

IMPLICATIONS OF ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL  
REGISTER ELIGIBLE ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT  
WITHIN THE SUSITNA PROJECT AREA

HARZA-EBASCO  
Susitna Joint Venture  
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for the Alaska Power Authority

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As part of the licensing effort for the Susitna Hydroelectric Project, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires FERC to obtain the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding the effects of issuing a license on properties on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR). FERC has delegated the responsibility for identifying previously unknown historic properties which may be NR eligible to the license applicant, the Alaska Power Authority.

Each historic property identified (either through checks of listings of known sites or through field investigations) must be evaluated to determine if it meets NR eligibility criteria described in 36 CFR 60. The Secretary of the Interior is the sole authority for determining whether a property does or does not meet the criteria, although both FERC and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) must supply their opinions about the property to the Secretary before a final determination will be made.

Existing regulations do allow FERC to request ACHP comments before receiving formal notification of NR eligibility if both they and the SHPO agree that the property, or properties, meet NR eligibility criteria. This, however, does not absolve FERC from the responsibility for seeking determinations from the Department of the Interior; it only means that they may request ACHP comments before DOI actually renders a decision regarding the NR eligibility of historic properties which will be impacted by the project.

Requests for determinations of NR eligibility may be submitted in several forms. Requests may be made for each individual property which will be affected by a project or, in the case of multiple properties which are in some way related, the request may be made in the form of a district encompassing more than a single property. The formal distinction between a site and a district is as follows:

Site:

A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. (36 CFR 60.31)

District:

A district is a geographically definable area... possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events.... A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history. (36 CFR 60.3d)

A description of the level of documentation which must accompany a request for a determination of eligibility is contained in Appendix A. It should be noted that the level of data required for a district determination is only minimally greater than that required for an individual property.

Implications of seeking a determination of eligibility for the archeological sites within the Susitna project area in the form of a district as opposed to individual properties are as follows:

- A. Requesting determinations of National Register (NR) eligibility for individual sites within the Susitna project area will require that approximately 300 individual requests be prepared for submission to, and review by FERC, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Department of the Interior (DOI). While the administrative burden of preparing 300 requests need not result in delays to the project, if sufficient manpower is made available, the time required for review by FERC and the SHPO may be extensive. (DOI must respond within either 10 or 45 days depending upon whether or not FERC and SHPO agree or disagree about the potential eligibility of a site.) By comparison, a request for a determination of eligibility for a district, or several districts which may include most or all of the

archeological sites identified to date, will require considerably less time and effort. A request of this type is certain to be reviewed in a more timely manner by all agencies.

- B. At the present time the amount of data available about the majority of archeological sites identified by the University of Alaska Museum does not (in the opinion of Harza/Ebasco) satisfy the standard requirements set forth in Appendix A to 36 CFR 63. Data gathering (fieldwork) beyond that originally estimated by the University of Alaska Museum may be required. If individual requests are submitted to the regulatory agencies with the existing (or anticipated) amount of data, they may be returned with requests that missing data be supplied. This may result in archeological fieldwork having to be conducted so late in the licensing schedule that delays in the start of construction could result. However, it should be noted that it appears that the SHPO will agree with the position of the University of Alaska Museum that all of the sites that have been identified to date are potentially eligible for the National Register. Requests for additional data from that agency are therefore not likely to occur.

If FERC agrees with the SHPO, the provisions of the 36 CFR 63.3 apply and DOI will have 10 days to respond. Several scenarios are possible at this point: a) DOI will not respond because of the inability to review 300 requests in 10 days, and all sites will be considered eligible for the National Register: b) DOI will request additional data, which may necessitate more fieldwork and cause project delays, c) DOI will rule on the eligibility of each site. In the opinion of Harza/Ebasco a large percentage (perhaps a majority) of the sites identified by the University of Alaska Museum may be found not eligible for the NR. (Although DOI is generally reluctant to overrule an SHPO they can and have done so in the past), or d) DOI may direct FERC to resubmit the request in the form of a district.

In contrast to the above, a request for a determination of NR eligibility for an archeological district requires that the significance of all sites within the district be considered jointly. The result of this is that the eligibility threshold of each individual site is reduced. A site that is not eligible individually, may be eligible as part of the district. A corollary of this is that the total amount of data needed to support the NR eligibility of a district containing a large number of sites is substantially less than that required if each site were to be considered separately. It is possible that fewer NR eligible archeological sites would wind up in the Susitna project area if individual eligibility requests were made as opposed to a district request. However, this is not necessarily as advantageous to the Alaska Power Authority as it might at first appear.

An archeological district has a considerable advantage over individual sites in terms of mitigation planning. If individual eligibility requests are submitted, individual mitigation plans may be required for each site. In contrast a mitigation for an entire district is allowed to consider the relative importance of individual sites within the district to each other and to the district as a whole. This means that no mitigation may be requested at those sites which a) have only relative minor significance, b) contain data which are duplicated in sufficient quality at other sites to render collection of additional data statistically insignificant, or c) contain data of a type and quality which is better represented at other sites. The net result is that less data recovery (excavation) is likely to be required for a district than for the total of all individual sites combined. In addition, in the event that DOI does not rule that many of sites in the project are not NR eligible (either because they do not respond or because of a reluctance to overrule the SHPO) it is almost certain that a greater amount of data recovery will be required during mitigation.

- C. At present it is anticipated that the general archeological mitigation plan for the Susitna project will include provisions for archeological surveys to be conducted after the issuing of the

project license. This is necessitated by the fact that the exact locations of some direct impact areas will not be known until after the issuance of the license (e.g., borrow areas). Any archeological sites found within the boundaries of an NR eligible district can be evaluated in terms of the significance criteria already established for the district. In the absence of a district any sites found after the issuance of the project will have to be evaluated individually. This is likely to result in the need for more excavation, both for site evaluation and for data recovery.

- D. The boundaries of an NR eligible archeological district could conceivably coincide with the entire Susitna project area. However, archeological districts almost always are defined in a way that specifies that only those areas within the district boundaries which actually contribute to the significance of the district are subject to the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. Therefore, the designation of a district, as opposed to numerous individual sites, will pose no additional preservation obligations or responsibilities upon the Alaska Power Authority.

In Summary:

1. Determining NR eligibility for a district will be easier from an administrative point of view and will result in quicker agency review than determining NR eligibility multiple individual sites.
2. A mitigation (data recovery/excavation) plan for a district may be less costly than separate mitigation plan for individual sites.
3. Sites included in a district are more likely to be determined eligible for the National Register than are individual sites. However, in the case of the Susitna project it is possible that all sites will be determined NR eligible in any case.



4. Establishment of a district will simplify dealing with archeological sites which may be located after issuance of the project license, and
5. Designation of district should not result in any additional obligation for the Alaska Power Authority beyond those associated with individual archeological sites.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**National Park Service**  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Publication Guidelines for Level of Documentation to Accompany Requests for Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in National Register

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Guidelines for Level of Documentation.

**SUMMARY:** These guidelines provide information on the level of documentation to accompany requests for determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

**EFFECTIVE:** Immediately.

**ADDRESS:** For further information contact Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 (202-523-5065).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** These guidelines are being published contemporaneously with the interim rulemaking for 36 CFR Part 63—National Register of Historic Places. Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register. These guidelines were issued initially as Appendices A and B of the proposed 36 CFR Part 63, which was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* for comment on April 27, 1976. Comments were received on the draft regulations and those comments are discussed in the introduction to the final rulemaking for 36 CFR Part 63.

Comments received on the guidelines concerned the amount of information required for the Department of the Interior to make a determination of eligibility on a property. A determination of eligibility is made on the basis of a description, statement of significance, maps, and photographs of a property. Although these guidelines provide a general standard for evaluating properties against National Register criteria, a determination can be made on the basis of less information than is recommended in these guidelines in some cases. An introductory explanation has been added to the guidelines which emphasizes that, although each category of information is necessary to evaluate properties, many categories require only a very brief statement. In addition, much of the advice concerning documentation applies to a specific classification of properties. For example, for archeological sites, the description (VII) required would contain only the information in VII.B. Federal agencies should also coordinate closely with State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the kinds and depth of information necessary to evaluate properties.

Comments on Appendices A and B have been considered and incorporated as appropriate. The Department of the Interior has determined that these guidelines

should be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* to assist Federal agencies in identifying and documenting historic properties as part of their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 (a) (1) (1970 ed.), Executive Order 11593; the Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-291; 16 U.S.C. 491 a-1). The Department of the Interior recommends that Federal agencies use these guidelines in documenting historic properties and in requesting determinations of eligibility as part of their project or program planning responsibilities. Because the Department has determined that they are guidelines, and not regulations, they will appear in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* but not in the Code of Federal Regulations.

These guidelines are developed under the general authority of the National Register of Historic Places program as it appears at section 2(k) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. 464(k) (1970 ed.), and section 101(a) (1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470(a) (1) (1970 ed.) and sections 3(b) and 3(f) of Executive Order 11593.

