



# WALTON

## RELATIONS & HISTORY

Volume 14, Issue 8

Walton County Heritage Association

July 2023







# WALTON COUNTY HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.

## OFFICE LOCATION

Walton County Heritage Museum, (Old Train Depot)

Hours: Open Tuesday – Saturday, 1:00 – 4:00 PM

### Postal Address

Walton County Heritage Association, Inc.  
1140 Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs, Florida 32435  
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Cover Design: Sam Carnley



## Newsletter Cover Collage Photos

Clockwise from top left:

1. **Darlington, Florida, early 1900s, Courtesy of Baker Block Museum, photographer unknown. Edited by Sam Carnley.**
2. *Henderson-Mathis turpentine still in Glendale or Gaskin.* 1904. Black & white photoprint, 4 x 6 in. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. <<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/42107>>, accessed 28 June 2017 by Sam Carnley.
3. **William Lewis (Luke) Hurst Family, Fleming Creek/Clear Springs area, north Walton County, ca 1894, from “The Heritage of Walton County, Florida,” p. 190.**
4. **Old Paxton High School, “1961-62 Paxtonian” Year Book, photographer unknown. Edited by Sam Carnley**
5. Walton County Heritage Museum, photo and editing by Sam Carnley.
6. Gladys D. Milton (1924-1999), Midwife, Flowersview/Paxton, photo by her daughter, Maria Milton. Also in “**The Heritage of Walton County, Florida,**” p. 249, and the September 2018 Newsletter at <http://www.waltoncountyheritage.org/GenSoc/NL2018Sep.pdf> Edited by Sam Carnley.
7. Walton County Heritage Museum, with sign painted by Sam Carnley
8. Paxton Water Tower, Paxton, Florida, photo and editing by Sam Carnley.
9. Old Freeport School, constructed ca 1908, burned 1943. Photo from “**The Heritage of Walton County, Florida,**” p. 45. **Photographer unknown. Edited by Sam Carnley.**
10. *Floralia Saw Mill Company's engine number 3 - Paxton, Florida.* 1907. Black & white photonegative, 4 x 5 in. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. Photographer unknown. <<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/146972>>, accessed 7 September 2019 and edited by Sam Carnley. [Built in 1873 and Originally owned by New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company as engine number 60; then owned by Southern Iron and Equipment Company as engine number 568 in 1907; then owned by Floralia Saw Mill Company as engine number 3 on March 3, 1907; returned to Southern Iron and Equipment Company and number changed to 915 on March 13, 1913; then owned by Louisiana Saw Mill Company as engine 50 in May, 1913.]

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**The Walton County Heritage Association, Inc.** is a 501 (C) 3 Florida Not for Profit Corporation Recognized by the IRS as a Public Charity Organization for Tax Deductible Donations.

The Walton County Heritage Association was organized for four main purposes:

- To promote the preservation and restoration of buildings and other landmarks of historical interest within Walton County;
- To maintain the Walton County Heritage Museum to preserve the heritage of Walton County for the education and enjoyment of current and future generations by collecting, preserving, and exhibiting artifacts and information from the time of its original inhabitants to the present;
- To foster and enhance the development, education, and sense of history which is unique to Walton County; and
- To secure cooperation and unity of action between individual citizens, businesses, and other groups as may be necessary to fulfill these purposes.

The Association depends upon the support of its members and the business community to accomplish its goals. Annual dues are \$25 for individuals, \$40 for families and varying amounts for donors as shown on attached Annual Donor/Member Application for 2023. Donor logos are also shown on the attached Donor page in the monthly newsletter.

**Annual Member/Sponsor Application 2023; See attached.**

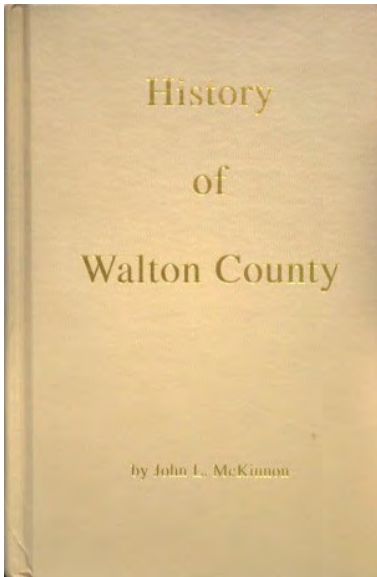
**Member Benefits:**

- Automatic membership in the **Walton County Heritage Museum** and the **Walton County Genealogy Society**.
- Invitations to Quarterly Members Meetings
- **Discounts** on Special Events
- **The Museum Research Center:** Members get free copies of documents and use of the Genealogy Society computer when the Museum is open.
- **The Museum Gift Shop:** Members receive discounts on books, special publications, postcards, photographs, CDs, DVDs, videos, and gift items.
- Free **subscriptions** to the WCHA Newsletter.

