

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK THEME STUDY

THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES

A.D. 1500-1830

National Register Programs Division

Southeast Regional Office

National Park Service

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ABSTRACT

The subjects of this National Park Service National Historic Landmark (NHL) Theme Study are the historical encounters between the peoples and cultures of the Old and New World, and European Colonial Exploration and Settlement, in the Southeastern region of the United States and American Caribbean which began about A.D. 1500. In the following three hundred years of contact and interaction between these groups, the Native American peoples and cultures of the Southeast underwent significant changes; some Native American groups ceased to exist, others migrated or were forced to move, and others accommodated their culture to the Europeans and Africans who entered their homelands. By ca. A.D. 1830, Native American groups in the Southeast had been displaced largely by American settlers.

The colonial powers (Spain, France, England, Holland, and Denmark) that settled the Southeast and American Caribbean had alternately peaceful and aggressive contact with Native American groups and each other. All parties concerned had interests and relations that changed through time and governed how they interacted with each other. These activities, which make up the varied history of these areas, are manifested in a large number of archeological sites and historic properties that are examined in this theme study.

This document uses the National Historic Landmarks thematic framework as the basis for organizing information gathered from a variety of public and private sources on specific cultural properties. Properties are evaluated in accordance with the Landmark thematic framework and criteria. At the end of this document is a list of properties that appear to potentially meet the criteria and are recommended for study as Landmarks. At a later date these studies may be implemented by the National Park Service, or by other groups under the guidance of the NPS, and presented to the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks.

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INTRODUCTION

Although the identification of nationally significance properties first occurred under the auspices of the 1935 Historic Sites Act, it was not until the late 1950s and early 1960s, the National Park Service undertook a series of nationwide National Historic Landmark (NHL) theme studies to identify and designate cultural resources (buildings, sites, structures, districts, and objects) associated with the earliest historic periods in the New World as NHLs. These studies recognized nationally significant cultural properties associated mainly with the experience of Old World (European) peoples in the New World, and resulted in the publication **Explorers and Settlers, Historic Places Commemorating the Early Exploration and Settlement of the United States** (Ferris 1968). Historic Native American resources and properties associated with Black Americans in the New World received limited coverage in these studies due to the lack of synthesized information on these types of cultural properties at that time.

Since the completion of these pioneering theme studies, there have been new disclosures under the discipline of anthropology (particularly historical archeology) and the history of Native American, colonial European, early Anglo-American, and Black American groups in the Southeast United States that would allow for a more thorough identification and understanding of cultural resources. This present theme study is an attempt to build on existing data to enhance the recognition of nationally significant properties in the Southeastern United States and American Caribbean.

Many of the cultural resources presented in this theme study reflect the experience of Old World peoples in the New World that have been identified just within the last 10 years through multi-disciplinary efforts of historians and historical archeologists who have located intact remains of significant colonial period settlements. At the same time, an ongoing interest among anthropologists and ethnohistorians in Historic Native Americans in the Southeast has resulted in the identification of several significant historic Native American settlements in the Southeastern region of the United States. The combination of the results of these recent scholarly activities and discoveries has facilitated the development of a regional historic sites theme study which more adequately reflects all of the diverse cultural and ethnic groups that participated in the early history of the Southeastern United States and American Caribbean.

The main intent of this theme study is to identify specific properties within the Southeastern Region and American Caribbean which may be used to update and enhance the numbers of cultural properties within a particular set of NHL themes that had previously been developed by the National Park Service on a nationwide scale. Such an effort would not have been possible without the following administrative advances:

1. Development of the National Historic Landmark regulations (36 CFR 65) that set forth the

Landmark criteria to define national significance for historical, architectural, and archeological properties (36 CFR 65.4(a)) (US Government 1983).

2. Expansion of the NHL thematic framework for the Landmark program to include aspects of historic Native American cultural resources in the 1987 publication, **History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program** (National Park Service 1987). This was followed in 1994 by a Congressionally mandated revised NHL thematic framework reflecting the latest historical and archeological research approaches to the study of American history.

3. Development of boundary studies, in the late 1980s and 1990s, for archeological and historic NHLs in the Southeast Region designated from theme studies in the late 1950s and early 1960s, prior to the creation of the National Register of Historic Places (October 15, 1966). Such properties so designated did not have boundaries or site specific documentation in a nomination form, but these were listed in the National Register. The development of boundary studies encouraged partnerships between the National Park Service and preservation partners in the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) to first complete boundary studies and later develop new NHLs.

The National Register Programs Division, in the Southeast Regional Office, of the National Park Service, in conjunction with the SHPOs undertook National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundaries for the following four existing protohistoric Native American and historic site NHLs:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Date Boundary Approved</u>
Grand Village of the Natchez, Mississippi	1989
Holly Bluff (Lake George) Site, Mississippi	1990
Parkin Site, Arkansas	2000
Fort Christian, US Virgin Island	2000

Close consultation with State Historic Preservation Office staffs to develop the above boundary studies resulted in the development of the following new prehistoric and historic archeological NHLs as a result of that partnership:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Date Designated</u>
Los Adaes, Louisiana	6/23/86
Los Adaes (Boundary Expansion), Louisiana	11/4/93
Menard-Hodges Site, Arkansas	4/11/89
Shiloh Indian Mounds Site, Tennessee	5/5/89
Emerald Mound Site, Mississippi	12/20/89
Crystal River Site, Florida	6/21/90

Fort Mitchell Site, Alabama	6/21/90
Hardaway Site, North Carolina	6/21/90
Mission Guevavi, Arizona*	6/21/90
San Cayetano de Calabazas, Arizona*	12/14/90
Jaketown Site, Mississippi	12/14/90
Anna Mounds, Mississippi	9/14/93
Winterville Site, Mississippi	9/14/93
Green River Shell Middens, Kentucky	5/5/94

*These Western Region NHLs were developed at the request of the Washington History Division Office, and are now included within Tumacacori National Monument.

5. A more thorough Section 8 Annual Inspection of Endangered NHLs program in the Southeast Region. This created an interest in the Southeast Regional Office and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) as to the status of existing NHLs, the possibility of initiating new NHL studies to enhance the NHL program, and interest in programs to preserve NHLs. This includes the publication of the bi-annual *Network* a newsletter for the owners of NHLs.

6. In the early 1990s the Southeast Regional Office developed with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), State Plan Historic Contexts for the themes of Colonial, Early American, and Historic Native American cultural resources that could assist the Park Service in the identification of potential nationally significant properties.

In order to develop a sound comparative approach to the development of NHLs, this office undertook a Historic Sites Survey of Historic Native American (American Indian) and Colonial Resources in the Southeast Region. Information was derived from consultation with Federal and State agencies, anthropology departments, and state planning documents. To date, the following historic properties are currently under development as NHLs as a result of this historic sites survey. These sites were mainly developed for the National Park Service by professional archeologists and historians who participated in the review of the historic sites survey and expressed an interest in working with NPS to develop the studies.

The following NHLs were designated or are currently under study as a result of that theme study:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Bottle Creek Site, Alabama	Designated 4/19/94
Old Mobile Site, Alabama	Designated 1/03/01
Yuchi Town Site, Alabama	Designated 6/19/96
Creek Indian War Complex, Alabama	Under study
Eaker Site, Arkansas	Designated 6/19/96
Caloosahatchee Complex, Florida	Under study

Colonial Pensacola, Florida	Under study
Spanish Mission Sites, Florida	Under study
Fort Mose, Florida	Designated 10/12/94
Lake Okeechobee Basin Complex, Florida	Under study
Safety Harbor Complex, Florida	Under study
<i>Maple Leaf</i> , Florida	Designated 10/12/94
Lamar Site, Georgia	Under study
Fort Boonesborough, Kentucky	Designated 6/19/96
Fox Farm Site, Kentucky	Under study
Lower Shawneetown District, Kentucky	Under study
Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty Site, Mississippi	Designated 6/19/96
Fort St. Pierre Site, Mississippi	Designated 3/01/00
Carson Mounds, Mississippi	Under study
Humber-McWilliams Site, Mississippi	Under study
Bethabara, N. Carolina	Designated 1/20/99
Bethania, N. Carolina	Designated 8/07/01
Caguana Site, Puerto Rico	Designated 11/04/94
Caparra Site, Puerto Rico	Designated 4/19/94
First Lines of Defense, Puerto Rico	Under study
Mona Island, Puerto Rico	Under study
Hacienda Buena Vista, Puerto Rico	Under study
<i>Antonio Lopez</i> , Puerto Rico	Designated 12/09/97
Charlesfort-Santa Elena, S. Carolina	Designated 1/03/01
Coker Experimental Farm, S. Carolina (Boundary Reduction)	Designated 2/10/95
Chucalissa Site, Tennessee	Designated 4/19/94
Skytsborg (Blackbeard's Castle), Virgin Islands	Designated 10/12/94
Reef Bay Plantation, Virgin Islands	Under study
Annaberg Plantation and School, Virgin Islands	Under study
Fort Frederik, Virgin Islands	Designated 9/25/97
Whim Plantation, Virgin Islands	Under study
Fortsberg, Virgin Islands	Under study
Salt River Bay, Virgin Islands	Under study

7. A theme study on Historic Native American and Colonial resources was selected because of existing expertise in the field of historic archeology in the Southeast office, the development of numerous Historic Contexts for these themes by the State offices, and abundant published literature on the subject. In addition, with the impending five-hundredth anniversary of the European "discovery" of the New World, it was believed that such a study would generate interest among public and private groups and organizations that would assist the National Park

Service in contributing their information and expertise to this effort.

Initially, a preliminary listing by state of properties identified in Historic Contexts, general literature, and other sources, that might potentially meet the NHL criteria and thematic framework was developed. These listings were sent to the individual State offices for review and comment. The State offices were encouraged to share this information with other groups and organizations.

Having compared the National Park Service's preliminary lists with their state inventory files of literally tens of thousands of cultural resources, the State offices responded with a total of approximately 200 cultural properties that appeared to potentially meet the NHL criteria, the NHL thematic framework for this theme study, and retained great integrity.

8. Having made good progress on the designation of historic period properties as NHLs throughout the 1990s, the Southeast Regional Office is now working to identify a new group of potential nationally significant resources for landmark designation with this present theme study.

This Introduction was designed to provide an understanding of the events leading up to the creation of this theme study and its organization. Chapter II defines the NHL thematic framework of the study and establishes its parameters. Chapter III presents a narrative description of the study using the NHL thematic framework as the basis for the presentation of specific resources.

Chapter IV contains an alphabetical listing of resources that appear to potentially meet the NHL criteria. Those properties listed in **bold** have been designated or are under development as a NHL as a result of the first historic sites theme study. Those cultural resources not listed in Chapter IV were considered to require further study, found to lack integrity, have problems with landowner consent, and/or could not be precisely located. However, resources in this latter grouping may be considered for possible designation in future studies. Chapter V outlines the goals and priorities for specific NHL studies to be undertaken on those cultural resources identified in Chapter IV that appear to potentially meet the NHL criteria.

Chapter II

National Historic Landmark Program

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 created the National Historic Landmark (NHL) Program and established "a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the American people" (Historic Sites Act 1935). To achieve this goal, the Act provided for a National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (also known as the Historic Sites Survey or NHL Survey) to first identify cultural resources of national significance deserving of preservation.

