

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY APR 21 1986
RECEIVED OCT 24 1985
DATE ENTERED MAY 27 1986

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
8CR259 (BICY-080)
AND/OR COMMON
Burns Lake Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Big Cypress National Preserve

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Ochopee

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
12

VICINITY OF

STATE
Florida

CODE
12

COUNTY
Collier

CODE
021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
75 Spring Street, SW

CITY, TOWN
Atlanta

--- VICINITY OF

STATE
Georgia 30303

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Clerk, Collier County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Naples

STATE
Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE The Big Cypress National Preserve: Archeological Survey Season 2 by
J. Ehrenhard, R. Carr, and R. Taylor (1979: Acc #315, Vol. 6)

DATE
1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN
Tallahassee

STATE
Florida

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Context

The Burns Lake Site was recorded in 1978 during the second field season of a five-year inventory and assessment of cultural resources within the Big Cypress National Preserve. These investigations have been undertaken by the National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center in compliance with E.O. 11593. Four methods were employed in detecting and locating sites within the survey area. These were: aerial photographic interpretation; information gathered from informants; field investigations by the survey team, and the acquisition of site information from published maps. Black earth middens, sand mounds, rock mounds and transient camps were the cultural manifestations located. Preliminary study indicates that midden areas represent a variety of different site functions; resource procurement areas, minor campsites, intermittent campsites, and village areas. Surface collections were made, and test pits were excavated at each site in order to recover cultural material, faunal remains, and available charcoal samples for radiocarbon analysis. The Burns Lake Site was targeted using aerial photographic interpretation (Mark Hurd 1973, 1:80,000) and was located during subsequent ground-truthing operations. The site which encompasses three oval midden mounds and surrounding midden area, is estimated to cover approximately one acre. The site was mapped during the third year of the survey (Map 2). The physical dimensions of the mounds range from the smallest, measuring 18 m x 14 m (lateral/longitudinal axes) with an elevation of approximately 1 m above the surrounding forest floor; to the largest, measuring 26 m x 14 m, also with an elevation of 1 m above the surrounding forest floor. Site depth varies from 1.0 m on top of the midden mounds to 0.3 m in the lower midden deposits. Soil is black humic sand throughout the midden deposit, grading to a brown sand near the base of the deposit. Three test pits were excavated at this site. Three radiocarbon samples from the site relate prehistoric occupation to the Glades I through Glades II c (late) periods (Table 1). Ceramic material is consistent with the dates provided by C-14 analysis with diagnostic types such as Fort Drum Ticked suggesting possible late Glades I affiliation; Gordon's Pass Incised indicating Glades II affiliation; and Glades Tooled and Surfside Incised which are characteristic of a Glades III affiliation. Extensive surface collection and minimal subsurface testing resulted in recovery of the artifacts presenting a wide array of material culture representative of the entire span of the Glades tradition (Table 2). Large amounts of faunal material, worked bone, and shell were also recovered.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries included all of the known components of the site. A total of one acre is included in the nominated property.

Environment:

Located in the Big Cypress National Preserve, the general environment is a flat, swampy land whose soil consists of a thin layer of marl, sand, or a mixture of the two. The elevation of the swamp ranges from 4-12 m above sea level in the north, to sea level at the coast. The slope of the land is generally to the south and

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Environment: (cont.)

varies from about 0.08 m to 0.16 m per kilometer. Muck and peat can accumulate to a depth of 1 m or more in the depressions in the bedrock. Pine and hammock forests occur on land slightly higher than the cypress forest land. Hammock forests are areas of vegetation including hardwood trees, palms, shrubs, ferns, and epiphytes. Natural drainage in the swamp is by slow, overland flow to the south. Well-defined streams do not exist except along the southwest coast where the swamp merges with the esturine mangrove forest. The Burns Lake Site is located on a typical hardwood hammock, encompassed by a mixed swamp forest.