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# From the Museum Gift Shop

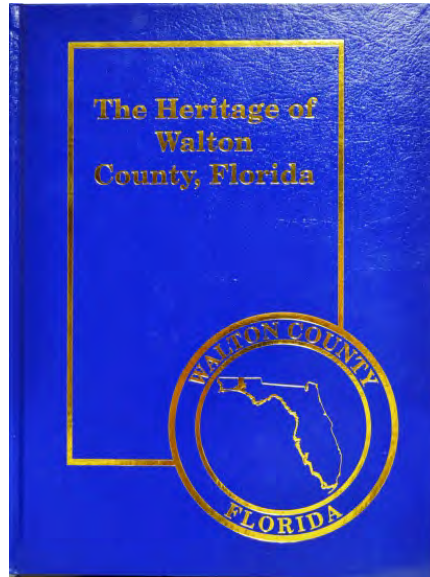
## Our most popular books



### History of Walton County

by John L. McKinnon. The Museum has sold out of this book and it is out of print, but it is available at these links;

<https://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/georgiabooks/pdfs/gb0503.pdf>, and <https://www.alibris.com/booksearch?mtype=B&keyword=history+of+walton+county&hs.x=0&hs.y=0>



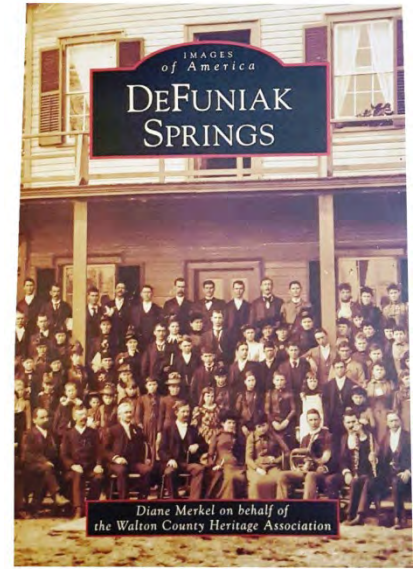
### The Heritage of Walton County, Florida. Item code **B13.**

Price: (Reduced) \$40.00

Tax: 2.80

Shipping: 8.00

Total by mail **\$50.80**



### Images of America, DeFuniak Springs. Item code **B06.**

By Diane Merkel. Price, including tax,

**\$23.53.**

## MAIL ORDER FORM

Walton County Heritage Association  
1140 Circle Drive  
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435

Customer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Ph./Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Qty	Description	Item Code	Price Each*	Amount
	The Heritage of Walton County, Florida	B13	50.80	
	Images of America, DeFuniak Springs.	B06	31.53	

\*Price includes tax at 7% and shipping of \$8.00 per item.

Total

Sorry, credit cards not accepted. Please send check or money orders only. Do not mail cash. Please allow two weeks for delivery.



# Walton County Heritage Association, Inc.

1140 Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs, Florida, 32435, Ph. 850-401-2060

Website: <http://www.waltoncountyheritage.org>

Email: [HeritageMuseum@bighthouse.com](mailto:HeritageMuseum@bighthouse.com)

## ANNUAL MEMBER/SPONSOR APPLICATION 2023

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### Our Mission

The Walton County Heritage Association is a nonprofit organization that was organized for four main purposes:

1. To promote the preservation and restoration of buildings and other landmarks of historical interest within Walton County;
2. To maintain the Walton County Heritage Museum to preserve the heritage of Walton County for the education and enjoyment of current and future generations by collecting, preserving, and exhibiting artifacts and information from the time of its original inhabitants to the present;
3. To foster and enhance the development, education, and sense of history which is unique to Walton County; and
4. To secure cooperation and unity of action between individual citizens, businesses, and other groups as may be necessary to fulfill these purposes.

\* Additional gift of over \$2,000.00 (any amount in excess of that number) would be greatly appreciated. You may earmark this gift for a specific expense/purchase of gift items for our museum.

