of the park. The building will be relocated to face east which is the present orientation of the building. At the new location, the building will still remain in its original service area. Catherine Street will be replicated in front of the relocated building and provide access to the station

**GEORGE W. PERCY, DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES  
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Page 3

June 2, 1992

from the parking lot at Metropolitan Park. Once relocated, the building will be rehabilitated following the Secretary of Interior's standards.

Relocation to the new site will provide several advantages for the Catherine Street Fire Museum. First, the station will be adjacent to the new marine fire station also planned for that site. Personnel from the marine fire station will ensure that the Catherine Street Fire Museum will be opened on a regular basis. Second, future plans also include the construction of a separate collection storage and exhibit preparation area for the Museum. Lack of space at the present location does not allow for this needed improvement in the Museum operation. One of Jacksonville's largest regional parks, Metropolitan Park, is the site of numerous festivals and events drawing between 300,000 to 500,000 visitors each year. The three-day long Jacksonville Jazz Festival alone draws 100,000 visitors. During the week, hundreds of school groups, organizations, and family reunions utilize the park for picnics and field trips. By being accessible to park visitors, thousands of Jacksonville citizens and out-of-town visitors will have the opportunity to tour and enjoy the Catherine Street Fire Museum. Ample parking for both cars and buses is available at Metropolitan Park. The lower eastside of downtown is the recreation and sports center of the city and in addition to Metropolitan Park includes the Gator Bowl, the Veterans Memorial Coliseum, Wolfson Park (baseball) and the Greater Jacksonville Agricultural Fair.

The reason that relocation is being considered for the station at this time is the continued deterioration of the building and the need for extensive rehabilitation. We believe it would be a more prudent investment to rehabilitate the building at the proposed new site which allows for enhancement of the Museum while providing greater public access. Also, at its current location, the station will face continued pressures from possible expansion of the Police Memorial Building, as well as additional structural damage from the construction of the proposed new courthouse. Additionally, if the courthouse is constructed, there will not be adequate space to move the station out for relocation. Therefore, relocation may not continue to be an option. The concluding paragraph in the statement of significance for the National Register Nomination of the Catherine Street Fire Station states "The building is in excellent repair and serves as a proud reminder of Jacksonville's long history of firefighting. The structure's clean lines and highly functional design offer a good example of municipal architecture at the turn of the century." If properly relocated and rehabilitated, we believe this statement will not be comprised

GEORGE W. PERCY, DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES  
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Page 4

June 2, 1992

while at the same time greatly enhancing public use and appreciation for this landmark building and significant museum collection. Your kind consideration of our request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles D. Clark', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Charles D. Clark  
Director/Fire Chief

CDC:hw

ZONES OF POTENTIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY IN THE  
JACKSONVILLE NORTHSIDE EAST DRI AREA, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

Submitted to:

Jacksonville Downtown Development Authority  
Jacksonville, Florida

Submitted by:

Robert E. Johnson  
Archeological Consultant  
4250 Melrose Avenue  
Jacksonville, Florida 32210

December 1988

**ZONES OF POTENTIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY IN THE  
JACKSONVILLE NORTHSIDE EAST DRI AREA, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**INTRODUCTION**

Pursuant to procedures set forth for the completion of the Jacksonville Northside East DRI under Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, the Jacksonville Downtown Development Authority (DDA) retained Robert E. Johnson, Archeological Consultant (REJAC) to conduct a background and literature search necessary to prepare an archeological sensitivity map of those areas contained within the study zone. This task was commissioned based upon recommendations of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), (formally known as the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, a Division of the Florida Department of State (Percy 1984). A similar investigation was conducted for the Northside West DRI, a Development of Regional Impact study completed in 1985 (PAR, 1985).

The primary purpose of the following study is prepare an archeological sensitivity map of the Northside East DRI study area, a map which will be utilized to assist the Jacksonville DDA in recommending the need for, or lack of, conducting archeological or historical surveys of pertinent areas which may be impacted by future development. Further, this archeological sensitivity map will also assist developers in project planning purposes when scheduled developments will



impact zones of archeological sensitivity within the study area. The following information is designed to serve as a definitive supplement to the archeological sensitivity map. Used simultaneously, and in conjunction with the historical/architectural assessment study (see ESP, 1988) these sources will allow for a preconstruction planning evaluation of the probability of encountering significant archeological and/or historic resources within each established zone.