**GUIDELINES FOR LEVEL OF DOCUMENTATION TO ACCOMPANY REQUESTS FOR DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

These regulations provide standards to which Federal agencies may refer in the preparation of the basic documentation (description, statement of significance, maps and photographs, and the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer) necessary to evaluate the eligibility for the National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Where possible this documentation should be prepared by professionals in the fields of history, architectural history, architecture, and archeology. Although in some cases a determination of eligibility can be made on less information, the Department of the Interior recommends these guidelines as a general standard for the amount and kinds of documentation necessary to evaluate properties against the National Register criteria. The categories of information here are those required for nomination of properties to the National Register. Documentation submitted with determination of eligibility requests may be recorded on National Register nomination forms, although such forms are not required. If the information on the property has been compiled through a survey, the agency should submit the survey report as part of the documentation. Information included in the survey report or in other material need not be recorded in the format suggested in these guidelines. As long as the basic categories of information are provided, the agency may use any format for submitting this documentation which it finds convenient. Each category should be provided:

- I. Request for determination.
- II. Property name.
- III. Location.
- IV. Classification: district, site, building, structure, or object.
- V. Ownership.
- VI. Representation in Existing Surveys.
- VII. Description.
- VIII. Significance.
- IX. Bibliography.
- X. Geographical Data, Maps, and Acreage.
- XI. Photographs.

XII. Individual(s) compiling documentation.

XIII. Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Many of these categories require only a very brief statement. Special attention should be given to VII. Description and VIII. Significance. Much of the guidance under VII and VIII applies to a specific classification of resource. Not all this information is required for each classification (building, site, district, structure, object).

**I. REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

The name and address of the agency and the agency official making the request should appear in the letter of request or as part of the documentation. Communities requesting determinations of eligibility in accord with the "Environmental Review Procedures for Community Development Block Grant Program" (24 CFR 50) should certify that the request is made as part of planning for a community development block grant project.

**II. PROPERTY NAME**

- A. *Historic Name.* 1. Original owner or builder.
2. Significant persons or events associated with the property.
3. Innovative or unusual characteristics of the property.
4. Accepted professional, scientific, technical, or traditional names.
- B. *Common Name.* This is the name by which the property is known locally.
- C. *Archeological Site Name.* Archeological sites are generally named for the project, a nearby geographic feature, an aspect of cultural significance, the owner of the property, etc. For an archeological site with no name, use the numbering system in use in the State. The State site number should also be appended to the designation of a named site for cross-reference purposes.

**III. LOCATION**

Include the number and the name of the street or road on which the property is located. If the road has a number rather than a name, indicate whether it is a Federal, State, or country road. If a property does not have a specific address, give the names of the nearest roads. For rural properties and others without specific street addresses, precise location may be specified by indicating the side of the road (North, South, East, or West) and exact distance from nearest intersection (North, South, East, or West). If a property is rural and in the vicinity of a town or city, this should be indicated. In the case of a historic district or similarly complicated property, inclusive street address numbers for all the properties within the district should be given.

**IV. CLASSIFICATION**

A. *Categories.* Classify the property in the appropriate category if possible. If it is unclear what category is appropriate, this should be indicated. Agencies may, for example, request assistance in determining whether properties should be considered individually or together as a district.

1. A "district" is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects which are united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be comprised of individual elements which are separated geographically but are linked by associations or history.

2. A "site" is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the loca-

tion itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

3. A "building" is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. "Buildings" may refer to a historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

4. A "structure" is a work made up of independent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern or organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale.

5. An "object" is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

6. Some properties may be most properly classified within two or more of the categories given above.

#### V. OWNERSHIP

Give the name of the owner of the property. Indicate "multiple ownership" for districts.

#### VI. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Identify local, State, or Federal historic resource surveys that include or refer to the property in question. Include name of survey, date, and person or organization that conducted the survey. Federal surveys other than the National Register include, but are not limited to, the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (National Historic Landmarks Program).

#### VII. DESCRIPTION

Description of the physical appearance and condition of a property is important in making an accurate assessment of its significance. To be useful, the description of the property should use appropriate professional terminology and should be concise, factual, detailed, and well organized.

A. *Buildings, structures, or objects* should be described in detail. Marcus Whiffen's "American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles" (The MIT Press, Cambridge, 1969) provides a standard guide to American architectural styles and should be consulted when questions of terminology arise. If local terms or styles are used, they should be accompanied by a description or explanation. Unique details or unusual features should be pointed out and should be visible in the accompanying photographs. The description of a building should include the following kinds of information where applicable:

1. Kind of structure (dwelling, church, commercial, etc.).
2. Building placement (detached, row, etc.).
3. General characteristics:
  - a. Overall shape or plan (rectangle, ell, etc.).
  - b. Number of stories.
  - c. Number of vertical divisions or bays.
  - d. Construction materials (brick, frame, stone, etc.) and wall finish (type of bond, coursing, shingle, etc.).
  - e. Roof shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.).
4. Specific features—location, number, and appearance of: (a) Porches (verandas, stoops, attached sheds, etc.). (b) Windows; (c) doors; (d) chimneys; (e) dormers.
5. Important decorative elements.
6. Significant interior features.
7. Number, type, and location of outbuildings, as well as dates, if known.
8. Other manmade elements (roadways, contemporary structures, landscaping included within the area).
9. Information on moved properties: (a) Date of move; (b) descriptions of original

and present locations; (c) explanation of the effect of the move on the historic integrity of the property.

10. Known alterations or changes to the property over time and dates if available. A restoration is considered an alteration even if an attempt has been made to restore the property to its original form. In cases involving numerous alterations it would be helpful to include a floor plan with the submission.

11. Guidance in compiling information on industrial or engineering structures may be obtained by consulting the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

B. *Archaeological site descriptions* should include the following information:

1. Site type (e.g., midden, rockshelter, flake scatter, historic factory, etc.).

2. A description of the site including its immediate environment, using standard archaeological terminology. If local terms are used, they should be defined. The following data should be included:

a. Boundaries of the site and methods by which these boundaries have been defined.

b. The immediately surrounding environment, both as it probably was when the site was in use and as it is today.

c. Any disrupting influences (urban development, roads, agriculture) at work on or immediately around the site.

d. Descriptions (or summaries) of known data on internal characteristics: stratigraphy, artifact classes and their distribution, structural remains, etc.

e. Extent and nature of any excavation, testing, surface collecting, etc.

f. Descriptions of any standing or ruined structures or buildings that might be of architectural or historic importance.

3. A list of pertinent previous investigations at the site, if any, indicating dates, institutions, or organizations responsible, and bibliographic references.

4. Quality and intensity of survey that resulted in recording the site; any limitations this may impose on the data available for purposes of evaluation.

C. *Historic site descriptions* should include discussion of the present condition of the site and its environment. The integrity of the site—the degree to which the setting is a visual reminder of the events and activities that took place there—is very important and should be thoroughly discussed in the submission.

D. *District—1. Architectural and historic district descriptions* should include the following kinds of information, as appropriate:

a. General description of the natural and manmade elements of the district: structures, buildings, sites, objects, prominent geographical features, density of development.

b. General description of types, styles, or periods of architecture represented in the district: scale, proportions, materials, color, decoration, workmanship, design quality.

c. General physical relationships of buildings to each other and to the environment: facade lines, street plans, squares, open spaces structural density, plantings, important natural features; changes in the relationships over time. Some of this information may be provided on a sketch map.

d. General description of the district during the period(s) when it achieved significance.

e. Building types found in district: commercial, residential, etc.; present and original uses of buildings and land.

f. General condition of buildings: restoration or rehabilitation activities, alterations.

g. Approximate number of buildings in district or a good indication of size of district.

h. Intrusions: include ratio and size of intrusions compared to the number of buildings within the district.

i. Qualities that made the district distinct from its surroundings.

j. A list of significant pivotal buildings within the district, with short descriptions where appropriate.

k. Precise verbal boundary description: streets, property lines, inclusive street addresses, geographical features, etc., which separate the district from its surroundings.

1. If the district also has qualities of an archaeological nature, the information indicated under 4 below should be provided.

2. *Industrial district descriptions*, in addition to the information listed above, should include:

a. General description of the industrial activities and processes taking place within the district, important natural and geographical features, power sources;

b. General description of original machinery still in use; and/or

c. General description of linear systems within district (canals, railroads, roads) and their terminal points with approximate length and width of area to be encompassed in district.

3. *Rural district descriptions*, in addition to the information listed above, should include:

a. General description of geography and topographical features (valleys, vistas, etc.) that convey a sense of cohesiveness; and/or

b. General description of the outbuildings and other examples of vernacular rural architecture within district boundaries.

4. *Archaeological district descriptions* should include:

a. General description of the natural and manmade elements of the district: structures, buildings, sites, objects, prominent geographical features, density of development.

b. A statement of the date, level, and kind of archaeological survey that has been done in the district.

c. A list of archaeological properties within the district, including their locations. Data on individual sites, as required by section VII, B, should be appended.

d. A statement of the cultural, historic or other relationships among the sites within the district that make the district a cohesive unit for investigation.

e. A summary of the nature and level of damage the sites within the district have received or are receiving.

f. A statement of the extent to which the intersite relationships that give the district its cohesion remain intact.