- All donor categories are entitled to membership in the museum and Genealogy Society and 10% discount on museum gift shop purchases.
- For all levels of Sponsorship, the Walton County Heritage Association, Inc. will acknowledge sponsors on our website, in our newsletter and on a permanent plaque in the Museum. Sponsorships are on an annual basis from January to December. This is an acknowledgement of your gift only and does NOT constitute advertisement or the promotion of any individual, business or organization by the WCHA.

Please mail your check and this form to:  
WALTON COUNTY HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, INC. 1140 Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435.  
**THANK YOU!!!**

The Walton County Heritage Association, Inc., is a 501(C)(3) charitable organization as defined by the IRS Code. Gifts may be tax deductible as defined by the Federal Income Tax Regulations. To request a receipt for your tax-deductible membership in the WCHA, or donation, please contact us.

A COPY OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRATION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIVISION OF CONSUMER SERVICES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE (800-435-7352) WITHIN THE STATE. REGISTRATION DOES NOT IMPLY ENDORSEMENT, APPROVAL, OR RECOMMENDATION BY THE STATE. REF: WALTON COUNTY HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, INC., DTN3054584, CH52108.



## OUR SPONSORS for 2023

We dedicate this page to our sponsors in recognition of their generous support of our mission.

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(None at present time)

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#### City of DeFuniak Springs



In the past the city has generously supported us with cash donations of \$2,000.00 annually, but due to changing budget priorities, was unable to do so in 2023. We wish to recognize the city's generosity however, for its **in-kind** donation of the RR depot which serves as the Walton County Heritage Association, Inc., Museum and administrative facility. The city provides maintenance and upkeep on the facility, and payment of electrical, water and waste disposal services as well. The value of this facility to us is far in excess of \$2,000.00 annually, for which we are deeply appreciative. Thank you, City of DeFuniak Springs.

## **A Note From the Editor**

Bruce Cosson and I have taken on the project of writing a new history of Walton County. We hope to have it completed by the county's bicentennial anniversary on December 29, 2024. As each chapter is completed, we will feature it as a newsletter article.

We have completed chapter 1 and accordingly, we are presenting it as this month's newsletter article. As always, in the interest of making our articles as factual as we can to the extent of our knowledge, please let us know of any errors, mistakes, etc. you find in them. Thank you.

Sam Carnley

# 1 Prehistoric Walton County

The Prehistoric Period is defined as when humans lived before records documented their activity.<sup>1</sup> In Florida generally, the relevant time spanned 15,000 years ago to 1513 A. D. Nothing in writing exists of these humans, but evidence of them is found in archaeological artifacts of their crafting that survive to this day.

These relics are found by the thousands in Walton County and across Florida. Scientists study them in an attempt to interpret the lives of the people who left them and of the animals with whom they coexisted. This undertaking involves many scientists, each of whom has developed his or her own understanding of what the relics may or may not mean. But in the end, all it comes down to is speculation and opinion couched in scientific jargon to give it the appearance of authenticity.

Many of these experts have written books on prehistoric Florida, covering such subjects as time period beginning and ending dates, climate, geography, oceanography, the people, the animals and the plants. No two of them agree on all aspects of these elements. Over time, many of these opinions coalesced into “prevailing,” or “consensus” views, which became widely accepted by the experts and the public as the correct interpretations.

So what is the consensus of the experts on what Florida looked like all those millennia ago? First, they tell us the climate might have been mild as the ice age reached the maximum extent of the glaciers covering the northern portion of the present United States. Florida’s remote proximity from the glaciers protected it from the icy climes further north. Nobody knows exactly to what extent compared to now, other than they thought it to be cooler.

The consensus of the experts is that the glaciers impacted Florida in another major way relating to the availability of water. They hypothesize that as the glaciers formed, the amount of water they locked up in the ice caused sea levels to fall world-wide. Again, they don’t know exactly, but guesses range from one hundred to several hundred feet. At least two authors on the subject however, do agree that sea level fell about 300 feet.<sup>2, 3</sup>

To give perspective to what that might have done to Walton County, in comparison to its present maximum altitude of 345 feet above sea level at Britton Hill, it might have been higher then by an additional several hundred feet. That, in turn, brought about other dramatic changes in the county’s landscape compared to now. The shore line moved many miles further south as the Gulf waters receded. By some estimates, the county may have doubled in size.<sup>4, 5</sup>

It is also thought that the falling sea level corresponded with a deep drop of the water table in county uplands bringing a scarcity of surface water except in waterholes lying at the bottom of deep depressions in the earth, such as sinkholes.<sup>6</sup> It is further thought the cooler climate caused less rainfall, which exacerbated the existing shortage of water on land.