To aid in the identification of such properties, the Historic Sites Survey created a thematic framework by which similar types of cultural properties could be compared with one another on a nationwide basis. The NHL thematic framework classified, organized, and assessed diverse American cultural properties in an orderly manner so the most outstanding examples of a particular theme could be designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Between 1936 and 1942, the first NHL Survey inventoried and evaluated nearly 900 properties under 20 specific themes. Eventually, 260 would be designated by the Secretary as "nationally significant" the term National Historic Landmark was not used until 1960 (Mackintosh 1985).

The NHL thematic framework continues to evolve. Presently, there are 34 Historic Contexts covering nearly every aspect of American culture, history, science, and arts. In 1994 the National Park Service implemented a new Thematic Framework. Together the Historic Contexts and Thematic Framework have resulted since the 1950s to increase the numbers of NHLs to 2100+ NHL designations.

Between 1959 and 1963, the Historic Sites Survey undertook theme studies to identify Historic Native American sites (Holder 1963) and Spanish, French, and British colonial resources (Shedd 1959a; Shedd 1959b; Sarles & Shedd 1959; Sarles & Shedd 1960) on a nationwide basis. In the Southeast Region alone nearly 40 properties were identified under these theme studies and designated as NHLs by the Secretary of the Interior. Less than a fourth of these NHLs were associated with Historic Native Americans. The majority of the properties were European colonial structures and sites. As noted in the introductory chapter, there was a tendency to designate more cultural properties associated with the European Colonization theme because of the lack of specific information on Historic Native American properties at that time.

In 1983, to further clarify the process for designating cultural properties as NHLs, the National Park Service issued regulations for the National Historic Landmarks Program. These regulations contained specific criteria by which individual properties identified in NHL theme studies should be evaluated (See Chapter 4). The present study has identified in excess of 200 cultural properties that fit the themes of Historic Native Americans and European Colonization, but which must be further evaluated by the NHL criteria (See Chapter 3).

In 1987 the History Division of the National Park Service published **History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Programs**. This document presented an expanded and enhanced thematic framework, under which individual cultural properties could be classified and evaluated in a comparative manner. Since the inception of the Landmarks program there has been a basic assumption that "classification of resources is intrinsic to an understanding of a body of knowledge about those resources and is fundamental to the comparative analysis necessary in making judgments of relative significance" (National Park Service 1987).

This 1987 thematic framework differed from earlier classifications of the Park Service by expanding the topical framework for prehistoric and historic Native American resources. The expansion of the framework for Native American resources was done to reflect the variety of new discoveries in Prehistoric and Historic Native American Archeology and Anthropology since the original landmark theme studies for Archeology were accomplished in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Historic Native American resources are now considered under the theme of "Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations" in this expanded thematic framework. Ethnohistory is a relatively new field of scholarly investigation involving the disciplines of history, historical archeology, and ethnography to study Historic Native American populations. This NHL thematic framework includes aspects of Native American communities at the time of contact with Old World peoples, and the various conflicts, relations, and accommodations developed as a result of that contact. The thematic framework for colonial cultural properties, "European Exploration and Settlement," is unchanged by the 1987 publication.

In 1994, the above thematic framework was replaced by a new framework mandated by Congress to reflect the most up to date research approach to the study of American culture. The 1987 framework was retained as a Historic Context to put properties being studied for NHL status with a time, space, and cultural association perspective.

The intent of the present NHL theme study is to enhance the existing theme study of Historic Native American and Colonial resources created in the late 1950s and early 1960s by the Historic Sites Survey Office and the current Historic Sites Survey developed by the Southeast Region in the early 1990s, through the consideration of new cultural properties that have been identified by scholars over the last 10 years in the Southeast Region. However, as the Southeast Region of the National Park Service is responsible for the creation of this amendment to existing studies, certain parameters must be imposed.

1. The geographical range of this study will be restricted to the nine southeastern continental states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) and the Caribbean islands of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
2. The time frames for Historic Native American sites in the nine continental Southeastern states extends beyond the colonial period of the late eighteenth century and up through the 1830s when the American government pushed for Native American removal from the region. This extension of the time frame into the nineteenth century also brings into the theme study predominantly American properties associated with Native American conflicts, such as American military posts for the Creek and Seminole Wars. In the Caribbean islands, Native Americans and their culture disappeared in the first few decades of the sixteenth century.
3. This NHL Historic Sites Study relates to Historic Native American and Colonial resources. Other resources of the colonial period, such as Revolutionary War Sites or early historical architecture, will not be treated in this study unless they have a bearing on the Historic Contexts covered in this study.
4. The Caribbean colonial resources of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are in most instances, not replicated in the continental United States. For this reason they are treated in a separate section of the study and in some instances may be considered singularly significant.
5. Although a great number of cultural properties (in excess of 250) are presented for consideration in this theme study, only those properties possessing the most outstanding integrity and meeting the NHL criteria will be recommended for study. Lack of adequate documentation, problems with landowner consent, or any boundary problems will be considered in recommending properties for study. Properties that do not meet the highest standards for NHL consideration will not be recommended for study. The other cultural properties considered in this study may be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places or reconsidered for NHL study upon receipt of new information. However, only a small number of properties considered in this theme study are to be recommended for individual NHL study (See Chapter 5).

6. The National Park Service was unable to conduct field investigations during the development of this theme study to supplement existing data on the properties being considered in this theme study. Nor could the National Park Service collect new information or analyze undocumented data. Fortunately, the Southeast State Historic Preservation Offices have produced numerous State Historic Contexts on Historic Native American and Colonial period resources as part of their requirements to develop statewide comprehensive state plans. This synthesized data and the review of drafts of this theme study greatly assisted the Park Service in the completion of the study.

Preservation of Landmarks

As noted at the beginning of this chapter, the ultimate goal of the 1935 Historic Sites Act was the preservation of nationally significant cultural resources. The thematic framework, NHL criteria, and the theme study are all means to identify such properties. The recognition of a property as nationally significant may serve as the basis for the preservation of that property. For example, some NHLs designated by the Secretary of the Interior have been incorporated into the National Park System and State Parks Programs as publicly interpreted sites.

Recently, the Southeast Region of the National Park Service has been completing a Boundary Review of existing archeological NHLs which required updating of the Landmark Studies. These documents were used by the Archeological Conservancy to acquire the Parkin Indian Mound Site, in Arkansas, which has become a State Park.

These boundary reviews stimulated interest in the NHL Program and led several states to recommend individual properties to the Southeast Region as potential NHLs. Some 40 individual sites have been, or are under consideration for designation as NHLs as a result of the Historic Sites Study done in the early 1990s. One of the designated properties, the Menard-Hodges Mounds Site, in Arkansas, was acquired for preservation by the Archeological Conservancy. The Los Adaes Site, in Louisiana, was acquired for a state park.

The Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service has upgraded its Annual Report to Congress on Endangered Landmarks which has led to the successful resolution of threats to a number of these properties. The Corps of Engineers and the State of Alabama are undertaking a cost-sharing project to protect the landmarks of Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson from erosion. The State of Florida is currently undertaking a long range acquisition program of the most significant cultural and natural resources in its state. State of Florida funds were used to acquire portions of the Mission San Luis de Apalachee (Talimali) Site, an NHL, for future interpretation.

The Southeast Regional office of the National Park Service has also provided technical assistance in the form of Condition Assessment Reports to assist the owners of Landmarks in identifying threats and recommendations for resolutions. It is anticipated that this area of endeavor will expand in the future as the number of archeological landmarks in the Southeast Region increases.

As properties are evaluated in this theme study for consideration as NHLs, the Southeast Region will be working with the owners to identify preservation options to ensure that these tangible remains of America's heritage will be preserved for the future. At the same time, the National Park Service will do its utmost to assist the owners of existing landmarks through technical assistance and other means as prescribed by the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

CHAPTER III **Introduction**

Chapter III contains a narrative of the Indigenous Americans and Colonial Exploration and Settlement themes as applicable to the southeastern states. This narrative will be followed by a state by state listing of specific cultural properties to be considered for possible designation as landmarks in this theme study, with a short statement of significance and supporting bibliographic citation.

A separate narrative and property listing section for the Caribbean islands of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be presented at the end of this chapter.

Historical Background for Native American and Colonial Resources in the Southeastern States

The Indigenous Americans NHL Theme actually covers nearly 12,000 years of occupation in the United States by Native Americans. This present theme study, while restricted in time (ca. A.D. 1500-1830), and space (the Southeast Region), represents the critical juncture of time for Native American groups and cultures—the Encounter Between the Old and New Worlds.

Native American societies in the Southeast Region of the United States evolved over thousands of years, from simple hunting and gathering bands to complex chiefdoms governing large territories and commanding thousands of individuals. This evolution of Native American society was not a unilineal development. The archeological record provides evidence of the rise, florescence, and decline of numerous prehistoric cultures. Some left no record of their passing except for what has been recovered in the ground, while others formed the basis for more elaborate and sophisticated cultures.

In accordance with traditional interpretation one of the most significant of these late prehistory societies emanated from the middle Mississippi River Valley and spread throughout most of the Eastern United States. The agricultural basis of this society – referred to as the Mississippian culture, utilizing corn (maize), beans, and squash planted and harvested on a large-scale, produced a surplus of food to support an elite group of artisans, and religious, governmental, and military leaders who organized the people to maintain this society.

The chiefs and/or priests who organized the people to create these surpluses also harnessed the Mississippian people to construct large temple and residential mound centers. From the archeological and environmental information available, it appears that Mississippian culture was vital and expansive. The expansion of the Mississippian culture is perhaps best seen in the replication of mound centers throughout the Southeast. Some of these centers appear to be the result of actual migration of Mississippian peoples, although most were probably the result of the

dissemination of new technologies, ideas, and artifacts among indigenous peoples. As the influences of the Mississippian culture spread throughout the Eastern United States, the local cultural groups interacting with the Mississippian influences produced variations on the Mississippian cultural theme giving rise to other chiefdoms, distinct from the Mississippian culture, but owing their genesis to technologies and ideas from the Middle Mississippi area.

Archeological evidence indicates that the Southeastern mound centers of the Late Prehistoric Period united by a common agricultural base were also linked by trade and religion. Excavations at mound centers of the Gulf Coast and South Atlantic states have produced artifacts and decorative styles that originated or were manufactured in the Middle Mississippi River Valley. Some sites have also produced religious iconography of the "Southeastern Ceremonial Complex" or so called "Southern Cult" which may have been one cultural link that tied the Southeastern Native American peoples together during the Late Prehistoric times.

During the first decades of the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers sailing the coasts of the Southeast encountered the extreme periphery of the Mississippian cultures. These Native American groups generally utilized the Mississippian agricultural base of corn (maize), beans, and squash, but they also relied to a great extent on the marine resources of the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. Development of large towns and the construction of temple, residential, and burial mounds varied with the groups encountered.

By the middle decades of the sixteenth century, the Spanish had penetrated deep into the Mississippian heartland of the Southeast. Their early accounts reveal a cultural landscape of Native American chiefdoms controlling distinct geographical areas. These areas, called "provinces" by the early explorers, were usually under the control of a hereditary chief. Competition among the chiefdoms to control the major resources of their areas led to frequent outbreaks of warfare between the different "provinces".