#### VIII. SIGNIFICANCE

A. *Summary statement of significance.* A statement of significance identifies qualities of the property that may make it eligible for listing in the National Register. A concise opening paragraph summarizing the possible importance of the property being considered should be followed by a more detailed account of the events, personalities, prehistoric or historic occupations, or activities associated with the property. This concise history of the property should be directed to a whole property, rather than some functional segment. Thus, it is inappropriate to discuss a mound and not an associated village, burial area, etc., or to submit a house and not the associated outbuildings, etc.

A statement of significance should attempt to relate the property to a broad historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural context: local, regional, State, or national. For example, if a community has a number of neighborhoods with the same or similar qualities as the one being evaluated, this information should be included in the documentation. Any quoted material which appears in this section or the description should be footnoted. Quotations taken out of context must faithfully represent the meaning of the original source. Supplemental information, such as newspaper articles,

letters from professional historians, architects, architectural historians, or archaeologists, etc., may also be submitted as appropriate. The statement of significance for properties that are less than 50 years old; moved; reconstructed; cemeteries and grave sites; birthplaces; primarily commemorative in nature; or owned or used by religious institutions should address the specific exceptions set forth in the National Register criteria.

**B. Period(s) and Area(s) of significance.** Identify the area(s) and period(s) with which the property's significance is associated. This may mean date of construction, major alterations, or association with an individual, event, or culture, etc. For some archaeological properties, assignment to a very general time period or periods may be sufficient.

The following areas of significance are listed on National Register forms. Agencies may find it helpful to consider these areas in identifying and evaluating properties:

**Archeology-Prehistoric:** The scientific study of life and culture of indigenous peoples before the advent of written records.

**Archeology-Historic:** the scientific study of life and culture in the New World after the advent of written records.

**Agriculture:** farming, livestock raising, and horticulture.

**Architecture:** the style and construction of buildings and structures.

**Art:** concerning creative works and their principles; fine arts and crafts. Do not include architecture, sculpture, music, or literature here; specific categories are established for these areas.

**Commerce:** production and exchange of goods and the social contracts thereby encouraged.

**Communications:** art or science of transmitting information.

**Community Planning:** the design of communities from predetermined principles.

**Conservation:** official maintenance or supervision of natural or manmade resources.

**Economics:** the science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

**Education:** formal schooling or the methods and theories of teaching or learning.

**Engineering:** the applied science concerned with utilizing products and sources of power for supplying human needs in the form of structures, machines, etc.

**Exploration/Settlement:** the investigation of regions previously unknown; the establishment of a new colony or community.

**Industry:** enterprises producing goods and services.

**Invention:** something originated by experiment or ingenuity. (Properties connected with the inventors themselves would be classified here.)

**Landscape Architecture:** the art or practice of planning or changing land and water elements for the enhancement of the physical environment.

**Literature:** the production of writings, especially those of an imaginative nature.

**Military:** concerning the armed forces and individual soldiers.

**Music:** the art of combining vocal or instrumental sounds or tones.

**Philosophy:** system of principles for the conduct of life; the theory or analysis of the principles underlying thought or knowledge and the nature of the universe.

**Politics/Government:** an established system of political administration by which a nation, State, district, etc., is governed and the processes which determine how it is to be conducted.

**Religion:** systems and expressions of belief in a supernatural power that have made a contribution to the patterns of culture.

**Science:** a systematic study of nature.

**Sculpture:** the art of forming material into three-dimensional representation.

**Social/Humanitarian:** concerning human beings living together in a group or the promotion of the welfare of humanity.

**Theater:** the dramatic arts and the places where they are enacted.

**Transportation:** concerning the work or business or means of conveying passengers or materials.

**C. Additional facts to be included on specific categories of properties, as appropriate:**

1. **Buildings, structures, or objects.** a. The architect or builder, if known.

b. Historically significant events and/or patterns of activity.

c. Data concerning individuals significantly associated with the property.

d. Consideration of any possible archaeological significance present.

2. **Sites.** a. A statement of the kinds of information known or thought likely to be present in the property; types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archaeologists, art historians, architectural historians, or other appropriate scholars. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

b. A statement of the relationships between the information believed to be present in the property and topics that might be studied there; i.e., what kinds of research could be done using the information known or thought to be present in the property.

3. **Architectural and historic districts.** a. Concise statement of why the district may be significant.

b. Origins and historical development of the district; inclusive dates, architects, builders, designers, planners; relationships of district to historic development of the area.

c. General analysis of architectural styles or periods. If possible, relate the architecture in the district to the architectural resources of the area.

d. Significant people or events associated with the district as a whole or with individual elements within the district.

e. Preservation and/or restoration activities in the district (if considered to contribute to the significance for which the district is submitted).

f. Effect of intrusions on the integrity of the district.

g. Explanation of how district boundaries were chosen. Considerations may include the presence of a natural barrier or edge, such as a highway or new development, change in character of the area, or decline in concentration of significant properties to the point where the integrity of the district has been lost. (You may wish to refer to qualities discussed under VII. D. 1. k.). If the area on which the determination request is made appears to be only part of a larger district, this should be noted with an explanation (for example, the project may affect only part of the district). If possible the relationship of this part of the district to the whole should be discussed.

h. Consideration of any possible archaeological significance present in the district.

4. **Archaeological districts.** a. A summary statement concerning the significance of individual properties within the district. (Data on individual properties meeting the standards set forth in VIII. C. 2).

b. A concise statement of the characteristics that give the district cohesion as a unit for study; what categories of data might be derived from study of the district that would

not be derived from the study of individual properties within it?

c. A concise statement explaining the scientific and/or interpretive yield or potential of the district in terms of the cultural and natural contexts or interrelationships described in VII. D. 4. d.

d. Consideration of any possible architectural or historic significance present in the district, above and beyond its value for information purposes.

e. An explanation of how district boundaries were chosen should be included. Considerations may include presence of a natural geographic barrier, such as a river or drainage divide; a project boundary if this delineates a group of resources which conform to the definition of a district given above; manmade features such as a highway or other structure; or decline in settlement density.

D. Federal agencies should attempt to answer the following questions when seeking to determine whether a property meets National Register criteria.

1. **Building, structure, object.** a. If a building or structure is submitted for its architectural qualities, does it retain enough of its significant design, aspect, or feeling to be recognizable? If not, could the important elements of design or appearance be restored? (This does not mean that buildings which have additions or alterations are not eligible, as they may reflect later significant styles and design).

b. If a building or structure is submitted for historical associations, does the existing building have an identifiable relationship to the history described? Does it retain sufficient integrity to convey the feeling of the historical period when it achieved significance?

c. If a building or structure is significant because of its association with an individual, how long did that individual live there, or how long was he associated with the building, and during what period of his life? Are there other properties in the vicinity which also have strong associations with the individual? If so, the significance of the property in question should be compared to the significance of these other properties.

d. If a building, structure, or object is submitted for its archaeological associations, does it contain attributes that are amenable to study in order to extract important information about history or prehistory? For example, has it been rebuilt or added to in ways that reveal changing concepts of style or beauty? Does it contain tools, equipment, furniture, trash or other materials which distributions could be studied to learn about the social organization of its occupants, their relations with other people and groups, their daily lives, etc.?

e. Does the building, structure, or object have an unusually important association with its location?

f. If the building or structure is no longer at its original location, are the reasons for the move fully explained? How does the new location affect the historical and architectural integrity of the building or structure?

g. What was the building or structure used for during the period it achieved historical significance?

2. **Site.** a. How does the site relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there?

b. How have alterations (destruction of original buildings, change in land use, changes in foliage or topography) affected the integrity of the site? (The site of a tree signing which took place in a deep woods is probably not eligible if the area is now a suburban development).

c. If the site has been submitted for its archaeological significance, has the site contributed or does it have a potential for contributing important information regarding



human ecology, culture history, or culture process? What is the potential information yield of the site, and how does this information potential relate to theories, problems, and research questions that could be or have been addressed in the region or elsewhere? Evidence supporting these evaluations of significance should be provided, including references to specific scholarly investigations.

4. Does an excavated site retain interpretive value or did the information yielded make a fundamental contribution to knowledge of American cultures, such that the act of investigation constituted a historic event? Sites already completely excavated are eligible only if the answers to these questions are positive.

3. District (in addition to the questions on individual buildings, structures, and objects). a. How does the district convey a sense of historic and architectural coherence (through design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, etc.) in this sense expressed in the statement of significance?

b. How do architectural styles or elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place?

c. How have significant individuals or events contributed to the development of the district?

d. How has the district affected the historical development of the overall community, region, or State?

e. What effect do intrusions have on the integrity of the district?

f. How were district boundaries chosen? (Considerations may include boundaries at specific time in history; the presence of a visual barrier or edge, such as a river, highway or new development; change in character of the area; or decline in concentration of significant properties to the point where the integrity of the district has been lost.)

g. Are the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings identified and described?

h. If the district has been submitted for its research value, do the sites or individual resources have cohesion as a unit for study or do they have an identifiable geographical relationship? Questions on individual sites under VIII, D, 2 above should also be answered for districts.