Much of the land animal and plant life then also differed from those now found in the state and county. Animal fossils from across the state reveal a number of prehistoric animals that no longer exist. Some of them are characterized by experts as megafauna, meaning super-sized. The larger of them resembled today's elephants and were known as mammoths and mastodons. Scientists classify these animals as herbivores, or plant eaters.

These animals flourished in North America for hundreds of thousands of years before becoming extinct somewhere in the range of 10 or 12 thousand years ago. This time period of course, depends on which expert swears to it, and as expected, varies from one to the other.

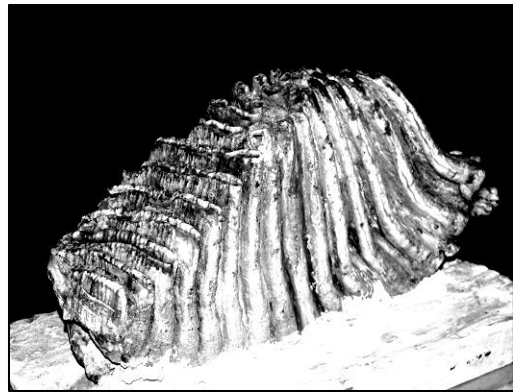
Many experts speculate that human hunters played a major role in extinction of the mammoth and others by overhunting them. The germ of this idea, which has now grown into a consensus, originated in 1932 when a Clovis, New Mexico, newspaper reported the archaeological discovery of evidence that man had lived there for many thousands of years.<sup>7</sup>

The paper tells of the discovery of a prehistoric mammoth skeleton by archaeologists in close association with numerous stone spear points in the same spot. The article naturally concluded the stone weapons as the handiwork of Pleistocene hunters who killed the animal 15,000 years ago during the Ice Age. Since the year of that article, a number of archaeological sites all across the country and Florida have yielded similar evidence of mammoths and mastodons dying by human hands. Collectively, the evidence has grown into the consensus that prehistoric men helped drive the animals extinct.

No archaeological sites in Walton County are presently known which suggest such a direct relationship between humans and mammoths. But the animals were present there as evidenced by a fossilized tooth from Morrison Springs on the eastern edge of the county. Between 1967 and 1972, divers retrieved it from the spring along with other ancient artifacts.

Aubrey Graves, who operated a fish camp there at the time, had the fossil examined by the Smithsonian Institution. They identified it as the lower left jaw molar of a Columbian Mammoth. In 2012, the Graves family donated it to the Walton County Heritage Museum in DeFuniak Springs where it is now on display. Fittingly, it remains in the county to which it is historically connected.

The depth of the water in the spring is now about 300 feet at its deepest point according to various newspaper reports. It consists of a series of three caverns connected by narrow



Pictured above is the Columbian Mammoth tooth from Morrison Springs on display at the Walton County Heritage Museum in DeFuniak Springs. Photo by the author.



channels going straight down. The floor of cavern number one is about 30 feet below the surface. That of number two bottoms out at 80 or 100 feet, and number three at 300 feet plus.

How the tooth found its way into the spring is unknown. Portions of the caves may have been dry during the Pleistocene and the animal, after entering to get a drink, perished on its inability to climb out. Another possibility is that the animal never entered the cave alive, but died on the rim and the tooth found its way into the cave aided by an animal, a human, flood waters, or some other means.

If the animal died after entrapment in the cave, its death would not be the last faulted to the spring. Since the 1950s, it has claimed the lives of dozens of cave divers who failed to appreciate the enormous risk of venturing into it. One of the earliest reported drownings appeared in a Pensacola newspaper on 1 September 1958. A young military man from Eglin Air Force Base wearing scuba gear swam down into the spring two days earlier and failed to re-surface.

Due to the difficulty of extricating his body past the tight opening he squeezed through on entering the third cave level 100 feet down, divers were hampered in bringing him up until September the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10 days after he drowned.

Many more drownings followed as time passed, leading county authorities to make numerous attempts at ending the growing number of deaths by any means within their power. But as private parties owned the property, the best the county could do was post a sign notifying divers of their number who had drowned, and admonishing them not to be next.