The Europeans, with their technologically superior warfare capabilities, policies of enslavement, and, probably most significant, Old World diseases, devastated the Late Prehistoric cultures they encountered in the Southeast. By the end of the sixteenth century, the Europeans were noting that once densely occupied areas of the Southeast were vacant.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, new tribal groups began to filter back into these areas as the Native American populations recovered and occupied these vacant lands. At the same time, different European groups in competition for land and resources in the Southeast undertook settlement that led to the relocation and movement of indigenous populations. Each European group had a different way of treating the Native Americans in the areas they claimed of the New World.

The Spanish undertook a policy of settling the Native Americans around their towns or organizing them in mission communities as a means of acculturating them into Hispanic society. The French utilized the Native Americans as trading partners to secure the woodland products of

the New World (eg. furs) and undertook warfare or relocation generally only when their economic or security interests were threatened.

The British who settled along the South Atlantic Coast tended to favor the complete removal of Native American groups to the west beyond the Appalachian Mountains, to avoid conflicts. Removal could involve acquisition of land by purchase, treaty, warfare, or gradual dislocation through the destruction of the Native American subsistence environment. After the American Revolution, the United States government attempted to establish reservations to protect the land rights of Native American groups. However, the pressure of American settlement in the Southeast in the early nineteenth century eventually led to the policy of Native American removal west of the Mississippi River.

The following is a listing of sites and historic properties organized around the NHL thematic framework for Historic Indigenous American properties that have been identified by the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service, the 12 Southeast State Historic Preservation Offices, and other groups and individuals as significant cultural resources dating between ca. A.D. 1500-1830, and appear to potentially meet the NHL criteria. The properties are presented by state, with a short synopsis of their significance. Included with this listing are National Park Service areas and cultural properties that have already been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as NHLs that fit within the NHL thematic framework for Historic Indigenous Americans. This will provide standards of comparison of properties being considered under this thematic framework.

The Historic Indigenous American cultural resources from the 10 continental states in the Southeast (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) will be treated in the following section of the theme study. This will be followed by listings of colonial and early American period resources from the 10 continental states of the Southeast. The Historic Indigenous American and colonial resources from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be treated in a separate section of this chapter.

Historic Indigenous American Cultural Resources from the Continental United States

I. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: INDIGENOUS AMERICAN POPULATIONS

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

ALABAMA

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park - Site of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, where on March 27, 1814 General Andrew Jackson's army defeated the Creek Nation. **Authorized by Congress in 1956, the property is administered by the National Park Service.**

Taskigi Site (1EE1) - Although the main significance of this property is derived from the

archeological remains of the eighteenth-century French colonial and 1814 Creek Indian War forts (Fort Toulouse-Fort Jackson), the Taskigi Site (IEE1), an extensive protohistoric village, is also included within the boundaries of the site. Some 1,500 burials, many placed in large ceramic urns, have been recovered from the site. Glass beads and metal artifacts dating from the 1600s and 1700s have been found with some of the burials (Curren 1984). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960 as part of the Fort Toulouse-Fort Jackson Site** (McKithan 1982).

Pine Log Creek Site (IBa462) - A protohistoric mound complex located in southern Alabama, the Pine Log Creek Site is a Bear Point Complex site (A.D. 1450-1700) (See Figure 1). Numerous middle sixteenth-century Spanish colonial material culture artifacts were found at the site and the immediate area contains numerous colonial through Creek War sites (Stowe 1982; J. Parker, Personal Communication 1991).

Bottle Creek Mounds Site (IBa2) Major protohistoric mound complex and type site of the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1400-1550) (Stowe n.d.). **Designated an NHL on April 19, 1994 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study, a boundary expansion to include three newly discovered mounds was completed and sent to NPS Historic Sites Survey in May of 2002. A boundary expansion approved by Landmarks Committee in September of 2004.**

Liddell Site (IWxl) - Largest protohistoric village site along the Alabama River. Excavations in the 1960s uncovered numerous "urn burials," some with seventeenth-century glass trade beads (Curren 1984).

Charlotte Thompson Site - Large protohistoric mound and village complex along the Alabama River. Excavations by C. B. Moore produced sixteenth-century Spanish colonial trade items (Moore 1899).

Hickory Ground - Late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth century Creek village. This site is associated with the Poarch Band of the Creeks.

Coweta - Major Creek town of the eighteenth century. Site of the 1733 Peace Treaty between the Creeks and Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia.

Little Tallassie - Major Creek town of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century.

Hightower Site (1Ta150) - Protohistoric village site which 'has produced sixteenth-century Spanish glass and iron artifacts (Holstein and Hill 1990).

Davis Farm Site (1Ca196) - Protohistoric Barnett phase temple mound complex (Holstein and Hill 1990).

Polecat Ford Site (ICe308) - Investigations at this protohistoric Mississippian site have produced numerous sixteenth-century European artifacts (Holstein and Hill 1990).

Terrapin Creek Site (1Ce309) - Sixteenth-century Weiss phase contact site. Spanish artifacts have been recovered from this site (Holstein and Hill 1990).

Creek War Sites, Southwest Sector - In the War of 1812, the Creek Nation, with assistance of the Spanish and British in Florida, fought against the United States to reclaim their lands from American homesteaders. The Creek War of 1812-1813 and the efforts of the United States to accommodate the Creeks in the face of ever increasing white settlement in Alabama produced several associated sites in the state until eventual removal of the Creeks in the 1830s: **Fort Mims, Fort Stoddert, Fort Pierce, Fort Montgomery, Fort Madison, Fort Claiborne, Burnt Corn Village, Blakely, St. Stephens, and Cahawba** (Southerland and Brown 1989).

Creek War Sites, Central Sector - These associated sites consist of the following properties: **Fort Mitchell, Fort Jackson, Fort Bainbridge, Fort Hull, Fort Burrows, and Fort Decatur** (J. Parker, Personal Communication 1991).

Creek War Sites, Northern Sector - These associated sites consist of the following properties: **Horseshoe Bend Battlefield, Battle Site of Tallasseehatchee, and Fort Strother** (Holstein and Hill 1990; J. Parker, Personal Communication 1991).

Yuchi Town (IRu63) - Major eighteenth-century Lower Creek village site. Past excavations have uncovered numerous historic period artifacts (Huscher 1959; Schnell 1982). **Designated an NHL on June 19, 1996 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Tukabatchee Site - Major protohistoric Creek town site (Knight 1985).

Fusihatchee - Major Creek Indian town site (G. Rhinehart, Personal Communication 1991).

Cedar Creek Site (IDs172) - Major protohistoric town site along the Cahawba River (G. Rhinehart, Personal Communication 1991)

Old Cahawba Site (IDs32) - Late Mississippi through contact period palisaded village site (G. Rhinehart, Personal Communication 1991).

FLORIDA

Fort Walton Mound (8OK6) - Type site for the Protohistoric Mississippian phase along the northwest Florida coast in the sixteenth century (Moore 1901; Willey 1949a; Fairbanks 1965; Lazarus and Fornaro 1975; Willey and Woodbury 1942; Payne n.d.1). **Designated an NHL on July 19, 1964** (McKithan 1981a).

Safety Harbor Site (8P12) - Type site for the Late Prehistoric to Historic period Native

American occupation of west peninsular Florida. Previous excavations at the Safety Harbor Site have uncovered European artifacts of the period of A.D. 1500-1725 (Griffin and Bullen 1950). **Designated an NHL on July 19, 1964** (McKithan 1981b).

Pensacola Culture Complex - The Pensacola culture (A.D. 1200-1700) has been defined on the basis of restudy of excavated material culture from archeological sites in the west Florida panhandle (Payne n. d. 2). Six archeological sites form a complex of the protohistoric and historic period of the Pensacola culture (A.D. 1500-1700), based on the occurrence of 1500s and 1600s Spanish colonial material in the artifact assemblage. The Pensacola Culture Complex involves the following sites: **Point Washington (SWL16), Bunker Cut-Off Burial Mound (SWL21), Naval Live Oak Site (8SR3 6), East Pensacola Heights Site (SESI), Hogtown Bayou (SWL9), and Alaqua Bayou (8WL73)** (Scarry 1981; Moore 1901; Fairbanks 1965; Lazarus 1964; J. Bense, Personal Communication 1991).

Spruce Creek (8V099) - Large protohistoric (St. Johns IIc) to early historic mound and village site. Evidence of very early Spanish contact along the east coast of Florida found in this site (Goggin 1952).

Safety Harbor Culture Complex - The Safety Harbor Culture Complex, of the west peninsular coast, has a protohistoric and a historic phase which are called the Tatham phase (A.D. 1500-1567) and the Bayview phase (A.D. 1567-1725), respectively (Mitchem n.d.). The Tatham phase is represented by two sites: **Weeki Wachee Site (8HE12) and Tatham Burial Mound (SC1203)**, which has produced Spanish colonial artifacts dating from A.D.1500-1550 (Mitchem. et al. 1985; Mitchem and Hutchinson 1987; Mitchem 1989a, 1989b). The Bayview phase is represented by two sites: **Bayview/Seven Oaks Sites (8P17/8) and Philip Mound (8P0446)**, which have produced seventeenth-century Spanish colonial artifacts (Benson 1967; Karklins 1974; Mitchem 1989a; Mitchem n.d.).

Lake Okeechobee Basin/Kissimmee River Culture Complex - This complex (also as Belle Glades IV) dates from the protohistoric through the historic period (A.D. 1400-1700). Sites within this time frame are defined by the occurrence of European trade artifacts (Johnson n.d.). The type sites for this complex are: **Ortona Site (SGL4/5), Tony's Mound (8HN3), Belle Glade (SPB40/41), Big Mound City (SPB48), and Fort Center (GL13)** (Allen 1948; Carr 1985; Sears 1982; Willey 1949b).

Caloosahatchee (Calusa) Complex - The Calusa of southern Florida during the sixteenth to the early eighteenth centuries (Caloosahatchee V Period) represent a major maritime subsistence culture (Walker n.d.). Historic period sites are assigned to the Caloosahatchee V Period on the basis of European (mainly Spanish) colonial artifacts and Leon-Jefferson artifacts. The type sites for this complex are as follows: **Mound Key (SLL2/3), Big Mound Key (SCH10), Pine Island Site (SLL40), Useppa Island OLL51), and Josslyn Island (8LL37)** (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964; Lewis 1978; Luer et al. 1986; Marquardt 1984; Milanich et al. 1984; Moore 1900; Moore 1905). **NHL Theme Study under review. These were all listed in the Register as a Multiple**

Property nomination.

Seminole Complex - The Seminole tribe was an eighteenth-century offshoot of the Lower Creeks who inhabited southern Georgia, which migrated into northern Florida to eventually settle in the south Florida area (Payne n.d.3). Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Seminoles evolved their own separate cultural identity. The type sites for this complex are represented by the following: **Zellner Grove Site (SC1215), C.J. Ostl Site (SCR163), Honey Hill Site (SDA411), Sugar Pot Site (8CR172), Newmants Garden (SC1206), Halfway Creek Midden (SCR176), and Wild Hog Scrub (Powell's Town) (SCI198)** (Fairbanks 1978; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Weisman 1989).

Tequesta Culture Complex - The Tequesta of southeastern Florida represent a major freshwater and maritime adapted culture during the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Historic period sites are assigned to the Glades IIIC period on the basis of colonial artifacts and Glades Tooled Rim decorated Tequesta pottery. The type sites for this complex are best represented by the following: **Granada Site (SDA11), Madden's Hammock (8DA45), Stock Island (8M02), and Sugarloaf Key (8M04)** (J. Zamanillo, Personal Communication 1991).