1. How does the district compare to other similar areas in the State, region, or locality?

4. Industrial districts (in addition to the questions above). a. How do the industrial functions or processes relate to the broader industrial or technological developments of the country, region, State, or the Nation?

b. How important are the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the district?

5. Rural (in addition to the questions above). a. How are the elements of the rural district linked historically, architecturally, by function, or by common ethnic or social background?

#### IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography should contain a list of sources from which information on the property was compiled. General reference works or architecture, archeology, etc., should not be included unless they provide specific information which is of assistance in evaluating the property. Use standard bibliographical style, listing author, full title, date and location of publication, and publisher. For an article, list the magazine or journal from which it was taken, volume number and date. For unpublished manuscripts, indicate where copies are available. Interviews should be listed here with the date of interview.

#### X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, MAPS, AND ACRAGE

A map clearly locating the property within a city or broader context must accompany each request. A 7.5 or 15 minute series United

States Geological Survey map, State highway map, or other suitable map will be acceptable. Latitude and longitude coordinates or UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) reference points are useful in identifying the geographical location of properties. Photocopies of maps are acceptable provided they are clear and properly referenced. If the property is a district, a detailed sketch map should be included. The sketch map need not be precise in scale, but it should indicate:

A. All buildings, structures, or sites in the district.

B. Extent of district boundaries, carefully drawn.

C. Street and place names, including inclusive street numbers.

D. Highway numbers.

E. Architectural styles or periods, if appropriate.

F. Pivotal structures and important spaces (parks, squares, etc.).

G. Present type of district (mixed, residential, commercial, public, etc.).

H. Intrusions or other elements not contributing to the significance of the district.

I. North arrow (magnetic or true), if not printed on map.

J. Approximate scale.

K. Land use in rural district—woods, fields, swamps, etc.

L. Significant aspects of the natural environment, if appropriate. Sketch maps should also be provided for large archeological sites, indicating significant cultural features and intrusions. Maps of archeological districts should clearly indicate the areas within the district boundaries which have actually been surveyed. If portions of the districts have been inspected using different techniques or at different levels of intensity, this should be indicated on maps.

Acres. The acreage of the property in question should also be given.

#### XI. PHOTOGRAPHS

Along with written documentation and maps, photographs form the basis of the Secretary of the Interior's determination of a property's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. For this reason, photographs submitted should give an honest visual representation of the property and should illustrate those qualities discussed in the description and statement of significance. Photographs should be contemporary with the request for a determination of eligibility and should be identified in detail, giving the name and location of the property, view or detail shown, and direction of photo. Historical photographs may also be useful but are not required. Black and white glossy photographs are preferred since these are required for National Register nominations, but other photo formats are also acceptable. Xeroxed copies of photographs rarely provide sufficient detail to accurately portray a property and should therefore be avoided. The number of photographs required for a determination varies according to the complexity of the property:

A. Individual buildings, structures, or objects. Include only as many photographs as are necessary to depict the property clearly. One of the photographs should show the environment or context in which the property is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs. If the significance for which the property is submitted includes interiors or particular details, representative views should be included.

B. Archeological Sites. Photographs should document the condition of the property and, if relevant to the evaluation of significance, show artifacts that have been recovered and features present in the site. Drawings may be substituted for photographs of artifacts or other features where relevant and if it is not

possible to take photographs. Site submissions must include at least one photograph, however, showing the physical environment and configuration of the site.

C. Districts. Districts should be represented visually in selected street, landscape, or aerial views. Include as many photographs as necessary to visually relate the essence of and the variety included in the district. Views of individual structures may not be necessary as streetscapes often reveal the architectural qualities of a district better than photographs of individual buildings. Pivotal structures, however, and elements which help define the quality of the district should be clearly shown. Streetscape views should include as many building types, styles, and uses as necessary to relate the variety of the district. Photographs of important topographical or spatial elements should be included, as well as representative types of intrusions in their settings. It is useful to indicate on the sketch map the location and direction of view of photographs. Views of archeological districts should show significant natural and/or cultural aspects of the environment and typical sites, structures, buildings, and objects.

#### XII. INDIVIDUAL(S) COMPILING DOCUMENTATION

Names and qualifications of persons directly involved in compiling information on the property should be submitted, as this information may be of assistance in the evaluation process. Addresses and phone numbers are also useful so that these individuals may be consulted if questions arise concerning the documentation.

#### XIII. OPINION OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

A statement of the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the National Register should be included with the request, where possible. The following sample form letter may be a convenient format for submitting this opinion.

Sample form letter for:

Statement of the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the National Register.

I understand that the \_\_\_\_\_ agency

requesting the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of \_\_\_\_\_ for inclusion in the National Register and that my opinion may be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with a formal request for a determination of eligibility on this property. This statement confirms that I have been consulted as part of the determination of eligibility process.

—(1) In my opinion, the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Below is a justification for this opinion.

—(2) In my opinion, the property is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Below is a justification for this opinion.

—(3) I have no opinion and prefer to defer to the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Justification and comments:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Approved: June 10, 1977.

ERNEST ALLEN CONNALLY,  
Acting Director,  
National Park Service.

[FR Doc 77-27246 Filed 9-20-77; 8:45 am]

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For LRS use only

name

date entered

1. Name

historic St. Johns River Power Park Archaeological District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Island Drive

☒ not for publication

city, town New Berlin

☒ vicinity of

congressional district

state Florida

code 8

county Duval

code Du

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other: Forest and wetlands

4. Owner of Property

name Northshore Corporation

street & number

city, town New York

☐ vicinity of

state New York

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerk

street & number

Duval County Courthouse

city, town

Jacksonville

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

- Cultural resource reconnaissance of a proposed coal-fired power plant, Duval Co., Florida  
title \_\_\_\_\_ has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no
- Testing of eleven archaeological sites in the vicinity of a proposed power plant, Duval  
date County, Florida 1980 ☐ federal ☐ state ☒ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Florida Department of Archives, History and Records Management

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☒ ruins  
☒ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☐ altered

### Check one

☐ original site  
☐ moved

date \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

### Description

The sites in the St. Johns River Power Park were located during a systematic cultural resource survey conducted by Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc. for Envirosphere Co. as part of an environmental information document for the Jacksonville Electric Authority. Subsequently, the sites were evaluated through a limited archaeological testing program. Horizontal boundaries were defined through surface searching and subsurface testing methods. The vertical extent of the cultural deposits was determined using 29 test pits. Material cultural remains are predominantly prehistoric ceramics, small shell and non-shell middens, and historic architectural remains. From the testing of these sites the Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc. archaeologists conclude that the area was not occupied by prehistoric populations producing St. Johns type ceramics. Only two St. Johns period sherds were found, and these were associated with contemporaneous Savannah period ceramics. It is not known whether the presence of Savannah period ceramics is a result of migration, diffusion, or acculturation.

The basic settlement pattern appears to be that of specialized fish and shellfish gathering camps during the prehistoric period. These would be short-term occupations based on the limited horizontal and vertical extent of the shell deposits. The non-shell sites could have been locations for the exploitation of marsh fauna, other than shellfish, or small nut collecting camps. The presence of several sites of the same time period can be ascribed to repeated occupation (Rudolph and Wood 1980).

### Environmental Setting

These sites occur on sandy ridges adjacent to the marsh near a tidal creek which flows into Browns Creek. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods, cypress and hardwood swamps, and tidal salt marshes. Hardwood hammocks are located primarily on the southern boundary of the St. Johns River Power Park adjacent to the marshes and tidal creeks.

The soils are Kershaw and Ortega, which are well drained, sloping ridges, containing mixed hardwoods. Present vegetation has been generally stable since 3000 B.C. (Rudolph and Wood 1980:5). At that time the vegetation in southern Georgia and central Florida shifted from dry oak forest to the familiar pine forest with hammock, bayhead, and cypress swamp vegetation. It is believed that the shift in vegetation resulted in the movement of prehistoric populations from the interior forest in central Florida to the riverine environment (Rudolph and Wood 1980:5).

### Archaeological Investigations and Integrity

The eleven archaeological sites tested in the area were disturbed to varying degrees. One large site, 8Du634, has been severely disturbed by a borrow pit and erosion. Site 8Du669 is better preserved and lies directly to the north of 8Du634. Site Du634 may contain significant cultural features, particularly adjacent to and within the adjoining wetlands marsh where normally perishable wood, bone, fiber, and other artifacts are likely well preserved. The SHPO has recommended a 100-200 foot buffer zone on either side of the site's eastern boundary.

Item number 7 continued.

Table 1. Site summary data.