Other ice age herbivores emblematic of the mammoth of the Morrison Springs tooth included mastodons, giant bison, twelve-foot-tall ground sloths, camels, horses and whitetail deer, to name a few. As normally happens in nature, differing animal species are balanced out against others in ways to keep their numbers in check. Meat eating carnivorous megafauna played that role against their herbivorous counterparts.

They included members of the canine species represented by Dire Wolves, which were among those becoming extinct. Jackson County, Florida is the closest location to Walton where dire wolf fossils have been found. That doesn't necessarily mean none were in Walton County, just that none of their fossils have been found there yet.

Also present in prehistory were versions of the common varieties of wolf which survived to historical times. They inhabited the county when the first European settlers arrived, but are no longer present, because the settlers exterminated them to protect their sheep and other livestock on which the people depended.

The Cawthons were one such family. They settled south of today's Lake Jackson near present day Paxton about 1837. Moving south of what is now Dothan Alabama, known then as Cawthon's Cowpens, they brought large herds of livestock, including cattle and sheep, which foraged freely on the large expanses of unfenced open range.

The sheep, in particular required protecting from the wolf packs then roaming the countryside. Weapons used by the family for that purpose were muzzle loading single shot rifles, one of which has been handed down over the generations and is now a storied treasure owned by a descendant of the family. It commands a great deal of attention at annual family reunions.

Other extinct carnivores included a lion much larger than the African version of today. There were also short faced bears, saber tooth cats as well as one with scimitar shaped fangs, and cheetahs. Also present were many carnivores that remain today, such as foxes, bears, bobcats, panthers, coyotes, raccoons and opossums. The fossils of many of these animals have been found throughout Florida. It is unknown however if any of the extinct animal fossils are found in Walton County. If not, that doesn't necessarily mean none were there, just that evidence of them has not yet turned up.

Humans also played a role in the prehistory of the county. Known as Paleo Indians, with Paleo meaning "ancient, archaic or primitive," they were the original immigrants to North America from Asia who traversed the land bridge across the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska during the ice age when the sea levels were hundreds of feet lower than now. Estimates of their arrival range from thirty thousand to about fifteen thousand years ago.

Archaeologists, and others who study them, based on the records they left in stone projectile points and tools of stone, animal bone and ivory, believe the Paleo Indians lived a nomadic lifestyle in which they followed the foraging animals they depended on for food in their migrations between seasonal feeding grounds.

Due to the many places across North America and Florida where archaeological sites have yielded mastodon and mammoth fossils intermingled with Paleo Indian projectile points, experts have come to believe those animals were among the favorite prey of the ancient men who became highly adept at killing them. Could that be what happened to the mammoth of the Morrison Springs tooth? It is a distinct possibility, but only one of several that could have caused the animal's death.

Since evidence of them first appeared those many decades ago in New Mexico, the Clovis have been touted as America's oldest and most wide-spread prehistoric human culture. Scientists have dated Clovis stone spear points found in Texas to 13,500 years ago.<sup>8</sup> But in 2014, archaeologists discovered evidence of an even older human culture in Florida.<sup>9</sup>

The evidence consists of extinct mastodon remains from the Aucilla River east of Tallahassee, showing evidence of butchering by humans. Dating of the remains and other artifacts indicate an age of 14,550 years ago. The site, designated as Page-Ladson, is the first Pre-Clovis cache yet recorded in Florida. Other evidence from the site indicates humans and the associated megafauna coexisted contemporaneously for possibly 2,000 years before the animals became extinct, the date of which between then and now, spanned approximately twelve and a half millennia.

While numerous Paleo Indian sites are reported around the state, with the foregoing as just one example, comparably few are known from Walton County due to its scarcity of evidence for them. Archaeologist, Gordon R. Willey made that observation in his book on Florida Gulf Coast Archaeology published in 1998.<sup>10</sup> The book is based on research he did of the area in the 1940s.

Willey wrote only of the shortage of evidence, not that none existed, and since that time Paleo Indian sites and artifacts have been reported on Choctawhatchee Bay in both Walton and Okaloosa counties. In 2007, Jason M. O'Donoghue identified Florida panhandle Paleo Indians sites found in the PIDBA (Paleo Indian Database of the Americas).<sup>11</sup> Their locations appear on a map of the West Florida Gulf coast as dots indicating the number of sites reported with no further details.