By purpose, the following report is designed to serve as a general reference and information document. It is based upon an examination of current knowledge of known archeological sites within or near the study area. Following a review of the Florida Master Site Files at FDHR, an examination of pertinent historical literature relative to the general study area was completed. Together with an examination of pertinent environmental parameters including soils and hydrologic data, recommendations were outlined for establishing zones of archeological sensitivity which in general reflect the probability of regionally significant, National Register eligible, archeological sites occurring within a particular zone. These areas of archeological sensitivity include zones of high, medium, and low probability. Although the primary goal of REJAC was to provide expectations of the probability of prehistoric

archeological sites occurring within the study area, information is also presented on the probability of historic archeological sites being present. The historic data was assembled by other researchers and the reader is referred to ESP (1988) for a more thorough explanation of the historic data base.

In terms of the aboriginal settlement and occupation of the Jacksonville area, the area has not been subjected to extensive archeological studies designed to document Jacksonville's prehistoric past. Although some studies have occurred (Nidy 1980; Lee et al. 1984), most are general in nature and are written from a regional (Goggin 1952) or a statewide perspective (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Although one goal of the Northside East DRI is to address Question 19 Parts A and B, a contribution to the prehistoric and historic cultural resource data base will undoubtedly result from subsequent studies which will occur as a result of the Jacksonville DDA's formulation of plans to consider the impact of future construction on such sites within the study area.

Although the north Florida area has been occupied by human populations for several thousand years, the downtown area developed during historic times and does not seem to have been extensively occupied by prehistoric populations. This view is based upon an examination of recorded

archeological sites within the general Jacksonville area. While no recorded prehistoric archeological sites are listed for the study area, 45 sites are on record for that area of the south bank of the St. Johns River reaching from Reddie Point to Mayport. Many of these sites were identified by early researchers such as J. Francis LeBaron (1884) and C. B. Moore (1894a, 1894b, 1895); but the exact location of a number of these important sites has remained unknown.

Recent archeological surveys conducted in the region have begun to demonstrate that a large number of significant archeological sites probably occur along the south bank of the St. Johns River between Jacksonville and the mouth of the St. Johns River. For example, a survey of the St. Johns Bluff and adjacent areas, conducted by REJAC under a grant from the Florida Division of Historical Resources, has reidentified the location eight early sites, as well as 26 previously unrecorded archeological sites (Johnson, 1988). In addition, a survey of the Greenfield Plantation tract near Mayport has revealed nine archeological sites, including one which appears to be the site of Fort Piribiriba, a 1700-era Spanish occupation which is known to have contained a fort and two Spanish mission elements (Johnson and Ste. Claire, 1988).

In terms of the historic development, the Jacksonville area has been well documented by historians (see Brown 1895,

Davis 1925, Martin and Schafer 1984, and Ward 1985, etc.). In addition, previous historical and architectural studies have indicated the presence of potentially significant historic sites in the downtown area (Werndli, 1984; ESP, 1988). As a result, the archeological implications are that the NEDRI study area is considerably more likely to contain historic archeological sites which are capable of contributing significant information to Jacksonville's archeological and historic heritage.

#### **PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN**

In support of project goals, a research design was established to be both general in nature but also specific in definition as related to the establishment of archeological sensitivity zones within the Northside East DRI study area. The technique of establishing such zones is generally used as an effective tool and a reference point for assessing the potential impact of development to significant cultural resources, known or unknown, in cultural resource management studies.

As recommended by FDHR, the project research design was formulated as a means by which to rank the NEDRI area into high, medium, and low probability areas which closely followed the perceived expectation of the occurrence of potentially significant archeological sites within the study area. The formulation of these zones, with specific regard

to prehistoric cultural resources, was completed by REJAC, while data used to reflect historic site probabilities was provided by others.

In order to assemble prehistoric cultural parameters information, data were gathered from a thorough examination of the Florida Master Site Files in Tallahassee. This review revealed that no prehistoric archeological sites were recorded within the study area. However, a number of historic sites, several of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are recorded as in or near the NEDRI area; these include; 8Du115, 8Du120, 8Du154, 8Du193, 8Du233, 8Du668, 8Du1553, and 8Du1555 (ESP, 1988:Map D-1).

The lack of known prehistoric archeological sites in the study area, however, is probably a reflection of the fact that no systematic professional archeological surveys have been conducted within the NEDRI. In addition, examination of other archeological sources, including Goggin (1952), Larson (1980), Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and Lee, et al. (1984), provided data relative to regional prehistoric settlement and subsistence pattern models. These data were used to establish the framework for defining the archeological sensitivity or probability areas for the NEDRI.