<u>St. Johns River Power Park Archaeological District</u>								
<u>Site</u>	<u>Size ha</u>	<u>Lithics</u>	<u>Shell</u>	<u>Ceramics</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u># Test Pits</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Soil Series</u>
8Du634	12.5	1	Yes	227	700-1500 A.D.	7	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du669	8.8	9	Yes	340	2000-1000 B.C. 700-1300 A.D.	7	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du670	0.94	4	Yes	68	700-1500 A.D. Mid-19th century	2	Mixed hardwoods	Kershaw
8Du671	0.02	0	Yes	20	700-1300 A.D.	2	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du672	Unk.	0	No	4	Unknown prehistoric	1	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du673	1.3	8	Yes	258	2000-1000 B.C. 700-1500 A.D. Unknown prehistoric	2	Mixed hardwoods	Kershaw
8Du674	1.2	1	Yes	178	700-1300 A.D.	2	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du675	0.01	3	No	65	700-1500 A.D.	1	Mixed hardwoods	Kershaw
8Du676	Unk.	1	No	8	Unknown prehistoric	1	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du677	0.02	0	Yes	7	Unknown	2	Mixed hardwoods	Ortega
8Du678	.03	0	No	48	Unknown prehistoric	1	Mixed hardwoods	Kershaw



United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory--Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page

Item 7 continued

8Du699 is a large (8.8 ha) multicomponent shell village midden with two occupations: 2000-1000 B.C. and 700-1300 A.D.

8Du670 is a large (2.9 ha) habitation site with an aboriginal component (700-1500 A.D.) and a historic component. The site is relatively well preserved and its significance centers primarily on its association with site 8Du669.

8Du671 is a small subsurface shell midden dating to 700-1300 A.D. Its significance is its relation to site 8Du669.

8Du672 is a small disturbed artifact scatter area.

8Du673 is a multicomponent site (2000-1000 B.C. and 700-1500 A.D.) with a historic component dating to the late 19th - early 20th century. It is associated with 8Du669 and may have a wetlands extension

8Du674 is a small (1.2 ha) midden located on a tongue of land between two unnamed creeks. This site contains a Savannah and a Wilmington period occupation in a relatively undisturbed condition.

8Du675 is a very small (100 m<sup>2</sup>) non-shell site and appears to be a single Savannah period occupation area. It is interpreted as representing a single house site occupied for a relatively short period; it is considered significant in terms of the information it could yield on similar units of isolated and mixed contexts.

8Du676 is a small artifact scatter area of undetermined aboriginal cultural affiliation.

8Du677 is a small (200 m<sup>2</sup>) shell midden site with a dense layer of oyster shell located 20-50 cm below the surface.

8Du678 is a small (300 m<sup>2</sup>) non-shell site located near the bluff edge of a small tidal creek. Its significance is its relationship to the whole concentration of sites.

Table 1 contains archaeological site summary data.

Boundary Justification

The district is in the northern St. Johns River valley between Browns Creek and San Carlos Creek. It includes 239 acres. The boundaries are defined to include all of the sites which the Florida SHPO has determined for preservation (see SHPO Figure 1b). The southeastern boundary of the district can be delineated by the mean high water level. Figure 1a (Rudolph and Wood 1980) shows the location of the archaeological site and Figure 1b (annotated SHPO) shows the location of the sites recommended for preservation and the potential archaeological district as determined by the Florida SHPO.

001100

8.5

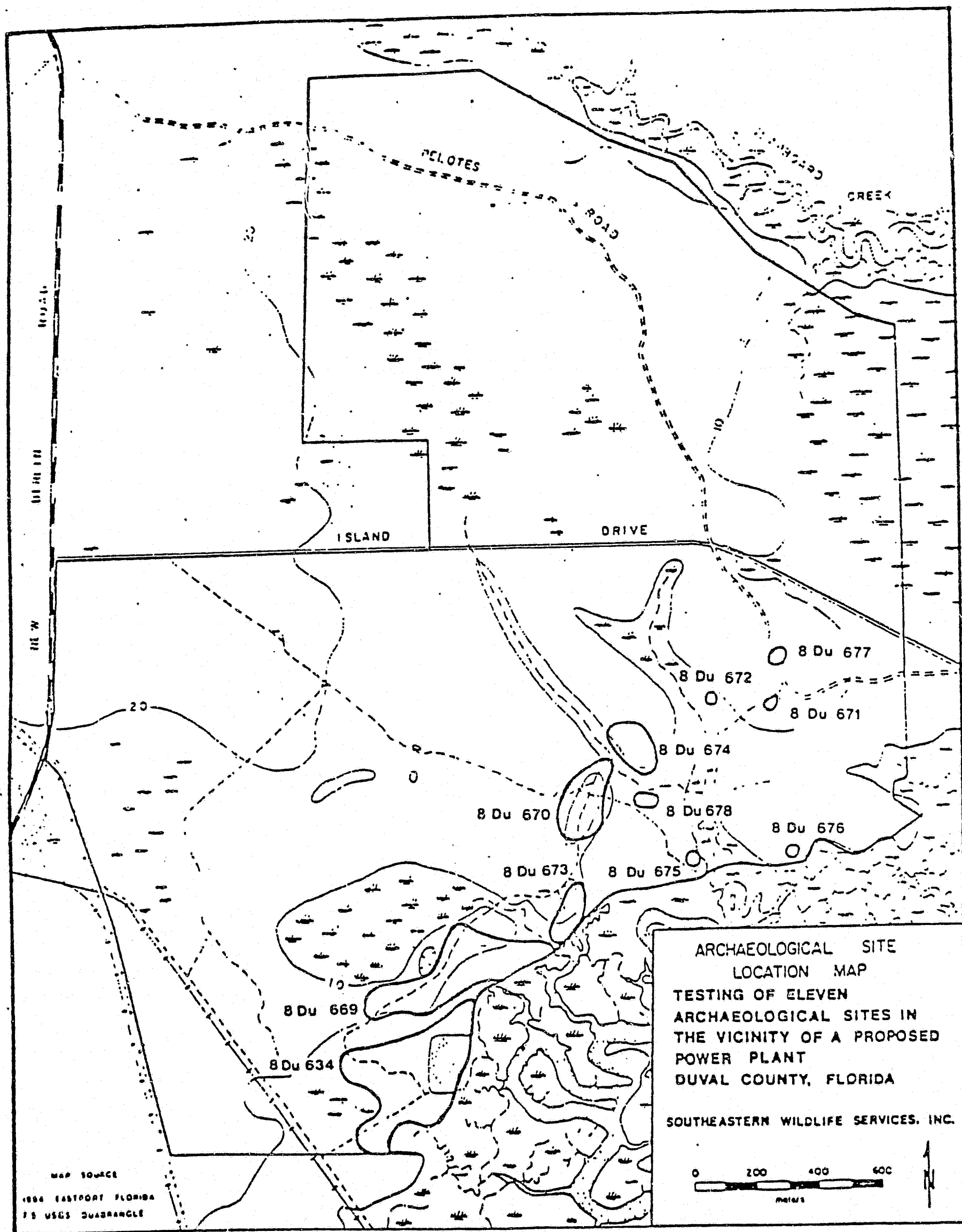


Figure 1a. Archaeological site location map (Wood and Rudolph:1980).