GEORGIA

Ocmulgee National Monument - Archeological investigations have uncovered remains of Native American cultures going back 10,000 years. Major archeological components relating to protohistoric Mississippian and historic Creek cultures have been located. **Authorized by Congress in 1934, the property is administered by the National Park Service.**

Etowah Mounds (9Br1) - Large Late Mississippian/Protohistoric mound complex (See Figure 4). Elaborate burial remains associated with the Southern Cult of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were excavated in the 1930s through the 1950s (Kelly and Larson 1957). **Designated an NHL July 19, 1964** (Weiss 1976).

New Echota - First national capital of the Cherokees, established in 1825. **Designated an NHL November 7, 1973** (Levy 1973a).

Chieftains - Log cabin constructed by Major Ridge, a Cherokee leader in the 1790s (Forman 1953). **Designated an NHL on November 7, 1973** (Levy 1973b).

John Ross House - Two-story log house constructed by John Ross, prominent leader of the Cherokees and hero of the War of 1812 (Forman 1953). **Designated an NHL November 7, 1973** (Levy 1973c).

Singer-Moye Site (9Sw2) - Large multi-component Late Mississippian mound complex (See Figure 5). This is the type site for the Protohistoric Period in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley (Schnell and Wright 1987).

Rood's Landing Site (9Sw1) - Large multi-component Contact Period mound complex. This is the type site for sixteenth-century sites in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley (Schnell and Wright 1987).

Lamar Site (9Bi2) - Type site for the Lamar culture, a Late Mississippian/Protohistoric culture located throughout the coast and coastal plain of the South Atlantic. Site is also significant for the pioneering southeastern archeological work that was conducted on the site (Brewer and Hammersten 1990). **NHL nomination currently under review in WASO.**

Poarch Site (9Go1) - A large Lamar village complex of the Contact Period (mid-1500s). Over three hundred burials have been recovered from the site of which some have produced sixteenth-century European crossbow bolt tips and engraved sheets of copper (Hally and Langford 1988).

King Site (9F15) - Large stockaded village site of the middle decades of the sixteenth century. Excavations have uncovered numerous Spanish colonial artifacts, such as glass beads, metal axes, and European weapons (Blakely 1988).

Scull Shoals Site (9Ge4) - Mound group of the Late Mississippian/ Protohistoric Lamar culture of the late sixteenth century. European glass beads have been recovered from this site in excavations (Hally and Rudolph 1986).

Kasihta (Cusseta) 9Ce1 and 9Ce2) - Creek Peace Capital of the Creek Confederacy during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. May have been one of the largest Lower Creek towns in the Southeast (Cottier 1977; Kohler 1980; and Willey and Sears 1952).

KENTUCKY

Tinsley Hill site (15Ly18) Late Mississippian mound and village complex, which serves as the type site for the Tinsley Hill Phase, believed to date between A.D. 1500 and 1700 (Clay 1961).

Slack Farm Site (15Un28) - Late Mississippian village complex of the Caborn-Welborn Phase (A.D. 1450-1700). Investigations have recovered European trade copper, iron, and glass beads from this site (D. Pollack, Personal Communication 1991).

Old Fort Earthworks/Lower Shawneetown Complex (ISLW13, 15GP15, 27) - Location of Lower Shawneetown (ca. 1730s - 1758), one time capital of the Shawnee in the Ohio River Valley (Henderson et al. 1986). **NHL nomination currently under review in Kentucky.**

Madisonville Culture Complex - In the archeological literature of the Ohio River Valley, the Contact Period of the Fort Ancient Culture (A.D. 1500-1700) is referred to as the Madisonville phase. The type sites for this phase in eastern Kentucky are best represented by the following: **Larkin Site (15BB13)** (See Figure 6), **Augusta Site (15BK200)**, **Hardin Village (15GP22)**,

Henry Pyles Site (15MS3), Fox Farm Site (15MS1), and Goolman Site (15CK146) (Sharp 1990).

LOUISIANA

Belcher Mound (16CD13) - Type site for the Belcher Focus or Caddo IV Period (A.D. 1400-1700). Multi-component mound and village site that covers the prehistoric through historic period of Native American occupation of northwest Louisiana (Hoffman 1971; Webb 1959; Neuman 1984).

Angola Farm Site (16WF2) - Seventeenth-century Houma/Tunica village site. Excavations in the 1930s yielded a variety of Native American and European trade goods of the late 1600s (Ford 1936; Brain 1977).

Trudeau Site (16WF25) - Between 1721 and 1764, the Trudeau Site was the principal village of the Tunica. Investigations of the cemetery associated with the site have produced large quantities of European trade goods (Brain 1979).

MISSISSIPPI

Grand Village of the Natchez (Fatherland Plantation Site) (22Ad501) - Temple mound complex that is the documented capital of the Natchez in the first decades of the eighteenth century (See Figure 7). Complex was destroyed by the French in the Natchez War of 1730 (Neitzel 1965, 1983). **Designated an NHL July 19, 1964, boundary study completed in 1989** (Barnes 1988b).

Holly Bluff (Lake George) Site (22Yz557) - A major fortified temple and residential mound complex and type site for the Lake George phase (A.D. 1300-1500) of the Mississippian culture in the Lower Mississippi River Valley (Williams and Brain 1983). **Designated an NHL July 19, 1964, boundary study completed in 1989** (Barnes 1988c).

Emerald Mound (22AdSO4) - One of the largest single Native American earthworks in the United States, Emerald Mound is the type site for the terminal phase of the Plaquemine culture (A.D. 1400-1650) (See Figure 8) (Cotter 1951). **Designated an NHL on December 20, 1989, publically interpreted within Natchez Trace Parkway** (Barnes 1988d).

Chickasaw Old Fields Complex - 17th through 18th century complex of Chickasaw towns that were historically documented at this area. One of the largest historic occupations of this tribal group (J. Atkinson, Personal Communication 1990).

Nanhi Waiya Mound and Village Site (22Wi500) and Cave Mound - These two properties constitute one of the largest known colonial period Choctaw habitation and ceremonial complexes. The Nanhi Waiya Mound is a prehistoric earthwork surrounded by the Village Site,

an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Choctaw center. The Nanih Waiya Cave Mound is a natural hill that is associated with the creation myths of the tribe (Blitz 1985; Brown 1926; Halbert 1898, 1901; Swanton 1931).

Dancing Rabbit Treaty Site (22No500) - Sacred ceremonial area of the Choctaw. This was also the site of the Dancing Rabbit Treaty between the Choctaw and the United States Government, where the tribe ceded tribal lands in Mississippi in exchange for reservation lands in Oklahoma (Clark and Guice 1989). **Designated an NHL on June 19, 1996 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Doak's stand Treaty Site (22Md563) - At this site on October 18, 1820, the Choctaws ceded 5,000,000 acres of land in Mississippi for lands in Oklahoma and Arkansas (Clark and Guice 1989).

Pontotoc Creek Treaty Site - At this site in October of 1832, the Chickasaws ceded their remaining lands in Mississippi in exchange for lands in Oklahoma (Phelps n.d.; Clark and Guice 1989).

Hollywood Site (22Tu500) - One of the best preserved Mississippian and protohistoric Kent Phase fortified mound complexes in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. (Brown 1926; Phillip et al. 1951; Brain et al. 1972).

Alligator Mounds (22Bo500) - Multi-component ceremonial mound complex with the last occupation occurring during the sixteenth century as a Hushpuckena-Oliver phase site. Identified by Swanton (1939) as possibly part of the Quizquiz town complex. Site is also significant for a type site of, the Hushpuckena-Oliver Phase (Phillips 1970).

Walls Site (22Ds500) - Type site of the protohistoric Walls phase (A.D. 1400-1600) (Phillips et al. 1951; Phillips 1970).

West Site (22Tu520) - Late Mississippian, Parchman Phase Mound Site (ca. A.D. 1500). Archeological investigation have confirmed dating (Phillips 1970; Dye and Buchner 1988).

Sunflower Landing Site (22Co713) - Protohistoric Mississippian mound and village complex. Excavations at the site have identified the occupation as spanning A.D. 1200-1700. Swanton believed that the site might be part of the sixteenth-century Quizquiz complex (Swanton 1939; Phillips et al. 1951).

Lyon's Bluff Site (220k520) - Major Late Mississippian/ Protohistoric fortified mound complex in east central Mississippi (See Figure 9) dating from A.D. 1100-1600 (Marshall 1979, 1986).

Oliver Site (22Co503) - Type site of the protohistoric (sixteenth century) Oliver phase. Sixteenth-century Spanish trade items (glass beads, brass bells, etc.) have been recovered from

the site (Brown 1926; Peabody 1904; Phillips et al. 1951; Phillips 1970; Brain et al. 1974).

Carson Mounds Site (22Co505) - The Carson Mounds Site originally consisted of some 85 earthworks when first recorded in the late nineteenth century. Part of the site was enclosed by a defensive earthwork (See Figure 10). This site is believed to be a proto-Tunica site of the sixteenth century. Considered to be the best remaining example of the Parchman phase (Beaudoin 1952, Brown 1926; Phillips et al. 1951; Phillips 1970; Thomas 1894). **Draft NHL nomination completed and undergoing review before submission to WASO.**

Rufus Davis Site (22Co525) - Major Late Mississippian/ Protohistoric (sixteenth century) mound complex. Some scholars associate this site with part of the town complexes of Quizquiz. Probably associated with the Hushpuckena-Oliver phase (Brown 1926; Phillips et al. 1951).

French Site (22HoS65) - Extensive archeological investigations have identified the French site as a historic Native American site that has produced several thousand early eighteenth-century French colonial trade items. One of the best sites available for studying the effects of French presence in the Yazoo Basin on Native American populations (Brown 1977; Smith and Wilson 1985).

Coosha (Frederickson) Site (22LdSol) - The Choctaw town of Coosha, occupied from ca. A.D. 1770-1830. Coosha is one of the few historic Choctaw towns in their Mississippi homeland that has been verified. Investigations have produced numerous European and American trade items from the site (Collins 1925; Halbert 1902).

Jackson Landing Site (22Ha504) - Large multi-component shell midden and earthwork site. Contains a significant late eighteenth-century occupation of the Biloxi tribe (McGahey 1973).

Humber-McWilliams Site (22Co601) - The Humber-McWilliams Site is a major Late Mississippian/Protohistoric (A.D. 1500-1700) village and cemetery complex approximately 2 miles in length. Archeological investigations at the site indicate a rich potential for the study of pre and post contact Native Americans in the Lower Mississippi River Valley (Tesar 1976; Brain 1988). **Draft NHL nomination completed and undergoing review before submission to WASO.**

NORTH CAROLINA

Tuscarora Culture Complex - Within the piedmont and coastal area of North Carolina are a number of archeological sites associated with the historic Native American group known as the Tuscarora. Beginning in the mid-1600s, pressure from the English settlements along the coast caused disruption of the Tuscarora in their traditional homelands. Eventually, the Tuscarora War of 1711-1713 forced the migration of this tribe out of the state. The sites associated with this complex are: **Fort Nohoroco (3 IGr4), Fort Barnwell, Hancock's Fort (31Lr62), Catechna, Torhunta, Narhantes (31Gr1), and Indian Woods** (Boyce 1978).

Cherokee Culture Complex - Recent archeological investigations in western North Carolina have identified a number of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites associated with the Historic Cherokee tribe. The sites associated with this complex in North Carolina are: **Fort Dobbs (31Id130)**, **Echoe, Nikwasi (31Mai)**, **Cathey's Fort, Fort Butler, Cowee (31Ma5)**, and **Oconaluftee** (NOTE: A portion of the Cherokee Culture Complex overlaps into eastern Tennessee and South Carolina.)

Siouan Culture Complex - Recent archeological investigations in the Piedmont of North Carolina have identified sites associated with the Siouan Culture. The major sites of this culture are: **Lower Saura Town (31Rkl)**, **Upper Saura Town (31Skl)**, and **Occaneechi (310rll/231)** (Mathis and Crow 1983).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Altamaha Mound and Village Site (38BU1206) - Site of the historic Yamacraw Indian town of Altamaha. Site dates from the early eighteenth century (K. Derting, Personal Communication 1990; Moore 1898).

Adamson Mounds Site (38KE11) - Protohistoric Lamar temple mound, village, and burial mound site (A.D. 1400-1700) (Stephenson 1970; DePratter 1989).

Mulberry Site (38KE12) - Protohistoric Lamar mound and village complex (A.D. 1200-1700) (Ferguson 1974). Possible location of Cofitachequi (Judge 1987; DePratter 1989). **NOTE: This site is included within the Mulberry Plantation NHL designated February 16, 2000.**

Tomassee Village Site (38OC13/186) - Lower Cherokee Indian town site of the first half of the eighteenth century (Smith et al. 1988).

Catawba Culture Complex - During the eighteenth century the Catawba Indian tribe allied itself with the British colonial government against other colonial powers and their Indian allies. Catawba sites included in this complex are: **Sucah or Sugar Town and Wateree Town (38YK147)**, **Weyanne, the Kings Town (38YK148)**, **Noostee Town (38YK149)**, **Nasaw and Weyapee Towns (38YK150)**, **Spratt's Bottom Site (38YK3)**, **Catawba Fort (3LA125)**, and **Cheraw Town (38LA126)** (Baker 1975).

Chattooga Town (38OC18) - Lower Cherokee Indian town site of the first half of the eighteenth century. Excavations have defined the site and identified discrete historic occupations (R. Morgan, Personal Communication 1991).

TENNESSEE

Moccasin Bend Archeological District - Major multi-component archeological district

containing material culture from the Late Archaic (ca. 1500 B.C.) to the Civil War Period. A major archeological component of this district is a 1500s village site that has produced Spanish colonial artifacts (McCullough and Bass 1983). **Designated an NHL September 8, 1986** (McCullough et al. 1985).

Cherokee Culture Complex - Within the area of eastern Tennessee are a number of extensively investigated proto-Cherokee and Cherokee village sites of the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. The sites making up this complex are: **Amohe (Ocoee) (40PKI), Chestue (40BY15), Citico Mound (40RA65), Great Tellico/Chatuga (40MR75), Ledford Island (40BY13), Hivassee Island (40MG31), Mouse Creek Site (40MN3), Hiwassee old Town (40PK3), and Plum Grove Site (40WG17)** (Dickens 1980; Hatch 1976; Chapman 1984; Honerkamp 1990). (NOTE: The Cherokee Culture Complex sites noted from western North Carolina could be combined with sites in eastern Tennessee and South Carolina.)

Chucalissa Site (40SY1) - Major mound and village complex dating to the protohistoric sixteenth-century Walls Phase. Considered to be the best preserved Walls Phase site (Nash 1972; Dye and Cox 1990). **Designated an NHL on April 19, 1994 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Williams Island Archeological District - Major multi-component archeological district containing material culture from the Archaic Period (ca. 2000 B.C.) to the late nineteenth century. Major components of the archeological district are associated with protohistoric sixteenth-century Late Mississippian sites that have produced early Spanish colonial artifacts. In the 1700s this island was known as Tuskega Island, a place of refuge for Creeks, Shawnee, and Cherokees following the Treaty of Long Island (July 20, 1777) (M. McCullough, Personal Communication 1990).

Colonial and Early American Resources from the Continental Southeastern United States

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement

2. Southeast

B. French Exploration and Settlement

3. Mississippi Valley

4. Gulf Coast

C. English Exploration and Settlement

7. Settlement of the Carolinas

8. Settlement of Georgia

ALABAMA

Apalachicola Fort Site - Northernmost Spanish colonial outpost on the Chattahoochee River. Built in 1690 to prevent British inroads among the Lower Creeks (Huscher 1959). **Designated an NHL on July 19, 1964** (Schroer 1975a).

Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson Sites (1E11) - Established in 1717 the French colonial military post of Fort Toulouse was significant in extending French influence into the interior of the Southeast (See Figure 11). Built in 1813, Fort Jackson was a major supply depot during the First Creek War and was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson that ended the war (Waselkov et al. 1980). **Designated an NHL October 9, 1960** (McKithan 1982).

Fort Mitchell (1RU102) - Site of a First Creek War fort (1813). Creek Agency, Creek Factory, and Second Fort Mitchell (1825-1840). Significant association with the Trail of Tears (Chase 1974). **Designated an NHL on June 21, 1990** (Barnes 1989b).

Old Mobile Site (Fort Louis de la Mobile (1Mb94)) - Site of the first French colonial settlement (1702-1711) in the Mobile area. The Military post and town established by Bienville secured France's claim to the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Recent archeological investigations have confirmed the location of the site and recovered substantial architectural and artifactual remains. **Determined to be nationally significant by the Secretary of the Interior January 3, 2001. NHL Study produced as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Survey.**

Dauphin Island - Archeological investigations have uncovered numerous French colonial sites along with British military encampments associated with the War of 1812.

Fort Tombebee - Important eighteenth-century French and later British colonial military and trading post in the interior of Alabama. The Spanish constructed Fort Confederation on the site of Fort Tombebee in 1796 (J. Parker, Personal Communication 1991).

Fort Payne Stockade (1DK5) - Fort Payne Stockade was constructed in 1838 as a staging Point for removal of Cherokee following the Treaty of Echota in December 1835 (C. Oakley, Personal Communication 1991).

FLORIDA

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument - Stone fortress constructed by the Spanish between 1672 and 1695 to protect St. Augustine from British attack. **Declared a National Monument in 1924, the National Park Service assumed administration in 1935.**

Fort Matanzas National Monument - Stone fort constructed by the Spanish between 1740 and 1742 to protect the back entrance to the city of St. Augustine. **In 1924 the fort was designated**

a National Monument.

Fort San Carlos de Barrancas (Bateria de San Antonio) - A brick fortification constructed in the late eighteenth century as an outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire. Captured by Andrew Jackson in 1814. **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960, property became part of Gulf Islands National Seashore in 1972** (Schroer 1975b).

British Fort ("Negro Fort") - . Established by the British and Spanish in 1814 during the War of 1812. In 1816, the United States destroyed this facility that had become a haven for runaway slaves (Porter 1971). **Designated an NHL on May 15, 1975** (Greenlee 1974).

Cathedral of St. Augustine - St. Augustine parish, established in 1594, is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in mainland United States. The present Cathedral was constructed in 1793-97, and burned in 1887. All but the south front and 75 feet of the nave walls were modernized in 1888 by the architect James Renwick who enlarged the front of the cathedral and added a large bell tower on the front. **Designated an NHL April 15, 1970.**

Fort San Marcos de Apalache (8WA26) - Established in 1660 by the Spanish to control western Florida. Capture of this fort by Andrew Jackson in 1818 was instrumental in the later American acquisition of Florida (Boyd 1936; Chatelain 1941). **Designated an NHL on November 13, 1966** (Schroer 1975c).

Gonzalez-Alvarez House (Oldest House) - An important example of a "St. Augustine Style" townhouse. This eighteenth-century structure was originally a one-story house with coquina walls and a tabby floor. The wooden upper story was added in the nineteenth century (Manucy 1962). **Designated an NHL April 15, 1970** (Dillon 1975a).

Llambias (Fernandez-Llambias) House - One of the few extant examples of the "St. Augustine Style" that dates from the First Spanish Period (pre-1763). It combines both Spanish and British colonial architectural details (Manucy 1962). **Designated an NHL on April 15, 1970** (Dillon 1975b).

Plaza Ferdinand VII - Site of the formal transfer of Florida from Spain to the United States on July 17, 1821 (Young 1936). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960** (Schroer n.d.1).

St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District - Oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the continental United States. The present St. Augustine town plan was laid out around a central plaza, with radiating streets that were in the original town plan (Deagan 1983, 1985; Manucy 1962). **Designated an NHL April 15, 1970** (Steinbach 1970).

San Luis de Apalache (Talimali) (8LE4) - Seventeenth-century religious center for the Spanish mission province of Apalache. Burned in 1702 in a raid by British colonial troops from the Carolinas (Shapiro 1987). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960** (Schroer n.d.2).

Martin Site (8LES53B/8LE282) - Location of Anaica Apalache, the winter encampment of the De Soto expedition (1539-1540). Recent archeological investigations have recovered mid-1500s Spanish colonial artifacts relating to the expedition (Tesar and Jones 1989).

Fort Mose Site (Santa Theresa de la Gracia Real de Mose) (8SJ40) -Settlement of black freedmen established in 1738 by the Spanish colonial government two miles north of St. Augustine. The citizens of Fort Mose formed a black militia for the defense of Spanish Florida. Site has been confirmed by archeological investigations (Landers 1987; Marron 1988).
Designated an NHL on October 12, 1994 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.

Fountain of Youth Park Site (8SJ31) - Archeological investigations have identified this area as containing the remains of sixteenth century Spanish colonial military fortifications. These works were created by Pedro Menendez de Aviles at the time of the founding of St. Augustine in 1565 (Chaney 1987). **NHL study under consideration with University of Florida, Gainesville and Florida SHPO office.**

Santa Rosa de Siguenza (8ES22) - Established in 1722 after Spain forced French colonists from northwestern Florida. Destroyed in a hurricane in 1752, this site was abandoned. The site location has been confirmed by archeological investigations (Smith 1965).

Spanish Colonial Coastal Defense Complex - During the 1600s and 1700s the Spanish government established small defense structures at key points along the coast of Florida. Included in this complex are the following verified sites: **San Francisco de Pupo (8CU10), Fort Picolata (8SJ67), Fort San Carlos (Fernandina) (8NA10), and Fort Matanzas (8SJ44A)** (Deagan and Benton 1975, 1980; Deagan 1976; Goggin 1951; Smith and Bullen 1971). NOTE: Fort Matanzas will be included in the revised boundary study for St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District.

Timucuan Missions Complex - Between the late-1500s through the early-1700s, Franciscan missionaries founded a number of missions along the northeast Florida coast and north central area of Florida, within the homeland of the Timucuan (See Figure 12). The Timucuans were among the first Native American groups in the continental United States to be missionized and suffer the effects of depopulation due to European diseases. Eventually, their missions were destroyed in British raids. Included in this complex are the following verified sites: **San Juan del Puerto (8DU53), Nombre de Dios (8SJ31), Fig Springs Site (8C01), Charles Springs Site (8SU23), Indian Pond (8C0229), San Miguel de Asile (8JE106), Baptizing spring Site (8SU65), Richardson Site (8AL100), Fox Pond Site (8AL272), and Santa Fe de Toloco Site (8AL190)** (Weisman 1988; Milanich 1972; Hoffman n.d.; Loucks 1979; Symes and Stephens 1965; Hann 1989; Marrinan 1985; Dickinson 1989; McMurray 1973).

Apalachee Missions Complex - The Apalachean culture area of the panhandle of Florida was not missionized until the early-1600s (See Figure 12). In 1647, the Chacato Revolt temporarily halted inroads by the Spanish. By the time British raiding parties destroyed most of the missions

in the first decade of the eighteenth century, many of the missions had been refounded. Included in this complex are the following verified sites: **San Cosme y San Damian de Cupaica (8LE120)**, **San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale I (8LE152)**, **Turkey Roost Site (8LE157)**, **San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco (8JE100)**, **San Juan de Aspalaga (8JE1)** (See Figure 13), and **San Joseph de Ocuya (8JE721)** (Hann 1989; Hoffman n. d.; Jones and Shapiro 1987; Morrell and Jones 1970; Marrinan 1985). (NOTE: A Spanish Missions Theme study is currently under consideration for both Timucuan and Apalachee Mission sites.)

Miami River Spanish Mission (8DA11) and Fort (8DA1065) - Principal site of the historic Tequesta Indians (8DA11) of the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. The site also contains the remains of a 1743 Spanish fort and mission (Santa Maria de Loreto) (J. Zamanillo, Personal Communication 1991).

1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet Sites - Twelve Spanish colonial ships of a treasure fleet that were lost in a hurricane along the extreme southeast coast of Florida (See Figure 14) (Smith et al. 1990).

Panton, Leslie Trading company site (8ES34B) - A British trading company, Panton and Leslie that worked with the British and later Spanish colonial governments in Florida to secure trade concessions with Indian groups in the Southeast. The trading company was a significant economic and political force in the struggle for control of the southeast (Johnson 1943; Nimnicht 1968).

Colonial Pensacola Complex (8ES1150) - Archeological investigations have uncovered the site of the British colonial fort at Pensacola when this area was under British control (1763-1783). Spanish forces from New Orleans attacked the fort in 1781 as allies of the United States in the American Revolution. This action was a major contribution to the War of Independence in the Southeast (Johnson 1943; Rush 1966).

New Smyrna Colony Site - Founded as a utopian colony with settlers from the Mediterranean area by Andrew Turnbull, during the British period of control in Florida (1763-1783) (Panagopoulos 1966).

GEORGIA

Fort Frederica National Monument - British colonial fort and town established in 1736 to protect the colony of Georgia. Frederica was the center of British military operations on the Georgia frontier. **Authorized by Congress in 1936 the stabilized ruins are interpreted by the National Park Service.**

St. Catherine's Island - Site of Santa Catalina de Guale Mission, founded in 1576 and abandoned 1680. Northernmost verified Spanish mission site that ministered to the Guale Indians. Attacked by British colonial forces out of Charleston, the mission and Indians were

relocated to St. Augustine (Lanning 1935). **Designated an NHL on December 16, 1969** (McDermott 1969).

Ebenezer Town Sites - Founded in 1736 by Lutheran exiles from Salzburg Germany. Ebenezer was heavily damaged during the American Revolution and abandoned by 1821. Excavations have demonstrated the location of the site of the town (Elliott 1990).

Fort King George - Constructed at the mouth of the Altamaha River in 1720, this fort established British claims to the South Atlantic coastal area of Georgia.

Fort Argyle (9Bry28) - Constructed under the direction of General Oglethorpe as an outlier fortification to protect the town of Savannah and the colony of Georgia from Spanish attack. Archeological investigations have confirmed the location of the fort and recovered material culture appropriate to the early eighteenth century (Braley et al. 1985).

Wormslow Plantation - Established by Noble Jones, one of the original English colonists of Georgia in 1733. Site contains the tabby ruins of this early Plantation (Kelso 1979). **NHL nomination under development.**

Battle of Bloody Marsh Site - Located to the south of Fort Frederica, this is the site of a battle between Spanish forces from St. Augustine and British colonial troops. This July 18, 1742 battle ended the Spanish threat to British Georgia 1742 colonial troops (Reese 1969).

KENTUCKY

Fort Boonesborough Site - Boonesborough was established in 1775 by Daniel Boone, Judge Richard Henderson, and Nathaniel Hart, and abandoned ca. 1830. Recent archeological testing has confirmed the location of the fort and associated outlying features of this historically significant townsite (O'Malley 1989). **Designated an NHL on June 19, 1996 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

LOUISIANA

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve - Cultural resources interpret the unique cultural diversity of the Mississippi River Delta, particularly the French and Spanish colonial aspects. **Park was authorized by Congress in 1978.**

The Cabildo - This structure housed the administrative council which ruled Spanish Louisiana (1763-1803)(Morison1952). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960** (Heintzelmann 1975).

Fort St. Philip (16PL39) - Originally built by the French in 1746, and rebuilt by the Spanish in 1791, to guard the approaches to New Orleans along the Mississippi River. **Designated an NHL**

on **October 9, 1960** (Heintzelmann n.d.1).

Fort de la Boulaye (16PL27) - Established by the French in 1701 to claim possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River (Ries 1936). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960** (Heintzelmann n.d.2).

Jackson Square - Center of the city of New Orleans since 1720. On this site in 1803, the American flag was raised for the first time over the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. **Designated an NHL October 9, 1960** (Anonymous 1958).

Los Adaes (Nuestra Senora del Pilar de Los Adaes) Presidio (16NAS/16) - A *presidio*, or fort, founded by the Spanish in 1721 to control French expansion into eastern Texas (See Figure 15). During the eighteenth century it served as the capital of the province of Texas (Bolton 1915; Gregory and McCorkle 1981). **Designated an NHL on June, 23, 1986; boundary expansion study completed in 1989** (Barnes n.d.).

Bayou des Familles (16JE163/164) - Late eighteenth-century Isleno (Canary Islander) settlement established by the Spanish colonial government (Franks and Yakubik 1990).

MISSISSIPPI

House on Ellicott's Hill (Connelly's Tavern) - Among the earliest houses built (c. 1798) after the Spanish laid out the new town plan for Natchez. House architectural plan reflects the influence of French Louisiana. **Designated an NHL on May 30, 1974** (Goeldner 1974).

Fort Maurepas and Vieux Biloxi Sites - Site of two separate French colonial occupations: **Fort Maurepaus (1699-1702) and Vieux Biloxi (1719-1721)**. Archeological investigations have confirmed the locations of these sites (Elliott n.d.).

Old Spanish Fort - Early French colonial LaPoint-Krebs farmstead. Building dates from the early eighteenth century making it the oldest structure on the Gulf Coast (Elliott n.d.).

Fort Rosalie (Fort Panmure) - Constructed by the French in 1716 as a fortified trading post, it was destroyed in the Natchez War of 1729. Rebuilt in 1730 on its original site, Fort Rosalie passed into British ownership in 1763 and was renamed Fort Panmure. Spain acquired the fort in 1779, and ceded it to the United States in 1798 (Elliott n.d.).

King's Tavern - Probably the oldest extant structure in Natchez, dating from the 1790s. Tavern was established on a Spanish land grant in Natchez (Elliott n.d.).

Fort St. Pierre Site (22WR5141) - Founded by the French in 1718 near the mouth of the Yazoo River where it entered the Mississippi. The fort was to control trade in the Yazoo Basin. Destroyed in the Natchez War of 1729, the site was confirmed by archeological investigations

(Brown 1979; Elliot n.d.). **Designated an NHL on February 16, 2000 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

French Warehouse Site (GUIS-98) - Primary port for French Louisiana (1719-1721) and site of a French warehouse. Archeological investigations have identified this site (Elliott n.d.; Wilson 1988).

NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Raleigh National Historic site - Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony," first English settlement attempted in North America 1585-1587 (See Figure 6). **Reconstructed sixteenth-century earthen fort is interpreted on the site by the National Park Service.**

Old Salem Historic District - Well-preserved eighteenth-century Moravian planned community (Murtagh 1967). **Designated an NHL on November 13, 1966** (Rettig 1976a). Within the district are two other NHLs **Salem Tavern** and the **Single Brothers' House, designated on January 29, 1964 and April 15, 1970**, respectively (Rettig 1975a; 1975b).

Old Brunswick Town (31Bw376) - Founded in 1725 as a coastal port for the Cape Fear River, the town was attacked first by the Spanish in 1748 and again in 1776 by the British (South 1977).

Historic Bath - North Carolina's first incorporated town (1705). Several historic structures and sites are part of this district (Morrison 1952).

Bethabara (31Fy7) - Established in 1753 as the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina. Intended as a temporary community-the name Bethabara means "House of Passage"--the village was largely abandoned in 1772 (South 1977). **Designated an NHL on January 20, 1999 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Bethania - Moravian settlement of the 1750s. The community continues to maintain its traditional German settlement pattern (Hartley 1987). **Designated an NHL on August 7, 2001 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Quaker Meadows (31Bk148) - Historic site of a camp ground for colonial migrants before moving into the Piedmont and mountain areas of North Carolina (S. Claggett, Personal Communication 1990).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ninety Six National Historic Site - Complex of colonial sites, including Goudy's Trading Post, Holmes Fort, Star Fort, the village of Ninety Six, the town of Cambridge, and Williamson's Fort. This area was prominent in the development of the Carolina Frontier, the Cherokee Wars of 1759-1760, and the American Revolution (South 1971). **Authorized by Congress in 1976, the**

property is administered by the National Park Service.

Charles Towne Site - Location of the first British settlement of Charleston in the 1670s. Archeological investigations have confirmed the site of the town and its fortified enclosure (South 1977). **NHL nomination currently under development.**

Charlesfort-Santa Elena - Site of the fortress and townsite erected by the Spanish in the late sixteenth century to substantiate their claim to the South Atlantic coast (See Figure 17). Santa Elena was the capital of Spanish Florida from the 1560s, and was abandoned in 1587 (South et al. 1988). **Designated an NHL on January 3, 2001 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Fort Moore/Savano Town (38AK4/5) - Site of an English colonial trading post to the Savano, Creek, Yuchi, Cherokee, and Chickasaw (1680-1716) . Fort Moore was established in 1716 to protect the traders and abandoned in the 1750s (Polhemus 1971).

Fort Dorchester/Old Dorchester (38DR3/4) - Townsite of Dorchester, established in 1695 by New England colonists. Town became the third largest settlement in colonial South Carolina. Tabby ruins of church, fort, and houses remain (Carrillo 1973; 1976).

Purrysburg (38JA36/1034) - Site of an eighteenth-century SwissHuguenot settlement (1731-1779) on the Savannah River. This site is significant for its research value in that no other Swiss settlement in the Southeast has been investigated (Smith 1909; Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Fort Congaree District (38LX319/320) - Site of Fort Congaree contains an early 1700s English colonial trading post and the associated townsite of Saxe/Gotha (Michie n.d.).

TENNESSEE

Fort Loudoun - Site of a British colonial fort of the 1750s. This fort was important for maintaining the British and Cherokee alliance during the French and Indian Wars (Hamer 1925; Kunkel 1960). **Designated an NHL on June 23, 1965** (Rettig 1975c).

Long Island of the Holston - Starting point of Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap. During the 1760s to the 1790s, more than 200,000 settlers came through this area (Billington 1949). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960, Dedesignation study is in Washington** (Rettig 1976b).