Archeological Investigations:

A surface collection was conducted and three test pits were excavated at the site. The test units were of standard size (30 cm square) and were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels. The midden matrix was screened through 1/16-inch hardware cloth. All three test units yielded large amounts of midden debris including bone, marine shell, wood charcoal, bone tools, and ceramics.

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

The survey team encountered no evidence of vandalism or pothunting disturbance during the initial phase of the field investigation; but by 1980 the site had been the subject of minimal vandal activity, the disturbances being of small size and limited to two holes located near the principal midden mounds. However, it appears that this activity did not continue, for on a return visit in 1983, SEAC personnel reported the physical condition of the site to be stable.

At present, the major threat to the site's integrity is armadillo feeding and burrowing activity. Although recent in origin, this disturbance, which is increasing every year throughout the Preserve, is the most significant threat to the Burns Lake Site.

Object Collection:

The material recovered from the Burns Lake Site represents an archeological research collection. The collection includes field notes and maps, photographic negatives, and color infrared imagery as well as ceramic sherds, a large quantity of bone and shell, worked bone and shell artifacts. The artifactual materials were recovered from the surface, sub-surface tests, and animal-disturbed areas. The objects indicate occupation dating from late Glades I through Glades IIIa.

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Regional and Local Context

The entire area of South Florida was designated the Glades Culture Area by Mathew Stirling (1936). The culture area was subsequently sub-divided by Goggin (1947) into 3 subareas of which two were designated by the names of tribal groups that were present in South Florida at the time of European contact (see Figure 1). Goggin's subarea divisions underwent change as new data emerged. More recent attempts to subdivide the South Florida area have resulted in the abandonment of the names used by Goggin in favor of terms that more precisely reflected the areas natural and cultural differences without assigning a misleading temporal qualifier. Figures 2 and 3 show the most current versions of the subarea divisions. The Milanich and Fairbanks (1983: 22) version renames the Glades Culture Area as the South Florida Culture Area with 3 subdivisions. The Carr and Beriault (1983) version retains the South Florida Culture Area designation, but further subdivides the area into 5 subareas. The Burns Lake Site is located within Goggin's Calusa subarea, Milanich, and Fairbank's Caloosahatchee subarea, and Carr and Beriault's Ten Thousand Island subarea.

Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 BS - 6500 BC)

The earliest evidence of human habitation in South Florida occurs at the north-western boundary of the South Florida Culture Area. The Paleo-Indian Period is represented at two sites, Little Salt Springs (Clausen et. al. 1979) and Warm Mineral Springs (Cockrell and Murphy 1978). Both of these sites consist of large limestone sink-holes that were apparently dry during much of the Paleo-Indian Period due to lower sea levels. The evidence of occupation occurs on the now submerged ledges of these karst features. A model for the locations of Paleo sites has been proposed by Cockrell and Murphy (1978) and the existence of submerged sites off Florida's coastline that reflect the lower sea-level during this period is indicated. As yet, no evidence of Paleo Period sites are known for the area of the Big Cypress Swamp.

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Archaic Period (6500 BC - 500 BC)

The earliest evidence of prehistoric occupation near the vicinity of the Big Cypress Swamp occurs at the [REDACTED]

(Beriault et. al. 1981).

[REDACTED] The radiocarbon dates derived from associated organic materials at the Bay West Site indicate a temporal range of 5500 BP to 7000 BP (op. cit.). The discovery of this site strongly suggests that similar sites may occur within the Big Cypress Swamp proper, although none were found during the Southeast Archeological Center survey. Archaic Period sites also occur along the southwest Florida coast. Horrs Island, a pre-ceramic shell midden site, dates from between 5000 to 4000 BP (McMichael 1982).

The Late Archaic is also known for this area of the southwest Florida coast at Marco Island (Cockrell 1970). This period is distinguished by the development of fiber-tempered pottery (Orange Series), the precursor of a ceramic tradition that provides chronological markers for the subsequent three millennium.