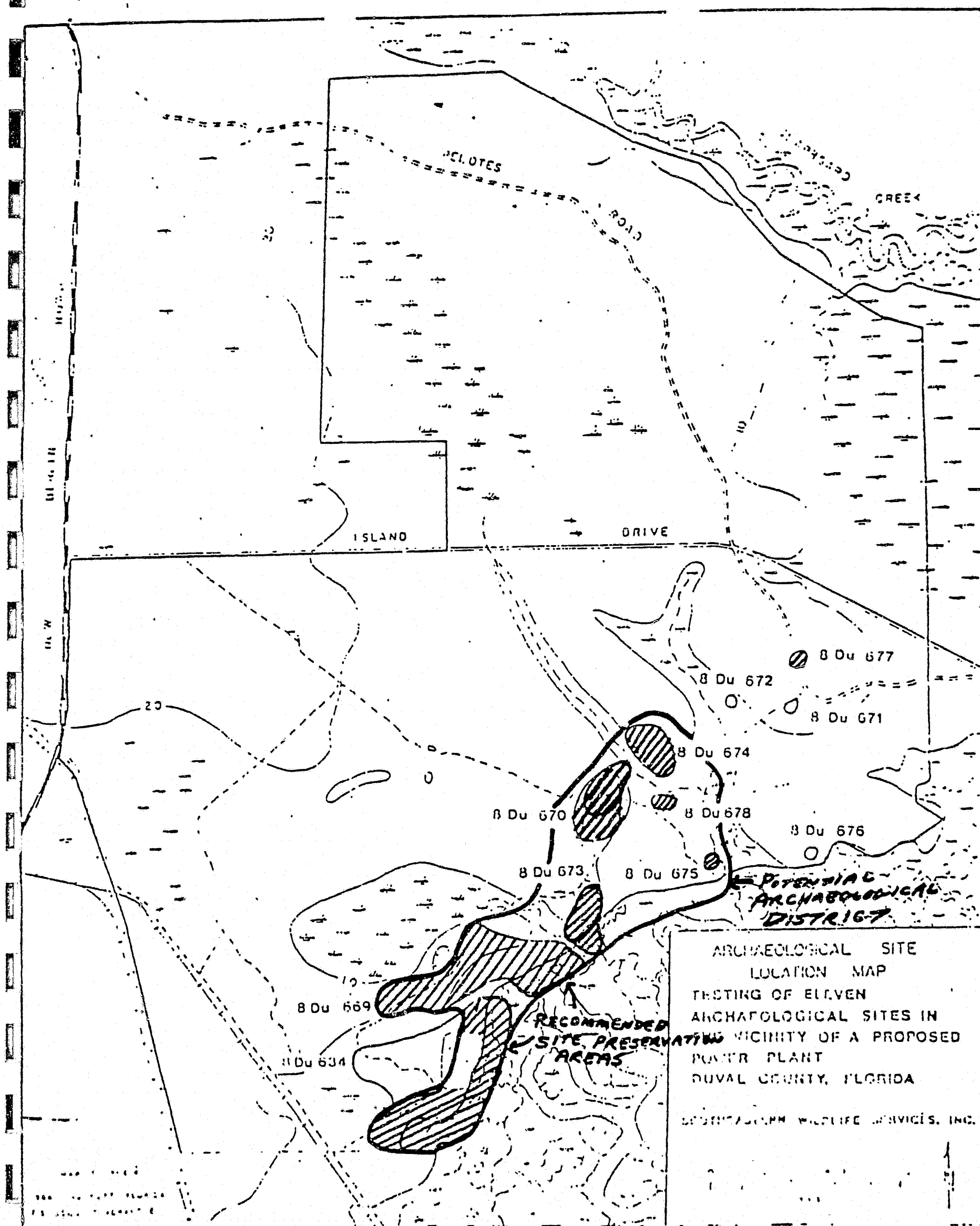


Figure 1b. Florida SHPO annotation - potential archaeological district.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The environmental setting of these sites contributes to the significance and the possibility that these sites contain information important to understanding environmental changes, human populations readjustment to changing habitat, and cultural interactions between the Georgia coastal tradition and the northern Florida or northern St. Johns culture area. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:29) state that "there are still unresolved problems in the cultural evolution of the region" and that "sporadic instances of northern intrusions of the Deptford culture and later, other northern complexes appear, especially in the northern and western parts of east Florida."

This cluster of eleven archaeological sites is significant because it occurs in a relatively unaltered environment and contains intact cultural levels and/or features. Essentially, the area was occupied during two major prehistoric periods. The sand ridges adjacent to the marsh contain Orange period and Savannah period components. The historic occupation centers on two small ridge tops overlooking the marsh. The tentative date range for the sites is 700-1500 A.D. with an earlier Orange period (2000-1000 B.C.) component. The most distinctive aspect of the archaeological survey and testing investigations was the absence of traditional chalky St. Johns ceramics characteristic of the northern St. Johns Archaeological Area (FDAHR:1980). The absence of early and middle Archaic sites is not unexpected since most Archaic sites are located at least 50 miles south of the area. The location of Orange period sites along the marsh edge follows what is known about the settlement pattern (Rudolph, Gresham, and Wood 1980:61). 8Du634 has been severely disturbed. The other large sites, 8Du669, 8Du670; 8Du573, and 8Du674, retain intact cultural levels and/or features. The smaller sites are primarily single component sites of limited horizontal and vertical extent.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Wood, W. Dean, Thomas H. Gresham, and Teresa Rudolph. 1980. A cultural resource reconnaissance survey of a proposed coal-fired power plant site in Duval County, Florida. Prepared by Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc. for Envirosphere Company, Athens, Georgia.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 243  
Quadrangle name Eastport, Florida

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

1	7
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4	4	8	5	4	0
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3	3	6	7	3	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	7
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4	4	8	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	7	2	7	5
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	7
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4	4	8	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	7	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D 

1	7
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4	4	8	7	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	6	6	8	0
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E 

1	7
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4	4	7	3	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	6	0	0	0	0
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F 

1	7
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4	4	7	3	8	0
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3	3	6	5	3	8	0
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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The district is situated NW of Browns Island between Browns Creek and San Carlos Creek. It is bounded on the north by Island Drive and on the SW by the Seaboard Coast Line RR. The southeastern boundary is an unnamed tidal marsh and creek. See map.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruthanne Mitchell, Assistant Cultural Geographer

organization WAPORA, Inc.

date 27 August 1981

street & number 5980 Unity Drive, Suite F

telephone 404/447-4433

city or town Norcross

state Georgia

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page

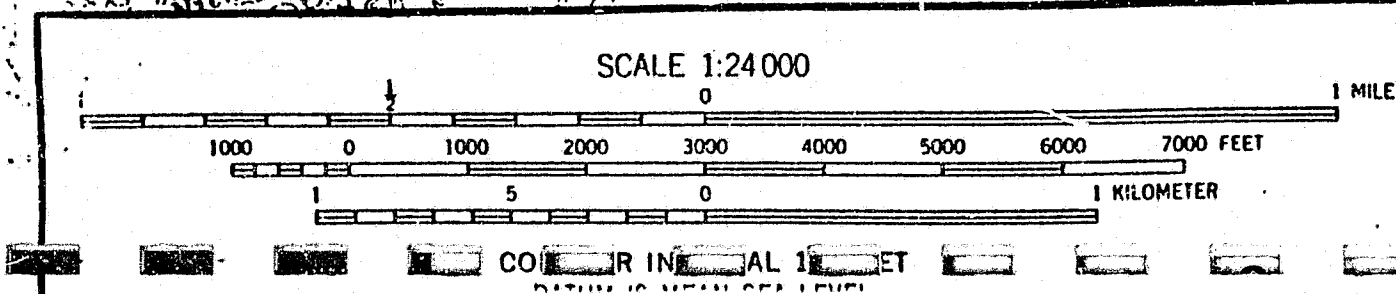
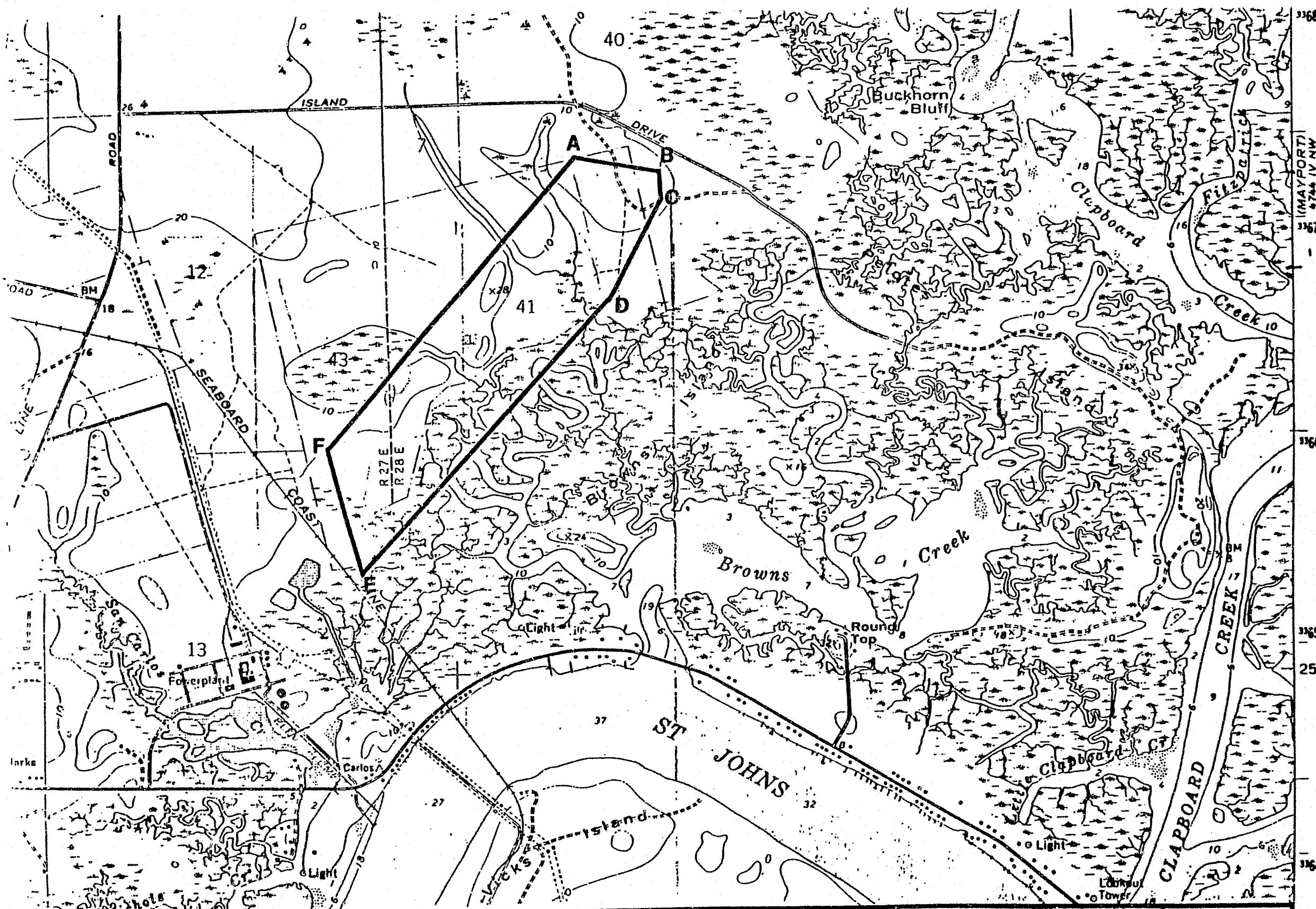
Major Bibliographical References continued from item number 9:

Florida Dept. of Archives, History and Records. 1980. Historical, architectural and archaeological survey of Duval County, FL.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks. 1980. Florida archaeology. Academic Press, New York, NY.