Information assembled from a examination of cultural parameters data was supplemented by an examination of sources related to the study area's natural environment. These

topics included project area geology, hydrology, soils, and topographic variation. Sources examined included Vernon and Puri (1959), White (1970), Watts (1971), USDA (1978), Lee et al. (1984), Johnson (1988) and Johnson and Ste. Claire (1988). Although archeological investigations, the latter three sources remain perhaps the most extensive archeological studies conducted and reported to date in the Jacksonville area as these studies offer a view of aboriginal settlement and subsistence along the upper St. Johns River during the late prehistoric period. These, as well as other studies of similar focus which have taken place in the Northeast Florida/ Southeast Georgia region have contributed significant information regarding environmental adaptation and exploitation by prehistoric aboriginal populations. As these and other studies have demonstrated, the relationship of specific environmental variables to aboriginal settlement have become principal factors in establishing the probability of potentially significant archeological sites occurring within a given environmental zone. Key among these variables are: distance to nearest potable water source, site elevation, soil characteristics, demonstrated or anticipated prehistoric natural vegetation associations, and anticipated season of occupation.

Although historical literature information suggests that the Indian village of "Ossachite" was located within the

NEDRI area, the presence of this site has not been documented archeologically.

Following an examination of pertinent environmental and cultural parameters, REJAC assembled information necessary by which to predict the probability of potentially significant prehistoric cultural resources being located within specific zones of the NEDRI. The following section locates and describes each of these zones.

#### **ZONES OF POTENTIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY WITHIN THE NEDRI**

The NEDRI study area occurs primarily within Township 2 South, Range 26 and Range 27 East (Figure 1). Generally the study area includes a major portion of downtown Jacksonville reaching from I-95 on the west to the St. Johns River on the east at the Mathews Bridge; the northern boundary is formed by the Jacksonville Expressway via State Street and reaches south to the St. Johns River between the John T. Alsop Main Street Bridge and the John E. Mathews Bridge. The west boundaries abut the eastern boundaries of the Northside West DRI study area (DDA 1985).

An examination of Map D-1 (ESP, 1988) reveals the location of known archeological and historic sites within the NEDRI study area. As this figure reveals, no prehistoric archeological sites have been previously identified within this area. Similar research conducted in association with

fig 1 study area



the Northside West DRI conducted in 1985, revealed like findings. It should be noted that as used herein, the term prehistoric actually refers to all Native American, aboriginal populations.

A total of five archeological probability zones were identified as a result of this study. These zones include areas of High Probability Prehistoric Archeological Sites, High Probability Historic Archeological Sites, High Probability Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Sites, Medium Probability Archeological Sites, and Low Probability Archeological Sites. The NEDRI zones of potential archeological sensitivity are identified in Figure 2.

Zone of High Probability - Prehistoric Sites: This area, described as Zone A in Figure 2, includes all areas of relatively undisturbed high ground (current or previously anticipated) which border upland sides of the St. Johns River bank between the John T. Alsop Main Street Bridge on the west and the Mathews Bridge on the east. In addition, this zone extends inland along upland portions of Hogan's Creek, the primary drainage system which occurs in the NEDRI. Also included in this zone is a small area east and west of Main Street as during prehistoric times a spring or pond appears to have been located near the intersection of Duval and Main Streets. Prehistoric site types which may have occurred in

fig 2 zones of archeological sensitivity

this zone include short and long-term camps and perhaps small villages.

Zone of High Probability - Historic Archeological Sites:

This zone, identified as Zone B in Figure 1, occurs in three areas of the NEDRI. The main area is that which occurs in the core area of historic Jacksonville. This area borders unfilled areas of the city's waterfront and extends northward to Church Street between Pearl Street and Liberty Street. This area includes the location of a known Seminole War period blockhouse. A smaller portion of this probability zone occurs in the western portion of the study area. This area, which extends between the NEDRI's northern and southern boundaries between Davis and Jefferson Streets, is the location of a Civil War period earthenworks associated with the Federal occupation of the city. A similar period occupation occurred in the eastern portion of the city; Site 8Dul20 is the building known as the Old St. Luke's Hospital.

Zone of High Probability - Prehistoric Sites and Historic Archeological Sites: This area, identified as Zone C, occurs as an area of potential overlap of anticipated historic and prehistoric cultural resources. If present, such sites would be likely to contain dual component deposits resulting in the anticipated recovery of aboriginal and historic cultural materials.

Zone of Medium Probability - Prehistoric Sites: This zone, described as Zone D, begins immediately inland of the high probability zone. This area of the NEDRI is less likely to contain prehistoric archeological sites than Zone A, but the possibility of sites being located within this area still exists. Based upon environmental and cultural parameters data assembled during this investigation, it is not likely that prehistoric sites, should they exist in Zone D, would be as extensive as those anticipated to have occurred in Zone A. Site types anticipated to occur here are short-term camps. Small villages or village support elements may have been present within this zone.

Zone of Low Probability - Prehistoric Sites: This zone maintains little likelihood of containing significant prehistoric archeological sites. Identified as Zone E in Figure 2, this zone is considered, based upon environmental criteria, to represent area in which little significant prehistoric activity occurred. It should be noted that this zone also includes those areas of river front which have apparently been heavily disturbed by land filling and bank stabilization activities.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In compliance with Chapter 380 Florida Statutes, the Jacksonville Downtown Development Authority has compiled information necessary by which to respond to Question 19 of

the ADA/DRI. Although a formal archeological and historical survey typical of such environmental impact analyses was not conducted during the present study, data were assembled which suggest the probability of significant archeological sites occurring within the NEDRI. As such, the main goal of this investigation was to establish zones of potential archeological sensitivity within the study area. The Probability Zones presented in Figure 2 represent the anticipated degree of prehistoric utilization or occupation of the study area. The fact that no prehistoric archeological sites are known for this area, makes it difficult to predict a pattern of this utilization. As such, when such sites begin to emerge following anticipated archeological surveys in the future, it is likely that the boundaries of the Probability Zones established in this study will need modification in support of new data as they become available.

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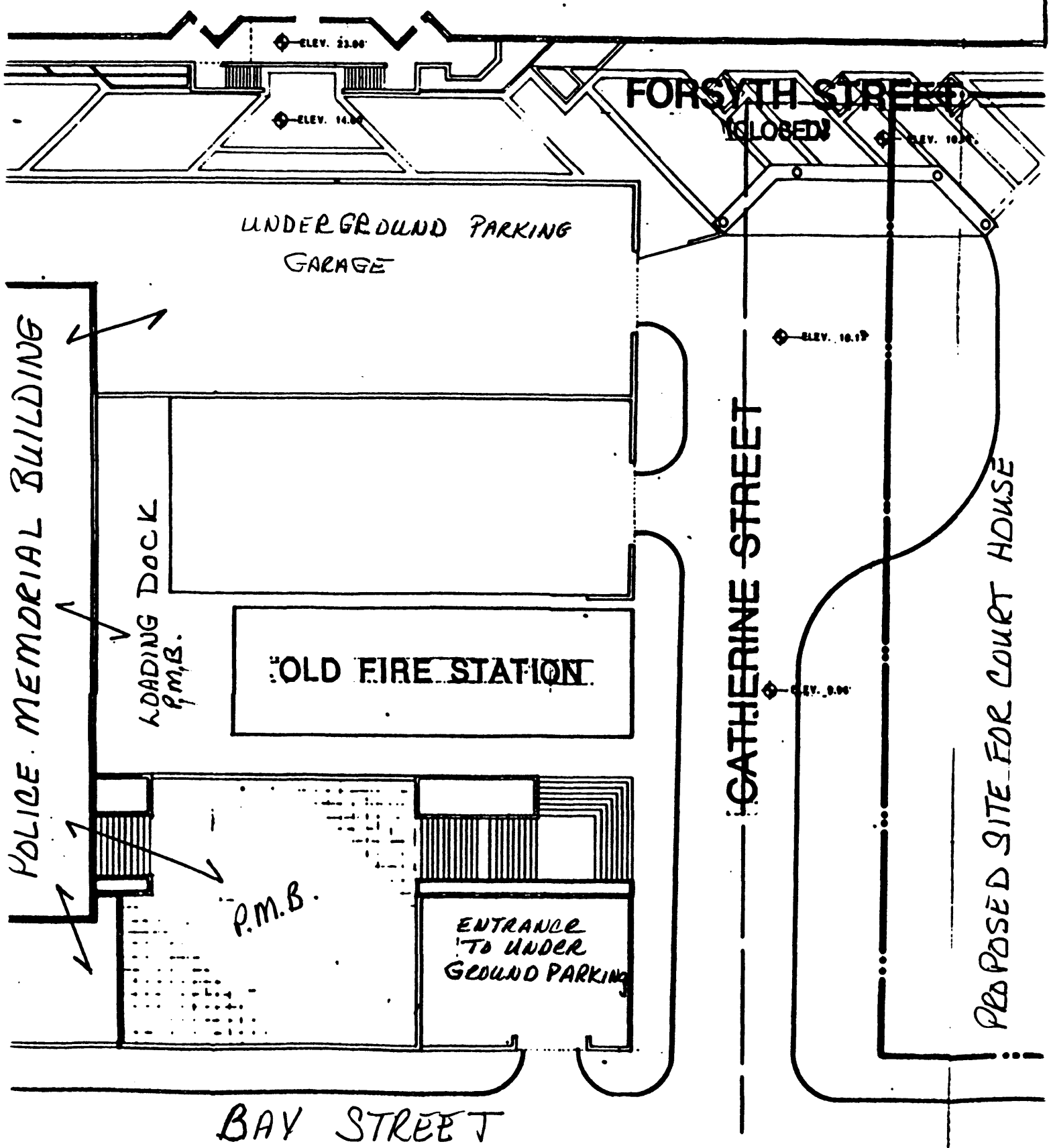
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PRESENT LOCATION

PRE-TRIAL DETENTION FACILITY  
(OPEN 1991)



POLICE MEMORIAL BUILDING

LOADING DOCK  
P.M.B.

OLD FIRE STATION

P.M.B.

ENTRANCE  
TO UNDER  
GROUND PARKING

FORSYTH STREET  
CLOSED

CATHERINE STREET

PROPOSED SITE FOR COURT HOUSE

BAY STREET

ELEV. 23.00

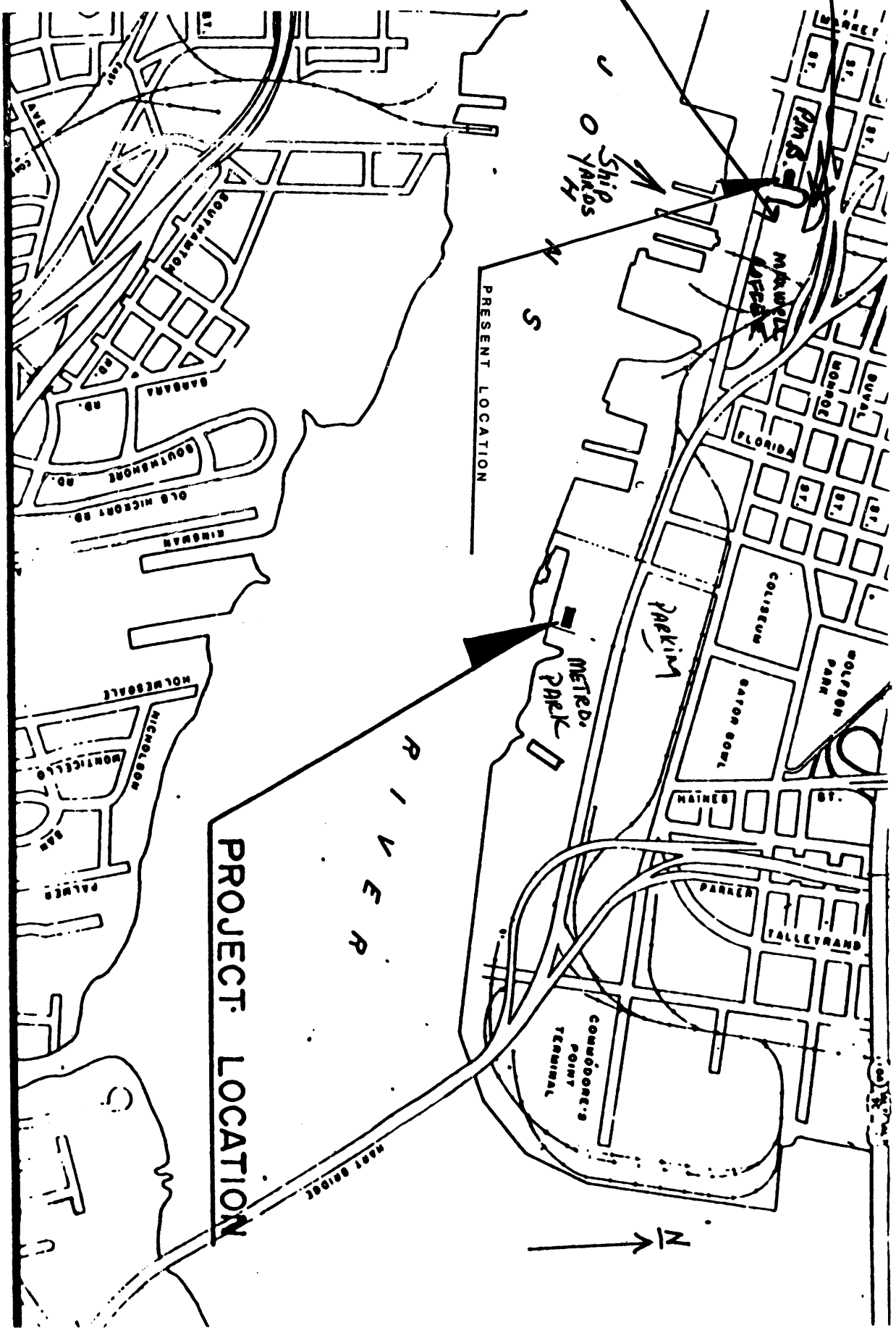
ELEV. 14.00

ELEV. 10.17

ELEV. 10.17

ELEV. 9.00

Present Location Approx. 9 city blocks West of New Location



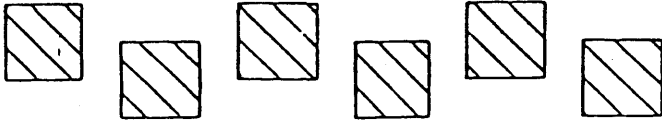
ST. LIFT STATION

EXISTING BUILDING "F"

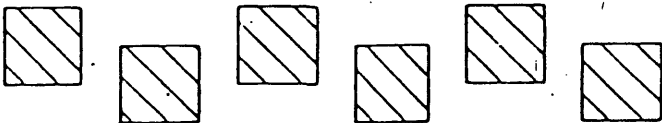
DRIVEWAY

ROAD "C"

INDIVIDUAL PICNIC SHELTERS



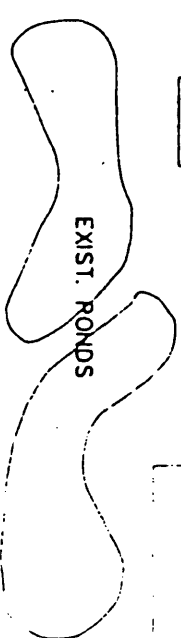
INDIVIDUAL PICNIC SHELTERS



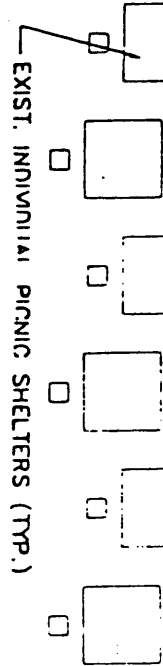
EXIST. PLAYGROUND



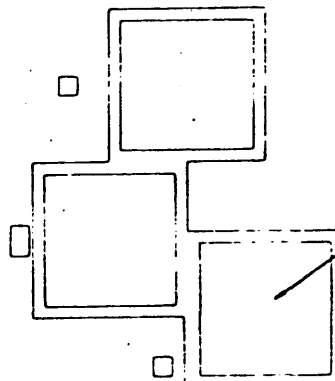
EXIST. PONDS



EXIST. INDIVIDUAL PICNIC SHELTERS (TYP.)



EXIST. FAMILY PICNIC SHELTERS (TYP.)



BRICK STREET

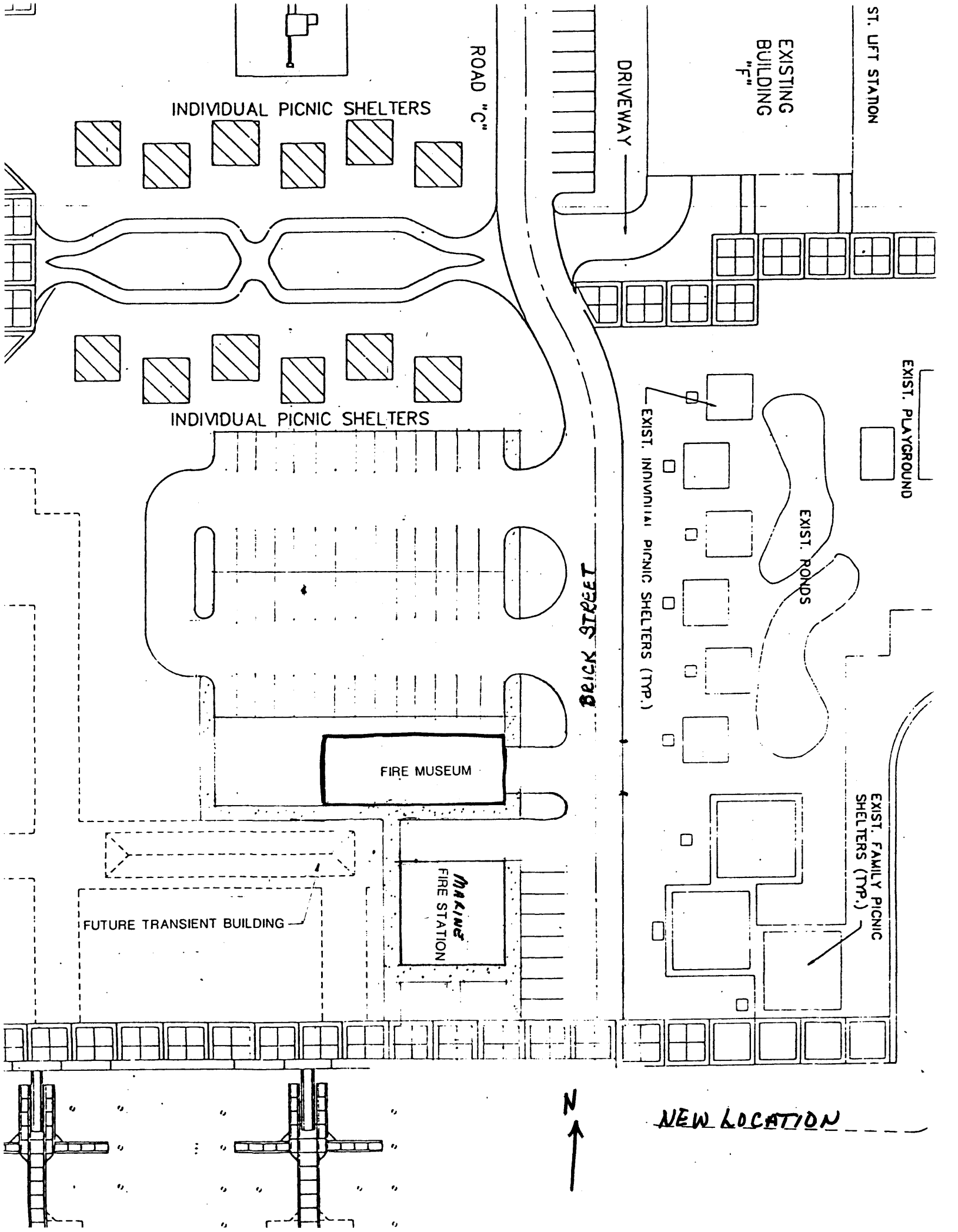
FIRE MUSEUM

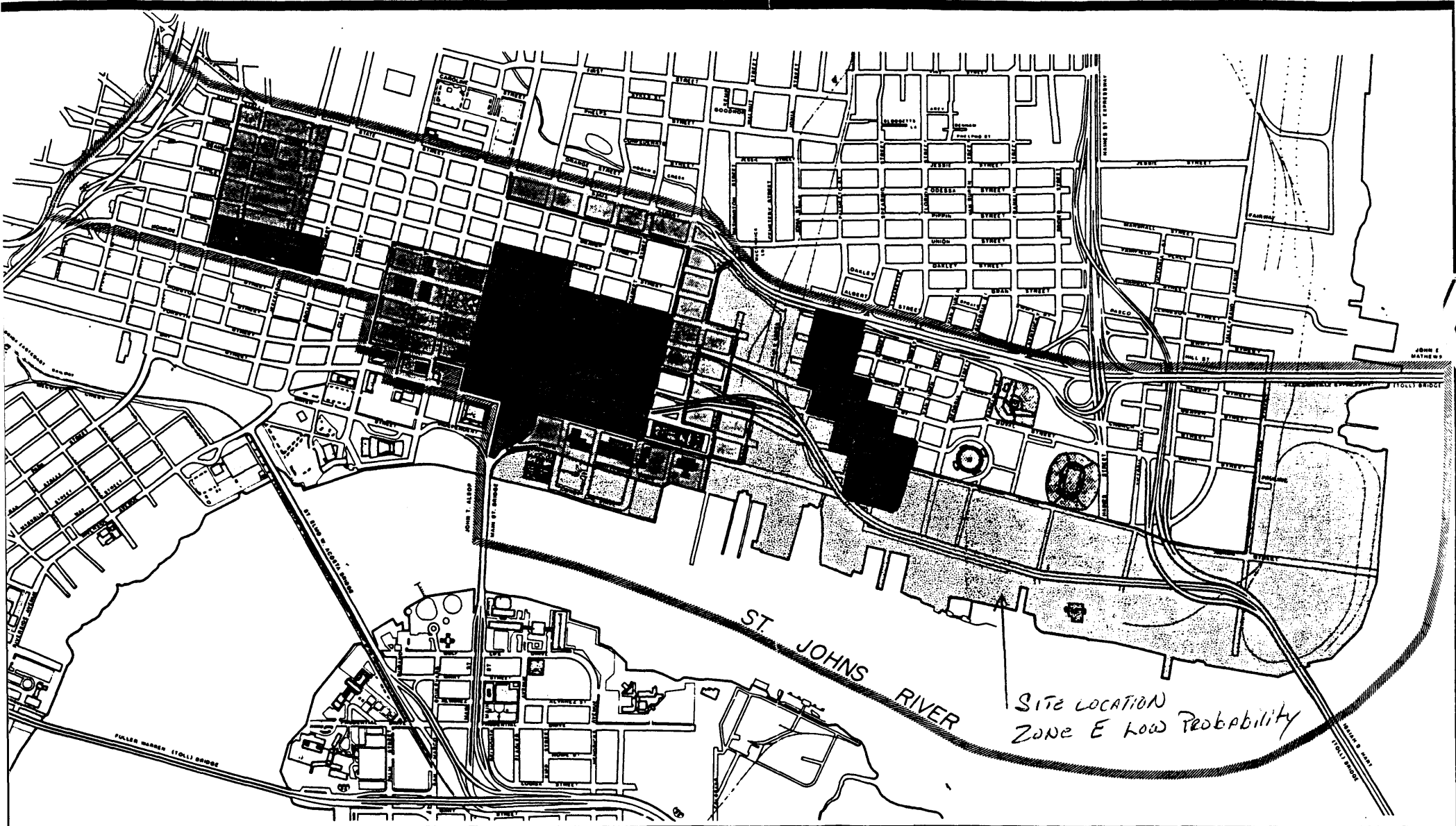
MARINE FIRE STATION

FUTURE TRANSIENT BUILDING



NEW LOCATION





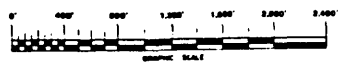
**LEGEND**

- ZONE BOUNDARY
- ZONE A - HIGH PROBABILITY-PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
- ▨ ZONE B - HIGH PROBABILITY-HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
- ▩ ZONE C - HIGH PROBABILITY-HISTORIC & PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
- ░ ZONE D - MEDIUM PROBABILITY-ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
- ZONE E - LOW PROBABILITY-ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

(FIGURE 2)

**ZONES OF POTENTIAL  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY  
NORTHSIDE EAST DOWNTOWN DRI**

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



FEBRUARY, 1989  
prepared by  
JACKSONVILLE PLANNING DEPARTMENT

**MAP D-2**

Albert J. Boyles, Sr., President  
Albert J. Boyles, Jr., Vice President  
Richard Mark Boyles, Vice President

PHONES:  
764-9509  
282-4212  
282-0595

AG 0006218

FAX #

## HYGEMA HOUSE MOVERS, INC. BONDED HOUSE MOVERS

Where Skill and Experience Count  
CALL US FOR FREE ESTIMATES  
P.O. BOX 2655 · JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32203

July 21, 1992

Jacksonville Fire Rescue Department  
107 Market St.  
Jacksonville, Fl.

Attn: Mr. John Peavy

Dear Sir:

This letter is in regards to the moving of the Fire Dept. Museum located at 12 Catherine St.

To be able to move said building, we will have to utilize the parking area across the street for storage of equipment and dirt removed from building site.

Also, the retainage wall next to building will have to be removed and use of the loading dock area will be needed at Police Department.

The moving process starts by removing dirt from around building sides and underneath same.

At the same time dirt is being removed, we will cut holes in footing to allow access to put in steel beams.

After the steel beams are put in, the building will be braced inside and out to help support same.

The building will be raised and put on truck and dollies to allow for moving. Building will be moved to site at water to load on barge for transport to new site location, to be offloaded and set on new foundation.

To be able to put building back at grade level, we will have to excavate a hole deep enough to allow us access to remove our equipment from underneath building.

The foundation will consist of a poured footing 30" wide 12" deep continuous around perimeter of building. The wood floor portion will be supported with piers approximately 6' on centers.

After foundation is completed, the building will be backfilled around outer perimeter.

We will remove retainage wall, but will not be responsible for replacing same.

We will level dirt at existing site after building is moved.

We would like for contents of building to be removed prior to move.

We will not guarantee sheetrock or plaster against small cracks due to the age of the building.

Certificate of Insurance will be furnished.

Attached is a list of several references.

Respectfully,

Richard M. Boyles - HYGEMA HOUSE MOVERS, INC.

ACCEPTED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## REFERENCES:

NASSAU COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD 1988  
APPROXIMATELY 3500 S. F. WITH MASONRY WALLS  
MR. MC CONNELL (904) 261-5761

PAM BINGEMANN 1991 (904) 241-1444  
2 1/2 STORY VICTORIAN STYLE FRAME

FSU COLLEGE OF LAW 1986  
(2) 2 STORIES  
HERSCHEL SHEPPARD - ARCHITECT

BRICK RAILROAD STATION  
34' X 108'  
LIVE OAK, FL.