Widmer (1983: 354) has proposed that the lack of Archaic or what he refers to as Pre-Glades components within the interior Big Cypress Swamp is due to the area's dryness at this time (5500 - 4500 BP), too dry for anything but sporadic utilization because human habitation was restricted to a region which included both the coastal estuaries and their immediately-adjacent terrestrial zones.

The Glades Tradition (500 BC - AD 1700)

Widmer proposes the following scenario for the environmental and cultural conditions that led to the development of the Glades Tradition within the Big Cypress Swamp (Widmer 1983: 361):

By 2700 BP (750 BC), the sea level rises and slows to a position which is optimal for the formation of highly-productive coastal environments. Also at this time, the interior, terrestrial environments are found in their contemporary spatial distributions. It is suggested that the productivity of the coastal environment subsequent to this date is considerably greater than in the previous Pre-Glades Period from 5500 to 2700 BP. This is a result of increased area of coastal ecosystems, increased productivity in these ecosystems as a result of increased sedimentation and water flow from the interior, and increased productivity of the freshwater aquatic swamp zone which now flanks the coastal zone. This latter swamp is known as the Big Cypress Swamp. None of the conditions suggested above prevailed in south Florida prior to 2700 BP. Thus, a remarkable hydric environment, forming

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The Glades Tradition - con't.

a. a continuum of fresh to salt water from east to west is now seen in the south Florida region. These environmental conditions are of such dramatic change that we see a complete transformation in the cultural adaptation in south Florida subsequent to this date. This adaptation is known as the Glades Tradition (Goggin 1947).

Goggin defined the Glades Tradition as follows:

It is based on the exploitation of the food resources of the tropical coastal waters with secondary dependence of game and some use of wild plant foods. Agriculture was apparently never practiced, but pottery was extensively used. (Goggin 1949a: 28)

The relation of the Glades Tradition to the environment is very close. All food was derived from wild products systematically gathered in their season. Seafood was perhaps the most important food source, and apparently many varieties were eaten. The use of many forms suggests a systematic testing of the local species to determine the shellfish suited for food. Other marine foods included such diverse forms as whales and echinoderms, sharks and crabs, and rays and crawfish. Even sailfish and marlin were obtained in the Gulf Stream (Goggin 1949a: 29).

It was Goggin (1939; 1940b; 1947; 1950a) who defined three periods for the Glades Tradition based on decorated ceramic types. The types have proven to be effective time markers for the area and have since been correlated with radiocarbon determinations (Griffin 1976; Ehrenhard et. al. 1978-80). Table I shows the relative chronological positions for the pottery types in relation to the Glades periods and subperiods.

At the time of European contact (ca. 1500) there was a thriving population in the south Florida area, with at least four separate tribes: the Calusa in southwest Florida, and the Tequesta, Jega, and Ais along the east coast. Estimates of the aboriginal population at the time of contact indicate that about 20,000 Indians were living in the area of south Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). By A.D. 1763, when the English gained control of Florida, that population had been reduced to several hundred. These tribal remnants were reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish (Romans 1775).

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The Burns Lake Site has yielded data that indicates its inception at about A.D. 500 or Glades I Late period. The site was used consistently, possibly on a seasonal basis until about A.D. 1400 or Glades IIIa period. This period of time, some 900 years, spans the time period in which the area of the Big Cypress Swamp experienced its primary occupation.

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TABLE I
CHRONOLOGY OF THE GLADES TRADITION IN
RELATION TO DIAGNOSTIC CERAMIC TYPES

Glades IIIc A.D. 1513-1700

Same as period IIIb; appearance of European artifacts.

Glades IIIb A.D. 1400-1513

Almost no decorated ceramics; Glades Tooled rims.

Glades IIIa A.D. 1200-1400

Appearance of Surfside Incised (parallel incised lines below rim); some lip grooving.

Glades IIc A.D. 1000-1200

Almost no decorated ceramics; some grooved lips; Plantation Pinched (single line of finger-pinched indentations below rim).

Glades IIb A.D. 900-1000

Key Largo Incised still majority decorated type; some incision on rims and some lip-grooving; Matecumbe Incised appears (cross-hatched incisions below rim).

Glades IIa A.D. 750-900

Appearance of Key Largo Incised (loops or arches incised below rim); Sanibel Incised (ticking to form running lines of inverted V's below rim); Opa Locka Incised (half-circles or arches incised in vertical rows with open sides down below rim); Miami Incised (diagonal parallel incised lines below rim).

Glades I (late) A.D. 500-750

Appearance of decorated pottery (less than 10% of ceramics at sites); Cane Patch Incised (incised looping line with stab-and-drag type punctuations, below rim); Fort Drum Incised (vertical or diagonal ticking on lip or rim); Fort Drum Punctuated (punctuations around vessel below rim).

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TABLE I con't

Glades I 500 B.C. - A.D. 500

First appearance of sand-tempered pottery (Glades Plain or undecorated Glades Gritty Ware -- both types subsumed under plain, sand tempered, not separated as to type); no decoration.

*Adapted from Milanich and Fairbanks (1980: 234 Table 4). Based on Goggin (1947, 1949) and on unpublished data from the Bear Lake site (EVER-058, 8M033) provided by John W. Griffin.

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Previous Research:

Relative to archeology, little professional attention has been directed at the Big Cypress National Preserve. Beginning in the late 1930's and continuing through the 1950's, John Goggin recorded a number of sites largely on the basis of informant information. However, prior to the SEAC survey, most of the known sites had been reported by Park Service rangers who discovered them during routine patrols of the Preserve. Specifically, the Burns Lake Site had not been archeologically investigated until the 1978 survey.

Table 1: Radiocarbon dates from Cr-NPS-80

Sample	Provenience and Identification	Date
UM-1401	General level 1; unidentified wood charcoal	AD 710+ 65 Glades I
UM-1404	General level 2, TP-3; Unidentified wood charcoal	AD 980+ 75 Glades IIb
UM-1402	General level 3, TP-3; Unidentified wood charcoal	AD 880+ 75 Glades II

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Table 2: Material Culture Recovered from Cr-NPS-80
(3 test pits, surface and animal disturbance areas)

Ceramic Material:

<u>Type</u>	<u># Fragments</u>
Glades Plain	541
Glades Plain (thin and well-smoothed)	21
Glades Tooled	4
Surfside Incised	2
Gordon's Pass Incised	1
Fort Drum Ticked	2
Belle Glade (possible)	4
Weeden Island Incised (possible)	1
Miscellaneous Incised Glades Wares	2

Non-ceramic Material:

<u>Objects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Busycon pick/hoe	1
Bone point tip	1
Bone point	5
Bone splinter awl	2
Bone pin	2
Drilled shark's tooth	1
UID worked bone fragment	2

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES	Glades I (Late)-IIIa AD 500 - 1400	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
----------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Burns Lake Site is a prehistoric village area containing extremely well-preserved data sets capable of reflecting subsistence and settlement patterns of Native American occupation in the Big Cypress area during the Glades I (late)-Glades IIIa time frame. These date sets include:

- 1) artifactual data composed primarily of ceramic material. Ceramics constitute the major resource for reconstructing chronological sequence within the Preserve. Other artifacts include bone and shell tools and ornaments. Preservation of material remains is excellent allowing strong potential for interpretation of past lifeways as reflected by subsistence, site specific function, settlement patterning, techno-environmental factors, and growth of regional interaction spheres over time.
- 2) subsistence data which also comprises a significant portion of the material recovered from the site. Bone and shell material are capable of providing the necessary means for reconstructing subsistence patterns; particular types of food resources exploited, overall resource selectivity, hunting and fishing methodologies, and food preparation techniques.
- 3) potential for recovering material culture indicating strong reliance on woodworking technology. Excavation at Burns Lake will necessitate testing of off-terrestrial areas adjacent to the site. Past referents from the region (Sears 1982, Fort Center; Gilliland 1975, Cushing Site) indicate strong potential for recovering organic materials not often preserved in "normal" archeological context. It has long been suspected that an intensive woodworking technology was a focal point in Glades culture, yet contextual evidence on any large scale basis has been lacking. It is hoped that the wet areas adjacent to most Big Cypress and Everglades sites will yield more complete information regarding this little-documented technology and its impact on South Florida prehistoric cultural development.

The Burns Lake Site is one of the largest known Glades village site [REDACTED]. Study of this site and comparative analysis with other village sites (i.e., Turner River 8CR8; Platt Island Site 8CR182) should allow clarification of subsistence patterning during the Glades period in the area of the Big Cypress Preserve. Of particular concern, is the role that environmental variables played in site selection and utilization. Environmental and contextual data may be employed in order to demonstrate relationships between cultural activity and seasonality and/or other cultural/environmental interaction.

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Although potentially threatened by armadillo activity, it is currently felt that the Burns Lake Site exhibits an extremely high level of physical integrity. As site quality and integrity are major factors in determining significance, the site has been rated "excellent" under the scale as formulated under Section 7 Description, sunheading Condition, on this form. "Excellent," in this case, is interpreted to indicate that the site's data universe is largely, if not completely, intact. The two pot holes located near the main midden mounds are not likely to have altered the site significantly and armadillo disturbance is viewed as a potential threat primarily because it is so apparent in every other area of the Preserve.

It must be understood that, at this time, the archeological survey of Big Cypress is at its most fundamental level; primarily, inventory and preliminary site assessment. The Big Cypress/Everglades region of South Florida constitutes a unique ecological presence, with no similar referents within the North American Continent. This alone provides sites located in the region a certain status as regards significance within the context of cultural adaptation and resource exploitation to this singular ecotone. It is assumed that as research and data analysis continue, general problem domains outlined in this document will not only be expanded, but will also be intensified through concurrent development and refinement of more specific processual and anthropological research goals.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 1979 The Big Cypress National Preserve: Archeological Survey Season 2.
 Ms on file, Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1

UTM REFERENCES

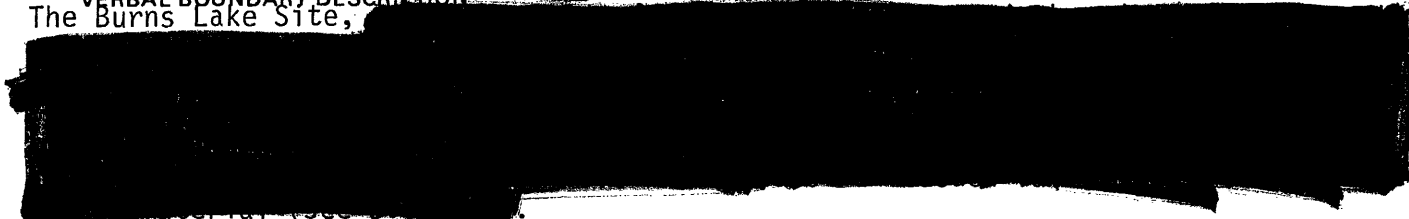
A
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
 The Burns Lake Site,



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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Richard Johnson, Archeology Technician and
 Lindsay C. M. Beditz, Archeological Technician

ORGANIZATION Southeast Archeological Center

DATE 4/84

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 2314

TELEPHONE (904) 222-1167

CITY OR TOWN Tallahassee,

STATE FL

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Chief Archaeologist & Historic Preservation Officer DATE 3/29/86

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Yvonne D. Stewart

DATE 5/27/86

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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