Sycamore Shoals - A treaty signed by the Cherokees there in 1785 allowed the United States to purchase 20 million acres of land. **Designated an NHL on July 19, 1964** (Billington 1941).

Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7 - Treaty written there in 1830 provided for the removal of the Chickasaw from their Tennessee homelands (Forman 1953). **Designated an NHL on November**

7, 1973 (McKithan 1973).

William Blount Mansion - Residence of William Blount, Governor and United States Senator from Tennessee from 1792-1800. Blount was responsible for the removal of Indian groups from Tennessee (Folmsbee and Dillion 1963). **Designated an NHL on January 12, 1965** (Rettig 1975d). **Revised NHL nomination currently under development.**

Fort Southwest Point - From 1797-1811, this was the site of a Federal military post, military garrison, and headquarters for the Military Agent for Federal Troops in Tennessee. **NHL nomination currently under development.**

Hiwassee Garrison (40RH35) - Historic complex consisted of a fort, the United States Trade Factory, and the Office of the Cherokee Agency. Occupation lasted from 1807-1817.

Fort Blount/Williamsburg (40JK125) - Fort Blount (1792-1798) was an important military post on the Nashville to Knoxville road. Later, Williamsburg, the Jackson county seat, was established in 1807 next to Fort Blount. **NHL nomination currently under development.**

Tellico Blockhouse - Established in 1794 as a Federal military post and factory/school for Cherokees.

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ON NATIVE AMERICANS OF PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands form the juncture between the Greater and Lesser Antilles chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea. Unlike the Southeastern United States where Native Americans occupied the land over 12,000 years ago, the Caribbean Islands probably began to be inhabited only about 8000 years ago through migrations of peoples out of the mainland of South America following the chain of islands northward from Trinidad. These preceramic peoples utilized stone and shell tools to exploit the sea environments of the islands. Extensive evidence of these cultural groups is found in shell middens throughout the Antilles.

By ca. A.D. 800, a new cultural migration spread from the South American mainland, probably from the Orinoco River Valley, up the Antilles chain reaching the area of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These new people, called variously the Taino, Ostionoid, or Arawak, possessed agriculture in the form of cassava, yuca, and maize cultivation, and also subsisted on small game hunting, fishing, and shellfish collecting. They constructed large villages of 1000 to 5000 people, created ceremonial ball courts and dance plazas, and made fine incised and polychrome painted

pottery, and ground stone tools.

When the Spanish first made contact with the Tainos in 1492, the latter were in the process of being displaced by the Caribs who had occupied all of the Lesser Antilles (including the Virgin Islands) by this time. European contact quickly devastated both groups due to the lack of immunity the Native Americans had to Old World diseases. By the third decade of the sixteenth century, estimates of Indian deaths in the Caribbean reached over a million. The Native American cultural groups and their material culture are today represented primarily by protohistoric and historic contact period archeological sites.

I. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: INDIGENOUS AMERICAN POPULATIONS

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact

PUERTO RICO

Caguana Ceremonial Center (Capa Site) - Largest ceremonial ball court and village site on Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. Archeological investigations have determined that the Caguana Site was occupied during the protohistoric and early Contact period of the first decades of the 1500s based on finding of early Spanish trade items (Alegria 1983; Mason 1941). **Designated an NHL on November 4, 1993 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Aklis Site (12 Vaml-42) - Previous archeological investigations of this site indicate that it is a late Salt River phase (ca. A.D. 900-1100) through contact period (ca. A.D. 1500) site. Significant intact remains at the site are available for the study of the replacement of the Arawak by the Carib Indians, and the effects of the latter's encounter with Europeans (Krieger 1937).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR THE COLONIAL

PERIOD OF PUERTO RICO

Both the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico were "discovered" by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in late 1493. However, after this initial contact with the Native peoples on these islands, it was not until 1508 that Puerto Rico was established as a Spanish colony by Juan Ponce de Leon. The Virgin Islands, while claimed by right of discovery by the Spanish, were never colonized by that European power.

Puerto Rico, under the administration of Juan Ponce de Leon, had a large European population and a number of small communities. The reason for this was the discovery of substantial deposits of gold on the island. By the 1530s, the gold deposits had become exhausted and the Spanish

population of the island largely decamped to Mexico and Peru. Valued for its military and strategic importance, San Juan was the focus of attention in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the Spanish crown. Great effort went into expanding the defenses and harbor facilities at San Juan to forestall the inroads of other European powers into the Spanish New World, while the rest of the island and its potential resources were ignored.

During this time, hides, sugar, and other tropical products from Puerto Rico were illegally exported to the outside world by the local population in contradiction to the Spanish mercantile policy that excluded trade with other European groups. The exclusiveness of the Spanish policy helped to foster this trade as the islanders were unable to acquire the basic necessities from Spain. In the following centuries up to the Spanish-American War of 1898, while the military importance of the island continued to play an important role, agricultural products (sugar, coffee, and tobacco) assumed greater significance. In many instances, the cultural resources of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are not duplicated in the United States or areas under American control.

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement

1. Caribbean

Puerto Rico

San Juan National Historic Site - Consists of the masonry fortifications of El Morro and San Cristobal and the city walls of San Juan, Puerto Rico. This World Heritage property represents some of the largest fortifications built by the Spanish in the New World. **Administered by the National Park Service, this is a World Heritage Site.**

La Fortaleza - Originally constructed in 1533 as the first defensive work for San Juan, it later became the residence of the Governor of Puerto Rico. It was rebuilt and enlarged through the centuries and continues as the Governor's residence (Hoyt 1944). **Designated on October 9, 1960** (McKithan 1981c).

Mona Island - Mona Island, off the western coast of Puerto Rico, was first discovered and named by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1493. He again stopped at the island on his third voyage of exploration. The island has a Contact Period Taino Indian ball court site, and a nineteenth century Spanish colonial lighthouse. Mona Island has been a significant seafaring landmark in the Caribbean since the earliest European period of discovery. The island served as the base of operations for numerous pirate bands from the sixteenth through the early nineteenth centuries (Parry 1977; Morison 1942). **NHL nomination currently under development.**

Caparra - Site of the first capital of Puerto Rico, founded by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1508 (See Figure 19). The town was abandoned in 1521 with the move of the capital to San Juan.

Archeological investigations conducted in the 1930s have confirmed the location of this site (De Hotos 1938; Pantel et al. 1988). **Designated an NHL on April 19, 1994 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

First Line of Defense for San Juan - Series of defensive fortifications of the eastern end of San Juan Island. Resources include **San Geronimo Powder Magazine, San Antonio Fort, Escambron Battery, and San Geronimo Fort** (See Figure 20). First constructed in 1591 and substantially enlarged over time, these fortifications played a significant role in the defense of San Juan during the English attacks of 1595, 1598, and 1797, and the Dutch attack of 1625 (Alegria 1969; Manucy and Torres-Reyes 1982). **NHL draft nomination completed and sent to NPS-WASO in March 2002.**

Convento de Porta Coeli - Constructed by Dominican Friars in 1608, Porta Coeli located in San German is the only Mudejar style church of the seventeenth century left in an unaltered condition in Puerto Rico.

Fuerte del Conde del Mirasol - Designed to protect the harbor of Vieques Island, Conde del Mirasol is the largest masonry fort outside of San Juan. Constructed in 1845, it reflects eighteenth-century military architectural styles with diamond shaped bastions and intact brick barracks (Marin and Harrison 1989).

Hacienda Buena Vista - Excellent example of a nineteenth-century coffee plantation. The main house, coffee processing structures and machinery, and farm buildings have been restored (Baralt 1988). **NHL nomination currently under development.**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR THE COLONIAL PERIOD OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The present U.S. Virgin Islands are made up of three main islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John), each of which passed through different European claims and control. St. Thomas and St. Croix were discovered by the Spanish in 1493, but they did not follow up with colonization. The first Europeans to settle these islands were a collection of English and Dutch settlers who established themselves on St. Croix in 1625, but the Spanish from Puerto Rico attacked and removed them. Later, in 1650, the French founded a colony on that island that initiated the beginnings of a prosperous sugar plantation economy.

The Danes first occupied St. Thomas in 1666, and were joined by Dutch settlers from Tortola in the same year. Two years later, freebooters forced the St. Thomas settlers to abandon their colony. The Danes returned in 1672 and constructed defensive networks to protect their second colonization of St. Thomas. By 1687, Danes expanded their colonial holdings by establishing plantations and colonial administration on St. John. Eventually, the Danes acquired St. Croix in 1733 from the French to complete their colonial empire in the New World.

The Danes maintained a close trading relationship with the other European colonies in the Caribbean because of their neutral position. Because of the frequent periods of hostilities among other European nations in the Caribbean during the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, the Danish islands were often the only secure neutral trading ports available in the Caribbean. This attitude of cooperation with the Danes is illustrated in the 1733 Slave Revolt on St. John, when English and French colonial troops assisted the Danes in quelling the rebellion.

The English Occupied the Danish Virgin Islands twice during the Napoleonic Wars (1801-1802 and 1807-1812) to prevent their use by the French against British colonial Possessions in the Caribbean, but the islands were returned to the Danes both times after the end of hostilities. The basic agricultural crop of the Virgin Islands was sugar, but with the end of slavery in 1848 and the creation of major sugar refineries in Puerto Rico, the smaller plantations of the Lesser Antilles could not compete effectively. The Virgin Islands were acquired in 1917 by purchase from Denmark by the United States.

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement

1. Caribbean

B. French Exploration and Settlement

C. Other European Exploration and Settlement

1. Scandinavian (Danish)

2. Dutch

Virgin Islands

Christiansted National Historic Site - Consists of several 1700s and 1800s structures, such as Fort Christianvaern, the Old Danish Customs House, Old West India and Guinea Company Warehouse, and Government House. All are excellent examples of the Danish colonial economy and administration of St. Croix Island. **Portions of the area are administered by the National Park Service.**

Salt River Bay (Columbus Landing Site) Site associated with the 1493 discovery of St. Croix Island by Christopher Columbus during his second voyage to the New World (Morison 1942). **Designated an NHL on October 9, 1960 (McKithan n.d.). Boundary and Significance Expansion for this NHL is currently under development.**

Fort Christian - Constructed in 1680 to protect the second Danish occupation of St. Thomas. This fort secured the harbor of Charlotte Amalie and the plantations of the island (Gjessing and MacLean 1987). **Designated an NHL in 1977; Boundary Study approved in 2000 (Hawke**

1986).

Skytsborg (Blackbeard's Castle) - Constructed ca. 1680 as a fortified tower to supplement the defense of the St. Thomas Fort Christian. Only remaining defensive tower of its type known in the Lesser Antilles (Gjessing and MacLean 1987). **Designated an NHL on October 12, 1994 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Zufriedenheit Site - Extensive archeological remains of a complex of sugar making facilities dating from the seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. Represents the earliest Danish attempts at plantations in the Virgin Islands (Righter 1984).

Hassel Island - Contains extensive remains of fortifications, shipping and coaling facilities, and a dry dock that made Charlotte Amalie a significant Caribbean seaport in the nineteenth century. Among the more important features on the island are Shipley's Battery (a 1807-1809 British Napoleonic War battery), and Creque's Marine Railway (an 1860s coal and fuel oil depot and dry dock facility) (Gjessing and MacLean 1987).

Friedensfeld Church - The present Moravian church dating from the 1850s is probably the most significant example of native carpentry work in the West Indies. In particular, the interior vaulted ceiling with open grill work is an impressive architectural detail (Wright 1976a).

Whim Plantation - Property contains a 1790s neo-Classical greathouse that is the finest extant plantation in the Virgin Islands. Many of the original outbuildings associated with the plantation are also intact (Wright 1976b). **NHL nomination currently under development.**

Fort Sale - Large seventeenth-century earthwork fort constructed by the Dutch to protect their interests on St. Croix, it later became the main defensive point of the French colonial settlement of the island after 1650 (Morison and Obregon 1964). **NOTE: This site is within the existing Columbus Landing Site NHL.**

Government House - Since 1771, this structure has been the Danish governmental headquarters on St. Croix. The structure was remodeled and enlarged in the nineteenth century (Bradley n.d.).

Adrian Plantation - Earliest plantation known on St. John Island (1718), it was the single largest producer of sugar cane on the island. Extensive remains of ruins and machinery have been recorded and inventoried (Ausherman n.d.; Gjessing and MacLean 1987).

Frederick's Fort (Fortsberg) - The first Frederick's Fort constructed on this site in 1718 was destroyed in the Slave Revolt of 1733. In 1736 a second fort was constructed to protect the island and planters (Gjessing and MacLean 1987).

Annaberg Plantation - Fine example of a large and productive sugar plantation. Extensive and impressive stabilized ruins illustrate the complexity of sugar production (See Figure 21)

(Ausherman n. d.; Gjessing and MacLean 1987). **NHL nomination currently under development.**

Cinnamon Bay Plantation - Fine example of architectural ruins illustrating the processing of sugar cane. Plantation is important for its association with the Slave Revolt of 1733 (Ausherman n.d.; Gjessing and MacLean 1987).

Reef Bay Plantation - Last of the working sugar plantations on St. John, Reef Bay contains some of the most impressive architectural remains associated with the production of sugar (See Figure 22). The plantation also includes the archeological remains of a slave village associated with the plantation, remains of roads, and stone fences outlining earlier agricultural fields (Ausherman n.d.; Gjessing and MacLean 1987). **NHL nomination currently under development.**

HMS Santa Monica - Shipwreck site of a Spanish-built 28 gun frigate. Captured by the British, it was sunk off St. John in 1782 (Albright 1974).

Fort Frederik - Constructed between 1752 and 1760, Fort Frederik was designed to protect the western end of St. Croix. Several significant historical events occurred at this fort including one of the first salutes to an American flag (October 25, 1776), the freeing of the slaves by Governor-General Peter von Scholten (1848), the "Fireburn" labor riot of 1878, and the transfer of the Virgin Islands from Denmark to the United States (1917) (Anonymous 1990). **Designated an NHL September 25, 1997 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Old Unity Lodge - Outstanding example of an early 1800s merchants house. Located within the Charlotte Amalie Historic District.

Jewish synagogue - St. Thomas Synagogue, the oldest (1833) Jewish religious structure remaining in the Virgin Islands (Gjessing and MacLean 1987). **Designated an NHL September 25, 1997 as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study.**

Chapter IV

National Historic Landmark Criteria for Evaluation and Listing of Cultural Properties that Potentially Meet the NHL Criteria

In 1983, the National Park Service published in the Federal Register the Final Rules regarding the National Historic Landmark program. A key element of the rules was the publication of the Landmark criteria for evaluation. These criteria are to be used by the National Park Service in the review and evaluation of individual properties and districts identified in thematic studies. Properties will be considered for designation only if they are nationally significant in accordance with these criteria.

The six criteria used for evaluating cultural properties that may be considered nationally significant and therefore potential National Historic Landmarks pertain to those properties:

That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

That represent some great ideal of the American people; or

That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or" by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

Based upon a review of cultural properties presented in the previous chapter of this theme study and application of the above criteria, the following properties, listed alphabetically, are those which the Southeast Region of the National Park Service believes to potentially meet the

Landmark criteria and for which individual or district Landmark Studies should be undertaken. Cultural properties listed in this chapter of the theme study also have a substantial body of written documentation to support their significance, and possess substantial integrity.

As noted in the previous chapters, these cultural properties were identified from a variety of inventories, planning documents, interested scholars and agencies, and other sources. With the assistance of the State Offices and other groups, a preliminary list of cultural resources that appeared to potentially to meet the NHL criteria and the NHL thematic framework for this theme study were developed and reviewed for integrity, available documentation, and other considerations. From this preliminary list, a theme study was drafted and has since been reviewed by these same professional groups and organizations. This list is the result of this study and review.

The next step will be drafting of individual or district Landmark studies for the significant resources identified below that appear to meet the Landmark criteria. A priority list of these properties to be studied is presented in the following chapter. Properties in **bold** were designated a NHL as a result of SERO's Historic Sites Theme Study or a NHL nomination is in development.

Adamson Mounds Site (38KE11), South Carolina

Adrian Plantation, Virgin Islands

() Annaberg Plantation, Virgin Islands**

Battle Mound (3LAI), Arkansas

(*) Belcher Mound (16CD13), Louisiana

() Bethabara (3IFy7), North Carolina**

() Bethania, North Carolina**

() Bottle Creek Site (1Ba2), Alabama**

() Caguana Ceremonial Center (Capa Site), Puerto Rico**

() Caloosahatchee (Calusa) Culture Complex, Florida**

Big Mound Key (8CH10) Josslyn Island (8LL37)

(*) Mound Key (8LL2/3)

Pine Island (8LL40)

Useppa Island (8LL51)

() Carson Mounds Site (22CO505), Mississippi**

() Caparra, Puerto Rico**

Castillo de San Marcos, Florida

() Charlesfort-Santa Elena Site, South Carolina**

() Charles Towne Landing Site, South Carolina**

() Chucalissa (40SYI), Tennessee**

Cinnamon Bay Plantation, Virgin Islands

Colonial Pensacola Complex (8ES1150), Florida

Ebenezer Town Sites, Georgia

Fig Springs Site (8COI), Florida

() First Line of Defense for San Juan, Puerto Rico**

() Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site (40JK125), Tennessee**

() Fort Boonesborough Site, Kentucky**

Fort Congaree District (38LX319/320), South Carolina

() Fort Frederik, Virgin Islands**

Fort King George, Georgia

() (*) Fort Louis de la Mobile (IMb94), Alabama**

Fort Mims, Alabama

(*) Fort Rosalie (Fort Panmure), Mississippi

() Fort Southwest Point, Tennessee**

() Fort St. Pierre Site (22WR514), Mississippi**

Fort Tombecbee, Alabama

() Fountain of Youth Park Site (8SJ31), Florida**

Fox Farm Site (15MS1) (Madisonville Culture), Kentucky

() Frederick's Fort, Virgin Islands**

Government House, Virgin Islands

() Hacienda Buena Vista, Puerto Rico**

Hassel Island, Virgin Islands

Hiwassee Old Town (40PK3), Tennessee

Hollywood Site, Mississippi

() Humber-McWilliams Site (22CO505), Mississippi**

Kashita (Cusseta) (9CE1, 2), Georgia

Lake Okeechobee Basin/Kissimmee River Culture Complex, Florida

Belle Glade Site (8PB40)

Big Mound City (8PB48)

Fort Center (8GL13)

Ortona Site (8GL4/5)

Tony's Mound (8HN3)

() Lamar Site (9Bi2), Georgia**

() Old Fort Earthworks/Lower Shawnee Town Complex (15LW13, 15GP15, 27), Kentucky**

Martin Site (8LE853B/8LE282), Florida

() Mona Island, Puerto Rico**

Mulberry Site (38KE12), South Carolina (Included in the boundary for Mulberry Plantation designated an NHL in 2001.)

Nanih Waiya Mound and Village and Cave Mound, Mississippi

Old Brunswick Town, North Carolina

Old Cahawba Site (IDS32), Alabama

Pine Log Creek Site (1BA462), Alabama

Reef Bay Plantation, Virgin Islands

() Salt River Bay (Columbus Landing Site), Virgin Islands**

() Santa Theresa de la Gracia Real de Mose (Fort Mose) (8SJ40), Florida**

Siouan Culture Complex, North Carolina

Lower Saura Town (31RK1)

Upper Saura Town (31SK1)

Occaneechi (38OR11/231)

Slack Farm Site (15UN28), Kentucky

() Skytsborg (Blackbeard's Castle), Virgin Islands**

() Whim Plantation, Virgin Islands**

() Yuchi Town (1RU63), Alabama**

An (*) in front of the name of the property indicates that the property had been previously considered for NHL designation in an earlier Landmark Theme Study.

An (**) in front of the name of the property indicates that the property has been designated or is in the process of review for designation as a result of this NHL theme study.

Chapter V

National Historic Landmark Theme

Study Goals and Priorities

The list of cultural properties noted in Chapter IV have been identified first in this theme study as meeting the appropriate National Historic Landmark themes (Historic Native American and Colonial Exploration and Settlement) for this study (See Chapter III). After further consideration of the documentation available on these properties, they have been identified as containing outstanding cultural remains, possessing substantial integrity, and meeting the appropriate NHL criteria or criterion (See Chapter IV).

The list below represents the goals and priorities established by the Southeast Region of the National Park Service for the development of specific NHL studies in 1992. The properties identified in this list are keyed to the two areas of the Southeast Region where the fewest numbers of NHLs exist - Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Many of the properties in this list will be significant additions to the National Park Service's efforts to commemorate the celebration of the Quincentennial.

The following list of cultural properties comprises those properties for which an agency, organization, or interested scholar has expressed an interest in developing a draft NHL study. These drafts will be developed in conjunction with the Southeast Regional Office for the sake of uniformity, and presentation to the History Division will depend upon the ability of the interested party to facilitate a draft study.

Annaberg Plantation, Virgin Islands

Bethabara (3IFy7), North Carolina

Bethania, North Carolina

Bottle Creek Site (lBa2), Alabama

Caguana Ceremonial Center (Capa Site), Puerto Rico

Caloosahatchee (Calusa) Culture Complex, Florida

Big Mound Key (8CH10) Josslyn Island (8LL37)

(*) Mound Key (8LL2/3)

Pine Island (8LL40)

Useppa Island (8LL51)

Caparra, Puerto Rico

Charlesfort-Santa Elena Site, South Carolina

Charles Towne Landing Site, South Carolina

Chucalissa (40SYI), Tennessee

First Line of Defense for San Juan, Puerto Rico

Fort Boonesborough Site, Kentucky

Fort Frederik, Virgin Islands

Fort Louis de la Mobile (IMb94), Alabama

Fort St. Pierre Site (22WR514), Mississippi

Hacienda Buena Vista, Puerto Rico

Lamar Site (9Bi2), Georgia

Old Fort Earthworks/Lower Shawnee Town Complex (15LW13, 15GP15, 27), Kentucky

Mona Island, Puerto Rico

Mulberry Site (38KE12), South Carolina (Included in the boundary for Mulberry Plantation designated an NHL in 2001.)

Salt River Bay (Columbus Landing Site), Virgin Islands

Santa Theresa de la Gracia Real de Mose (Fort Mose) (8SJ40), Florida

Skytsborg (Blackbeard's Castle), Virgin Islands

Yuchi Town (1RU63), Alabama

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