Wood, W. Dean and Teresa Rudolph. 1980. Testing of eleven archaeological sites in the Vicinity of a Proposed Power Plant, Duval County, FL. Prepared by Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc. for Envirosphere Company, Athens, Georgia.

Plates 1-5. Photographs illustrating the environmental setting and examples of test pit profiles (Wood and Rudolph:1980, Southeastern Wildlife Services, Inc.)



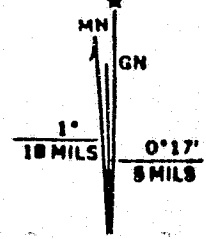
EASTPORT, FLA.

N3022.5—W8130/7.5

1964  
PHOTOREVISED 1970

AMS 4444 I NE—SERIES V847

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



GE ISLAND 5 MI.



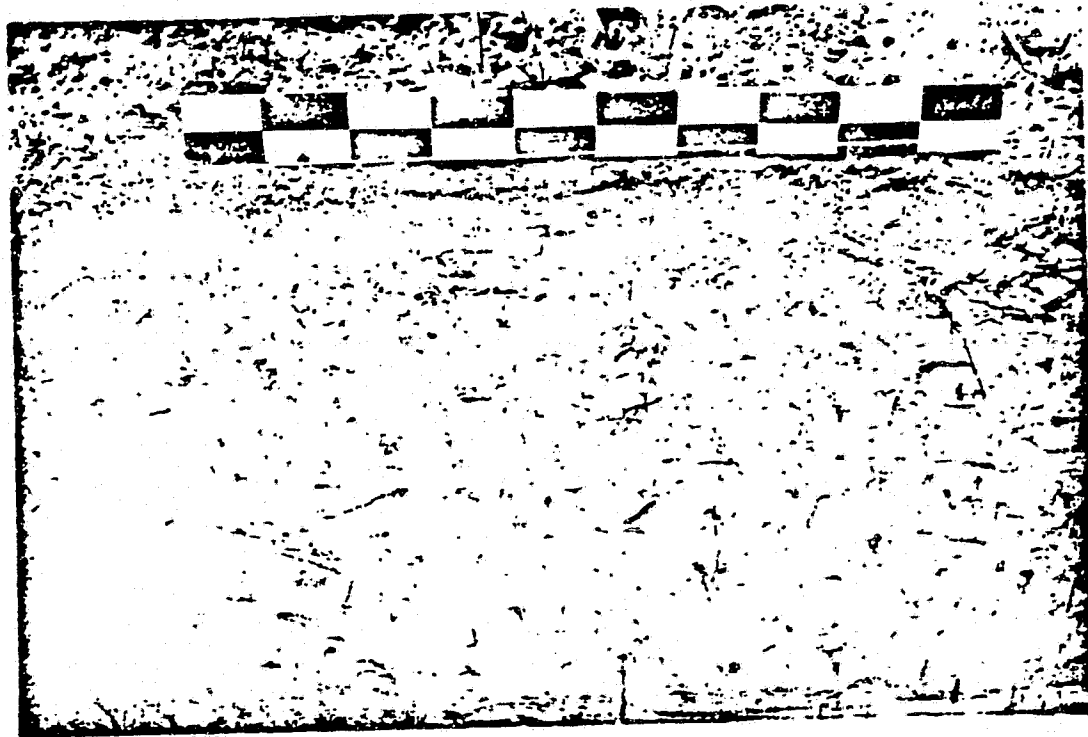


Plate 1. 8Du634, Test Pit 1: Profile (north wall)

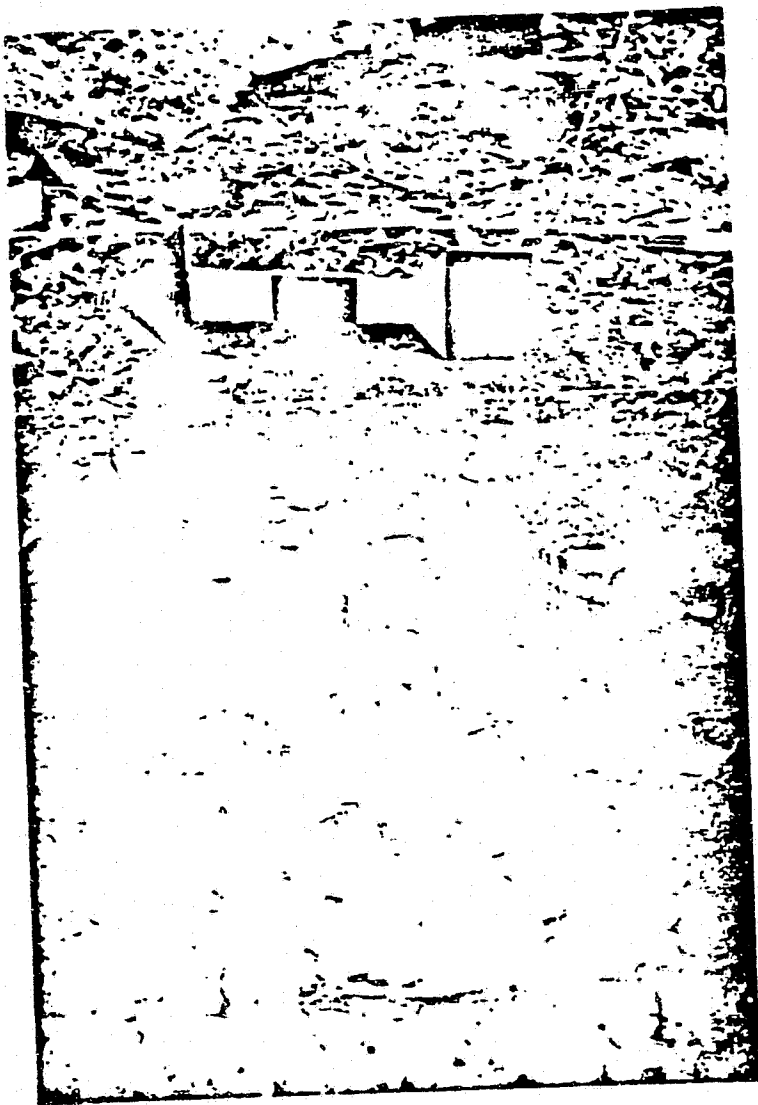


Plate 2. 8Du673, Test Pit 15: Chimney Fall (facing east).



Plate 3. 8Du669, View of environmental setting.

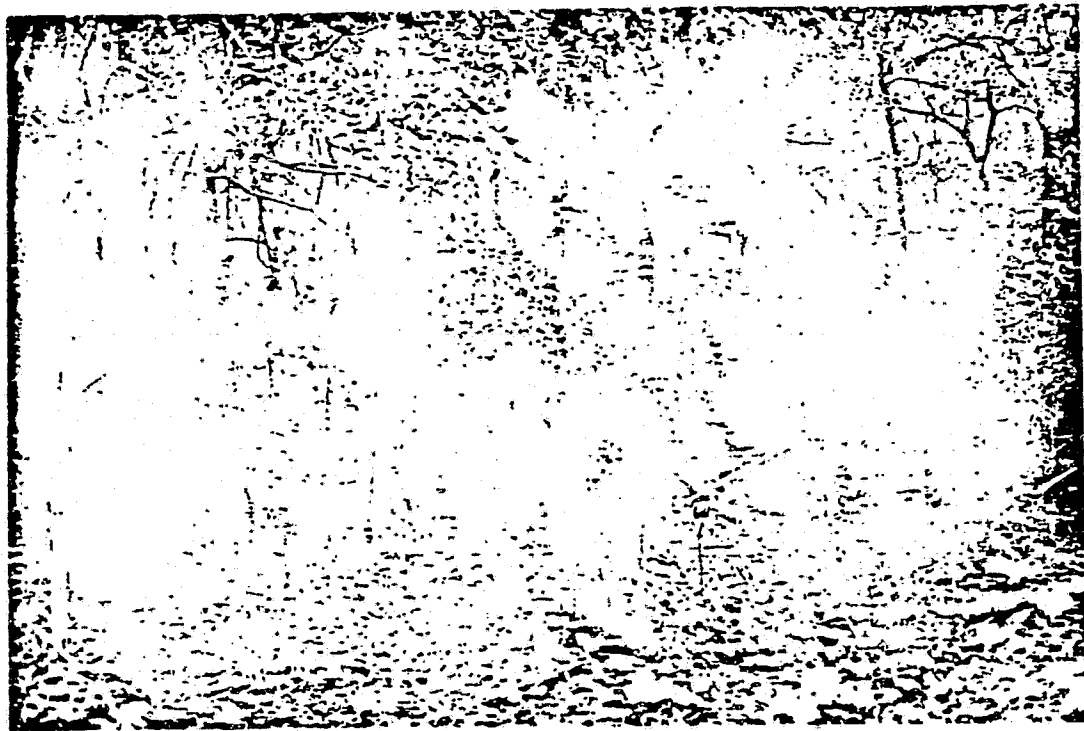


Plate 4. 8Du634, View of environmental setting.

