



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

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October 8, 2021

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2021-4597-B, Received by DHR: September 22, 2021  
Revisions to *A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard Project Development & Environment Study, Leon County, Florida*

Dear Mr. Keel:

In September 2021, Atkins completed the update to the above referenced Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) report on behalf of Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency (Blueprint). Our office proceeded to review this report at the request of Atkins and Blueprint to provide early feedback and technical assistance regarding the identification and evaluation of historic properties pursuant to Section 267.031, *Florida Statutes* and, as such, our comments are intended to be in an advisory capacity at this time. It is our understanding that Blueprint may engage in permitting processes or receive state or federal funding related to the project that will require this office to comment on possible adverse effects to historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or otherwise of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance. This letter does not constitute a review under Section 267.061, *Florida Statutes* or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Atkins conducted a Phase I CRAS for an approximately six-mile long project area and pond sites associated with the proposed Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard Project Development & Environment Study. During the survey, Atkins completed background research and fieldwork. Atkins also referenced previous historic survey and archaeological testing conducted within the survey area (Florida Master Site File Manuscript No. 15431). Atkins identified two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8LE6604 and 8LE6605), three previously unrecorded historic structures (8LE6494, 8LE6495, and 8LE6602), one recorded historic cemetery (8LE5367), and a recorded historic resource group (8LE5007). Atkins also identified several resource near the project area, including two historic cemeteries (8LE6465 and 8LE2011).

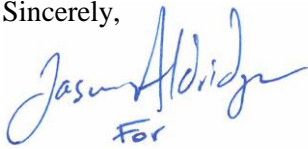
Atkins recommended 8LE6604, 8LE6605, 8LE6494, and 8LE6495 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Atkins recommended 8LE6602 and 8LE5367 as having insufficient information determine NRHP-eligibility. Atkins recommends that the portion of 8LE5007 within the survey area is ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Atkins recommended avoidance of project activities in the immediate vicinity of the historic cemetery 8LE5367. Atkins concluded that the historic cemetery 8LE6465 does not extend into the project area. Atkins recommended that the proposed project will have no adverse effect to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the NRHP.

Mr. Keel  
DHR Project File No.: 2021-4597  
October 8, 2021  
Page 2

Our office considers the CRAS report to be complete or sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. We concur with Atkins NRHP evaluations for the identified properties. We note that while the resources associated with 8LE5007 are not present within this survey area and that this portion of 8LE5007 does not appear to be NRHP-eligible, other portions of 8LE5007 may retain sufficient integrity and significant to be considered NRHP-eligible.

Prior to commenting on potential effects for the Welaunee Boulevard project, our office requests that state and/or federal permitting and/or funding is identified and the relevant state and/or federal agencies initiate consultation with our office as appropriate under Section 106 of the NHPA or Chapter 267, FS. If you have any questions, please contact me by email at [Jason.Aldridge@dos.myflorida.com](mailto:Jason.Aldridge@dos.myflorida.com) or by telephone at 850-245-6344.

Sincerely,



Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D.  
Director, Division of Historical Resources  
and State Historic Preservation Officer



**A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE  
NORTHEAST GATEWAY – WELAUNEE BOULEVARD  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT STUDY  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**May 2021**

Prepared For:



Prepared By:

**ATKINS**



**A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
OF THE  
NORTHEAST GATEWAY – WELAUNEE BOULEVARD  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT STUDY  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**May 2021**

**Revised September 2021**



## CONTENTS

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SECTION 1.0 PROJECT DETAILS</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	3
1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT	3
1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT	4
1.4 PERTINENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS	4
<b>SECTION 2.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH	7
2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW	12
2.3 OTHER STUDY DATA	12
2.4 LOCAL INFORMANTS	12
2.5 CULTURAL OVERVIEW	14
<b>SECTION 3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN</b>	<b>31</b>
3.1 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	31
3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY	31
3.3 HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY METHODOLOGY	32
3.4 EXPECTED RESULTS	32
3.5 LABORATORY METHODS	32
3.6 CURATION	33
3.7 PROCEDURES TO DEAL WITH UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES	33
<b>SECTION 4.0 SURVEY ASSESSMENT RESULTS</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	34
4.2 AREAS INVESTIGATED	35
4.3 SPECIAL SURVEY TECHNIQUES	35
4.4 CHANGES IN RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	35
4.5 UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY	36
4.6 HISTORIC RESOURCES ENCOUNTERED	36

<b>SECTION 5.0</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>SECTION 6.0</b>	<b>INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL REMAINS</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES CITED</b>		<b>59</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure 1-1	Project Location Map.....5
Figure 1-2	Aerial Location Map .....6
Figure 2-1	Resource Groups.....8
Figure 2-2	Leon County Antebellum Plantations (from Paisley 1981) .....28
Figure 2-3	Leon County Hunting Plantations (from Paisley 1981).....29
Figure 4-1	Welaunee 3 (8LE6604). Looking North.....37
Figure 4-2	Welaunee 4 (8LE6605). Looking South .....37
Figure 4-3	Welaunee 3 (8LE6604) Site Area.....38
Figure 4-4	Welaunee 4 (8LE6605) Site Area.....38
Figure 4-5	1937 Aerial of the Northern Segment of the Build Alternative.....39
Figure 4-6	Location of 8LE6494 and 8LE6495.....40
Figure 4-7	Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494). East Elevation.....43
Figure 4-8	Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495). South Elevation.....43
Figure 4-9	Map of the Theus-Roberts Farm (from 8LE1962 site form).....44
Figure 4-10	St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602). Front Elevation.....45
Figure 4-11	St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) Location Map .....46
Figure 4-12	St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367) .....48
Figure 4-13	Extent of Burials at 8LE5367 .....49
Figure 4-14	Representative Photograph of Tested Area North of New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465).....51
Figure 4-15	Shovel Tests North of New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465) .....52
Figure 4-16	1937 Aerial of Conditions around New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465).....55
Figure 4-17	1954 Aerial of Conditions around New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465).....56

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b><u>Table</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 2-1. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Sites .....	9
Table 2-2. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments.....	10
Table 2-3. Soil Types in the Project Alignments .....	13
Table 2-4. Pond Sizes and Soil Types.....	13

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Representative Photographs of the Build Alternative

Appendix B: Shovel Test Locations

Appendix C: Survey Log Sheet

Appendix D: Site Forms

Appendix E: DHR Letters for Previous Assessments

Appendix F: Historic Resources Identified in Previous Alternatives

Appendix G: Typical Sections

Appendix H: July 30, 2021 DHR Letter (DHR Project File No. 2021-4597)

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Atkins was retained by Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard Project Development & Environment Study (PD&E). The approximately 6-mile Build Alternative extends from the end of the section of Welaunee Boulevard currently under construction in the Canopy Oaks Development to the intersection of Centerville Road, Bradfordville Road, and Roberts Road. The typical section will include a four-lane divided arterial with sidewalks and multi-use trail within a 150-foot wide right-of-way. A 100-foot right-of-way is planned for the section that connects Welaunee Boulevard to Shamrock Street South. A roundabout is also planned at this intersection. A connection to Pimlico Drive will be created at Roberts Elementary School and Montford Middle School. This section is proposed as a 100-foot right-of-way. Nine stormwater ponds are proposed to manage drainage along the Build Alternative (Figure 1-1). Frank Keel served as principal investigator for this project. Fieldwork was conducted by Frank Keel, Jennifer Wagner, Josh Bell and Bryant Brantley. Evaluations of the historic structures was completed by Stephanie Gallagher.

This project has undergone several alternative changes since its conception. Alternatives and proposed pond sites have been realigned/reconfigured or dropped from consideration. Fieldwork for the original alternative was conducted by Atkins in June and July 2019. The fieldwork for two new alternatives was conducted from June to July 2020. These alternatives were dropped from consideration in late 2020. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites and two previously unrecorded historic structures were located and evaluated during 2020 field survey. The development of the Build Alternative places the archaeological sites outside the current APE but a description of each is provided in the Appendices. Likewise, the Whitaker-Taylor Cemetery (8LE2011) is not within the APE of the Build Alternative. However, a description is included in the Appendices because it is recorded in the wrong location. It is also a contributing resource to the Welaunee Plantation Resource Group (8LE5007) and may have some potential to assist in development of context for any recorded resources located during this assessment. The historic structures are immediately adjacent to the Build Alternative and therefore are evaluated for the project.

Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8LE6604 and 8LE6605), three previously unrecorded historic structures (8LE6494, 8LE6495, 8LE6602), one recorded historic cemetery (8LE5367), and a recorded multiple property group (8LE5007) were identified during evaluation of the Build Alternative. The archaeological sites, 8LE6464 and 8LE6495 have been determined not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). Based on current data, insufficient information is available to determine the NRHP eligibility for 8LE5367 and 8LE6602. A complete description of each resource is provided in the report. It was noted during the field assessment the several graves at the St. Phillips Church Cemetery (8LE5367) are within 6-8 feet of the ditch on the west side of and within the right-of-way of Centerville Road. It is our recommendation that no activities associated with this project occur within the existing or proposed right-of-way on this side Centerville Road. Furthermore, all project plans should clearly indicate that no project activities should occur at these locations.

The project manager and principal investigator met with DHR staff in April 2021 after a shift in alignment brought the alternative within approximately 60 feet of the boundaries of the New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465). Reduced interval testing was decided as the best approach in an area within the Build Alternative. Testing in the area was negative. Ornamental and landscape vegetation which could be indicators of a cemetery or house site was not observed in this area.

Based on the results of this assessment, development of the Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard project will have no adverse effect on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The section south of I-10 was subjected to a Phase I cultural resources assessment survey in 2007 for planned urban development (ACI 2007a; 2007b). The Division of Historical Resources (DHR) concurred with the recommendations that the proposed development would have no adverse effect on significant historic resources (Appendix E).

## SECTION 1.0 PROJECT DETAILS

### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Northeast Gateway – Welaunee Boulevard Build Alternative and proposed pond sites are situated in Section 30 and 31, Township 2 North, Range 2 East; Sections 25, 30 and 36, Township 2 North, Range 1 East; and Sections 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Township 1 North, Range 1 East.

### 1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the proposed Northeast Gateway – Welaunee Boulevard in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The proposed corridor would extend approximately 6 miles from its existing termini, east of Fleischmann Road, over I-10 to connect at the existing intersection of Centerville Road, Bradfordville Road, and Roberts Road, and includes an extension of Shamrock Street South southeastward from Centerville Road to connect at an intersection with Welaunee Boulevard. There will also be a new connection to the area schools at Pimlico Drive for Roberts Elementary School and Montford Middle School. A potential interchange at the crossing of Welaunee Boulevard at I-10 may be evaluated in a future Interchange Justification Report and separate PD&E Study; therefore, interchange development and evaluation are not within the scope of services for this assessment.

The proposed typical section will include a four-lane divided arterial with sidewalks and multi-use trail within a 150-foot wide right-of way. The section that connects Welaunee Boulevard to Shamrock Street South and the connection to Pimlico Drive are planned as 100-foot rights-of-way. Roundabouts are planned at the intersection at Centerville Road, Bradfordville Road and Roberts Road, and at Shamrock Street South. A section of the roadway at Fleischmann Road is currently under construction to accommodate the proposed development at Fleischmann Road (Figure 1-1). An interchange at I-10 may be included in the future but is not part of this study.

The purpose of the Northeast Gateway – Welaunee Boulevard project is to improve regional mobility and enhance connectivity for motorized and non-motorized users. In addition, the project will reduce transportation pressures on surrounding roadways resulting from existing, ongoing and proposed development in the area. It will provide an alternative road for existing users of Centerville and Miccosukee Roads – two scenic highways protected as canopy roads. The project is also anticipated to provide relief to congestion of Thomasville Road (US 319) and Mahan Drive (US 90). The purpose of the cultural resource assessment is to locate any historic resources within the Areas of Potential Effect (APE), and to assess the significance of these resources for their eligibility for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) prior to development of the project. Historic resources include but are not limited to archaeological sites, historic cemeteries, historic structures/buildings, historic earthworks, historic landscape features, and linear resources.

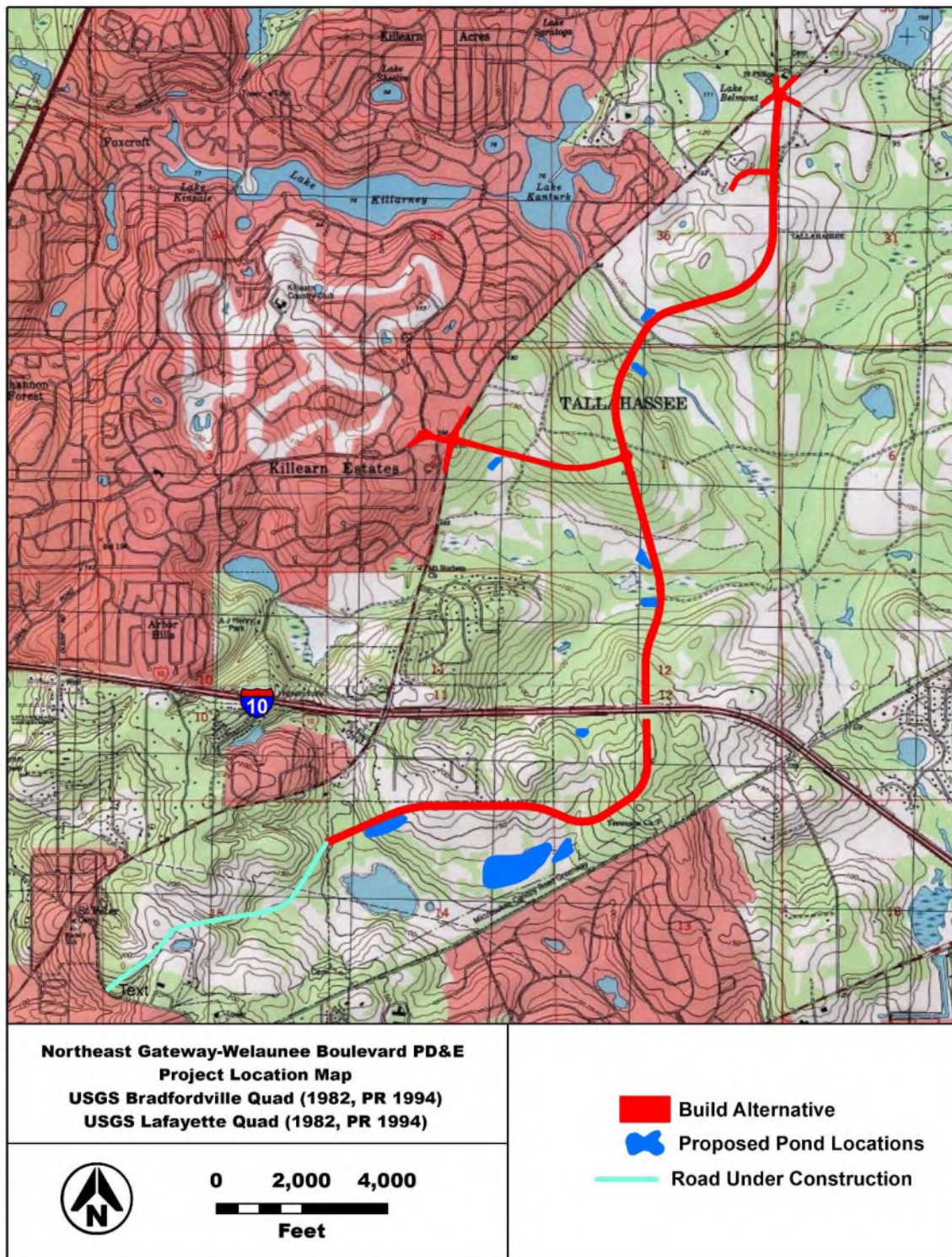


### **1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

The Areas of Potential Effect (APE) delineated for this project are considered to be the proposed right-of-way for the Build Alternative and proposed pond sites. The area south of I-10 was subjected to a Phase I assessment in 2007 (ACI 2007a, 2007b). 8LE5007 and several previously unrecorded archaeological sites were evaluated during assessment. DHR determined development of the proposed project would have no effect on significant historic resources (Appendix E). Two resources recorded during the 2007 assessment, 8LE5007 and 8LE5391, are within the Build Alternative. Atkins excavated shovel tests south of I-10 for areas recommended for additional testing by DHR, three proposed stormwater ponds and an area within the Build Alternative immediately north of the expanded boundaries of the New Hope Cemetery (8LE6564).

### **1.4 PERTINENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

This assessment and evaluation consisted of a review of related source materials and a field survey, including subsurface testing. The project was designed to comply with the applicable local ordinances and Section 267.061, *Florida Statutes*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* and reporting standards outlined in the Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual, Module Three - Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals - Section 2.0. assessment and evaluation consisted of a review of related source materials and a field survey, including subsurface testing. The project was designed to comply with the applicable local ordinances and Section 267.061, *Florida Statutes*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* and reporting standards outlined in the Cultural Resources Management Standards & Guidelines.





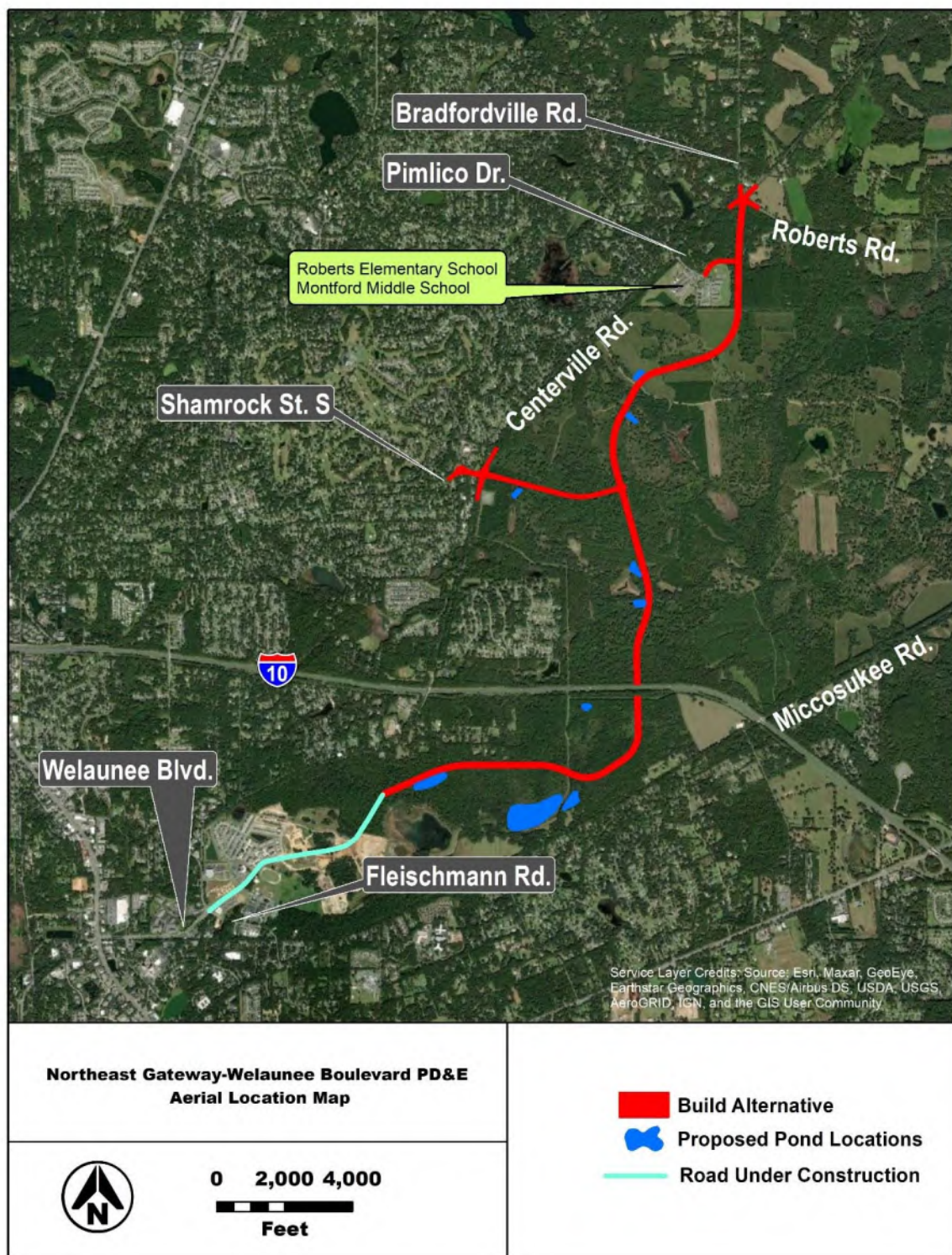


Figure 1-2. Aerial Location Map.

## SECTION 2.0

## ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Prior to the field survey, a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records was conducted. Archival research also included an examination of other documentation relative to generating effective research and field methodologies for this project. The research included not only a records search to identify any previously recorded archaeological or historical sites and/or surveys within the project impact zone or the immediate project vicinity, but also an examination of the physiographic characteristics of the general project area. If available, information from local libraries, county property appraiser databases, historic aerials and map searches, and relevant information from local informants was utilized.

### 2.1 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH

This section represents an overview of previous archaeological and historical investigations conducted in the general vicinity of the project area. The information presented is designed to supplement the information in previous sections as well as to provide a comparative base from which to interpret the data obtained during the present assessment of the property. Specifically, this section discusses previously recorded archaeological and historical properties located within the general vicinity of the Build Alternative. Information on previously recorded historic sites and surveys was obtained by examination of the Florida Master Site Files at the R.A. Gray Building in Tallahassee. Prior to the field survey a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records, as well as an examination of the pertinent literature of the surrounding area, was conducted for the purpose of identifying any previously recorded archaeological or historical sites and/or surveys within the project impact zone or the immediate project vicinity.

A review of the information in the FMSF indicates that 26 cultural resource assessments have been conducted in the vicinity of the proposed alignment (see Table 2-1). Two assessments are important to this project. In 2007, ACI conducted an assessment for the Welaunee and Welaunee East PUDs. The assessments cover the southern alignment of this project. A section of the road, the Canopy Development Road, is currently under construction and will connect with the current project. A comprehensive plantation survey conducted in 1992 for Leon County titled *Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821 – 1950 Volumes I & II* was prepared by the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board (Bruekheimer et al. 1992). This survey also provided much of the local information on the area.

The FMSF records 52 archaeological sites within one-half of a mile of the proposed alignment (see Table 2-2). Considering the location, it is not surprising that Fort Walton and Leon-Jefferson (n=45) and historic (19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century) components (n=11) are well represented in the sample. Other minor cultural components include Archaic, Weeden Island, Swift Creek and 1<sup>st</sup> Spanish Period. The majority of the Build Alternative is within the Welaunee Plantation Resource Group (8LE5007). This resource group represents the holdings of John Mettler's cattle ranch, Udo Fleischmann's early 20<sup>th</sup> century hunting plantation, and the antebellum holdings of Col. Joseph John Williams. A complete description of this resource is provided in the next sections.



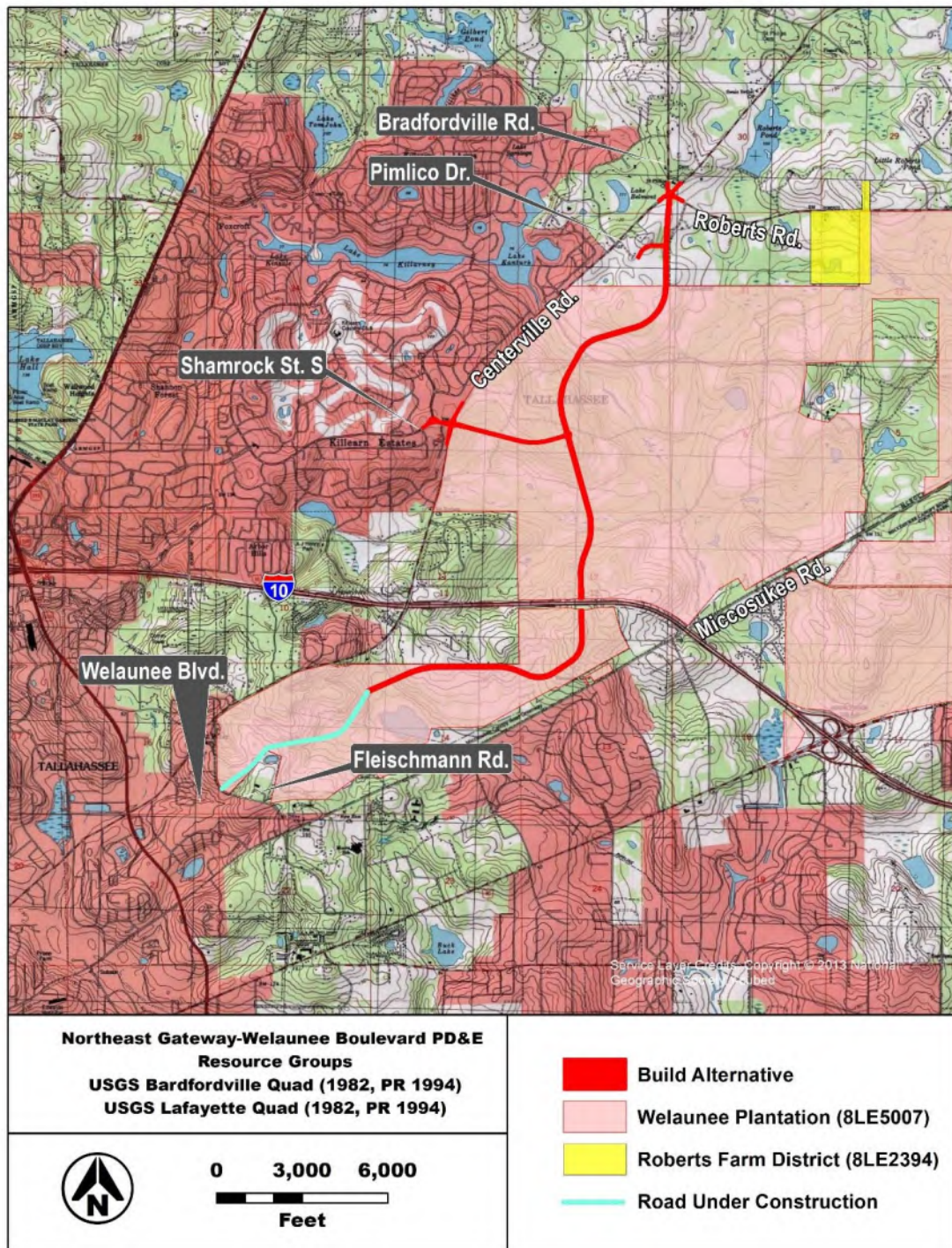


Figure 2-1. Resource Groups.

**Table 2-1. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments.**

<b>Author (Date)</b>	<b>Title</b>
ACI (2006)	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Eastern Transmission Line, Leon County, Florida
ACI (2007)	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Welaunee Tract, Leon County, Florida
ACI (2007)	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Welaunee East Tract, Leon County, Florida
ACI (2007)	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Pinnacle at Cross Creek, Leon County, Florida
Browning, William (1982)	Widening of US 319/Capital Circle from US 27/Apalachee Parkway to SR 61/Thomasville Road, Leon County, Florida
Browning, William (1990)	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 10 from SR 261 to I-10
Brueckheimer, et al. (1992)	Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida, 1821-1950, Volumes I & II
Bryne, Stephen (1985)	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Northeast City Park
Causey, Philip D. (2001)	A Cultural Resource Assessment of State Road 8 (Interstate 10) PD&E Study from the SR 10 (US 90) Interchange in Gadsden County to the SR 10 (US 90)/Mahan Dr. Interchange in Leon County
Causey, Philip D. (2005)	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the City of Tallahassee's Substation BP-14, Leon County, Florida
Cremer, David (2007)	A Reconnaissance-Level Cultural Resources Assessment of the Humphress Tract, Leon County, Florida
Cremer, David (2007)	A Reconnaissance-Level Cultural Resources Assessment of the UK Enclave Tract, Leon County, Florida
Earnest, Tray (2007)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Welaunee Utility Easement in Leon County, Florida
Hines, Barbara (2005)	A Reconnaissance-Level Cultural Resources Assessment of the Suber Tract, Leon County, Florida
Hines, Barbara (2012)	Ground Penetrating Radar and Human Remains Detection Canine Investigations Within the Munree Cemetery
J.K. Duvall and Associates (1998)	Addendum Report to the Cultural Resources Survey of the Northern Extension of Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee
Keel, Frank (1999)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elementary School "J" Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2000)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Nelson Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2002)	An Archaeological Assessment of the Buckhead Phase III Development Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2002)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Gutsch Residential Subdivision Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2003)	An Archaeological Assessment of the Buckhead Phase III Addition Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2003)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Miccosukee Road/Linder and Development Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2005)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lake Belmont Estates Parcel, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2008)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Shuff Development Tract, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2016)	Cultural Resources Update, Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Lonnie Road Sidewalk Project, Leon County, Florida
Keel, Frank (2016)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Clarity Pointe Development Tract, Leon County, Florida
Kenyon, Judith, et.al. (1977)	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Four Alternate 201 Wastewater Management Facilities in Leon County

**Table 2-1. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments (cont.)**

<b>Author (Date)</b>	<b>Title</b>
Morrell, L. Ross (2010)	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Six Areas to be Developed at Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway Park, Leon County, Florida
Stickler, Justin (2006)	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Olson Road Subdivision Tract, Leon County, Florida
Stickler, Justin (2006)	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the City of Tallahassee's Substation BP-17, Welaunee Plantation Tract, Leon County, Florida

**Table 2-2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources.**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Period</b>	<b>SHPO NR Eligibility</b>
Velda Mound (8LE44)	Fort Walton	Eligible for the NRHP
No Name (8LE84)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF
No Name (8LE85)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF
No Name (8LE86)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF
No Name (8LE116)	Historic, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	Ineligible, destroyed per FMSF
High Ridge (8LE117)	Historic, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	INSF
No Name (8LE141)	Norwood, Fort Walton	INSF
Hunter's Point (8LE142)	Swift Creek, Fort Walton	Not Evaluated
Negro Cemetery (8LE143)	Historic	Not Evaluated
Pine Ridge (8LE154)	Early Archaic, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, Historic	Ineligible
No Name (8LE519)	Leon-Jefferson, Historic	Not Evaluated
Mick (8LE555)	Prehistoric unspecified	Not Evaluated
Mrs. Clifford Blitch (8LE823)	Archaic, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, Historic	Not Evaluated
William Mayo (8LE832)	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spanish	INSF
Ralph Potts (8LE835)	INSF	Not Evaluated
J H Moon (8LE837)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated
Olson Road (8LE838)	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	Ineligible
The Vineyards (8LE839)	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
No Name (8LE843)	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	INSF, destroyed per FMSF
Pemberton Road (8LE844)	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF
The Vineyards Winery (8LE846)	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
Eddie Road (8LE848)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF
Edenfield (8LE849)	Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
R.A. Whitfield Plantation	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	INSF
Pablo Ave. (8LE851)	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
No Name (8LE853)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF



**Table 2-2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources (cont.)**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Period</b>	<b>SHPO NR Eligibility</b>
Whitfield Way (8LE864)	Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson, 1 <sup>st</sup> Spanish, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated, destroyed per FMSF
No Name (8LE865)	Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
Arendell Hills (8LE873)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated
Dr. Trikardos (8LE876)	Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
Dennis Road (8LE898)	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
Gardenview 4 (8LE1554)	Archaic, Swift Creek, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
Gardenview 5 (8LE1555)	Archaic, Fort Walton	Not Evaluated
Gardenview 6 (8LE1556)	Archaic	Not Evaluated
Warner and English (8LE1641)	Archaic, Weeden Island, Fort Walton	Not Evaluated
St. Peters West (8LE1645)	Weeden Island, Leon-Jefferson	Not Evaluated
Theus-Roberts Farm (8LE1962)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Theus-Roberts Farm-Gutsch Property (8LE1963)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Theus-Roberts Farm-Archibald Property (8LE1964)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Archibald Property A (8LE1964A)	Fort Walton	Not Evaluated
Miles House (8LE1966)	Circa 1955	Not Evaluated
Nelson 1 (8LE2277)	Archaic, Fort Walton, Leon-Jefferson	Ineligible
Nelson 2 (8LE2278)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	NR listed
Theus-Roberts Farm-Archibald Property (8LE3364)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Buckhead (8LE3420)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
Welaunee Plantation (8LE5007)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Welaunee-Miccosukee Greenway (8LE5294)	Historic	INSF
WTE 1 (LE5391)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
WTE 2 (LE5392)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
WTE 3 (LE5393)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
WTE 4 (LE5394)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
WTE 5 (LE5365)	Prehistoric	Ineligible
Center Court (8LE5796)	Prehistoric, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
17-Acre Mahan Drive Property (8LE6155)	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated



**Table 2-2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources (cont.)**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Period</b>	<b>SHPO NR Eligibility</b>
Whitaker Family Graveyard (8LE2011)	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Clifford Hill Cemetery (8LE2302)	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Hickory Hills Cemetery (8LE2910)	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
Fleischmann Cemetery (8LE5734)	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated
St. Phillip AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367)	Historic cemetery	Insufficient information
New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465)	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Evaluated

## **2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**

Leon County lies within the Coastal Plain physiographic province. Features associated with this province include the Northern Highlands, the Gulf Coastal Lowlands, and the River Valley Lowlands (USDA 1981:2). The project lies within the Northern Highlands subdivision of the Tallahassee Hills. Topography of the Tallahassee Hills is characterized by erosional remnant hills with rolling upland ridges averaging 120 feet above mean sea level. The sediments are marine in origin and the hills are largely composed of clayey sands, silts, and clays. Low permeability of the clay sediments results in high precipitation runoff into drainage streams causing upper sediment topsoil erosion (Hendry and Sproul 1966; USDA 1981:2).

The Soil Survey of Leon County (USDA 1981) indicates the proposed alignments are within the Orangeburg-Lucy-Norfolk soil association. This association of nearly-level to sloping, well drained soils is typically found on uplands with a fairly well-developed drainage system of creeks and branches. Many ponds and small lakes are typical in this association. Native vegetation includes pine, a variety of oak species, hickory, magnolia, sweetgum, and dogwood. Table 2-3 provides the soil types and drainage characteristics in the project alignments.

## **2.3 OTHER STUDY DATA**

No other specialized data were located which are directly applicable to the project.

## **2.4 LOCAL INFORMANTS**

Welaunee Plantation owner Jamie Davenport, a descendent of the Mettlers, and Buck Atkinson, Welaunee Plantation property manager provided useful information to the field crew about the history and management of the plantation. Mr. and Mrs. David Lang provided valuable historic context for this project. Mrs. Lang is a descendent of the Roberts and Eppes family. Two unnamed members of the St. Phillip AME Church provided information related to the cemetery and church. Conversations with Gloria Anderson and Lonnie Mann provided valuable information about the New Hope Cemetery.

**Table 2-3. Soil Types in the Project Alignments.**

<b><u>Soil Type</u></b>	<b><u>Soil Drainage Characteristics</u></b>
Albany sand, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat poorly drained
Ocilla fine sand	Somewhat poorly drained
Pelham fine sand	Poorly drained
Plummer fine sand	Very poorly drained
Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 2-5% slopes	Well drained
Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 8-12% slopes	Well drained
Lucy fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Well drained
Lucy fine sand, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Norfolk loamy sand, 5-8% slopes	Well drained

**Table 2-4. Pond Sizes and Soil Types.**

<b><u>Pond</u></b>	<b><u>Size (acres)</u></b>	<b><u>Soil Type(s)</u></b>	<b><u>Soil Drainage Characteristics</u></b>
Pond A	5.5	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Pond B	22.8	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Pond C	3.5	Lucy fine sand 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Pond D	1.2	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Pond E	1.6	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Pond F	2.0	Albany fine sand, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat poorly drained
Pond G	1.2	Lucy fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Well drained
Pond H	1.3	Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes	Well drained
Pond I	1.1	Lucy fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Well drained

## 2.5 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Various frameworks have been proposed for the prehistory of the Northwest Florida region (Bense 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Milanich 1994; Tesar 1980; Walthall 1980). The framework synthesized by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) and later refined by Milanich (1994) provides researchers with the broadest base of Northwest Florida prehistory and early history; however, one of the most thorough regional contributions to the study of cultural history was developed by Tesar (1980:21-346). The following is a brief summary of the cultural periods of Northwest Florida. The interested reader or serious researcher is referred to the above referenced publications for more detailed discussions.

### *Paleoindian*

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleoindian, which began with the first human arrival in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene. During this period, sea levels were approximately 59 meters lower than they are today (Milanich 1994:38), and most of what is now Florida consisted of uplands covered with xerophytic oak-pine scrub extending into southern Georgia and onto the exposed Gulf and Atlantic continental shelves. Supplies of potable water could be found only in the sinkholes in the karst limestone. The inland rivers, streams, lakes, and marshy wetlands that exist today were probably nonexistent (Dunbar 1991:185-213). This ecosystem remained intact until approximately 5,000 B.P. (Watts 1975).

Most of the archaeological information we have about this period comes from excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) and two inland springs sites in Sarasota County: Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Springs (Clausen, et al. 1979). Overall, the distribution of Paleoindian sites conforms remarkably well to regions of the state containing underlying Tertiary limestone deposits. This particular model of Paleoindian settlement has been called the Oasis Model (Dunbar 1991, Neill 1964 in Milanich 1994:40-41). Underwater surveys have demonstrated that Paleoindian sites can be found on the Continental Shelf of the Gulf Coast (Dunbar et al. 1988, Faught 1988). More recent findings in northeast Florida's St. Johns River system indicate that Paleoindian sites may be more common in locales that do not fit the Oasis Model than has been previously accepted (Thulman 2009). Other investigations have demonstrated that the eastern panhandle and central portions of the state were well settled during Paleoindian times; however, the panhandle has few recorded Paleoindian sites. Given the dramatic sea level rises and incomplete survey work, it would be premature to suggest that Paleoindian sites are rare in this area of the state. More survey work is needed to clarify the data.

The majority of Paleoindian artifacts recovered in Florida are isolated surface finds found along and within many northern Florida rivers, particularly the Suwannee, St. Marks, Wakulla, Chipola and Aucilla Rivers (Milanich 1994). The most widely recognized Paleoindian artifact is the Suwannee point. Bullen (1975:55) describes this point as "slightly waisted...with a concave base, basal ears, and basal grinding of bottom and waisted parts of the side." Simpson and Clovis points have been found, but in lesser frequency. Other artifacts of the Paleoindian lithic

tool kit include microliths, unifacial scrapers, bifacial knives, spokeshaves, and bolas. Wood-based technologies have been documented from Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) as have bone and shell tool technologies (Waller 1976, Milanich 1994:52-53). Few Paleoindian projectile points have been recovered west of the Apalachicola River, findings consistent with occurrence of Tertiary karst limestone deposits in the panhandle region (Milanich 1994:42).

Although data on Paleoindian subsistence are scant, the traditional interpretation of their heavy reliance on Pleistocene megafauna has been challenged. Evidence from sites like Little Salt Springs suggests that Paleoindian subsistence was based on exploitation of a broad spectrum of resources including white-tail deer, rabbit, opossum, fish, shellfish, roots, seeds, berries and nuts (Clausen et al. 1979, Bense 1994:38-47).

### Archaic

The Archaic has been divided into three temporal phases: Early, Middle, and Late. These divisions are based largely on typologies established for projectile points (Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994).

#### Early Archaic

Available information on the Early Archaic suggests that cultural adaptations were quite similar to those of the Paleoindian peoples. Sea levels were rising, but ecosystems of the Early Archaic remained similar to the preceding Paleoindian Period. Although Early Archaic sites have been found in many of the same environmental settings as Paleoindian sites, Early Archaic habitation and activity sites are also found in different locations. For example, wetter conditions after approximately 9,500 B.P. provided additional regions suitable for habitation during the Early Archaic. Archaeological evidence suggests that resultant environmental changes indicate sufficient changes in subsistence and settlement patterns to differentiate between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic lifeways (Milanich 1994:64).

Early Archaic material culture is defined largely on the basis of projectile point types. Stemmed projectile points and knives replaced late Paleoindian types. Bolen, Kirk Serrated, Wacissa, Arrendondo, Florida Spike, Thonatosassa, Rowan and Simpson projectile points are characteristic of the Early Archaic. Compared to the lithic tool kit of the Paleoindian period, the Early Archaic assemblages exhibit significantly more types of tools, implying that users were performing a wider variety of tasks (Milanich 1994:66). Bone artifacts such as pins, needles, fishhooks, awls and microlithic tools (a carryover from the Paleoindian), provided a flexible tool kit for the utilization of a broader spectrum of available resources. Data for the Windover site in Brevard County provide evidence of well-woven textiles made from Sabal Palm and palmetto fibers (Doran and Dickel 1988). Although population densities were still low, the Early Archaic probably witnessed a population surge followed by long-term stability. Sites were more numerous and found in a wider range of environmental settings.

### Middle Archaic

Although the drier-than-present conditions that began at the end of the Early Archaic continued after 7,000 B.P., more and larger surface water sources were available during the Middle Archaic compared to earlier periods. As in the preceding Early Archaic, Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, and include for the first time freshwater shell middens.

Middle Archaic sites occur throughout the forests of the interior of northern Florida. Tesar (1980) suggests that Middle Archaic sites in Florida are generally located on terraces or ridges overlooking lakes, ponds, sinks, or swamps. Site types include large base camps, limited activity sites, and quarry sites. These sites typify essential elements of the Archaic in the eastern United States, presumably representing cultures with a band-type social organization following seasonal rounds of the natural environmental ecosystem.

The Middle Archaic lithic industry includes cores, true blades, modified and ovate flakes, and hammerstones. Heat treatment of lithics also increased during the Middle Archaic. Heat-treating usually leaves the stone a reddish or bluish color and makes it brittle, more glasslike and easier to work. Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic include Newnan and Hillsborough points, and, to a lesser degree, Alachua, Levy, and Marion points. Evidence of wood and bone technologies are found in wet and underwater sites and include bone pins, awls, fishhooks, and wooden stick and bow drills, presumably used for starting fires.

### Late Archaic

By the end of the Archaic environmental conditions ameliorated, becoming more like our present climate patterns by about 5,000 B.P. (Milanich 1994:75) when regionalization of cultures arose as human populations adapted to specific environmental zones. With the arrival of essentially modern climatic conditions, resources from freshwater and estuarine environments were important to increasingly larger populations. Archaeological evidence for extensive Late Archaic occupations in northwest Florida is not as convincing as it is in other areas of the state (e.g. northeast and southwest coasts, and the river-marsh systems of the St. Johns River); however, the importance of wetland ecosystems in the region to Late Archaic habitation and exploitation was probably duplicated (Milanich 1994:85).

The earliest ceramics in Florida's Late Archaic archaeological sites date to about 4,000 B.P. (Milanich 1994:86, Sassaman 1993). The earliest ceramics in Florida were tempered with plant fibers: palmetto fibers or Spanish moss. Fiber tempered ceramics in northwest Florida have been assigned to the Norwood series. Some archaeologists have attempted to differentiate Norwood ceramics from the Orange series of East Florida by surface decorations and inclusion of sand particles in the paste. However, these differences do not always hold true. While no technological analysis has been performed to determine if manufacturing techniques can be used to distinguish the Norwood and Orange series, it seems best to consider them variants of the same ware (Phelps 1965) along with Satilla, a sandier variety of fiber tempered pottery found in south Georgia (Snow 1977; Kirkland 2003).

The archaeological assemblage of a number of Late Archaic sites along the coast of northwestern Florida and especially around Choctawhatchee Bay, dated to between 4,000 B.P. and 2,600 B.P., has been associated with the Elliott's Point complex (Lazarus 1958, Thomas and Campbell 1991). This complex apparently represents a localized expression of Poverty Point culture that is centered in the lower Mississippi River Valley. Archaeological investigations at sites such as Meigs Pasture in Okaloosa County and Buck Bayou Mound in Walton County have demonstrated that Elliott's Point Complex assemblages are composed of a suite of artifacts that include baked clay balls, stemmed projectile points, microliths, shell beads, bone pins and needles, steatite artifacts and Norwood ceramics.

Some researchers have suggested that a "transitional period" should be added between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (Bense 1989, Walthall and Jenkins 1976). The Gulf Formational period would include the Elliott's Point Complex and Norwood series of fiber tempered pottery. It is during this period that sea levels stabilized and the barrier islands formed. The changing marine and estuarine ecosystems offered easily exploitable resources to the native diet, resulting in substantial changes in seasonal settlement and subsistence patterns. Such changes in settlement and subsistence patterns occurred in many coastal areas around the world (Pearlman 1980).

### Deptford

The Deptford culture, located along the Gulf Coast of Florida and the Atlantic Coasts of Georgia, South Carolina, and northeast Florida, is one of the first post-Archaic regional cultures recognized by archaeologists. Origins of Deptford culture are not clear archaeologically. However, most argue for *in situ* development (see Tesar 1980:680).

One reason Deptford culture was the focus of early archaeological attention was that Deptford ceramics are both easily recognizable and quite different from Late Archaic fiber-tempered ceramics. Much of the decorated ceramics are stamped with carved wooden or baked clay paddles, producing distinctive check-stamped and simple stamped designs (Milanich 1994:111). Net- and fabric-impressed wares are also found during the Deptford period. The distinctive nature and frequency of design motifs of ceramics found at Deptford sites have led some researchers to suggest temporal divisions of the Deptford culture (Tesar 1980:680).

Little is known about the non-ceramic technologies of the Deptford culture. Shell and bone tools are occasionally found at Deptford sites, but so infrequently that wood tools may have constituted the majority of the tool kit. However, these items are not well preserved in the archaeological record. The presence of cordage and basketry is inferred from impressions on some clay pots. The Pirate's Bay site in Okaloosa County has produced possible evidence of a microlithic tool technology. However, the site is multicomponent and it is unclear whether or not this technology is associated with the Deptford assemblage (Penton 1990; Thomas and Campbell 1985). Late in the Deptford period (or early in the Swift Creek period) exotic items associated with the Yent Complex appear (Sears 1962) in archaeological contexts. These items include copper panpipes, cymbal-shaped ornaments, stone plummets, and rectangular stone



gorgets. Four types of Deptford period sites are known for northwest Florida: shell middens, inland middens, burial mounds and cemeteries. Coastal shell middens, the most common sites, tend to be situated in live oak-hickory-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to salt marshes on the mainland and offshore islands. Recent discoveries suggest that a considerable number of inland sites occur around springheads, streams, past and present river channels, lakes and swamps in this region. Whether this pattern of settlement represents a primary coastal habitation and resource exploitation of inland environments (Milanich 1973) or more intensive inland habitation (Tesar 1980:78) is unclear.

The third site type, burial mounds, occurs late in the Deptford period. Only a few are known: Yent Mound and Pierce Mound A on the coast, and Oakland Mound in Jefferson County. Yent and Pierce Mounds may postdate the Deptford Period. Oakland Mound appears to be clearly Deptford, but all sites have yielded artifacts associated with the Yent Complex. The growth of ceremonialism during the Deptford period along the Gulf coast is generally viewed as indicative of development of a more complex social organization. Such organization would be expected as populations expanded, and uninhabited coastal areas were decreasing in numbers.

### **Swift Creek**

William Henry Holmes initially recognized the Swift Creek cultural tradition in 1903, although the use of Swift Creek in the literature would not appear until the excavation of the Swift Creek type site in Macon, Georgia by A. R. Kelly in 1938. Since then the work of Willey (1949), Sears (1962) and others have refined Swift Creek culture. The core of the Swift Creek culture area encompasses the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont of Georgia and areas of Alabama, South Carolina and northern Florida. Swift Creek sites are identified by elaborate complicated stamped ceramics that often display animal or cosmological motifs (Snow 1998:61-98). As Anderson (1998:277) notes the distinctive complicated stamped ceramics of the Swift Creek period supplement the earlier checked and simple stamped ceramics of the Deptford period. Accompanying the ceramic changes, the use and size of mound and mound summits decrease from the late Deptford period. In addition, exotic artifacts frequently found in Swift Creek village middens are not confined to individual burials as in the late Deptford (Tesar 1980:592). These changes may represent the increasing involvement of Swift Creek communities in an extensive regional exchange and ritual-based interaction network (Anderson 1998:286).

Tesar (1980:593) suggests that east of the Apalachicola River, Swift Creek can best be divided into Early and Late Phases. The Early Swift Creek phase is marked by Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, St. Andrews Complicated Stamped, New River Complicated Stamped and Crooked River Complicated Stamped. The decorative motifs would have covered the entire vessel. The Late Swift Creek phase is marked by a dominance of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped with a reduction of the vessel area stamped.

At present, the greatest number of Swift Creek sites in northern Florida are recorded on the coast or immediately inland from rich estuarine areas. However, this may be a factor of survey bias. Upland/interior sites east of the Apalachicola River are situated on good agricultural soils and

may represent more permanent habitation areas. There is limited evidence of structural remains from coastal sites (Penton 1974). The location of upland/interior sites on arable soils may indicate a reliance on horticulture as a dietary supplement. Manos and metates were recovered during excavations of the Block-Sterns site (8LE148); however, conclusive evidence is lacking.

### **Weeden Island**

Named after the type site in Pinellas County, Weeden Island cultures are distributed across northwest Florida through the northern peninsula down the Gulf coast to Sarasota and Manatee Counties. Like other archaeological cultures, Weeden Island culture has been largely associated with ceramic typologies. Although Weeden Island sites are distributed across the Gulf coastal area and into northern Florida, significant differences in settlement and ceramic assemblages have allowed archaeologists to define several spatial and temporal differences.

Wiley (1949) refers to Weeden Island I and II. Weeden Island I is characterized by the presence of incised, punctated, complicated stamped and plain wares. Weeden Island II is characterized by a decline in incised and punctated wares and by an increased frequency of complicated stamping, particularly in the northwest Florida region. Percy and Brose's (1974) modification of Wiley's chronology was designed specifically for northwest Florida. In their system, Weeden Island 1 is characterized by a predominance of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessels and the appearance of Weeden Island vessels. Weeden Island 2 is marked by a decrease of Swift Creek complicated stamping and the appearance of new Weeden Island types such as Weeden Island Incised, Tucker Ridge Pinched, and Thomas Simple Stamped. Weeden Island 3 is characterized by the appearance of Wakulla Check Stamped and a decline in frequency of complicated stamping.

Weeden Island 4 (the onset of Wiley's Weeden Island II) is characterized by the increase in Wakulla Check Stamped, the decrease of other Weeden Island types and the disappearance of complicated stamping. Wakulla Check Stamped types, with the minor inclusion of cob marked wares as well as incised and punctated types, dominate Weeden Island 5.

Although early Weeden Island sites in northwest Florida are poorly documented, the pattern of settlement is strikingly similar to preceding periods; Weeden Island components often overlie earlier site components (i.e., Deptford and Swift Creek). Early Weeden Island sites in northwest Florida are found on barrier islands as well as on the adjacent mainland close to freshwater sources. Interior early Weeden Island sites have also been recorded in the Apalachicola River Valley and in association with other panhandle river systems.

In northwest Florida, Wakulla Weeden Island (Percy and Brose's Weeden Island 4 and 5) is generally viewed as a period of transition. Wakulla Weeden Island, developed out of early Weeden Island cultures, may reflect a dependence on maize agriculture. During this time the classic Weeden Island lifeways began to evolve into lifeways characteristic of the subsequent Fort Walton culture.



Archaeological surveys in the interior of northwest Florida note evidence suggesting an increase in interior settlement and occupation of areas previously uninhabited or only sporadically inhabited during Wakulla Weeden Island. These trends may be the result of increasing population pressures, the need for soils suitable for agriculture or changes in environmental conditions. Most Wakulla Weeden Islands sites appear to be small villages (several houses with an associated midden) with what appear to be family interment mounds nearby.

The dominant ceramic wares in Wakulla Weeden Island sites are Wakulla Check Stamped and Weeden Island Plain. These wares often account for up to 90% of the ceramic assemblage in the Swift Creek-influenced eastern panhandle. Associated lithics in this subregion include well-worked Hernando points, a distinctive form with roots in Swift Creek. Wakulla Weeden Island ceramic assemblages west of Walton County in the core of the Santa Rosa cultural area may differ slightly because of the presence of types from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama (Mikell 1992). Lithics do not exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship and are made from Tallahatta quartzite or local chert. They include bifacial and unifacial scrapers, turtle-backed scrapers, hafted stemmed scrapers and small flake tools (Milanich 1994:203).

### **Fort Walton**

During the late prehistoric period (A.D. 900-1600) the eastern United States saw the appearance of a group of cultures that were roughly similar in configuration. Termed Middle Mississippian, these cultures were characterized by an increased population, a dependence on maize agriculture accompanied by exploitation of plant and animal species, and a ranked form of social organization. This phase is often identifiable archaeologically by the presence of large platform mounds, ceramic vessels (e.g. collared jars with loop handles) and sites oriented along major river valleys.

The variant of the Middle Mississippian tradition in northwest Florida is Fort Walton. Fort Walton developed through the adaptation and adoption of Mississippian traits by local Weeden Island cultures (Milanich 1994:356; Mikell 1992). The Fort Walton culture area extends from the Aucilla River west to Pensacola. Radiocarbon dates place the beginning of Fort Walton around A.D. 1000 (Scarry 1981), approximately the same time Mississippian societies were developing in other areas of the southeast.

Fort Walton exhibits many Mississippian characteristics, with the exception of the system in the Tallahassee Hills which is oriented around lakes and swamps instead of rivers. Fort Walton sites can be characterized as single-family homesteads, hamlets, small mound centers or major mound centers such as the Lake Jackson State Archaeological Site (8LE1). The numbers of sites appear to increase from the Weeden Island to Fort Walton period. Whether this represents an increase in population or shifts in site location due to increased reliance on agriculture awaits further research. It should be noted that over 80% of the recorded Fort Walton sites occur on good agricultural soils; however, late Fort Walton period sites tend to be located at higher elevations than those occupied by earlier inhabitants of the area.

Most of our information on Fort Walton material culture comes from the study of ceramics. Certain general styles are characteristic of Fort Walton pottery. These include incised and punctated motifs and the continuation of complicated stamping and check stamping in the latter part of the period. The type of temper (sand, grog, and shell) can be characteristic of a given area and provide useful ways of identifying the source of a particular specimen. Little is known of Fort Walton lithic technology. Typically, projectile points are small triangular arrow points, although larger stemmed points (reminiscent of Archaic points) were apparently used. Hammerstones, whetstones, greenstone celts, stone discoidals, and limestone artifacts have been found in habitation and mound sites. Shell beads, gorgets, pins, cups and copper artifacts have been recovered from several Fort Walton sites in north Florida.

### **Leon-Jefferson**

The archaeological culture period following Fort Walton is referred to as the Leon-Jefferson period, primarily because the major diagnostic artifacts have been found in Leon and Jefferson counties. Leon-Jefferson represents the transformation of the Apalachee peoples of the Fort Walton tradition in response to pressures exerted by the Spanish presence. The introduction of European goods, diseases, and religion during the late Fort Walton period had a deep and profound impact on the indigenous culture. The collapse of the political chiefdoms resulted as aboriginal populations declined. Additionally, the quality and quantity of craft works (ceramic and lithic) appear to have suffered.

The settlement patterns of the Leon-Jefferson period are basically the same as the Late Fort Walton. Sites tend to be located near ridge crests or hilltops around ponds and lakes (Tesar 1980:626). A marked population increase is suggested from the Late Fort Walton to the Early Leon-Jefferson period. However, this may be related to site relocations due to increased reliance on agriculture or firewood exhaustion. During the late Leon-Jefferson period the number of recorded sites also decreases. This decrease may also be a function of the impact of initial contact with the de Soto entrada. During the Mission Period (A.D. 1633 -1704) Apalachee villages tended to be smaller and clustered around mission churches.

Changes in the ceramic inventory from the Early to Late Leon-Jefferson period may be related to depopulation of the region through various factors, such as disease. Immigrants from the Georgia piedmont would have filled the void in the Early Leon-Jefferson period and ceramic changes late in the period occurred as part of the Spanish effort to Christianize the Apalachee (Daniel Penton, 1999, personal communication). Early in the Leon-Jefferson period, ceramics are well-made, hard, grit-tempered wares. Late in the period, around A.D. 1600, local potters began to make Lamar-inspired vessels; however, the distinguishing characteristic was the inclusion of clay and/or grog as the tempering agent. Later Leon-Jefferson ceramics and settlement patterns were also influenced by interaction with the Spanish.

The most common ceramic vessel shapes tended to be bowls with outward flaring rims, reminiscent of Georgia Lamar patterns. It has been suggested that the change from Fort Walton to Leon-Jefferson came about as the result of absorption of Lamar peoples from central Georgia.

This hypothesized movement of people is suggested by the appearance of distinctive central Georgian stamped and incised pottery into the Apalachee area around A.D. 1450 (Tesar 1980:618).

### **Historical Overview of North Florida and Leon County**

The history of Leon County and the project area begins in the early 16th century with Spanish expeditions into Florida. Britain and France also sponsored expeditions to the New World, but their attention would not be directed towards Florida or the panhandle for at least 200 years. The Spanish Crown awarded royal charters (*asientos*) to expedition leaders in order to regulate these expeditions and assure the Crown a portion of any valuable resources recovered. However, unsanctioned expeditions must have been ongoing despite the lack of evidence (Smith 1956). Juan Ponce de Leon led the first officially chartered voyage in 1513. De Leon's charter directed him to find and claim for Spain the island of Bimini. However, since the Bahamas were known to the Spanish, it is likely that he sought lands that were further north and west. The expedition sighted the Atlantic coast of Florida, just north of Cape Canaveral, during Easter week in 1513. De Leon's expedition continued south along the Atlantic coast to Charlotte Harbor on the Gulf Coast and possibly as far north as Apalachicola. By 1519, Spain had explored enough of Florida to know that it was a peninsula.

Panfilo de Narvaez was granted a royal charter in 1527 to colonize the region north and east of Mexico, around the Gulf of Mexico, and Christianize its people. Problems befell the expedition from the time it left Santa Domingo in early 1528 until they reached the village of Aute on Apalachee Bay in September. De Narvaez's expedition presumably never penetrated the interior of the panhandle area. The only archaeological evidence of this expedition comes from two sites in Wakulla County with early 16th century European material. However, it is unclear whether these artifacts were salvaged from shipwrecks, trade items, or associated with the later de Soto expedition (Bense 1994:246; Jones 1993).

Hernando de Soto was the next to explore the panhandle during the winter of 1539-1540. After landing at Tampa Bay in May of 1539, the expedition continued north to present-day Tallahassee where they spent the winter at the Apalachee village of Anhaica. Calvin Jones identified a portion of Anhaica in the front yard of the Governor Martin House on Lafayette Street in 1987. De Soto sent a scouting party west towards Pensacola. Although de Soto turned his attention to the northwest, the reports of a magnificent bay by his scouting party would influence unsuccessful plans to colonize the Pensacola area by Tristan de Luna y Arrellano in 1559.

Sustained Spanish contact in the area would not occur for almost 40 years when a system of missions was established to Christianize the Apalachee in 1633. By 1674, there were 13 operating missions in the province of Apalachee (Hann 1988:32). Spanish desires to indoctrinate the Apalachee fulfilled religious obligations that stemmed from the reconquest of Spain from the Moors. Secular motives stemmed from the strategic importance of St. Augustine. St. Augustine was located in a relatively infertile area and depended heavily on locally produced resources and a chronically unreliable royal subsidy. The establishment of the missions in the fertile

Apalachee Province in 1633 provided a source of foodstuffs and security to St. Augustine (Shapiro 1986:8-9).

Mission San Luis de Talimali, approximately 4 miles west of the capitol building in Tallahassee, served as the administrative and military capital of the Apalachee missions from 1656 to 1704. The Apalachee mission system remained in relative order until 1704 when British Colonel James Moore and Creek allies brought the province and the mission system to ruin. Only the San Luis and San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco missions survived Moore's attack. The Spanish burned San Luis and evacuated the province. Apalachee survivors escaped to Fort San Marco, south of Tallahassee. Others escaped to Pensacola and Mobile and Moore returned about 1,300 Apalachee to South Carolina as slaves (Shapiro 1986:9). At the request of the Spanish government, the population vacuum created by Moore's raids was partly filled by Creeks from Georgia. From roughly 1750 to the 1820s, their settlements were concentrated in the area of present-day Tallahassee and along Lake Miccosukee. The settlements on Lake Miccosukee were the main occupations in the old Apalachee Province until the First Seminole War of 1817.

The fledgling United States perceived the Spanish claim to Florida as a threat to its interests. The Gulf of Mexico was a natural boundary and leaders were concerned with Spanish attacks from Florida. Moreover, the lack of control exhibited by the Spanish in Florida concerned the United States government. The United States considered Florida a haven for runaway slaves and were concerned that British traders and adventurers were tampering with Indian and Black attitudes which threatened American interests in the region. These concerns, in part, were responsible for what was labeled the First Seminole War of 1817 and 1818 (Wright 1986:202-203). During the First Seminole War, Andrew Jackson descended the Apalachicola River under presidential approval to "chastize hostile Indians and Negroes and...follow them into their Florida sanctuaries if necessary" (Wright 1986:203).

### **History of Leon County's Antebellum and Hunting Plantations**

Tallahassee's Red Hills attractant, prehistorically and historically, was its subtropical climate and the substantial acreage of Orangeburg soils in the area, which was ideal for cotton and corn – the mainstay of Leon County agriculture. These elements enticed planters and yeoman farmers from Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Agriculture was never viable on a large scale in the southern part of the county where the soils are sandy, leached and acidic (Bruekheimer 1992, Paisley 1968, 1989). Native Americans knew well the significance of the climate and soils of the area. Horticulture in the region became important during the Swift Creek period.

During the later Fort Walton and Leon-Jefferson periods, the upland soils of the Tallahassee Red Hills saw the growth of maize, squash, pumpkin and other crops. Narratives from de Soto's expedition described fertile fields of maize, beans, pumpkins and fruit. The fields were described as "on both sides of the road and have spread out as far as the eye could see across two leagues of the plain." (Clayton, Knight and Moore 1992). These fields later came to be known as the 'old fields' and settlers paid a higher dollar to obtain them. By the time the Spanish arrived in

the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Native Americans had well-developed agricultural practices in place. Fertile soils, along with available water resources, were ideal not only for growing crops but also as an attractant for birds and game. These agricultural areas were sought after by settlers due to Native American agricultural practices. Controlled burns kept the area's vegetation growth to a minimum, added nutrients to the soil, and attracted birds and game. Fields were tilled by hand which resulted in very little erosion and nutrient-dense soils.

In 1823, William H. Simmons and John Lee Williams decided upon the site of Tallahassee as the location for the new capital. In 1824 and 1825, the Federal Land Office surveyed more than 20 townships using the township and range system. In 1828, the Tallahassee Land Office sold 140,587 acres for total of \$189,182. Within 20 years, most of the land in the county was sold to planters, yeoman farmers, land speculators and investors. Florida achieved statehood in 1845. There was not a lottery system which limited the amount of land an individual could buy. Planters in Florida were only limited by what they could pay for at auctions. The exhausted lands in the older cotton and tobacco regions, and the growing cotton market in Europe, created a boon for planters in Middle Florida (Gadsden, Hamilton, Jefferson, Leon and Madison Counties). Planters from the north were moving south and buying large swaths of property to farm primarily cotton in order to supply a growing market in New England and overseas (Brueckheimer 1993, Paisley 1968, 1989). In the early 1830s, the Marquis de Lafayette sent French settlers to develop lands overlooking Lake Lafayette. The goal was to develop a silk industry, grow grapes and develop a winery. This attempt failed.

The county's population grew rapidly in early years. Between 1825 and 1840, the population grew from 966 to 10,713 before leveling off at just shy of 12,000 in 1860. The white population remained somewhat stationary - 3,300 in 1830 to 3,194 in 1860. The black slave population nearly tripled from 3,152 to 9,089 over the same period.

The development of a transportation system was important to draw settlers to the area and provide access to markets. A system of roads/trails in the area was connected to Thomasville, Bainbridge and Quitman by the Coffee Road and an east-west federal road provided access to Pensacola and St. Augustine (Smith 1973). Magnolia and St. Marks, towns on the St. Marks River, served as export/import locations of the area. The St. Marks Railroad, completed in 1837, had its terminus at St. Marks, and was the only rail outlet until the late 1850s. The Pensacola and Georgia line connected Leon County with Lake City. This line also acquired and modernized the St. Marks Railroad. In the spring of 1861, the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad connected with Savannah via Thomasville (Brueckheimer 1993).

The plantation system in Leon County was no different from the rest of the cotton kingdom. The planters, loosely defined as anyone who owned 20 or more slaves, dominated the economy, local and state government, and any other institutions. Plantations generally consisted of a large acreage with only portions "improved", referring to the acreage containing buildings or structures. The vast majority of the plantation was devoted to agriculture fields or possibly pasture. Livestock were generally left to roam free, with fencing designed to keep them out of the fields. A general antebellum plantation layout was a localized setting of structures which



may have included a combination of a main house, slave cabins located near the main house, the overseer's house, other domestic structures, and a slave cemetery. Plantations may have had a gin house, sugar mill, a wheelwright, a tannery, and a grist mill.

There were about twice as many yeoman farmers as planters in Leon County in 1860. Yeoman farmers owned less than 20 slaves and practiced subsistence farming while planting cotton as a cash crop. These farmers worked in the fields alongside their slaves. They likely owned one or more draught animals, hogs, poultry and milk cows.

At the dawn of the Civil War, Leon County far outpaced the other counties in agricultural production. The county led in the number of farms, harvested land, draught and dairy animals, and in the production of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, and livestock. In 1860, Leon County produced over 16,000 bales of cotton, over twice its nearest rival Jefferson County.

Soon after Florida seceded in January 1861, Union ships blocked the major ports of the Gulf. The export of cotton dramatically decreased and poor rail connections with other Confederate states effectively isolated Leon County. After the war, Confederate currency and bonds were worthless. The economic loss was overwhelming. Federal agents seized cotton and other resources to pay taxes. Leon County was effectively bankrupt.

After the war, the system changed from one based on slavery to one of tenancy. In May 1865, General John Newton, commander of the US forces in Florida, issued a decree urging freedmen to enter into agreements with landowners to bring in and share the incoming crops. This change in method resulted in a change in land use. Instead of a large number of slaves living in slave quarters, the freedmen were now scattered over the plantation, farming small plots on well drained soils. Tenant homes were scattered across the landscape and near the most agricultural productive areas thereby creating a 'patch crop' farming of a diversity of crops. The shift did not prove financially lucrative to landowners and they began to look for different ways to turn a profit.

Most of what was produced in Leon County in the antebellum period was locally consumed with the only major export being cotton. Cotton sales provided the necessary cash to import the goods that the planters and farmers needed to continue their operations. If cotton was the cash crop, corn was the energy crop that provided fuel for animals and man. Corn was eaten fresh, dried or shelled. It was ground in the grist mills to make flour. It was also used to fatten hogs, cattle, and poultry.

Beginning about 1890 and continuing into the 1950s, two changes appeared in rural Leon County: the steady decline in the role of agriculture and the establishment of hunting plantations. The total number of farms decreased during this period. This accompanied an 80 percent decrease in the number of tenant farms from 1,775 to 360. Leon County's increasingly idle cotton fields began to be bought up by a different type of purchaser, the northern industrialist, whose interest was not agricultural or speculation, but hunting. Northerners initially leased hunting rights on the plantations. However, by 1900, outright purchases of the large plantations

were common. Tenant farmers maintained the property, including when the landowners returned north.

The cultural landscape of the hunting plantation was similar to the antebellum plantation, but on a somewhat larger scale. There were residential structures for the landowners, workers, and tenants, stables and kennels for horses and dogs, and other support building for farm and hunting activities. There were also hunting trails, wide enough for hunting wagons, which wound throughout the plantation. Controlled burns along the tenant farmers' fields and wooded areas were utilized to enhance the fringe habitats favored by quail.

In Leon County, there were seven hunting plantations by 1910. Between 1910 and 1930, that number reached 15, covering more than 81,000 acres. In 1950, there were 20 plantations covering nearly 107,000 acres. While the tenant farmers were encouraged to remain, their numbers dwindled, and by 1950 there were only 360, down from nearly 1,800 fifty years prior.

Dairying, a small part of antebellum production, began to grow in the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1900, Leon County led the state in milk production. Before the outbreak of World War II, there were 25 dairy farms producing 745,000 gallons a year in the county. By 1968, there was only one dairy farm left in the county. Dairy farms suffered from the high value of the lands they occupied, lower yields of milk due to the summer heat, and the need to supplement diets due to low nutrients in local grasses.

Tallahassee and Leon County has been fundamentally transformed since antebellum times. The economy was no longer dominated by agriculture but by state government and colleges/universities. The reasons for this shift away from an agricultural-based economy was driven by a need for land for development as Tallahassee continued to grow. Soaring land prices reached as high as \$2,500 an acre, which could no longer justify agricultural use (Paisely 1968).

### **Historic Map/Aerial Review**

All the sections in Township 1 North, Range 1 East were originally established when the area was officially surveyed in 1825 and then granted to the Marquis de Lafayette by Congress for recognition of his assistance during the American Revolution. Lafayette was opposed to slavery and developed a plan for settling his land with a colony of European settlers. Norman peasants arrived in 1831 to establish a colony on the shores of Lake Lafayette but within a few months the settlement failed. By the early 1850s the lands within the grant were being sold. State land records for Section 36, Township 1 East, Range 2 North and Section 36 Township 2 North, Range 2 East indicate the lands were sold in 40 and 80-acres tracts. No cultural features were noted on the plat maps. There is a possible wetland feature in Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 1 East that may be Dove Pond.

Historic aerials were also reviewed because of the potential for tenant farms and associated features. The Welaunee Plantation manager informed the field crew the sections of the corridor connecting to Shamrock Street South were in row crops until about 20 years ago. Although not

conclusive, aerials from the mid-1930s and mid-1950s suggest that there are structures in the area of, but not in, the Build Alternative. In all likelihood these structures are tenant houses and/or associated outbuildings. However, as tenants left the hunting plantations in the 1940s and 1950s, the plantation owners razed the structures so little evidence is visible other than light brick scatters or exotic/landscape vegetation. Plantation manager Buck Atkinson indicated that a number of tenant houses have been razed over the years across the plantation.

The majority of the Northwest Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard corridor traverses Welaunee Plantation and is adjacent to the National Register-listed Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394), an area that would have included the structures and features associated with the Theus-Roberts Farm. A history and development of the Welaunee Plantation and the Theus-Roberts Farm is presented below. The information for these resources has been compiled from Bruckheimer (1993), Paisley (1968) and the FMSF data.

### **Welaunee Plantation**

During the antebellum period Welaunee, which means “muddy water” in the Creek language, was part of the considerable holding of Colonel Joseph John Williams’ La Grange plantation. A native of North Carolina, Williams is shown on the tax rolls to have acquired over 7,000 acres of land in 1860. His land was described as situated on the largest area of Orangeburg sandy loam in the county. At the eve of the Civil War, Williams was the county’s largest cotton producer. In 1860, his plantations produced 1,113 bales of cotton and 10,800 bushels of corn on 3,900 acres of improved land. Tax rolls indicate his plantations were worth \$121,000 with a value of \$150,000 placed on his slaves. Williams lost his lands during reconstruction. Welaunee also includes Eli Whitaker’s plantation (Figure 2-2). The Whitaker Family Graveyard (8LE2011) is located on Welaunee and approximately one-half mile from the Build Alternative. The southern part of Welaunee Plantation included the James Kirksey plantation (Paisley 1968, 1989).

In 1909, Udo Fleischmann, son of the founder of a New York bakery business, began leasing hunting rights from several small farmers in the area, and by 1912 began purchasing much of the land. By 1950, Welaunee covered over 10,000 acres, maxing out at over 16,000 at the death of Fleischmann (Figure 2-3). About 57 to 60 tenants lived on Welaunee at the end of World War II, but by the early 1950s, there were no tenant farmers on Welaunee. In 1918, at the end of the mile-long driveway off of Centerville Road, Fleischmann built a one-story, three-bay house which was gradually expanded to a larger Colonial Revival residence over time. Other features/structures associated with the house include an elaborate garden, dog kennels, dairy barns, horse stables, and machine sheds. According to the site file and National Register proposal form, which was completed in 1986, there are three concrete-block worker’s houses near the main entrance. These elements are situated over a mile from the project alignments.

Upon Fleischmann’s death in 1952, ownership passed to his wife Jeanne. She began selling off tracts of land to pay bills. She would sell acreage that eventually became residential development, most notably Killearn Estates. Jeanne Fleischmann died in 1962, at which time ownership was passed to a nephew, John Mettler, Jr. Mettler also acquired the Overstreet



Plantation, and soon after, part ownership of the Sunny Hill Plantation. Unlike his uncle, Mettler treated Welaunee as a multi-use business. One quarter of the acreage was devoted to row crops and pasture for cattle. The remaining acreage was in timber. Mettler used to raise quail for hunting but discontinued hunting in the early 1970s. The Mettler family continues ownership of Welaunee Plantation. Today, the Welaunee Plantation north of I-10 consists of pasture, pine plantation, and some row crops. The majority of the plantation in the area of the project alignments consists of heavily wooded second growth mixed hardwoods and planted pines.

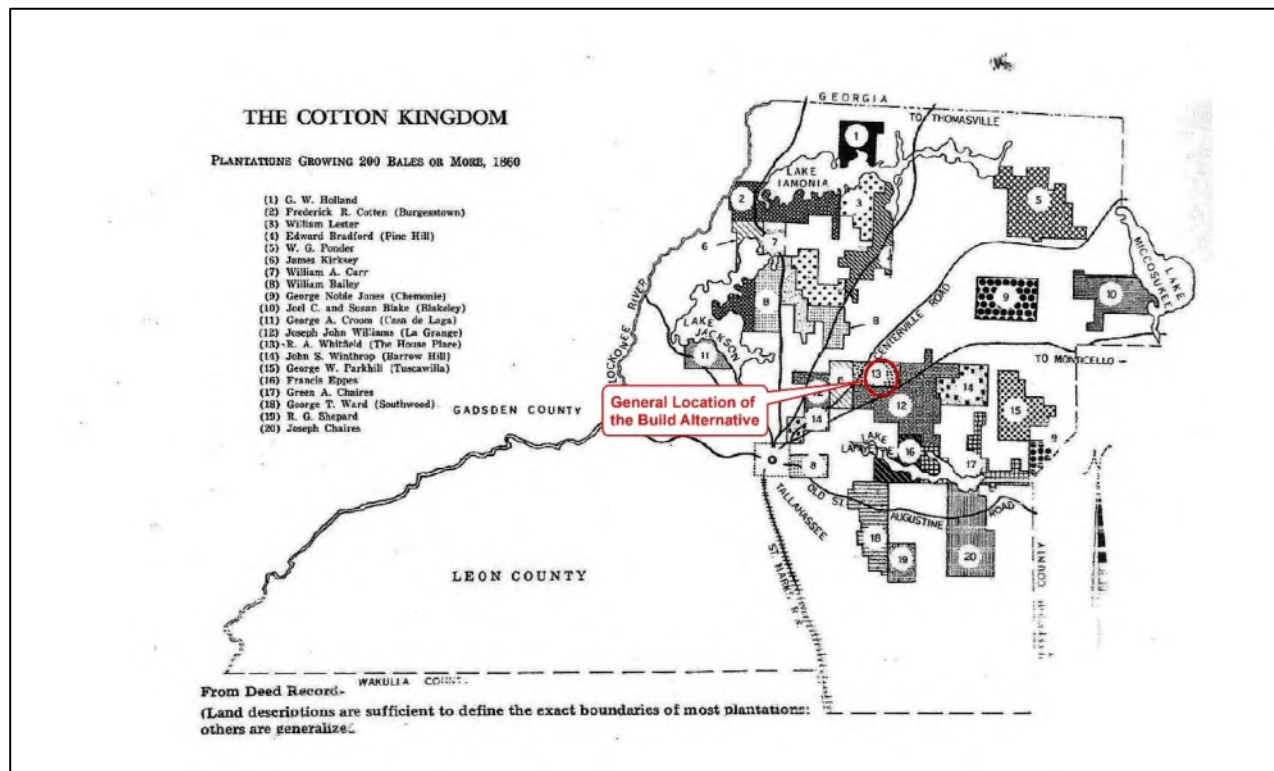


Figure 2-2. Leon County Antebellum Plantations (from Paisley 1989).

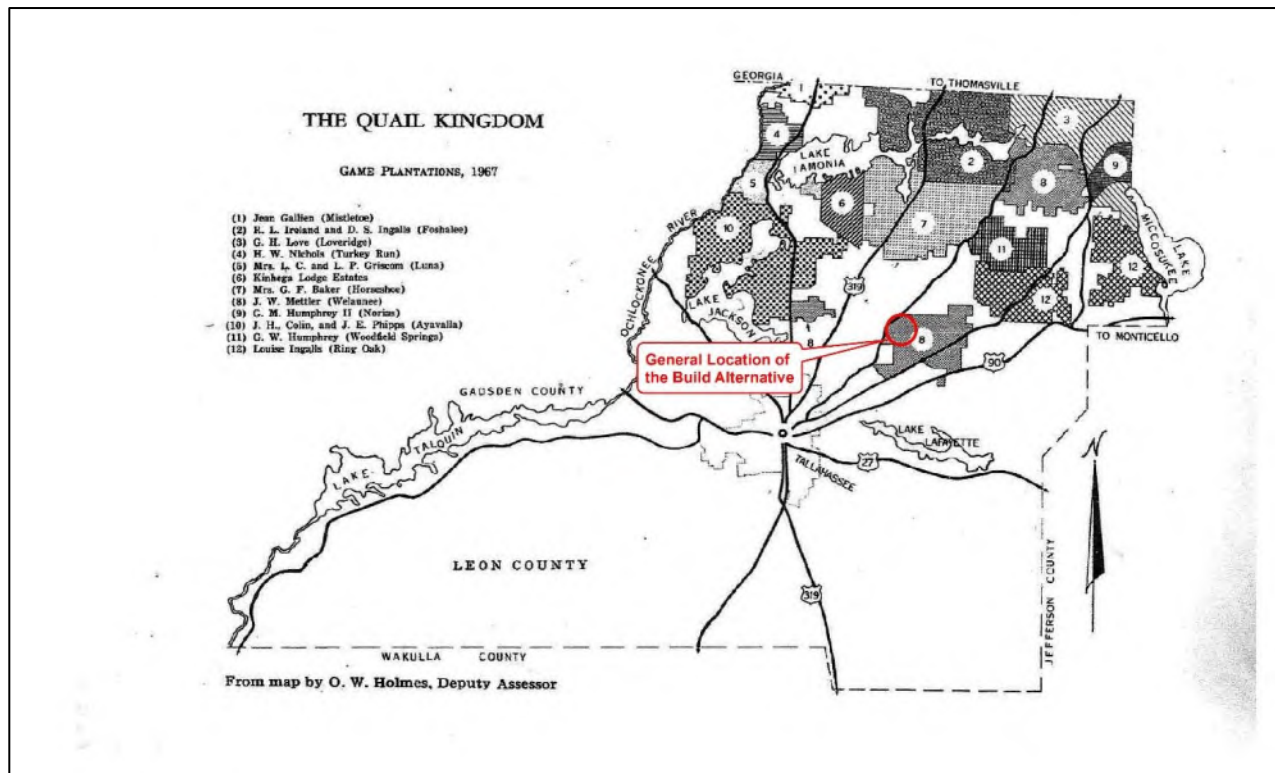


Figure 2-3. Leon County Hunting Plantations (from Paisley 1989).

### **Theus-Roberts Farm**

Samuel Theus and his wife Mariah moved to the Centerville area community in 1829 and purchased 160 acres. He added 80 acres in 1830. Theus built his home on the north side of Roberts Road. He continued to purchase land and by 1839 owned 440 acres. Theus died in 1844 at the age of 56. His property was divided between his wife, his son William and two grandchildren, Mary Jane and Eliza Ann. Their mother, Rosannah, died in 1836. Mariah's farm included the house, kitchen, the slave houses, a corn crib, a carriage barn and a livestock barn. The 1850 agricultural census of Mariah land claimed 280 acres, of which 150 were improved. The same census indicated the farm produced 900 bushels of corn, 600 pounds of rice, and 47 bales of cotton. The farm also produced peas, beans, sweet potatoes, butter, cane sugar, syrup, and honey.

In 1852, Eliza Ann married Thomas Jefferson Roberts. The Roberts family moved to Florida in 1825. In 1855 Mariah gave her part of the estate to Eliza and Thomas. By 1855 they expanded the estate by 300 acres. The 1860 census figures indicate the farm consisted of 393 acres, a size considered to be modest "planter" status. The farm produced 72 bales of cotton and 3,000 bushels of corn on 333 improved acres.

In 1875, Thomas and his wife Sarah transferred five acres to Henry Lovell, Moses Wilson and John Jenkins, tenant farmers on Robert property, for the purposes of construction of a church. Excluded from the transfer was one acre “for the purposes of the public school for negro children.” These properties are located at the site of the present St. Phillips AME Church and cemetery. Descriptions of these resource are provided in Section 4.

Thomas would become a director of the Agricultural Society formed in Leon County. The society’s intent was to encourage agricultural experimentation. Around this time Thomas began breeding cattle. Records also indicate he operated a grist mill and a sawmill. At its height, the farm extended into Section 36 near the project corridor; however, the mill sites were located north of Roberts Road.

In the 1870s and 1880s, many farmers suffered setbacks. Property records indicate Thomas was forced to sell 1,153 acres of land to creditors. He did retain the 140-acre farm which included the homesite and mill sites. Thomas rebounded and began to buy back property and by the early 1890s he was taxed on 1,600 acres.

## **SECTION 3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **3.1 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

This Phase I cultural resources assessment survey was designed to evaluate the project corridor for the presence of historic resources. Historic resources include, but are not limited to, archaeological sites, structures/buildings, historic cemeteries, historic objects, and historic features, including landscape and linear features.

### **3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

This assessment survey was designed to evaluate the project area for the presence of historic resources. The field survey consisted of a thorough visual inspection of surface exposures and photographic documentation of the general project area and the excavation of shovel tests. Prior to conducting the field investigations, an examination of the information in the FMSF, recent and historic aerials, topographic maps and an onsite visit of the project corridor were utilized to develop probability areas for the corridor north of I-10. Well drained soils, hilltops, ridges and wide terraces are present in the general area. However, there are no substantial water sources. The Build Alternative crosses two modified intermittent streams north of the Shamrock Street South extension. There are several ponds along the streams but according to plantation personnel the ponds were created/modified by the Army Corps of Engineers or were dug out/enlarged over the years during plantation maintenance. There are several named lakes/ponds and their associated drainages near the intersection of Centerville Road and Roberts Roads.

High probability areas were identified for the Build Alternative near the drainages and ponds opposite Shamrock Street South, and south of the intersection of Centerville Road and Roberts Road. Topographically, these areas are situated on hilltops, hill slopes, terraces, or ridge fingers overlooking the drainages, lakes/ponds, or wetlands. The subsurface testing methodology in high probability areas utilized two offset transects with shovel tests at 25-meter intervals. The remaining areas of the corridor were determined to possess moderate probability. The subsurface testing methodology in these areas utilized two offset transects with shovel tests at 50-meter intervals. If cultural material is encountered, shovel tests at 12-meter intervals would be utilized to bound the site within the APE. Each shovel test was 50 cm in diameter and excavated to a depth of one meter unless subsurface obstructions or sterile clay was encountered. All units were backfilled immediately upon completion. Test locations were marked on a 1" = 200' field map, and notes on soil conditions and stratigraphy were recorded for each subsurface test location. All field activities were documented in accordance with accepted professional standards. At the request of DHR, additional shovel tests would be excavated within the previously surveyed Welaunee PUD tracts (see Appendix B and H). The blue hatched areas on sheets 1-3 of Appendix B, including Pond 1 were recommended for additional testing. Sections of these areas (pale yellow on sheets 1 and 2 of Appendix B) were not tested due to soil types, being low-lying and water natured, or location in areas of significant slope.

### **3.3 HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

Historic buildings, structures, landscape features or cemeteries will be evaluated by Atkins historic resources staff. Prior to fieldwork, a review of the Leon County Property Appraiser's database indicates three historic buildings are adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project corridor. The evaluation of these structures is presented in Section 4.

### **3.4 EXPECTED RESULTS**

On the basis of the previously recorded sites, surveys, and the environmental setting, the project area is considered to possess a moderate to high probability that previously unrecorded archaeological sites will be encountered. If previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites are encountered, they will likely date to the Fort Walton/Leon-Jefferson period. The lack of substantial water sources in the area of the Build Alternative would indicate that such resources will be resource extraction sites. Large extended habitation sites are not likely. Considering the historic land use of northern Leon County, historic period sites/features may be present and could include tenant house sites, hunting trails, or fence lines. Houses and other historic landscape features may be difficult to identify due to the past and current land management practices. Frequently tenant structures were demolished after the tenants left the hunting plantations. Buck Atkinson, the property manager, did relay to the principal investigator that a number of very dilapidated shotgun-type structures were razed about 30-35 years ago primarily to the east of the Build Alternative. The review of historic aerials from the 1930s to the 1950s was useful in identifying any structures in the area of the alignment. On the ground, frequently these locations may be marked by light scatters of glass, historic ceramics, or metal. In some cases, exotic or landscape vegetation will be present in the area. Small family cemeteries may also be present.

### **3.5 LABORATORY METHODS**

All recovered artifacts were analyzed at the Atkins facilities in Tallahassee by qualified archaeologists using accepted practices. Recovered artifacts were washed and brushed clean, when necessary, and allowed to air-dry. Procedures and analyses were employed that were necessary to meet project goals and be completed in the most effective and cost-efficient manner possible.

If encountered, aboriginal ceramics and lithic artifacts were designated and classified, when possible, following existing typologies (Bullen 1975, Scarry 1984, and Willey 1949). Ceramics were analyzed and classified according to type, vessel portion, surface decoration, surface finish and temper. Likewise, historic material, if encountered, was sorted and divided into groups on the basis of material, such as ceramics, glass, metal, construction debris, etc.

### **3.6 CURATION**

All artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and copies of this report will be curated to accepted professional standards at the Atkins Tallahassee Office.

### **3.7 PROCEDURES TO DEAL WITH UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES**

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* must be followed.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found not to be significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant, or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.



## SECTION 4.0 SURVEY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

### 4.1 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

This Phase I cultural resources assessment survey was designed to evaluate the proposed alternatives for the presence of historic resources. Historic resources include, but are not limited to, archaeological sites, structures/buildings, historic cemeteries, historic objects, and historic features, including landscape and linear features.

#### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The historic resources survey conducted for this project utilized the criteria for listing of historic properties in the NRHP as a basis for site evaluations. Historic resources include, but are not limited to, archaeological sites, structures/buildings, historic cemeteries, historic objects, and historic features, including landscape and linear features. The following describes the criteria used for evaluation of properties for inclusion in the NRHP and is taken from guidelines published by the US Department of Interior:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and:

- A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;
- B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to pre-history or history.

Certain properties shall not ordinarily be considered for inclusion in the NRHP. They include cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
- B) a building or structure moved from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
- C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life;
- D) a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;
- E) a reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- F) a property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance;
- G) a property achieving significance within the last fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.

## **4.2 AREAS INVESTIGATED**

In July 2019, June-July 2020, and April-May and September 2021, Atkins conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Northeast Gateway – Welaunee Boulevard PD&E alignment. The entirety of the APE was evaluated. No areas were excluded from the assessment. The methodology followed standard survey techniques, which are outlined in Section 3.

## **4.3 SPECIAL SURVEY TECHNIQUES**

This survey was conducted utilizing standard procedures. No specialized survey techniques were utilized.

## **4.4 CHANGES IN RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

No changes occurred to the research design or methodology prior to or during fieldwork.



## 4.5 UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Underwater resources were not investigated as part of this project.

## 4.6 HISTORIC RESOURCES ENCOUNTERED

A number of alternatives and pond sites have been proposed for the Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard project. Atkins conducted the field assessments for the previous alignments July 2019, and June-July 2020. For a variety of reasons, several alternatives and pond sites were dropped from consideration. A total of 581 shovel tests were excavated during the 2019-2020 assessments. Two archaeological sites were located during the early assessments but are not within the Build Alternative. A description of the sites is provided in the appendices. Whitaker-Taylor Cemetery (8LE2011) is not within any of the alternatives, including the Build Alternative; however, the description of the cemetery is provided in the appendices because it is a contributing resource to the Welaunee Plantation Resource Group (8LE5007) and the location on file with the FMSF is not correct.

In early 2021, the current Build Alternative was developed, and Atkins conducted the field assessment in April-May and September 2021. A total of 854 shovel tests were excavated in the Build Alternative, the previous alternatives, and pond sites. This number includes the ACI tests south of I-10 and the tests from the PBS&J assessment in 1999. The field assessment resulted in the location of three archaeological sites, three historic buildings, and two previously recorded historic cemeteries.

### **Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites**

WTE-1 (8LE5391), recorded in 2007, is located immediately west of the powerline corridor south of I-10. The site is recorded as a single prehistoric sherd. SHPO noted that 8LE5391 “should be considered an Archaeological Occurrence, not a site”. However, SHPO determined the resource to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In 2019, a small prehistoric sherd was noted from a shovel test approximately 350 feet east of 8LE5391.

### **Archaeological Sites Evaluated**

#### **Welaunee 3 (8LE6604)**

Welaunee 3 (8LE6604) is a small scatter of historic material encountered in a heavily wooded area approximately 300 feet south of the Roberts Road, Centerville Road, and Bradfordville Road intersection (Figures 4-1 and 4-3). The scatter consists of glass, metal and brick. The site area was expanded south due to presence of ornamentals including, ardisia, nandina, grape vines, silverthorn, and privet. Shovel tests in the area failed to encounter additional material or intact cultural deposits. An examination of 1937 and 1954 aerials indicate the presence of a structure, possibly a house, located approximately 150 feet to the west (Figure 4-5).

Welaunee 3 (8LE6604) is recorded as a historic artifact scatter, possible a dump site, related to the house site to the west. The site area, including that covered by the ornamentals, measures approximately 320 sq. m. in an area of Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5 to 8% slope. The site provides good information on general historic settlement patterns and land use, but lack of diagnostic artifacts and intact deposits makes the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



*Figure 4-1. Welaunee 3 (8LE6604). Looking North.*

#### **Welaunee 4 (8LE6605)**

Welaunee 4 (8LE6605) was identified during shovel testing of a hay field within the proposed right-of-way in the northeastern quadrant of the intersection of Roberts Road and Centerville Road (Figures 4-2 and 4-4). Three positive shovel tests produced several small pieces of clear glass, including what may be window glass, a piece of melted glass, two wire nails, and a clinched wire nail. Examination of a 1937 aerial indicates the presence of several structures immediately east of the positive shovel tests. By 1954, the structures are gone (Figure 4-5).



*Figure 4-2. Welaunee 4 (8LE6605). Looking South.*

Welaunee 4 (8LE6605) is recorded as a historic artifact scatter related to several structures immediately east to of the positive shovel tests. The site area measures approximately 970 sq. m. in an area of Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5 to 8% slope. The site provides good information on general historic settlement patterns and land use, but lack of diagnostic artifacts and intact deposits makes the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



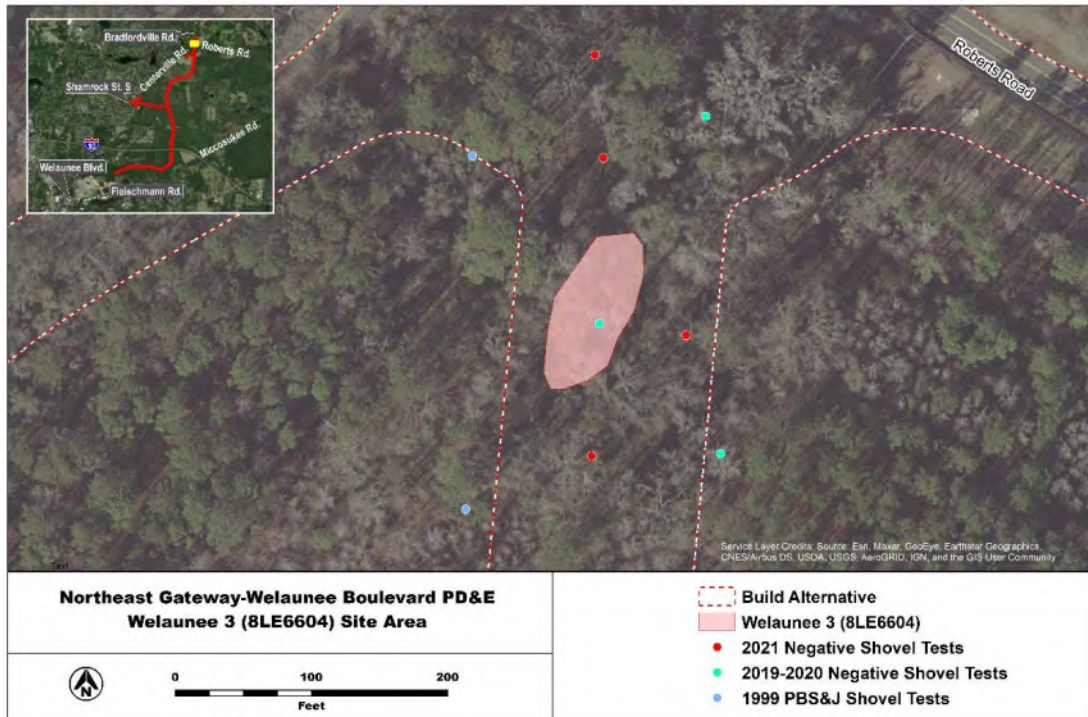


Figure 4-3. Welaunee 3 (8LE6604) Site Area.

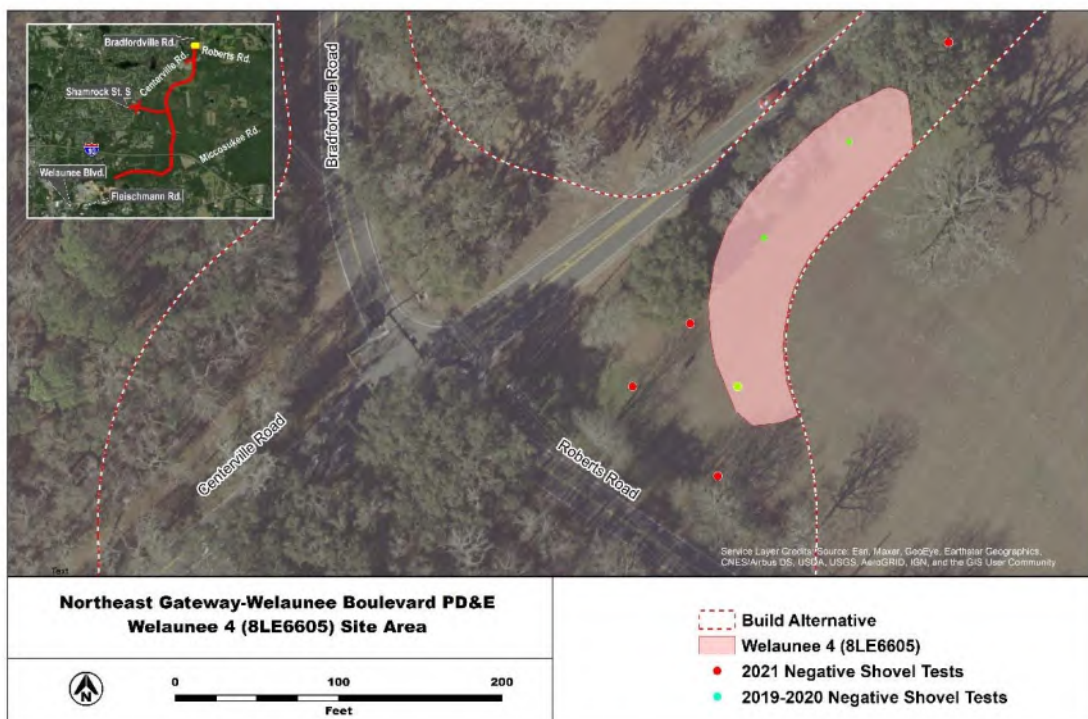
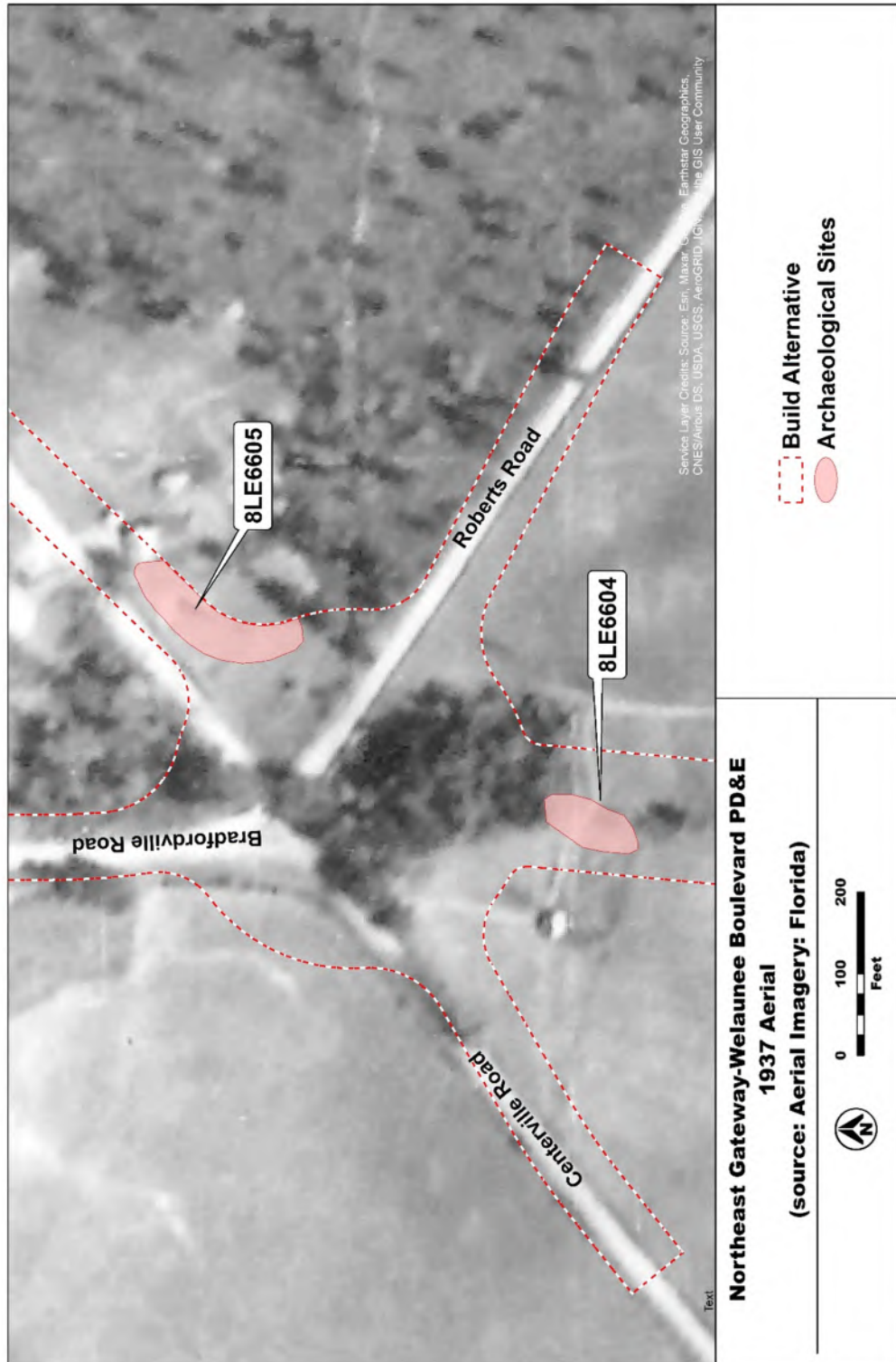


Figure 4-4. Welaunee 4 (8LE6605) Site Area.

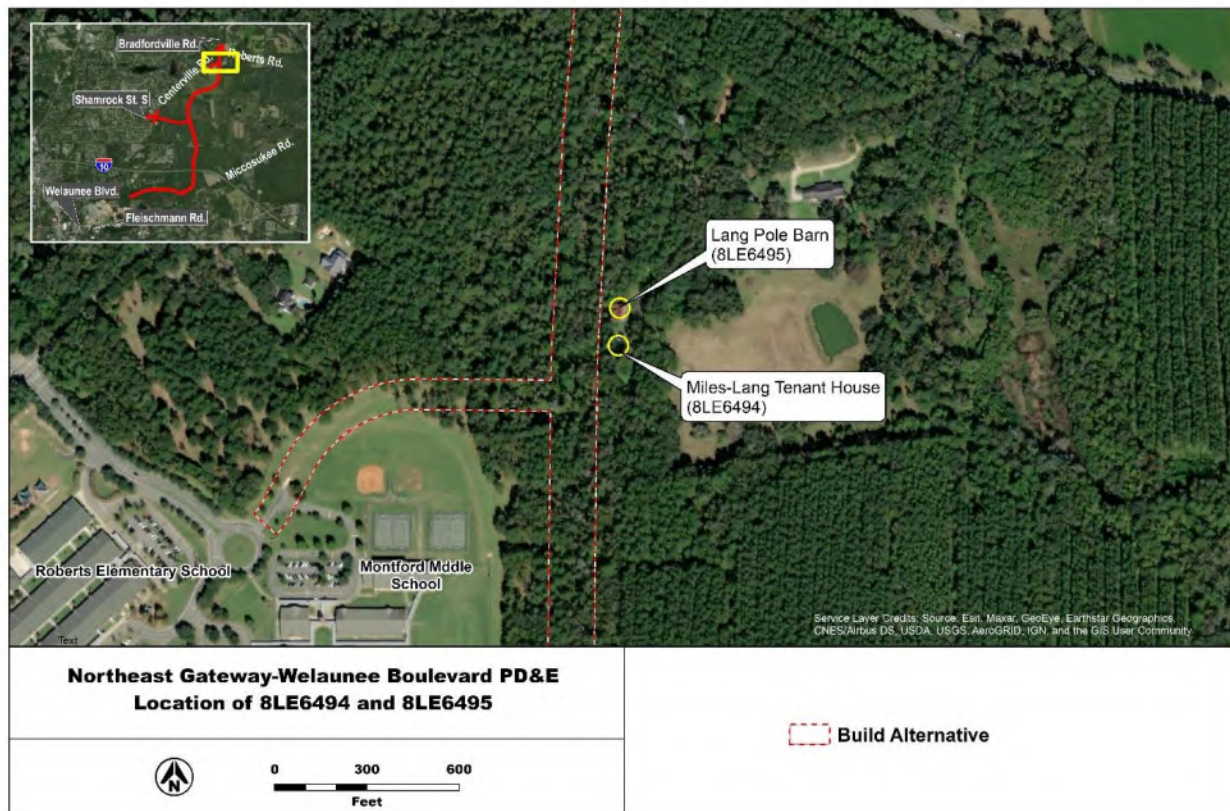


*Figure 4-5. 1937 Aerial of the Northern Segment of the Build Alternative.*



## Historic Sites Evaluated

The Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) and the Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495) are situated northeast of Montford Middle School and approximately 50 feet east of the Build Alternative (Figure 4-6). The structures are likely situated within the historical boundaries of the Theus-Roberts Farm. A brief history of the development of the farmstead is presented in a previous section. What follows is a brief contextual history and development of the boundaries of the NRHP-listed Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394).



*Figure 4-6. Location of 8LE6494 and 8LE6495.*

The Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394), also known as the Theus-Roberts Farm, was listed on the NRHP November 2, 1995 and is shown in Figure 2-1. The NRHP-listed District (8LE2394) is comprised of three individually recorded resources: Theus-Roberts House (8LE1961), Theus-Roberts Farm (8LE1962), and Theus-Roberts Farm – Archibald Property (8LE1964). Two additional resources, Theus Roberts Farm – Gutsch Property (8LE1963) and Miles House (8LE1966), were surveyed and included in the draft NRHP Nomination (September 1994) but were not included in the final nomination and district boundaries at the request of property owners. 8LE1965 was assigned a FMSF number but a complete form has not been returned to the FMSF. The properties were surveyed as part of the Leon County plantation survey in 1992 (*Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1945, Volumes I & II* [Bruekheimer, et al. 1992]). The Leon County plantation survey was a NRHP

multiple property listing (also listed November 2, 1995) prepared for the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board that provided a framework and historical context for several plantations in Leon County, including the Theus-Roberts Farm.

The Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394) was determined significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, and Ethnic Heritage/Black and under Criterion C for Architecture. It is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to address, through archaeological investigations, questions related to the lifestyle and agricultural practices related to the Antebellum Period and late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, especially for white and African American tenant farmers. At the state level the district is significant because it offers insight to the plantation economy and agriculture of north central Florida, which was the social, agricultural, and political center of the state. It also contributes to the cultural landscape and historical architectural resources of Leon County. Information on the subject properties was obtained from the draft NRHP nomination (1994) and final NRHP nomination (1995) forms. 8LE2394 includes one contributing building (the Theus-Roberts House [8LE1961]), 16 contributing archaeological sites, one non-contributing building, one non-contributing site, and four non-contributing structures. Non-contributing structures within the district include several barns, sheds, and a club house built after 1950. A family cemetery is located on the property and the former sites of slave cabins and tenant houses were also identified. Archaeological investigations at resources 8LE1962, 8LE1963, and 8LE1964 discovered various materials and artifacts that yielded information on the historical development of the property.

The historic Theus-Roberts Farm (8LE2394) is located on the south side of Roberts Road, approximately one mile east of Centerville Road. The original plantation home known as the “big house” (8LE1961) was a wood frame vernacular structure constructed on the north side of Roberts Road in 1830 by Samuel Theus. His plantation expanded over the years and after his death in 1844, his 360-acre property and slaves were passed down to his surviving family. His granddaughter Eliza Ann Cook married Thomas Jefferson (T.J.) Roberts in 1852. They eventually acquired approximately 600 acres of property and moved the “big house” to the south side of the road in 1863. The overall site contained a mixture of various structures related to agricultural operations and is recorded as the Theus-Roberts Farm (Archaeological Site 8LE1962). Theus and T.J. Roberts owned slaves on the property and post-1865 labor on the farm transitioned to tenant farming.

By 1866 Eliza and T.J. Roberts owned 840 acres of land. The Roberts were classified as yeoman (self-working) farmers and raised cattle and had a gin, gristmill, and commissary on their property. The original house location and archaeological site on the north side of Roberts Road is recorded as 8LE1964 (known as the Archibald Property for the current owners). The Roberts farm expanded to the southwest over the years and by 1873 consisted of over 1500 acres north and south of Roberts Road. T.J. Roberts was considered a progressive farmer and was elected director of the Leon County Agricultural Society in 1878. This society encouraged experimentation in machinery, fertilizers, and crop diversification. His two sons, Philip and William, helped run the family farm operations and grew a diversity of crops over the years to

meet the changing times. Their crops included corn, cotton, vegetables, pecan trees, and tobacco and they raised cattle and produced dairy on the farm. The family also ran a commissary on the property to supply the tenants with goods.

The property was passed down over the years with the death of the Roberts family members. The land north of Roberts Road was sold by 1937. The land south of the road was divided into four large parcels and inherited by T.J. Roberts' sons and grandsons who continued family farming operations into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The three parcels on the south side on Roberts Road to the west of the district were investigated during the nomination process; however, they were not included in the final NRHP-listed district. These parcels were associated with the later western expansion of the farm and included several non-contributing structures. One parcel was sold to the Gutsch family (8LE1963). Charles C. Roberts, a grandson of T.J. Roberts and son of William Roberts, owned the parcel at the western end of the site near Centerville Road. The 95-acre parcel includes a structure known as the "Mansion" which, according to Bruekheimer, et al. (1992), was constructed in 1926 as a single pen tenant house for farmer Moses Miles and his wife Missy. Moses lived in the house until his death in 1956. A historic aerial from 1937 shows pasture/fields surrounding the house indicating that farming operations were ongoing during that period. The structure had a detached kitchen to the south (which has fallen down). It underwent significant alterations including window replacements and an addition that doubled the size of the structure. An open-air equipment barn was built to the northeast of the structure in 1957. The structure referred to as the "Mansion" and the associated tenant barn were identified in the draft NRHP nomination as non-contributing resources to the district and identified in a map from resource 8LE1962. The Miles House (8LE1966) was also located on the western portion of the farm on the Charles C. Roberts parcel. The wood frame vernacular home was built in 1935 for tenant farmer Joe Miles. Several other tenant homes, including a single pen tenant home site known as the Miller House, were located on the site and noted in the draft nomination. However, these structures and the Miles House are no longer extant. The structures located on the Charles C. Roberts property were not included as part of the NRHP district and have not been evaluated by the SHPO.

A desktop analysis revealed that there are two historic-age unrecorded structures approximately 50 feet east of the Build Alternative. The field assessment confirmed the presence of two historic-age structures (tenant home and pole barn) on the parcel addressed as 6017 Roberts Road. The parcel at 6017 Roberts Road is a large 95-acre tract which includes an occupied residential home (Mary Alma Lang's residence built in the 1985), several outbuildings, as well as the vacant tenant home and the pole barn. As a result of the current field survey, the historic-age resources have been newly recorded. The structure known as the "Mansion" is recorded as Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) and barn is recorded as Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495). Both structures are vacant, dilapidated, and are currently used for storage.



### **Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494)**

The Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) is a one story, wood frame vernacular residence built in 1926 for tenant farmer Moses Miles and his wife Missy on the property of farmer Charles C. Roberts (Figures 4-7 and 4-9). Much of the information on this property was obtained through personal interviews with members of the Roberts family conducted as part of Leon County plantation survey (Brueckheimer, et al. 1992). The original structure, known as “the Mansion”, is believed to have been a single pen plan with a large addition added at a later unknown date. The original windows are also believed to have been replaced with 1/1 double hung sash wood windows on all sides.



*Figure 4-7. Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494). East Elevation.*

The long, rectangular plan house has a raised foundation on concrete block piers/footers. The medium pitch gable roof has a moderate overhang with exposed rafter tails and is covered with 5V crimp sheet metal. The exterior of the structure is clad with untreated horizontal wood siding. A broad front porch across half the length of the structure on the east side has a shed roof supported on eight (8) simple square wood columns. A large lean-to shed roof is located at the rear of the house for storage. A detached kitchen is believed to have existed behind the house but has fallen down. The structure is surrounded by overgrowth and trees and accessed by a dirt road south of Roberts Road.

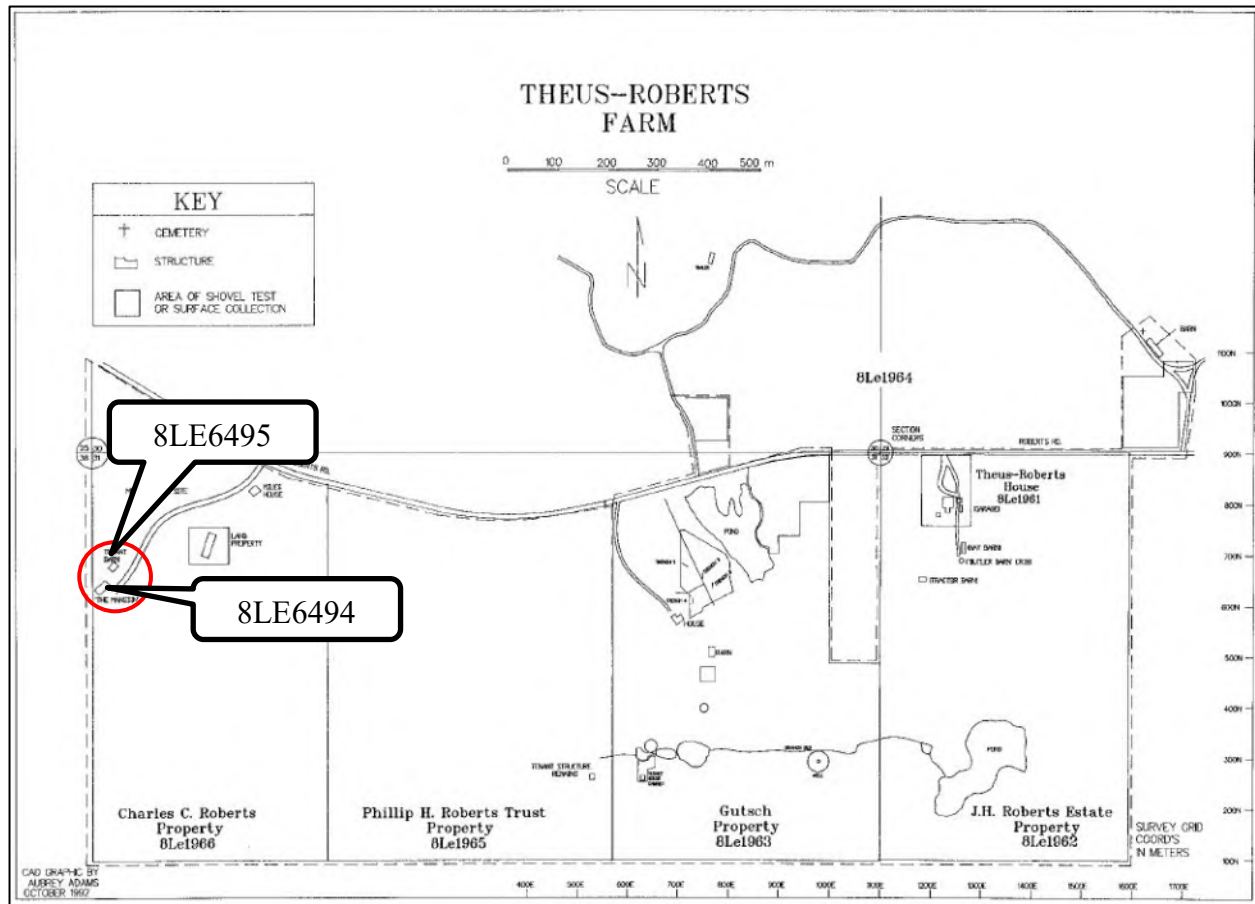
### **Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495)**

The Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495) was constructed around 1957 to the north of the Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) for storage of farm equipment (Figures 4-8 and 4-9). The open-air pole barn of post frame construction has a wood frame gable roof with exposed trusses/rafters supported on eight (8) round wood poles. The structure is covered with 5V crimp sheet metal roofing material.



*Figure 4-8. Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495). South Elevation.*





*Figure 4-9. Map of Theus-Roberts Farm (from 8LE1962 site form).*

Frame vernacular tenant homes were commonly scattered across farms throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) was constructed during a period of significance (1821-1945) and is a contributing rural resource to the agricultural history and landscape of Leon County and the history of the Roberts family. However, the structure has been significantly altered/expanded from the original single pen vernacular structure and no longer retains its original architectural integrity. The structure is a typical example of a rural frame vernacular residence within Leon County. The Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495) was constructed in 1957, following the period of agricultural prosperity and growth in the county and is neither architecturally nor historically significant. It is a common wood pole barn that was constructed across the county and the state during the 1950s for equipment storage. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of Atkins that the resources do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

### **Welaunee Plantation Resource Group (8LE5007)**

The Build Alternative is within the recorded boundary of the Welaunee Plantation Resource Group (8LE5007) (Figure 2-1). This resource group was recorded based on William Brueckheimer's research on Leon County Hunting Plantations and the National Register nomination form (Brueckheimer 1988; 8LE5007 FMSF). As noted in a previous section, the plantation was established in the early 1900s by Udo Fleischmann. Contributing resources include the main house, servant's house, greenhouse, stables, kennels, a dog hospital, several barns, an office, the Whitaker Family Cemetery, and several non-contributing resources. These resources are not within the Build Alternative for this project. The structures associated with the plantation are over 1.5 miles east of the Build Alternative. The property has not been managed for hunting but for silviculture and row crops north of I-10 since the acquisition of the property by the Mettler family. Short-leaf pine has been planted in some areas, natural vegetative growth has been allowed to return in other areas, and pastures are present in the areas farther to the east. Natural vegetative growth has returned to the city-owned tracts south of I-10.

Based on the results of this assessment, Welaunee Plantation (8LE5007) is considered to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP within the Build Alternative. No landscape or other cultural features associated with this resource group were encountered during fieldwork in the Build Alternative. As currently planned this project will have no effect to this resource.

### **St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602)**

The St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) is a one-story, masonry vernacular structure built in 1963 that is currently an active church. The church has not been previously evaluated or recorded. The church is located on a 5-acre parcel in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Roberts, Centerville, and Bradfordville Roads (Figure 4-10 and 4-11). According to the *Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1950 Volumes I and II* prepared for the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board (Brueckheimer, et al. 1992), the parcel was previously owned by the Roberts family. The land was transferred to African-American tenant farmers (Henry Lovell, Moses Wilson, and John Jenkins) in 1875 for construction of the African



**Figure 4-10. St. Phillips AME Church. Front Elevation.**

Methodist Episcopal (or AME) Church and a cemetery. AME churches began forming in the south during Reconstruction (Post-Civil War) and played a significant role in the lives of former slaves within African-American communities. According to church members, the original church was located on a small knoll adjacent to the cemetery (personal communication, 2021).

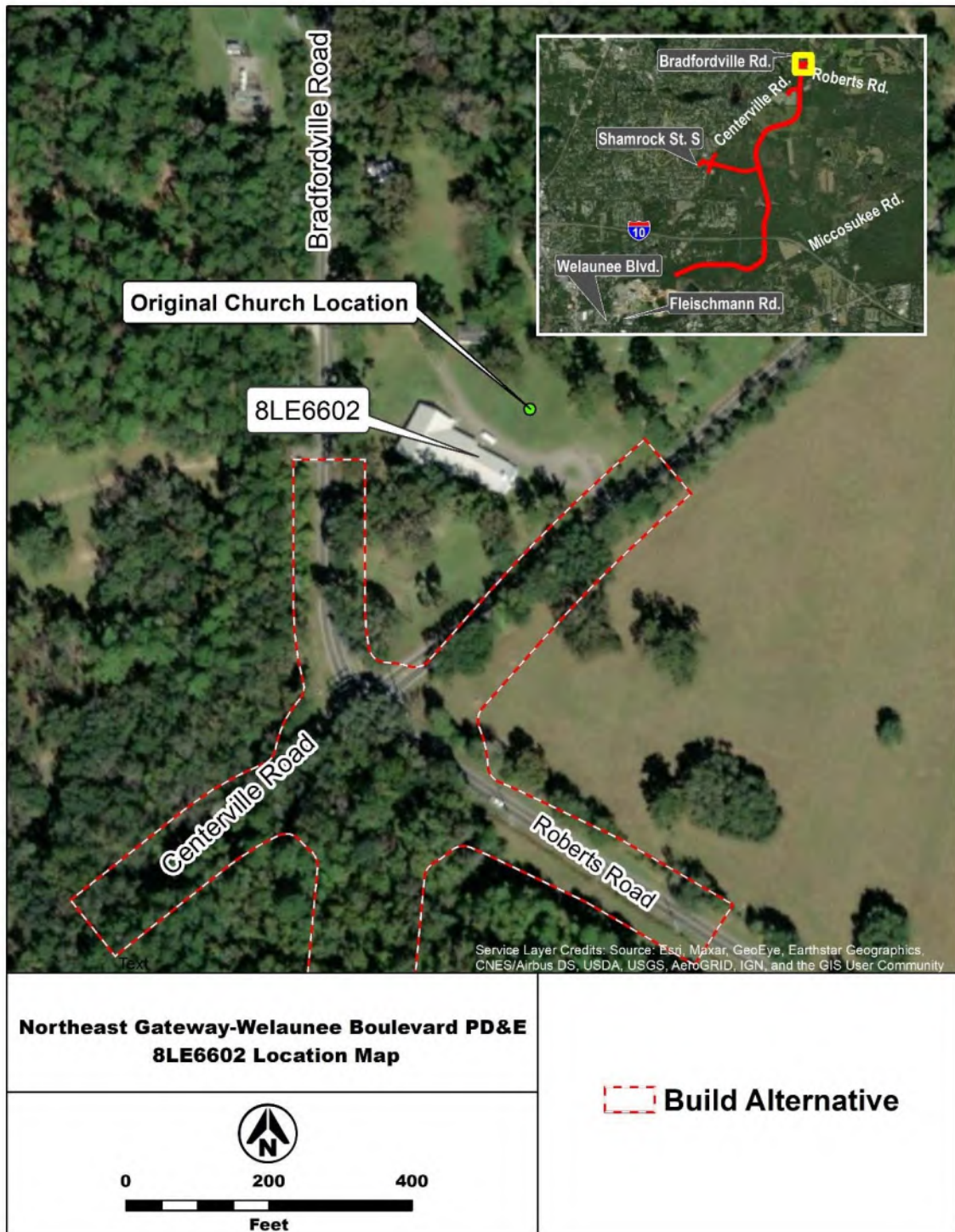


Figure 4-11. St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) Location Map.



The congregation is believed to have been formed between 1875 and the earliest marker date for the cemetery located on the property is listed as 1891. A small school is also believed to have been located on the site.

According to Bruekheimer, et al. (1992), many African-American churches and cemeteries developed in the late 1800s in Leon County to serve the former slaves and tenant farmers. Many of the first church buildings were simple, primitive wood-framed structures that were eventually replaced with concrete and brick veneer structures to reflect the congregation's growing wealth and success. A review of historic aerials of the parcel from 1937 to 1949 indicate two small structures were located on the site. It is likely that this was the original church and possibly the small schoolhouse. There is no evidence of these original structures on the site today and were likely demolished prior to construction of the new church in 1963. According to church members the original church was located on small knoll between the cemetery and current church. The St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367, Figure 4-11) is located on the same parcel (just north of the church) and continues to be used for burials.

The new church was constructed in 1963 during the post-World War II period of population increase, suburban growth, and rapid building construction. Religious membership and church expansion also occurred during the post-World War II boom. This was also during the Civil Rights Era, when many church congregations were important to the movement within African-American communities. The design of the overall structure was common for masonry vernacular commercial/ecclesiastic buildings of the time constructed of readily available concrete block. The simple, one-story, painted concrete block structure has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The front stairs lead to a large front entry (double door) topped with a brick arch and fanlight. A small, wooden cupola steeple with vents is located on top of the church, above the entrance. Arched fanlight windows with brick details along the sides of the structure provide a more elaborate design than typically found in concrete block structures. Many elements of the original structure appear to have been retained. A large addition was added to the rear of the building (northwest side) in 2000 and appears to have doubled the size of the structure. However, the addition at the rear of the structure does not detract from the qualities of the original church structure. A large brick monument sign is located in the front of the church along Centerville Road.

Background research indicates that the St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) has been a part of the African-American community in this area of Leon County for over a century. The construction of the original church and construction of the new church both occurred at times of great significance to the African-American community during and after Reconstruction (1875 to 1891) and the post-World War II boom and Civil Rights Movement (1963).

While the concrete block structure design is typical of commercial and church buildings constructed throughout Leon County and the state during the 1960s, the additional brick details around the arched fanlight windows are more intricate than typically observed in similar concrete block structures from that period.

Religious properties and cemeteries are not usually considered for listing in the National Register (see Section 4.1). Criteria Consideration A for Religious Properties requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds. Religious properties can be eligible for NRHP-listing for association with historic events, religious history, traditional cultural values, association with historic persons, other historical themes, architectural or artistic distinction, informational potential, or ability to reflect historic associations.

Based on the available information, this church could potentially be eligible under Criterion A for religious or ethnic (African-American) history at the local level. Additional county-wide research and community input on the history of the St. Phillips AME Church and additional design analysis of other churches from this period within Leon County would be required to make an official eligibility determination on both the historical and architectural significance of this church. Therefore, it is our opinion that there is insufficient information at this time to make an eligibility recommendation on the St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602).

#### **St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367)**

The St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367) was recorded in 2007 during an assessment on an adjacent parcel (Hines 2007). The cemetery is situated north of the church in the northeastern quadrant of the intersection of Centerville Road, Bradfordville Road and Roberts Road (Figure 4-11 and 4-12). The cemetery is not fenced. A visual reconnaissance indicates the older graves are located in the western section of the cemetery. The oldest observed grave dates to 1891 and the cemetery is still used for burials today. Several family groups were noted in the cemetery. Most of the inscriptions are legible on the marble and granite headstones. The church and cemetery are located on the five acres transferred by Thomas Roberts in 1875 for the construction of a church and public school. This information was confirmed during a conversation with two church members on April 27, 2021.



*Figure 4-12. St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367).*

In early March and again in late April, a visual reconnaissance of the cemetery was conducted. It is unclear why the original recorder provided the FMSF with that boundary, however Figure 4-13 presents the extent of graves from the onsite visits and aerial photographs. No evidence of graves was observed in the wooded areas north of the church property. It should be noted there are graves within 6 to 8 feet of the top of the backslope on the west side of Centerville Road.



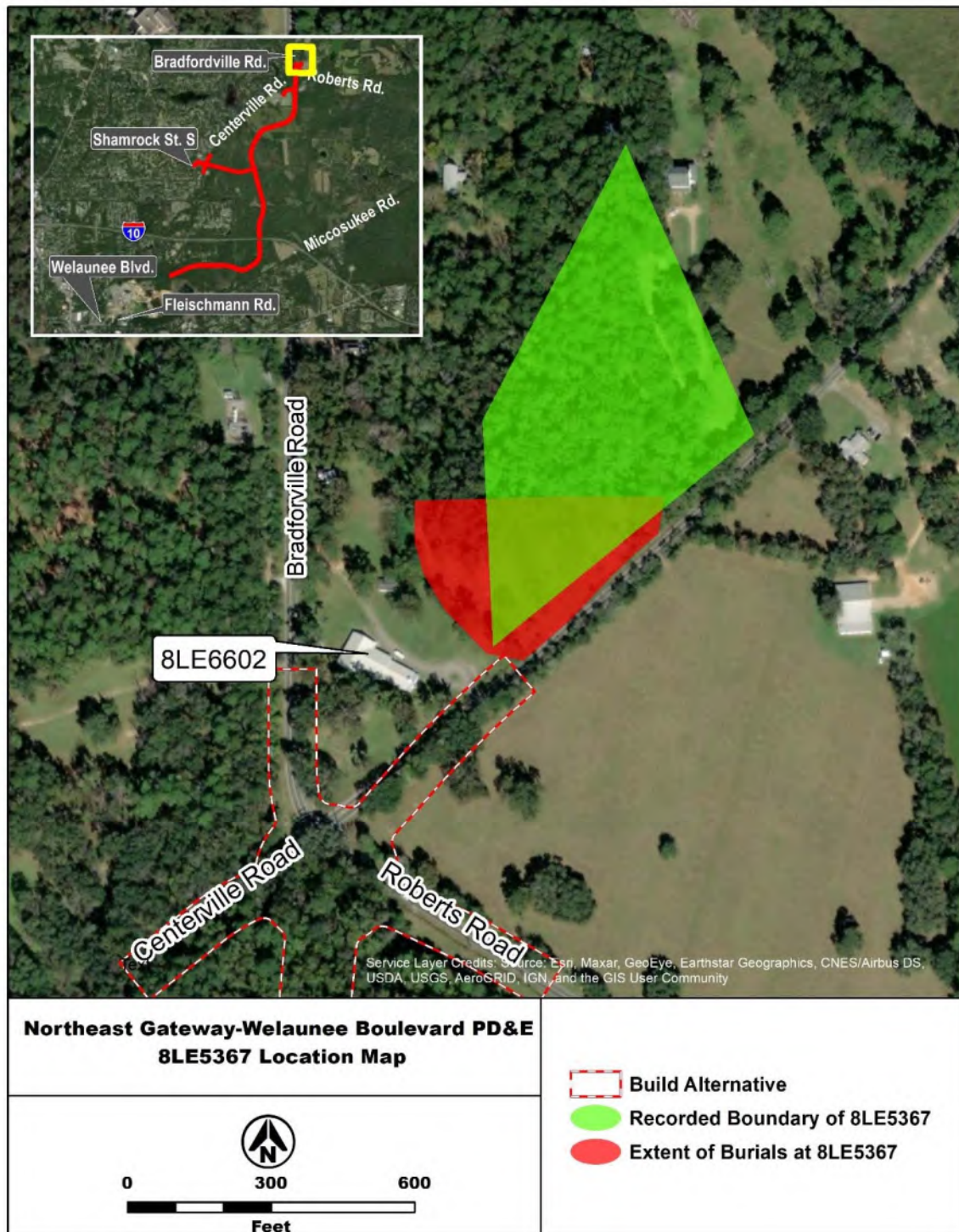


Figure 4-13. Extent of Burials at 8LE5367.

### **Testing North of New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465)**

The exact location of the New Hope Cemetery is not known. According to Lonnie Mann (personal communication, 2021) the cemetery was established in 1881. Extensive research by Gloria Anderson, whose family members are interred at the cemetery, suggests the cemetery was in an area north of Testerina Primitive Baptist Church on Miccosukee Road. The brick and mortar church was established around the same time, but according to Mrs. Anderson, whose ancestors were enslaved at the antebellum plantations in the area and became tenant farmers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a brush arbor to the east served as the church as early as the late 1860s (Gloria Anderson, personal communication 2021). Mrs. Anderson's ancestors lived in the African-American community of St. Peter near the intersection of Fleischmann and Centerville Roads (Call 2020).

In June 2020, DHR conducted a preliminary assessment of the general area at which time it was decided that due to local conditions ground penetrating radar (GPR) was not an option (Goodwin and Ackermann 2021). Three reconnaissance-level and cadaver dog surveys have been conducted in the area north and east of the church (Call 2020; Godwin 2021; Godwin and Ackermann 2021; 8LE6465 Site File Form). Depressions believed to be graves were noted within the county maintained Miccosukee Greenway Park. Cadaver dogs alerted at several locations during assessments in the park. During the November 2020 assessment (Goodwin 2021), the handlers suggested that the dogs' behavior indicated that the adjacent city-owned property should be evaluated. The investigators surveyed a hilltop and slope to the north and noted depressions believed to be burials. The cadaver dogs were brought back to this area in February 2021. The dogs alerted at 18 locations during this assessment. As a result, the boundaries were expanded to include these locations. As noted in Goodwin and Ackermann (2021), this boundary is not exact; however, based on current information the boundary provides "an overarching protective diameter" believed to have the greatest potential for interments.

The right-of-way of the Build Alternative is, at its closest point, within 63 feet of the expanded cemetery boundary. Therefore, Atkins staff met with SHPO on April 15, 2021 to discuss the level of effort required to document whether or not the cemetery extends into the Build Alternative. In an April 30, 2021 email SHPO felt close interval testing would provide confidence that the cemetery or associated resources do not extent into the APE. Close interval testing at staggered 5-meter intervals was recommended in the area identified in Figure 4-15. SHPO concurred with this approach. The area selected was based on reviews of the USGS Lafayette quadrangle, and 2012 and 2018 ESRI two-foot contours for Leon County. In general, this area consists of a southwest trending ridge nose between 190 and 200 feet amsl. A low-lying area separates the ridge nose from a hilltop to the south-southeast (see Figure 4-15). The cemetery boundaries have been expanded to include this hilltop. It is highly unlikely that human remains will be found during testing due to the acidic nature of the Orangeburg soils in the area. The most likely items testing will encounter are coffin hardware (nails, tacks, handles) and/or personal items. Ornamental or landscape plants could also be an indicator, but these plants are also present in the area of homesites.

Prior to fieldwork, field points were plotted 5 meters apart using ArcMap 10.7 software and then uploaded to ArcGIS Online (AGOL). While in the field, staff archaeologists navigated to the field points using a tablet and AGOL in conjunction with an R1 GPS receiver, a sub-meter accuracy instrument. During the field investigations it was observed that the testing area is separated from the expanded cemetery boundary by a low-lying, wide trough, possibly an old road. A number of erosional rills meander along the slope to the southeast. No ornamental or exotic plants were observed in the area. Vegetation consisted of mixed pines and hardwoods with an understory of persimmon, smilax, waxmyrtle, beautyberry, coralbean and other woody shrubs. The western and northwestern section of testing area has a moderate to significant slope and was tested at 10-meter intervals. In the opinion of the principal investigator the interval would be reduced if conditions warranted.



*Figure 4-14. Representative Photograph of Test Area North of New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465).*

Including the shovel tests in 2007 by ACI, a total of 77 shovel tests were excavated in the designated area. Seventy of the 2021 shovel tests were less than 25cm deep and exhibited a shallow plow zone over clay. The remaining shovel tests encountered sterile clay between 30 to 40 cm deep. All shovel tests were negative (Figure 4-15).



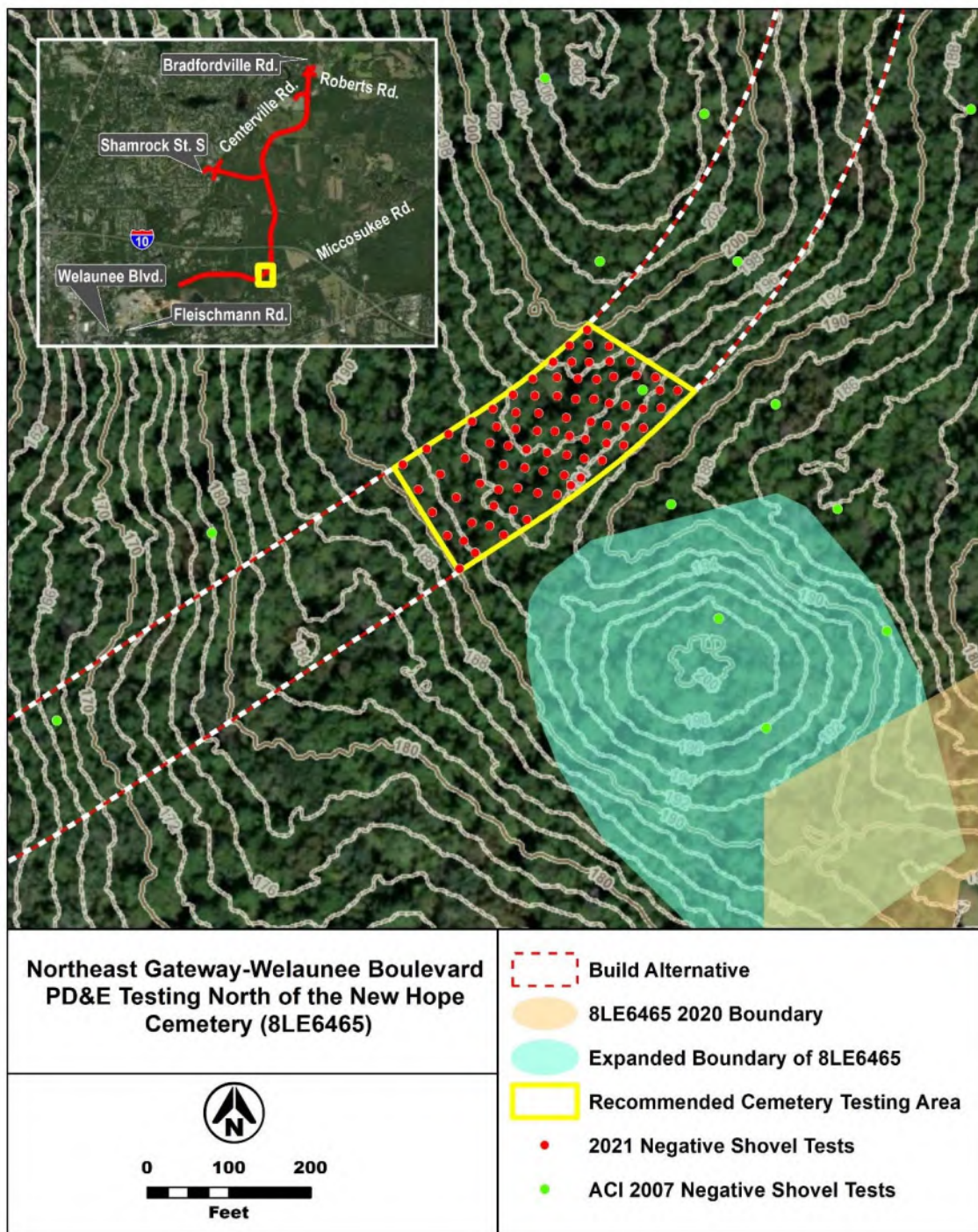


Figure 4-15. Shovel Tests North of New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465)

## **Evaluations for St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery and Recommendations for New Hope Cemetery**

Cemeteries, burial grounds and graves present a unique challenge when determining NRHP eligibility as they reflect the cultural values and practices of the past. For example, the analysis of headstone motifs from colonial cemeteries in the northeast reflected changes in religious and cultural beliefs in the afterlife (Deetz 1977; Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966). These resources are also viewed, and rightly so, by family and friends with a sense of reverence. Yet this reverence overshadows objective evaluations. Therefore, these properties are not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the NRHP unless they meet certain criteria.

To qualify for listing under Criterion A, B, and C, a cemetery must meet not only the basic NRHP criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D. Criteria Consideration C states a birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with their life. Criteria Consideration D states that a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from the graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive features, or from association with historic events (Potter and Boland 1992).

As previously noted, additional county-wide research and community input is needed to make an evaluation on the church as well as the associated cemetery. Therefore, it is our opinion that there is insufficient information at this time to make an eligibility recommendation on the St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (8LE5367). As noted earlier there are graves within 6 to 8 feet of the top of the ditch and within the existing Centerville Road right-of-way, it is recommended that no project activities, including storage and staging, occur within the existing right-of-way on the west side of Centerville Road. This should be made explicit on all project maps notes and typical sections.

Shovel testing of an area north of the recorded boundary of the New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465) was negative and ground features (depressions) or other cultural elements such as ornamental/exotic plants were not observed. The footprint of what may be a cemetery within or immediately adjacent to the tested area cannot be determined from examination of historic aerials. A 1937 aerial depicts the area north of the Testerina Primitive Baptist Church in pasture with several dirt roads connected to structures (houses/barns) well to the west of the church (Figure 4-16). Immediately north and northwest of the church are what appear to be two outbuildings and a dirt lot to the west of the church. Northwest of the lot is a wooded area that could potentially be the location of the cemetery. This area is also present in the 1954 aerial. The 1954 aerial shows additional dirt roads north of the church (Figure 4-17). Based on current research and results of the present investigations, there is no evidence that the New Hope Cemetery extends into the proposed right-of-way for this project. However, in an abundance of caution it is recommended that a professional archaeologist be on site to monitor clearing and stripping of the right-of-way north of the recorded cemetery boundary. During monitoring, if any features are encountered that may be interpreted as graves by the archaeologist, all activities



in the general area shall be immediately halted until, in consultation with DHR, the disposition of any such features can be accurately evaluated.

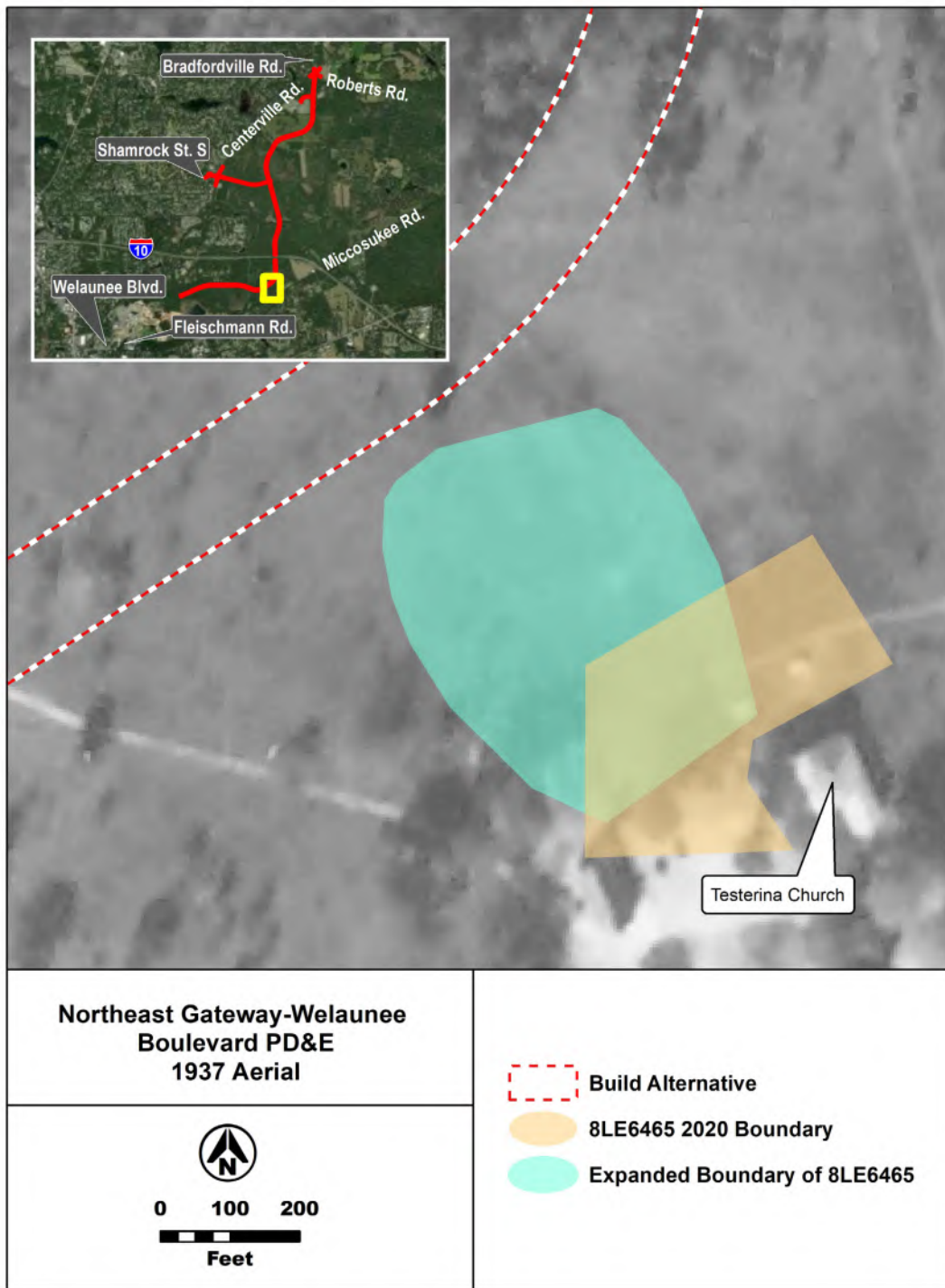


Figure 4-16. 1937 Aerial of Conditions Around New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465).

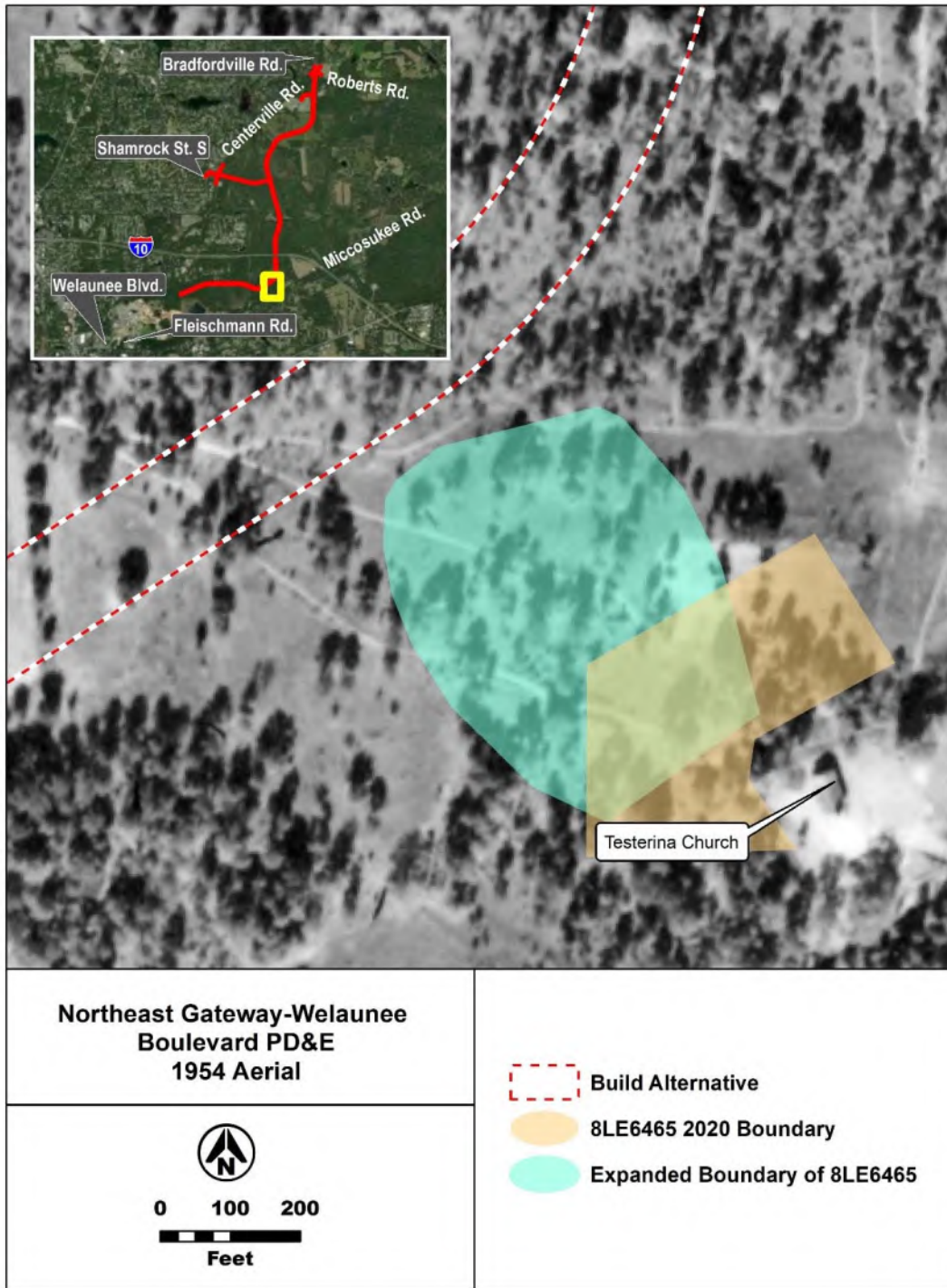


Figure 4-17. 1954 Aerial of Conditions Around New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465).

## SECTION 5.0

## SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 854 shovel tests were excavated within the Build Alternative, previous alignments and pond sites for the Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E. Two archaeological sites (8LE6604 and 8LE6605) were located and evaluated north of I-10. No evidence of intact features or deposits were encountered during shovel testing. The sites have been determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Two historic buildings (8LE6494 and 8LE6495) were determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Based on current data, insufficient information is available to determine the NRHP eligibility for the St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) and the St. Phillips AME Cemetery (8LE5367). Due to the proximity of burials to the Centerville Road right-of-way, Atkins recommends that no project related activities, including storage and staging occur on the north side of Centerville Road. The project is within the recorded boundary of the Welaunee Plantation Resource Group (8LE5007). This resource group was recorded based on William Brueckheimer's research on Leon County Hunting Plantations and National Register nomination form (Brueckheimer 1988; 8LE5007 FMSF). As noted in a previous section, the plantation was established in the early 1900s by Udo Fleischmann. Contributing resources include the main house, servant's house, greenhouse, stables, kennels, a dog hospital, several barns, an office, the Whitaker Family Cemetery, and several non-contributing resources, none of which are within the APE. No landscape features associated with this resource group were encountered within or adjacent to the APE. Recent research places the New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465) within the boundaries of 8LE5007. None of these resources are within the APE for this project. The FMSF for 8LE5007 will be updated to include the New Hope Cemetery. 8LE5007 is determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. As currently planned this project will have no effect on this resource.

In June-July 2019, June-July 2020, and April-May and September 2021 Atkins conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Northeast Gateway – Welaunee Boulevard PD&E corridor. Based on the results of this assessment, this project, as presently planned, will have no effect on significant historic resources.

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## SECTION 6.0

## INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL REMAINS

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features, or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, *even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment*. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* must be followed.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT ALTERNATIVES AND POND SITES**



*Representative photographs of the section of the project area north of I-10 (proceeding south to north).*





*Representative photographs of the section of the general project area north of I-10.*





*Representative photographs of the section of the general project area north of I-10.*





*Representative photographs of the section of the general project area north of I-10.*





*Representative photographs of the section of the general project area north of I-10.*



*Representative photographs of the section of the general project area north of I-10.*





*Representative photographs of the section of the general project area north of I-10.*





*Representative photographs of the intersection of Shamrock Street South and Centerville Road.*



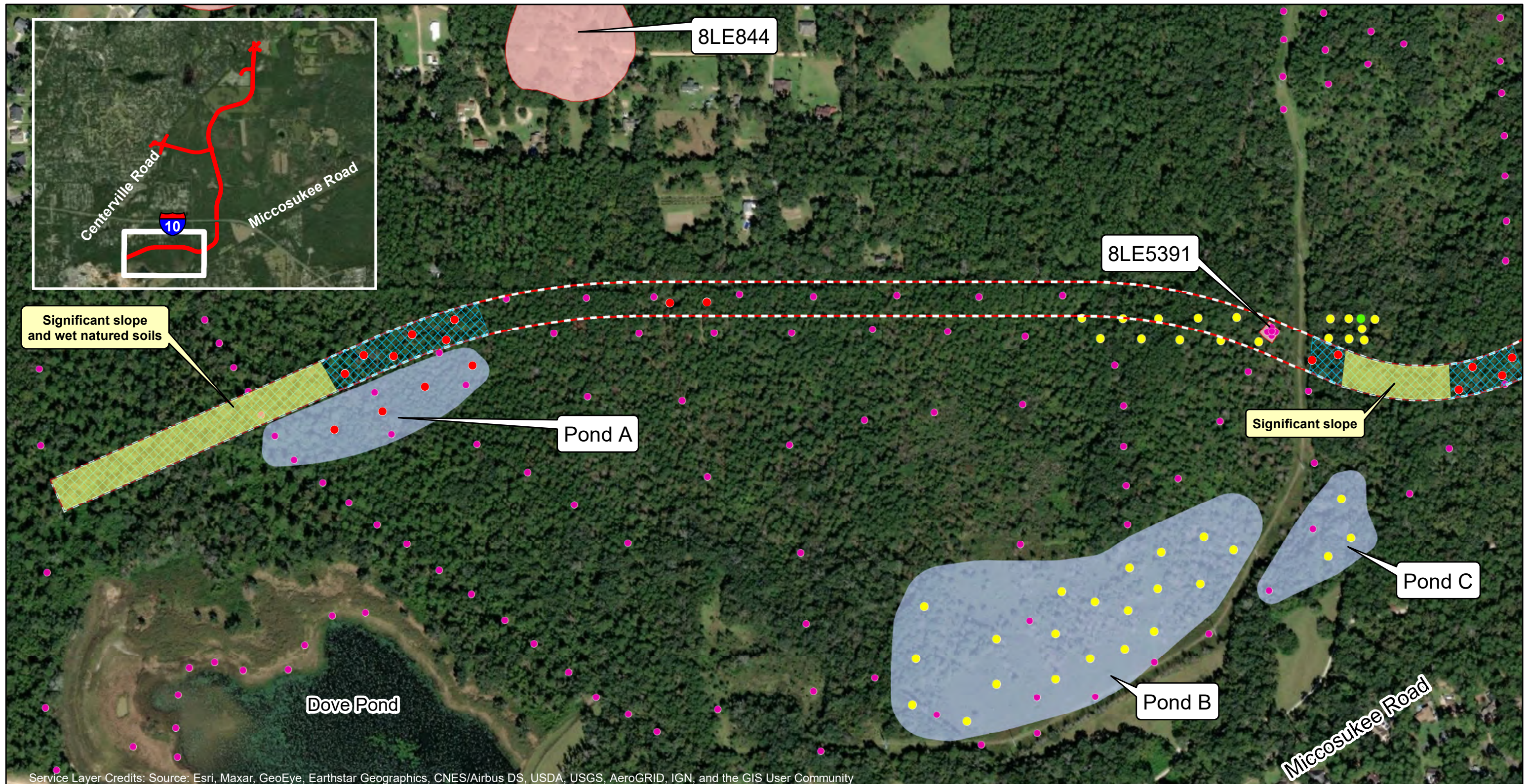


*Representative photographs of the intersection of Shamrock Street South and Centerville Road.*

**APPENDIX B**

**SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS**





## Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E

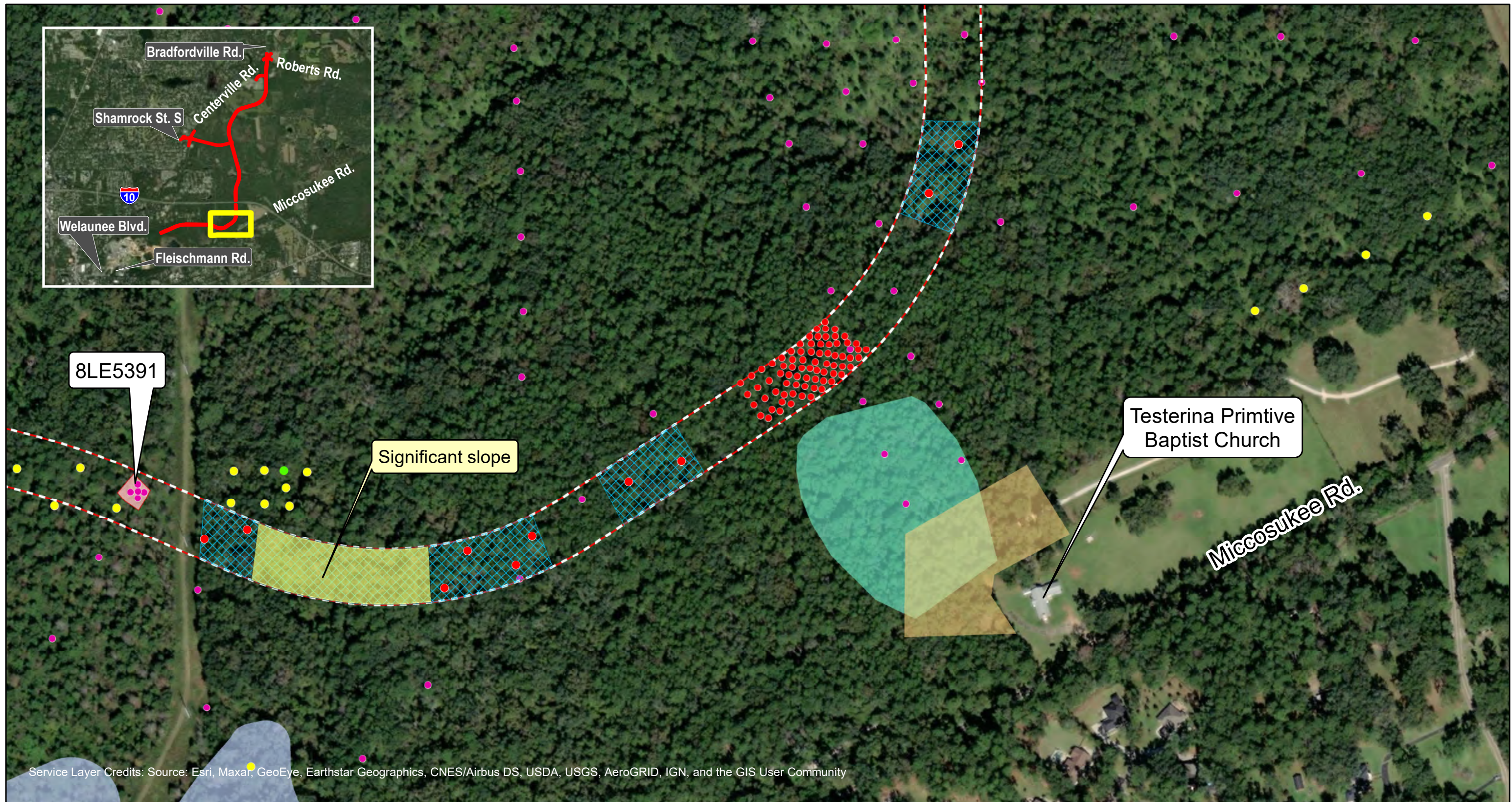
### Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 1 of 8)



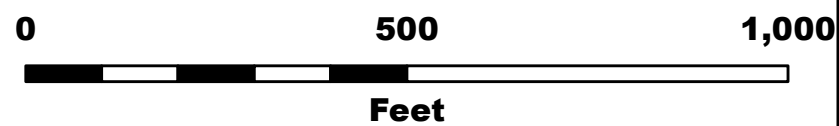
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Feet

- Build Alternative
- 2019-2020 Positive Shovel Tests
- 2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests
- 2021 Negative Shovel Tests
- ACI 2007 Shovel Tests
- Additional SHPO Test Areas
- Area Not Tested
- Archaeological Sites



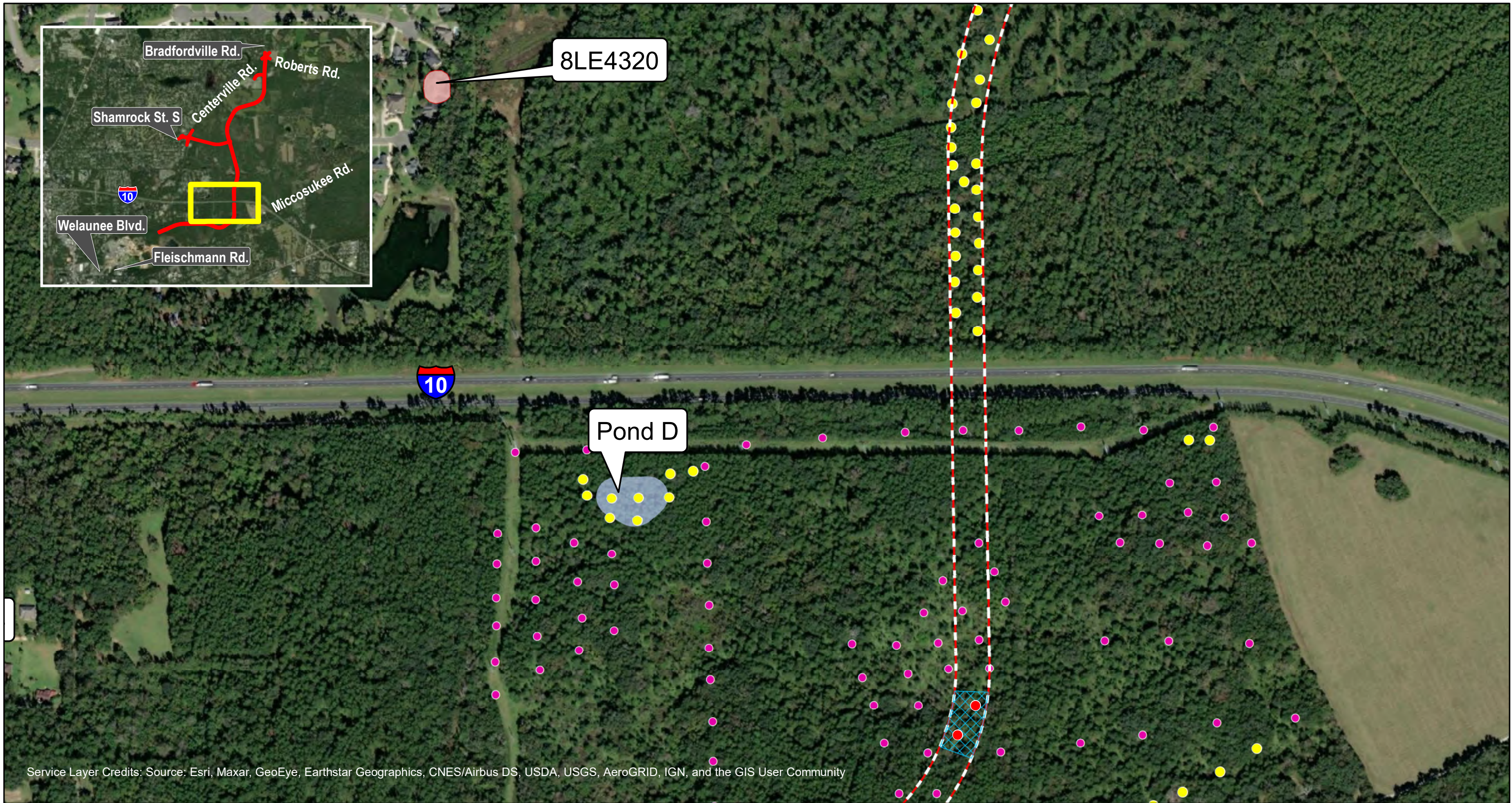


## Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 2 of 8)

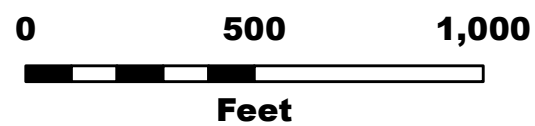









- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Build Alternative               | Additional SHPO Test Areas           |
| Proposed Pond Locations         | Area Not Tested                      |
| 2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests | Archaeological Sites                 |
| 2019-2020 Positive Shovel Tests | New Hope Cemetery (8LE6465) Boundary |
| 2021 Negative Shovel Tests      | 8LE6465 Boundary Expansion           |
| ACI 2007 Shovel Tests           |                                      |



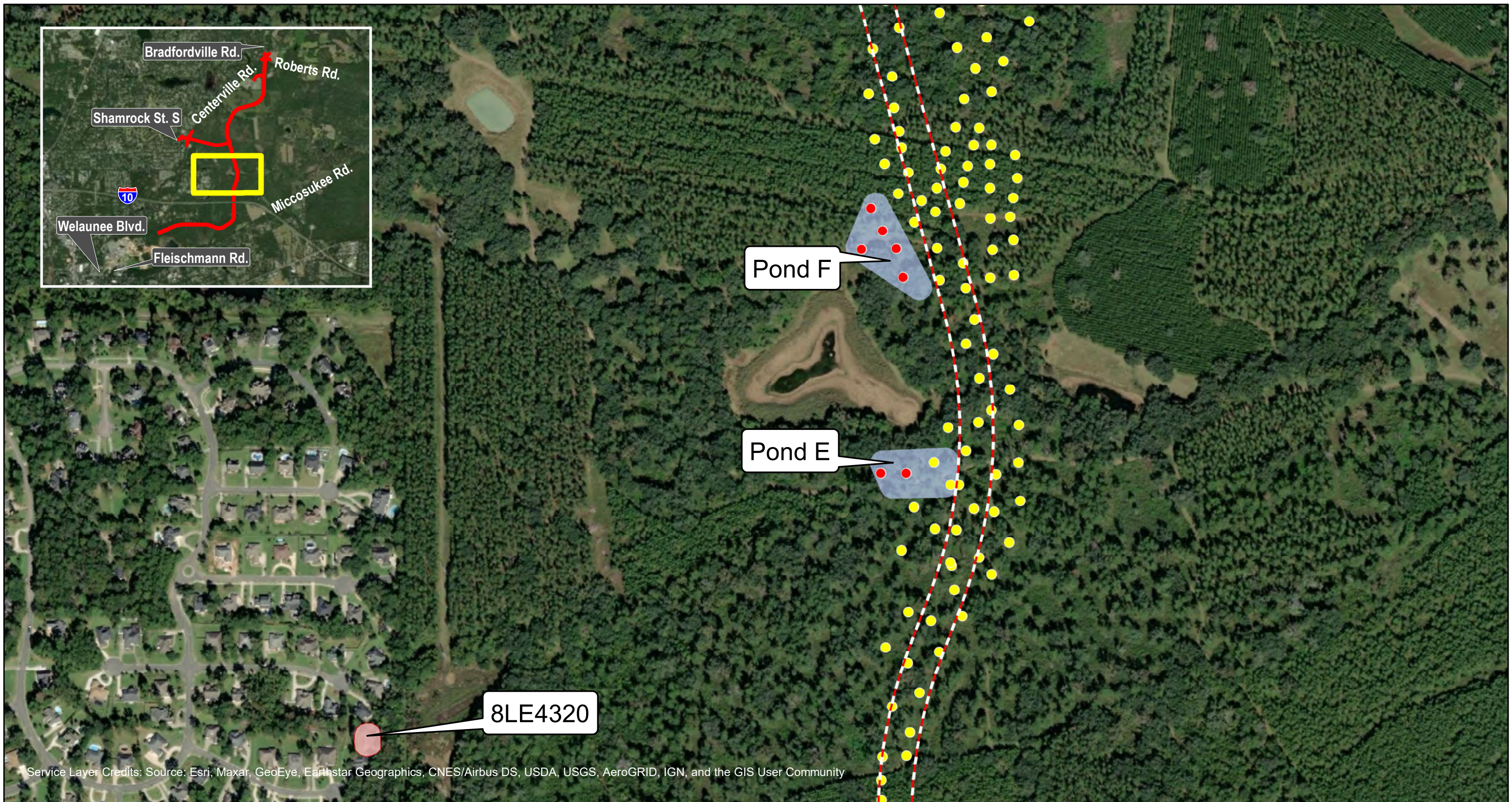
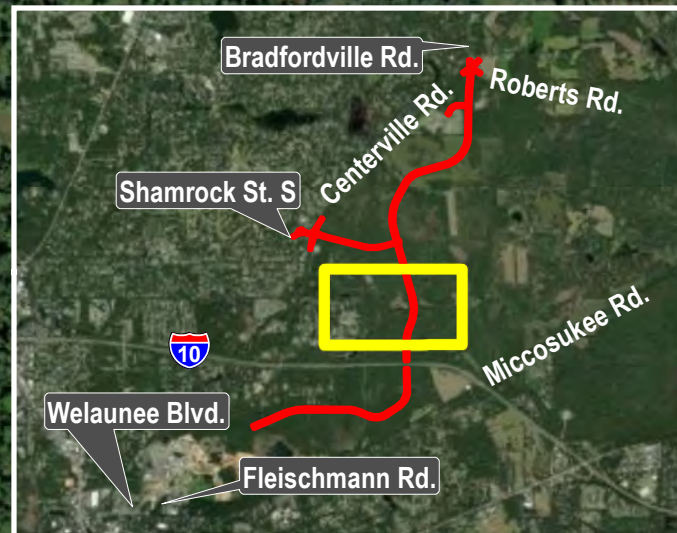


# **Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E** **Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 3 of 8)**



- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Build Alternative               |  Additional SHPO Test Areas |
|  Proposed Pond Locations         |  Archaeological Sites       |
|  2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests |  |
|  2021 Negative Shovel Tests      |  |
|  ACI 2007 Shovel Tests           |  |










Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

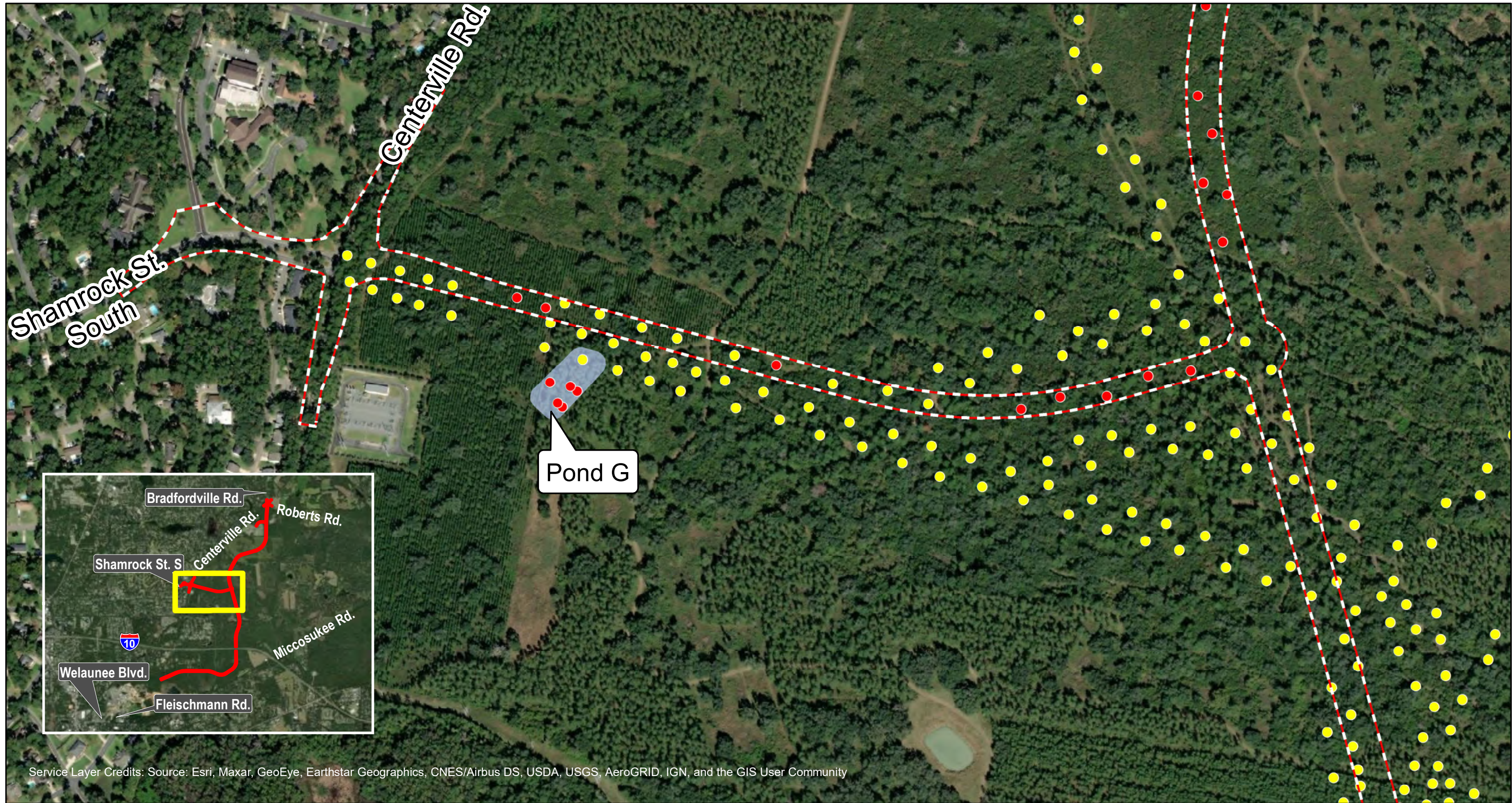
## Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 4 of 8)



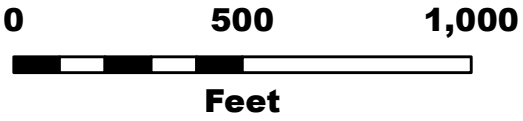
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-  Build Alternative
-  Proposed Pond Locations
-  2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests
-  2021 Negative Shovel Tests
-  Archaeological Sites



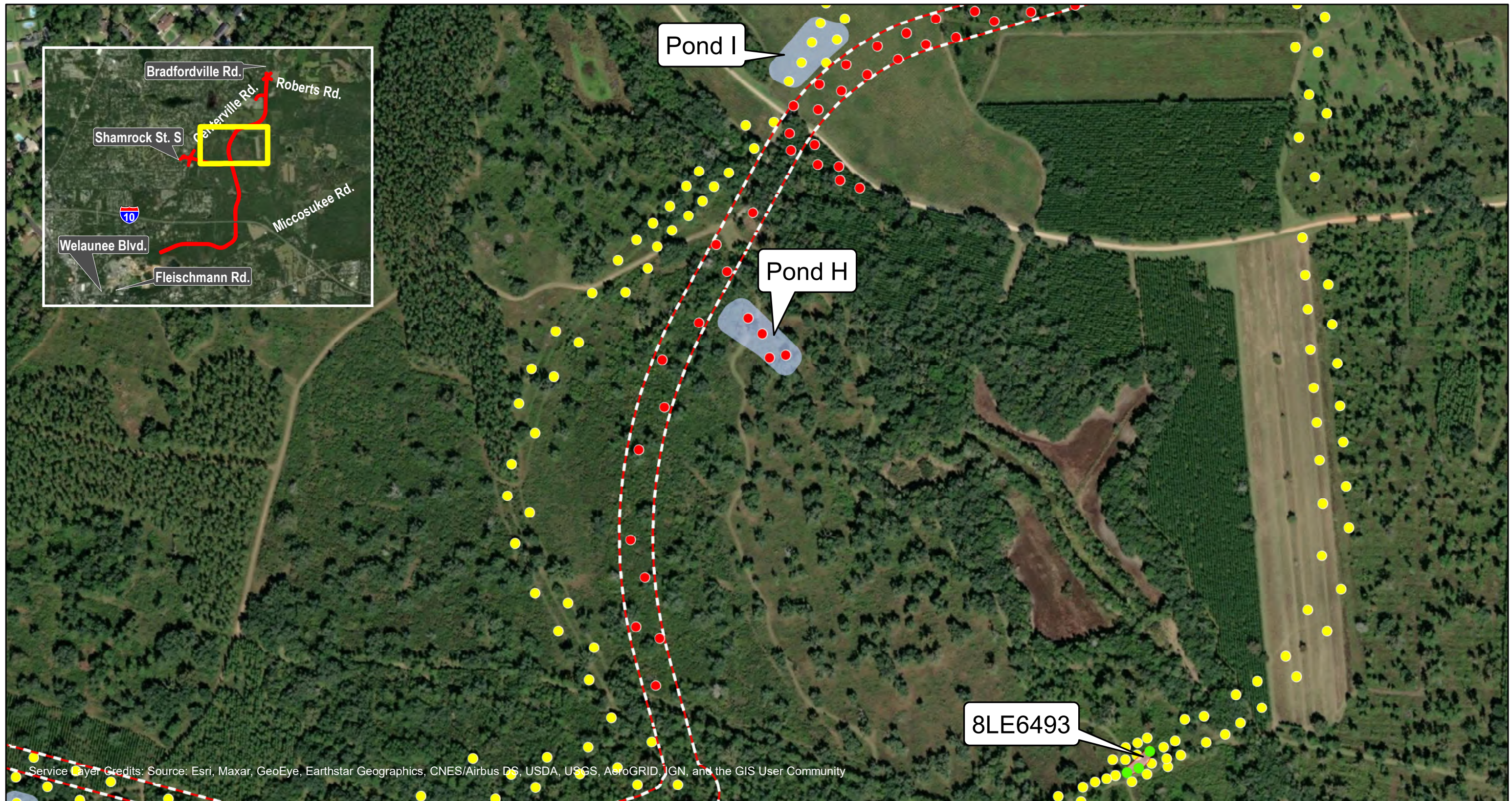


**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 5 of 8)**



-  Build Alternative
-  Proposed Pond Locations
-  2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests
-  2021 Negative Shovel Tests





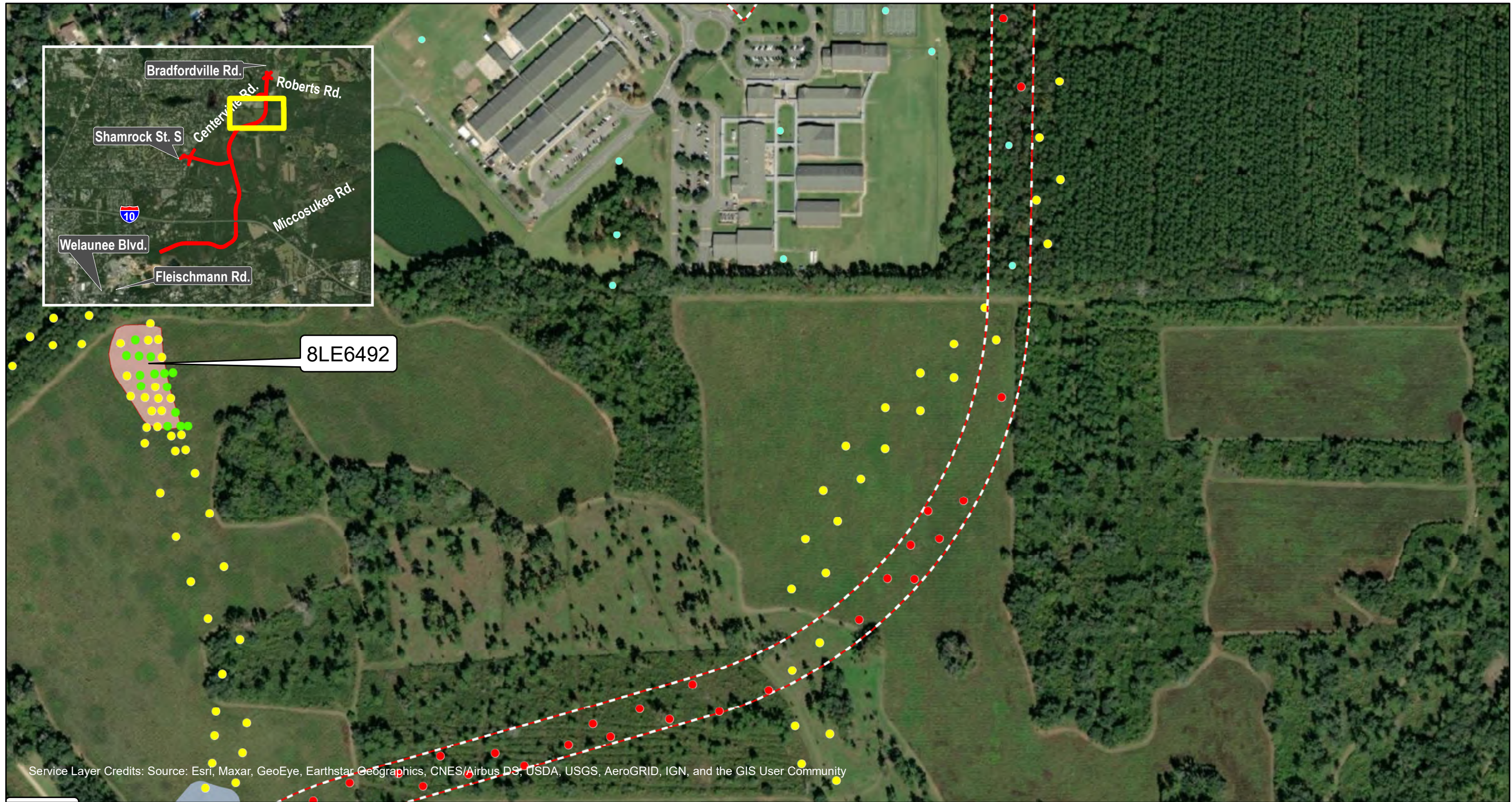
**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 6 of 8)**



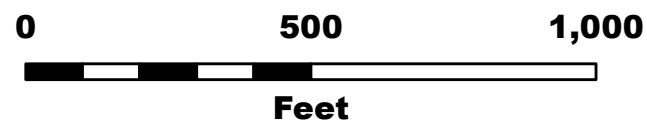
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Feet

- Build Alternative
- Proposed Pond Locations
- 2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests
- 2019-2020 Positive Shovel Tests
- 2021 Negative Shovel Tests
- Archaeological Sites





**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 7 of 8)**



**Build Alternative**



**Proposed Pond Locations**



**2019-2020 Positive Shovel Tests**



**2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests**



**2021 Negative Shovel Tests**

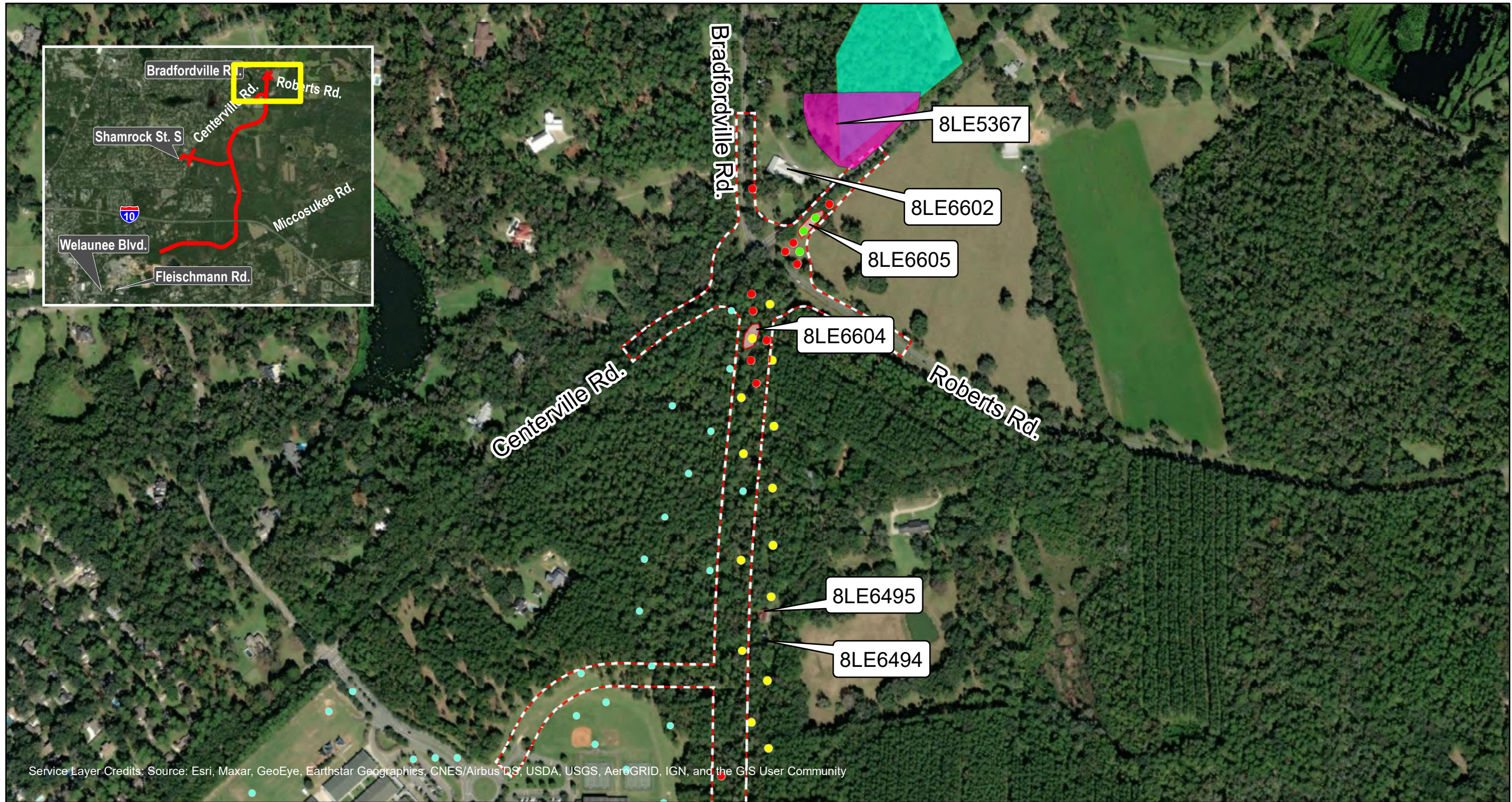


**1999 PBS&J Shovel Tests**

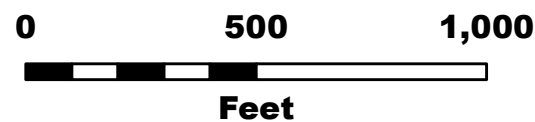


**Archaeological Sites**





**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Appendix B - Shovel Test Locations (Sheet 8 of 8)**



- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Build Alternative               | Archaeological Sites         |
| 2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests | Recorded Location of 8LE5367 |
| 2021 Negative Shovel Tests      | Extent of Burials at 8LE5367 |
| 1999 PBS&J Shovel Tests         |                              |



**APPENDIX C**  
**SURVEY LOG SHEET**



Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E

Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard Project Development & Environment Study, Leon County, Florida.

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Keel, Frank 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Date (year) 2021 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Keel, Frank

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization ATKINS Global City Tallahassee

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. Welaunee Plantation 3. Northeast Gateway 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Welaunee Boulevard 4. Centerville Road 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)

Name Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency Organization Kimley-Horn and Associates

Address/Phone/E-mail 315 S. Calhoun St., Tallahassee, FL 32303

Recorder of Log Sheet Frank Keel Date Log Sheet Completed 2-25-2019

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☐ No ☒ Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

## Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Leon 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name BRADFORDVILLE Year \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name LAFAYETTE Year \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-8-2019 End 5-19-2021 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters 200 feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 6 miles

## Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☒ archaeological ☒ architectural ☒ historical/archival ☐ underwater  
☐ damage assessment ☐ monitoring report ☐ other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Scope/Intensity/Procedures A Phase I cultural resources assessment survey of the build alternative and 9 pond sites to locate and evaluate historic resources

## Preliminary Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ☐ library research- *local/public* ☒ local property or tax records ☒ other historic maps  
☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☐ library-special collection - *nonlocal* ☒ newspaper files ☒ soils maps or data  
☒ Site File property search ☒ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) ☒ literature search ☒ windshield survey  
☒ Site File survey search ☒ local informant(s) ☐ Sanborn Insurance maps ☒ aerial photography  
☐ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Archaeological Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.  
☐ surface collection, controlled ☐ shovel test-other screen size ☐ block excavation (at least 2x2 m)  
☒ surface collection, uncontrolled ☐ water screen ☐ soil resistivity  
☒ shovel test-1/4" screen ☐ posthole tests ☐ magnetometer  
☐ shovel test-1/8" screen ☐ auger tests ☐ side scan sonar  
☐ shovel test 1/16" screen ☐ coring ☒ pedestrian survey  
☐ shovel test-unscreened ☐ test excavation (at least 1x2 m) ☐ unknown  
☐ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Historical/Architectural Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.  
☐ building permits ☐ demolition permits ☐ neighbor interview ☐ subdivision maps  
☐ commercial permits ☒ exposed ground inspected ☐ occupant interview ☒ tax records  
☐ interior documentation ☒ local property records ☐ occupation permits ☐ unknown  
☒ other (describe): property owner/manager interviews

## Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 3 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 5

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) LE5007, LE5391, LE5367

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) LE6494, LE6495, LE6602, LE6603, LE6604

Site Forms Used: ☒ Site File Paper Form ☐ Site File Electronic Recording Form

**\*\*\*REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)\*\*\***

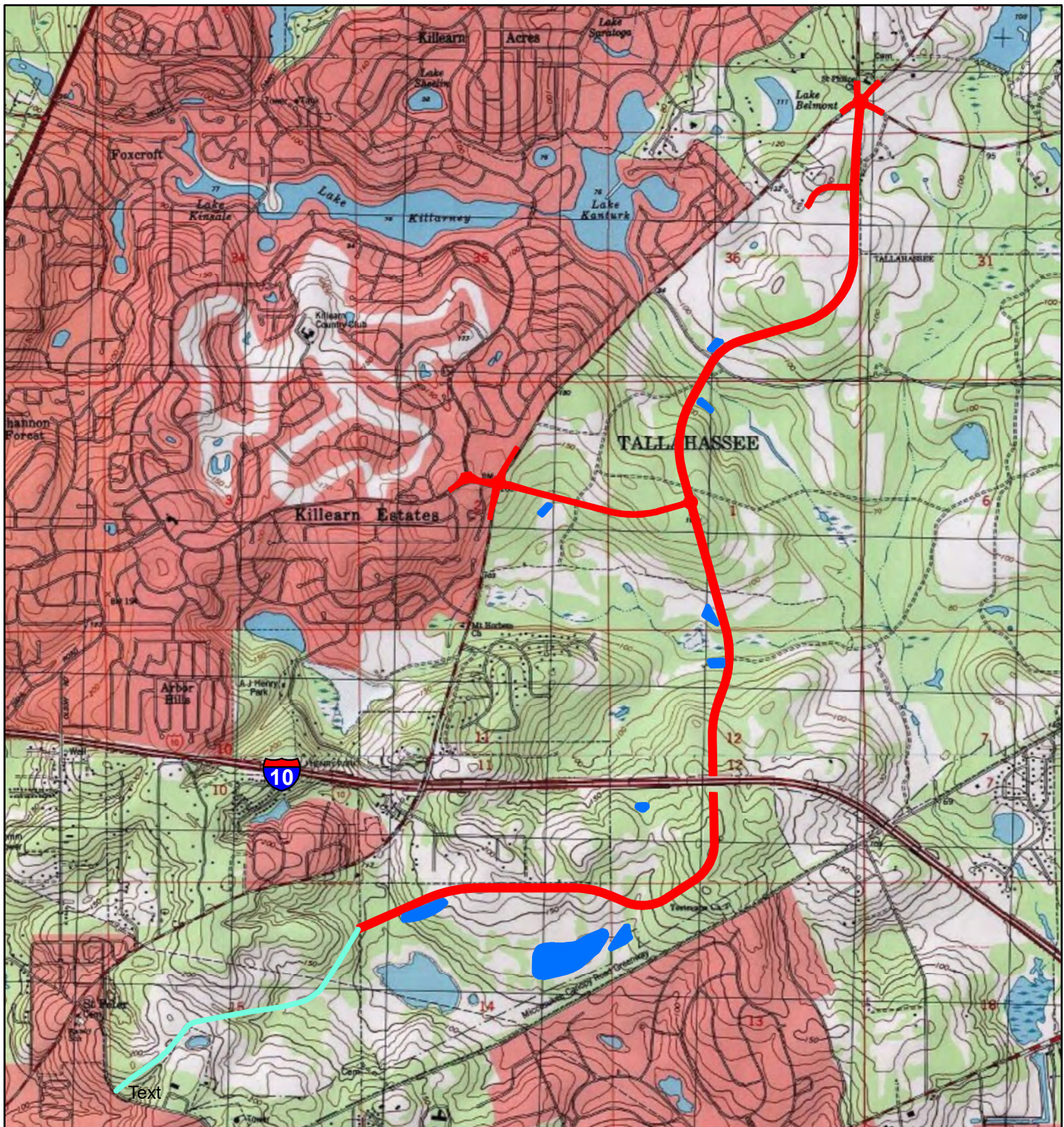
## SHPO USE ONLY

## SHPO USE ONLY

## SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: ☐ 872 ☐ CARL ☐ UW ☐ 1A32 # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Academic ☐ Contract ☐ Avocational  
☐ Grant Project # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Compliance Review: CRAT # \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Document: ☐ Archaeological Survey ☐ Historical/Architectural Survey ☐ Marine Survey ☐ Cell Tower CRAS ☐ Monitoring Report  
☐ Overview ☐ Excavation Report ☐ Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐ Structure Detailed Report ☐ Library, Hist. or Archival Doc  
☐ MPS ☐ MRA ☐ TG ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
Document Destination: \_\_\_\_\_ Plotability: \_\_\_\_\_







**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E  
Project Location Map**  
USGS Bradfordville Quad (1982, PR 1994)  
USGS Lafayette Quad (1982, PR 1994)



0 2,000 4,000  
Feet

-  Build Alternative
-  Proposed Pond Locations
-  Road Under Construction



**APPENDIX D**

**SITE FILE FORMS**



☐ Original  
☒ Update

**HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM****FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 4.0 1/07

Consult the *Guide to Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions.

Site #8 LE5367

Field Date 4 / 5 / 2021

Form Date 7 / 20 / 2021

Recorder #

Cemetery Name ST. PHILLIPS AME CHURCH CEMETERY Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_Project Name NE Gateway - Welaunee Blvd. PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown**LOCATION & MAPPING**USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Bradfordville Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_City/Town (within 3 miles) Tallahassee In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County LeonTownship 2N Range 2E Section 30 ¼ section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec. name: \_\_\_\_\_Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec. name: \_\_\_\_\_

Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting \_\_\_\_\_ 0 Northing \_\_\_\_\_ 0

Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System &amp; Datum \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Vicinity / Route to Corner of Roberts, Centerville and Bradfordville Roads

Public Tract Containing Cemetery (e.g. park name) \_\_\_\_\_

**HISTORY**Year Cemetery Established: 1891 ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later

Ownership History (especially original owners) \_\_\_\_\_

Year Burials Ceased, if applicable \_\_\_\_\_ Reason(s) Burials Ceased \_\_\_\_\_

Range of Death Dates: Earliest 1891 Most Recent present (O)bserved or (R)esearched? O

Acreage Expansions/Dates: \_\_\_\_\_

List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Previous Repair, Cleaning or Restoration Efforts \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIPTION**

Type (check all that apply) ☐ community ☐ company town ☐ epidemic ☐ family ☐ fraternal order  
☐ memorial park ☐ military(not national) ☐ municipal ☐ national ☐ potter's field  
☐ prison ☒ religious ☐ Rural Movement ☐ other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnic Group(s) Interred (check all that apply) ☐ White non-Hispanic ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian ☐ Caribbean ☒ African American  
☐ American Indian-tribe: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Current Status: ☒ still used for burials ☐ no longer used for burials, but maintained ☐ abandoned

Condition: ☒ well maintained ☐ some areas maintained ☐ poorly maintained ☐ not maintained, but easily identifiable  
☐ not maintained, hard to identify ☐ not identifiable but known to exist (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Total # of Graves: unkn Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☐ yes ☐ noDescribe Evidence of Unmarked Graves (include count) none observedTotal Cemetery Size: \_\_\_\_\_ ft X \_\_\_\_\_ ft or ~0.5 acresDescribe Cemetery Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, hedge, etc.) cemetery not fenced

Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) \_\_\_\_\_

Public Access: ☒ unlimited ☐ restricted: how? \_\_\_\_\_

Threats (check all that apply) ☐ abandonment ☐ agriculture ☐ mining/timbering ☐ public development ☐ private development  
☐ desecration/vandalism ☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological Remains (non-cemetery) the original St. Phillips Church was located between the cemetery and current church☐ Check if *Historical Building Form* completed ☐ Check if *Archaeological Site Form* completed**DHR USE ONLY****OFFICIAL EVALUATION****DHR USE ONLY**

NR List Date

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Init. \_\_\_\_\_

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

☐ Owner ObjectionNR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 2)

## GRAVE MARKER DESCRIPTIONS

Grave Groupings (check all that apply) ☐ family ☐ fraternal order ☐ military ☐ religious ☐ ethnic heritage ☐ other (describe): possibly family

Groupings Indicated By (check all that apply) ☐ curbing ☐ fence ☐ hedge ☐ wall ☐ other (describe): none observed

Describe Orientation of Graves (East/West, North/South, etc.) East/West

Describe/List Methods of Marking Graves Used (i.e., headstones, mounds, depressions, objects or plants, etc.) head and footstones

Marker Materials (check all that apply) ☒ marble ☐ concrete/cement ☐ fieldstone ☒ granite ☐ wrought iron  
☐ cast iron ☐ white bronze/zinc ☐ sandstone ☐ slate ☐ wood  
☐ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery no

Describe Marker Damage and Conditions (i.e., sunken, tilted, chipped, weathered but standing, broken in fragments, vandalized, etc.) older stones are weathered; some tilted/leaning

Characterize Condition of Inscriptions (legible, illegible, none, etc.) legible

Distinctive Grave Markers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features none observed

Signatures of Stone Carvers (specify name, town if available) unknown

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps  
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☒ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps  
☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☒ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)  
☒ cultural resource survey ☒ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search  
☐ other methods (describe) \_\_\_\_\_

Bibliographic References (if unpublished, give FMSF manuscript # if relevant or location where available; use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) See report

Areas of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.): community planning and development, ethnic heritage

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),\* (2) maintaining organization,\* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. Atkins N.A., Tallahassee office

## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Frank Keel, Atkins N.A., 3522 Thomasville Road, Tallahassee, FL 32309

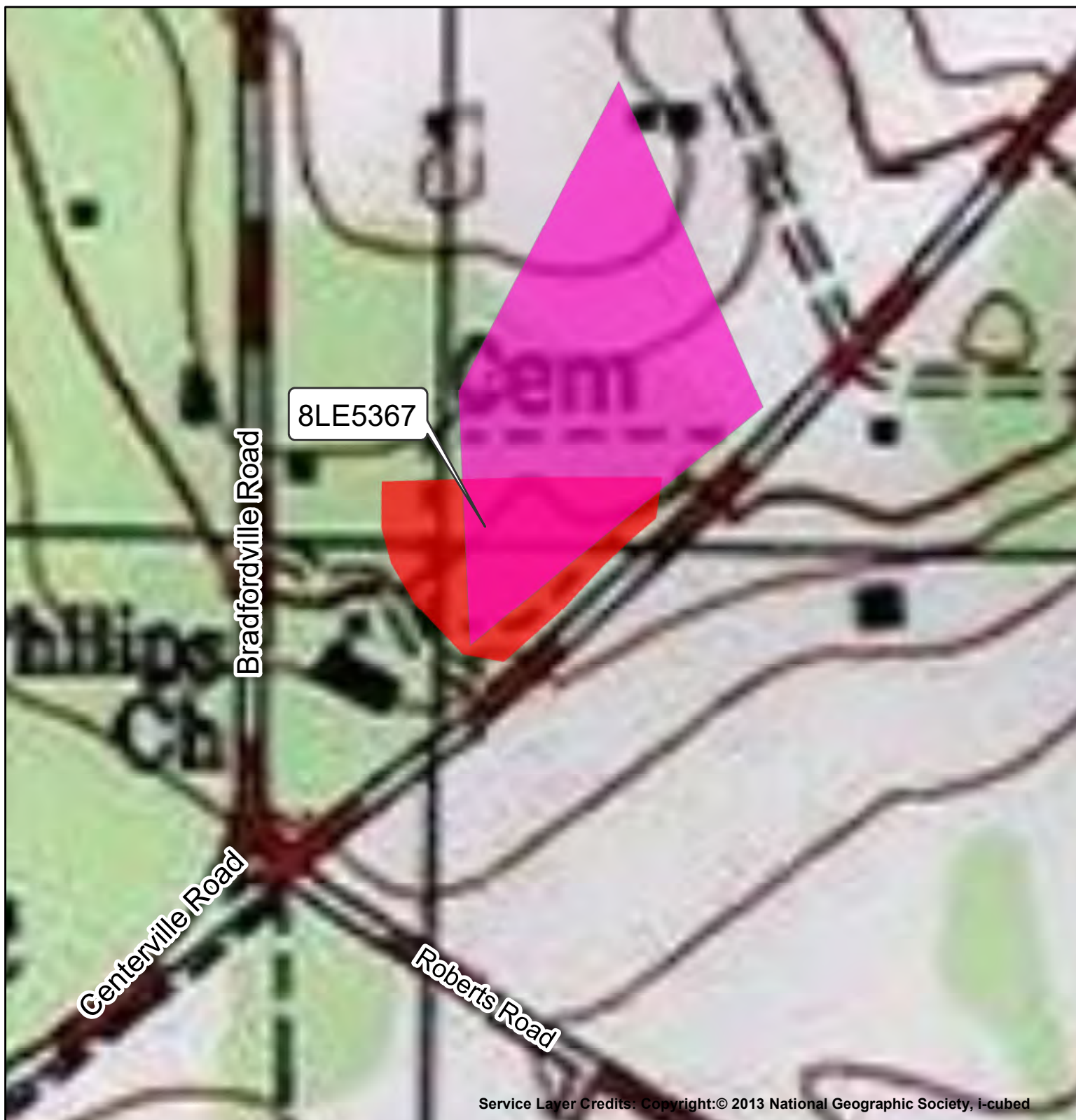
## Required Attachments

## ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH BOUNDARIES MARKED IN RED

## ② PHOTOS, ARCHIVAL B&amp;W PRINTS OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILES

Helpful photos may include the main gate or entrance, representative general views, unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect. If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**St. Phillips AME Cemetery (8LE5367)**  
**USGS Bradfordville Quad (1982, PR 1994)**



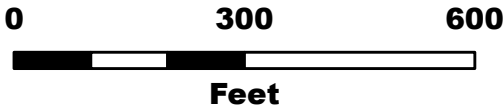
0 300 600  
Feet



-  Recorded Boundary of 8LE5367
-  Extent of Burials at 8LE5367





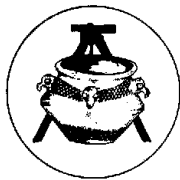
**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E  
St. Phillips AME Cemetery (8LE5367)**



-  Recorded Boundary of 8LE5367
-  Extent of Burials at 8LE5367



☐ Original  
☒ Update



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 **LE05391**

Field Date \_\_\_\_\_

Form Date 7-20-2020

Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name(s) WTE-1

Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E

Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☒ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name LAFAYETTEUSGS Date 1982

Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEEIn City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknownCounty LeonTownship 1N Range 1E Section 13, 14¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☒ 16 ☐ 17

Easting

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Northing

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

Coordinate System &amp; Datum \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Vicinity / Route to: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

#### SETTING

- ☒ Land (terrestrial) ☐ Wetland (palustrine)  
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine) ☐ usually flooded  
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine) ☐ usually dry  
☐ Tidal (estuarine) ☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)  
☐ Saltwater (marine) ☐ terrestrial  
☐ aquatic

#### STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- ☐ log boat ☐ fort ☐ road segment  
☐ agric/farm building ☐ midden ☐ shell midden  
☐ burial mound ☐ mill ☐ shell mound  
☐ building remains ☐ mission ☐ shipwreck  
☐ cemetery/grave ☐ mound, nonspecific ☐ subsurface features  
☐ dump/refuse ☐ plantation ☐ surface scatter  
☐ earthworks (historic) ☐ platform mound ☐ well

#### FUNCTION

- ☐ campsite  
☐ extractive site  
☐ habitation (prehistoric)  
☐ homestead (historic)  
☐ farmstead  
☐ village (prehistoric)  
☐ town (historic)  
☐ quarry

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. Isolated Find

2. \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

#### ABORIGINAL

- ☐ Alachua ☐ Englewood ☐ Manasota  
☐ Archaic (nonspecific) ☐ Fort Walton ☐ Mississippian  
☐ Archaic, Early ☐ Glades (nonspecific) ☐ Mount Taylor  
☐ Archaic, Middle ☐ Glades I ☐ Norwood  
☐ Archaic, Late ☐ Glades II ☐ Orange  
☐ Belle Glade ☐ Glades III ☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Cades Pond ☐ Hickory Pond ☐ Pensacola  
☐ Caloosahatchee ☐ Leon-Jefferson ☐ Perico Island  
☐ Deptford ☐ Malabar I ☐ Safety Harbor  
☐ ☐ Malabar II ☐ St. Augustine

- ☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)  
☐ St. Johns I  
☐ St. Johns II  
☐ Santa Rosa  
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek  
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)  
☐ Seminole: Colonization  
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd  
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd  
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After

- ☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)  
☐ Swift Creek, Early  
☐ Swift Creek, Late  
☐ Transitional  
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)  
☐ Weeden Island I  
☐ Weeden Island II  
☒ Prehistoric (nonspecific)  
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic  
☐ Prehistoric ceramic

#### NON-ABORIGINAL

- ☐ First Spanish 1513-99  
☐ First Spanish 1600-99  
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763  
☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)  
☐ British 1763-1783  
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821  
☐ American Territorial 1821-45  
☐ American Civil War 1861-65  
☐ American 19th Century  
☐ American 20th Century  
☐ American (nonspecific)  
☐ African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action \_\_\_\_\_

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

**SITE DETECTION**

- ☐ no field check  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report  
☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel  
☒ screened shovel  
☐ screened shovel-1/4"  
☐ screened shovel-1/8"  
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

**SITE BOUNDARY**

- ☐ bounds unknown  
☐ none by recorder  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report  
☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel  
☒ screened shovel  
☐ block excavations  
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) \_\_\_\_\_

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m<sup>2</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: \_\_\_\_\_

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☒ unknown

Disturbances, threats, protective measures ad construction

Surface collection: area collected \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> # collection units \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 1 ☐ count ☐ estimate Surface # 0 Subsurface # 1

**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- ☐ unknown  
☐ unselective (all artifacts)  
☐ selective (some artifacts)  
☐ mixed selectivity

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

- ☐ uncollected ☒ general (not by subarea)  
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)  
☐ variable spatial control  
☐ other (describe in comments below)

Artifact Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS**

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected  
 S - some items in category collected  
 O - observed first hand, but not collected  
 R - collected and subsequently left at site  
 I - informant reported category present  
 U - unknown

**DIAGNOSTICS** (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk*, *heat-treated chert*, *Deptford Check-stamped*, *ironstone/whiteware*)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Dove Pond Distance from site (m) 1,200  
 Natural community OTHER Topography Ridge slope Elevation: Min 46 m Max 49 m  
 Local vegetation dog fennel, blackberry  
 Present land use \_\_\_\_\_  
 SCS soil series Orangeburg FSL, 2-5% Soil association Orangeburg-Lucy- Norfolk

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
 1) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address / Phone / E-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
 Recorder Information: Name Frank Keel Affiliation ATKINS Global  
 Address / Phone / E-mail 3522 Thomasville Road, 5th Floor, Tallahassee, FL 32309

**Required  
Attachments**

**① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**  
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **LE06494**  
 Field Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form Date 9-3-2020  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) MILES - LANG TENANT HOUSE Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6017 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Roberts Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) CENTERVILLE RD & ROBERTS RD  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLE USGS Date 1982 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEE In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Leon  
 Township 2N Range 1E Section 36 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 1530206520000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block 30&31 Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1926 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
 Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1926 To (year): 1956  
 Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use Storage building From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature window replacement  
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature single pen structure expanded  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Tenant home built in 1926 for farmer Moses Miles on property of farm owner Charles C. Roberts. Miles lived in the home until his death in 1956.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
1/1, double hung sash, wood windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Wide front porch with shed roof on east side, minimal design

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
A shed roof off the rear provides storage. A detached kitchen to the rear has fallen down. A pole barn (8LE6495) is located north of the house.

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)				

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Front door facing east with porch

## Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

A broad shed roof front porch on 8 simple square wood columns along half of the front facade

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

## Narrative Description of Resource

Tenant house associated with the Roberts Family farm is typical of frame vernacular 1920s structure. It has been expanded from the original single pen structure and no longer retains its historic integrity.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)               | <input type="checkbox"/> library research           | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection                          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory             | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records                 | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files            | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>historic aerials</u> |   |   |  |

## Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Leon County Property Appraiser, USGS Quadrangle Map, Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1945 Volumes I & II (Survey Nos. 3659 and 3658), and The Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394)

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

## Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

## Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
 Document description Research, maps, photos, etc. File or accession #'s Welaunee Blvd. PD&E
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Stephanie Gallagher AICP-CEP Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information stephanie.gallagher@atkinsglobal.com/904-363-6100 Jacksonville FL  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



### **Narrative Description**

The Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) is a one story, wood frame vernacular residence built in 1926 for tenant farmer Moses Miles and his wife Missy on the property of farmer Charles C. Roberts. The structure is located on a large 95-acre parcel owned by the Mary Alma Lang Trust (daughter of Charles C. Roberts). The Roberts family were a well-established farming family during Leon County's period of agricultural prosperity from 1821-1945 and this parcel was part of the Roberts family farm. The property was surveyed as part of the *Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1945 Volumes I & II* (Survey Nos. 3659 and 3658). The Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394), also known as the Theus-Roberts Farm, was listed on the NRHP in 1995 and is located east of the Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494). The original structure was known as "the Mansion" and most of the information on this property was obtained from personal family interviews with the Roberts family members conducted for Survey No. 3659. The structure was identified in the draft NRHP nomination on the Charles C. Roberts property. **Figure 1** shows the overall farm and the Charles C. Roberts property and **Figure 2** details the location of "the Mansion" on the Charles C. Roberts property. This map was included in resource 8LE1962 (a contributing resource to 8LE2394). The tenant structure (the "Mansion") was identified in the draft NRHP nomination as a non-contributing resource to the district; however, it was not included in the final nomination and district boundaries and was not evaluated by the SHPO.

The original structure is believed to have been a single pen plan with a large addition added at a later unknown date. The original windows are also believed to have been replaced with 1/1 double hung sash wood windows on all sides. The long, rectangular plan house has a raised foundation on concrete block piers/footers (**Photo 1**). The medium pitch gable roof has a moderate overhang with exposed rafter tails and is covered with 5V crimp sheet metal. The exterior of the structure is clad with untreated horizontal wood siding. A broad front porch across half the length of structure on the east side has a shed roof supported on eight (8) simple square, wood columns (**Photo 2**). A large shed roof, lean-to is located at the rear of the house for storage (**Photo 3**). A detached kitchen is believed to have existed behind the house but has fallen down. The structure is surrounded by overgrowth and trees and accessed from a dirt road south of Roberts Road. A barn was constructed in 1957 to the north of the structure for equipment storage and is recorded separately as resource 8LE6495. A home was also built by Mary Alma Lang in 1986 in the north central portion of the parcel and is addressed as 6025 Roberts Road.

### **Explanation of Evaluation**

Frame vernacular tenant homes were commonly scattered across farms throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Miles-Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) was constructed during a period of significance (1821-1945) and is a contributing rural resource to the agricultural history and landscape of Leon County and the history of the Roberts family. However, the structure has been significantly altered/expanded from the original single pen vernacular structure and no longer retains its original architectural integrity. The structure is a typical example of a rural frame vernacular residence within Leon County. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of Atkins that the resource does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

Figures

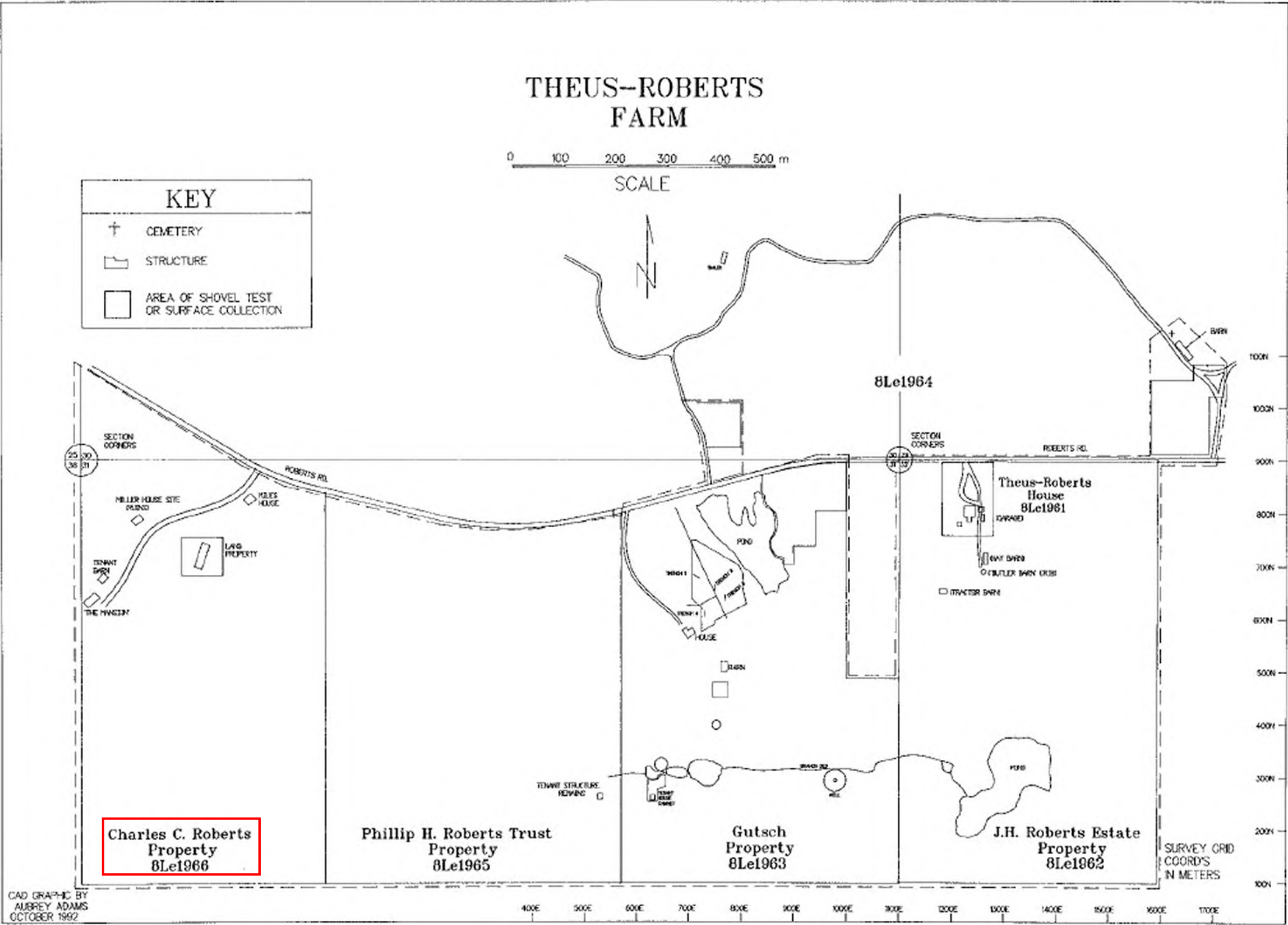
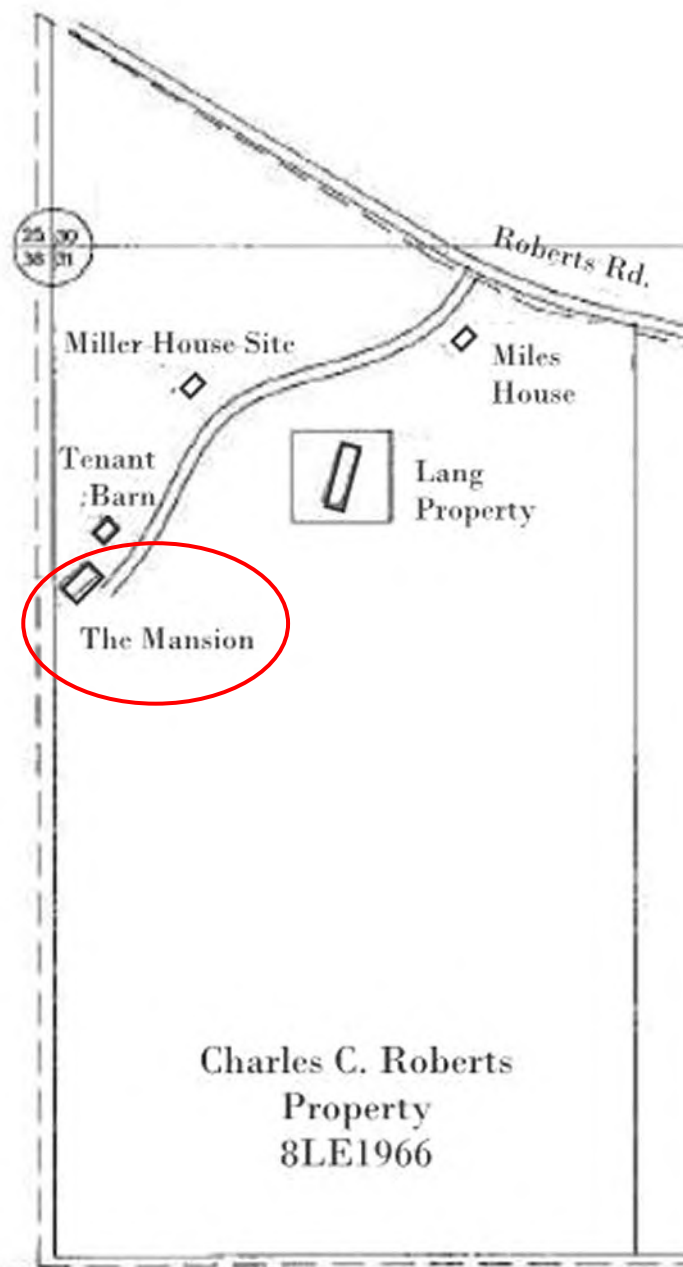


Figure 1: Map of Theus Roberts Farm (Source: FMSF 8LE1962)





**Figure 2: Enhanced Detail Map of the Charles C. Roberts Property  
(Source: FMSF 8LE1962)**

**Photos**



**Photo 1:** Address: 6017 Roberts Rd. north side of structure (Photo: Atkins)



**Photo 2:** Address: 6017 Roberts Rd. east side of structure (Photo: Atkins)



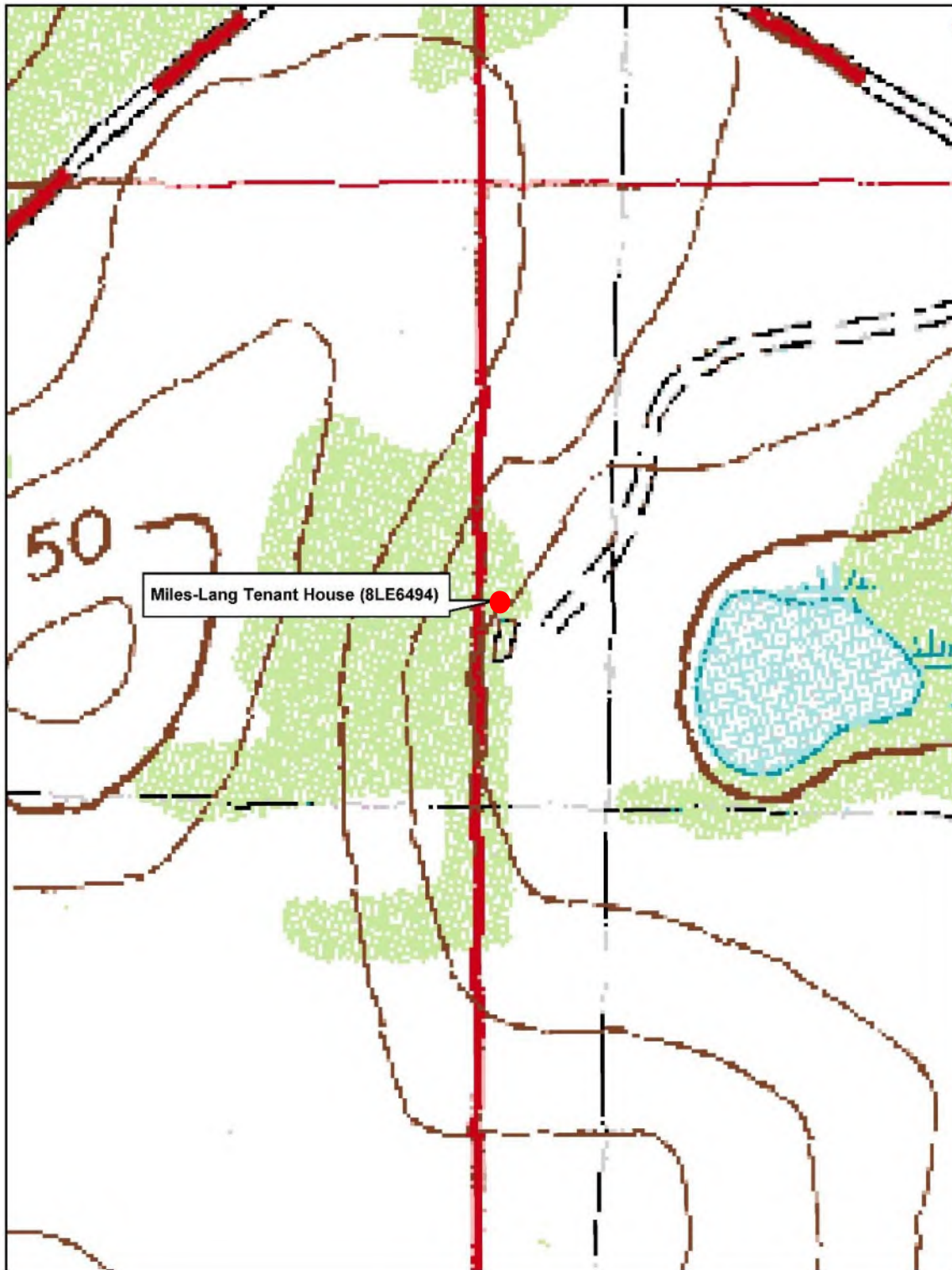


**Photo 3:** Address: 6017 Roberts Rd. south side of structure (Photo: Atkins)

Aerial

Source: Leon County Property Appraiser



USGS

Source: USGS Quadrangle Map, Bradfordville (1982)

☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **LE06495**  
 Field Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form Date 9-3-2020  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) LANG POLE BARN Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6017 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Roberts Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: 6017 Roberts Road  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) CENTERVILLE RD & ROBERTS RD  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLE USGS Date 1982 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEE In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Leon  
 Township 2N Range 1E Section 36 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 1530206520000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block 30&31 Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
 Original Use Barn From (year): 1957 To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use Storage building From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
 Barn was built in 1957 adjacent to tenant home built in 1926 for farmer Moses Miles on property of farm owner Charles C. Roberts.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Not applicable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

N/A - open air

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Pole barn with minimal design

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Adjacent tenant structure to the south recorded as resource 8LE6494

### DHR USE ONLY

### OFFICIAL EVALUATION

### DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)



**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Entrance** (stylistic details)

N/A - open air

**Porch Descriptions** (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

N/A - open air

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

Constructed around 1957 to the north of the Lang Tenant House (8LE6494) for storage of farm equipment. The open air pole barn of post frame construction has a wood frame gable roof with exposed trusses/rafters on 8 poles and 5V crimp sheet metal roofing.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)               | <input type="checkbox"/> library research           | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection                          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory             | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records                 | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files            | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>historic aerials</u> |   |   |  |

**Bibliographic References** (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Leon County Property Appraiser, USGS Quadrangle Map, Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1945 Volumes I & II (Survey Nos. 3659 and 3658), and The Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394)

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation** (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
 Document description Research, maps, photos, etc. File or accession #'s Welaunee Blvd. PD&E
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**Recorder Name Stephanie Gallagher AICP-CEP Affiliation ATKINS GlobalRecorder Contact Information stephanie.gallagher@atkinsglobal.com/904-363-6100 Jacksonville FL  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

**Narrative Description**

The Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495) was constructed in 1957 to the north of the Miles-Lang Tenant House (built in 1926). See resource 8LE6494 for additional information on the Miles-Lang Tenant House. The barn was used for storage of farm equipment. The open-air pole barn of post frame construction has a wood frame gable roof with exposed trusses/rafters supported on eight (8) round wood poles. The structure is covered with 5V crimp sheet metal roofing material.

The structure is located on a large 95-acre parcel owned by the Mary Alma Lang Trust (daughter of Charles C. Roberts). The Roberts family were a well-established farming family during Leon County's period of agricultural prosperity from 1821-1945 and this parcel was part of the Roberts family farm. The property was surveyed as part of the *Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1945 Volumes I & II* (Survey Nos. 3659 and 3658). The Roberts Farm Historic and Archaeological District (8LE2394), also known as the Theus-Roberts Farm, was listed on the NRHP in 1995 and is located east of this parcel. The barn was identified in the draft NRHP nomination on the Charles C. Roberts property as a non-contributing resource to the district; however, it was not included in the final nomination and district boundaries and was not evaluated by the SHPO. **Figure 1** shows the overall farm and the Charles C. Roberts property and **Figure 2** details the location of the tenant barn structure located on the Charles C. Roberts property. This map was included in resource 8LE1962 (a contributing resource to 8LE2394). A home was also built by Mary Alma Lang in 1986 in the north central portion of the parcel and is addressed as 6025 Roberts Road.

**Explanation of Evaluation**

The Lang Pole Barn (8LE6495) was constructed in 1957, following the period of agricultural prosperity and growth in the county and is neither architecturally nor historically significant. It is a common wood pole barn that was constructed across the county and the state during the 1950s for equipment storage. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of Atkins that the resource does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.



Figures

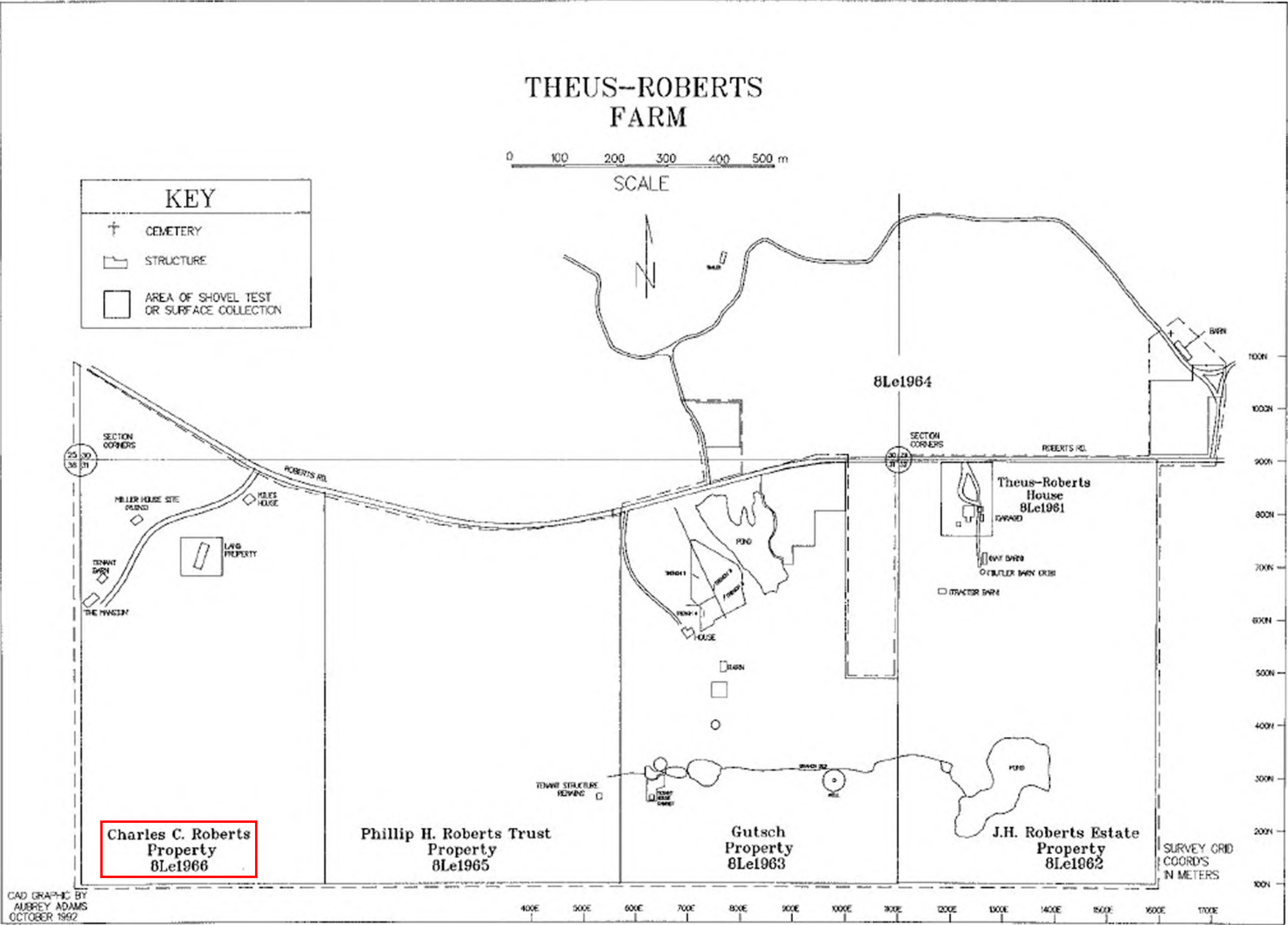


Figure 1: Map of TheusRoberts Farm (Source: FMSF 8LE1962)



**Figure 2: Enhanced Detail Map of the Charles C. Roberts Property  
(Source: FMSF 8LE1962)**



**Photos**



**Photo 1:** Address: 6017 Roberts Rd. south side of structure (Photo: Atkins)



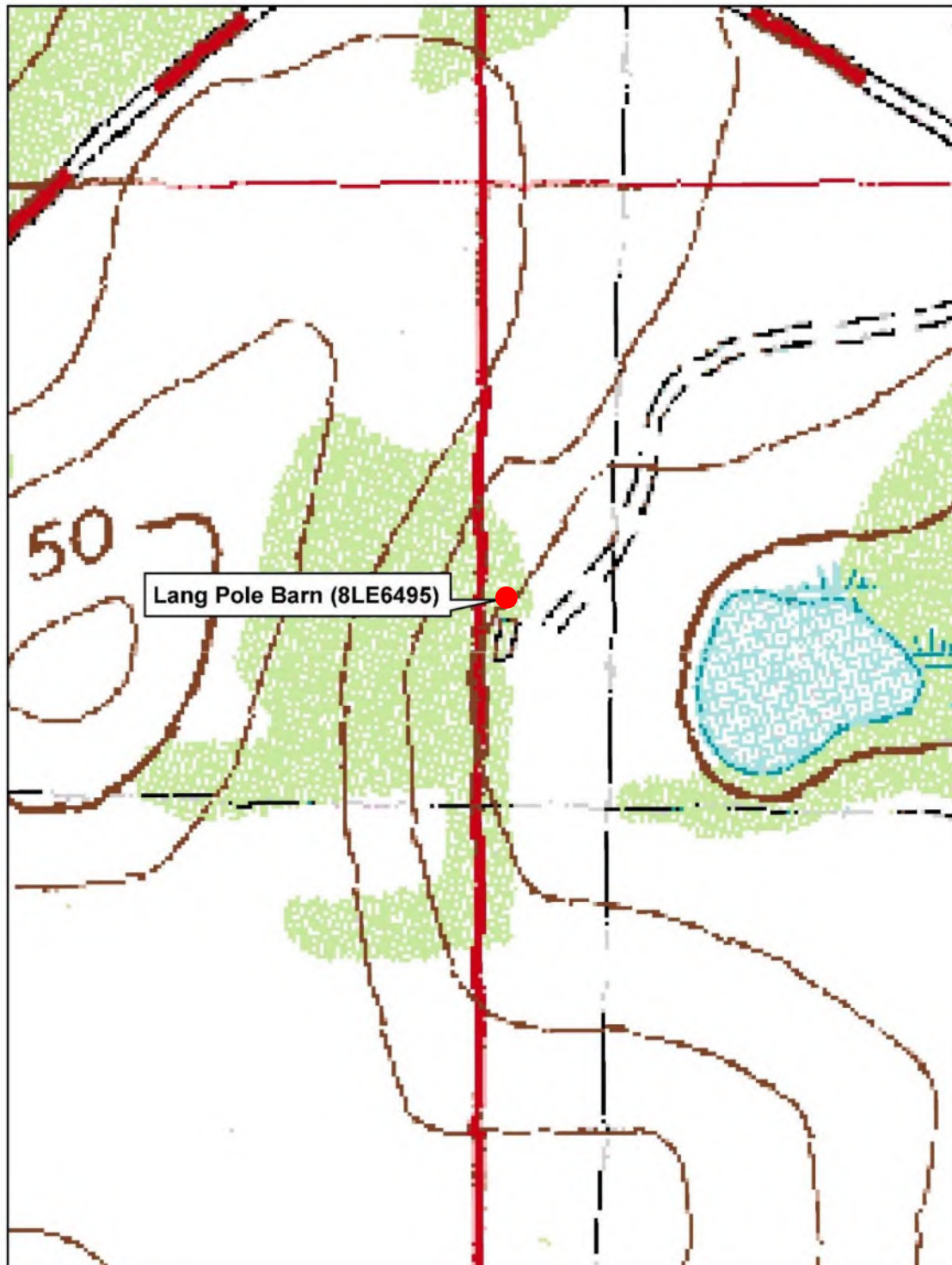
**Photo 2:** Address: 6017 Roberts Rd. east side of structure (Photo: Atkins)



Aerial

Source: Leon County Property Appraiser



USGS

Source: USGS Quadrangle Map, Bradfordville (1982)



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **LE6602**  
 Field Date 5-5-2021  
 Form Date 5-28-2021  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Original  
☐ Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) St. Phillips AME Church Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name NE Gateway - Welaunee Boulevard PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6200 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Centerville Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: **6200 Centerville Road**  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Roberts, Centerville, and Bradfordville Roads  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLE USGS Date 1982 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Tallahassee In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Leon  
 Township 2N Range 2E Section 30 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 1530206500000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
 Original Use Church/Cemetery Complex From (year): 1875 To (year): 1963  
 Current Use Church/Cemetery Complex From (year): 1963 To (year): 2021  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: 3-15-2000 Nature Addition to rear of building, northwest  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
St. Phillips African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church and cemetery est. 1875-1891

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Block-concrete 2. Vinyl 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Gable-intersecting 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: corrugated 2. 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Decorative arched fanlight top windows over jalousie windows on side of the original structure

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Brick details and arches around windows and and brick arch over front entry on original portion of the structure, cupola steeple with vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
There is a cemetery located on the eastern portion of the parcel, north of the church (recorded as 8LE05367 St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery)

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)	Date _____ Init. _____ Date _____



**DESCRIPTION (continued)**Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

The front entrance the the church is a wide double wooden door with brick arch and fanlight

**Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)**

Concrete stair entry with metal side railing

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

The existing church was constructed in 1963 on a 5-acre site with a cemetery. It has been expanded with an addition at the rear. The site was established as a church and cemetery for African-Americans in late 1800s. See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐ library research☒ building permits☐ Sanborn maps☐ FL State Archives/photo collection☐ city directory☒ occupant/owner interview☐ plat maps☒ property appraiser / tax records☐ newspaper files☒ neighbor interview☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS)☐ historic photos☐ interior inspection☐ HABS/HAER record search☒ other methods (describe) historic aerials**Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)**

Leon County Property Appraiser, USGS Quadrangle Map, Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1950 Volumes I &amp; II (Survey Nos. 3659 and 3658), personal interview (April 27, 2021).

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)**

It is our opinion that there is insufficient information at this time to make an eligibility recommendation. Additional information required. See continuation sheet.

**Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)**1. Architecture 3. Religion 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. African American 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_**DOCUMENTATION****Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
Document description Research, maps, photos, etc. File or accession #'s Welaunee Blvd. PD&E2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_**RECORDER INFORMATION**Recorder Name Stephanie Gallagher, AICP-CEP Affiliation ATKINS Global  
Recorder Contact Information stephanie.gallagher@atkinsglobal.com / 904-363-6100 Jacksonville FL  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).  
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

**Narrative Description:** The St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) is a one-story, masonry vernacular structure built in 1963 that is currently an active church. The church is located on 5-acre parcel at the northeast intersection of Roberts, Centerville, and Bradfordville Roads. According to the *Leon County Plantation Survey: Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida 1821-1950 Volumes I and II* (Survey Nos. 3659 and 3658 [1992]) prepared by the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, the parcel was previously owned by the Roberts family. The land was transferred to African-American tenant farmers (Henry Lovell, Moses Wilson, and John Jenkins) in 1875 for construction of the African Methodist Episcopal (or AME) Church and a cemetery. AME churches began forming in the south during Reconstruction (Post-Civil War) and played a significant role in the lives of former slaves and African-American communities. The congregation is believed to have been formed between 1875 and the earliest marker date for the cemetery located on the property listed as 1891. A small school is believed to have been located on the site.

According to Survey No. 3658, many African-American churches and cemeteries developed in the late 1800s in Leon County to serve the former slaves and tenant farmers. Many of the first church buildings were simple, primitive wood-framed structures that were eventually replaced with concrete and brick veneer structures to reflect the congregation's growing wealth and success. A review of historic aerials of the parcel from 1937 to 1949 indicate two small structures were located on the site. It is likely that this was the original church and possibly the small schoolhouse. There is no evidence of these original structures on the site today and they appear to have been demolished prior to construction of the new church in 1963. The St. Phillips AME Church Cemetery (see 8LE5367) is located on the same parcel (just north of the church) and continues to be used for burials. Survey No. 3658 notes the importance of churches to the development of Leon County, particularly for African Americans, and recommended that a comprehensive county survey of rural churches was needed.

The new church was constructed in 1963 during the Civil Rights Era, when many church congregations were important to the movement within African-American communities. The design of the overall structure was common for masonry vernacular commercial/ecclesiastic buildings of the time constructed of readily available concrete block. The simple, one-story, painted concrete block structure has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The front stairs lead to a large front entry (double door) topped with a brick arch and fanlight. A small, wooden cupola steeple with vents is located on top of the church, above the entrance. Arched fanlight windows with brick details along on the sides of the structure provide a more elaborate design than typically found in concrete block structures. Many elements of the original structure appear to have been retained. A large addition was added to the rear of the building (northwest side) in 2000 and appears to have doubled the size of the structure. However, the addition at the rear of the structure does not detract from the qualities of the original church structure. A large brick monument sign is located in the front of the church along Centerville Road.

Background research indicates that the St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602) has been a part of the African-American community in this area of Leon County for over a century. The construction of the original church and construction of the new church both occurred at a times of great significance to the African-American community during and after Reconstruction (1875 to 1891) and the Civil Rights Movement (1963).

While the concrete block structure design is typical of commercial and church buildings constructed throughout Leon County and the state during the 1960s, the additional brick details around the arched fanlight windows are more intricate than typically observed in similar concrete block structures from that period.

Religious properties and cemeteries are not usually considered for listing in the National Register. Criteria Consideration A for Religious Properties requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds. Religious properties can be eligible for NRHP-listing for association with historic events, religious history,



traditional cultural values, association with historic persons, other historical themes, architectural or artistic distinction, informational potential, or ability to reflect historic associations.

Based on the available information, this church could potentially be eligible under Criterion A for religious or ethnic (African-American) history at the local level. Additional county-wide research and community input on the history of the St. Phillips AME Church and additional design analysis of other churches from this period within Leon County would be required to make an official eligibility determination on both the historical and architectural significance of this church. Therefore, it is our opinion that there is insufficient information at this time to make an eligibility recommendation on the St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6602).

**Photo 1**

Address: 6200 Centerville Rd., View of front facade facing NW (Photo: Atkins 2021)

**Photo 2**

Address: 6200 Centerville Rd., View of the portion consisting of the original structure, western side facing NE (Photo: Atkins 2021)



**Photo 3**



Address: 6200 Centerville Rd. View of rear addition, western side facing NE (Photo: Atkins 2021)

**Photo 4**



Address: 6200 Centerville Rd. Detail of window, western side of building (Photo: Atkins 2021)



**Photo 5**

Address: 6200 Centerville Rd. View of cemetery (8LE05367) located N of church (Photo: Atkins 2021)

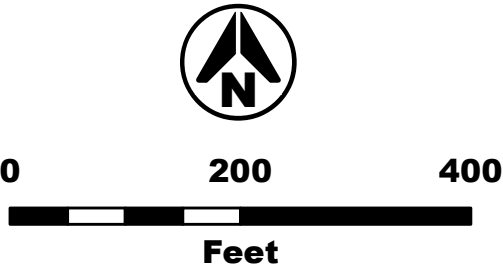
**Aerial**

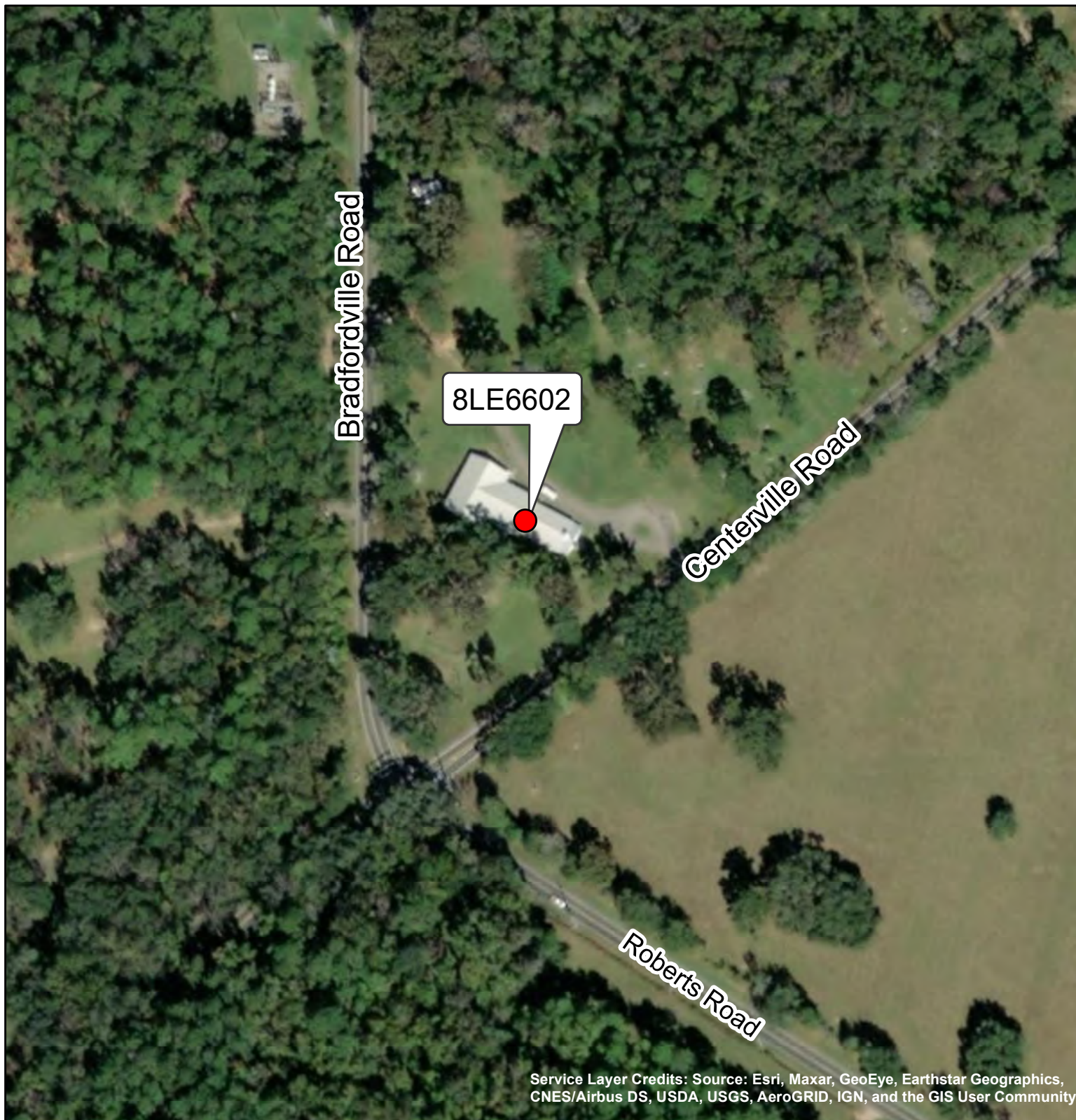




Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6002)**  
**USGS Bradfordville Quad (1982, PR 1994)**





Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

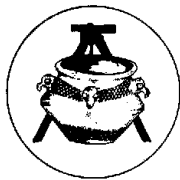
**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E  
St. Phillips AME Church (8LE6002)**



0 200 400  
Feet



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **LE06604**

Field Date \_\_\_\_\_

Form Date 5-21-2021

Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructionsSite Name(s) WELAUNEE 3

Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E

Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☒ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLEUSGS Date 1982

Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEEIn City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknownCounty LeonTownship 2N Range 1E Section 25¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☒ SE ☐ NE

Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

Coordinate System &amp; Datum \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Vicinity / Route to: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

#### SETTING

- ☒ Land (terrestrial) ☐ Wetland (palustrine)  
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine) ☐ usually flooded  
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine) ☐ usually dry  
☐ Tidal (estuarine) ☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)  
☐ Saltwater (marine) ☐ terrestrial  
☐ aquatic

#### STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- ☐ log boat ☐ fort ☐ road segment  
☐ agric/farm building ☐ midden ☐ shell midden  
☐ burial mound ☐ mill ☐ shell mound  
☐ building remains ☐ mission ☐ shipwreck  
☐ cemetery/grave ☐ mound, nonspecific ☐ subsurface features  
☐ dump/refuse ☐ plantation ☐ surface scatter  
☐ earthworks (historic) ☐ platform mound ☐ well

#### FUNCTION

- ☐ campsite  
☐ extractive site  
☐ habitation (prehistoric)  
☒ homestead (historic)  
☐ farmstead  
☐ village (prehistoric)  
☐ town (historic)  
☐ quarry

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. Historic refuse

2. \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

#### ABORIGINAL

- ☐ Alachua ☐ Englewood ☐ Manasota  
☐ Archaic (nonspecific) ☐ Fort Walton ☐ Mississippian  
☐ Archaic, Early ☐ Glades (nonspecific) ☐ Mount Taylor  
☐ Archaic, Middle ☐ Glades I ☐ Norwood  
☐ Archaic, Late ☐ Glades II ☐ Orange  
☐ Belle Glade ☐ Glades III ☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Cades Pond ☐ Hickory Pond ☐ Pensacola  
☐ Caloosahatchee ☐ Leon-Jefferson ☐ Perico Island  
☐ Deptford ☐ Malabar I ☐ Safety Harbor  
☐ ☐ Malabar II ☐ St. Augustine

- ☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)  
☐ St. Johns I  
☐ St. Johns II  
☐ Santa Rosa  
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek  
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)  
☐ Seminole: Colonization  
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd  
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd  
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After

- ☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)  
☐ Swift Creek, Early  
☐ Swift Creek, Late  
☐ Transitional  
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)  
☐ Weeden Island I  
☐ Weeden Island II  
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)  
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic  
☐ Prehistoric ceramic

#### NON-ABORIGINAL

- ☐ First Spanish 1513-99  
☐ First Spanish 1600-99  
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763  
☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)  
☐ British 1763-1783  
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821  
☐ American Territorial 1821-45  
☐ American Civil War 1861-65  
☐ American 19th Century  
☒ American 20th Century  
☐ American (nonspecific)  
☐ African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. Early 20th century (1920-1940)

3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Twentieth C American

4. \_\_\_\_\_

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Surface expression; possible historic dump. No indication of the intact deposits evidenced during shovel testingRecommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no further action

#### DHR USE ONLY

#### OFFICIAL EVALUATION

#### DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Init. \_\_\_\_\_

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Date \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Owner ObjectionNR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

## SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report  
☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel

- ☒ screened shovel  
☐ screened shovel-1/4"  
☐ screened shovel-1/8"  
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown  
☐ none by recorder  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report

## SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel  
☒ screened shovel  
☐ block excavations  
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 1937 aerials

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent: Size (m<sup>2</sup>) 320 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

historic house site and possible associated outbuilding

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures agriculture, silvaculture, possible road construction

Surface collection: area collected \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> # collection units \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ count ☐ estimate

Surface # \_\_\_\_\_ Subsurface # \_\_\_\_\_

## COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown ☐ unselective (all artifacts)  
☐ selective (some artifacts)  
☐ mixed selectivity

## SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☒ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)  
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)  
☐ variable spatial control  
☐ other (describe in comments below)

Artifact Comments \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- 0 - Building materials/brick  
 0 - Glass  
 0 - Metal  
 0 - Miscellaneous historic  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected  
 S - some items in category collected  
 O - observed first hand, but not collected  
 R - collected and subsequently left at site  
 I - informant reported category present  
 U - unknown

**DIAGNOSTICS** (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

- |                   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ N= _____ | 4. _____ N= _____ | 7. _____ N= _____ |
| 2. _____ N= _____ | 5. _____ N= _____ | 8. _____ N= _____ |
| 3. _____ N= _____ | 6. _____ N= _____ | 9. _____ N= _____ |

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Lake Kanturk Distance from site (m) 500  
 Natural community OTHER Topography Terrace Elevation: Min 30 m Max 36 m  
 Local vegetation mixed pine and hardwoods  
 Present land use \_\_\_\_\_  
 SCS soil series Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes Soil association \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
 1) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address / Phone / E-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
 Recorder Information: Name Frank Keel Affiliation ATKINS Global  
 Address / Phone / E-mail 3522 Thomasville Road, 5th Floor, Tallahassee, FL 32309

**Required  
Attachments**

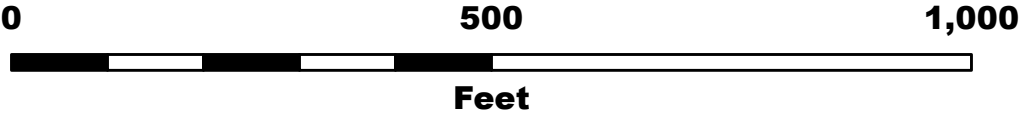
❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**  
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.





Text

**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Welaunee 3 (8LE6604) Site Area**  
**USGS Bradfordville Quad (1982, PR 1994)**



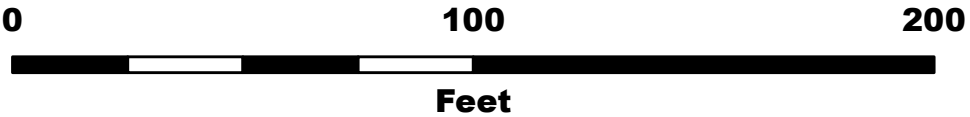
 Welaunee 3 (8LE6604)










Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

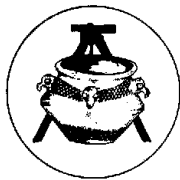
**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Welaunee 3 (8LE6604) Site Area**



-  **Build Alternative**
-  **Welaunee 3 (8LE6604)**
-  **2021 Negative Shovel Tests**
-  **2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests**
-  **1999 PBS&J Shovel Tests**



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **LE06605**  
 Field Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form Date 5-21-2021  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) WELAUNEE 4 Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☒ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLE USGS Date 1982 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEE In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Leon  
 Township 2N Range 2E Section 30 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☒ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial) <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine) <input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> log boat <input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound <input type="checkbox"/> building remains <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave <input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input type="checkbox"/> fort <input type="checkbox"/> midden <input type="checkbox"/> mill <input type="checkbox"/> mission <input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific <input type="checkbox"/> plantation <input type="checkbox"/> platform mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded <input type="checkbox"/> usually dry <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean) <input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial <input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> shell mound <input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck <input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features <input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter <input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite <input type="checkbox"/> extractive site <input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric) <input type="checkbox"/> town (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> quarry

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)  
 1. Historic refuse 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade <input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee <input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783 <input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821 <input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45 <input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65 <input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton <input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Glades I <input type="checkbox"/> Glades II <input type="checkbox"/> Glades III <input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian <input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor <input type="checkbox"/> Norwood <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian <input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola <input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)  
 1. Early 20th century (1920-1940) 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information  
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information  
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) variable subsurface expression. No indication of intact deposits evidenced during shovel testing  
 Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no further action

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)	



## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

**SITE DETECTION**

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel  
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ screened shovel-1/4"  
☐ informant report ☐ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"  
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"  
Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 1937 aerial

**SITE BOUNDARY**

☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel  
☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel  
☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations  
☐ auger tests ☐ estimate or guess

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m<sup>2</sup>) 970 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

historic house site and possible associated outbuilding

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures agriculture

Surface collection: area collected \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> # collection units \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 7 ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # 7 Subsurface # 0

**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

☐ unknown ☐ unselective (all artifacts)  
☐ selective (some artifacts)  
☐ mixed selectivity

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

☒ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)  
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)  
☐ variable spatial control  
☐ other (describe in comments below)

Artifact Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS**

0 - Building materials/brick  
0 - Glass  
0 - Metal  
0 - Miscellaneous historic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected  
S - some items in category collected  
O - observed first hand, but not collected  
R - collected and subsequently left at site  
I - informant reported category present  
U - unknown

**DIAGNOSTICS** (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Lake Kanturk Distance from site (m) 500  
Natural community OTHER Topography Terrace Elevation: Min 30 m Max 36 m  
Local vegetation mixed pine and hardwoods  
Present land use \_\_\_\_\_  
SCS soil series Orangeburg fine sandy loam, 5-8% slopes Soil association \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
1) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_  
Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
2) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address / Phone / E-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
Recorder Information: Name Frank Keel Affiliation ATKINS Global  
Address / Phone / E-mail 3522 Thomasville Road, 5th Floor, Tallahassee, FL 32309

**Required  
Attachments**

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**  
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Welaunee 4 (8LE6605) Site Area**  
**USGS Bradfordville Quad (1982, PR 1994)**



0

500

1,000



Feet

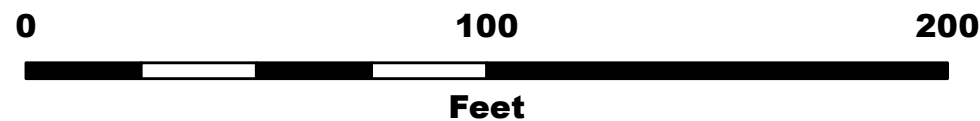


**Welaunee 4 (8LE6605)**





**Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard PD&E**  
**Welaunee 4 (8LE6605) Site Area**



**Build Alternative**



**Welaunee 4 (8LE6605)**



**2021 Negative Shovel Tests**



**2021 Positive Shovel Tests**



## **APPENDIX E**

### **DHR LETTERS FOR PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS**

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Secretary  
Office of International Relations  
Division of Elections  
Division of Corporations  
Division of Cultural Affairs  
Division of Historical Resources  
Division of Library and Information Services  
Division of Licensing  
Division of Administrative Services



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Katherine Harris  
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET

State Board of Education  
Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund  
Administration Commission  
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission  
Siting Board  
Division of Bond Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Law Enforcement  
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles  
Department of Veterans' Affairs

LEON

DOT 1

Mr. Daniel T. Penton  
Post Buckley Schuh & Jernigan, Inc.  
1901 Commonwealth Lane  
Tallahassee, FL 32303

July 8, 1999

RE: DHR Project File No. 992321  
Cultural Resource Assessment Request  
*A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Elementary School "J" Tract, Leon County, Florida.* By PBS&J, April 1999

Dear Mr. Penton:

In accordance with the procedures contained in the applicable local ordinance, we have reviewed the results of the referenced project and find them to be complete and sufficient.

Based on the information provided in the above report, we note that no historic properties were located as a result of the above survey. We concur that the proposed project will have no effect on sites listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of architectural, historical or archaeological significance.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Ms. Robin Jackson, Historic Sites Specialist at (850) 487-2333 or 1-(800) 847-7278. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Laura A. Kammerer*

*for*

George W. Percy, Director  
Division of Historical Resources  
and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP/Jrj

R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

<input type="checkbox"/> Director's Office (850) 488-1480 • FAX: 488-3355	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Research (850) 487-2299 • FAX: 414-2207	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Preservation (850) 487-2333 • FAX: 922-0496	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical Museums (850) 488-1484 • FAX: 921-2503
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Pensacola Preservation Board (904) 486-6006 • FAX: 486-6000	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Beach Regional Office (561) 270-1475 • FAX: 270-1476	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044	<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340



13982

## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Kurt S. Browning**

Secretary of State

## DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Ms. Marion Almy  
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A  
Sarasota, Florida 34240

April 30, 2007

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2007-02334 / Date Received by DHR: April 5, 2007  
*Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Welaunee Tract Leon County, Florida*

Dear Ms. Almy:

Our office received the above referenced survey report in accordance with this agency's responsibilities under Leon County and Tallahassee local ordinances, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

In February and March 2007, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a archaeological and historical survey of the Welaunee Tract on behalf of CNL Real Estate and Development. ACI located six archaeological sites (8LE5007, 8LE5361, 8LE5362, 8LE5363, 8LE5364, and 8LE5365) during the course of the investigation and found them to be ineligible for listing in the *NRHP*. ACI did not locate any remains associated with two previously recorded sites (8LE850 and 8LE5294) within the project area.

It is the opinion of ACI that the proposed project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. ACI recommended no further cultural resource investigations.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with these determinations and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Sorset, Historic Sites Specialist, by phone at (850) 245-6333, or by electronic mail at [srsorset@dos.state.fl.us](mailto:srsorset@dos.state.fl.us). Your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and  
State Historic Preservation Office

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office  
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

☐ Archaeological Research  
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

☒ Historic Preservation  
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

☐ Historical Museums  
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

☐ Southeast Regional Office  
(561) 416-2115 • FAX: 416-2149

☐ Northeast Regional Office  
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

☐ Central Florida Regional Office  
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340





15431

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**Kurt S. Browning**  
Secretary of State  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Ms. Marion Almy  
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A  
Sarasota, Florida 34240

October 30, 2007

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2007-7596 / Received: October 1, 2007  
*Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Welaunee East Tract*  
*Leon County, Florida; Archaeological Consultants, Inc., September 2007*

Dear Ms. Almy:

Our office reviewed the referenced survey report in accordance with procedures contained in Leon County/Tallahassee Natural Features Inventory requirements; as well as Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, and implementing regulation, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)* regarding survey reports. This review assists Leon County in meeting its responsibility to identify possible adverse impacts to historic resources (a prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or otherwise of archaeological, architectural or historic significance.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted cultural resource investigations of the Welaunee East Tract on behalf of Biological Research Associates. One previously identified historic resource, the Welaunee Plantation (8LE5007) and one newly identified prehistoric resource, WTE-1, a single ceramic artifact (8LE5391) were investigated.

ACI notes that no archaeological or historic resources associated with the historic Welaunee Plantation were encountered. It is the opinion of ACI that the proposed project will have no effect on cultural resources associated with the Welaunee Plantation property, and that Site WTE-1 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. ACI recommended no further investigations.

Based on the information provided it is the opinion of this office that the development of this tract of 428 acres of fields and woodlands associated with historic Welaunee Plantation core resources. We concur that Site WTE-1 is not of any significance and no further research investigations are required. Please note, that a single artifact such as this should be considered an Archaeological Occurrence, not a site.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office  
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research  
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

☒ Historic Preservation  
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

☐ Historical Museums  
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

☐ Palm Beach Regional Office  
(561) 416-2115 • FAX: 416-2149

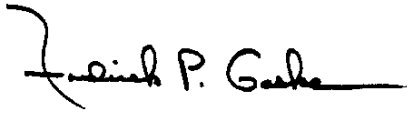
☐ St. Augustine Regional Office  
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

☐ Tampa Regional Office  
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Ms. Marion Almy  
October 30, 2007  
Page 2

This office finds the report and accompanying documents complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *FAC*. If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Laura Kammerer, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Review and Compliance, by telephone at 850-245-6333, or by electronic mail at lkammerer at dos.state.fl.us. Thank you for your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frederick P. Gaske". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: Jill Weisman, Leon County

**APPENDIX F**

**HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS  
ALTERNATIVES**



### Welaunee 1 (8LE6492)

Welaunee 1 (8LE6493) was encountered in an area of planted short leaf pine. The site is situated in an area of well drained Lucy fine sand and measures approximately 5,700 sq. m.. The site was initially identified when ST #16 produced a small brick fragment, a clinched nail and a piece of clear glass.

Additional shovel testing within the proposed right-of-way resulted in the recovery of additional glass fragments, including window glass, wire nails, whiteware, blue transfer print, and a fragment of barbed wire. The artifact assemblage is indicative of late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century home site. A review of 1937 and 1953 aerials indicates there are two structures at the location, a house and possibly a barn south of the house. The “domestic” artifacts (window glass, glass, and ceramics) are in the northern section of the site near the location of the house.

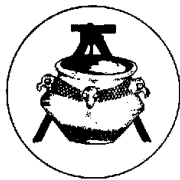


*8LE6492 Site Area*

The nails are largely concentrated in the southern section of the site as are the metal and fragment of barbed wire. The artifact assemblage from the southern area of the site would suggest that the other structure was a barn.

Welaunee 1 (8LE6492) is recorded as a diffuse historic artifact scatter. The site provides good information on historic land use and settlement patterns. Plowing associated with the agricultural and silvicultural history at Welaunee Plantation has disturbed the location. The site appears to retain a small element of horizontal integrity, but due to the lack of intact cultural deposits the site is determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

☒ Original  
☐ Update



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **LE06492**

Field Date \_\_\_\_\_

Form Date 7-20-2020

Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructionsSite Name(s) WELAUNEE 1

Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E

Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

## LOCATION &amp; MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLEUSGS Date 1982 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_City/Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEEIn City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County LeonTownship 2N Range 1E Section 36¼ section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE

Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_

Y: \_\_\_\_\_

Coordinate System &amp; Datum \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Vicinity / Route to: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

## TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

## SETTING

- ☒ Land (terrestrial) ☐ Wetland (palustrine)  
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine) ☐ usually flooded  
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine) ☐ usually dry  
☐ Tidal (estuarine) ☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)  
☐ Saltwater (marine) ☐ terrestrial  
☐ aquatic

## STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- ☐ log boat ☐ fort ☐ road segment  
☐ agric/farm building ☐ midden ☐ shell midden  
☐ burial mound ☐ mill ☐ shell mound  
☐ building remains ☐ mission ☐ shipwreck  
☐ cemetery/grave ☐ mound, nonspecific ☐ subsurface features  
☐ dump/refuse ☐ plantation ☐ surface scatter  
☐ earthworks (historic) ☐ platform mound ☐ well

## FUNCTION

- ☐ campsite  
☐ extractive site  
☐ habitation (prehistoric)  
☒ homestead (historic)  
☐ farmstead  
☐ village (prehistoric)  
☐ town (historic)  
☐ quarry

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. Historic refuse2. Artifact scatter-variable densit

## CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

## ABORIGINAL

- ☐ Alachua ☐ Englewood ☐ Manasota  
☐ Archaic (nonspecific) ☐ Fort Walton ☐ Mississippian  
☐ Archaic, Early ☐ Glades (nonspecific) ☐ Mount Taylor  
☐ Archaic, Middle ☐ Glades I ☐ Norwood  
☐ Archaic, Late ☐ Glades II ☐ Orange  
☐ Belle Glade ☐ Glades III ☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Cades Pond ☐ Hickory Pond ☐ Pensacola  
☐ Caloosahatchee ☐ Leon-Jefferson ☐ Perico Island  
☐ Deptford ☐ Malabar I ☐ Safety Harbor  
☐ ☐ Malabar II ☐ St. Augustine

- ☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)  
☐ St. Johns I  
☐ St. Johns II  
☐ Santa Rosa  
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek  
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)  
☐ Seminole: Colonization  
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd  
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd  
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After

- ☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)  
☐ Swift Creek, Early  
☐ Swift Creek, Late  
☐ Transitional  
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)  
☐ Weeden Island I  
☐ Weeden Island II  
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)  
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic  
☐ Prehistoric ceramic

## NON-ABORIGINAL

- ☐ First Spanish 1513-99  
☐ First Spanish 1600-99  
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763  
☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)  
☐ British 1763-1783  
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821  
☐ American Territorial 1821-45  
☐ American Civil War 1861-65  
☐ American 19th Century  
☒ American 20th Century  
☐ American (nonspecific)  
☐ African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. Early 20th century (1920-1940)

3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Subsurface scatter, no indication of the intact deposits evidenced during shovel testingRecommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no further action

## DHR USE ONLY

## OFFICIAL EVALUATION

## DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Init. \_\_\_\_\_

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Date \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Owner ObjectionNR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

**SITE DETECTION**

- ☐ no field check  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report  
☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel

- ☒ screened shovel  
☐ screened shovel-1/4"  
☐ screened shovel-1/8"  
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown  
☐ none by recorder  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report

**SITE BOUNDARY**

- ☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel  
☒ screened shovel  
☐ block excavations  
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 1937 aerial photograph

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m<sup>2</sup>) 6,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

historic house site and possible associated outbuilding

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures agriculture, silvaculture, possible road construction

Surface collection: area collected \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> # collection units \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 81 ☐ count ☐ estimate

Surface # 0 Subsurface # 81

**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)  
☐ selective (some artifacts)  
☐ mixed selectivity

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

- ☐ uncollected ☒ general (not by subarea)  
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)  
☐ variable spatial control  
☐ other (describe in comments below)

Artifact Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS**

- S - Building materials/brick  
 S - Glass  
 S - Metal  
 A - Nonaboriginal ceramics  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

- A - category always collected  
 S - some items in category collected  
 O - observed first hand, but not collected  
 R - collected and subsequently left at site  
 I - informant reported category present  
 U - unknown

**DIAGNOSTICS** (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

- |                                 |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>see attached</u> N= _____ | 4. _____ N= _____ | 7. _____ N= _____ |
| 2. _____ N= _____               | 5. _____ N= _____ | 8. _____ N= _____ |
| 3. _____ N= _____               | 6. _____ N= _____ | 9. _____ N= _____ |

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Lake Kanturk Distance from site (m) 500  
 Natural community OTHER Topography Terrace Elevation: Min 30 m Max 36 m  
 Local vegetation 1.5 year old planted pine  
 Present land use silvaculture  
 SCS soil series Lucy fine sand, 5-8% slopes Soil association \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
 1) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

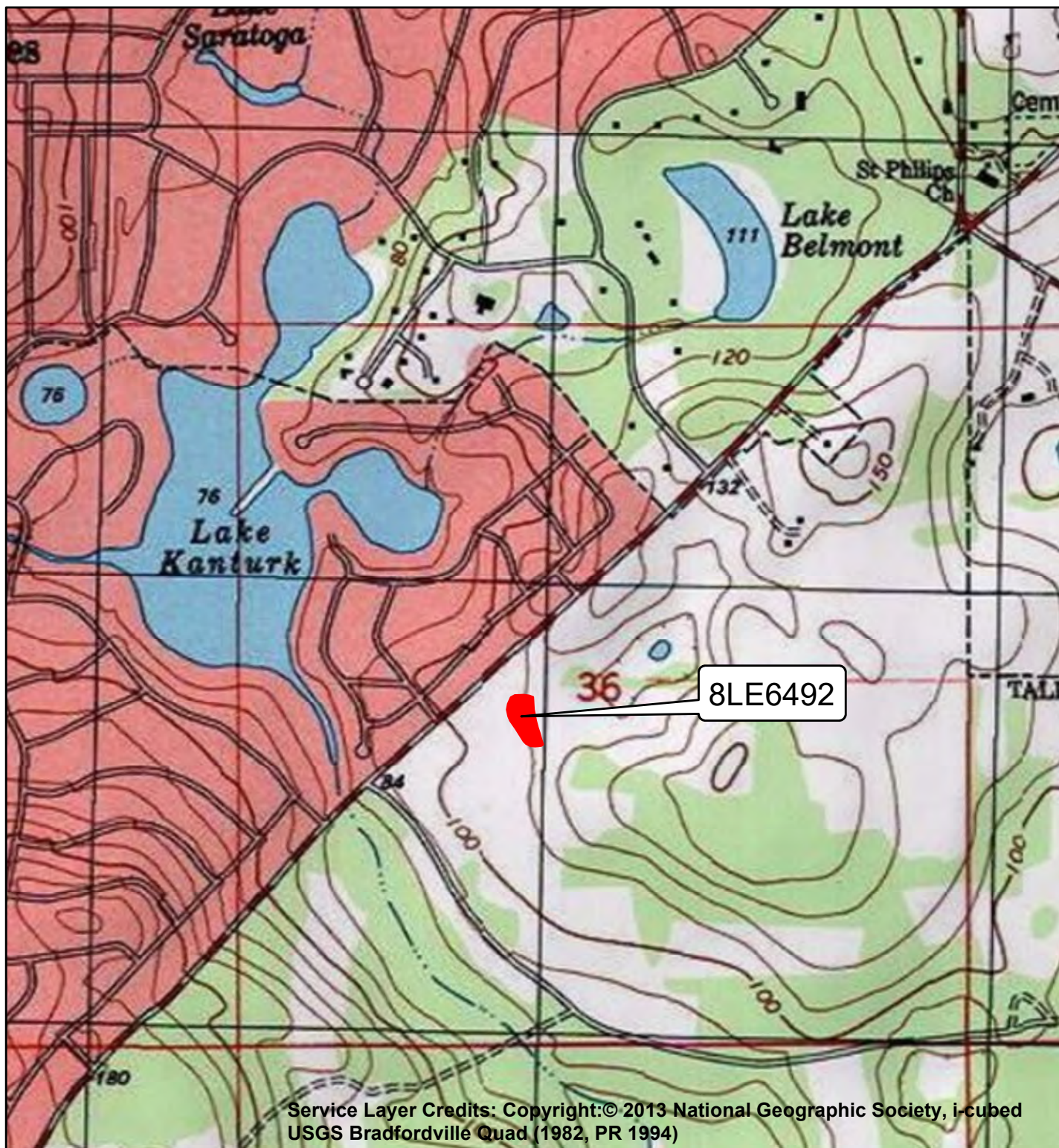
## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address / Phone / E-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
 Recorder Information: Name Frank Keel Affiliation ATKINS Global  
 Address / Phone / E-mail 3522 Thomasville Road, 5th Floor, Tallahassee, FL 32309

**Required  
Attachments**

① **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**  
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.






 Welaunee 1 (8LE6492)



0 1,000 2,000



Feet





- 2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests
- 2019-2020 Positive Shovel Tests

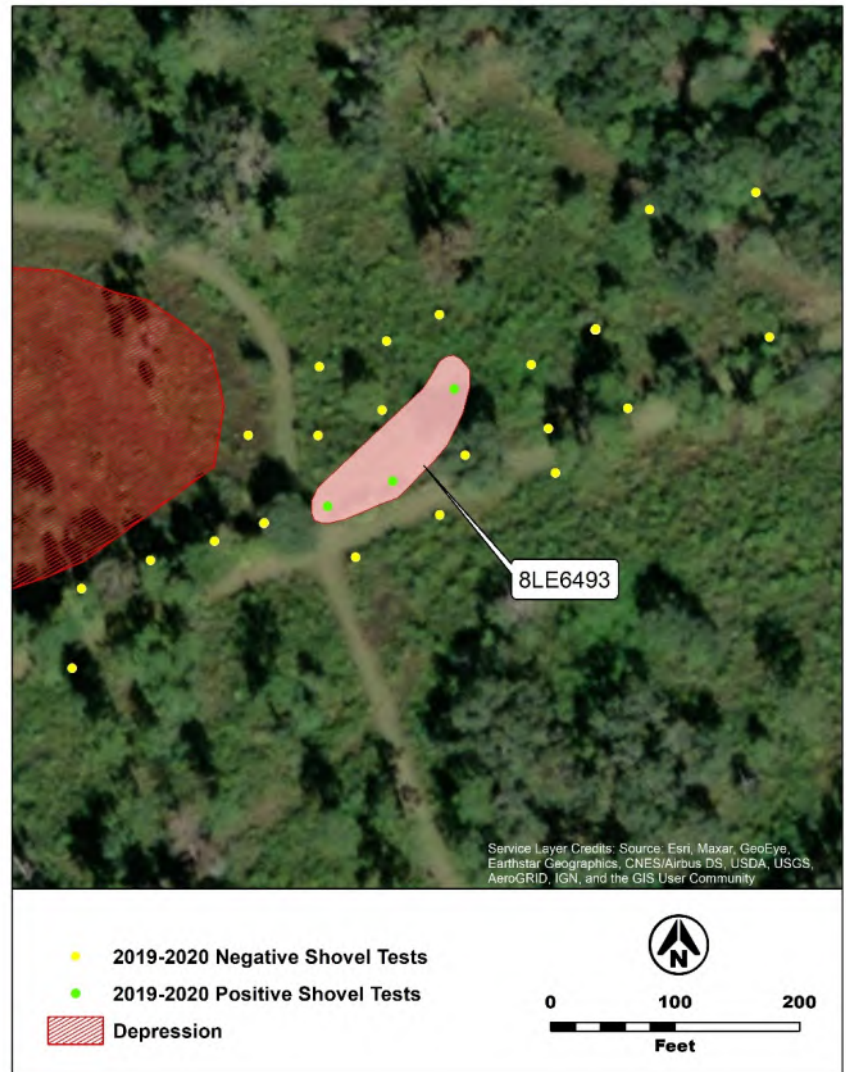


0 200 400  
Feet



### Welaunee 2 (8LE6493)

Welaunee 2 (8LE6493) was encountered when ST #111 produced a small flake of lithic debitage. Additional testing in the area resulted in the recovery of two small (< 2 cm wide) sand tempered plan sherds. The site measures approximately 120 sq. m. and is located on a wide terrace in the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 1 East. The site area is situated approximately 65 feet amsl in an area of somewhat poorly drained Albany loamy sand and moderately well drained Orangeburg fine sandy loam approximately 100 meters west of an unnamed, modified drainage. The general area was cleared in the past but is heavily vegetated with persimmon, winged sumac, smilax, blackberry, wild grape, small black cherry and hickory trees. A few larger pines and oaks are scattered across the area. A whiteware sherd was noted on the surface 200 feet west of ST #111. Additional testing in the area was negative.

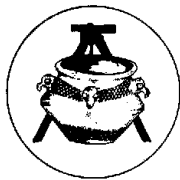


*8LE6493 Site Area*

Welaunee 2 (8LE6493) is recorded as diffuse prehistoric artifact scatter. The site provides good information on general prehistoric settlement patterns, but lack of diagnostic artifacts and the lack of intact deposits makes the site not eligible for list in the NRHP.



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 4.0 1/07

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 **LE06493**  
 Field Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form Date 7-20-2020  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name(s) WELAUNEE 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name NE GATEWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRADFORDVILLE USGS Date 1982 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEE In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Leon  
 Township 1N Range 1E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☒ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial) <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine) <input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> log boat <input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound <input type="checkbox"/> building remains <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave <input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite <input type="checkbox"/> extractive site <input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric) <input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric) <input type="checkbox"/> town (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> quarry
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded <input type="checkbox"/> usually dry <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean) <input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial <input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> fort <input type="checkbox"/> midden <input type="checkbox"/> mill <input type="checkbox"/> mission <input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific <input type="checkbox"/> plantation <input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> shell mound <input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck <input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features <input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter <input type="checkbox"/> well

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)  
 1. Artifact scatter-low density 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade <input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee <input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783 <input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821 <input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45 <input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65 <input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century <input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton <input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Glades I <input type="checkbox"/> Glades II <input type="checkbox"/> Glades III <input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian <input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor <input type="checkbox"/> Norwood <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian <input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola <input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information  
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information  
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Subsurface scatter, no indication of the intact deposits evidenced during shovel testing  
 Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no further action

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)	

## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

**SITE DETECTION**

- ☐ no field check  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report  
☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel  
☒ screened shovel  
☐ screened shovel-1/4"  
☐ screened shovel-1/8"  
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown  
☐ none by recorder  
☐ literature search  
☐ informant report

**SITE BOUNDARY**

- ☐ remote sensing  
☐ exposed ground  
☐ posthole tests  
☐ auger tests  
☐ unscreened shovel  
☒ screened shovel  
☐ block excavations  
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m<sup>2</sup>) 120 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures area has been roller chopped in the past, agriculture, silvaculture, possible road construction

Surface collection: area collected \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> # collection units \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks \_\_\_\_\_

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 3 ☐ count ☐ estimate Surface # 0 Subsurface # 3

**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)  
☐ selective (some artifacts)  
☐ mixed selectivity

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

- ☐ uncollected ☒ general (not by subarea)  
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)  
☐ variable spatial control  
☐ other (describe in comments below)

Artifact Comments

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS**

A - Aboriginal ceramics  
A - Lithics  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected  
S - some items in category collected  
O - observed first hand, but not collected  
R - collected and subsequently left at site  
I - informant reported category present  
U - unknown

**DIAGNOSTICS** (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. sand tempered plain N= 2 4. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ N= \_\_\_\_\_

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Small Stream Name \_\_\_\_\_ Distance from site (m) 100

Natural community OTHER Topography Terrace Elevation: Min 17 m Max 17 m

Local vegetation sumac, smilax, wild grape, small black cherry and hickory, several larger pines

Present land use undeveloped

SCS soil series Orangeburg fine sand loam, Albany loamy sand Soil association \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global  
1) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_  
Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
2) Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Phone / E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

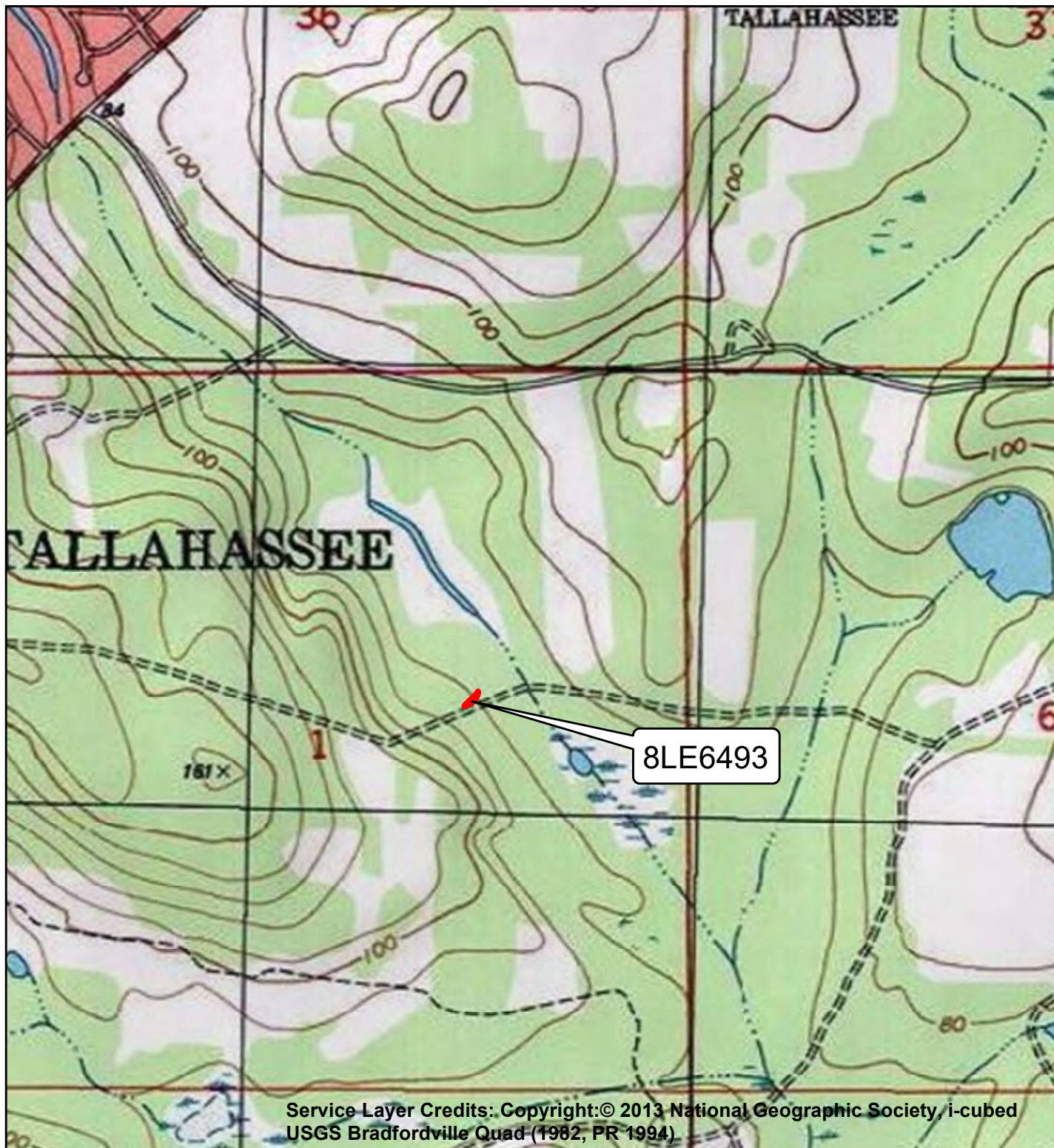
Recorder Information: Name Frank Keel Affiliation ATKINS Global

Address / Phone / E-mail 3522 Thomasville Road, 5th Floor, Tallahassee, FL 32309

**Required  
Attachments**


① **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**  
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



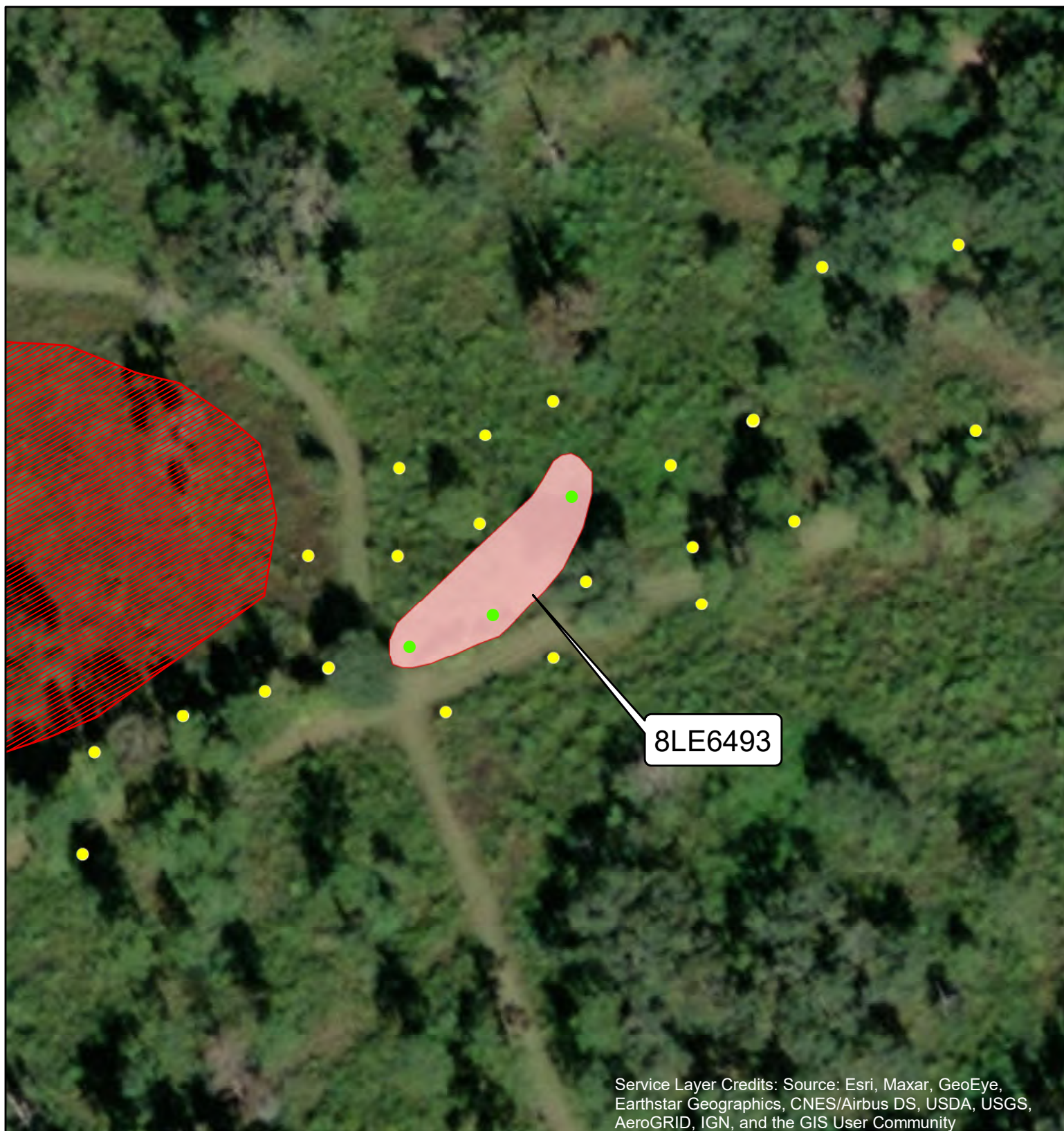


 Welaunee 2 (8LE6493)



0 1,000 2,000  
  
Feet






Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

● 2019-2020 Negative Shovel Tests

● 2019-2020 Positive Shovel Tests

 Depression



0 100 200  
  
Feet



## Whitaker-Taylor Cemetery -Whitaker Family Graveyard (8LE2011)

8LE2011 was originally recorded with the FMSF in 1984. FMSF records indicate this resource is located in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 2, Township 1 North, Range 1 East. Prior to start of the July 2019 fieldwork the principal investigator asked Buck Atkinson about any cemeteries on Welaunee Plantation. Mr. Atkinson indicated there was a cemetery in a grove of trees approximately 0.5 miles north of the Build Alternative in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 2. This area was not visited during the 2019 field season. However, in June 2020 after the 2020 alternatives were finalized, the principal investigator and Mr. Atkinson visited the cemetery at which time it was clear that this was the resource described in the original 1984 site form and 1992 update form. Comparison of the photos from the previous site forms confirmed the cemetery is plotted approximately ¾ of a mile from the actual location. It should be

noted that Mr. Atkinson accompanied the recorder to the cemetery in 1992. Ultimately a wire fence was installed around an area covering approximately 0.5 acres in 1994 to protect marked graves and any unmarked graves. Depressions were observed during the 2020 field visit, but it is unclear if these are unmarked graves. Mr. Atkinson visited the location currently on file with the FMSF and could find no evidence of a cemetery.

Although outside the APE, it is included here to update its correct location. The information contained in the site file forms may be useful contextually if resources from the antebellum period Whitaker Plantation are identified in the APE. Therefore, a brief description of the resource is presented below. An updated site file form will be provided to the FMSF, but a significance determination related to this project will not be made for this resource.





The Whitaker Cemetery - Whitaker Family Graveyard (8LE2011) is the family cemetery of the Whitakers and Taylors. The cemetery is the only remaining element of Whitaker and Taylor families in Leon County. The Whitakers had a house in Tallahassee and did not live on the plantation. According to the 1992 site form, burials began in 1841 and ceased in 1855 with interment of Richard Whitaker and 1856 with the interment of a young daughter. John Taylor, a Leon County delegate to the 1838 Florida Constitutional Convention, and Lewis Taylor are interred at the cemetery. The two families are related by marriage (Florida Master Site File Forms, 1984 and 1992).

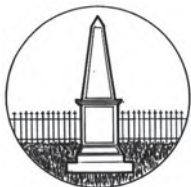


*2020 Photograph of 8LE2011.*



*1992 Photograph by Sharyn Thompson (from 8LE2011 site form).*

☐ Original  
☒ Update



# HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 LE2011  
 Field Date 6 / 22 / 2020  
 Form Date 7 / 14 / 2020  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Consult the *Guide to Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions.

Cemetery Name WHITAKER - TAYLOR CEMETERY Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name NE PARKWAY - WELAUNEE BLVD PD&E Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date BRADFORDVILLE Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) TALLAHASSEE In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County LEON  
 Township 1N Range 1E Section 2 ¼ section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE ☐ Irregular sec. name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ ¼ section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec. name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting \_\_\_\_\_ 0 Northing \_\_\_\_\_ 0  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address / Vicinity / Route to \_\_\_\_\_

Public Tract Containing Cemetery (e.g. park name) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established: 1841 ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
 Ownership History (especially original owners) early 20th century owned by Fleischman family; currently owned by Mettler/Davenport family (Powerhouse, Inc.)  
 Year Burials Ceased, if applicable 1856 Reason(s) Burials Ceased Cemetery not used after death of Richard Whitaker in 1855 and a young daughter in 1856.  
 Range of Death Dates: Earliest 1841 Most Recent 1856 (O)bserved or (R)esearched? O  
 Acreage Expansions/Dates: \_\_\_\_\_  
 List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery John Taylor, a Leon County delegate to the State Constitutional Convention  
 Describe Previous Repair, Cleaning or Restoration Efforts none

### DESCRIPTION

Type (check all that apply) ☐ community ☐ company town ☐ epidemic ☒ family ☐ fraternal order  
☐ memorial park ☐ military(not national) ☐ municipal ☐ national ☐ potter's field  
☐ prison ☐ religious ☐ Rural Movement ☐ other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ethnic Group(s) Interred (check all that apply) ☒ White non-Hispanic ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian ☐ Caribbean ☐ African American  
☐ American Indian-tribe: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Current Status: ☐ still used for burials ☒ no longer used for burials, but maintained ☒ abandoned  
 Condition: ☐ well maintained ☐ some areas maintained ☐ poorly maintained ☒ not maintained, but easily identifiable  
☐ not maintained, hard to identify ☐ not identifiable but known to exist (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total # of Graves: 9 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☐ yes ☒ no  
 Describe Evidence of Unmarked Graves (include count) possible but difficult to determine due ground cover  
 Total Cemetery Size: \_\_\_\_\_ ft X \_\_\_\_\_ ft or 0.5 acres  
 Describe Cemetery Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, hedge, etc.) currently owner erected a wire fence around the cemetery in the mid 1990s  
 Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) none observed  
 Public Access: ☐ unlimited ☒ restricted: how? on private property  
 Threats (check all that apply) ☒ abandonment ☐ agriculture ☐ mining/timbering ☐ public development ☐ private development  
☐ desecration/vandalism ☐ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological Remains (non-cemetery) none observed

☐ Check if *Historical Building Form* completed

☐ Check if *Archaeological Site Form* completed

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)					

## GRAVE MARKER DESCRIPTIONS

Grave Groupings (check all that apply) ☒ family ☐ fraternal order ☐ military ☐ religious ☐ ethnic heritage ☐ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_Groupings Indicated By (check all that apply) ☐ curbing ☐ fence ☐ hedge ☐ wall ☐ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_Describe Orientation of Graves (East/West, North/South, etc.) east\westDescribe/List Methods of Marking Graves Used (i.e., headstones, mounds, depressions, objects or plants, etc.) headstoneMarker Materials (check all that apply) ☒ marble ☐ concrete/cement ☐ fieldstone ☐ granite ☐ wrought iron  
☐ cast iron ☐ white bronze/zinc ☐ sandstone ☐ slate ☐ wood  
☐ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery noneDescribe Marker Damage and Conditions (i.e., sunken, tilted, chipped, weathered but standing, broken in fragments, vandalized, etc.)  
sunken, tilted, weathered, most are standingCharacterize Condition of Inscriptions (legible, illegible, none, etc.) most are legible

Distinctive Grave Markers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features \_\_\_\_\_

Signatures of Stone Carvers (specify name, town if available) \_\_\_\_\_

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____			

Bibliographic References (if unpublished, give FMSF manuscript # if relevant or location where available; use continuation sheet if needed) Joy Paisley. The Cemeteries of Leon County, Florida.

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The resource is the only remaining element of the Whitaker Plantation.Areas of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field &amp; analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s); (2) maintaining organization; (3) file or accession nos.; and (4) descriptive information. \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER &amp; INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Frank Keel, Atkins Tallahassee, 3522 Thomasville Road, 5th Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32309

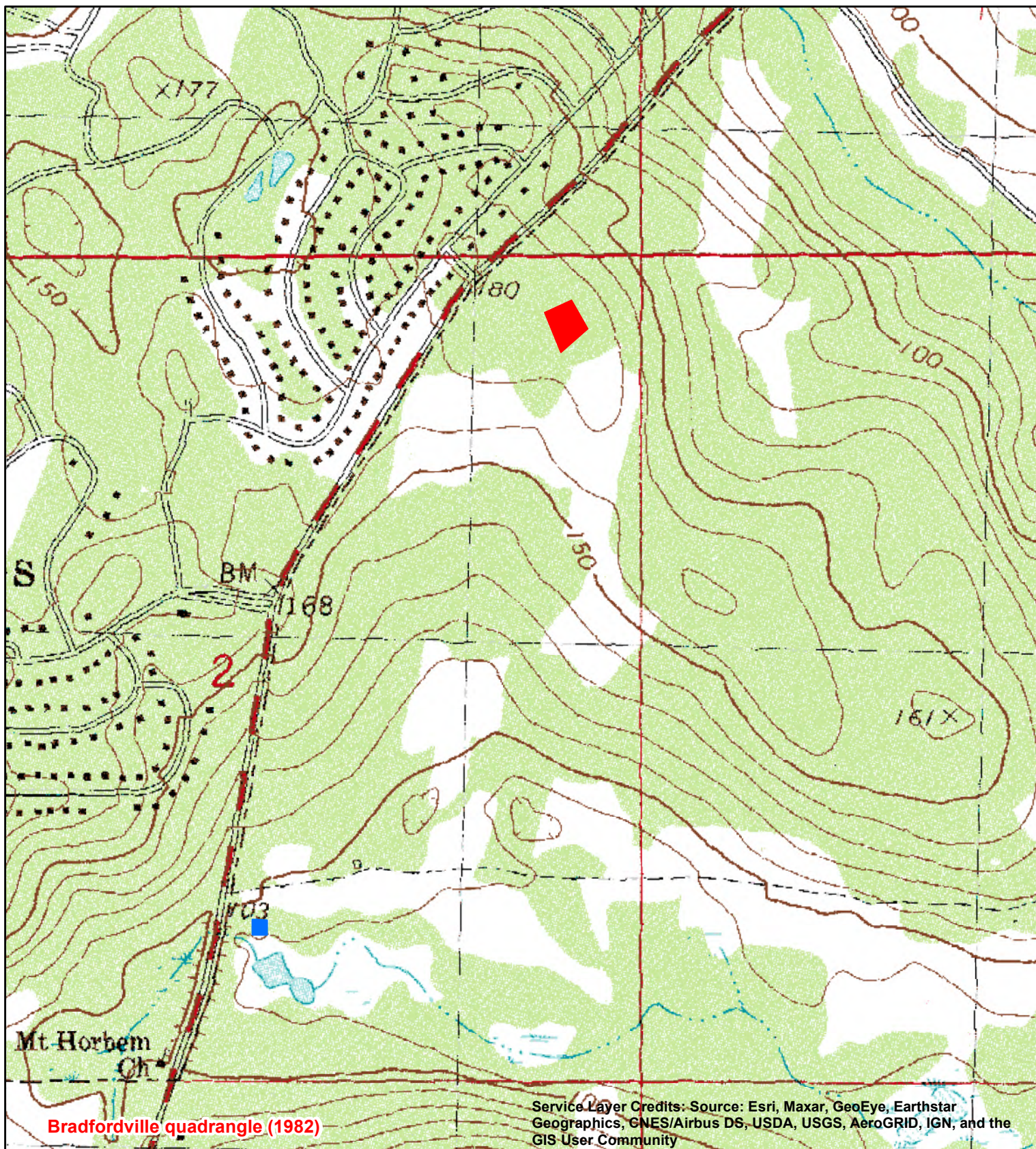
## Required Attachments

## ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH BOUNDARIES MARKED IN RED

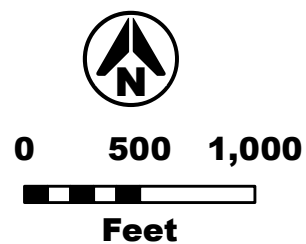
## ② PHOTOS, ARCHIVAL B&amp;W PRINTS OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILES

Helpful photos may include the main gate or entrance, representative general views, unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect. If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

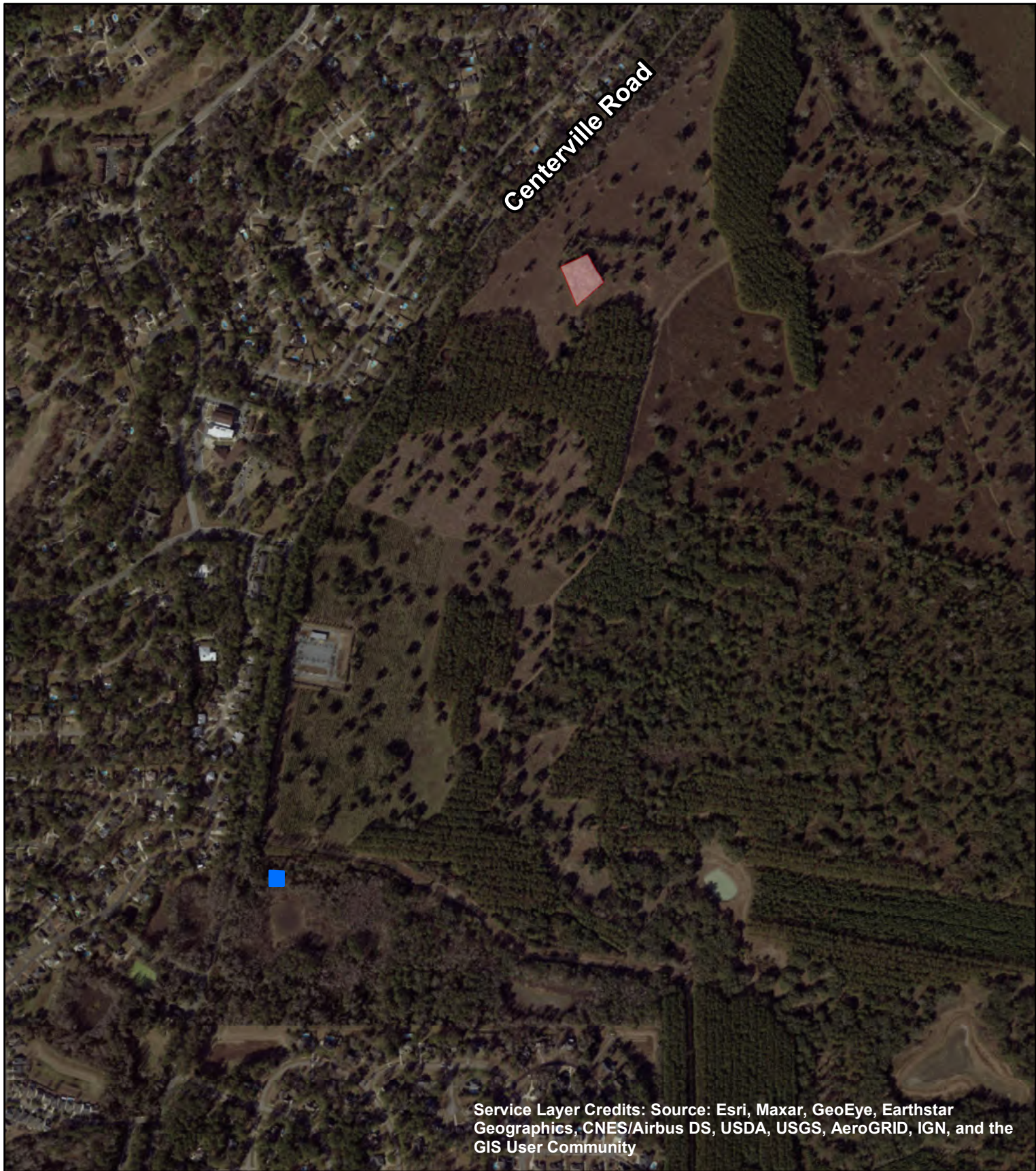




-  Whitaker-Taylor Cemetery (8LE2011)
-  Recorded Location of 8LE2011

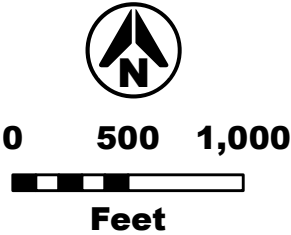






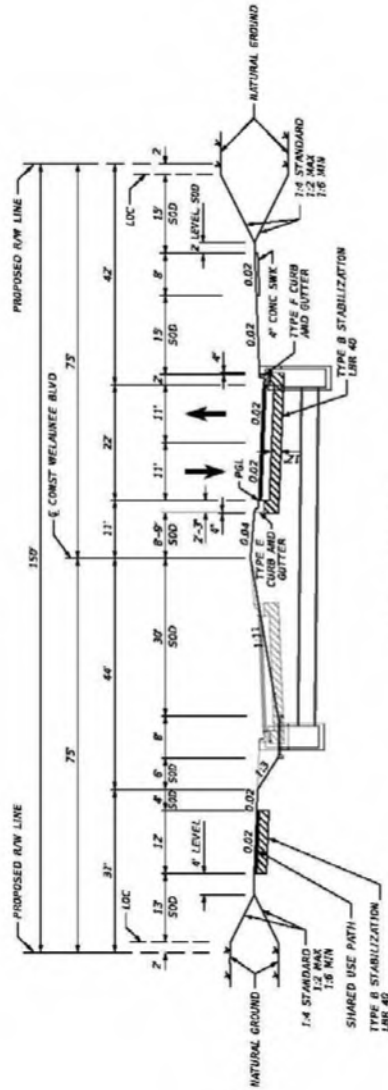
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

-  Whitaker-Taylor Cemetery (8LE2011)
-  Recorded Location of 8LE2011





**APPENDIX G**  
**TYPICAL SECTIONS**



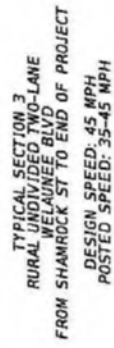
TYPICAL SECTION 1  
URBAN DIVIDED FOUR-LANE  
WELAUNEE BLVD  
FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT TO SHAMROCK ST  
DESIGN SPEED: 45 MPH  
POSTED SPEED: 35-45 MPH

DATE	REVISION	DESCRIPTION	4/29/2021	10:31:18 AM	F:\021_Roadway\108079-21R\Roadway\typical01.dgn
SHEET NO	TYPICAL SECTION	NE GATEWAY: WELAUNEE BOULEVARD PO&E STUDY	SHEET NO	TS-1	

**Kimley-Horn**  
 Certificate of Authorization No. 006  
 B.Y. LEE, P.E., PRINCIPAL  
 2015 COUNCIL ON PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING REGISTRATION BOARD  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32310







DATE	REV'S	DESCRIPTION	<p><b>Kinley Horn</b>          Certificate of Authorization No. 686          N/A M S. WETHELLE, P.E.          P.E. LICENSE NO. 00258          205 CONTINENTAL BOULEVARD SUITE 302          FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS 76841          TEL: 817-989-2189 FAX: 817-989-2186</p>	<p><b>BLUEPRINT</b>          INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCY</p>	<p>NE GATEWAY:          WELAUNEE BOULEVARD          PD&amp;E STUDY</p>	<p>TYPICAL SECTION</p>	<p>SHEET NO</p>
							TS-3

## **APPENDIX H**

**JULY 30, 2021 DHR LETTER (DHR PROJECT FILE NO. 2021-4597)**





## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**LAUREL M. LEE**  
Secretary of State

Frank Keel  
Principal Investigator/ Senior Archaeologist  
Atkins  
3522 Thomasville Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32309

July 30, 2021

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2021-4597, Received by DHR: June 4, 2021  
*A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard Project  
Development & Environment Study, Leon County, Florida*

Dear Mr. Keel:

In May 2021, Atkins completed the above referenced Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) report on behalf of Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency (Blueprint). Our office proceeded to review this report at the request of Atkins and Blueprint to provide early feedback and technical assistance regarding the identification and evaluation of historic properties pursuant to Section 267.031, *Florida Statutes* and, as such, our comments are intended to be in an advisory capacity at this time. It is our understanding that Blueprint may engage in permitting processes or receive state or federal funding related to the project that will require this office to comment on possible adverse effects to historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or otherwise of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance. This letter does not constitute a review under Section 267.061, *Florida Statutes* or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Atkins conducted a Phase I CRAS for an approximately six-mile long project area and pond sites associated with the proposed Northeast Gateway-Welaunee Boulevard Project Development & Environment Study. During the survey, Aktins completed background research and fieldwork. Atkins also referenced previous historic survey and archaeological testing conducted within the survey area (Florida Master Site File Manuscript No. 15431). Atkins identified two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8LE6604 and 8LE6605), three previously unrecorded historic structures (8LE6494, 8LE6495, and 8LE6602), one recorded historic cemetery (8LE5367), and a recorded historic resource group (8LE5007). Atkins also identified several resource near the project area, including two historic cemeteries (8LE6465 and 8LE2011).

Atkins recommended 8LE6604, 8LE6605, 8LE6494, and 8LE6495 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Atkins recommended 8LE6602 and 8LE5367 as having insufficient information determine NRHP-eligibility. Atkins recommended avoidance of project activities in the immediate vicinity of the historic cemetery 8LE5367. Atkins concluded that the historic cemetery 8LE6465 does not extend into the project area. Atkins recommended that the proposed project will have no adverse effect to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the NRHP.

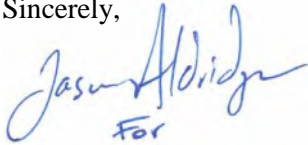
Mr. Keel  
DHR Project File No.: 2021-4597  
July 30, 2021  
Page 2

At this time, the CRAS report is not complete or sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. We recommend Atkins address the following issues in a revised report:

- Additional archaeological testing is necessary in some portions of the survey area where testing from previous CRAS reports is not documented within the project area. These areas are on pages 87 and 88 of the CRAS report.
- The CRAS report should provide a recommendation for the NRHP-eligibility of 8LE5007 as well as address potential effects to 8LE5007 resulting from the proposed project.
- Correct several text errors for references to Florida Master Site File numbers to ensure the correct number is stated in the report.

This additional information will assist our office in completing our evaluation of the report as well as the included NRHP-eligibility evaluations. If you have any questions, please contact me by email at [Jason.Aldridge@dos.myflorida.com](mailto:Jason.Aldridge@dos.myflorida.com) or by telephone at 850-245-6344.

Sincerely,



Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D.  
Director, Division of Historical Resources  
and State Historic Preservation Officer