Writing in her graduate school thesis in 2012, Deena Woodward also identified Paleo Indian sites in the two counties and gave more specific locations. She identified three sites; two in Okaloosa County at Indian Bayou East and No Name Bayou, and one in Walton County at Huett Bayou East. These are all on the south side of Choctawhatchee Bay. Woodward noted as have numerous other archaeologists, that during the Paleo Indian cultural period, which she dates between 11,000 and 6,000 years ago, the sea level stood 50 meters (approx. 150 feet) lower than now. Her assessment of the prehistoric sea level is one of those at variance from what other archaeologists believed it to be as previously noted.

The dry coastal plain at that point stretched possibly as many as 50 miles further south than now. When Gulf waters rose to current levels, it inundated previously dry land inhabited by Paleo Indians leaving their camp sites submerged under the Gulf. That is where Woodward and other archaeologists believe much of Walton County's Paleo Indian evidence lies undiscovered.<sup>12</sup>

Another term archaeologists associate with the Paleo Indian culture is "Preceramic," meaning they had not yet developed the art of pottery making. That knowledge did not arrive until the time of the Archaic Culture, which followed that of the Paleo Indian beginning about 8,000 B. C. Archaeologists have identified three distinct stages of the culture; consisting of the early, middle and late.<sup>13</sup>

As the Archaic cultures emerge, the projectile points identifiable to the Paleoindians begin to disappear. They are replaced by new styles of projectile points, and pottery, nonexistent among the Paleoindians, is found in late Archaic cultures between 2,000-1,000 B. C. The few shell middens they left, knapped stone projectile points and other lithic tools peculiar to them, and the occasional sherd of fiber tempered pottery, provide what documented evidence has been found of Archaic sites in Walton County.

The weather and sea level during the late Archaic period stabilized at about the same as now. Increasing shellfish populations due to a more favorable climate became a staple of

closing stage Archaic culture settlements near the water.<sup>14</sup>

Wiley alluded to the Archaic stage but did not report any sites for them in the County.<sup>15</sup> Woodward however, identified eight of them. Their locations included Alaqua Bayou, and Grayton Beach on the Gulf. Others were reported along the south shore of Choctawhatchee Bay. In the aggregate, the sites represent all three phases of the Archaic period.

Although professional archaeologists have provided most of the available evidence of the Archaic culture in the county, they do not deserve all the credit. Walton County native, the late Harold W. Gillis (1914-1999) collected archaeological artifacts as a hobby. Writing in a booklet he privately published about his hobby, he stated that most of his collecting occurred between 1969 and 1972.<sup>16</sup> Included in the booklet is a photo of eight Bolen Points he found at various locations in Walton County. He stated his belief that the points belonged to the period 7,000-5,000 B. C., but did not identify them to the Archaic culture. Woodward, though, identified Bolen points to the Early Archaic period (6,000-5,000 B. C.).<sup>17</sup>

By 3,000 B. C., changes in the life styles of the late Archaic people and their descendants were underway that by about 1,000 B. C., would culminate in a culture no longer identifiable as Archaic. Pottery making, in its infancy at the end of the Archaic period, grew in sophistication over the next millennium. It became so distinctive and easily recognizable that archaeologist viewed it as evidence of a new culture, which they named Deptford.<sup>18</sup> It spanned the time range of 500 B. C. – 150 A.D.<sup>19</sup>

Lifestyles continued to evolve into distinct cultures until the beginning of the historic period. Succeeding cultures included Swift Creek and Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, (150-350 A. D.);<sup>20</sup> Weeden Island I and II (200-1000/1200 A.D.);<sup>21</sup> and the Mississippian derivations of Fort Walton and Pensacola. Archaeologists have documented artifacts from them all at numerous sites in the county.

The former of the two Mississippian groups is dated by archaeologists to an origination period of 900-1000 A. D.,<sup>22</sup> and the latter after 1200 A. D.<sup>23</sup> From their prehistoric origins, they carried over into the historic period of Florida which began in 1513 when Juan Ponce de Leon claimed it for Spain.

Archaeologists believe the tribes indigenous to Walton County as the historic age began were the Pensacola (represented by their own culture) and Chacato (aka Chatot) of the Fort Walton Culture. The primary difference between them is the material composition of their pottery. Another difference is that Fort Walton relied heavily on farming for subsistence whereas the Pensacola who lived along panhandle bays and the Gulf of Mexico sustained themselves mainly with seafood, which in addition to fish, included clams, oysters, mussels and scallops.



Common to all these ancients from the earliest to the latest, was the hunter-gatherer aspect of their lives, always availing themselves of the most opportunistic food resources found in whatever environment they inhabited.

They all descended directly from the Paleo Indians and differed from them only in the ways they lived. Lifestyle, approximately synonymous with culture, represents how people adapt to their ecosystem and includes all the myriad details of their everyday existence.

A more in-depth discussion of cultures crossing into the documented period will be presented in the following chapter on the beginning of history in Walton County.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> History (Website), <https://www.history.com/news/prehistoric-ages-timeline>

<sup>2</sup> Webb, S. David, editor, *Pleistocene Mammals of Florida*, (The University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1974), 21.

<sup>3</sup> Milanich, Jerald T., *Florida Indians – From Ancient Times to the Present*, (University Press of Florida, 15 Northwest 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Gainesville, FL 32111, 1998), vii.

<sup>4</sup> Webb, *Pleistocene Mammals of Florida*, 21.

<sup>5</sup> Milanich, *Florida Indians – From Ancient Times to the Present*, vii.

<sup>6</sup> Milanich, *Florida Indians – From Ancient Times to the Present*, 5.

<sup>7</sup> “Clovis Living Within Shadow of Centuries, Positive Evidence Found That Man Lived Here 15,000 Years ago, Philadelphia Newspaper Releases Story of one of Greatest Finds in History,” *Clovis News-Journal*, (Clovis New Mexico), 7 August 1933, Mon. pp. 1,5, Newspapers.com, [https://www.newspapers.com/image/1975491/?clip-ping\\_id=127104654](https://www.newspapers.com/image/1975491/?clip-ping_id=127104654), Accessed 6/26/2023.

<sup>8</sup> Green, Stewart, *The Story of the Clovis People*, (New Mexico True, New Mexico Tourism Dept., March 18, 2019), <https://www.newmexico.org/blog/post/the-story-of-the-clovis-people/> Accessed 6/26/2023.

<sup>9</sup> Halligan, et. al., Pre-Clovis occupation 14,550 years ago at the Page-Ladson site, Florida, and the peopling of the Americas, <https://www.science.org/doi/pdf/10.1126/sciadv.1600375>, Accessed 6/26/2023

<sup>10</sup> Willey, Gordon Randolph, *Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast*, (University Press of Florida, 15 Northwest 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Gainesville, FL 32611, 1998), 351.

<sup>11</sup> O'Donoghue, Jason, Paleo Indian Settlement in the Southeastern United States: Insights from Examining Regional Databases, [https://www.academia.edu/4734432/Paleo\\_Indian\\_Settlement\\_in\\_the\\_Southeastern\\_United\\_States\\_Insights\\_from\\_Examining\\_Regional\\_Databases](https://www.academia.edu/4734432/Paleo_Indian_Settlement_in_the_Southeastern_United_States_Insights_from_Examining_Regional_Databases)

<sup>12</sup> Woodward, Deena, "Paleo-Indian to Spanish Occupation around Choctawhatchee Bay, Northwest Florida, as Documented in a Private Artifact Collection" (2012). Graduate Theses and Dissertations, 12, 14-15. <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/4259> Accessed 7/4/2023.

<sup>13</sup> Milanich, Jerald T., *ARCHAEOLOGY of Precolumbian Florida*, (University Press of Florida, 15 Northwest 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Gainesville, FL, 3261, 1994), 63, 86.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, 85.

<sup>15</sup> Willey, Gordon Randolph, *Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast*, (University Press of Florida, 15 Northwest 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Gainesville, FL 32611, 1998), 577.

<sup>16</sup> Gillis, Harold W., *Flint Chips*, (April 2020 Newsletter, Walton County Heritage Association), 1-8. <https://www.waltoncountyheritage.org/GenSoc/NL2020Apr.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Woodward, Deena, "Paleo-Indian to Spanish Occupation around Choctawhatchee Bay, Northwest Florida, as Documented in a Private Artifact Collection" (2012). Graduate Theses and Dissertations, 15. <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/4259>

<sup>18</sup> Milanich, Jerald T., *ARCHAEOLOGY of Precolumbian Florida*, (University Press of Florida, 15 Northwest 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Gainesville, Fl, 3261, 1994), 111-112

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, 114.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid, 144.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid, 162.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid, 358.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid, 358.