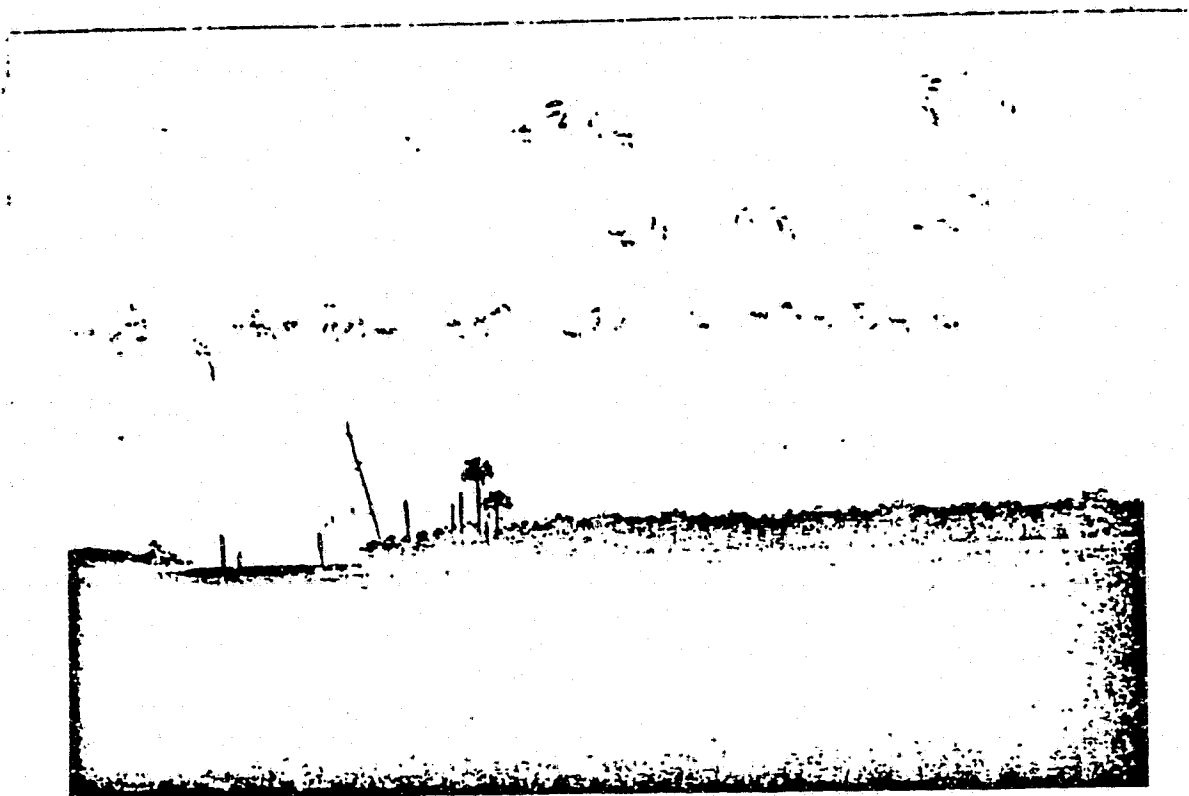


Plate 5. View of marsh area from southwestern portion  
of the district.

# Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

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1522 K Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

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MAR 8 1982 .

Mr. Charles R. Jeter  
Regional Administrator, Region IV  
Environmental Protection Agency  
345 Courtland Street, N.E.  
Atlanta, GA 30365

Dear Mr. Jeter:

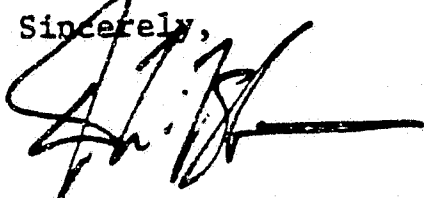
Enclosed is the Memorandum of Agreement reflecting the agreement to mitigate the adverse effects of the St. Johns River Power Park Project on the St. Johns River Power Park Archeological District, Duval County, Florida, reached by the consulting parties.

Please sign and date this Agreement and forward it to Mr. L. Ross Morrell, Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, for his dated signature. Thereafter, it must be returned to the Council for ratification by the Chairman. The Agreement will become final 30 days after receipt by the Chairman or earlier if ratified by the Chairman.

The ratified Memorandum of Agreement will constitute the Council's comments in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.6(c)(3) and completes your responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Council's regulations.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



(for) Jordan E. Tannenbaum  
Chief, Eastern Division  
of Project Review

Enclosure

# Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

## MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposes to grant a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for construction of the St. Johns River Power Park generating station, Duval County, Florida; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), EPA in consultation with the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has determined that this undertaking will have an adverse effect on the St. Johns River Power Park Archeological District, a property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470(f)) and the Council's regulations EPA has requested the comments of the Council; and,

WHEREAS, representatives of the Council, EPA, and the Florida SHPO have consulted and reviewed the undertaking to consider alternatives to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effect;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed that the undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects.

### Stipulations

EPA will condition its permit on compliance with the following measures.

#### A. Archeological Data Recovery

1. Prior to the initiation of any construction or other land-disturbing activities which could affect archeological sites 8 DU 669, 8 DU 677, the undisturbed portion of 8 DU 634, or other sites in the Archeological District, a detailed data recovery plan, including a research design that addresses both regional and more general research problems, will be developed. The plan will be prepared in accordance with previous archeological survey and testing results and with reference to the standards contained in the Council's Handbook, Treatment of Archeological Properties (Attachment 1).



2. The plan will be submitted to the Florida SHPO and the Council for review prior to implementation. If neither party objects within 15 working days after receipt of the plan, the plan will be implemented; if either party objects EPA will consult with the Florida SHPO, the Council, and the Jacksonville Electric Authority in order to resolve the objections.

B. Archeological Site Protection

1. EPA will ensure that plans for protecting those portions of the St. Johns River Power Park Archeological District not directly affected by construction or other land-disturbing activities, including fencing and access restrictions, are developed and implemented in consultation with Florida SHPO.

C. Transmission Line Corridors

1. Prior to the selection of the final transmission line alignment, archeological field survey(s) will be conducted in consultation with the Florida SHPO along any portions of the proposed rights-of-way previously identified as archeologically sensitive in "Site Certification Application--Environmental Information Document for Proposed St. Johns River Power Park," Appendix K (1981). Survey work will be undertaken with reference to 36 CFR Part 66, Appendix B (Attachment 2).
2. Identified archeological resources will be evaluated in consultation with Florida SHPO. If there is any question as to whether a property meets the National Register Criteria (36 CFR Sec. 60.6), a determination of eligibility will be requested from the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63. Any archeological resources found to meet the Criteria will be avoided or preserved in place whenever feasible through minor alignment shifts, tower placement, changes in construction methods, or other measures. When this is not feasible, the Florida SHPO will be consulted and a treatment consistent with the Council's Handbook, Treatment of Archeological Properties (Attachment 1) and approved by the Florida SHPO will be developed and implemented.

D. Additional Stipulations

1. All archeological work will be conducted under the direct supervision of an archeologist(s) who meets, at a minimum, the appropriate qualifications set forth in 36 CFR Part 66, Appendix C (Attachment 3).
2. All archeological materials, along with field notes, maps, drawings, and photographic records, will be curated at a suitable repository agreed upon by the Florida SHPO, EPA, and the Jacksonville Electric Authority.
3. Copies of the final reports of archeological investigations will be supplied to the Florida SHPO, the Council, and Interagency Archeological Services (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20243) for possible submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

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4. In accordance with National Register procedures (36 CFR Part 60), documentation concerning the condition and significance of the St. Johns River Power Park Archeological District will be forwarded within 2 years following the completion of data recovery so that nominations, boundary changes, and eligibility status will be kept current.
5. If any of the signatories to the Agreement determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot be met, or believes a change is necessary, that signatory shall immediately request the consulting parties to consider an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum shall be executed in the same manner as the original Agreement.

Robert L. Dawsey March 5, 1982  
Executive Director  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 4

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)  
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)  
Chairman  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation