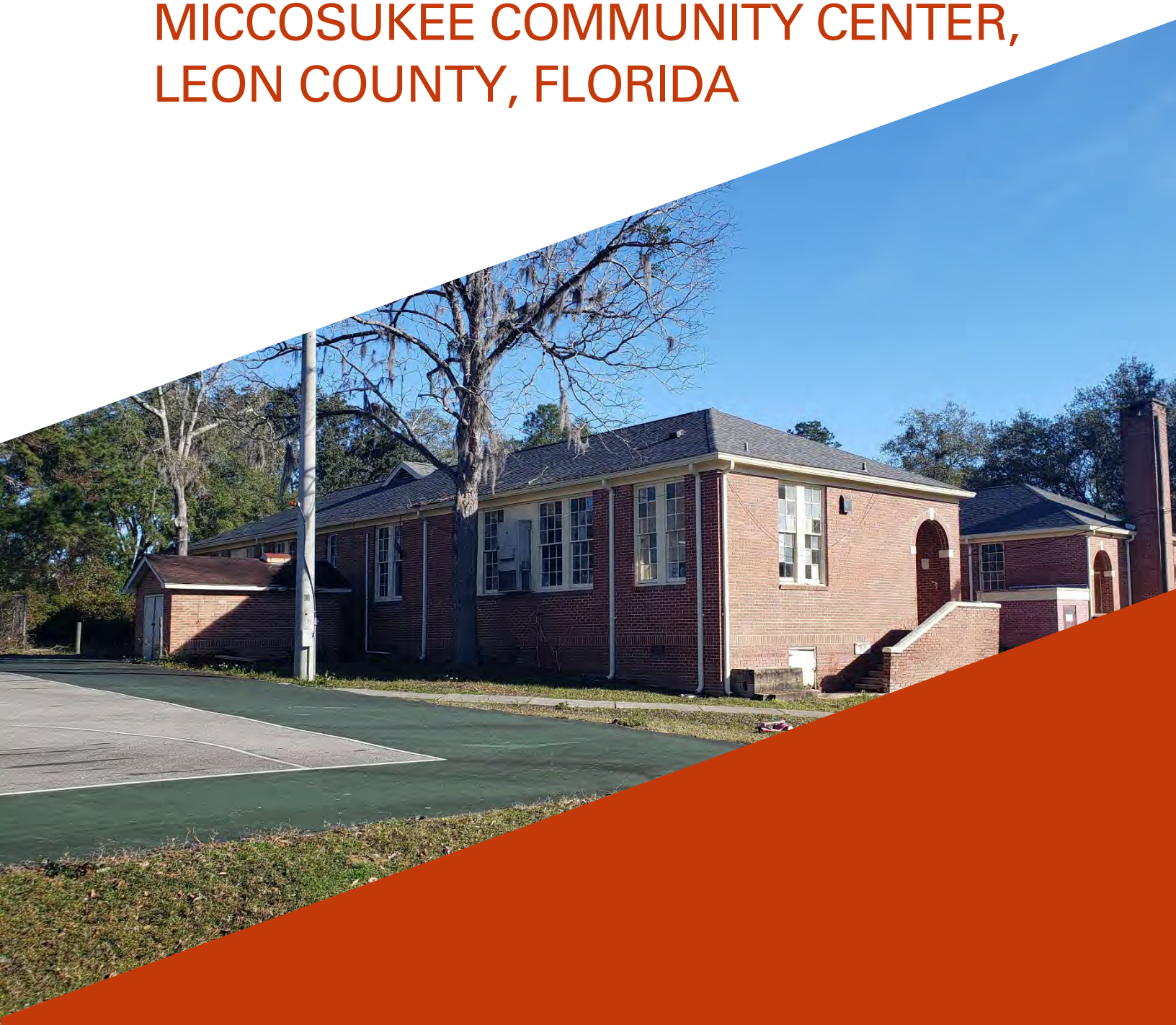
PALEOWEST

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY, MICCOSUKEE COMMUNITY CENTER, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA



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Technical Report No. 22-030

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PaleoWest conducted a cultural resources assessment survey for Barnett, Fronczak, Barlowe & Shuler Architects on a 14.8-acre project area located on Cromartie Road and Veterans Memorial Drive (Parcel IDs 1609208510000, 1609202240000, 1609202080000, and 160920210000). The proposed ground disturbance includes construction activities associated with the rehabilitation of the Miccosukee School building, construction of a jogging trail, reconfiguration of the existing parking lot, additional grass parking, and rehabilitation of existing fields. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) comprises the footprint of the proposed development and staging areas. The project is located in Section 9, of Township 2 North Range 3 East on the Miccosukee, FL quadrangle.

The purpose of PaleoWest's cultural resources assessment survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. The archaeological and historical survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations and it was undertaken to comply with the Leon County Natural Features Inventory application

Shovel test pits (STP) were excavated at 25-, 50-, and 100-m intervals within the APE. PaleoWest plotted a total of 14 STPs, and safely excavated 12 of these. One STP was positive for archaeological materials, and two were precluded from excavation due to a gravel parking lot.

As a result of the cultural resources assessment survey, PaleoWest documented one new archaeological site and two previously recorded historical structures within the APE.

8LE06699 is a newly recorded archaeological site located on the east side of a historic structure (8LE05502). The site is comprised of historic period refuse dating to the twentieth century. PaleoWest documented the site with one positive and six negative delineating STPs. 8LE06699 is recommended **ineligible** for the NRHP.

8LE05501 (Miccosukee School [15011 Cromartie Road]) is a previously recorded one-story former school (currently housing a nonprofit organization) with Masonry Vernacular style constructed circa 1940 and located within the APE. PaleoWest documented the structure and recommends it **individually eligible for the NRHP** under Criteria A for its association with the development of education in Miccosukee.

8LE05502 (Gambling House [15009 Cromartie Road]) is a previously recorded one-story vacant single-family residence with Frame Vernacular style constructed circa 1840 with and located within the APE. PaleoWest documented the structure and recommends it **individually eligible for the NRHP** under Criteria A for the Byrd and Smith families' association with the development and economy of Miccosukee in the nineteenth century.

PaleoWest's cultural resources assessment survey established that the undertaking would have **adverse effects** on two historic structures eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. PaleoWest recommends **no additional archaeological investigation** within the APE and avoidance or mitigation of adverse impacts to resources 8LE05501 and 8LE05502.

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PROJECT LOCATION AND PURPOSE

PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) conducted a cultural resources assessment survey on four parcels located in Miccosukee, Florida. The APE is located in Section 9, of Township 2 North, Range 3 East on the Miccosukee, Florida quadrangle. The 14.8-acre project area (Parcel IDs 1609208510000, 1609202240000, 1609202080000, and 1609202100000) is situated in Leon County. For the purposes of the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, all four parcels are considered the Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 1).

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicated that the APE has not been previously subjected to a professional cultural resources assessment. The Florida Master Site File shows resources in close proximity to the APE, and environmental conditions are favorable for the presence of unrecorded historical resources.

The purpose of PaleoWest's cultural resource assessment survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places criteria in 36 CFR 60, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The survey is compliant with Florida Statutes and City and County historic preservation ordinances, as well as the requirements for the Natural Features Inventory application process. PaleoWest conducted the investigation in accordance with methods outlined in Module 3 by the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) (DHR n.d.) and prepared the report in accordance with Rule 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

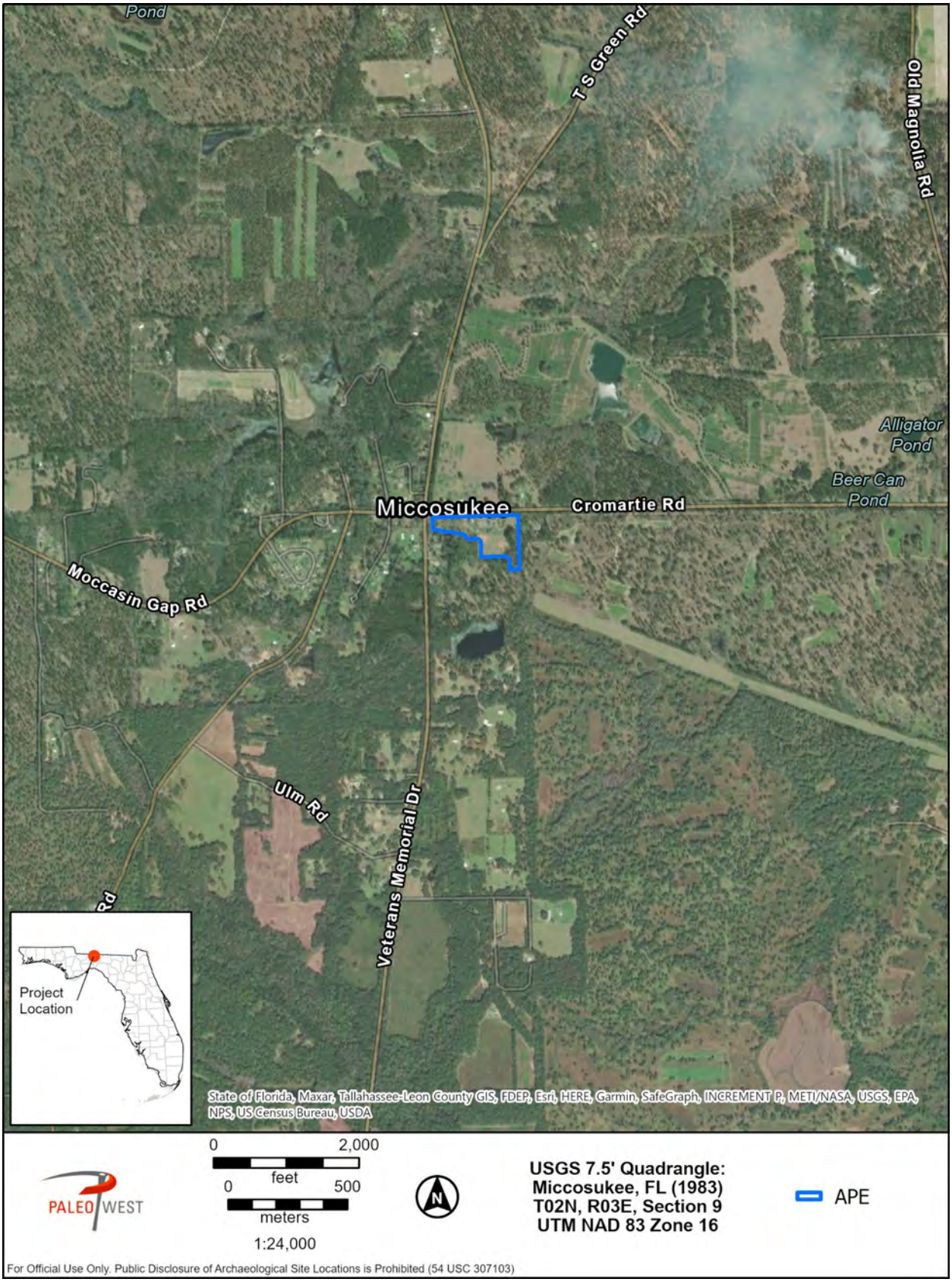

Figure 1. Project location map showing the APE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the East Gulf Coast Plain physiographic region, which stretches from the Mississippi River to the Florida Panhandle and from western Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico. The topography in this region typically ranges from rolling prairie to rugged hills and is characterized by loess bluffs in the west and distinctive lower coastal plain flora.

Paleoenvironmental reconstructions for this physiographic zone have shown that the vegetation of the region during the last glacial maximum (around 20,000 BP) was dominated by southern Diploxylon pines (*Pinus*) (20-40%), oaks (*Quercus*) (20%), and hickories (*Carya*) (20%) (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987a). The glacial conditions, and the expansion of the Laurentide ice sheet, drove some cold-hardy species like the poplars (*Populus*) and ash (*Fraxinus*) into the region, but these remained minor components (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987b). As the climate began to warm, the more northerly vegetation components began to recede (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987b).

The Environmental Protection Agency defines the ecoregion of the project area as the Tallahassee Hills/Valdosta Limesink (Environmental Protection Agency 2008). This ecoregion is defined by the underlying limestone bedrock and karst topography. The Tallahassee Hills portion of this region is located in the western section and is a densely forested rolling, hilly landscape. Surface streams are intermittent and occasionally flow underground (Griffith et al. 2001).

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has classified two soil types within the APE: Dothan loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes and Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (Figure 2; Soil Survey Staff 2022). Dothan loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes makes up 62.1% of the APE and is found on ridges on marine terraces that form from loamy and clayey marine deposits. This well drained soil has a depth to water table of around 42 to 48 inches (in), and a typical profile of loamy fine sand (A horizon, 0–6 in), fine sandy loam (E horizon, 6–10 in), and sandy clay loam (Bt horizon, 10–64 in; Btv horizon, 64–80 in). Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes makes up 37.9% of the APE and is found on marine terraces and interfluves formed from clayey marine deposits. This well drained soil has a depth to water table of more than 80 in and a typical profile of sandy loam (Ap horizon, 0–7 in) and sandy clay (Bt1, 7–18 in; Bt2, 18–30 in; Bt3, 30–42 in; Bt4, 42–54 in; Bt5, 54–80 in).

Lake Miccosukee, located approximately 3.4 km east of the APE (Figure 3), is connected to the Floridan aquifer through a sink at the northern end of the lake. Several smaller sources of fresh water are located in the immediate vicinity of the APE. These include Harolds Pond approximately 180 m south of the APE. This pond is associated with an unnamed stream or creek which connects to Lake Louise further to the southeast. To the north of the APE a cluster of three water bodies, Spring Head Pond, Old Pond, and Lake Lonnie, are associated with another stream or creek system. Vegetation throughout the APE consists of mixed hardwoods with manicured grass and some ornamental species around the structures (Figure 4 and Figure 5.

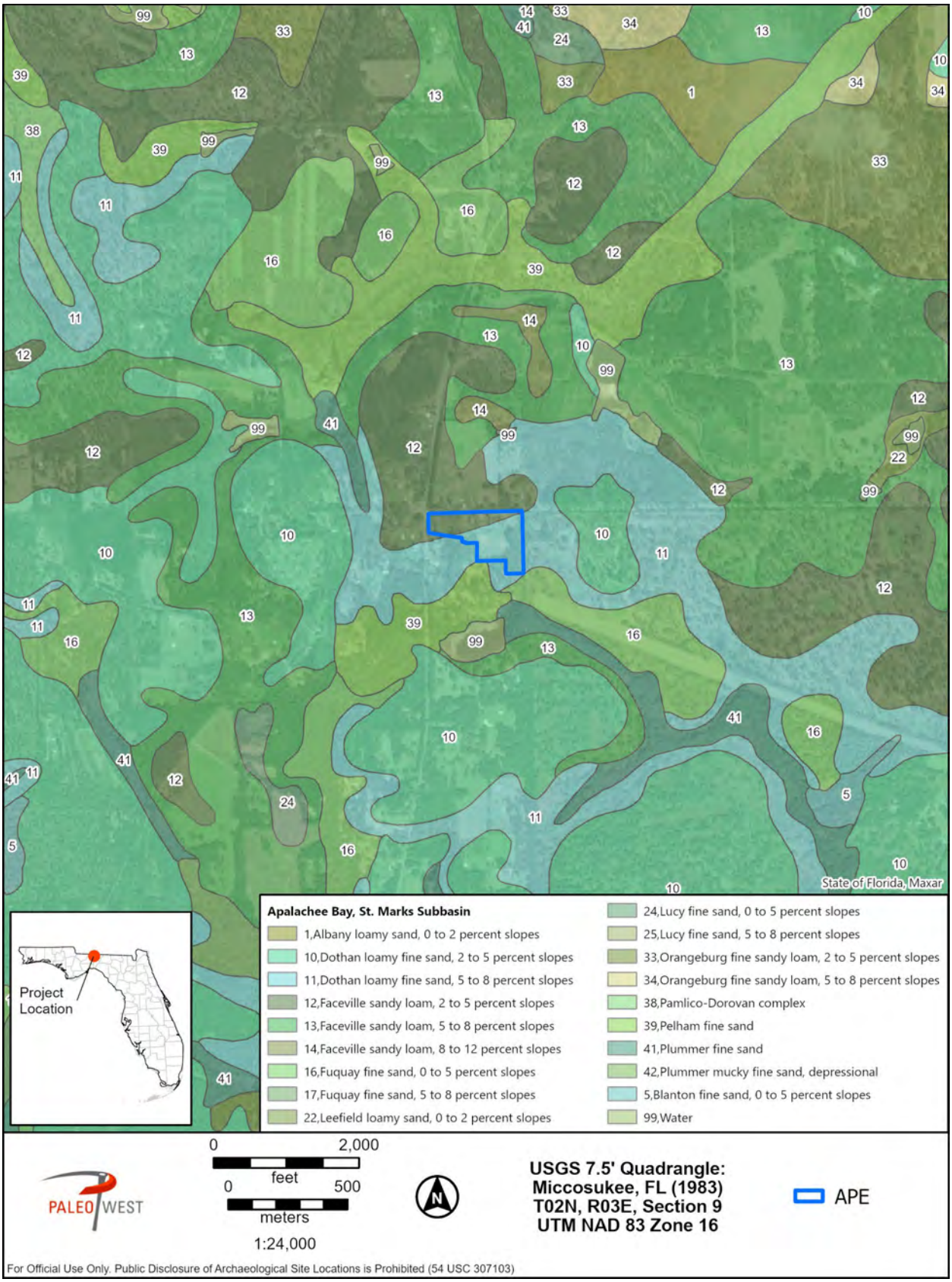

Figure 2. APE on aerial photography with area soils.

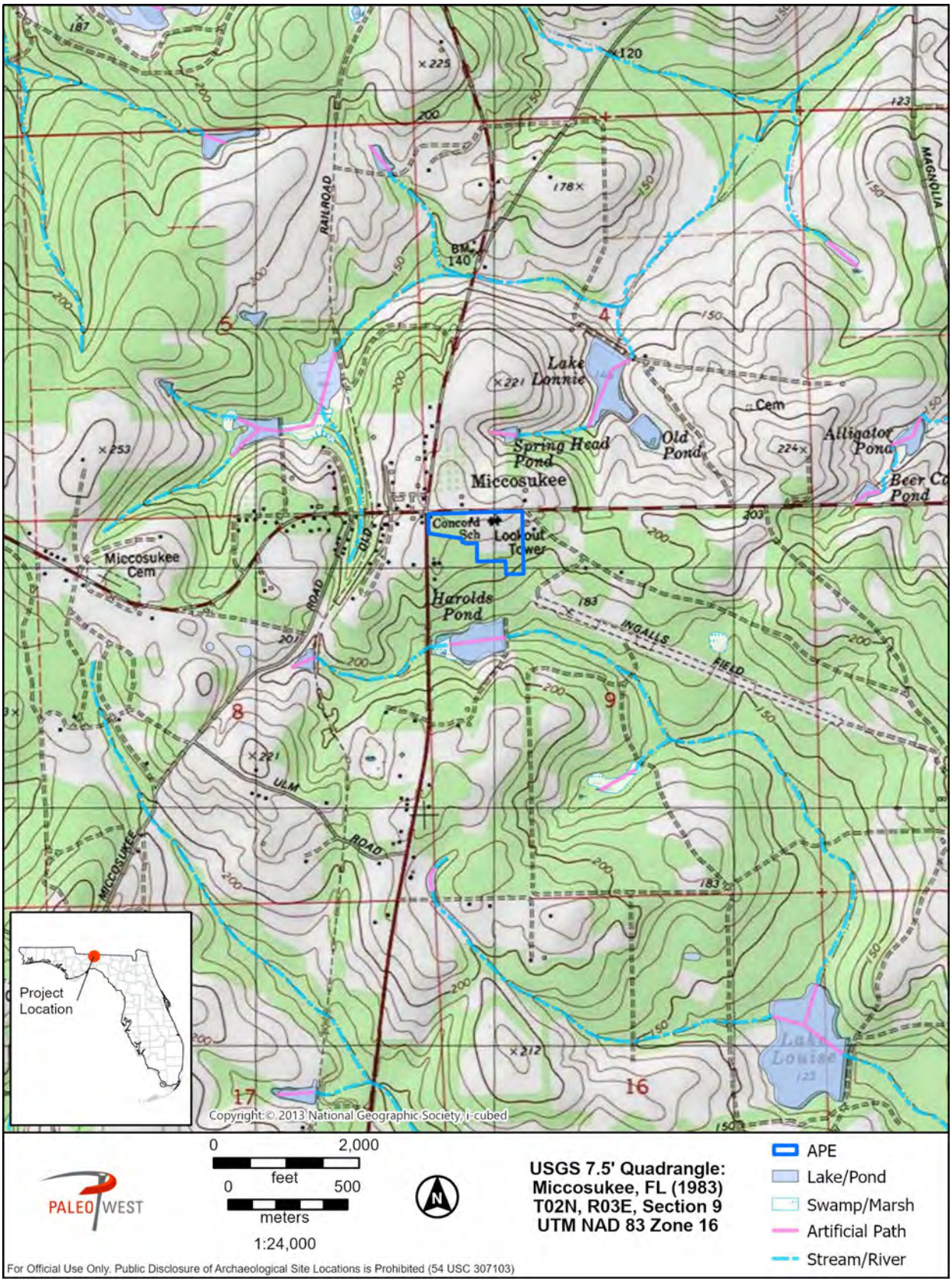

Figure 3. Map of APE on topographic map with major water features.

Figure 4. Project area overview in the southeast portion showing vegetation and a retention pond, facing southwest

Figure 5. Project area overview in the northwest portion showing mixed hardwoods, facing south.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A review of historic contexts is a prerequisite to archaeological survey, providing perspectives for fieldwork, analysis, and interpretation. The overview that follows provides background and temporal framework for the results and conclusions sections of this report (Table 1 and Table 2).

Table 1. Summary of North Florida Cultural Periods

Time Period or Culture	Date	Diagnostic Artifacts
Paleoindian	<12,000–9500 RCYBP	Fluted lanceolate points, worked Pleistocene mammal bone, or worked ivory
Early Archaic	9500–7000 RCYBP	Corner-notched and side-notched projectile points/knives
Middle Archaic	7000–4000 RCYBP	Stemmed projectile points/knives
Late Archaic	4000 RCYBP–500 B.C.	Fiber-tempered pottery
Early Woodland	500 B.C.E.–C.E. 200	Sand- and grit-tempered check-stamped or simple-stamped pottery
Middle Woodland – Swift Creek	C.E. 200–650	Sand-tempered complicated-stamped pottery
Late Woodland – Weeden Island	C.E. 650–1200	Sand-tempered, high-fired pottery with incising and punctations
Mississippian – Fort Walton	C.E. 1100–16th century C.E.	Sand-, grit-, or grog-tempered pottery with incising and zoned punctations
Colonial	16th–18th century C.E.	Glazed or unglazed earthenware (olive jar, majolica), metal weaponry, glass beads. Creamware and Pearlware in some contexts
Mission	16th–18th century C.E.	Grit- and grog-tempered pottery with stamping, punctations, and incising
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century	18th–19th century C.E.	Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware; blown and molded glass; wrought and cut nails
Twentieth Century	20th century C.E.	Wire nails, molded glass, solarized glass

Table 2. Precontact Periods with Radiocarbon, Calibrated, and Calendrical Dates (after Table 1.1, Anderson and Sassaman 2012:5; note that this report uses radiocarbon years before present [RCYBP]).

Period	Radiocarbon	Calibrated	Calendrical
Paleoindian	12,000 RCYBP	14,000 cal BP	12,000 B.C.
Early Archaic	10,000 RCYBP	11,500 cal BP	9,550 B.C.
Middle Archaic	7000 RCYBP	7850 cal BP	5900 B.C.
Late Archaic	5000 RCYBP	5800 cal BP	3800 B.C.
Woodland	3000 RCYBP	3200 cal BP	1200 B.C.
Mississippian	1100 RCYBP	1020 cal BP	930 A.D.

PALEOINDIAN

Paleoindians were the first inhabitants of Florida, arriving by at least 12,000 radiocarbon years ago at the end of the Pleistocene. Compared with current climatic conditions, average temperatures were cooler with warmer winters, though the climate was beginning a gradual warming trend that would level off by around 5,000 years ago. With lower global temperatures, more water worldwide was locked up in glaciers, making sea level and surface waters tied into the Floridan aquifer several hundred meters lower than today. Lower sea levels on the order of 80 m below present resulted in a coastline much farther from the present-day coast (Miller 1998:45). If Paleoindians were living near the ocean, material evidence of their coastal lifeways would now be submerged and inaccessible through terrestrial survey. Similarly, many Paleoindian sites such as Harney Flats, a large Paleoindian base camp near Tampa, are now deeply buried beneath younger soils (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) and may not be detectable by digging shallow shovel test pits.

Paleoindian presence is often only apparent by surface finds of their stone projectile points. As a result, archaeologists rely on diagnostic hafted stone tools to define the Paleoindian period. Paleoindians tipped their hunting spears with points made of stone, bone, and ivory. Lithic points were bifacial and lanceolate, with basal grinding, fluting, or both. The most abundant Paleoindian period points in Florida are the Suwannee and Clovis. The large blades generally are thin and expertly fashioned (Milanich 1994:48). With these hafted spears, hunters sought large Pleistocene megafauna and small animals, all of which contributed significantly to the Paleoindian general foraging strategy (Anderson et al. 1996; Hemmings 2004).

Paleoindian groups were highly mobile, both in terms of distance traveled to acquire resources and frequency of camp relocation. The quality of Paleoindian stone tools reflects the high value placed on the lithic toolkit. The highly curated, formal toolkit suggests Paleoindians were logistically organized collectors, with task groups that embarked on extended forays. Logistic forays traveled long distances for resources such as high-quality stone (Anderson et al. 1996:6). Mobile Paleoindians probably moved among different camps frequently (Milanich 1994:48), but there is evidence that mobility decreased over time as regionalization increased. A study of Paleoindian projectile point traditions concludes that variation became more pronounced with time (Thulman 2006:219). Regional groups made tools that looked less like the tools in other

regions, suggesting either decreased mobility or decreased social interactions across broad regions.

Although projectile points and debitage from their manufacture are the most prevalent and most studied aspect of Paleoindian technology, there is evidence that Paleoindians used many other tools. Their toolkit contained unifacial scrapers, endscrapers, adzes, retouched flakes, spokeshaves, bifacial knifes, denticulates, bola stones, and atlatls (Anderson et al. 1996:6, Milanich 1994:48). Paleoindians also used a diverse array of formal bone and ivory tools, although these are less frequently recovered due to their poor preservation. When preservation of organics is good, as it can be at submerged sites, the more common Paleoindian points are accompanied by worked wood, ivory tools, beads, bone tools, and other perishable materials (Hemmings 2004). However, many Paleoindian sites are only detectable today through the presence of flakes or the chipped stone debris created during the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools.

ARCHAIC

Following the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period in Florida spans approximately seven thousand years, from 10,000 to roughly 3,000 years ago. The Archaic period in Florida encompasses large-scale cultural changes, including an increasingly settled lifestyle, population growth, and the invention of pottery.

Early Archaic

The first few thousand years, termed the Early Archaic period, show many similarities with the late Paleoindian period. Like Paleoindians, Archaic period groups subsisted through gathering plants and hunting a variety of small and large animals (Hemmings 2004). Continuing settlement patterns well established in Paleoindian times, groups lived in bands and targeted areas near freshwater sources to establish their campsites—some used only briefly, and some used for extended periods of time. Although few shell middens have been radiocarbon dated to the Early Holocene, isotopic studies indicate that Early Archaic period peoples did consume aquatic resources (Tucker 2009). Early Archaic groups also gathered a variety of plants, including medicinal plants, and hunters procured small and large game, especially deer.

In addition to lanceolate corner- and side-notched projectile points, tools from the Early Archaic include unifacial and bifacial scrapers, unifacial and bifacial knives, end scrapers, flake tools, choppers, and drills (Milanich 1994:66–67). Lithic artifacts dominate archaeological interpretation because of preservation, but most material culture comprises bone, antler, or wooden tools. Early Archaic perishables include nets, woven matting, and baskets (Adovasio et al. 2001; Doran 2002). Because organics are not usually preserved, Early Archaic period sites often are identified by scatters of lithic flakes (stone tool making debris) or notched projectile points at sites that lack associated ceramics.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic period, roughly 7,500 to 5,000 radiocarbon years ago, coincides with continued gradual sea level rise and the establishment of large estuarine systems in Florida (Schuldenrein 1996). The changing environment influenced Middle Archaic subsistence strategies. As sea level rose and river channels infilled, "critical resource zones emerged"

(Schuldenrein 1996:3). New estuaries, inlets, and other rich biotic communities offered an abundance of marine resources. Large piles of shells and other refuse demonstrate the increased use of shellfish in the Middle Archaic. Trends in the greater Southeast show that Middle Archaic populations ate more fish than in the Early Archaic (Styles and Klippel 1996:132–133). Middle Archaic period groups were fishers, hunters, and gatherers with seasonal patterns of shellfishing and camp relocation (Russo 1991).

Between the Early Archaic and the Middle Archaic, technological organization and mobility strategies changed. Expedient tools increased and emphasis on high-quality, curated toolkits decreased. Middle Archaic land use decreased in scale and populations used more local raw materials. Residential mobility—moving camp to exploit new resources rather than sending out task groups—increased (Amick and Carr 1996:53). Nonnative ground stone recovered from archaeological sites in Florida indicates regional interaction or mobility. The Middle Archaic toolkit expanded to include ground stone tools such as ground stone mortars and pestles, ground nutting stones, ground stone vessels, grooved axes, and stone atlatl weights (Sassaman 1996:57). People acquired items from faraway places throughout the Southeast and even into the Midwest. They also moved marine shell from coastal areas to interior sites in Florida and beyond.

The widespread use of heat-treatment was an advancement in the Middle Archaic stone toolkit. Heat-treatment made it easier to work stone, thus improving the quality of poor lithic material (Amick and Carr 1996:45; Crabtree and Butler 1964). Prior to the Middle Archaic, only 30% of diagnostic projectile point types were thermally altered. During the Middle Archaic, the frequency is more than 70%, which is higher than any other period (Ste.Claire 1987). Some researchers interpret heat-treated flakes as diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period, but this is not always a safe assumption. Indeed, the belief that heat-treated flakes are diagnostic to this period probably has inflated the number of sites recorded as Middle Archaic.

Late Archaic

By approximately 5,000 years ago, sea level rise abated, and the climate became much like it is today. Like their Middle Archaic predecessors, Late Archaic groups continued to make large shell middens, often in ring or horseshoe shapes (Milanich 1994:97; Russo and Heide 2001). These large monuments became places of feasting and ritual, and had a clean, midden-free plaza. Archaic period shell rings indicate that communities settled permanent villages (Russo 1991, 2006). Shell mounds continued to be places of burial for Late Archaic period groups, while some groups buried their ancestors in cemeteries adjacent to water features (Russo 1991).

The most significant technological change dating to the Late Archaic in Florida is the invention of pottery. Late Archaic peoples developed ceramic technology by about 4000 RCYBP (Sassaman 2002), and it spread rapidly across the Southeast after its advent. This first pottery was fiber-tempered and called Norwood on the Gulf coast and Orange in eastern and peninsular Florida. Compared to the advent of ceramic technology, Late Archaic changes in lithic technology were more minute. Populations returned to a reliance on formal hafted bifaces, and expedient flake tools decreased. In addition, Late Archaic stone tools more often were made of nonlocal material. The increase in extralocal material has been interpreted as a Late Archaic shift back toward logistic mobility (Amick and Carr 1996:53).

Population and reliance on marine resources increased during the Late Archaic. Evidence for larger populations includes an increase in the number of sites, area of sites, and density of occupation within sites. Late Archaic period settlement reflects larger and more sedentary populations (Milanich 1994:86–87).

WOODLAND

The Woodland period spans approximately 3,000 to 1,000 radiocarbon years ago. During this period, regional cultures diversified, and distinctive traditions emerged in different regions. The earliest of these archaeological cultures is Deptford, a tradition seen across Florida and into the greater Southeast. Deptford is followed by Swift Creek and Weeden Island cultures in this region.

Deptford

The Deptford culture dates from 500 B.C.E. to 200 C.E. (Milanich 1994:114). A transition from fiber-tempered pottery to sand-tempered pottery with check-stamping is the most apparent material cultural difference between Deptford and the Late Archaic (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:65). Deptford sites are frequently on the coast between salt marshes and forests, spanning from Tampa to South Carolina. Hypothesizing that the high tide line has eroded or inundated sites, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:68–69) posited that the coastal location of Deptford sites and subsequent sea level rise and subsidence may explain the small amount of Deptford material. Oysters and other shellfish were important as food sources, indicated by large middens with oyster shells, broken tools, animal bones, and other refuse. Sometimes shell middens are circular in shape, reflecting the circular organization of the village around which people discarded trash. Two types of structures are present at Deptford sites and have been interpreted as summer/coastal houses and winter/inland houses. Summer villages contained five or more individual households with about five or six persons living in each house. Winter houses are large, oval structures with substantial posts placed in trenches. Mobility was probably seasonal, with residential movement from coastal locations in the summer to inland sites during the winter (Milanich 1994:120–128).

Swift Creek

In northwest Florida around 200 C.E., groups began carving curvilinear designs into wooden paddles used to stamp pottery, resulting in a transition from check-stamped vessels to complicated-stamped vessels (Milanich 1994:141). The change in pottery decoration coincided with other changes in culture, most notably the widespread use of sand mounds for burials, participation in pan-regional interaction spheres, and the presence of major and minor ceremonial centers. Site distribution shows continuity with Deptford occupation sites adjacent to salt marshes, but during the Swift Creek period groups also began to locate villages inland in oak hammocks (Milanich 1994:142; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:92). Settlement organization is patterned and composed of three main aspects: 1) villages with ring- or horseshoe-shaped shell middens near coastal marshes and flatwoods, 2) a burial mound near the village, and 3) shellfishing stations at the coast, visible as linear shell middens parallel to the ocean (Percy and Brose 1974). In addition to conical burial mounds, platform mounds with small summits are present at some Swift Creek sites (Anderson and Sassaman 1998:289–290). These platform mounds were probably associated with mortuary rituals or feasting and also may have served

as residences for elites. Subsistence strategies emphasized coastal resources and wild plants and animals, and although some form of horticulture was probably present by this time, evidence for cultigens is weak (Anderson and Sassaman 1998:283).

Weeden Island

By 650 C.E., north and northwest Florida was occupied by Weeden Island peoples. Archaeologists use pottery as the main marker for the transition from Swift Creek to Weeden Island, when complicated-stamped pottery was replaced with incised pottery and elaborate effigy forms.

Similarly, pottery distinguishes the different phases within Weeden Island and is the main material used to mark wider cultural transitions. More than a century ago, C.B. Moore dug numerous Weeden Island mounds that produced many burials, elaborate effigy vessels frequently depicting birds, and myriad whole and ceremoniously "killed" pots. Gordon Willey divided Weeden Island cultural chronology into two periods—Weeden Island I, with a dominance of complicated stamped and incised pottery, and Weeden Island II, in which Wakulla Check-Stamped pottery and Weeden Island Punctated are dominant and outnumber earlier Weeden Island series. Weeden Island II groups no longer used complicated-stamped pottery (Willey 1949:396–397).

Weeden Island settlement and mortuary practices were similar to earlier traditions, with ring-shaped villages near the coast. Burial mounds are often near a village. Platform mounds were used for preparation and decomposition of the dead and usually show evidence of a large fire and sometimes capping (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Coastal Weeden Island groups continued to exploit shellfish intensively but also relied on other marine resources such as fish. Although exotic items such as groundstone and mica are commonly found in Weeden Island contexts, most chert tools such as projectile points were made from local materials (Milanich 1994:202).

MISSISSIPPIAN

Fort Walton

Populations increased and socio-political power solidified after 1000 C.E.. The northwestern Florida expression of the Mississippian culture is called Fort Walton, and it shares some characteristics other Mississippian societies in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (Milanich 1994:355–380). While Fort Walton stone, shell, and bone tools show little change from earlier periods, ceramics are sand- and grog-tempered. Pottery is undecorated or incised and punctated, and decoration usually consists of interlocking scrolls or repeated geometric motifs (Mikell 1992). Coastal Fort Walton sites are generally smaller than inland villages, and the mounds are considerably larger than earlier mounds. While the frequency of temple or flat-topped mounds increases, low, conical burial mounds are less abundant than in Weeden Island times. Elites were buried underneath the floors of flat-topped or pyramidal mounds, and non-elites were buried in large cemeteries (Willey 1949:454). Fort Walton people were sedentary and inland groups were agriculturalists who consumed maize, beans, squashes, and a variety of wild plants and animals (Tesar 1980).

SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

During the sixteenth century, Spanish and French explorers arrived in what is now Florida. The two centuries following the 1565 establishment of St. Augustine are called the First Spanish Period because power shifted to the British for 20 years and later was returned to Spain for the Second Spanish Period (Bushnell 1996; FDHR 2013).

In 1513, Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León reached present-day Florida and named it *La Florida* after the Spanish "feast of the flowers," or *Pascua Florida*. Eight years later, Ponce de León returned to Florida with 200 people, but was unable to colonize the land due to resistance from the larger native population. Two more Spanish conquistadors tried and failed to colonize Florida—Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón in 1526 and Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528 (FDHR 2013).

In 1539, Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto mounted a huge expedition with more than 600 people and sufficient stores to fend off the starvation that rendered Ayllón and Narváez incursions unsuccessful (Ewen and Hann 1998:2–9). De Soto landed on the western coast of Florida and headed north, wintering in Tallahassee, southeast of the APE, and eventually traveling throughout the southeastern part of North America. Although de Soto died in 1542 near the Mississippi River, his expedition eventually reached Mexico (Ewen and Hann 1998; Milanich and Hudson 1993). French explorers also surveyed northeastern Florida, including Jean Ribault in 1562 and René Goulaine de Laudonnière in 1564. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established the first permanent European settlement in the present-day continental U.S. at St. Augustine. Menéndez also attacked Laudonnière's Fort Caroline, expelled the French, and claimed the fort for Spain.

Mission Period and Leon-Jefferson

By the end of the sixteenth century, the Apalachee Indians occupying northern Florida had interacted extensively with Europeans who had arrived earlier in the century. Descendants of Fort Walton peoples experienced cultural changes during this period, and the culture complex associated with Native Americans in northern Florida after European contact is called Leon-Jefferson (Willey 1949:488). Certain elements of cultural change—such as decentralization of power—may have preceded rather than followed European contact (Tesar 1980:196–199) and contributed to the drastic changes in settlement patterns and material culture present by around 1600 C.E. Leon-Jefferson settlements are located inland, signifying the final expression of an important shift away from coastal occupations. As Mississippian agriculturalists, Leon-Jefferson groups settled near fertile farm soil and usually chose hilltops or sides of ridges for villages (Willey 1949:488–490). Groups completely ceased to use Fort Walton mounds for burials or ceremonies. Leon-Jefferson people buried their dead in cemeteries and avoided the Fort Walton mound sites their ancestors had used for rituals (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:227). In the millennia preceding the colonial period, Native American populations had grown over time, but Leon-Jefferson populations shrank because of disease and other negative effects of European contact.

Archaeologists use changes in ceramics as the diagnostic indicator of change in material culture of the Fort Walton and Leon-Jefferson periods. The arrival of Europeans undoubtedly influenced existing ceramic technology; this is observable in improved firing methods and reduced Fort Walton surface decoration (Willey 1949:489). Leon-Jefferson pottery includes Mission Red Filmed, Leon Check Stamped, Jefferson ware, and other pottery types that were first

established in present-day Georgia. Pottery makers began producing a vessel shape previously used by Native Americans in the region—the ring-base plate. Use of this plate style demonstrates the direct technological influence of contact between Native Americans and European colonists.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

At the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, Great Britain exchanged Havana, Cuba, with the Spanish to gain control of Florida (Fabel 1996; FDHR 2013). The new British leaders divided the territory into West Florida and East Florida and began to develop the Floridas as English colonies by surveying the land. British governors set up a program of land grants through which land could be sold cheaply for the purpose of agricultural development. This resulted in the establishment of plantations during the British period, the success of which continued into the Second Spanish and U.S. Territorial periods, spanning from 1763 to 1845. The primary crops were indigo, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and citrus.

British rule lasted only two decades before Spain regained control of Florida in 1784 at the end of the American Revolution. Land grants by the Spanish ceded territory to the U.S. The Second Spanish period lasted only a few decades before Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996).

NINETEENTH CENTURY

Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, and U.S. Army General Andrew Jackson was the first Territorial Governor of East and West Florida. In 1824, the two Floridas merged, and Tallahassee was chosen as the new capital based on its location between the existing capitals of St. Augustine and Pensacola. Jackson led the United States into two conflicts with the local inhabitants of Florida—the First Seminole War (1818) and the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). The Second Seminole War was long and costly to both sides. The conflict was motivated by a tension between the United States, which wanted to move existing American Indian populations to the West, and the Seminoles, who wanted to continue living in Florida.

In 1845, Florida became the 27th state in the United States. Between 1840 and 1850, Florida's population grew from less than 55,000 people to more than 85,000 people, approximately half of whom were enslaved African Americans. During the Civil War, Florida joined other states in the South to form the Confederacy, ultimately losing the war to Union forces. Few major battles were fought in Florida, and Tallahassee was not captured like the other southern capitals (Schafer 1996).

LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

After the Civil War and Reconstruction, Florida's economy grew and refocused on large-scale agriculture and farming. Henry Flagler and Henry B. Plant constructed railroads throughout the state, stimulated by the Internal Improvement Act of 1855. Developments in transportation directly influenced the rise of industries in Florida such as tourism, citrus, phosphate mining, timbering, and agriculture—industries still very relevant to Florida's modern economy (FDHR 2013; Proctor 1996; Schofner 1996).

LOCAL HISTORY AND LAND USE

PaleoWest conducted a review of historic maps and sources to infer past land use in the project area. Sources consulted include the original nineteenth century land survey (GLO 1825), historic topographic maps (USGS 1963), historical aerials (USDA 1955), information from the County property appraiser (Leon County Property Appraiser 2022), photographs and documents from the State Archives of Florida, and historic newspapers, among others.

The APE is in the small community of Miccosukee, a section of Tallahassee located in northwestern Leon County, Florida. A review of Leon County Property appraiser records indicated that the four parcels within the project boundaries are currently owned by Leon County and are used as a public county school and recreational park. Records show that the municipality acquired the four properties from 2016 to 2018 and that two parcels (1609208510000 and 1609202240000) contain structures of historical age (1936 and 1940, respectively). The property appraiser lists the 1936 structure as a single-family residence and lists the 1940 structure as Concord Elementary School, an educational/religious building. The earliest recorded owner of one of the other parcels within the APE is listed as Sandra Boucher Frazier, a local Tallahassee-area realtor that was active from the 1980s through the early 2000s (Daily Times 2006; Tallahassee Democrat 1988). A review of historical newspaper articles and other sources revealed little about the history of the other three parcels' owners but did show two ties to the Miccosukee community as well as the APE. An October 1957 *Tallahassee Democrat* article mentioned Jefferson County farmer Glen Rouse, one of the parcels' former owners, as a seventh grade "Miccosukee School" student who demonstrated "what happens to sugar when it is boiled" (Tallahassee Democrat 1957, 2002). Another *Tallahassee Democrat* article indicates that another one of the parcels' former owners' wives, Mrs. O' Farrell M. Herold, was appointed as an election official for Leon County Precinct 4 at the Miccosukee Community Center in May 1964 (Tallahassee Democrat 1964).

The area that would later become Tallahassee was formerly occupied by members of the Apalachee tribe prior to European settlement in the seventeenth century. Tradition suggests that Hernando de Soto camped at a Muskogean Creek village near the future site of Tallahassee in the winter of 1539–1540, but it was not until Franciscan missionaries arrived in 1633 that any attempts were made to establish a permanent European settlement in the area (Morris 1955:25). By 1675 the Franciscans had established as many as thirteen missions in the region, with over half presumed to be located within the boundaries of present-day Leon County. Spanish fortifications initially provided some security from attacks by the French, English, and members of the Creek Tribe, yet the settlement remained vulnerable due to the area's isolated nature. The Spanish maintained control of Florida until 1763, at which point the British took possession of the territory after the Spanish traded it for Havana, Cuba. The British divided the territory into East and West Florida soon after and issued several land grants to soldiers and officers who served in the French and Indian War. However, after two decades of British Rule, and suffering continued attacks on what the Works Progress Administration described as "peaceable communities," the area was mostly deserted by around 1783 when the Spanish regained control of the East and West Florida territories following the Treaty of Versailles (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:2).

The area surrounding the APE first appeared in British maps as Mikasuki in 1778, when it was home to roughly a thousand members of the Miccosukee tribe. Stretching ten miles along the western shore of Lake Miccosukee (Figure 6), it was the largest site of Native American

settlement in Florida in the early 1800s, until General Andrew Jackson arrived during the First Seminole War to destroy the village and kill many of its inhabitants during the Battle of Miccosukee in April 1818 (Tallahassee Democrat 2018). The United States took possession of East and West Florida after signing the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1821 and Congress established a territorial government the next year, which held its first legislative session in Pensacola. The "first wagon, with a small party of persons and their effects," arrived in April 1824 and after some consternation surrounding the location of the new territory's capitol, Congress passed an act on May 24, 1824, granting the territory a section of land for its establishment (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:3–5).

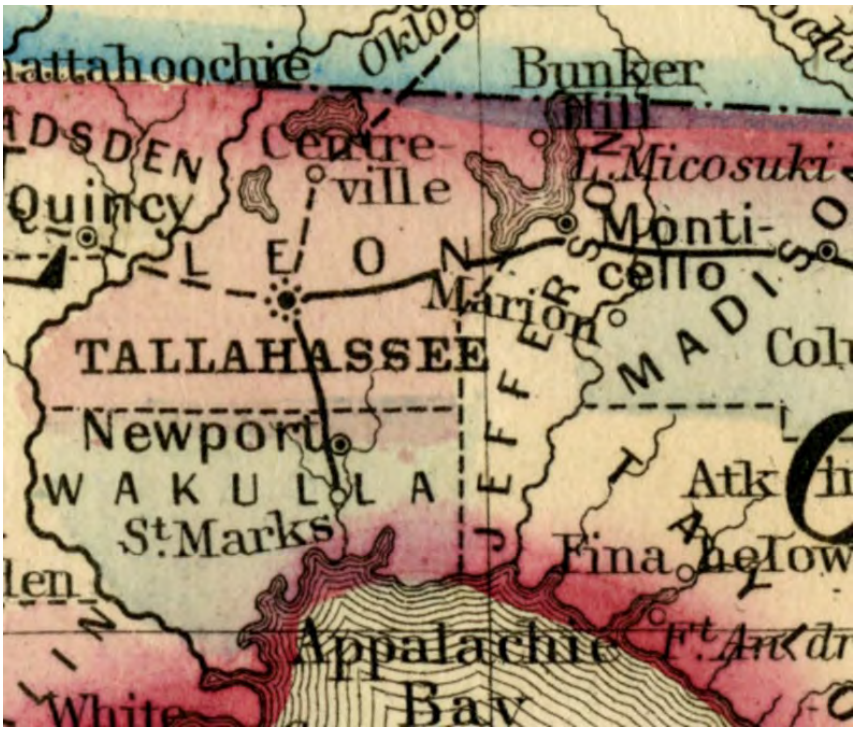

Figure 6. Detail from map of Florida and South Carolina showing the location of Lake Miccosukee (Micosuki) in relation to Tallahassee at top right, c. 1860 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Florida Map Collection, FMC0105A).

The territory's Legislative Council met once again the following October, and after deciding the boundaries of the town, named it Tallahassee, a Muskogean term loosely translated as "old town" (Fort Myers News-Press 2021; State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:3). The formation of Leon County followed on December 29, 1824, which included the new territorial capitol (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:4). The original 1825 land survey (Figure 7) indicates no development within the APE at this time and shows several streams within its vicinity (GLO 1825).

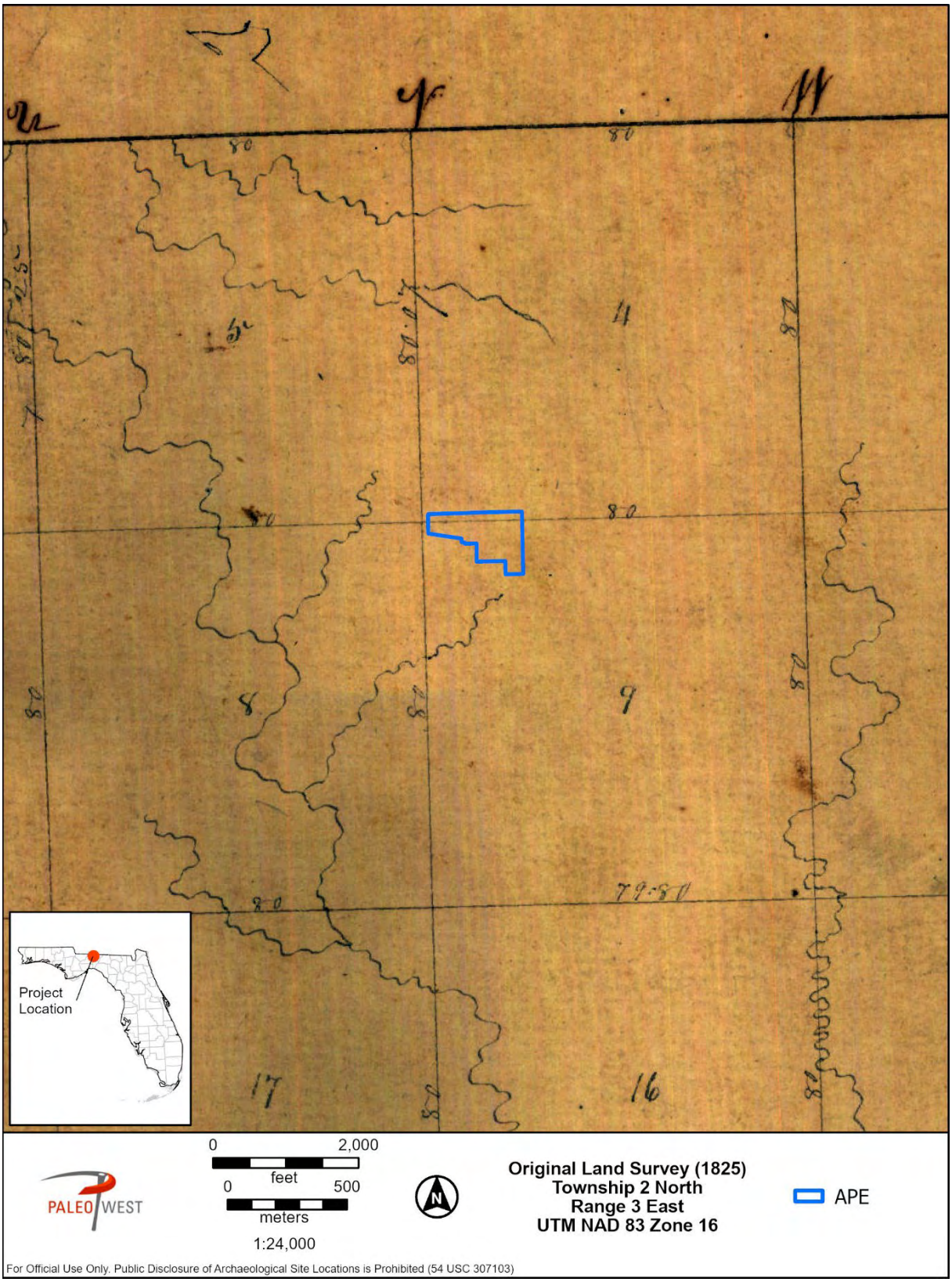

Figure 7. Original land survey with APE boundaries overlain (GLO 1825).

Once the fertile mid-Florida lands were opened to settlement Tallahassee became popular with many residents of other Southern states, who often brought enslaved people along with them. Within a year of the city's formation, it hosted approximately twenty farms and 2,000 residents, many of which were located in northern Leon County. Construction of several plantations in the area soon followed, including the home of slave-owning territorial governor Keith Call in 1840 (Ft. Myers News-Press 2021; State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:5). One of the area's first financial institutions – the Union Bank of Tallahassee – opened in 1833. Ownership of its stock was limited to landowning citizens, who were allowed to purchase shares on credit by using real property or enslaved peoples as collateral (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:7). However, when the economic effects of an 1835 freeze combined with the Financial Panic of 1837, the institution was forced to close by 1843 (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:8).

Much like agriculture, railroads (Figure 8) also played an important role in the development of Tallahassee in the nineteenth century, as they enabled planters to ship cotton and other crops throughout the southeast. A 22-mile route from Tallahassee to St. Marks, the second line to be constructed in the state, was completed in the 1830s. Another was established from present-day Lake City to Tallahassee in 1850 and was soon extended to Quincy. The Augusta, Tallahassee, and Gulf Railroad followed in 1894 and the Tallahassee Southern Railroad was completed in 1901. All were ultimately incorporated as part of the Seaboard Air Line, a section of which traversed just south of the APE (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:11).

Figure 8. Detail from railroad and township showing location of the Miccosukee community in relation to Tallahassee and the Florida Railway and Navigation Company line, c. 1886 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Florida Map Collection, FMC0018).

Tallahassee rural communities such as Miccosukee had long been home to African American populations, and churches were fundamental to their development in the nineteenth century. A post office and several schools, churches, and general stores were established in Miccosukee

by 1831 (Historical Marker Database 2022). One of the earliest religious institutions in the area, Concord Methodist Church, an African Methodist Episcopal Church, was formed around this time. After holding services in a tent for several years, under the leadership of Reverend William Bird, the congregation purchased a "large, unpainted, rectangular, wooden building" two miles south of Miccosukee and added a steeple and bell in 1839 (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.). Concord Methodist was joined by Saint Paul's Baptist Church in serving the Miccosukee African American community in 1878 and constructed a wooden church in the area by 1902 (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.). Shady Grove, a church of This Primitive Baptist Convention of the United States of America, Incorporated was established in 1880. After the structure it built in 1918 was destroyed by fire, it was soon reconstructed and later remodeled in 1925 (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.).

Jefferson (established 1827) and Wakulla (established 1843) counties were created from sections of Leon County by the mid-nineteenth century. As Florida gained statehood in 1845, a "fine Greek Revival building" replaced the log cabin that acted as its first Capitol (Ft. Myers News-Press 2021; Morris 1955:158). By this time Leon County had become the most productive agricultural region in the state, boasting nearly 4,000 farmers, who mostly grew cotton and depended on the labor of enslaved African Americans for financial success (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:8). Once Florida seceded from the Union on January 10, 1861, state leaders took a number of steps to secure the city, including the temporary relocation of its records to Albany Georgia. Tallahassee was the only Confederate state capitol east of the Mississippi not captured by Union forces. The battle of Natural Bridge was fought south of the city on March 6, 1865, but the Union Army never invaded the city itself. State Library and Archives of Florida records indicate a surge in African American voter registration in the Miccosukee area during February of 1867, when African Americans such as Tarlton Davis took to the polls after the Civil War (State Library and Archives of Florida 1867). As Davis and others placed their vote, the city's records were returned to Tallahassee at the close of the Civil War but were later lost when a fire destroyed the courthouse that housed them on May 19, 1879 (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:5–6).

Leon County officials met the next day to plan the courthouse's reconstruction and passed a bond to fund the effort soon after. Disagreements over the site of its construction temporarily stalled the initiative, but after the City of Tallahassee transferred an area known as Washington Park to the county, the new structure was completed in 1881 (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:8). Rebuilding the Tallahassee economy would take much longer. The absence of enslaved labor brought forth by emancipation combined with a rise in tenant farming caused land values to plummet for much of the immediate post-Civil War era and decades to come. As one observer noted in 1876, nearly all of the city's plantations were in ruins due to fields being "miserably tilled" by tenant farmers whose "methods, or lack of methods, were fast impoverishing the land" (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:9).

As agricultural working conditions worsened due to sharecropping and other factors, family (Figure 9), faith, and education continued to form an integral part of Tallahassee's rural communities, including Miccosukee. The Concord African Methodist Episcopal Church was established in the area after members of the Hall family (Figure 10) donated lands for the construction of a new church in 1888, which was followed by construction of the Concord School in 1897. Originally located south of the APE along present-day Veterans Memorial Drive, the school served the Miccosukee African American community until the late 1960s (WTXL 2015). Shiloh Church, another African Methodist Episcopal congregation, was founded in

Miccosukee in 1909, while Mount Zion Church augmented its growing African American religious community by constructing a wooden chapel with bell and steeple under the stewardship of Reverend A.J. Johnson in 1919 (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.). The establishment of Sanctified Church of God in Christ followed in 1931, and after first meeting in community member Sarah Ponders' home, constructed a chapel in Miccosukee in 1937 (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.).

Figure 9. Group of African American family members, Miccosukee, Florida, c. 1880 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, General Collection, N035355).

Figure 10. Marietta Hall (right) with unknown member of the Hall family, c. 1900s (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, General Collection, N047186).

Cotton production was central to the Tallahassee economy for much of the city's history, but after a boll weevil infestation decimated crops in 1916 and the Great Depression took its economic toll, small communities such as Miccosukee struggled for their financial survival as several farms were resold to wealthy northern industrialists for use as private quail hunting estates (Historical Marker Database 2022).

Despite their economic challenges, Tallahassee and Leon County continued to grow in the early twentieth century. A federally sponsored public road connecting the city with Pensacola had been constructed in at the time of its formation in 1824, but by the turn of the century the growth of Leon County called for several roadway improvements. Between the time the State Road Department was established in 1915 and 1932 nearly $3 million worth of roadway improvements were completed. By the following decade, there were 125 miles of paved roads and 400 miles of improved roads throughout the county (State Library and Archives of Florida 1941:11).

One of the greatest assets to the Miccosukee community, the historic Miccosukee School (later Concord Elementary School) building was constructed within the APE in 1940 (Leon County Property Appraiser 2021). A historical topographic map shows the location of the school along Cromartie Road (Figure 11), as well as many of the roadways that served Miccosukee for much of the postwar era, including Moccasin Gap Road, Old Miccosukee Road, and present-day Veterans Memorial Drive. Several ponds are also visible within the vicinity of the APE (USGS 1963).

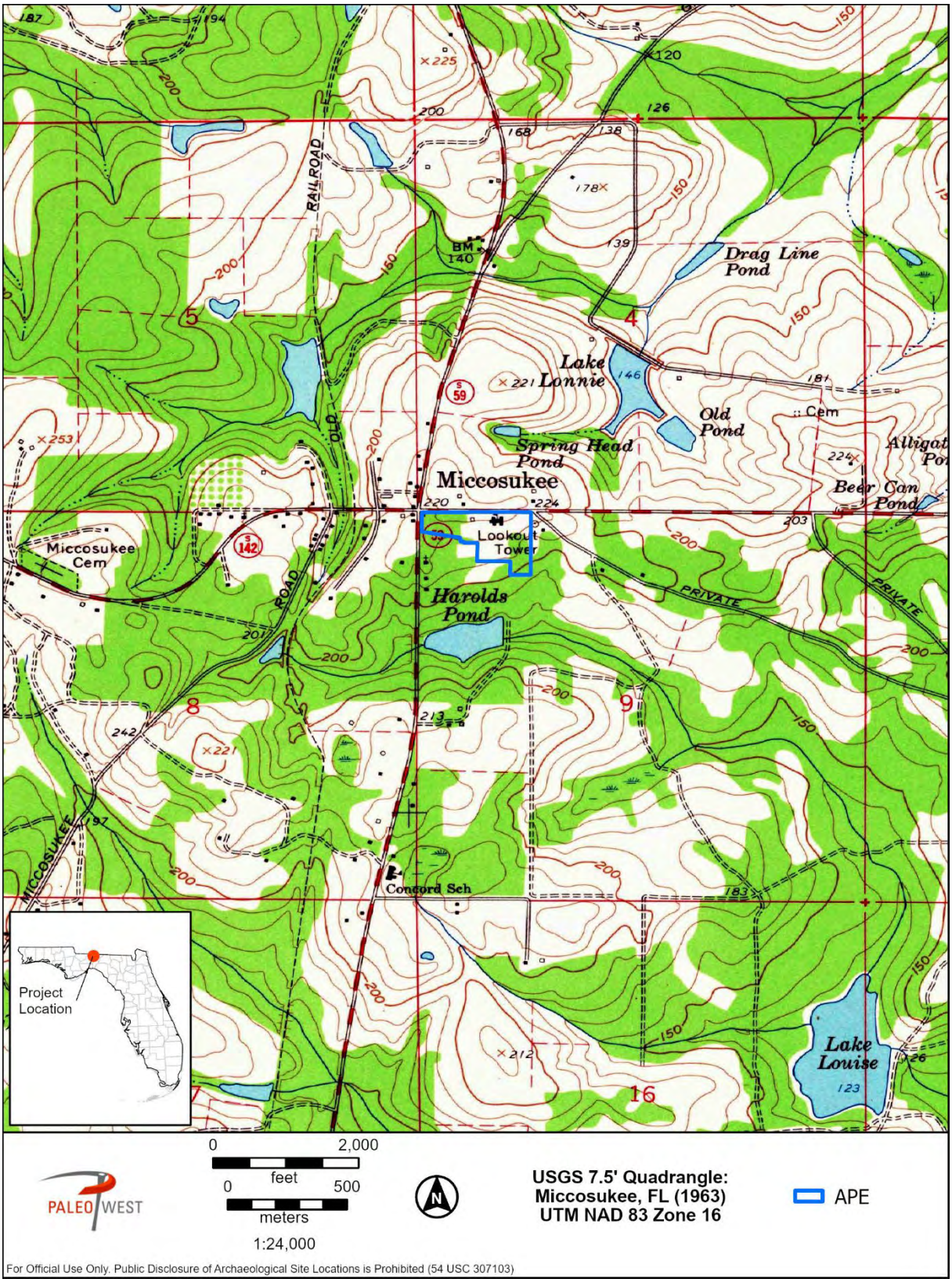

Figure 11. Historical topographic map with APE boundaries overlain (USGS 1963).

While Tallahassee continued its growth for the second half of the twentieth century, Leon County's rural area showed little change during the postwar era. The railroad discontinued service to Miccosukee by the mid-1940s. However, much like its African American churches, the Concord School (Figure 12) remained a vital educational resource for Miccosukee's Black community in Leon County after its expansion in the 1930s until the late 1960s (Figure 12). However, change came in 1969, when the U.S. Supreme Court called for the desegregation of public schools across the nation. The *Tallahassee Democrat* reported in September 1969 that "the local school board members at the time had "sidestepped the U.S. District Court desegregation order by blanketly approving transfers of all white students assigned to 'all-Negro' Schools" (Tallahassee Democrat 1969).

Figure 12. Group of African American students photographed during graduation ceremony at Concord Elementary School, Miccosukee, Florida, c. 1960 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Reference Collection, RC12909).

While two local junior high schools reported that they had "no white students enrolled" after the transfers, remarkably, the only facility to be integrated in the entire county, according to the *Democrat*'s staff writer Brian Howland, was Concord Elementary School, where "all four whites assigned to the school showed up" and were "still in school" (Tallahassee Democrat 1969). Not all Leon County residents removed their children from predominantly African American schools, however, as two white families were reported to have enrolled two more children at Concord Elementary after relocating from North Carolina. This made for a total of six white students, in comparison with its 140 African American students (Tallahassee Democrat 1969). The Miccosukee School (later Concord Elementary School) campus is visible in a historic

1955 aerial photograph along with a handful of other structures along Cromartie Road. The photograph indicates that the area surrounding the APE remained largely agricultural, as the majority of lands within its vicinity appear to have been cleared for farming. Several lakes, ponds, and streams are also visible, including Lonnie Lake to the northwest of the project area and Harolds Pond to the south (USDA 1955).

The Miccosukee School was renamed Concord Elementary School in 1969 and served the Miccosukee community until its closing in 1984. This name is not to be confused with the "Concord School," a separate facility located south of the APE which was no longer used after the Miccosukee School was renamed. Once desegregation was implemented and students began attending Concord Elementary School, the original 1897 Concord School building (located south of the APE) was donated for use as part of the Tallahassee Museum's "Old Florida" exhibit by the Leon County public school system. In the decade following the closure of the Miccosukee School/Concord Elementary School, calls came for the campus to be repurposed as a community center, as the *Tallahassee Democrat* reported that "its basketball courts and baseball diamond had been the community's center of recreation for more than 50 years" (Tallahassee Democrat 1992; WTXL 2015).

In recognition of its contribution to the state's development, the Miccosukee community was designated as a Florida Heritage Site by the Leon County Board of Commissioners in conjunction with the Florida Department of State in 2004. A State Historic Marker was placed near the intersection of Moccasin Gap Road and Veterans Memorial Drive, while the former Concord Elementary School site was later repurposed as a county park and community center, which comprises the current APE (Leon County Planning Commission 2017:8; WTXL 2015).

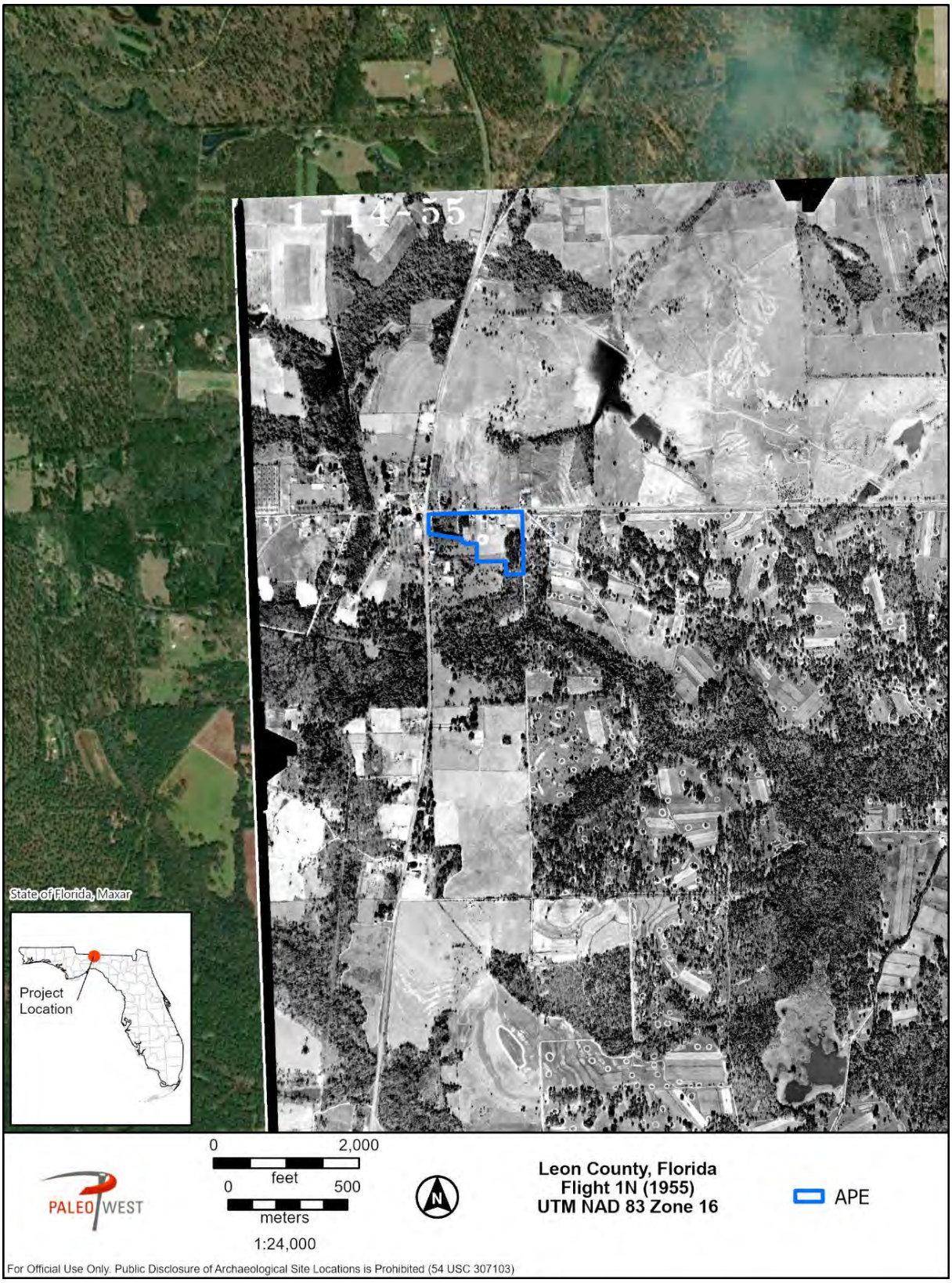

Figure 13. Historic aerial photograph with APE boundaries overlain (USDA 1955).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PaleoWest examined records in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) to determine the location of any previously conducted archaeological surveys or historical resources within one half-mile of the APE. According to FMSF records, no professional surveys have been conducted within one half-mile. There is one known archaeological site, seven standing structures, one cemetery, and three resource groups within one half mile of the APE (Table 3; Figure 14).

The archaeological site, 8LE00450, has not been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The site was apparently recorded during FMSF Survey No. 28 in 1975. The site is described as a Leon-Jefferson Period site located on the western shore of Lake Lonnie. A detailed site description is not provided.

The three resource groups include an historical district (8LE02145), a linear resource (8LE04892), and a FMSF building complex (8LE04970). Resource 8LE02145, Herring's Addition, was recorded in 1995. This historical district contains 15 resources, 10 of which contribute to its potential NRHP-eligibility. Of these, two are residences that were built c. 1908 and c. 1911 (8LE02137 and 8LE02143). The district was recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C, but it has not been evaluated by SHPO.

Resource 8LE04892, the Thompson Tram, was originally recorded during FMSF Survey No. 7478 in 2003. The linear resource appears to be a timber tram line dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The rails and ties have been removed since it was originally built. SHPO has determined this resource is ineligible for the NRHP.

Resource 8LE04970, the Ring Oak Plantation, was originally recorded during FMSF Survey No. 1877 in 1988. The building complex contains 22 resources, 16 of which contribute to its potential NRHP-eligibility. This property was primarily for hunting quail, although portions of it have been devoted to timber and crops. The main buildings were completed in the 1920s. This resource was recommended as eligible for the NRHP, although the nomination form does not identify which specific criteria it was being nominated under. The SHPO has not evaluated this resource.

The Saunders Cemetery, 8LE05202, is a small family cemetery that was recorded in 2004. The resource form indicates that at least six graves are present and that the burials date from 1966 to 1997. The cemetery is apparently no longer used for burials but is maintained.

The seven historical structures were built between c. 1868 and 1940. Most of the structures are Frame Vernacular private residences. One of the structures, 8LE02918, is a house of worship, while 8LE05501 is an educational facility. Two of the historical structures, 8LE05501 and 8LE05502, are located within the APE. The rest are clustered around what is currently Veterans Memorial Drive near the center of the community of Miccosukee. For a detailed discussion of the Miccosukee School (8LE05501), readers are directed to the Local History and Land Use section above.

Table 3. Previously recorded historical resources within one half-mile of the APE.

FMSF Number	Name	Resource Type	Eligibility (SHPO)
8LE00450	No Name	Archaeological	Not Evaluated
8LE05202	Saunders Cemetery	Historical Cemetery	Not Evaluated
8LE02145	Herring's Addition	Resource Group	Not Evaluated
8LE04892	Thompson Tram	Resource Group	Ineligible for NRHP
8LE04970	Ring Oak Plantation	Resource Group	Not Evaluated
8LE02048	Herold, Joseph V House	Historical Structure	Not Evaluated
8LE02137	Strickland-Herold House	Historical Structure	NRHP-listed
8LE02143	Van Brunt House	Historical Structure	NRHP-listed
8LE02918	Miccosukee Methodist Church	Historical Structure	NRHP-listed
8LE02919	Averitt-Winchester House	Historical Structure	NRHP-listed
8LE05501	Miccosukee School	Historical Structure	Not Evaluated
8LE05502	Gambling House	Historical Structure	Not Evaluated

*Shaded entries intersect the current APE

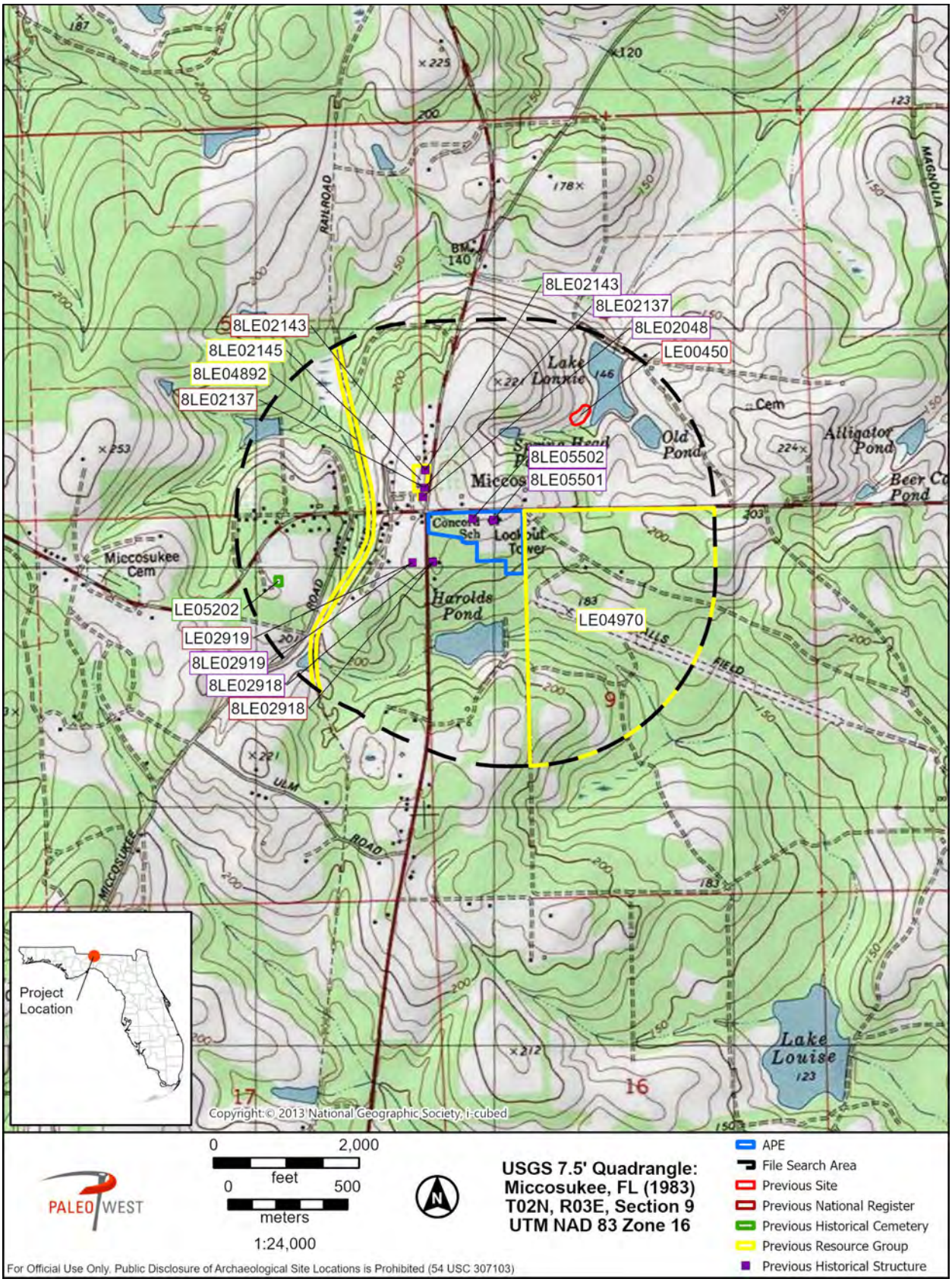

Figure 14. Map of surveys and recorded resources within one half mile of the APE.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the investigation was to locate, record, and assess cultural resources within the APE, and survey methods were designed to meet this goal. PaleoWest surveyed the APE according to guidelines outlined in the Florida Department of State's Module 3 (FDHR n.d.).

The soils plotted within the APE are well drained, it is in close proximity to both standing and flowing sources of fresh water, and there are previously recorded historic resources within the APE. As such, PaleoWest considered it likely for the APE to contain previously unrecorded pre- and post-contact cultural resources. Probability zones within the APE were calculated as follows: High probability (25-m interval tests) = within 100 m of freshwater sources and/or in close proximity to historic period resources; Moderate probability (50-m interval tests) = between 100 to 300 m of freshwater sources; Low probability (100-m interval tests) = over 300 m from freshwater sources. STPs were not plotted within paved surfaces or heavily disturbed environments (such as the baseball field and parking lot). All buildings constructed prior to 1972 and within the APE were recorded.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

Systematic subsurface sampling was conducted using shovel test pits (STPs). Shovel test pits were excavated to a depth of no less than 100 cm deep and measured approximately 50 centimeters wide. In areas where subsoil or water was encountered at depths less than 100 cm below surface (referred to throughout this report as CMBS), STPs were terminated slightly beyond the depth of subsoil or standing water. PaleoWest archaeologists defined subsoil as soils with a primary texture of clay, which was typically Yellowish Red (5 YR 5/6) or Brownish Yellow (10 YR 6/6) in color. Soils that were primarily sandy and did not ribbon like clays were excavated. In instances where 100 cmbs was not reached, the maximum depth reached was noted. Field data were collected using a digital STP form designed to capture stratigraphy with soil descriptions, environmental variables (FNAI 2010; 2015), and presence or absence of artifacts.

Each STP location was plotted with GPS and numbered sequentially (Appendix A). PaleoWest preloaded a commercial GPS unit (1–2 m accuracy) with STP locations at predefined intervals. During fieldwork, all locations were plotted with a newly recorded point to ensure the GPS points are as accurate as possible. Therefore, maps reflect actual test locations and may show slight deviations from target intervals based on pacing, environmental conditions, and GPS accuracy. STP forms were completed within the GPS, eliminating the possibility for transcription error after fieldwork.

PaleoWest records all sites on Florida Master Site File forms and delineates sites by placing STPs at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions. Two consecutive negative shovel test pits establish site boundaries within the APE. Single artifact occurrences are bounded at 10-m intervals using one shovel test pit in each cardinal direction. These isolates are labeled Archaeological Occurrences (AOs) and numbered sequentially. Walkover inspection is conducted throughout the entire APE on transects between shovel test pits.

All soil is screened through 0.25-in wire mesh, and artifacts are collected and placed in plastic artifact bags labeled with provenience information. All artifacts greater than 50 years in age are collected. The collection and curation strategy follow Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) Collections guidelines (FDHR 2015) with artifacts curated and ecofacts and undiagnostic artifact classes sampled. Artifacts are gently cleaned with a brush in the laboratory and transferred to clean 4 mil plastic bags for curation.

PaleoWest catalogues artifacts according to BAR guidelines (FDHR 2010), using standard typologies for ceramic, lithic, and other artifact material types of Florida. Ceramics are sorted according to temper, surface decoration, and vessel portion. Where possible, ceramic types are assigned using references and guides relevant to the project area and time periods represented (FMNH 2020; Jones and Penman 1973; Scarry 1985; Willey 1949). Lithic tool types also follow standard typologies for Florida (Bullen 1968; Farr 2006). Eighteenth through early twentieth century artifact sorting generally employs the UWF laboratory manual (UWF 2013) as well as the FMNH (2020) as a reference. Glass colors are sorted according to the Society for Historical Archaeology's guide (SHA 2020).

All artifacts are counted, weighed, and entered in a catalog spreadsheet designed by BAR Collections. PaleoWest will submit all GIS data, forms, and other digital project records to the Florida Master Site File. Artifacts will be permanently curated under an agreement between PaleoWest and the University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Research curation facility. The facility exceeds standards established in regulation 36 CFR Part 79.

SITE CRITERIA AND NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Florida Master Site File guidelines define archaeological sites as places of past activity more significant than a single accidental event. Sites contain three precontact artifacts within a 30-m radius or six postcontact artifacts including one diagnostic within a 30-m radius. Archaeological sites require full documentation. PaleoWest archaeologists recorded all sites encountered and documented isolated artifacts as Archaeological Occurrences (AOs).

Four criteria are applied during the evaluation of an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Normally, a property must be at least 50 years of age and meet at least one of the following four criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
- Yield, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

PaleoWest archaeologists used these criteria, in conjunction with evaluations of site integrity, to provide recommendations concerning the NRHP-eligibility status of all archaeological sites located in the APE. Determinations of ineligibility are not possible when the limits of a site are unknown and only a portion has been sampled, but it may be possible to assess a site as potentially significant or eligible based on an incomplete sample.

PROCEDURES FOR UNMARKED HUMAN REMAINS

All PaleoWest archaeologists are aware of the procedures to follow when encountering unmarked human remains. Per 872.05, Florida Statutes, all archaeological excavation must cease, and human remains suspected to be older than 75 years are reported immediately to the State Archaeologist. Burials dating less than 75 years in age are reported to the district medical examiner. Work does not resume until the State Archaeologist is notified or medical examiner gives clearance to resume work. Reporting of finds follows 872.05 or the specific recommendation of the State Archaeologist or her designee.

SURVEY RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

STPs were excavated at 25-, 50-, and 100-m intervals within the APE. PaleoWest plotted a total of 14 STPs, and safely excavated 11 of these. One was positive for archaeological materials, and three were precluded from excavation due to a gravel parking lot, large drainage ditch and berm (Figure 15). STPs were not plotted within paved surfaces or heavily disturbed environments such as the baseball field, parking lot, drainage structures, and areas with marked buried utilities between buildings.

One archaeological site was recorded: 8LE06699. Resource 8LE06699 (Gambling House Yard) is a newly recorded twentieth century archaeological site located on the east side of a historic structure (8LE05502). The site is comprised of historic refuse dating to the twentieth century and is discussed in the next section below.

Figure 15. Map of results on APE.

8LE06699: GAMBLING HOUSE YARD

Site Type: Archaeological
Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: American twentieth century
Dimensions/Area: 111 square meters (0.027 acres)
Elevation: 70 m (230 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL)
Local Vegetation: Oak, shrubs, grasses
Soils: Faceville sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, well drained
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Ineligible

Site Description: 8LE06699 is a newly recorded archaeological site located on the east side of a historic structure (8LE05502). The site is comprised of historic period refuse dating to the twentieth century. PaleoWest documented the site with one positive and six negative delineating STPs. The site is situated beneath a canopy of large oak trees on the east side of previously recorded structure 8LE05502 (Figure 16). The size of the site is approximately 111 square meters. It is delineated to the west by 8LE05502 and to the east by a gravel parking lot. Negative shovel tests to the north and south complete the bounding of the site.

Figure 16. Photograph of 8LE06699 from STP 3-2 facing northwest.

The stratigraphy of the positive STP was a brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam from 0 to 20 cmbs (Stratum I), followed by a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay from 20 to 30 cmbs (Stratum II). Excavation beyond 30 cmbs was abandoned due to the compactness of the clay. Artifacts were recovered between the surface and 20 cmbs within Stratum I. No cultural features were encountered within the shovel test. Two ceramic sherds, seven glass fragments, and two wire nails were recovered (see Appendix C). The ceramic sherds included one Whiteware rim and

one Stoneware body sherd. The glass included a colorless jar rim with screw thread and two modern glass jar bases. The wire nails were intact and weighed a combined 19.85 grams.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered in the positive shovel test include the Whiteware (nineteenth century to present), Stoneware (nineteenth–twentieth centuries), and six of the glass shards (1980s to present). Overall, the assemblage represents a small historic refuse site likely associated with early twentieth century to present day dumping activities between 8LE05502 and the parking lot to the east.

Eligibility Recommendation: The small size, low density, paucity of diagnostic artifacts, and lack of cultural features at 8LE06699 limits its potential to yield significant information about history or prehistory under Criterion D of the National Register for Historic Places. The likelihood of human remains and undiscovered intact features of any kind is extremely low. PaleoWest recommends 8LE06699 ineligible for the NRHP. The potential of the site has been exhausted and therefore no avoidance is recommended.

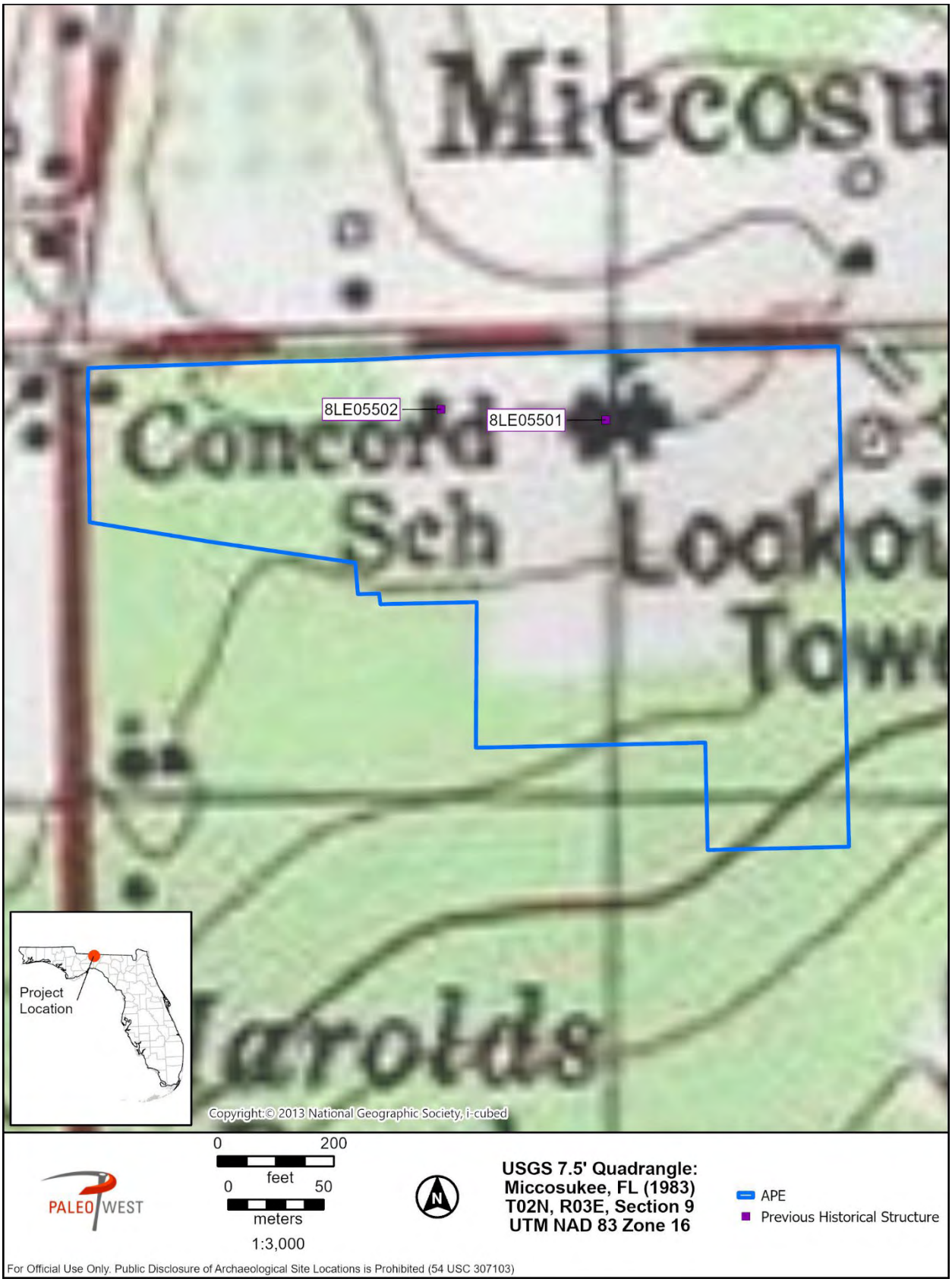

Figure 17. 8LE05501 and 8LE05502 within the APE.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY RESULTS

The survey of the historical built environment resulted in the documentation of two previously recorded historic structures (Figure 17). PaleoWest documented both structures (8LE05501, 8LE05502) and recommends them **eligible for the NRHP**. These resources are discussed below.

8LE05501: Miccosukee School (15011 Cromartie Road)

Site Type: Structure
Build Date: c. 1940 (Florida Master Site File)
Dimensions/Area: 7,376 square feet (Leon County Property Appraiser)
Modifications: n/a
NRHP Eligibility Status: Individually Eligible

Figure 18. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 1, facing south.

Figure 19. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 2, facing east.

Figure 20. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 3, facing northeast.

Figure 21. Photograph of 8LE05501 – 4, facing north.

Figure 22. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 5, facing northwest.

Figure 23. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 6, facing west.

Figure 24. Photograph of LE05501 - 7, facing southwest.

Site Description: 8LE05501 (Miccosukee School [15011 Cromartie Road]) is a previously recorded one-story former school (currently housing a nonprofit organization) with Masonry Vernacular style located within the APE. The structure, built circa 1940, is 7,376 square feet with an H-shaped plan and a composite shingle gable-on-hip roof. The FMSF listed the structure as unevaluated by SHPO. However, scanned documents in the FMSF indicate SHPO recommended the building potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP in January 2008.

The structure is masonry construction clad in common brick. Its main entryways are located in two recessed arched bays on its front (north) elevation. The bays are located on either projecting massing of the H-shaped plan, and the arches are semicircular with keystones. Shadows obscured the doors within each entryway during the survey, but they appear to be single doors with multi-light transoms. The entries, each recessed in the projecting massings, have a front gable roof with horizontal wood siding. Smaller hip roof massings project from each gable. The interior elevation of each hip roof massing is fenestrated with small, paired, wooden 6-light casement or awnings windows. The central portion of the elevation, between the two projecting massingsof the H-shaped plan, is fenestrated with three pairs of 9/9 wooden sash windows.

The structure's right (east) elevation has a shed roof extension on its southern corner. The extension appears to cover a staircase providing access to the crawlspace of the structure. One pair of 6/6 wooden sash windows are located below the shed roof extensions, and the remainder of the elevation is fenestrated with three bays of four and five 9/9 wooden sash windows. One window in each bay has been boarded over to accommodate large exterior AC units. The left (west) elevation is fenestrated with six window bays, composed of a row of four 9/9 wooden sash windows, three pairs of 6/6 wooden sash windows, a single 6/6 wooden sash window, and a row of five 9/9 wooden sash windows. In the larger bays of four and five windows, one window each has been boarded over to accommodate large exterior AC units. The rear (south) elevation has two additional entries located on each projecting massing of the H-shaped plan. Both entries are in recessed arched bays of the same design as the front elevation. The entries are composed of paired doors with small rectangular lights, topped with boarded over transoms and accessed by brick and concrete steps. The western projecting massing extends farther than the eastern massing, and a recessed staircase leads to a secondary entry to the crawl space. The eastern massing features a large exterior brick chimney. The eastern and western elevations of the interior courtyard created by the projecting massings are fenestrated with single 9/9 wooden sash windows. The central portion of the elevation, located between the projecting massings, is fenestrated with three pairs of 9/9 wooden sash windows. The structure has a continuous brick foundation with a crawl space accessible in two locations.

According to sources on file with the FMSF, a school has been located in this location since 1918. The plot was purchased by the Leon County Board of Public Instruction in 1918 from the Byrd Family for the purpose of constructing a new school for the community of Miccosukee. By the 1930s, the three-room schoolhouse had approximately 160 students and was faced with overcrowding. In 1937, the Board of Public Instruction applied for funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to construct a larger school. Funding from the WPA was received, and in conjunction with a bond issue approved to raise funds, the new school was constructed between 1937 and 1940. The new brick school was completed for a cost of $30,000 and featured a central auditorium and large multi-light windows. The school closed briefly between 1963 and 1968 due to a dramatic decline in enrollment. In 1968, the school

reopened, and then in 1980, it was additionally used as a community school, offering after-school programs. In 1985 the school was again closed (FMSF 2022a). In 2018, the property transferred ownership from the Board of Public Instruction to Leon County, and it is currently used by the nonprofit Boys and Girls Club (Leon County Property Appraiser 2022).

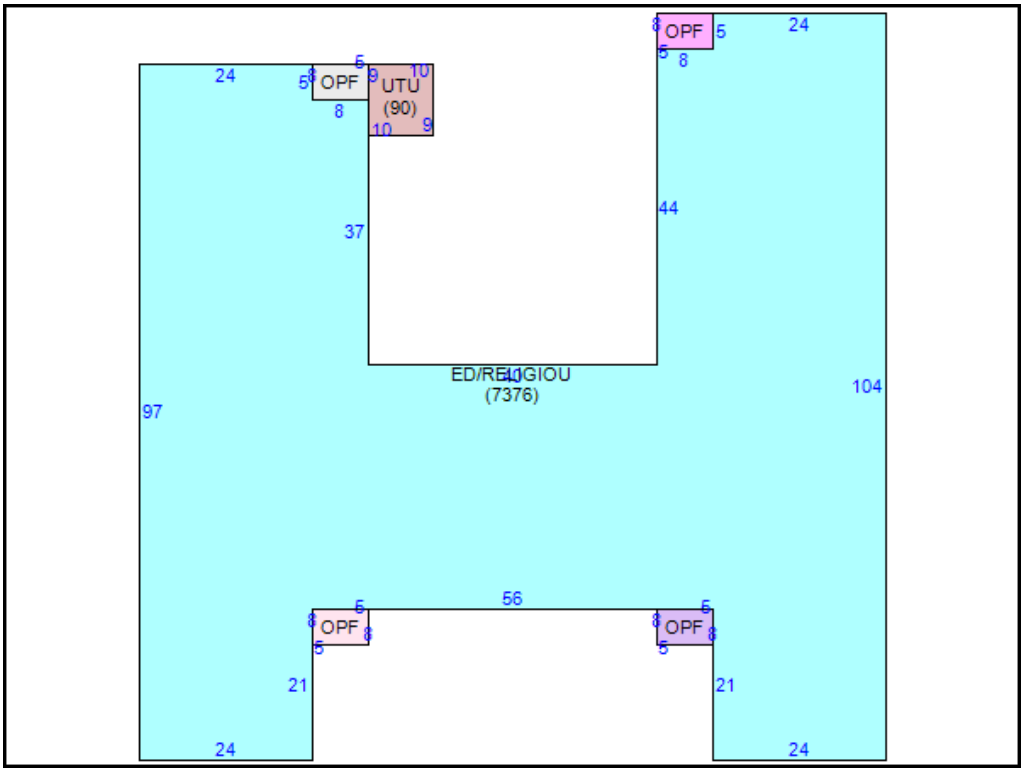

Figure 25. 8LE05501 base area plan (Leon County Property Appraiser 2022).

Eligibility Recommendation: 8LE05501 is a one-story former school with Masonry Vernacular style, built circa 1940 with an H-shaped plan. PaleoWest recommends that 8LE05501 is **individually eligible for the NRHP**. 8LE05501 meets Criteria A for its association with the development of education in the community of Miccosukee. The Miccosukee School served the community as an educational facility from 1940 to 1985 and replaced an existing circa 1918 facility on the same site. The larger brick WPA-funded Miccosukee School provided additional space and updated amenities, like a fully functioning kitchen that provided lunch for students. The school briefly closed between 1963 and 1968 but was reopened in 1968 to provide a school for students displaced by the closure of Miccosukee's segregated African American School, Concord School. After several years the school was integrated. It continued to operate as an educational facility until its closure in 1985 due to the condition of the building. 8LE05501 does not meet Criteria B, as no significant historical associations with individuals could be determined. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the building is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style. 8LE05501 is not eligible under Criterion D, as it does not possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance.

8LE05502: Grambling House (15009 Cromartie Road)

Site Type: Structure
Build Date: c. 1840 (Florida Master Site File)
Dimensions/Area: 1,720 square feet (Leon County Property Appraiser)
Modifications: circa 1920s and 1970s additions
NRHP Eligibility Status: Individually Eligible

Figure 26. Photograph of 8LE05502 - 1, facing south.

Figure 27. Photograph of 8LE05502 - 2, facing southwest.

Figure 28. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 3, facing southwest.

Figure 29. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 4, facing northwest.

Figure 30. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 5, facing north.

Figure 31. Photograph of 8LE05501 - 6, facing east.

Site Description: 8LE05502 (Grambling House [15009 Cromartie Road]) is a previously recorded one-story vacant residence with Frame Vernacular style located within the APE. The structure is 1,720 square feet with a rectangular-shaped plan and a standing-seam metal cross gable roof. The Leon County Property Appraiser lists the structure as constructed in 1936; however, a historic preservation architect inspected the structure's interior in 2008 and estimated its actual construction between circa 1840 and 1850. Scanned documents in the FMSF indicate a Preliminary Site Information Questionnaire (PSIQ) for the resource was submitted, but neither the PSIQ nor relevant communication from SHPO are within the scanned documents. The structure is currently listed in the FMSF as unevaluated by SHPO. It should be noted that in all scanned documentation the resource is referred to as the "Grambling House," although it is listed in the FMSF as the "Gambling House."

The structure is wood frame construction clad in wood clapboard, wood drop siding, and composite wood board on an addition to its rear elevation. Its main entryways are located on its front (north elevation) on a partial-width front gable porch. The centered porch features a pedimented gable end, large square support columns, a wooden deck, wooden steps, and a concrete block pier foundation. Two entries are located on the deck: one has been boarded with plywood, and the other had a door that was open at the time of the survey. All window bays on the deck and the remainder of the elevation have been boarded over with plywood.

The structure's left (east) elevation is composed of a front gable roofline to the north and a side gable roofline to the south, with a side gable roof addition extending from the side gable. The front gable portion of the elevation features eave returns and is fenestrated with two window bays, one of which has been boarded over with plywood. The remainder of the elevation is composed of the hip roof addition and is sided in wood drop siding and composite wood siding. It is fenestrated with five window bays, three of which are smaller in width; all have been boarded over with plywood. The right (west) elevation is also composed of a front gable roofline to the north and a side gable roofline to the south, with a side gable roof addition extending from the side gable. The hip roof addition features a third entryway: a wood panel door that has been partially boarded over with plywood. The remaining fenestration on the elevation has been boarded over with plywood. The rear (south) elevation is composed of the hip roof addition visible on the left and right elevations. The addition is composed of a low-pitched front gable massing with asymmetrical fenestration. The three window bays on the elevation have all been boarded over with plywood. The structure has a combination of a concrete block pier and continuous foundation with a large crawlspace. A single interior brick chimney extends from the roofline.

A small cemetery associated with the structure and the Smith family is located adjacent to the APE. The cemetery is not recorded in the FMSF and it was not recorded within the scope of the current project. The cemetery contains two extant grave markers of children in the Smith family.

According to sources on file with the FMSF, the land on which the structure is located was owned by Flavious August (F.A.) Byrd as early as 1830. F.A. Byrd was a physician, surgeon, store operator, and farm owner who reportedly owned all of southeast Miccosukee in the 1830s (Florida State University Libraries 2022; FMSF 2022b). F.A. Byrd was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina and after moving to Miccosukee, raised six children with his wife, Catherine Sarah Blake. The Dr. F.A. Byrd papers in the Florida State University Special Collections & Archives Repository indicate that F.A. Byrd owned numerous parcels of land and purchased

several enslaved individuals, including a mother and her two children purchased in Tallahassee in 1852 (FSU Digital Repository 1852). In 1867, F.A. Byrd deeded two acres of land and his store at the crossroads in Miccosukee to Isham A. Smith and one-half acre of land to Isham Smith's brother, John P. Smith. County records indicate Isham A. Smith married Mary E. Byrd in Leon County in 1860. A familial relation between Mary E. Byrd and F.A. Byrd could not be confirmed, but the two were likely relatives (State Archive, Tallahassee and Clerk of Courts 1803–1963). Isham's father, Patrick, was also an early settler of Miccosukee, having purchased land in the area beginning in the 1830s (FMSF 2022b). The Smiths occupied the home until at least 1882, as a grave marker for Mattie Moor Smith with a death date of 1882 is located on the property. Around the turn of the twentieth century, the Grambling family purchased the house and occupied it until the 1940s. Both sides of the Grambling family, William Grambling and Martha Hutto, had lived in the Miccosukee area since the 1850s (FMSF 2022b). The next known occupation of the structure was in 1987 when Sandra Boucher Frazier purchased it from the Barnett Bank of Tallahassee. David Belson then acquired the property in 2000 and sold it to Leon County, its current owner, in 2006 (Leon County Property Appraiser 2022).

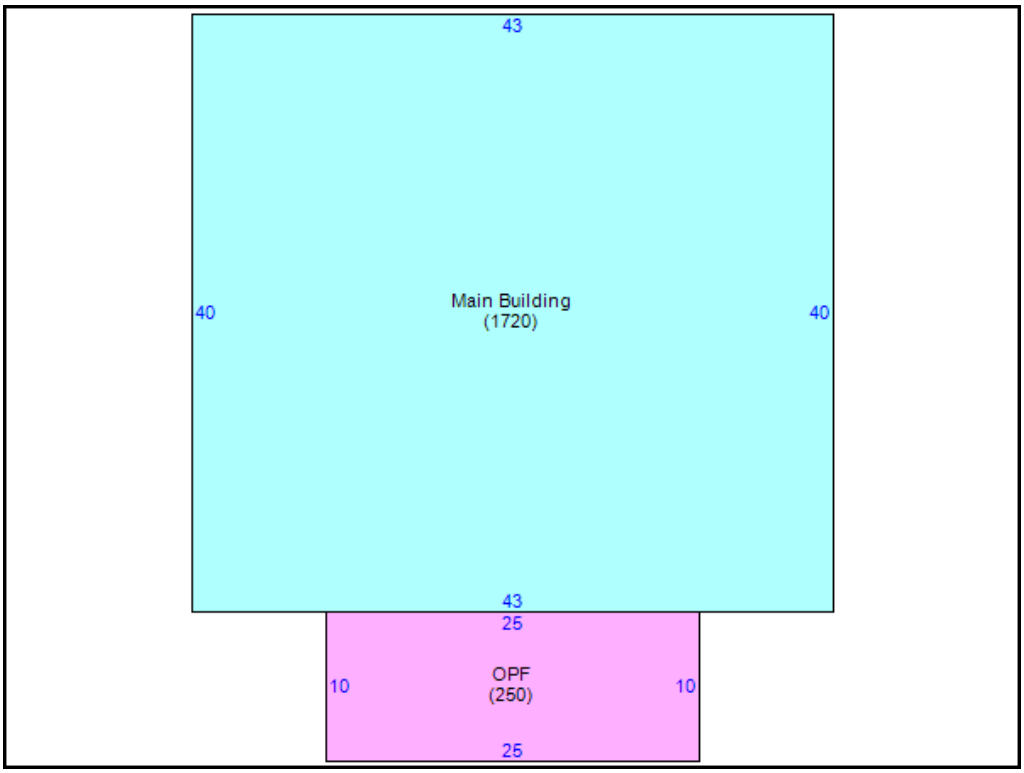

Figure 32. LE05502 base area plan (Leon County Property Appraiser 2022).

Eligibility Recommendation: 8LE05502 is a one-story vacant single-family residence with Frame Vernacular style, built circa 1840 with a rectangular-shaped plan. PaleoWest recommends that 8LE05502 is **individually eligible for the NRHP**. 8LE05502 meets Criteria A for the Byrd and Smith families' association with the development and economy of Miccosukee. Both families were early settlers of the area, purchasing land in the 1830s, and operated stores in the community. The Byrds owned a significant amount of land in Miccosukee and deeded portions

of their land for the establishment of the Miccosukee Methodist Church and Miccosukee School. F.A. Byrd was also a physician and surgeon as well as a land and farm owner. Isham A. Smith was likely related to F.A. Byrd by marriage and was the son of Benjamin Smith, an early pioneer in the area. 8LE05502 does not meet Criteria B, as no significant historical associations with an individual in the Byrd and Smith families were determined. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the building is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style. 8LE05502 is not eligible under Criterion D, as it does not possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PaleoWest conducted a cultural resources assessment survey for Barnett, Fronczak, Barlowe & Shuler Architects on a 14.8-acre project area located on Cromartie Road and Veterans Memorial Drive (Parcel IDs 1609208510000, 1609202240000, 1609202080000, and 160920210000). The proposed ground disturbance includes construction activities associated with the rehabilitation of the Miccosukee School building, construction of a jogging trail, reconfiguration of the existing parking lot, additional grass parking, and rehabilitation of existing fields. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) comprises the footprint of the proposed development and staging areas. The project is located in Section 9, of Township 2 North Range 3 East on the Miccosukee, FL quadrangle.

The purpose of PaleoWest's cultural resources assessment survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. The archaeological and historical survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations and it was undertaken to comply with the Leon County Natural Features Inventory application

Shovel test pits (STP) were excavated at 25-, 50-, and 100-m intervals within the APE. PaleoWest plotted a total of 14 STPs, and safely excavated 12 of these. One STP was positive for archaeological materials, and two were precluded from excavation due to a gravel parking lot.

As a result of the cultural resources assessment survey, PaleoWest documented one new archaeological site and two previously recorded historical structures within the APE.

8LE06699 is a newly recorded archaeological site located on the east side of a historic structure (8LE05502). The site is comprised of historic period refuse dating to the twentieth century. PaleoWest documented the site with one positive and six negative delineating STPs. 8LE06699 is recommended **ineligible** for the NRHP.

8LE05501 (Miccosukee School [15011 Cromartie Road]) is a previously recorded one-story former school (currently housing a nonprofit organization) with Masonry Vernacular style constructed circa 1940 and located within the APE. PaleoWest documented the structure and recommends it **individually eligible for the NRHP** under Criteria A for its association with the development of education in Miccosukee.

8LE05502 (Gambling House [15009 Cromartie Road]) is a previously recorded one-story vacant single-family residence with Frame Vernacular style constructed circa 1840 with and located within the APE. PaleoWest documented the structure and recommends it **individually eligible for the NRHP** under Criteria A for the Byrd and Smith families' association with the development and economy of Miccosukee in the nineteenth century.

PaleoWest's cultural resources assessment survey established that the undertaking would have **adverse effects** on two historic structures eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. PaleoWest recommends **no additional archaeological investigation** within the APE and avoidance or mitigation of adverse impacts to resources 8LE05501 and 8LE05502.

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WTXL

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Appendix A.
Shovel Test Pit Locations

UTM NAD 83 Zone 16.

STP	Results	Easting	Northing
1	Negative	783801.60	3388392.00
2	Negative	783911.40	3388424.00
3	Positive	783926.40	3388406.00
3-1	No Dig	783948.10	3388407.00
3-2	No Dig	783937.00	3388407.00
3-3	Negative	783925.70	3388426.00
3-4	Negative	783925.80	3388416.00
3-5	Negative	783926.80	3388385.00
3-6	Negative	783926.60	3388396.00
4	Negative	783916.00	3388378.00
5	Negative	784083.40	3388308.00
6	Negative	784091.40	3388253.00
7	Negative	784092.00	3388203.00
8	No Dig	784042.80	3388251.00

Appendix B.
Field Specimen Log

FS	Provenience	Date Collected	Site
1	STP 3, 0-20 cmbs	January 13, 2022	8LE06698

Appendix C.
Artifact Catalog

FS.Lot	Material Type	Description	Count	Weight (G)
1.01	CERAMIC NON-ABORIGINAL	Whiteware, annular, rim	1	1.87
1.02	CERAMIC NON-ABORIGINAL	Stoneware, body	1	27.34
1.03	GLASS	Jar rim, screw thread, colorless	1	12.72
1.04	GLASS	Anchor Hocking base, colorless	1	24.37
1.05	GLASS	Brockway Glass Co. base, colorless	5	62.68
1.06	METAL	Wire nails, complete	2	19.85

Appendix D.
FMSF Survey Log and Site Forms

PALEOWEST

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