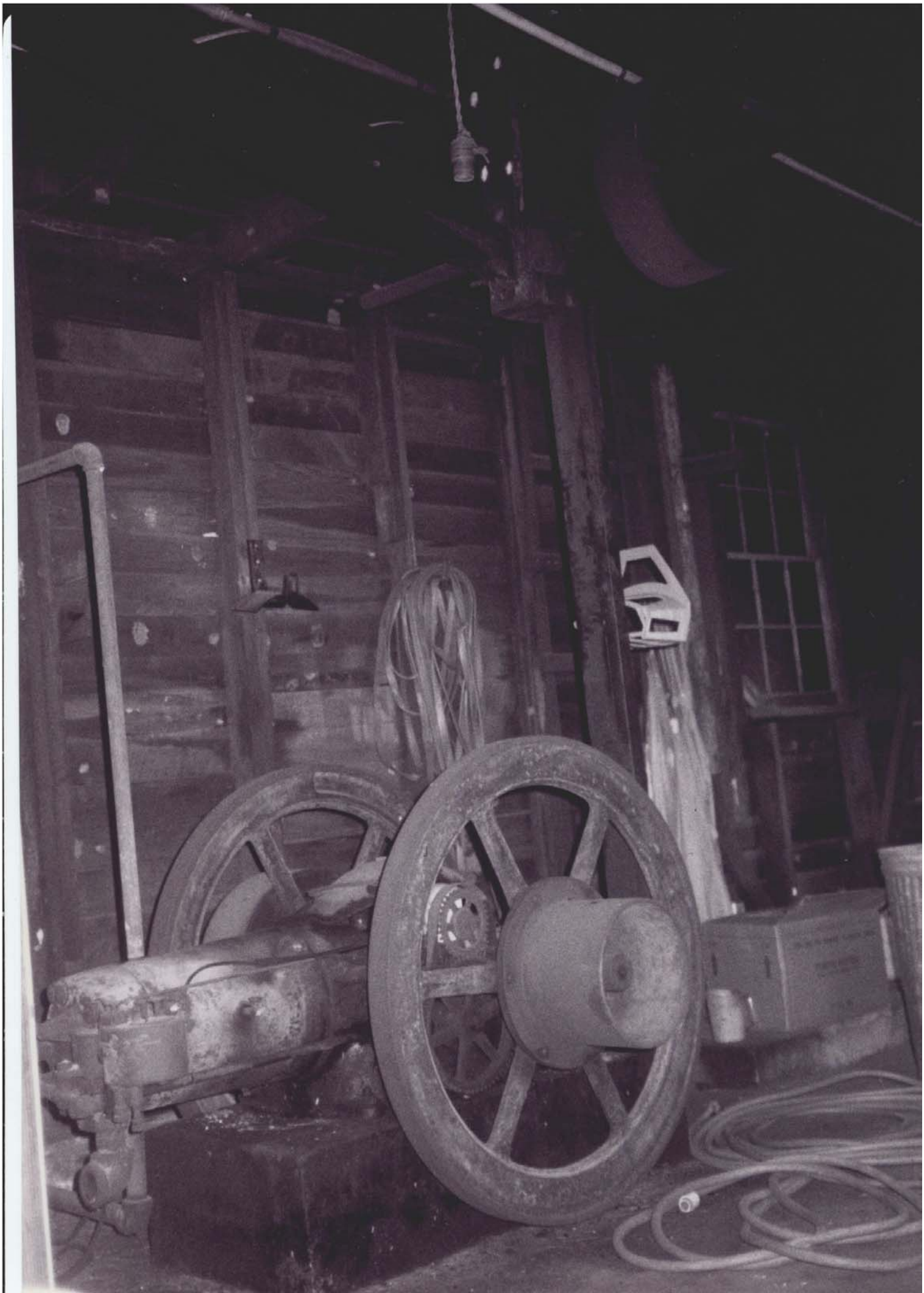

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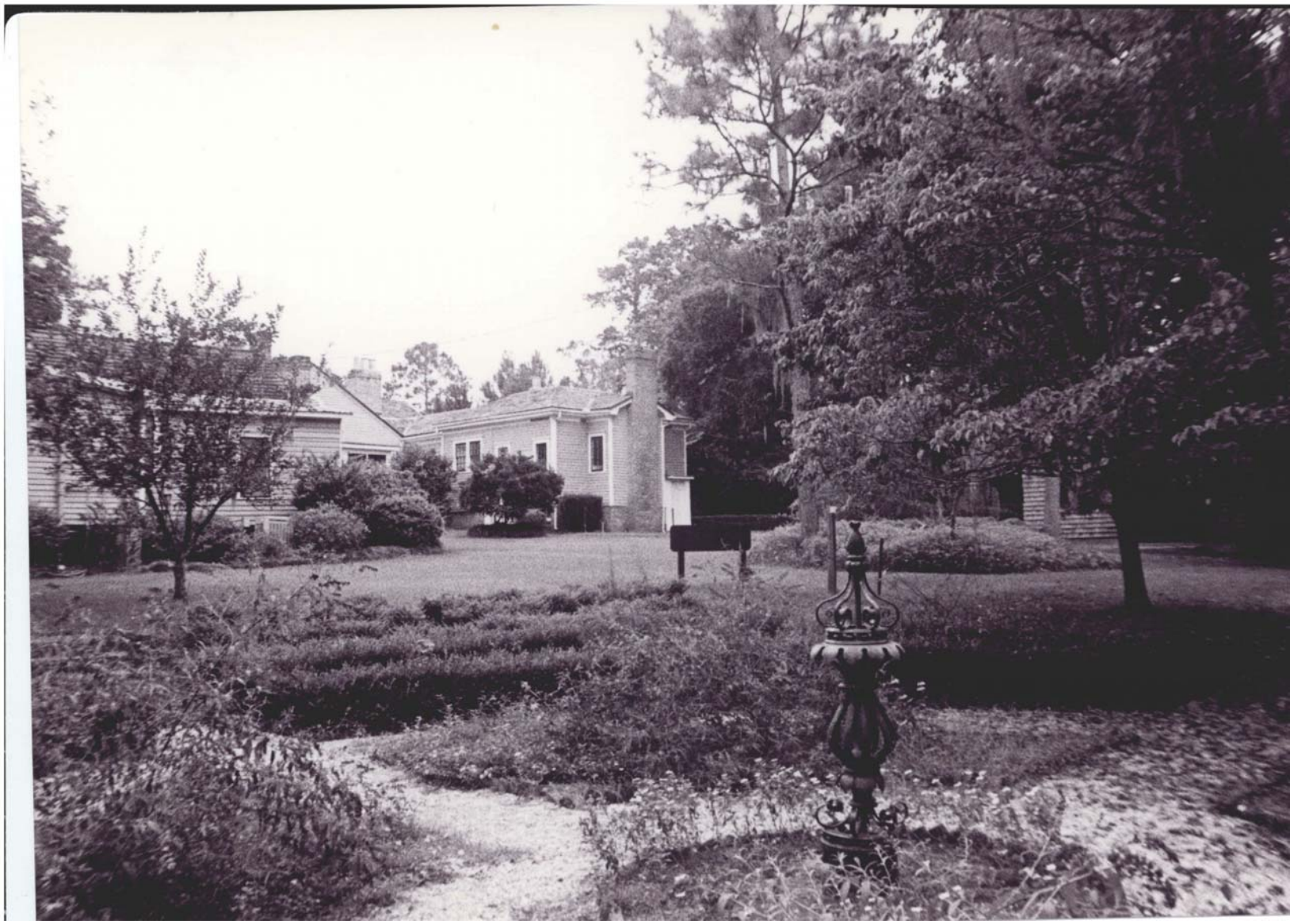

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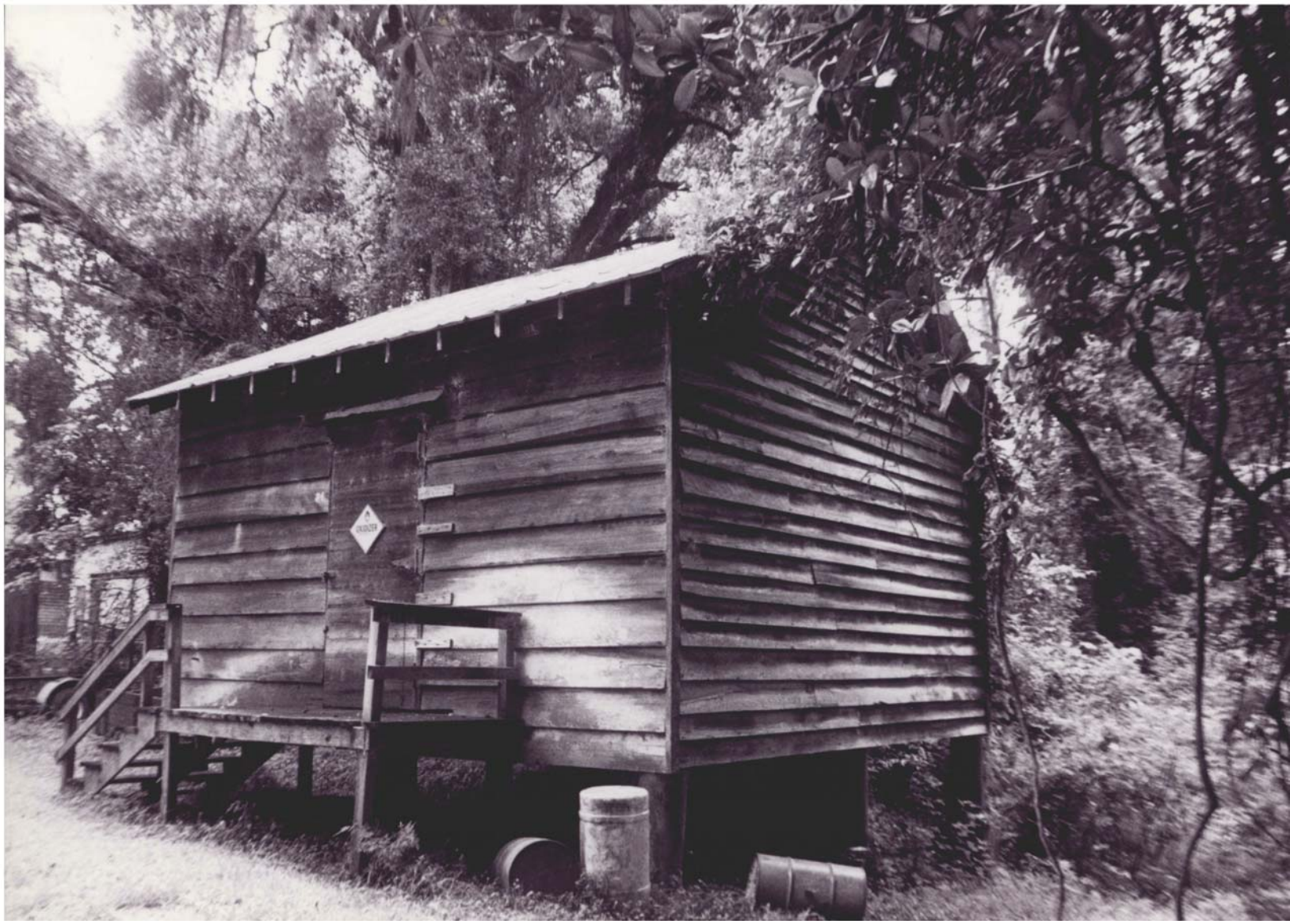

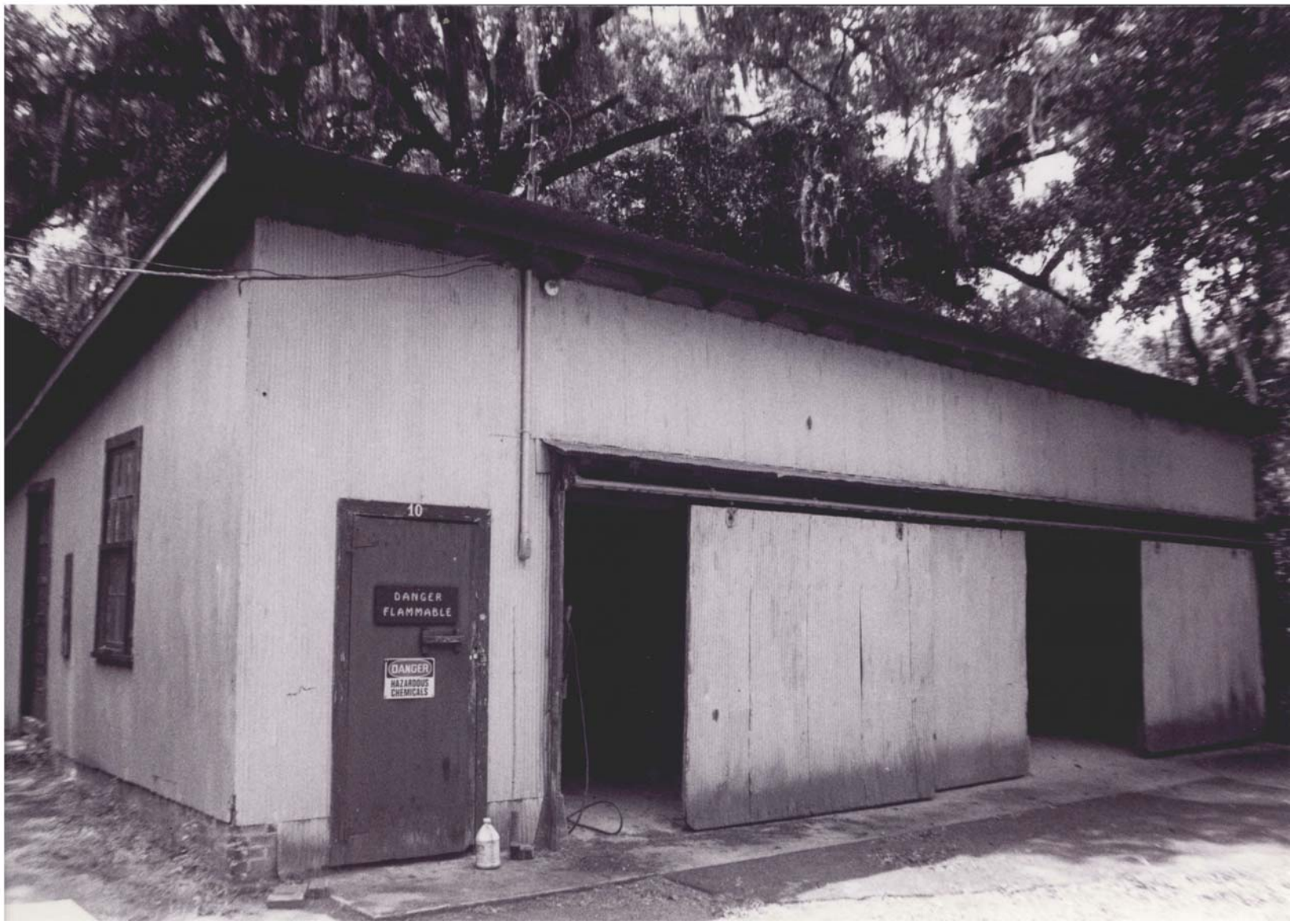
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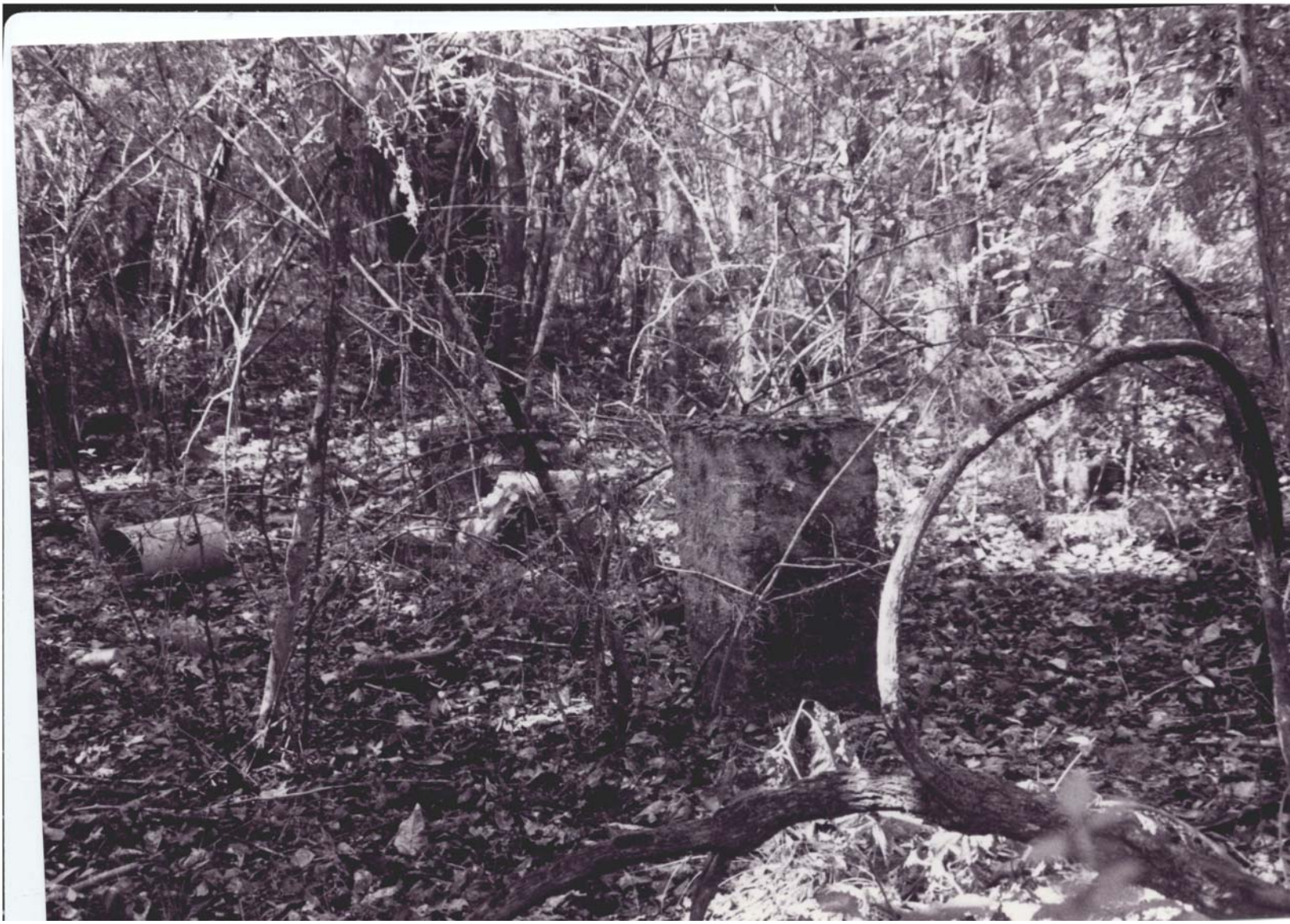

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name KILLEARN PLANTATION ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens/Overstreet Addition

2. Location

street & number 3540 Thomasville Road N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Tallahassee N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32308

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 6/26/2002

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ buildings
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	9	buildings
35	0	sites
4	2	structures
4	0	objects
61	11	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"NA"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
LANDSCAPE: park
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: institutional housing
LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SUMMARY

The Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District is a Florida State Park located at 3450 Thomasville Road, Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The district is a 1,184 acre tract. The boundaries of the district correspond to the legal boundaries of the current Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens, located six miles north of downtown Tallahassee. The contributing resources of the district consist of the Maclay House and associated outbuildings, the ornamental Maclay Gardens, a historic network of dirt trails and roads, four irrigation ditches, six tenant farm house historic archeological sites, and twenty-seven pre-historic archeological sites. The periods of significance of contributing resources are 1000BC-AD1704 and 1824-1952.

SETTING

The Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District, otherwise known as Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens, is located in northern Leon County, Florida, within an area of gently rolling hills known as the Red Hills of Florida because of the abundance of red clay. The district is bounded by irregular property lines, with Thomasville Road being the furthest point east, Maclay Road being the furthest point south, Meridian Road bounding the district on the west, and irregular property lines making up the northernmost boundary (Site/Boundary Map, Map #1). Of the 1,184 acres, about twenty-eight are taken up by the native and exotic ornamental garden, another five-to-six by the Maclay House and associated outbuildings, and approximately 201 by Lake Overstreet. Over 800 acres of the park consist of second-growth woodlands that appear to be fifty years old or less, evolving from abandoned agricultural fields and pastures, mixed with old growth hardwoods. The remaining acreage of the park includes a portion of Lake Hall, wetlands, Gum Pond, and a ravine located in the northwest section of the property.

The land around the Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District has been intensively developed during the last fifty years; the most pressing is that of suburban housing and strip commercial development at the edges of the park.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The district contains twenty-seven (27) contributing pre-historic archeological sites, and thirty-three (33) contributing historic resources that date from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. These contributing historic resources include eighteen (18) historic buildings, four (4) structures, four (4) objects, and eight (8) sites, six (6) of which are historic archeological sites. There are eleven (11) non-contributing resources associated with the property's use as a state park that are less than fifty years old (see Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources).

Historic road/trail system (one contributing site)

Forming a veritable "spine" of the district are early dirt roads and trails that are still intact throughout the park. The currently named Multi-Use Trail includes portions of the most historically significant of these trails (Map #2). This double-rutted dirt road has a very pronounced signature within the landscape, particularly along the east side of Lake Overstreet (Photo #1), and from the irrigation ditch (8LE1941) south of Lake Overstreet (Photo #2), northwest past the ravine, indicating its use as a primary historic thoroughfare across the property. There are smaller paths that intersect with the main roads at the location of house sites. The section of early road from south of Lake Overstreet, northwest past the ravine is the probable existing trail noted on the Territorial 1824 survey map (Map #3 & Map #4).

Pre-Historic Archeological Sites (twenty-seven sites)

Since 1953, when the property came under state ownership, several reconnaissance level archeological investigations have located evidence of pre-historic activity over much of the property (Map #5). These sites date from the Deptford Period (1000-0 BC) until the Leon-Jefferson Period (AD1500-1704). Due to the degree of investigation thus far, little is currently understood regarding these sites, although several are considered sites of probable habitation. No sites are discernable from the landscape, and those designated as middens are low rises, not landmark mounds. The integrity of these sites is very high since they lie outside the historic field areas. Examples of these sites include:

The "Stinging Hornets" (LE2341) was discovered in 1995. Based on the discovery of 3 sherds it is considered a probable habitation site from the Deptford Period. It is located on lowland directly northwest of the Three Oaks site, and southwest of Lake Overstreet. The water level would have been substantially lower during the period. The size of the site is not determined. Due to the rarity of Deptford sites, it warrants further investigation.

The Deer Stands 8 and 9 (Le1870/1871) is a Swift Creek and Weeden Island Periods habitation site. It is the largest pre-historic site known in the district. Based on the presence of 130 sherds and 7 flakes, it is a possible village site. The site is on high ground at the edge of a large ravine. Due to bicycle use in the area further investigation was conducted in the area in 1996 determining that a 250 by 175 meter area was one large site, rather than two, as originally recorded.

The "Three Oaks" (LE1867) was located in 1992. Based on 13 sherds and a large core flake it is considered a Weeden Island, Ft. Walton Periods site. The 65 meter diameter site contains a midden, and overlaps the tenant house historic site of the same name, and extends to the south.

The "Big Medial Biface" (LE1868) is a Weeden Island, Ft. Walton Periods midden site located in 1992. The site has a minimum diameter of 65 meters. A large broken biface was discovered next to the historic roadway, and further investigation yielded 8 sherds. The site is located southwest of Lake Overstreet near both the "Three Oaks" and "Stinging Hornets" sites.

The "Powerline" site (LE2206) is a Ft. Walton, Leon-Jefferson Periods site that was identified in 1996. The scatter of 13 sherds and 2 flakes is located on a bluff on the west side of Lake Overstreet.

Irrigation ditches (four contributing structures)

The landscape retains probable antebellum-era irrigation ditches constructed to manipulate the land for agricultural purposes. Ditching was a common function within the North Florida plantation system that relied on slaves to carry out these labor-intensive projects. "Ditcher" was a trade designation among slaves. Plantation owners with many slaves usually removed from the agricultural work force individuals with special skills, such as carpenters and blacksmiths (Schneider, 2000:118). Some of the strongest males were designated ditchers. Ditches and embankments were common field structures. The practice of hiring-out skilled artisans or ditching teams was a source of income for plantation owners. In North Florida, slaves accomplished canal and large road projects. The purpose of the ditches within the district was to drain wetland areas around lakes and ponds, thereby providing additional land area for planting crops or grazing livestock. The ditches also allowed for some damage control during flooding season by providing a release mechanism for overflowing lakes. These ditches are located (Map #1):

* south end of Lake Overstreet (8LE1941) (Photo #3)
* stretching from Lake Elizabeth outside the project area to Gum Pond (8LE2213) (Photo #4)
* draining into the ravine on the west side of the Maclay property (8LE1940) (Photo #5)
* connecting Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet (8LE2212)

The Lake Hall-Overstreet Drain Ditch (8LE2212) allows overflow water to seep from Lake Hall to Lake Overstreet. This ditch is specifically referenced in an 1869 deed.[1] It provided recreational boating between the lakes in the late nineteenth century.

Maclay Gardens/Historic designed landscape (one contributing site and three contributing objects)

The most prominent element of the historic district is the twenty-eight acre Maclay Gardens (Map #6). Alfred B. Maclay developed the gardens from the 1920s through the 1940s; and after his death in 1944, his wife completed his intended design that emphasized plantings of the camellia japonica and azaleas. Maclay Gardens is one of four ornamental gardens in the Florida Park Service. The garden is reminiscent of English country gardens with brick walls and winding paths that utilize the contours of the terrain. Maclay used as many native plants as possible and as many varieties of trees and shrubs as would grow in the north Florida climate, resulting in the planting of thirty native and sixty-two exotic varieties. The garden includes cast-iron and rustic-style wooden garden furniture.

Adjacent to his garden, Maclay started a propagation nursery to supplement his world wide plant purchases. Nursery-type plantings are found at the southern sections of the formal garden. Today these beds are

primarily of mature camellias. The exact history of this area is unknown. There are accounts that Maclay maintained a nursery zone for testing various plants prior to introducing them into the garden.

In the summer of 1925 the broad lawn between the Maclay House and Lake Hall was planted, providing a lake view from the house (Photo #6). That same year work began on the brick House Walk from the garden gate to the residence (Photo #7). Along the walk were planted native trees and shrubs, such as live oaks, holly, magnolia, dogwood, redbud, mountain laurel, and azaleas. Exotic plants included oriental magnolia, aucuba, sago palms, and camellias. The next constructed element was the brick Camellia Walk, a path that leads from the house to the Walled Garden (Photo #8). The first camellia planted in the gardens, the "Aunt Jetty" variety, was brought from Baltimore to Tallahassee in the 1860s, and occupies a portion of the path.

The formal Walled Garden was built between 1923 and 1935 (Photo #9). Plantings are in geometric patterns on three terraced beds surrounding a central pool. This pool contains a life-size, bronzed sculpture of a century plant by Alexander Stoller of New York. The encircling six-foot brick wall, covered with climbing fig and English ivy, is of rusticated rough brick with an open diamond pattern. Regularly spaced battlements form a crenellated wall. On the southwest wall Maclay mounted a sixteenth century blue and white Della Robbia plaque over a marble bench, both brought from Italy in 1937. A tablet in the garden commemorates the Gardens as a State Park in 1956. Also located in the garden are lead pigeons, doves, turkeys, and peacocks that are British antiques (Photo #10).

Directly east of the Walled Garden's wrought iron gate is the Palm Garden, begun in 1935. Built on a terraced slope 525 feet from Lake Hall, a long rectangular pool is set amid a well-manicured lawn bordered by clipped white azaleas (Photo #11). Ornate metal finials set on brick piers are situated on either side of the Palm Garden. The view from the reflecting pool to Lake Hall is known as the "vista," or "Cypress Walk."

Southeast of the Walled Garden is the Secret Garden which contains a wrought iron bench and table which Maclay used as a hideaway to prevent interruptions to his work. Here he planted wild ginger, holly fern, mahonia, selaginella, and tea olive. A fountain known as the "Janet Scudder fountain" features a small sculpture of a boy in a pool (Photo #12), located on the periphery of the Secret Garden.

Southwest of the "vista," Maclay designed the Pond Walk, and began construction of the pond in 1943 (Photo #13). After his death in 1944, Mrs. Maclay continued the development of this feature as intended. This work completed the construction of the pond and the planting of the Azalea Hillside. These garden elements were completed prior to 1949. Maclay experimented over several seasons to plant trees and shrubs near the pond that would complement in size and color the massive Japanese anise, cedars, Italian and false cypress in this section. Here they planted daylilies, iris, and various bulbs at the waterside and Japanese maples, flowering cherry, and wisteria.

A path through Oriental magnolias along the Azalea Hillside connects to a Lakeside Path). A bathhouse once stood on the site of the current pavilion (Photo #14) located at the north end of the path. Built in the late 1950s, this non-historic wooden, open-air pavilion has a hip roof supported by triple corner columns. It is identical to the pavilion at the garden gate entrance to the House Walk. Along the Lakeside Path magnolias, cyrilla, oaks, and wild azaleas were planted. The garden's only example of the native bald cypress grows along the lake. The rare and difficult-to-grow torreya tree was raised from seeds in 1931 (something never before

accomplished), but it has since succumbed to disease. Remnants of the tree remain south of the gardeners cottage. A rare species of Chapman's Rhododendron from Florida's Gulf County coast is located beside the Lakeside Path.

The Rose Garden, currently known as the Cottage Garden, was begun in the 1920s, and is located behind Guest Cottage #1 (Photo #15).

Adjacent to the current visitors parking, and west of the current main gate, is a gate column inscribed "Lac-Cal" for the plantation of John and Georgia Law, who developed a plantation and building assembly in 1906 (Photo #16). The column marks the main entrance to the house at that time. The column is a contributing object.

Cypress trees on the Cypress Walk were removed in the 1960s or early 1970s due to decline from insects and disease.

Maclay House and 18 Support Buildings

Maclay House

John Hugh and Georgia O. Law constructed the Maclay House in 1906 as a hunting lodge on their Lac-Cal Plantation. Alfred B. Maclay purchased the plantation and its existing buildings, including the house, in 1923 (Map #7). Between 1923 and 1925, Maclay remodeled the house to its current configuration and character (see Maclay House diagram) (Photos #17-21). The roof was altered from a hip to a side-gable roof. The east façade had a front gabled porch that was replaced with a brick terrace that spanned the elevation. The house's original two-over-two double-hung windows were replaced with six-over-six double-hung windows; a grouping of five windows was also added on the southwest elevation of the house. The house is a wood frame building with an in-filled brick pier foundation, horizontal siding, wood shutters with crescent moon cut-outs, three exterior and three interior brick chimneys, and a cypress shingle roof. A new Federal-style door with a fanlight was added as the main entrance; the new side-gabled roof was designed with an eyebrow at the eaves level directly over the front door (Photo #18). A new butler's pantry, kitchen, and servant's dining area created extensions to the rear of the house (Photo #19). The house's long-leaf yellow pine floors were milled on site behind the house. The house was painted a burnt sienna color, which Mrs. Maclay called "Georgia Clay," although early photos suggest that the house was painted a lighter color. The Maclays remodeled their house to accommodate visiting guests and social gatherings. Interior arrangements include a private library, accessed from the rear of the living room paneled with rare bird's eye cypress from Perry, Florida, and a formal dining room (Photos #20,21). The dining and living rooms feature floors of quarter-cut red oak, while the dining room has cypress paneled walls with a mahogany stain. Mrs. Maclay directed the conversion of the master bedroom into a museum display room in the late 1940s, and she lived in an adjacent room of the house.

Guesthouse #1

The c1906-1923 building is one of two guest cottages on the property. This frame vernacular "saddlebag" type house features a brick pier foundation, two front doors, six-over-six double-hung windows,

and exterior side chimneys (Photo #22). The house with horizontal siding is distinctive for its full length, front-gabled portico supported by four columns on the north facade. The house is painted the same burnt sienna with white trim as is the Maclay House.

Guesthouse #2

The c1906-1923 building is a frame vernacular house with a brick pier foundation and six-over-six double-hung windows (Photo #23). The house features two doors that access the two front rooms. The Colonial Revival-influenced house has a full-facade, three-bayed front porch with double columns flanking the doors. The pyramidal roof with a small front gable, as well as a central chimney, distinguish this building from the other guesthouse. The interior of this double pen house has been remodeled as a residence for park personnel; an additional bedroom, bath, and closet have been added to the northwest side of the house.

The house is historically associated with Alfred Maclay's friend Jim Fox, who stayed at the guesthouse many winters. At one time there was a path extending from this cottage, also known as Foxcraft, to the Maclay House. Mr. Maclay called it "Jim's Path."[2]

Delia's Cottage

The c1906-1910 building was the living quarters for the Law and Maclay house servants.[3] The building is known as "Delia's Cottage," the name of Mrs. Maclay's Irish maid. The house has a saddlebag arrangement with a brick pier foundation, six-over-six and three-over-one double-hung windows, two front doors, a shed-roofed front porch supported by wood posts, and a central chimney (Photo #24). Original horizontal siding was replaced in 1925 with cypress wood shingles.[4] The interior has been remodeled to serve as park offices. One mantle and door have been removed from the office in the northern section of the house. The southernmost office still retains its original pecky cypress wall paneling. The former kitchen, hallway, and bath are paneled in 3" beaded board.

Pump Room

The c1906-1925 frame vernacular building originally had horizontal siding. Maclay resurfaced it with cypress wood shingles (Photo #25). The L-shaped, side-gabled building has a concrete slab foundation and two rear shed-roofed additions. One addition containing a restroom has beaded board walls and ceiling, and a quarry tile floor. Other alterations include the covering of a window with wood shingles and the replacement of a set of double doors on the northeast facade. The building is primarily used for storage.

The building originally sheltered the pump and generator for the waterworks system used on the plantation. The system pumped spring water from Lake Hall to the pump house for distribution throughout the domestic compound.[5] A portion of the pumping mechanism remains in the building (Photo #26). There is evidence that Maclay's sawmill operated outside this building.[6] An electric band saw and wooden water tank were removed from the rear of the building around 1964. Four concrete piers remain from the foundation of this tank.

Laundry

The c1906-1923 laundry building is a frame vernacular building sided with cypress cedar shingles that replaced original horizontal siding (Photo #27). The building has an infilled brick pier foundation and paired, two-over-two double hung windows. The Maclays used the building as a laundry. It is located directly to the south of the servant's quarters. A partition wall was made within the one-roomed building. The building is currently vacant.

Stable

The c1906-1926 frame vernacular building originally contained four box stalls for horses, a tack room, and two bays for wheeled conveyances. The Maclays, however, never stabled their show horses here.[7] The building has a brick foundation, cypress shingle siding, six-over-six double-hung and pivoting windows, and split stable doors with the original latch and opening devices (Photo #28). The tack room is intact with its wood floors, walls, and ceiling, along with original bridle hooks and saddle cradles. The two open bays have been enclosed and converted to a staff lounge with a new door with sidelights, and the stall divisions have been removed to accommodate a shop area. This shop retains its original flush wood paneling.

Garage

The five-bay, frame vernacular building, adjacent to the stables, was built about 1927 as a replacement of an earlier one-car metal garage (Photo #29). The building has cypress shingle siding, a brick foundation, four-over-four and two-over-two fixed windows, and sliding barn doors. The one-story, side-gabled rectangular building was originally divided into two rooms; a smaller room at one end of the building is a non-historic addition.

Gardener's Cottage

The side-gabled, cypress shingled house ca.1909, was occupied by Killearn Plantation's head gardener/caretaker, Fred J. Ferrell, who was hired by Maclay in 1923. The house was already on the property when they moved to the plantation.[8] Ferrell worked on the grounds until 1971 when he retired as Park Superintendent for the State of Florida. The frame vernacular house is a saddlebag house type with two front doors, a brick and concrete pier foundation, two exterior and one interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six double-hung windows (Photo #30). The full-facade, shed-roofed front porch features four Doric columns. Two bathrooms have been added on either side of the house. The house has been recently remodeled as a meeting/reception area; many of the original doors in the interior of the house have been enlarged with the addition of folding French doors. The kitchen has been completely remodeled at the rear of the house.

Greenhouse

The ca.1925 one-story, rectangular building is located adjacent to the gardener's cottage. The greenhouse has partial brick walls on a concrete slab foundation with a gabled roof (Photo #31). Fiberglass

walls were added in the late 1970s. A half brick wall divides the interior and a small shed addition is located on the side of the building.

Storage Barn (Drive-Through Barn)

The two-story, frame vernacular barn ca.1927, is three-bays wide, with the central area open for vehicular traffic (Photo #32). The building has cypress wood shingle siding and a metal gable roof. A wooden loading dock in the central bay is accessible by a wooden stair. One side of the barn features a second-story loft area. The date of construction is unknown. The building is currently used as an exhibit storeroom (Interpretive Service Storeroom) for the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Lumber Shed

The one-story, five-bay, open air shed ca.1927, is located in the maintenance area to the south of the Maclay House and its domestic outbuildings. The rectangular shed has a concrete block foundation, wood frame, and a corrugated metal gabled roof (Photo #33). Wood frame partitions divide the interior. The historic date of construction is unknown.

Seed & Fertilizer Storage Building

The one-story rectangular building ca.1927, is raised on high clay pipe pilings and is accessed by an exterior wood stair with landing (Photo #34). The building has wide horizontal plank siding, one central door, no windows, and a metal side-gabled roof. The historic date of construction is unknown.

Tractor Barn

The two-story, frame, rectangular shed ca.1927, has seven bays (Photo #35). Originally the building was a completely open-air; however, two of the bays have been enclosed and wooden floors added. The barn has a dirt floor, wood siding, and a side-gabled metal roof. The historic date of construction is unknown.

Storage Building

This small, one-story building ca.1929, is adjacent to the tractor barn. The building has a concrete slab foundation, two wooden hinged doors, a row of screened openings, and a metal shed roof (Photo #36). The historic date of construction is unknown.

Tool Shed

The one-story, one-bay, frame shed ca.1927, has a front-gabled metal roof, flush vertical wood siding, and a dirt floor (Photo #37). Another small shed has been added on the side; this building has a concrete floor and a metal roof. The historic date of construction is unknown.

Metal Garage

The five-bay, wood-framed, rectangular building ca.1927, has a continuous brick foundation, corrugated metal siding, and a corrugated metal roof (Photo #38). There are metal sliding track doors on the west facade underneath a small awning. There is one six-over-six double-hung window. The historic date of construction is unknown.

Tool Storage

The two-bay frame shed, ca.1929, is rectangular in shape. It has a concrete pier foundation, corrugated metal siding with some patches of corrugated fiberglass, two hinged wooden doors, and a shed-roofed addition on the side (Photo #39). The interior has plywood floors and a corrugated metal divider that creates two rooms. The historic date of construction is unknown.

Tenant Farm House Sites (six contributing archeological sites)

Six historic archeological house sites have been identified on the property from archeological surveys conducted in 1992 and 1999. These house sites are the Cedar Shake House Site, Near Dock House, Ravine Road, Three Oaks, Purple Brick, and a Gum Pond Dump/House Site. Aerial photographs from the 1930s and 1940s show cultivated fields around all of these tenant houses, and in three cases the surrounding fields are extensive (Map #8). The location of an additional tenant house site, that of James Smith and his tenant-farming family, has been identified only through verbal communication. This non-contributing site is located on the south shore of Lake Hall and has been altered by extensive clearing for a current park facility.

Cedar Shake House Site (8LE1947)

The most intact tenant house is the Cedar Shake House (8LE1947) site that is located approximately 220 meters southeast of Lake Overstreet on a short spur road to the east of the Multi-Use Trail (see Cedar Shake House Site diagram) (Photo #40). The road that leads to the house site historically continued eastward into the land-owning African-American, Lake Hall community that existed between Lake Overstreet and Thomasville Road.

The Cedar Shake House site features the built remains of a vernacular "saddlebag" type frame house. The house and associated debris (bottles, cans, etc.) are approximately 60 meters in diameter. The original two-room house runs east-to-west; a possible kitchen, has been added to the south elevation of the house. A vent opening in the side of the gable wall suggests the presence of a stove. This room is accessed by a door in the west wall, sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The walls of the house are relatively intact, though the roofs over the north and south porches have collapsed, and the roof over the eastern side of the buildings is collapsing. The floors are also collapsing in several rooms. The house sits on a brick and concrete pier foundation and features six-over-six double-hung windows, wooden hinged doors, and a metal roof. The central chimney, located between the two equal-sized rooms on the original house, retains simple wood fireplace mantels that are accessible from both rooms through two interior doors (Photo #41). No glazing is intact in the window frames.

No interior plumbing was observed. Presumably a privy and a well should be located within the immediate vicinity of the house. It has been suggested that some of the bricks used in the construction of the house were locally made,[9] and indeed, a barrow pit exists at the eastern edge of the park boundary, on the south side of the community road. The brick and house style indicate the original home probably dates to the 1870s. A site-visit on February 24, 2000, resulted in the informal dating of three types of siding, bricks, and blacksmith nails found at the house site.

During the twentieth century, the site was once the home of "Old Man" Henry Sawyer, the father of the Henry Sawyer who worked full-time for Alfred B. Maclay during the 1930s and 1940s. The house was apparently rebuilt or improved during Maclay's ownership of the property; the cedar shakes are similar to those that Maclay used to cover the domestic buildings adjacent to the main house. This additional room may have been added during the period of Maclay ownership between the 1920s and the 1940s. According to oral testimonies by Estelle and Roosevelt Sawyer, who were former residents of neighboring property on Lake Overstreet, the elder Sawyer and his wife Bessie retired and were allowed to live in a house on Maclay's property due to their son's employment with Maclay.[10]

Near Dock House Site (8LE1946)

The Near Dock House site is located on the west side of Lake Overstreet, approximately 60 meters east of a utility easement. The Multi-Use Trail passes immediately to the south of the site. Other than the Cedar Shake House, this is the only other contributing tenant house partially standing. The house and associated debris (bottles, cans, etc.) are about 50 meters in diameter.

The Near Dock House is an example of a vernacular, frame, "saddlebag" type house (see Near Dock House Site diagram) (Photos #42,43). The house has two equal-sized rooms on either side of a central chimney with an attached kitchen on the rear elevation. The house is positioned with the long axis of the house running east-to-west, and there are remnants of shed-roofed porches on the south (front) and north (rear) elevations. Much of the southern wall and nearly half of the roof has been removed, exposing the interior of the house. During the archeological investigation in 1992, it was suggested that the removal of the wood may have been associated with the construction of several of the deer blinds in the 1960s and 1970s. A small section of the western wall's outer boards have also been removed.

The house sits on tall cement pilings, the extant walls are clad with ship-lap siding on the exterior, and there is no glazing left in the window frames. There are a few wooden shutters that are attached to the window frames; these shutters, as well as some of the exterior siding, suggest that the house was painted a blue-green color most recently. The central chimney is no longer intact, although many of the bricks are still underneath the house. A red brick chimney is located in the northeastern corner of the structure. There is no evidence of an outhouse, although the brick remains of what may have been a spring-house along a small creek were observed in the vicinity north of the house. These bricks were informally dated to the 1880s or 1890s. There is no evidence of indoor plumbing or interior electrical utilities, though there is a single, white, ceramic barrel type insulator on the western outside wall. This probably brought limited electricity to the house.[11]

During the Maclay ownership of the property, the Near Dock House site was the home of Pinky Sawyer, the laundress for the Maclay household. Pinky was related to the Henry Sawyer, Sr. and Jr., who are associated with the Cedar Shake House. Aerial photography from the years 1941 and 1949 indicates that the Near Dock House was in the midst of actively cultivated farmland. This farmland stretched continuously to the Gum Pond Dump/House site (8LE1945) located to the north.

Ravine Road House Site (8LE1869)

The Ravine Road House Site is located near a historic branch in the Multi-Use Trail south of the ravine on the northwestern part of the property (see Ravine Road Site Plan) (Photo #44). Located approximately 50 meters from the main trail, the former house site is located adjacent to the remnants of an overgrown double-track road. The site has a minimum diameter of 60 meters and contains both historic and prehistoric material. Historic materials found include a chimney debris pile, scattered bricks, bottles, and metal debris. The western portion of the site also features clusters of household plants, such as amaryllis, that suggests domestic yard activity. The site contains Weeden Island and Fort Walton Period lithic and ceramic scatters.

According to former Killearn Plantation residents, Ed "Boy Baby" Giles, Maclay's full-time stable hand, and his wife Chattie lived at the Ravine Road site.

Three Oaks House Site (8LE1867)

The Three Oaks House site is located on the southwest side of Lake Overstreet. The Multi-Use Trail passes immediately in front of the house site, which is marked by three large oak trees (see Three Oaks House Site Plan) (Photo #45). The site contains both historic and prehistoric material in an area at a minimum of 65 meters in diameter. In the approximate center of the cleared area there is a brick rubble pile - the remnants of a house chimney. There are also several precast cement foundation piers at this location. Approximately 10 meters from the house site is a well that has been filled to about 4 meters (Photo #46). Historic fields extended around the site. Historic materials from shovel tests in the area include a plain whiteware sherd and a variety of pieces of glass. All of these items appear to date from the twentieth century.[12] Weeden Island and Fort Walton Period lithic and ceramic scatters are present.

During the Maclay ownership of the property, the site was the homestead of Levi and Bessie Diggs. Levi was an employee of Maclay and, therefore, it is conceivable that Maclay built the house for Diggs or a predecessor.

Purple Brick House Site (8LE1942)

The Purple Brick House site is located to the west of the ravine on the north side of the Multi-Use Trail (see Purple Brick Site Plan) (Photo #47). The site has a linear dimension of approximately 65 meters and a maximum width of approximately 20 meters. There is evidence of two separate house sites in the area. On the north side of the road is a largely filled-in well marked by metal rubbish and wire shoved into the remnant well depression (Photo #48). Slightly west of the head of the ravine are the remnants of house piers composed of yellow brick dating to the 1880s.[13] This house was probably responsible for the bulk of the recent historic

debris in the dump area. This debris material includes materials characteristic of a pre-1950 time period, such as can and glass fragments and scrap metal.

A second time interval is largely subsurface and is characterized by dark purple sandy textured brick debris (both whole and more commonly fragmented bricks) roughly 30 meters east along the ravine margin. Some of this material is scattered on the surface in to the top few centimeters of soil. Larger quantities of the brick are buried in the upper 20 cm of the soil. The soil in one of the shovel tests (Doran's 1992 archeological investigation) contains large amounts of charcoal, some scattered fragments of decomposed mortar. These materials appear to be the remains of a pre-20th century fireplace. It is strongly suspected the purple bricks were manufactured in the 19th century. It has been noted that many of the 19th century bricks in the Leon County area are sandy and purple-red in color.[14] Brick examinations by Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation staff date the purple bricks to the 1830s.

Former residents of the Maclay property have indicated that the Purple Brick site may have been inhabited by tenants Raymond Diehl and Thomas Davis during the twentieth century. Mr. Maclay's ledger of tenant accounts, dating from the 1920s or 1930s, indicates that a Thomas Davis lived in a house near Meridian Road. Davis' rent was 500 lbs. of cotton and he lived on what was formally the Diehl Plantation prior to Maclay's purchase of the property. Charles and Henry Diehl of Chicago purchased approximately 440 acres in the western portion of the property in 1896; this property incorporated the Purple Brick and Ravine Road house sites.[15]

Gum Pond Dump/House Site (8LE1945)

The Gum Pond Dump/House site is located east of Gum Pond to the west of Lake Overstreet. The site is located on an overgrown section of the main historic trail around Lake Overstreet (see Gum Pond House Site Plan) (Photo #49). This site was originally identified as a dump site only; however, the 1999 archeological investigation discovered the remnants of a historic tenant farm house. This area in which this structure is situated was initially inspected because of the growth of wisteria. Historic material discovered during a ground survey revealed house piers, framing studs, tin roofing material, and chimney fall. These materials were located approximately fifteen (15) meters north of a single-track bike path. Additional landscape vegetation and flowering plants (daylilies, amaryllis, ardisia, and nandina) were noted around the collapsed structure. Further investigations identified a filled well to the east of the house site. The area initially recorded as the dump site is located approximately 50 meters north of the house site. The date of the house construction is unknown, although it has been suggested that the occupation of the site could date to the mid-nineteenth century, due to the presence of a slate roofing tile among the house ruins (slate roofs were common in Leon County during the mid-nineteenth century). However, there are no other artifacts to document this potential date of construction.[16]

According to several former residents of Killearn plantation, this house site was associated with a full-time tenant farming family, John and Jenny Armfort. Aerial photography from the 1930s and 1940s shows extensive fields surrounding the Armfort homestead; the extent of cultivated acreage reflects the status of Armfort as a full-time farmer, rather than a plantation employee.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

There are eleven (11) non-contributing recources, including (9) buildings and (2) structures. They were largely developed to serve the public in the role as a state park.

Garden Ticket Office

The one-story red brick building was constructed c1955 at the visitor's entrance to the garden (Photo #50).

Gate House

The small one-story red brick building was constructed at the visitor entrance of the park c1955 (Photo #51).

Bathhouse

The one-story red brick building at the Lake Hall swimming area has changing rooms/bath areas for women and men (Photo #52). Picnic tables are sheltered under broad roofs on the north and south. The bathhouse was constructed in the mid-1950s.

Assistant Superintendent's Residence

The frame house, located to the north of Guest Cottage #2, was constructed in 1983 (Photo #53).

Staff House (trailer)

The mobile home is located on the location of James Smith's tenant house, near the south shore of Lake Hall (Photo #54). The location has been extensively disturbed.

Design and Recreation Building 1 (altered tenant house)

The frame, vernacular building was originally a tenant house inhabited by Ike Gilliam and his family during the early twentieth century. The house has a saddlebag arrangement with two front doors and a central chimney (Photo #55). The house has been significantly altered with the addition of a large shed-roofed addition on the rear of the house. Some original windows and doors have been altered or replaced. The house has been attached by breezeways to other nonhistoric buildings in the complex.

Design and Recreation Building 2, 3, & 4 (trailers)

These prefabricated housing units have been assembled to form a complex of offices for the Design and Recreational Services unit located on the property to the southeast of the Maclay House and its domestic complex (Photo #56). The dates of construction for the houses are estimated to be between the 1970s and the 1990s.

Structures (two noncontributing resources)

Pavilion #1 and #2 (Lakeside and Garden Gate)

These identical structures are wooden, open-air buildings located on the south shore of Lake Hall in the garden (Photo #14), and the visitor entrance of the garden (Photos #57). These pavilions have asbestos covered hipped roofs that are supported by triple corner columns. Three square columns on the northeast and southwest elevations form four bays. The pavilions were constructed in the mid-1950s.

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Buildings:

Maclay House (LE 4304)
Guesthouse #1 (LE 4305)
Guesthouse #2 (LE 4306
Delia's Cottage
Pump Room (LE 4308)
Laundry (LE 4309
Stable (LE 4311)
Garage (LE 4310)
Gardner's Cottage (LE 4312)
Greenhouse
Storage Barn (Drive-Through Barn)
Lumber Shed
Seed & Fertilizer Storage Building
Tractor Barn
Storage Building
Tool Shed
Metal Garage
Tool Storage

Structures:

Lake Hall-Lake Overstreet Ditch (8LE2212)
Little Gum Pond Ditch (8LE1940)
Overstreet Drain Ditch (8LE1941)
Lake Elizabeth-Gum Pond Ditch (8LE2213)

Objects:

Century Plant Sculpture
Della Robbia Plaque

Janet Scudder Fountain (little boy pool & fountain)
"Lac-Cal" gate column

Sites:
Historic road/trail system
Historic designed landscape/Maclay Gardens
Twenty-seven Pre-historic Sites (see list below)
Historic House Sites:
Cedar Shake House Site (8LE1947)
Near Dock House Site (8LE1946)
Ravine Road House Site (8LE1869)
Three Oaks House Site (8LE1867)
Purple Brick House Site (8LE1942)
Gum Pond Dump/House Site (8LE1945)

Pre-Historic Archeological Sites

FMSF#	name	period	survey date
8LE1867 Midden/Habitation	"3 Oaks"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -13 sherds, 1 core flake	1992
8LE1868 Midden	"Big Medial Biface"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -8 sherds, 1 large broken biface	1992
8LE1869 Midden	"Ravine Road"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -7 sherds	1992
8LE1870/1871 Habitation/Village	"Deer Stand 9/8"	Swift Creek, Weeden Island -130 sherds, 7 flakes	1992/96
8LE1928 Midden	"Sandy Flat"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -4 sherds, 5 flakes	1992
8LE1929 Midden	"Dock"	undefined prehistoric -1 sherd	1992
8LE1930 Midden	"Lake Connection"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -4 sherds, 1 flake	1992
8LE1931 Habitation	"Deer Stand 3"	Swift Creek, Ft. Walton, Leon-Jefferson -7 sherds	1992
8LE1932 Habitation	"Southwest Shore"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -3 sherds	1992

8LE1933 Habitation	"Just West of Ditch"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -3 sherds	1992
8LE1934 Midden	"Border"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -4 sherds, 1 flake	1992
8LE1935 Midden	"S.E. Overstreet"	undefined prehistoric -3 flakes	1992
8LE1936 Midden	"E.S.E. Overstreet"	Deptford -7 sherds	1992
8LE1937 Midden	"Knob"	Weeden Island, Ft. Walton -4 sherds, 3 flakes	1992
8LE1938 Scatter	"N.E. Overstreet"	undefined prehistoric -1 flake	1992
8LE2045 Midden	not named	Ft. Walton, Leon-Jefferson -9 sherds, flakes, daub	1996
8LE2205 Scatter	"Across Ditch"	undefined prehistoric -1 sherd, 1 point, 9 flakes	1996
8LE2206 Scatter	"Powerline"	Ft. Walton, Leon-Jefferson -13 sherds, 2 flakes	1996
8LE2207 Scatter	"Fenceline"	Swift Creek, Weeden Island -flakes, sherds	1996
8LE2208 Scatter	"NELO"	Weeden Island -12 sherds, 20 flakes	1996
8LE2209 Scatter	"Ducks Head"	Ft. Walton, Leon-Jefferson -27 sherds, 3 flakes	1996
8LE2210 Scatter	"Gum Pond North"	Leon-Jefferson -6 sherds, 2 flakes	1996
8LE2339 Habitation	"Maclay 1"	Weeden Island -3 sherds, 5 flakes	1995
8LE2340 Habitation	"Lake Overstreet 1"	Weeden Island -3 sherds	1995
8LE2341 Habitation	"Stinging Hornets"	Deptford -3 sherds	1995
8LE2342 Scatter	"Ilex Vomitoria"	Ft. Walton -3 sherds	1995
8LE2413 Scatter	"Maclay Bathhouse"	Ft. Walton, Leon-Jefferson -4 sherds, flakes	1996

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Garden Ticket Office
Gate House
Bathhouse
Assistant Superintendent's Residence
Staff House (trailer) (James Smith tenant location)
Design and Rec Building 1 (tenant house)
Design and Rec Building 2 (trailer)
Design and Rec Building 3 (trailer)
Design and Rec Building 4 (trailer)
Pavilion #1 (Lakeside)
Pavilion #2 (Garden Gate)

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[1] Leon County Deed Records, Deed Book P, Page 31.
[2] Informal communication with Beth Weidner, Park Manager; "Mr. Maclay's Notebook." Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens Archives.
[3] Joe H. Reese, The Lands of Leon. Tallahassee: M.A. Smith, 1911, n.p.
[4] A 1925 photograph shows weatherboard siding which was later replaced by cypress wood shingles. "Maclay Family Album," Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens, Tallahassee, Florida.
[5] Joe H. Reese, The Lands of Leon. Tallahassee: M.A. Smith, 1911, n.p.
[6] "History of Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens," Tallahassee, Florida, 1982, 3.
[7] Gary S. Cochran, "Outline: Maclay House Narration and History," Tallahassee, 1982, 1.
[8] Jessie Ferrell, interview by Beth Weidner, (1 August 1984).
[9] Glen H. Doran, *Archeological Investigations of the Lake Overstreet...*, 26-27.
[10] Estelle and Roosevelt Sawyer, interview by Diana Miles and Altemese Barnes (19 June 1999).
[11] Doran, 26.
[12] Doran, 25; Keel, 26.
[13] Memo from Bob Jones, Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, to Diana Miles, 25 February 2000.
[14] Doran, 23-24.
[15] Doran, 36; Leon County Deed Records, Deed Book FF, Page 478.
[16] Doran, 19; Keel, Appendices.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ARCHEOLOGY: Historic - Non-aboriginal
ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric

Period of Significance

4000BC-AD1704
1824-1952

Significant Dates

1824
1923

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic Period, Deptford Period, Weeden Island Period
Late Ft. Walton Period
Leon-Jefferson Period

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository

#

SUMMARY

The Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District is nominated to the National Register for significance on the local level under Criteria A, C, and D, in the areas of Landscape Architecture, Social History, Ethnic Heritage: Black, Archeology, and Architecture. The district is a cultural landscape that reflects the broad agricultural history of the region. Begun in 1924, Killearn Gardens is a blend of native and exotic plantings. The garden is the most prominent formal public garden in the county, and one of the finest in the state park system. The building complex and the Maclay House are an excellent example of the resort plantation-era architecture that was common in the Red Hills region in the early twentieth century. The pre-territorial/ante-bellum complex of trails and roads in conjunction with ante-bellum drainage ditches, and archeological farm sites are a rare ensemble worthy of further investigation. The social history relating to tenant farming families and the operations of a resort plantation provide insight into disappearing life-ways. Pre-historic Archeological sites are broadly distributed across the property and denote patterns of human habitation from Deptford to Leon-Jefferson Periods.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

Pre-Historic
Deptford

The Deptford culture, located along the Gulf coast of Florida, the Atlantic coast of Georgia, South Carolina, and northeast Florida was one of the first post-Archaic regional cultures to be recognized by archaeologists. The origins of the Deptford culture are not clear archaeologically. However, most argue for an in situ development. One reason Deptford culture was the focus of early archaeological attention was that Deptford ceramics are both easily recognizable and quite different from Late Archaic fiber-tempered ceramics. Much of the decorated ceramics are stamped with carved wooden paddles producing distinctive nature and frequency of design motifs at Deptford sites have led some researcher to suggest temporal divisions.

Little is known of the non-ceramic technologies of the Deptford culture. Shell and bone tools are occasionally found at Deptford sites, but so infrequently that wood tools may have constituted the majority of the material, these being not well preserved in the archaeological record. The presence of cordage and basketry is inferred from impression on clay pots. The Pirate's Bay site in Okaloosa County has produced possible evidence of a microlithic tool technology. However, the site is multi-component and it is unclear whether this technology is associated with the Deptford assemblage (Penton 1990; Thomas and Campbell 1985). These items include copper panpipes, cymbal-shaped ornaments, stone plummets, and rectangular stone gorgets.

Four types of Deptford period sites are known for northwest Florida – shell middens, inland middens, burial mounds and cemeteries. Coastal shell middens, the most common sites, tend to be situated in live oak-hickory-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to salt marshes on the mainland and offshore islands. Recent discoveries suggest that a considerable number of inland sites occur around springheads, streams, past and present river channels, lakes and swamps in this region. Whether this pattern of settlement represents a

primary coastal habitation and resource exploitation of inland environments (Milanich 1973) or more intensive inland habitation (Tesar 1980:78) is unclear.

The third site type, burial mounds, occur late in the Deptford period. Only a few are known, the Yent Mound and Pierce Mound A on the Coast, and the Oakland Mound in Jefferson County. The Yent and Pierce Mounds may postdate the Deptford Period. The Oakland Mound appears to be clearly Deptford, but all sites have yielded artifacts associated with the Yent Complex.

The growth of ceremonialism during the Deptford period along the Gulf coast is generally viewed as indicative of a more complex social organization. Such organization would be expected as population expanded and the uninhabited coastal areas were decreasing in numbers.

Weeden Island

Named after the type-site in Pinellas County, Weeden Island cultures are distributed across northwest Florida through the northern peninsula down the Gulf coast to Sarasota and Manatee Counties. Like other archaeological cultures, Weeden Island culture has been largely associated with ceramic typologies. Although Weeden Island sites are distributed across the Gulf coastal area and into northern Florida, significant differences in settlement and ceramic assemblages have allowed archeologists to define several spatial and temporal differences. Willey (1949) refers to Weeden Island I and II. Weeden Island I is characterized by the presence of incised, punctated, complicated stamped and plain wares. Weeden Island II is characterized by a decline in incised and punctated wares and by an increased frequency of complicated stamping, particularly in the northwest Florida region. Percy and Brose (1974) modification of Willey's chronology was designed specifically for northwest Florida. In their system, Weeden Island 1 is characterized by a predominance of Swift Creek complicated stamped vessels and the appearance of Weeden Island vessels. Weeden Island 2 is marked by a decrease of Swift Creek complicated stamping and the appearance of new Weeden Island types such as Weeden Island incised, Tucker Ridge Pinched, and Thomas Simple Stamped. Weeden Island 3 is characterized by the appearance of Wakulla Check Stamped and decline in frequency of complicated stamping. Weeden Island 4 (the onset of Willey's Weeden II) is characterized by the increase in Wakulla Check stamped, the decrease of other Weeden Island types and the disappearance of complicated stamping. Wakulla Check Stamped types, with the minor inclusion of cob marked wares and incised and punctated types dominate Weeden Island 5.

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

In northwest Florida, Wakulla Weeden Island (Percy and Brose's Weeden 4 and 5) is generally viewed as a period of transition. Wakulla Weeden Island develops out of early Weeden Island cultures and may reflect

a dependence on maze agriculture. During this time, the classic Weeden Island lifeway begins to evolve into the lifeways characteristic of the subsequent Fort Walton culture.

Archaeological surveys in the interior of northwest Florida suggest two differences began to emerge during the Wakulla Weeden Island Period: an increase in interior settlement and occupation of areas previously uninhabited or only sporadically inhabited. These trends may be the result of increasing population pressures, the need for soils suitable for agriculture, or changes in environmental condition. Most Wakulla Weeden Island sites are not large. These sites probably represent several houses with an associated midden. Some burials were made in what appears to have been family interment mounds near the village.

The dominant ceramic wares in Wakulla Weeden Island sites are Wakulla Check Stamped and Weeden Island Plain. These wares can account for up to 90% of the ceramic assemblage. Wakulla Weeden Island ceramic assemblages west of Walton County may differ slightly because of the presence of types from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama (Mikell 1991). Lithics do not exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship and are made from Tallahatta quartzite or local chert. They include bifacial and unifacial scraper, turtle-backed scrapers, hafted stemmed scrapers and small flake tools (Milanich 1994:203).

Fort Walton

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

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

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

Most of our information on Fort Walton material culture comes from the study of ceramics. Certain general styles are characteristic of Fort Walton pottery. These included incised and punctated motifs and the continuation of complicated stamping and check stamping in the latter part of the period. The type of temper

(sand, grog, and shell) can be characteristic of a given area and provide useful ways of identifying the source of a particular specimen.

Little is known of Fort Walton lithic technology. Typically projectile points are small triangular arrow points, although larger stemmed points (reminiscent of Archaic points) were apparently used. Hammerstones, whetstones, greenstone celts, stone discoidals, and limestone artifacts have been found in habitation and mound sites. Shell beads, gorgets, pins, cups, and copper artifacts have been recovered from several sites in north Florida.

Leon-Jefferson

The archaeological culture following the Fort Walton is referred to as the Leon-Jefferson period, primarily because the major diagnostic artifacts have been found in Leon and Jefferson Counties. The culture represents people known to themselves and ethnohistorians as the Apalachee.

It has been suggested that the change from Fort Walton to Leon-Jefferson came about as the result of absorption of Lamar peoples from central Georgia. This hypothesized movement of people is suggested by the appearance of distinctive central Georgian stamped and incised pottery into the Apalachee area around AD 1450 (Tesar 1980:618). Early in the Leon-Jefferson period, these ceramics are well-made, hard, grit-tempered wares. Late in the period, around 1600, local potters began to make Lamar-inspired vessels; however, the distinguishing characteristic was the inclusion of clay and/or grog as the tempering agent. Later Leon-Jefferson ceramics and settlement patterns were also influenced by interaction with the Spanish.

From the time of Hernando de Soto's 1539-1540 visit to the Apalachee province until the early 1600's, there is no documentation that would indicate a European presence in the Tallahassee Red Hills area. Following a 1608 visit by a Franciscan priest and the establishment of the first mission in 1633, a Spanish presence in the area would remain until the collapse of the mission system in 1704. As a consequence, the influence on local ceramic production is observed with the introduction of vessel shapes and decorative techniques that mimic European styles.

The settlement patterns of the Leon-Jefferson period is basically the same as the Late Fort Walton. Sites tend to be located near ridge crests or hilltops around ponds and lakes (Tesar 1980:626; Marrinan and Bryne 1986). A marked population increase is suggested from the Late Fort Walton to the Early Leon-Jefferson period. However, this may be related to site relocation due to increased reliance on agriculture or firewood exhaustion. Aboriginal settlement patterns late in the Leon-Jefferson period tend to be focused in and around the mission and rancheros. The number of recorded sites also decrease. This decrease may be a function of the impact of initial contact with the de Soto entrada. Changes in the ceramic inventory from the Early to Late Leon-Jefferson period may be related to depopulation of the region through various factors, such as disease. Immigrants from the Georgia piedmont would have filled the void in the Early Leon-Jefferson period and ceramic changes late in the period occurred as part of the Spanish effort to Christianize the Apalachee (Daniel Penton, 1999, personal communication).

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Ante-bellum

The Apalachee Indians of Middle Florida, from 1528-1820, were farmers, hunters, and fishers of the Red Hills region, including the land within the current project area. The district prior to its settlement by American citizens is thought to have consisted of scattered agricultural fields with habitation sites located around one of the lakes. It is currently unknown, however, how the agricultural practices of the indigenous peoples shaped the landscape, or influenced subsequent land use by early American settlers.

The settlement of the Tallahassee Red Hills by American citizens began in earnest after Florida was officially declared a territory of the United States in 1821. In 1823, Tallahassee was created as the new territorial capital city, its location in Middle Florida was a compromise between St. Augustine and Pensacola. Tallahassee, an Apalachee word meaning "old fields," had once been part of the Apalachees' rich agricultural lands; it promised to be a fertile area for new settlement.

Much of Florida's lands, including the Tallahassee Hills, were surveyed by the Federal Land Office beginning in 1824. The Territory's survey located the original prime meridian marker at the southeastern corner of Tallahassee's initial town plat. Meridian Road originates at this point and commences north and south. Meridian Road forms the western edge of the district property. The earliest description of the district area was found in the 1824 survey plats. The survey plat for T2N, R1N includes Lake Overstreet and part of Lake Hall (see Map 3). The plat indicates the approximate locations of the two lakes and identifies Lake Hall as Turkey Lake; the use of the name Turkey Lake would continue on maps of the area as late as 1890. The plat also shows a path or road bearing north-northwest of Lake Hall alongside what is now Lake Elizabeth. It is probable that this path is the same road mentioned in the perimeter survey notes as "Major Hall, road bears N.W." This same road also appears on an 1864 map. The route begins north of Lake Iamonia, continuing past Lake Hall, and joining with the road-heading south to St. Marks on the Gulf coast.

Americans began settling the property in the 1820s. These yeoman farmers and planters greatly manipulated the land to cultivate crops, especially cotton; they cleared land, felled trees, burned stumps, drained wetlands, and built fences. The typical landscape consisted of large clearings for crop cultivation interspersed with woodlots. Existing dirt trails were adopted and became central transportation routes within and between farms on the property. Most large plantations cleared only their best lands for cultivation of crops due to the expense involved.[1] Abundant wooded acreage was retained from which they could harvest wood for fuel or for building fences and outbuildings.

The total population of Leon County boomed during the antebellum period, growing from 966 in 1825 to 12,343 in 1860. The white population remained relatively stable with 3,300 in 1830 and 3,194 in 1860. The Black population tripled during the same period, growing from 3,152 in 1830 to 9,089 in 1860.[2] Such disparity reflects the overwhelming presence of slavery within the county. Agriculture, and specifically the raising of cotton, was the basis of Leon County's economy. There were two distinct categories of farmers: the yeoman farmer and the planter. White yeoman farmers worked by themselves, or with the help of fewer than twenty slaves, on small subsistence farms. Making up the majority of farmers in Leon County, yeoman farmers

attempted to be more self-sufficient than the plantations by focusing more effort on producing their own food (although some did grow cotton for the cash income). These farms ranged in size and wealth, although the small farmers were generally poor in comparison with the planters. The most prominent agriculturalists were the planters. Planters (farmers who owned twenty or more slaves) dominated society and its institutions. These antebellum plantations depended on slave labor for agricultural production of cotton and other cash and subsistence crops. Within ante-bellum Florida, Leon County was the most productive agricultural county in terms of cotton production, number of farms, acreage of cultivated land, and the production of corn, sweet potatoes, and livestock.[3] Corn was the dominant food crop among commonly grown potatoes, sugar cane, tobacco, peanuts, turnips, oats, rice, peas, and cowpeas.[4] To facilitate getting the cotton to market, a mule drawn train was built from Tallahassee, south to the coast in 1837. Wagon routes between outlying plantations and Tallahassee or the coastal port towns were well established. Some routes are still noted on current maps, and others in personal lore.

Major William Hall and the Overstreet family were permanent residents in the district area as early as the 1820s. These early families established homesteads and farms near Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet, and provided the names for these freshwater lakes adjacent to their property. Major William Hall, who was born in Georgia and built a hotel in Tallahassee in 1824, purchased substantial lands in the Red Hills Region during the 1820s. His home was in the Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet area where he owned land in Sections 30, 31, and 32 of T2N, T1E. By 1830, he and his wife, Jane Kenan of North Carolina, and their eight children had thirty-eight slaves working their plantation.[5] In the 1840 census the Hall's owned sixty-four slaves. Hall died during the 1840s and left his estate to Jane who began to sell the land to her children. By 1850, Jane and her son Robert (age 22) were farming lands that were valued at $10,000.[6]

E.B. and Eliza Overstreet, who owned land north of Lake Overstreet in Section 29 of T2N, R1E, were also listed in the 1830 census with Eliza as the head of a household of three males and fifteen slaves.[7] It is most likely that the Halls and the Overstreets built their homes in the vicinity of Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet. Unfortunately, the locations of these houses remain unknown.

Beginning in the 1830s, several large plantations were established in or near the current boundary of the historic district property. One of the first plantations belonged to Hector W. Braden, an attorney with the firm of Nuttall, Braden, and Craig. Braden purchased the northernmost part of the original Lafayette Township, land now included in Maclay State Gardens, in 1836. He established his plantation Chermonie, and by the end of the decade, Braden was married and owned ninety-two slaves on his Leon County land. It is unknown where his house may have been located.[8] However, Braden did not reside in the Lake Hall area for long; in November of 1839 he sold his land to Dr. John Adam Craig and moved to South Florida.[9]

Craig was a Maryland native who had followed his brother William P. Craig (partner of Nuttall and Braden) to Leon County. Craig named his plantation "Andalusia," and built a two-story house across the Thomasville Road near the current entrance of Maclay State Gardens. The general location of the Craig plantation is noted on an 1865 Civil War-era map of the Tallahassee area. Craig owned thirty-seven slaves in 1840, and according to a Leon County Circuit Court Record, built his house prior to 1845 with the help of a Baltimore contractor and the labor of slaves. The house, with two rooms on either side of a central hallway,

featured wide porches and a front door with sidelights and transom. By 1860, Craig owned over 1,100 acres and forty-four slaves.[10] He and his heirs would retain ownership of much of this land through the end of the century, although the house and the knowledge of its exact location would be lost.

Another large cotton plantation was Governor John Branch's land on the east side of Meridian Road. Branch, a North Carolinian with a distinguished career as Florida Territorial Governor, U.S. Senator, and Andrew Jackson's secretary of the Navy, moved to Leon County in the early 1830s. Branch had three plantations (Waverly, Walnut Hill, and Live Oak) north of Tallahassee along Meridian Road and Lake Elizabeth. Much of his land within the project area was purchased from Charles Williamson, the early speculator. Branch had his winter residence at Live Oak, but apparently did not reside there permanently; the 1840 census lists 100 slaves and one free white male on his property; the white man almost certainly was the overseer of the plantation.[11] Branch was one of several Leon County planters who experimented with agricultural reforms, such as a more efficient type of cotton gin for short staple cotton.[12] He died in 1862 and his heirs would gradually relinquish the land over the next two decades.

Civil War and the Emerging Tenant Farm System

In January of 1861, Florida, a sparsely settled frontier state voted to secede from the Union. The Federal blockade of the Florida coastline in April 1861 quickly proved to be an economic disaster for the planters. The cotton market and cash income virtually disappeared, and plantations were forced to become self-sufficient as imported goods and staples were increasingly difficult to obtain.[13] Most of Leon County's white males joined the Confederate army, typically leaving the farms in the care of women. Those who invested in Confederate money and bonds found them worthless by the end of the war. Leon County planters lost an appraised $4,469,440 in wealth in slaves at the end of the war,[14] and everyone faced the necessity of creating a new labor system and adapting to a new social era.

At the conclusion of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery, the agricultural landscape of the property evolved as patch farming was encouraged by the development of the tenant farm system. Initially many freedmen remained on the same land where they had been enslaved and were paid a wage for their labor. This cash labor system failed because most of the planters were cash-strapped and unable to acquire adequate credit with the collapse of the banking establishment. Many freedmen sought to farm their own lands, and purchase property usually through exceptional effort.

The tenant system evolved wherein freedmen were offered small parcels of land in exchange for a percentage of their crops. Typically tenant farms consisted of 40 acres that were easily worked by one family with a mule or an ox. These fields were located on sites with the best soils in order to maximize the farmer's efforts. This system created a seemingly haphazard pattern of cleared land and woodland. This landscape of "patch" farming was retained on the property through the mid-twentieth century. Although the large land holdings generally remained intact, there was no longer one central farm complex on the plantation. An owner-tenant relationship gradually developed where freedmen were given small parcels of land and expected to contribute part of the crop to the landowner as rent. A system frequently used in Leon County was for one-third crop was kept for working the land, one-third went for the use of the land, and one-third went for the loan of

livestock and farm implements used by thee tenant. Therefore, if a tenant had to rent or buy seed, livestock, or tools on credit from the landowner, the potential for tenant debt was great. Cotton was still the major cash crop, and tenant farmers often paid their rent in cotton.[15]

Early tenant farmer houses were not much better than antebellum slave quarters, rudely built of logs with dirt floors.[16] Tenant houses constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were usually frame buildings of two-to-three rooms, such as single- and double-pen houses with rear, attached kitchens.

Some planters decided to leave the region after the Civil War, including Dr. John Adam Craig, the owner of Andalusia Plantation on Lake Hall. When Craig and his wife returned permanently to their home in Baltimore, he left the plantation in the hands of his son, John Armstrong Craig. The younger Craig farmed this land successfully until his death in 1885.[17] Many other Leon County farmers faced bankruptcy by the 1870s. One such planter was Thomas J. Roberts, who purchased most of the western part of Overstreet from the Branch family in 1868, and then lost it when he went bankrupt in 1878.[18]

In 1883, Bradford Meginness owned property east of Meridian Road, incorporating 8LE1942 (Purple Brick) and 8LE1869 (Ravine Road). It is possible that these house sites date from this late-nineteenth century period. Continuing eastward, Daniel Hall owned a large area of land incorporating most of the shores of Lake Overstreet. It is unknown if Hall was related to Major William Hall, although it may be likely. Hall purchased his land from Mariana Papy in 1877; it appears to have incorporated the house sites of 8LE1946 (Near Dock) and 8LE1867 (Three Oaks).[19]

One of the most significant advancements of this period was the establishment of a Black landowning community on the east side of Lake Overstreet. It is remarkable that these land purchases were made by people with no monetary assets, and who been enslaved only a couple years before. James Smith, a descendent of these early Black landowners, recalled "my granddaddy said the way they get their place down there after slavery, they'd picked and eat berries and plums for dinner and supper until they paid for it [the land]."[20] Mariana Papy sold small parcels of land to several Black individuals in 1871. Spencer Robinson purchased a parcel of land on the east side of Lake Overstreet, located north of Lake Hall and above the Lake Hall-Overstreet Ditch. Robinson, who was sixty-six years old in 1871, had a wife, one daughter, and five small grandchildren in his household by 1880. Other Black families who purchased land in the early 1870s were the Paynes (to the north of Robinson), Sam Fitts, the Radfords, and Edward and Harriet Daniels (north of Robinson and east of the Paynes).[21] These purchases were the beginnings of a Black community located north of Lake Hall along Thomasville Road that would survive into the mid-twentieth century. This Lake Hall community had its own stores, churches, pallbearer societies,[22] and schools.

A lack of fertilizers, erosion, changing farm practices, and lower prices caused a decrease in cotton production. A diversification of products developed to rejuvenate the local economy. New cash crops such as fruits and vegetables, tung nuts and kudzu, both of which were Asian exports, were introduced into local production.[23] John A. Craig and his Andalusia Plantation was one of the major contributors to agricultural reform in Leon County. He helped organize the Leon County Agricultural Society and, along with an Overstreet neighbor John R. Bradford, sold fruit trees and grapevines as early as 1874. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, Craig hosted the Middle Florida Agricultural Fair at Andalusia, and by the early 1880s, he operated

the county's principal fruit farm, cultivating grapes, pears, plums, pecans, peaches, apples, and persimmons.[24] In 1882, Craig sold twenty acres of his land on Lake Hall to a French immigrant, Emile Dubois. Dubois established the county's first vineyards on his Lake Hall property, and property at the San Luis de Talimali Mission Site (NR 1966) in western Leon County property, and seven years later he was producing 4,000 gallons of wine annually. By the 1890s, he was winning prizes for his wine and making an income of $15,000 a year. When Leon County voted to prohibit alcohol in 1904, Dubois moved his operation to New Jersey. Meanwhile, Craig had died in 1885 and his wife and children moved to Tallahassee, abandoning the farm.[25]

During this time various activities such as boating, fishing, baptisms, and picnics, took place on Lake Hall. The 1894 *A Handbook of Florida* says about Lake Hall: "A favorite picnic-ground, with good fishing, fine forest-trees, and picturesque surroundings. At this lake the Leon Hotel keeps boats for the use of guests." Such a description gives credence to the story that, during the 1880s, guests of the Leon Hotel used the ditch connecting Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet as a passage for their canoes between the two lakes.[26]

Quail Plantations

Despite the efforts to convert old cotton plantations into smaller mixed-use farms, many southerners sold their entire plantations to newcomers from the North. This late nineteenth century trend soon led to a way of life in northern Leon County and south Georgia that would have an indelible impact on the landscape. The Tallahassee Hills transformed to an area dominated by Northerner-owned quail hunting plantations. During the late nineteenth century, the popular health and winter resort of Thomasville, Georgia, (located just north of Leon County), attracted many wealthy Northern industrialists to the region. One of the most popular pastimes for this aspiring American "aristocracy" was to hunt on area plantations. These winter guests learned that the tenant-farmed plantations, with their patch farm landscapes of small fields, border cover, and pine woodlands, made a natural habitat for quail. As railways and roads made the region more accessible to northern population centers, the numbers of wealthy Northerners renting or purchasing hunting lands in the area grew.

The development of quail plantations in Leon County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries began with a speculative fever. Often these large parcels would change hands several times as wealthy owners jockeyed for the best hunting lands. Entire families from the North and Midwest purchased property, and their friends clamored to establish their own plantations near their well-heeled friends and business associates. A close-knit group of plantation owners who socialized among themselves and their peers developed. Many of the new hunting plantations were assembled from multiple cotton plantations, thereby producing massive blocks of private hunting preserves. By 1910 there were seven quail plantations encompassing 19,000 acres in northern Leon County. During the late 1920s, one-third of the land in Leon County (150,000 acres) was held by eleven individuals or companies.[27] Most of these quail plantations were only used during the winter season from November to March.

By the 1920s, most of the land within the historic district was owned by northern investors. One of the earliest purchases of land for hunting purposes within the historic district boundary was by John MacNicol of Belgium in 1887. MacNicol hunted waterfowl and acquired part of the Overstreet property, including Lake Elizabeth, from John Bradford. MacNicol, part-time land speculator, sold much of his property to Edmond H.

Ronalds of Edinburgh, Scotland during the same year. In 1894, Ronalds sold the land to Edward Beadel of New York.[28] He owned the land for only two years before selling it to Charles and Henry Diehl of Chicago. The Diehl Plantation, made up of approximately 440 acres, included the western half of the Overstreet property, incorporating the house sites 8LE1942 (Purple Brick) and 8LE1869 (Ravine Road).[29] Other land transactions in the vicinity were the purchase of Daniel Hall's Lake Hall property in 1888 and 1893 by Frederick D. Hussey. In 1893 and 1905, Hussey's heirs sold the land to John H. and Georgia O. Law of Cincinnati, Ohio. To the north of Lake Overstreet, Thomas Wilde purchased T.W. Carr's lands in 1883. It is unknown what use Wilde or his heirs made of the property, but they maintained ownership of the land until 1909 when it was also purchased by John Law.

Quail plantations were generally vast in nature and developed following a common pattern. The new residents lived in residential quarters that were usually situated on hillsides overlooking the region's various lakes. These houses were supported by servant's quarters, stables and kennels for hunting animals, barns, and other structures. Farm buildings and tenant houses were scattered throughout the plantation. Each tenant house had its own small farm fields that were planted between forested areas. These forests were kept clear by controlled burning, a tradition that continued into the twentieth century, and is a renewed practice. Linking all of these features together were a series of "hunting courses" and dirt trails that followed the forest and field margins. The dirt trails, wide enough to accommodate mule-drawn shooting wagons, provided access to the hunting courses and also acted as fire breaks during controlled burning.

> The [hunting] courses were mapped and usually named after the tenant families who worked the fields. Also contributing to the historic landscape is an extensive network of dirt drives or hunting trails that wind around the irregularly shaped courses. On many plantations the hunting courses were laid out to provide a half-day's hunt each. This practice offered a diversity of courses for the hunting party and ensured that the quail coveys in any one section of the plantation would not be depleted.[30]

Up to 90% of Leon County's Black tenant farmers lived on hunting plantations during the twentieth century. The new owners of the land, upon buying the old cotton plantations, inherited the existing landlord-tenant relationships, and most established new agricultural guidelines that encouraged even more quail habitat. These rules encouraged patch farming and the planting of certain grains and crops preferred by quail that were often contrary to modern farming techniques. Such rules stipulated the planting of narrow strips of crops such as corn, beggarweed, or cowpeas, rather than large tilled fields that would have been more profitable for the tenant farmers. Large numbers of livestock and poultry were discouraged because they were thought to spread disease and might damage the quail habitat.[31] Tenant farmers might have left the land in greater numbers if they had not been induced to stay on the plantations by the availability of jobs on the hunting plantation itself, such as work in the owner's households, around the stables and kennels, or general labor around the plantations.[32]

SIGNIFICANCE

John H. Law worked for the Royal Insurance Company of Cincinnati and Chicago, and first experienced the abundant hunting opportunities of the Red Hills region in 1890. By the early twentieth century, Law had assembled a 1,935 acre plantation that he named Lac-Cal, an acronym made of the first letters of each of his children's names (Laura, Ann, Clara, Charles, Alice, and Lucy). In 1906, Law constructed a small frame cottage, or hunting lodge, on a modest rise on the west shore of Lake Hall; he also built a complex of associated outbuildings. Law utilized Lac-Cal Plantation as a quail plantation and hosted frequent hunting parties for friends. In addition to the land he owned outright, Law had exclusive hunting privileges on several thousand acres of surrounding land that he rented. Lac-Cal was also the home of many Black tenant farming families who lived in scattered locations throughout the plantation. The farmers' subsistence agricultural methods provided a meager living in addition to maintaining the quail habitat that Law, and other quail plantation owners, desired. By 1911, Law had moved to Lac-Cal permanently and remained there until his death in 1918. In 1923, his heirs sold Lac-Cal Plantation to Hugh L. Meek of Columbus, Ohio.

Although most of the northern investors purchasing plantations in northern Leon County were hunting enthusiasts, one notable exception was Alfred Barmore Maclay who acquired Law's plantation from Hugh Meek in 1923. Maclay initially purchased 1,935 acres, but by the end of the decade he owned approximately 4,000 acres.[33] He named his plantation "Killearn" after his great-grandfather's ancestral home in Scotland, and he gradually cultivated an elaborate winter garden estate. Maclay and his wife Louise Fleischmann Maclay were only winter residents of the plantation, usually spending November through April at Killearn. Maclay designed the gardens on his estate so that they would bloom during the family's stay.

Alfred B. Maclay was born in 1871 into a wealthy New York family; his mother's family had made a fortune in the Knickerbocker Ice Company (one of the first commercial manufacturers and distributors of cut ice in the United States) and his father was president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and founder of the New York Botanical Garden. During his lifetime, Maclay served in the Spanish-American War and held several positions with the Knickerbocker Trust Company. However, he spent most of his time pursuing his cultural pursuits. Maclay's interests included collecting items of Americana, such as glass, poetry, pottery, rare books, and furniture, as well as breeding and showing dogs. He was especially passionate about horses, particularly the Hackney horse; he was considered one of the foremost breeders, exhibitors, racers, and judges of this particular breed in both the United States and Europe. Maclay was the president of the National Horse Show Association and, in 1926, was a founder and president of the American Horse Association.

Maclay's wife, Louise Fleischmann Maclay (1885-1973), was born into the well-known Fleischmann bakery family of New York. The Maclays married in 1919 (Alfred was 49 years old), and they soon became acquainted with the Tallahassee Hills region while visiting the plantation of Louise's brother, Udo Fleischmann, who owned Welaunee Plantation in Leon County.

The Maclays began remodeling the existing building complex inherited from Law. The main house was altered by changing the roof and porch configuration, as well as adding rooms to the rear of the house. Many of the support buildings were covered in wood shingles, and a new stable and carriage building were constructed

to the northeast of the existing outbuildings. In addition to the work on the plantation's buildings, the garden was established to the southeast of the main house. Mixing native and exotic species throughout his ornamental garden, Maclay was especially interested in cultivating camellias and azaleas. One of the oldest elements of the garden is the "Camellia Walk" that featured a prized camellia named "the Aunt Jetty." This plant was purchased from the prominent Territorial Period Gamble family's downtown Tallahassee house garden. This plant is estimated to be 200 years old.[34]

Maclay was an amateur gardener who drew on his extensive travels to gardens in the United States, Europe, and Asia, as well as his well-stocked library, for his inspiration. He designed the gardens himself, although he generally left the planting to hired workers. Maclay studied and made careful lists of plants and then ordered from multiple nurseries, mostly located within the South. Ultimately, he began his own nursery at Killearn.

Maclay hired a full-time supervisor in 1924, Fred J. Ferrell, to manage the activities of the growing plantation. Ferrell remained an employee of the Maclays, and then the State of Florida, for forty-nine years. Mr. Maclay made all the decisions regarding the design and planting of the gardens; he would leave instructions for what was to be done each year upon his return to New York. Ferrell and his staff were then responsible for carrying out the directives.

> Put in hedge plants. Put English ivy around south Holly circle on Lake walk. Plant Cherokee roses and wisteria. Make wisteria standards. Move herbaceous azaleas from nursery. Move century plants from reg. gardens and put young ones from old plants in veg. garden.[35]

There is no evidence that Maclay ever drew plans or designs of the gardens on paper; instead, he would walk through the gardens and indicate with wooden stakes where he wanted specific plants. Mrs. Ferrell recollected this process in a 1984 interview:

> Mr. Maclay would go out with an arm load of stakes - white, paddle-like with a place at the top to write on - and put them where he wanted plants to go, with the variety name written on the stake. When he got done here would be a year's worth of work for Fred to do.[36]

Mrs. Ferrell indicated that when they first moved to Maclay Gardens there was only one bed of about thirty azaleas, probably rooted cuttings. Mr. Maclay and a gardener, Mr. Fox, had planted them, covered them with leaves to keep them from drying out, and then topped the entire bed with chicken wire to keep the leaves from blowing away. This appears to have been the humble beginnings of Maclay Gardens. Some of the earliest native species planted in the garden included azalea, mountain laurel, dogwood, redbud, holly, magnolia, and live oak; early exotics used were camellia, aucuba, Oriental magnolia, and sago palm. Ultimately, the gardens featured thirty native and sixty-two exotic plant varieties. The garden, however, was renown for its amazing assortment and number of camellias and azaleas.[37] Although the garden usually functioned as a private refuge for family and friends, the Maclays did invite Tallahassee residents to celebrate sunrise Easter services in their garden during the 1940s.

Maclay also maintained a stable of fine riding horses at his plantation. These horses were well cared for and were ridden by the Maclays and their guests on the plantation. The Maclays greatly valued their horses. An undated photograph shows head groundskeeper Depew Smith surrounded by a crowd of onlookers, having dug a large hole on the front lawn. The photograph purportedly shows a burial of one of the Maclay's horses; however, another likely scenario is that it illustrates the planting of a camellia by the Tallahassee Men's Camellia Club. Horses weren't the only creatures on the plantation; Mary Payne James also described the colorful peacocks that strutted around the edges of the Maclay's Lake Hall plantation.[38]

Maclay owned about 4,000 acres of land in the general vicinity of Lake Hall. A 1933 plat map illustrates the extensive landholdings of Maclay along the west side of Thomasville Road (see Figure 31: 1933 Plat Map of Killearn Plantation). Along with his purchase of the property, he also gained several dozen tenant-farmer families that lived scattered throughout his plantation. A ledger kept by Maclay during the 1920s or 1930s contains an account of the tenant farmers living on his land. In this "Tallahassee File," Maclay recorded names, descriptions of any land owned by the tenant, rental agreements (payable in pounds of cotton per year), condition of tenant houses (good, fair, poor), amounts of cotton or cash credited with Maclay, and other descriptions of the tenant or farm. The tenant farmers were listed as living on different plantations, such as [Heyward or Daniel] Hall, Law, and Diehl. These names refer to previous landowners of Maclay's land. Most of Maclay's tenants were actually employed as full or part-time help on the plantation, rather than working as full-time farmers.

There were many employment opportunities for the Black residents of the plantation, although the wages were never high. One dollar a day was a typical wage. Some of Maclay's full-time employees included Depew Smith, Henry Sawyer, Levi Diggs, Ed Giles, Harriet Vernon, Pinky Sawyer, Rufus Hayes, Florence Edwards, Annie Sawyer, Willie Gallon, Edmund Gilliam, Elizabeth "Mutta Moo" Gallon Rolands, and Richmond Heights. The staff worked in a variety of capacities -- in the garden and nursery, on the grounds, in the stables, and as domestic help. Many others were employed seasonally when the Maclays were in residence. Ike Gilliam, Edmund Gilliam's son, described his work at Maclay when he was a boy:

> I was working mostly in the nursery. The nursery was really more my work, and I'd do that and in the yard....[Depew Smith] was one of the head mens there too when I was working and he trained me to do tree work....Cut limbs, pull moss....we would prune, cut limbs, and moss - she [Mrs. Maclay] didn't like a whole lot of moss. We just pulled the moss off those trees to keep them pretty.[39]

Some people did not work for Maclay, but rather lived on and farmed Maclay's land. One such tenant farmer was John Armfort. Ike Gilliam commented "Mr. Armfort, he had oxen, that's what he used to plow. He had an ox cart and that's what he would ride in and haul people's wood and stuff like that." John and Jenny Armfort lived in a house located at the 8LE1945 (Gum Pond Dump) site.[40]

Those who worked for the Maclays did not pay any rent for their homes; they also lived in houses provided by the Maclays. Ike Gilliam, during an interview, referred to his family's wooden frame house as "Maclay's

house...At that time the house was new because they built new houses. People lived in real nice houses. [The Maclays built them] for they help now. I'm talking about for my Dad and for they help."[41] Maclay provided housing for his staff free of charge, either building new houses or repairing existing ones. Maclay often visited the employee himself and then would send his workmen to complete the project. Depew Smith, the head groundskeeper, was usually the one who did the construction or repair work. James Smith, Depew's son, explained,

> He had to go around and keep up all of the houses. I knew because it was my daddy's job. Quite naturally he'd take me around with him. Sometimes I'd help him. When he didn't do it, he had another fellow, Arthur Hunter, from Carroll Quarter [neighborhood in Tallahassee], he was carpenter who did it. For the masonry part, he'd get a fellow named Pap Monroe. When he had more work than he could do. But he practically did the electric, carpentry, plumbing, practically everything.[42]

Although Maclay sponsored quail hunts for his visitors, he never managed his land strictly for quail cultivation. Therefore, Maclay's tenant farmers were allowed freedom to farm the way they wanted. Tenant farmers usually owned cows, oxen, chickens, hogs, turkeys, guineas, and geese. The oxen were used to plow the cotton and corn fields. Even those who worked for Maclay owned livestock and farmed on the side. Ike Gilliam's family had some hogs, two horses, a cow, and some ducks, while the Smith family owned ten to fifteen cows. Typical garden vegetables included sweet potatoes, watermelons, and velvet beans. For those who did pay rent to Maclay, one of Maclay's white employees would arrange the collection of the annual payments.

Several of Maclay's tenants lived on the earlier Diehl Plantation owned by Maclay. Diehl's plantation made up the western portion of the Overstreet property and incorporated the historic house sites 8LE1942 (Purple Brick) and 8LE1869 (Ravine Road). Ed "Boy Baby" Giles, Maclay's full-time stable hand, and his wife Chattie lived at the Ravine Road site, while the Purple Brick site may have been inhabited by tenants Raymond Diehl and Thomas Davis through the years.[43]

Estelle Sawyer mentioned a tenant, the mother of Richard Adamson, who may also have lived in this area of the Overstreet property. According to Sawyer, she lived on the west side of Lake Overstreet somewhere near Gum Pond and the ravine.

> That must be that big hole around there where Rich Adamson leaves [lives]...remember that deep hole that sinks about fifty feet deep....a real deep hole. I mean you could look down there, I reckon the name it was called Gum Pond because gum trees are real tall and you can look down there, see gum tree forty, fifty feet tall and you can see the top of the trees as you walk by. Richard Adamson mom, you know, use to live back in that deep hole from Maclay around the lake....They didn't own it, they just like plantation house...[44]

The Gilliams (Edmund, his wife Amelia Hackley Gilliam, and their children including Ike) lived in a tenant house facing northwest toward Lake Overstreet and situated relatively close to the Maclay's house, known in the vernacular as the Big House. The building is currently utilized for offices within the Bureau of Design and Recreational Services complex. Aerial photographs of the building from the 1940s and 1950s fit Gilliam's description of the house site, "[we had] mostly foot paths. They didn't have a lot of roads there. Cause we used to cross the pasture. We could come from our house, cross through the pasture onto the path....and go on up to the big house." Gilliam described his house as wood framed with several rooms, a long front porch, an attached kitchen, and a back porch. The house had wooden shutters instead of glazed windows, and they had a corn crib and a hog pen.

Other tenent house sites within the district associated with particular people or families include the 8LE1867 (Three Oaks) site which was the homestead of Levi and Bessie Diggs. The 8LE1946 (Near Dock) site was the home of Pinky Sawyer, the laundress for the Maclay household. The 8LE1947 (Cedar Shake House) site was once the home of "Old Man" Henry Sawyer, the father of the Henry Sawyer who worked full-time for Maclay. Apparently, the elder Sawyer and his wife Bessie retired and were allowed to live in a house on Maclay's property due to their son's employment with Maclay.[45] The Smiths' house (inhabited by Depew's family, including his son James) was located about half way between Thomasville Road and the Maclay's house. The house was situated on the right side of the current park entrance road at its intersection with the road turning to the park's swimming area. The Smiths farmed the land surrounding their house; the house and its adjoining fields are clearly identified on historic aerial photographs. The house was demolished in the 1950s and no remaining structural elements of the house survive; only a pecan, oak, and pine tree currently mark the site.[46] According to a 1941 aerial photograph, several tenant houses are adjacent to Meridian Road, as well as four farm units close by on the interior of the property. The same photograph indicates house sites at the Purple Brick, Ravine Road, and Three Oaks sites. The primary routes for circulation between the tenent sites continued to be the older roads that cut diagonally across the property, and looped Lake Overstreet. Another road, now obscured, crossed east/west past the Armfort's property, and north of Gum Pond and the ravine. An unimproved road curved eastward from the main Lake Hall Road toward the privately owned Black community north of Lake Hall. The road passed fields adjacent to the Cedar Shake House site.

The relationship between the Maclays and their tenants and staff appears to have been relatively good. Bert Hadley, who was born on the Heyward Hall plantation purchased by Maclay (north of the current project area), implied that the tenants generally regarded Maclay as a good landlord, partly due to the fact that he was a Northerner rather than a Southerner. Some former residents spoke of the Christmas baskets filled with fruit, ham, and turkey that were passed out on the holidays by the Maclays, and Estelle Sawyer spoke of the Maclays' giving her father and mother-in-law, Henry and Emma Sawyer, $1,000 each upon retirement.[47] James Smith, son of Depew Smith, even described Easter Sundays when the Maclays would take their employees and their families on a big truck up to Thomasville, Georgia, and they would "[see] flowers. And we'd play climb the greasy pole, catch the greasy hog racing, baseball, and things like that. We had a big time" (Smith 1999). St. Patrick's Day was also a reason for big celebration at the Maclay's; the band from Florida A & M State

University would be invited to play at the gardens. James Smith, although he agreed that most people thought life was pretty good working for the Maclays, realized that it did not come without sacrifice:

> They [Maclay's employees] thought they was living a millionaire life. Many owned land....A lot of them weren't paying rent, they were just working for him. He [Maclay] would use something like a hotel. People from Boston and New York would come down. It was only about three or four people getting a monthly salary. The rest of them were working off of what they'd pick up, like a hotel. When the man leave, he'd give them a big pay. Couple hundred or so dollars. Living big time then. His servants, they were. See, all of them had a free place to stay.... He [James' father, Depew Smith] was supposed to be getting everything free. But, he was working night and day. No free time. He could plant or raise anything he wanted on the plantation. It cost him something, cause he was working for it....He worked hisself to death, day and night.... He go free and everything was suppose to be free and he got it, but you worked it night and day. That is why I never took the job.[48]

As mentioned previously, a small Black Lake Hall community existed to the west of Thomasville Road, and beside the lakes, during the late nineteenth century. This community was thriving up to the mid-twentieth century; it had its own schools, churches, businesses, and recreation. The one-room Lake Hall School was the only school in the Lake Hall area for many years; it closed in the late 1930s. There were several Black churches, including Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church across Thomasville Road, Stone Branch, and Missionary Baptist Church.

Charlie Payne's store along Thomasville Road was one of the main commercial enterprises around Lake Hall until it closed in the mid-1930s. Charlie Payne and his son Tobias, along with Sam Fitz, were early settlers of the area who were relatively prosperous Black landowners. Anna Payne James remembered her grandfather Charlie:

> had a buggy with a top on it. And a big shiny horse....He never drove a car....he didn't ever drive the wagon...he'd always be in that buggy....My daddy always had a A-model or B model or something or other. Anyways, we always had a car.

Charlie Payne sold "sodas, candy, meal, flour, sugar, rice, grits..." at his store on Thomasville Road. Apparently, he would barter with people who did not have any money. "He would give you so much for so many eggs. Cause when the weekend come, he would ... have a great big basket full of eggs [to sell in town]."[49] The Paynes moved to Tallahassee in the mid-1930s in order to find better educational opportunities for their children, although the descendents of the Payne family still maintain a cemetery in the Lake Hall area.

By 1940, Estelle and Wiley Sawyer had purchased property from Tobias Payne and lived on land adjacent to Lake Overstreet. The Sawyers ran the Lake Overstreet Inn out of a small block building behind their house. The Inn, besides being a small store, was also a nightclub where people used to come and dance to the piccolo

on Saturday nights. Apparently, the Inn was close enough to Lake Overstreet that "you could really feel a good breeze off the lake..."[50]

Mention was also made of activities occurring around Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet. A man called Elder White had a swimming place on Lake Hall, and Charlie Payne operated a summer lodge on Lake Hall that was used by African-American boy scouts and other groups. Charlie's son, Tobias, also rented boats to mostly white fishermen on Lake Overstreet. Anna Payne King described how her father Tobias would rent the boats:

> My father [Tobias] had eight boats....He had a big nice maple tree, you know where every year all these maples fall in waters. Well, right at that, right there is where he docked his boats and the people, he rented them for 50 cents....These was wooden boats and paddled with two, three paddles.... this lake was loaded with them large bass. I imagine you could go out there now fishing and catch some mighty large bass out there.[51]

During the 1940s and 1950s, Maclay and his estate purchased the land directly adjoining Lake Overstreet from various property owners within this community. There is still contention among the Black community that some of these transactions were handled unfairly.

During Alfred Maclay's later years, his health declined and he frequently rode around the gardens in a motorized cart (see Figure 36: Alfred B. Maclay in his motorized cart). When Mr. Maclay died in 1944, Mrs. Maclay assumed control over the gardens and the plantation. She opened the gardens to the public and attempted to create a system whereby the garden supported itself as a tourist destination.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The locations of pre-historic and historic habitations confirm the tendency of peoples to inhabit similar locations upon the given geography. Pre-historic sites LE#1870/1871, LE#1867, LE#1868, are all located along well-established trails, as well as historic home sites. The sites on the ridge between Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet are adjacent to the Maclay settlement. These sites have low artifact density, but are significant to indicate settlement patterns. These patterns have assisted in predicting and locating new sites. The sites have the potential to determine if these were seasonal or permanent occupations.

The district is significant for its potential to yield significant information about the lives and agricultural traditions of the tenant or yeoman farmers who inhabited the property during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Patterns of historic materials such as glass and brick scatters, as well as structures such as abandoned wells, have the potential to reveal significant information about the lifestyles and work patterns of farmers on the property. Some sites indicate the presence of early nineteenth century habitation, such as the Purple Brick Site, that may date to the 1830s. Other sites may reveal additional historical information through the discovery of additional farm structures or associated outbuildings.[52]

Our knowledge of the plantation system is extensive, but we know little about the people directly involved in the harvesting of Leon County's cash crops from the 1860s to the 1950s. Public interpretation of

the historical, archival and archaeological data from the house sites within the project area can provide the opportunity to refine our knowledge of the region's tenant farming system. As a body these sites represent the cultural forces that have shaped the district area and permit insight into the regional history of the area. The district directly reflects a continuously evolving system of agricultural methods, labor systems, and social hierarchies.[53]

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Maclay House and associated outbuildings are representative of regional building patterns that developed during the quail plantation era of the late-nineteenth and early-to-mid twentieth centuries. This building pattern features the main house and guesthouses overlooking a lake and the support structures set to the back of the residential area. The site has a high level of architectural integrity, with buildings dating mostly from the quail plantation period beginning in 1906. During the mid- to late-1920s, Maclay altered the main house with a refinement of architectural details and fine wooden interiors while retaining a modest seasonal home.

Another significant architectural ruin is the Cedar Shake House. Though modified over time, the home probably dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and is a rare example of a saddlebag arrangement. Being a small form of residential construction, few have survived in the region. The original hearth, mantle, and fireplace are present. Both Cedar Shake and Near Dock House sites contain ruins of tenant frame construction. The ruins are dated approximately forty years apart. Though balloon framing was well known, the more traditional timber framing and braced framing are evident in these ruins. A more complete comparison has the potential to yield significant information.

Lula Dee Keith Appleyard, "Plantation Life in Middle Florida, 1821-1845," Unpublished thesis, Tallahassee, Florida State College for Women, 1940, 35.

[2] Brueckheimer, Dr. William R. "Historic Contexts for the Rural Resources of Leon County, 1821-1950," in "Rural Resources of Leon County, Florida, 1821-1950," Vol. 1, Tallahassee, Florida: Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, 1992, 4.

[3] Ibid, 11-13.

[4] Appleyard, "Plantation Life in Middle Florida...," 71.

[5] Glunt, James David, "Plantation and Frontier Records of East and Middle Florida, 1798-1868," Vol. 2. Unpublished dissertation. Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1930. 11.

[6] "The Hall Family of Leon County," Magnnolia Monthly, Vol. 13, No.12 (December 1975); Fifth Census of the United States, 1830.

[7] Fifth Census of the United States, 1830.

[8] Leon County Deed Records, Deed Book D, Page 624; Sixth Census of the United States, 1840.

[9] Leon County Deed Records, Deed Book G, Page 34.

[10] Mary Lamar Davis, "Killearn Gardens," Unpublished manuscript, Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens Archives, n.d.; Sixth Census of the United States, 1840.

[11] Sixth Census of the United States, 1840.

[12] Clifton Paisley, The Red Hills of Florida, 1528-1877. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1989, 135.

[13] Richardson, Joe M., The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida, 1865-1877. Florida State University Studies, #46. Tallahassee,

Florida: The Florida State University, 1965, 1-2.
[14] Clifton Paisley, From Cotton to Quail: An Agricultural Chronicle of Leon County, Florida, 18600-1967. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1968, 22.
[15] Paisley, From Cotton to Quail..., 24-26. Maclay's record of his tenant farmers and their accounts, kept in a ledgeer dating from the 1920s and 1930s, confirms that payments of the rent were made in pounds of cotton.
[16] Merrit, Carole. Historic Black Resources: A Handbook for the Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic African American Properties in Georgia. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resoources, 1993, 18.
[17] Davis, Mary Lamar, "Andalusia," Unpublished manuscript, Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens, n.d.., 3.
[18] Leon County Deed Records, Deed Book O, 317; Deed Book U, 428.
[19] Leon County Deed Records, Book Z, 35; Book V, 153.
[20] James Smith, interview by Diana Miles and Althemese Barnes, 25 May 1999.
[21] Leon County Deed Records; quoted in Doran, "Archweological Investigatioon of the Lake Overstreet Property...," 34-35.
[22] Pallbearer societies, such as the Home Aid Society near Lake Hall, were organization established by Blacks in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries in order to aid families with burial costs. By joining together, these poor communities were able to provide funerals for their families.
[23] Bruckheimer, "Rural Resources of Leon County...," 20-22.
[24] Knetsch, Joe, "The Florial City of the Flowery South: Tallahassee in the 1880s," Unpublished manuscript, January 16, 1992, 50.
[25] Hamburger, Susan, and Lea Wolfe, "Killearn Plantation National Register Proposal," 1985. (record of Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board).
[26] Norton, Charles Ledyard. A Handbook of Florida, New York: Longmans, Green, & Company, 1894, 345.
[27] Ibid, 43.
[28] Henry Beadel's son, also Henry Beadel, inherited Tall Timbers Plantation in northern Leon County during the early twentieth century. The plantation is now known as Tall Timber Research Station.
[29] Doran. 36; Leon County Deed Records, Deed Book FF, 478.
[30] McGorty, Kevin, Lea Wolfe, W.N. Thurston, "Tall Timbers Plantation National Register Nomination," 1989.
[31] Brueckheimer, 187.
[32] Paiisley, From Cotton to Quail..., 96, 99.
[33] Brueckheimer, 126.
[34] Maclay, Louise Fleischmann, "History of the Gardens," Unpublished manuscript, n.d.
[35] Maclay, Alfred B., "Tallahassee File." Mclay State Gardens Archives.
[36] Jessie Ferrell, interview by Beth Weidner, August 1, 1984.
[37] Killearn Plantation National Register Proposal, 1985.
[38] Anna Payne King, and Mary Payne James, interview by Diana Miles and Althemese Barnes, May 26, 1999.
[39] Ike Gilliam, interview by Diana Miles and Althemese Barnes, May 26, 1999.
[40] The existence of the Armfort's home site was discovered in the 1999 "Archaeological Assessment of the Maclay-Overstreet Heritage Greenway," conducted by the firm of Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan, under contract with the Jaeger Company, for the State of Florida. Ten new archaeological sites were found in the 1999 survey, while twenty-seven archaeological sites were previously recorded as part of the 1995 archaeological investigation by Dr. Glen Doran of the Florida State University Department of Anthropology.
[41] Ike Gilliam.
[42] James Smith, interview by Diana Miles and Althemese Barnes, May 26, 1999.
[43] James Smith, interview by Diana Miles, June 19, 1999; Maclay, "Tallahassee File."
[44] Estelle and Roosevelt Sawyer, interview by Diana Miles, June 19, 1999.

[45] Estelle and Roosevelt Sawyer.
[46] James Smith, June 19, 1999.
[47] Anna Payne James and Mary Payne King, interview by Diana Miles and Althamese Barnes, May 26, 1999; Estelle Sawyer, interview by Diana Miles and Althamese Barnes, May 25, 1999.
[48] James Smith, June 19, 1999.
[49] Anna Payne James and Mary Payne King.
[50] Estelle Sawyer.
[51] Anna Payne James and Mary Payne King.
[52] The heavy ground cover and overgrowth has obscured many sites. Recent discoveries continue with brick foundations recently discovered, May 2002, near pre-historic site 8LE2208.
[53] Keel, Frank, "An Archaeological Assessment of the Mclay-Phipps Heritage Greenway, Leon County, Florida," Tallahassee, Florida, Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, June 1999, 71.

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Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1184 acres

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	761200	3381520
2	16	761300	3378500
3	16	764720	3378500
4	16	764720	3381540

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diana Miles-Jeager Company/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 2002

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Florida - Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, c/o Ms. Eva Armstrong

street & number Carr Building, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. telephone

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-300

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description of Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens

A tract or parcel of land in Sections Five (5) and Six (6); Township One (1) North, Range One (1) East, and in Sections Thirty-one (31) and Thirty-two (32), Township Two (2) North, Range One (1) East, described as follows, to wit:

BEGIN at a point on the line between said Sections 6 and 31, said point being 1094.8 feet east of the southwest corner of the East Half of the Southeast Quarter (E-1/2 of SE-1/4) of said Section 31, run thence South 14 degrees, 57 minutes, 30 seconds west 243 feet, thence South 66 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds east 1771 feet, thence South 60 degrees, 25 minutes, 30 seconds east 420 feet, thence run North 21 degrees, 15 minutes east 801.7 feet to a point on the southwestern shore of Lake Hall, thence run North 51 degrees, 36 minutes east 2403.1 feet across Lake Hall to a point marked by a concrete monument on the northern shore of Lake Hall, said point being the southwest corner of Lot "6" of said Section 32; said Lot "6" being now or formerly owned by Emily Robinson, from thence run North along the line between said Robinson property of Alfred B. Maclay Estate for a distance of 300 feet, thence North 79 degrees, 30 minutes west 2161 feet, thence South 67 degrees 35 minutes west 1827.3 feet, thence South 14 degrees 57 minutes, 30 seconds West 1127.3 feet to the point of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less.

ALSO:

A tract or parcel of land in Sections 4 and 5 Township 1 North, Range 1 East, described as follows:

Commence at a point on the north boundary of Section Six (6, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, said point being 1094.8 feet east of the northwest corner of the East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E-1/2 of NE-1/4) of Section 6, run thence South 14 degrees, 57 minutes, 30 seconds west 243 feet, thence South 66 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds east 1771 feet, thence South 60 degrees, 25 minutes, 30 seconds east 420 feet, thence North 21 degrees, 15 minutes east 801.7 feet to a point on the Southwestern shore of Lake Hall, which is the point of beginning of the tract hereinafter conveyed; from said point of beginning run South 21 degrees 15 minutes west 801.7 feet, thence 60 degrees, 25 minutes, 30 seconds east 343.85 feet, thence South 38 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds east 1392.5 feet, thence South 60 degrees, 25 minutes, 30 seconds east 2299 feet to a point on the western boundary of the right-of-way of State Road No. 61, run thence in a Northeasterly direction a distance of 1767.6 feet along a line 100 feet from and parallel to the centerline of said State Road No. 61, thence North 64 degrees, 46 minutes west 800 feet along a line 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel to the southern boundary of the property of W.H. Wilson, thence North 25 degrees, 14 minutes east 100 feet, thence North 64 degrees, 46 minutes west 492.8 feet along the southern boundary of the lands of W.H. Wilson to a point on the southeastern shore of Lake Hall, thence continuing North 64 degrees 46 minutes west a distance of 1492.4 feet

across an "arm" or portion of said Lake Hall to a point on the southern or southwestern shore of said Lake, thence in a Northwesterly direction with the meander of said shoreline a distance of 1390 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning containing 145.79 acres, more or less, AND

ALSO:

A strip or parcel of land in said Section 4 and 5 lying between the centerline of the old abandoned Tallahassee-Thomasville Road and the eastern boundary of the right-of-way of State Road No. 61, described as follows, to wit:

Commence at a point on the north boundary of Section Six (6), Township 1 North, Range 1 East, said point being 1094.8 feet east of the northwest corner of the East half of the Northeast Quarter (E-1/2 of NE-1/4) of said Section 6, run thence South 14 degrees, 57 minutes, 30 seconds west 243 feet, thence South 66 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds east 1771 feet, thence South 60 degrees, 25 minutes, 30 seconds east 763.85 feet, thence South 38 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds east 1392.5 feet, thence South 60 degrees, 25 minutes, 30 seconds east 2299 feet to a point on the western boundary of the right-of-way of State Road No. 61, thence run North 68 degrees, 28 minutes east 337.4 feet to the point of intersection of a line 33 feet southeasterly from and parallel to the centerline of said State Road No. 61, and the centerline of the old abandoned Tallahassee-Thomasville Road, which point is the point of beginning. From said point of beginning run along the centerline of said old abandoned road as follows: North 61 degrees, 47 minutes east 227.45 feet, thence North 52 degrees, 04 minutes east 111.9 feet, thence North 42 degrees, 34 minutes east 200.3 feet, thence North 25 degrees, 52 minutes east 298.7 feet, thence North 22 degrees, 52 minutes east 287.9 feet, thence southwesterly along a line southeasterly 33 feet from and parallel to the centerline of said State Road No. 61, a distance of 1079 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 1.81 acres, more or less.

Legal Description of Lake Overstreet/Mettler (overall tract)

BEGIN at the northeast corner of Section 32, Township 2 North, Range 1 East, and run thence South 1375.38 feet and thence West 2106.72 feet to a concrete monument. From said concrete monument run North 00°25'50" East 87.0 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING. From said POINT OF BEGINNING continue thence North 00° 25'50" East 452.0 feet, thence North 89°52'20" West 313.0 feet, thence North 00°08'50" East 208.08 feet, thence North 89°51'40" West 121.77 feet, thence South 00°08'10" West 660.0 feet, thence South 89°51'40" East 433.0 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

And

Begin at the northeast corner of Section 32, Township 2 North, Range 1 East, and run thence South 1375.38 feet and thence West 2106.72 feet to a concrete monument which is the POINT OF BEGINNING. From said

POINT OF BEGINNING run North 00°25'50" East 87.1 feet, thence North 89°51'40" West 433.0 feet, thence North 00°08'10" East 660.0 feet, thence South 89°51'40" East 363.19 feet, thence North 00° 04'30" East 655.31 feet, thence South 89° 23' 20" West 505.85 feet, thence North 00°16'40" West 1323.88 feet, thence North 89°12'10" West 2664.36 feet, thence South 00°23'40" West 1304.90 feet, thence South 89°46'30" West 5242.11 feet to a point on the east right-of-way line of County Road 155 (Meridian Road). Thence run South 02°02'15" East along said east right-of-way line 632.15 feet, thence South 00°02' West 1152.65 feet, thence South 01°08' West 510.75 feet , thence South 00° 08' 15" West 1203.45 feet, thence South 00° 02' 45" West 1777.44 feet to a point which is on the northerly right-of-way line of Maclay Road (66 R/W). From said point run thence North 89°57'30" East along said northerly right-of-way line a distance of 2626.35 feet, thence departing said right-of-way go North 00°45'10" West 1392.95 feet, thence North 89°59'10" East 1338.19 feet thence South 00°34 West 1267.0 feet to a point on the aforesaid northerly right-of-way line. From said point run in a southeasterly direction a distance of 1080.88 feet along the said northerly right-of-way line. Thence departing said northerly right-of-way line run North 14°57"30" East 1571.24 feet, thence North 67°35' East 1827.3 feet, thence South 79°30'
East 2161.0 feet, thence North 00°14' East 364.9 feet, thence North 00°31'45" East 823.28 feet, thence North 13°01'40" West 223.82 feet, thence North 29°38'45" West 709.47 feet, thence North 30°08'40" West 505.54 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes a portion of the property historically associated with the Killearn Plantaion. The boundary includes all buildings, structures, archeological sites, fields, irrigation ditches, roads, and wooded areas that are owned by the State of Florida.

Strauss, Adler Company Corset Factory,
78-84 Olive St.,
New Haven, 02000864,
LISTED, 8/22/02

CONNECTICUT, NEW LONDON COUNTY,
Gales Ferry Historic District No. 2,
Roughly along Hurlbutt Rd., from Allyn Rd. to Military Hwy.,
Ledyard, 02000865,
LISTED, 8/22/02
(Ledyard MPS)

FLORIDA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY,
J.J. Newbury Co. Building, Old,
815-819 N. Franklin St.,
Tampa, 02000837,
OWNER OBJECTION DETERMINED ELIGIBLE, 8/14/02

FLORIDA, LEON COUNTY,
Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District,
3540 Thomasville Rd.,
Tallahassee, 02000836,
LISTED, 8/16/02

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY,
Southern Dairies,
593 Glen Iris Dr.,
Atlanta, 02000872,
LISTED, 8/21/02

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Woman's Christian Temperance Union Administration Building,
1730 Chicago Ave.,
Evanston, 02000849,
LISTED, 8/13/02

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY,
Brooks Catsup Bottle Water Tower,
800 Morrison Ave.,
Collinsville, 02000847,
LISTED, 8/13/02

KENTUCKY, BOONE COUNTY,
Big Bone Lick Archeological District,
Along Big Bone Creek,
Union vicinity, 00000284,
LISTED, 8/22/02

MISSISSIPPI, HARRISON COUNTY,
Hewes, Finley B., House,
604 E. Beach Blvd.,
Gulfport, 02000852,
LISTED, 8/15/02

MISSOURI, COLE COUNTY,
Lincoln University Hilltop Campus Historic District (Boundary Increase I),
820 Chestnut St.,
Jefferson City, 00001513,
LISTED, 8/21/02

MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY,
BMA Tower,
700 Karnes Blvd.,
Kanssas City, 02000886,
LISTED, 8/21/02

NEBRASKA, DAWES COUNTY,
Hotel Chadron,
115 Main St.,
Chadron, 02000859,
LISTED, 8/15/02

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Elections
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs
Division of Historical Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
Division of Licensing
Division of Administrative Services

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

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State

September 13, 2002

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
c/o Ms. Eva Armstrong
Division Director
Division of State Lands
Carr Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Re: Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District

Dear Ms. Armstrong:

The Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., has informed us that the property referenced above was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 16, 2002. Congratulations on this wonderful distinction. Florida has much to offer with regard to historic preservation and I appreciate your contributions to this proud legacy. You will be receiving additional information concerning the listing from the Division of Historical Resources.

If this office may be of assistance to you in the future, please let me know.

Again, congratulations and best wishes.

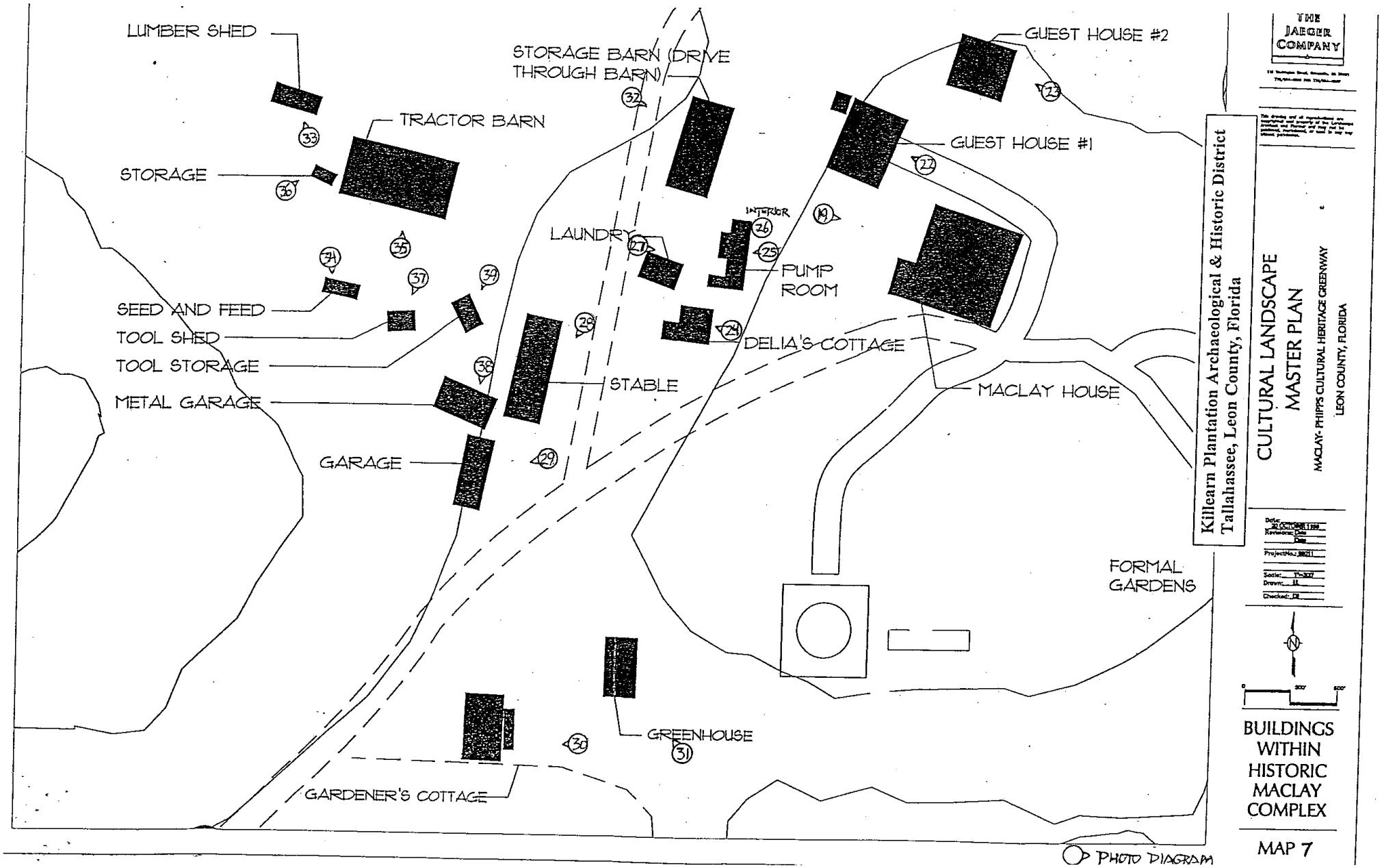
Yours truly,

Jim Smith
Secretary of State

Roj

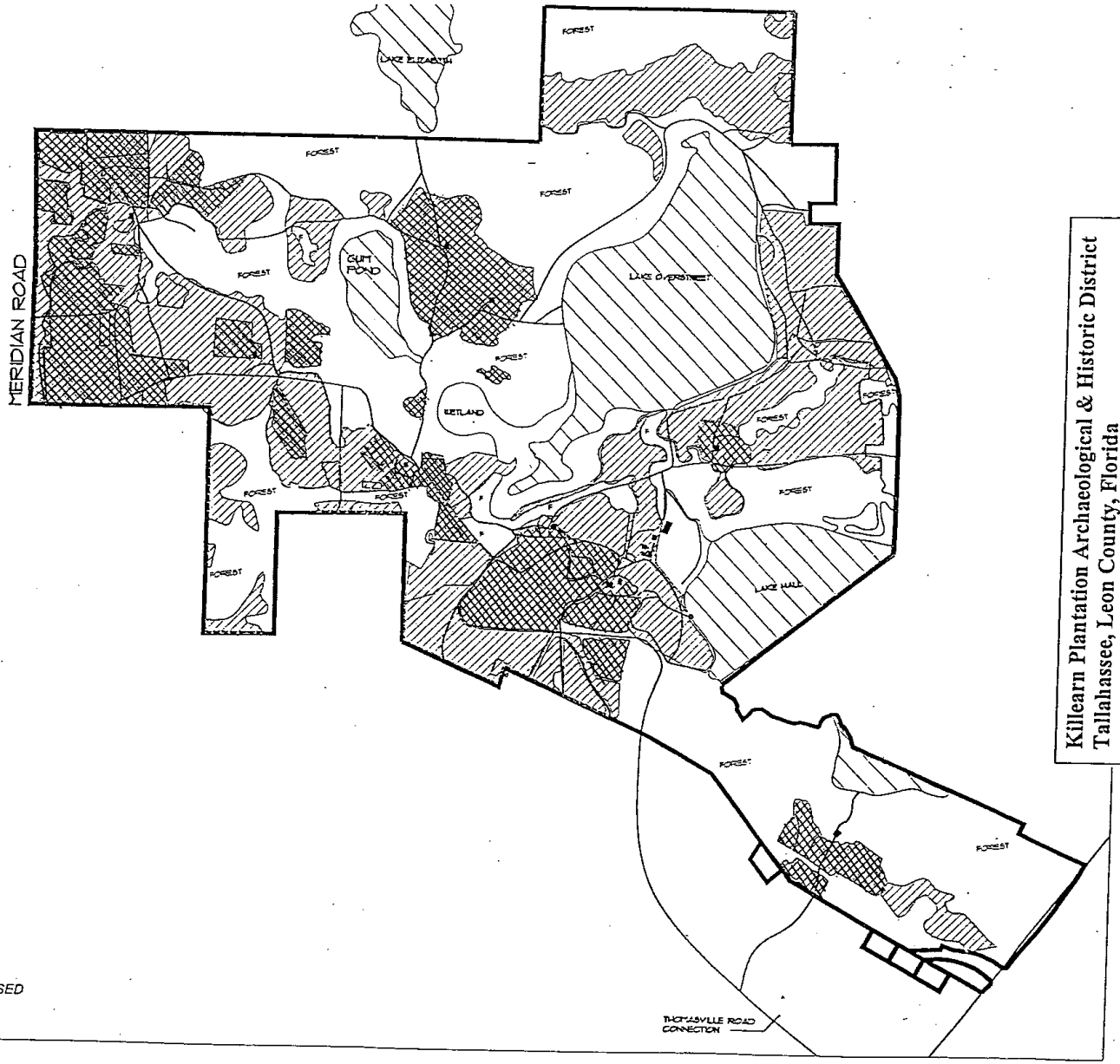
pc: Ms. Beth Weidner
Mr. Steven W. Martin

COPY


LUMBER SHED
TRACTOR BARN
STORAGE
STORAGE BARN (DRIVE THROUGH BARN)
GUEST HOUSE #2
GUEST HOUSE #1
INTERIOR
LAUNDRY
PUMP ROOM
SEED AND FEED
TOOL SHED
TOOL STORAGE
METAL GARAGE
GARAGE
STABLE
DELIA'S COTTAGE
MACLAY HOUSE
FORMAL GARDENS
GREENHOUSE
GARDENER'S COTTAGE
PHOTO DIAGRAM
THE JAEGER COMPANY
Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN
MACLAY- PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
BUILDINGS WITHIN HISTORIC MACLAY COMPLEX
MAP 7

LEGEND

- PLOWED
- SUCCESSIONAL FOREST
- FOREST
- EXISTING ROADS



NOTE: MAPS MAY CONTAIN SLIGHT DISTORTION CAUSED BY DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.

Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

THE JAEGER COMPANY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

MACLAY- PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Date: 30 OCTOBER 1999
Revisions: Date
Date
Project No.: 98011
Scale: 1"=1200'
Drawn: JJ
Checked: Initials

0 1200' 2400'

LAND PATTERNS MACLAY-1941

MAP 8

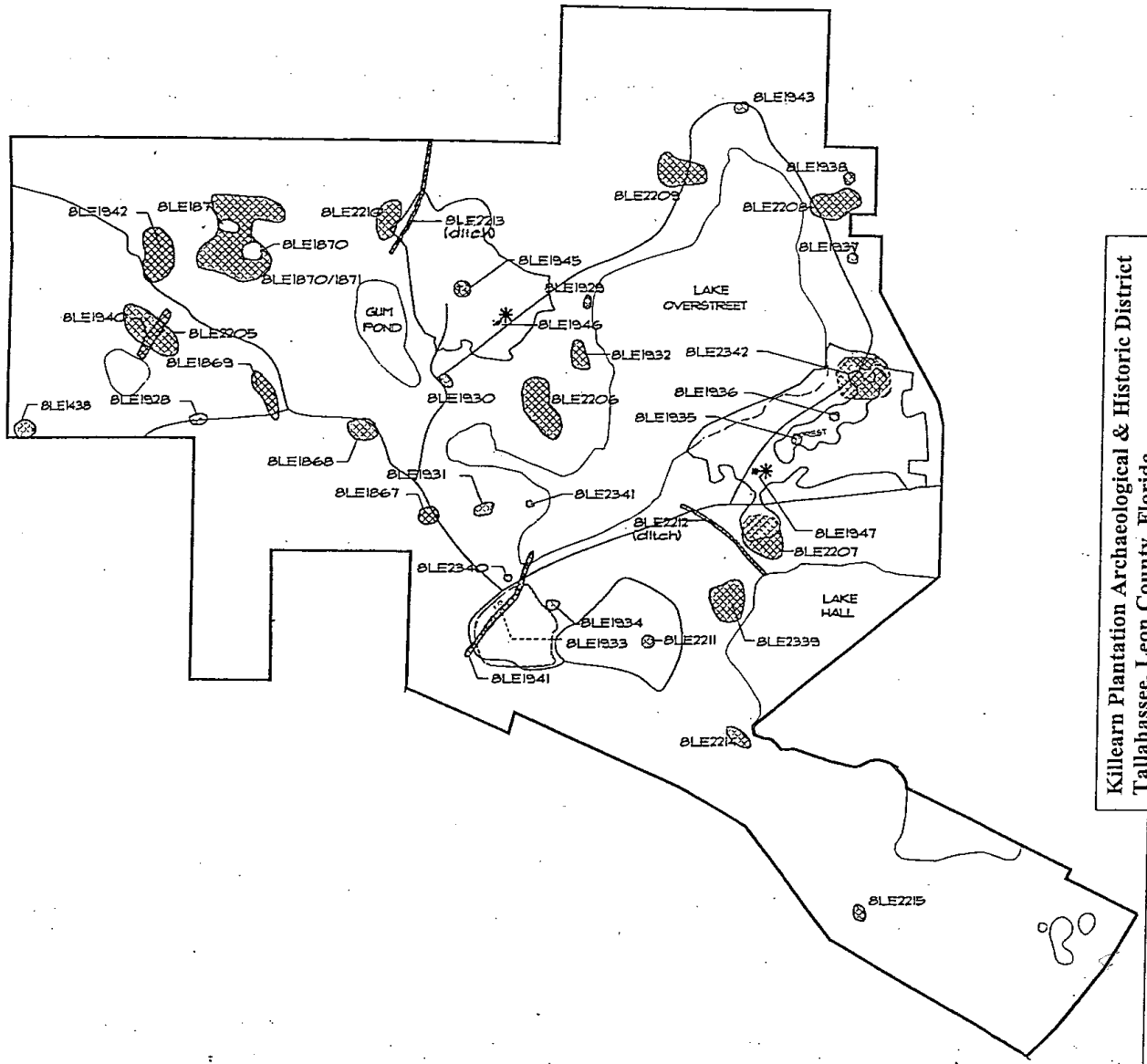
LEGEND

✱ STANDING STRUCTURES

⊠ ARCHEOLOGY SITES

☐ OPEN/PLOWED/SUCCESSIONAL FIELDS 1940'S

/ INTACT HISTORIC ROADS



NOTE: MAPS MAY CONTAIN SLIGHT DISTORTION, CAUSED BY DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.

SITE & BOUNDARY MAP

Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

THE JAEGER COMPANY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

MACLAY-PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Date:
Revisions: Date
Date
Project No.:
Scale: 1"=1200'
Drawn:
Checked:

N

0 1200' 2400'

CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS MACLAY

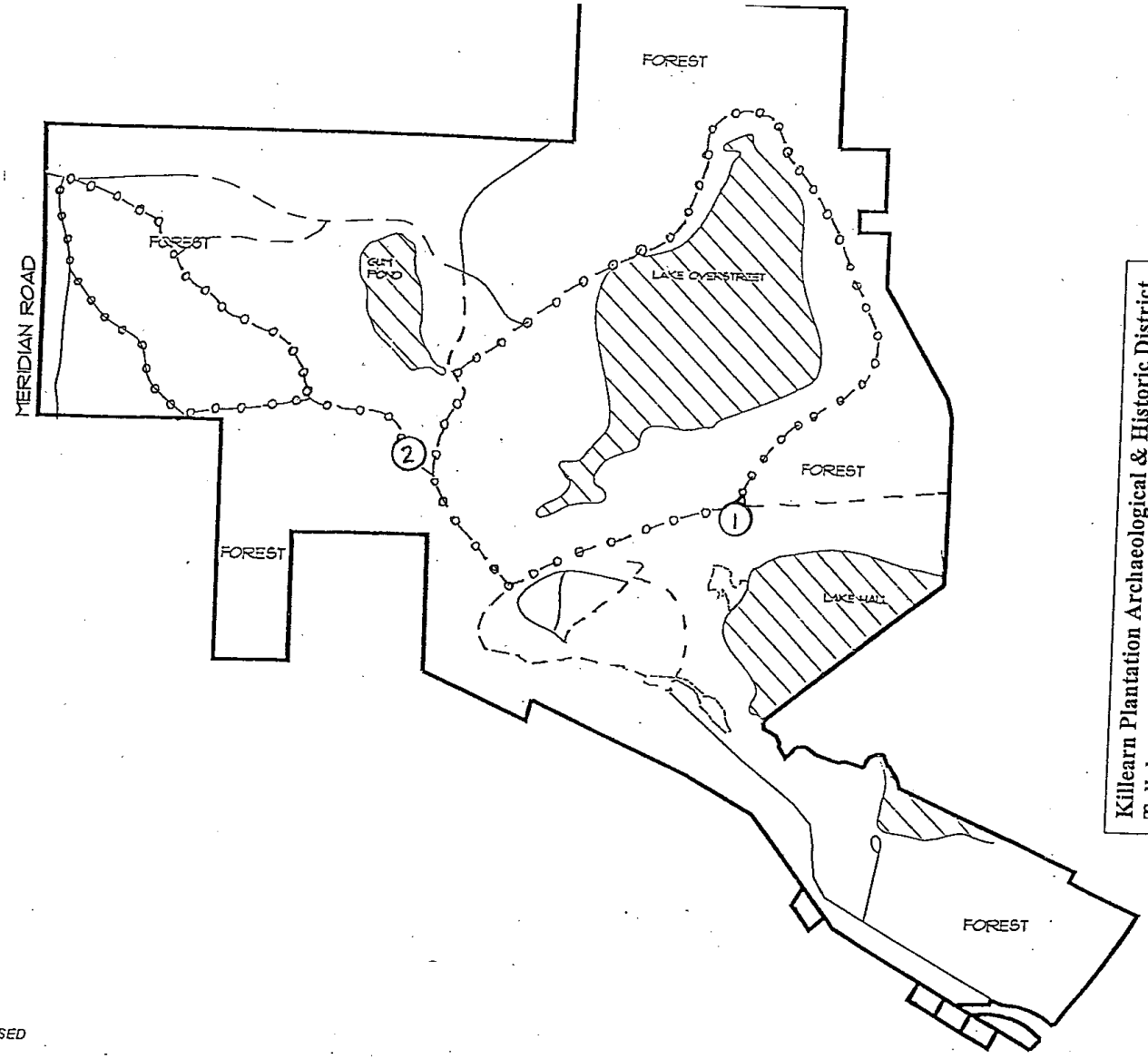
MAP 4

LEGEND

EXISTING ROADS

INTACT HISTORIC ROADS

MULTI-USE TRAIL



NOTE: MAPS MAY CONTAIN SLIGHT DISTORTION CAUSED BY DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.

PHOTO DIAGRAM

Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

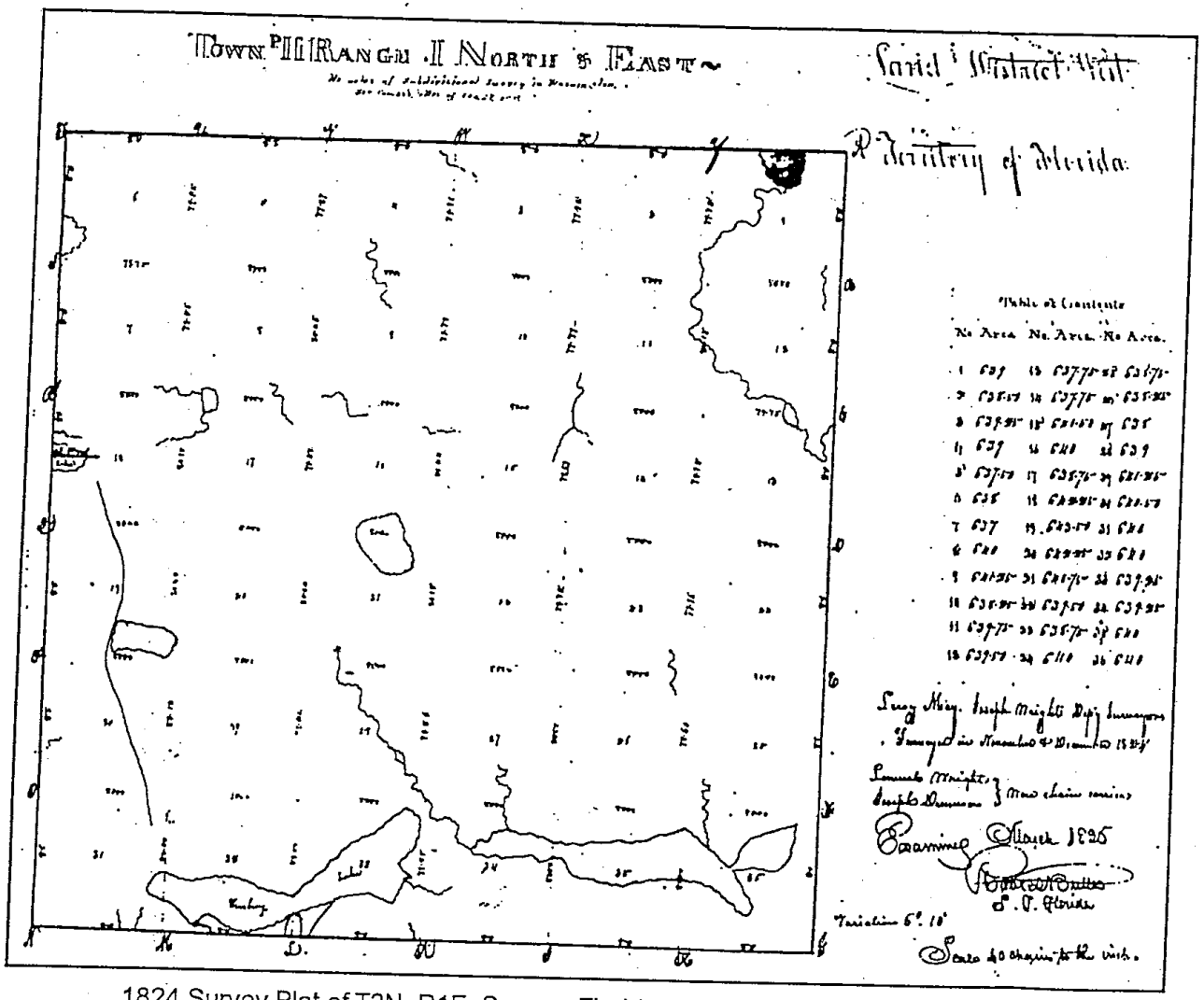
THE JAEGER COMPANY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

MACLAY- PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY

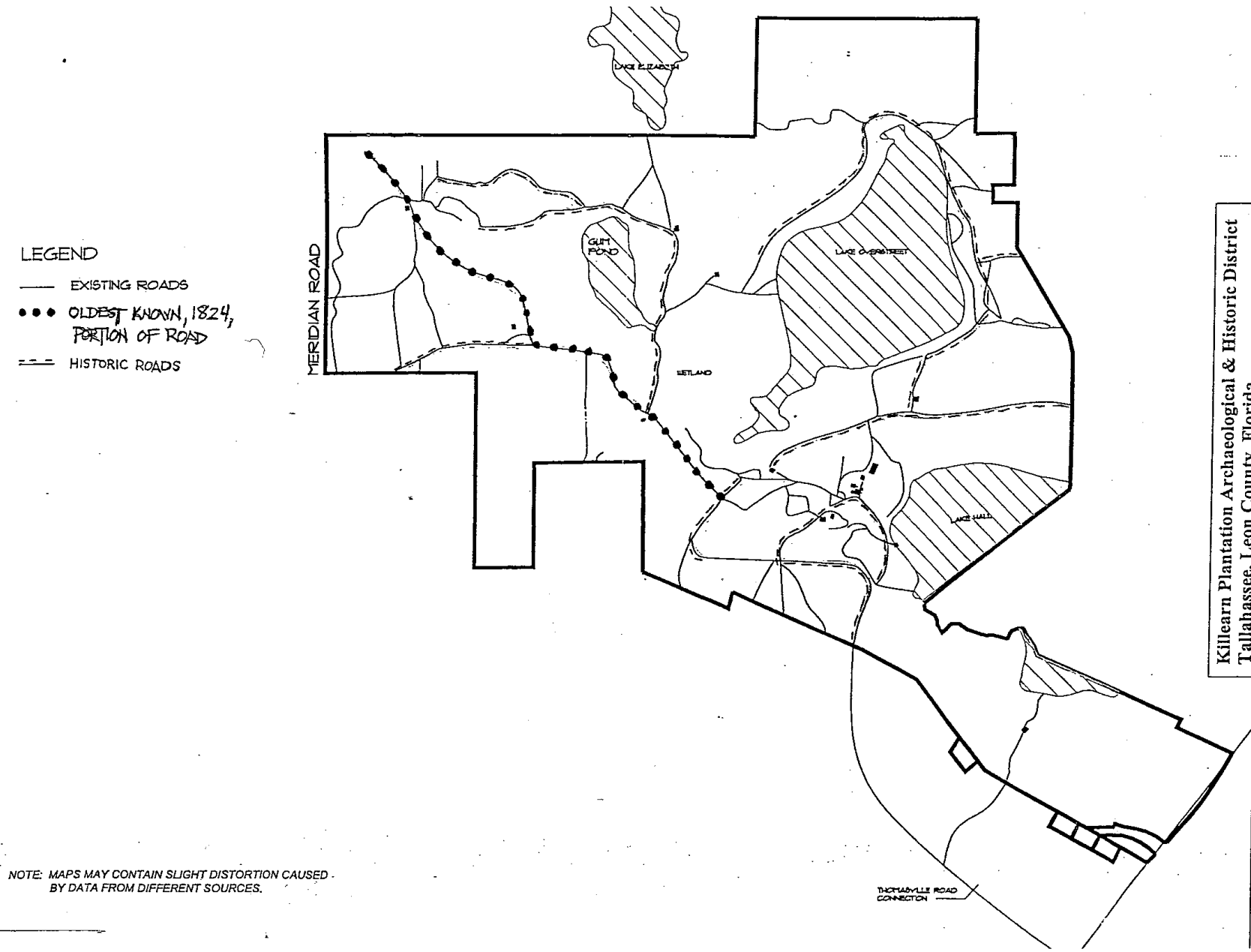
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

ROAD PATTERNS MACLAY-1993



1824 Survey Plat of T2N, R1E. Source: Florida Division of State Lands

Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida



NOTE: MAPS MAY CONTAIN SLIGHT DISTORTION CAUSED BY DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.

Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

THE JAEGER COMPANY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

MACLAY-PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Date:
Revisions:
Project No.:
Scale:
Drawn:
Checked:

ROAD PATTERNS MACLAY-1941

MAP 4

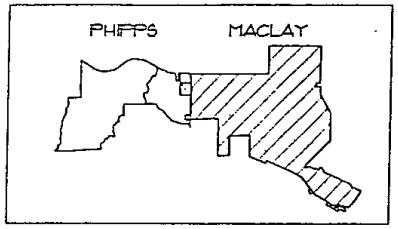
LEGEND

- PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITES (1992-96)

8LE1867 - THREE OAKS
8LE1868 - BIG MEDIAL BIFACE FRAGMENT
8LE1869 - RAVINE ROAD
8LE1870 - DEER STAND NINE
8LE1871 - DEER STAND EIGHT
8LE1928 - SANDY FLAT SITE
8LE1929 - DOCK
8LE1930 - LAKE CONNECTION
8LE1931 - DEER STAND THREE
8LE1932 - SOUTHWEST SHORE
8LE1933 - JUST WEST OF DITCH
8LE1934 - BORDER
8LE1936 - EAST SOUTHEAST OVERSTREET
8LE1937 - KNOB
8LE1938 - NORTHEAST OVERSTREET
8LE1940 - LITTLE GUM POND DITCH
8LE1941 - OVERSTREET DRAIN DITCH
8LE1941B - HISTORIC DEBRIS IN OVERSTREET DRAIN DITCH
8LE1942 - PURPLE BRICK
8LE1943 - NORTH LAKE OVERSTREET DUMP
8LE1945 - GUM POND DUMP
8LE1946 - NEAR DOCK HOUSE
8LE1947 - CEDAR SHAKE HOUSE
8LE2339 - LAKE HALL VIEW
8LE2340 - LAKE OVERSTREET
8LE2341 - STINGING HORNETS
8LE2342 - ILEX VOMITORIA

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

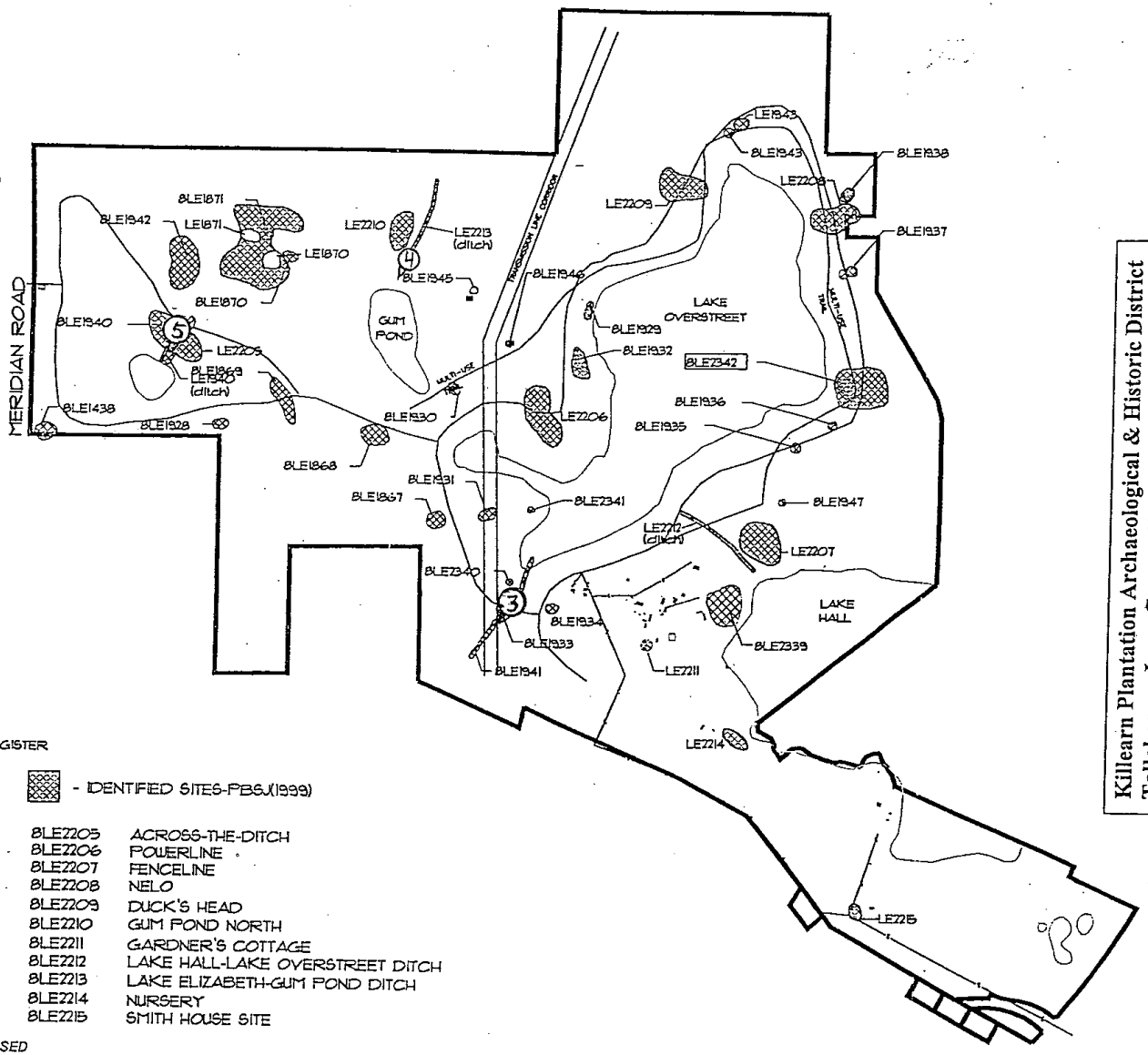
KEY MAP



NOTE: MAPS MAY CONTAIN SLIGHT DISTORTION CAUSED BY DATA FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.

- IDENTIFIED SITES-PBSJ(1999)

8LE2205 ACROSS-THE-DITCH
8LE2206 POWERLINE
8LE2207 FENCELINE
8LE2208 NELO
8LE2209 DUCK'S HEAD
8LE2210 GUM POND NORTH
8LE2211 GARDNER'S COTTAGE
8LE2212 LAKE HALL-LAKE OVERSTREET DITCH
8LE2213 LAKE ELIZABETH-GUM POND DITCH
8LE2214 NURSERY
8LE2215 SMITH HOUSE SITE



Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

THE JAEGER COMPANY

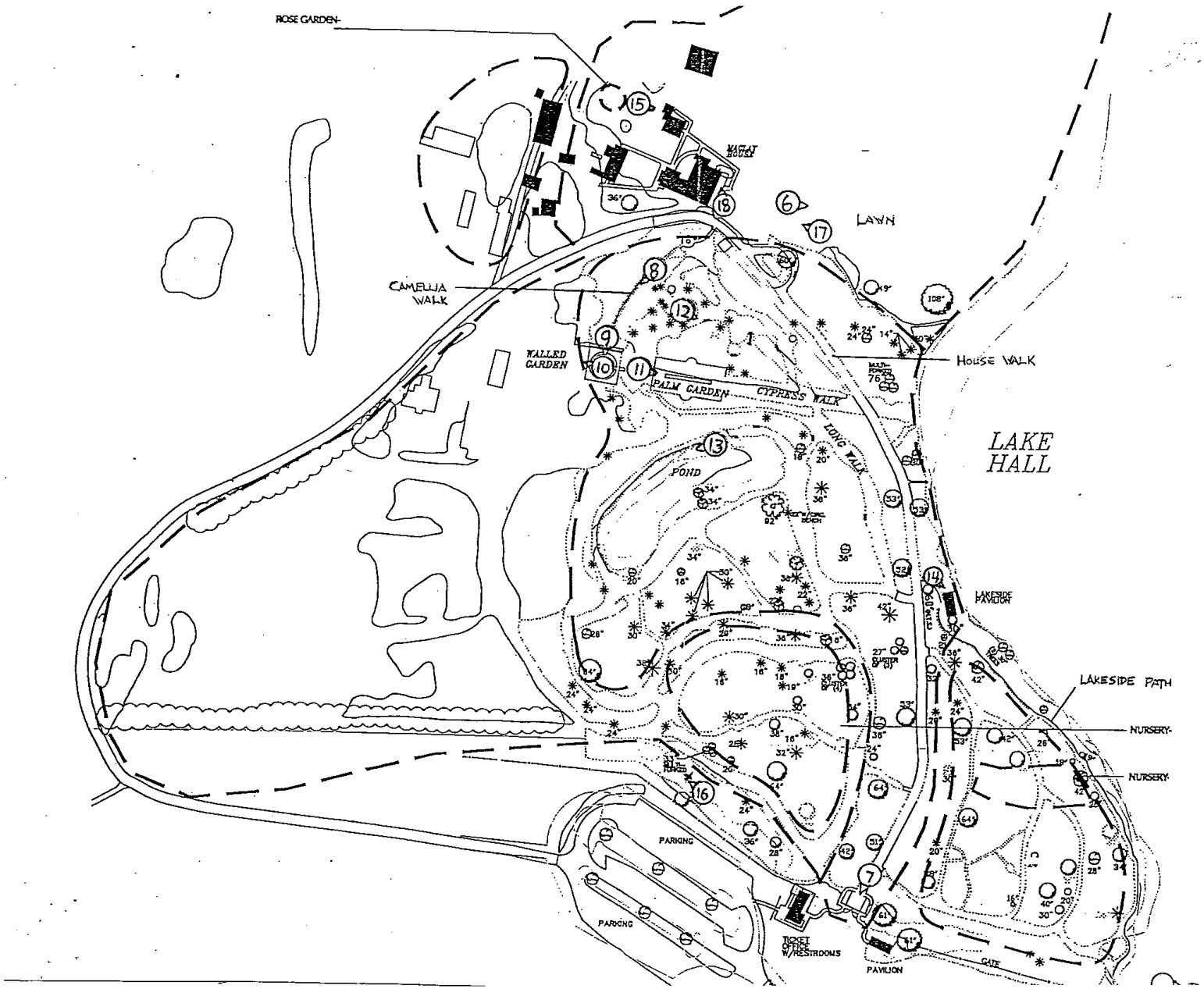
PBSJ

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

MACLAY- PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Date:
Revisions:
Project No.:
Scale:
Drawn:
Checked:

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES MACLAY



Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

THE JAEGER COMPANY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

MACLAY-PHIPPS CULTURAL HERITAGE GREENWAY
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

FORMAL GARDEN

MAP 6

RESTRICTED

Site#/Manuscript# Le 4303 contained one or more of the following items:

- ☐ Blueprints/building plans/schematic drawings
- ☒ Floor Plans
- ☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements
- ☐ Other, explain _____

The Site File has determined that the above marked material may be Restricted. Restricted material is defined by one of the following marked categories:

☒ Florida Statute 119.07 (3) (ee), which states:

Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency as defined in s. 119.011 are exempt from the provisions of subsection (1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act. Information made exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed to another governmental entity if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities; to a licensed architect, engineer, or contractor who is performing work on or related to the building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency; or upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction. The entities or persons receiving such information shall maintain the exempt status of the information.

☐ Other, explain _____

Materials indicated have been removed from the paper file and are either housed in a secure location or available to authorized persons in the EDMS. If you need these materials, please see Site File staff.

RESTRICTED

Site#/Manuscript# Le 4303 contained one or more of the following items:

- ☐ Blueprints/building plans/schematic drawings
- ☒ Floor Plans
- ☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements
- ☐ Other, explain_____

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☐ Other, explain_____

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- ☒ Floor Plans
- ☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements
- ☐ Other, explain_____

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☐ Other, explain_____

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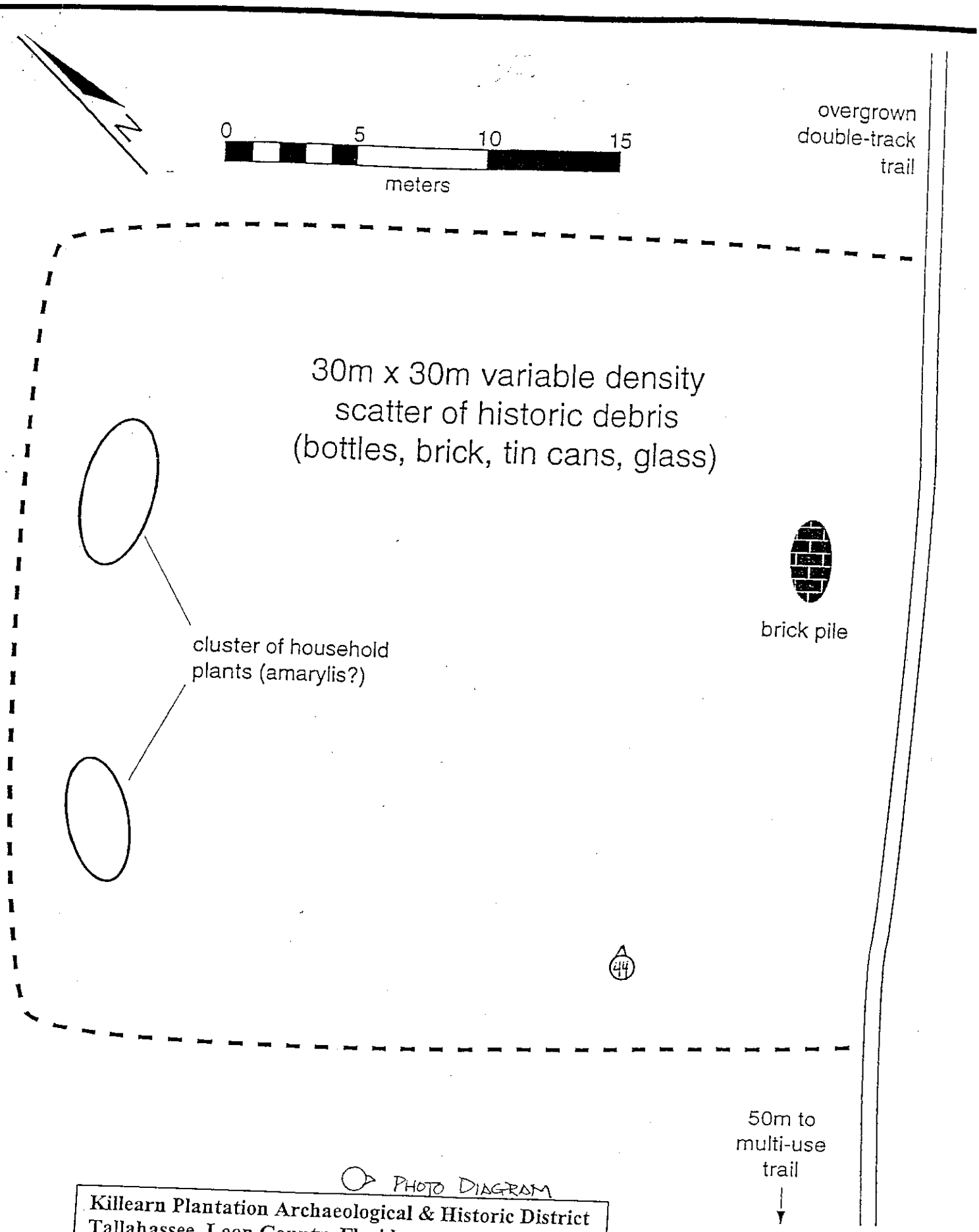
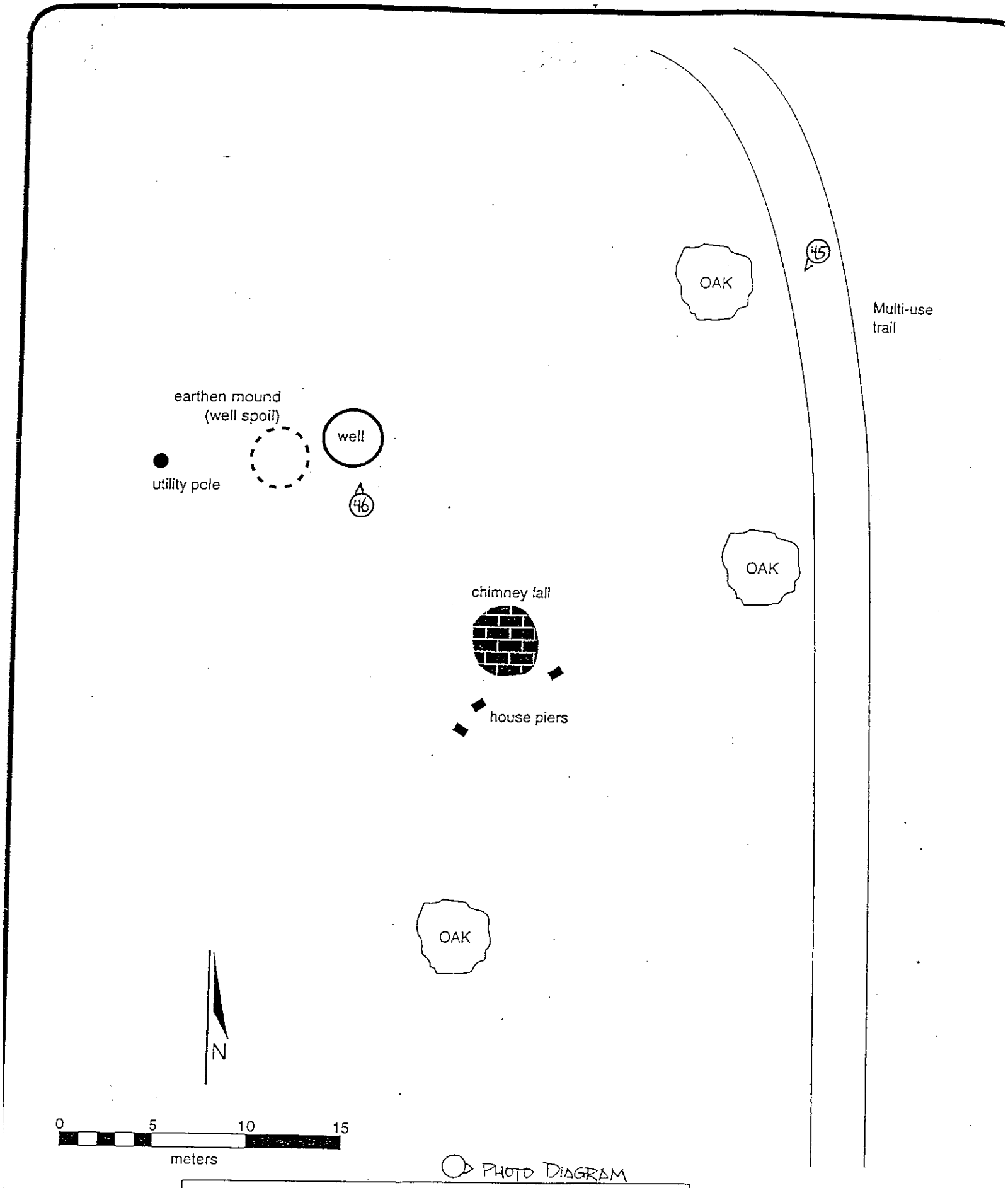


Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

PBSJ

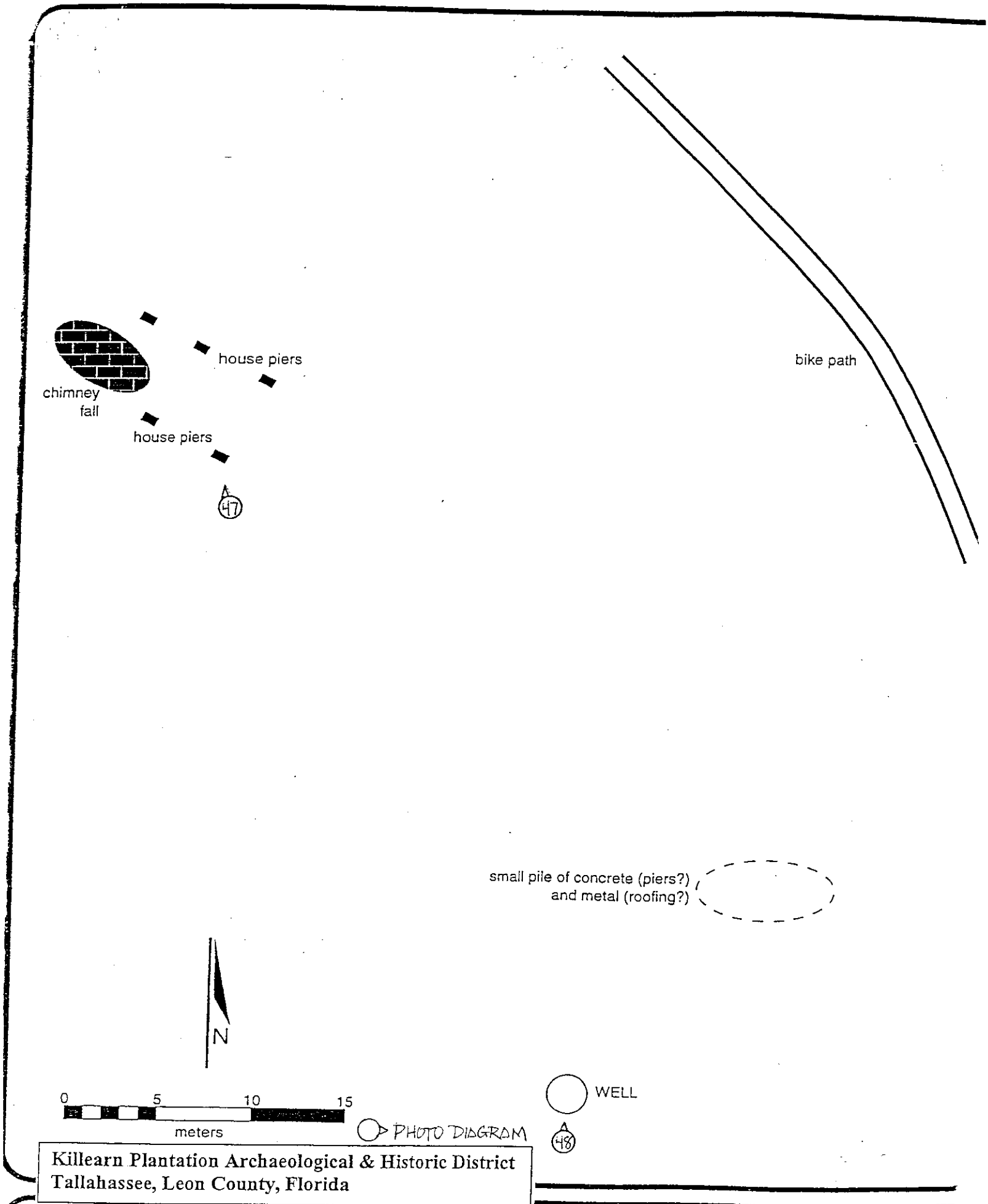
8LE1869 (Ravine Road) Site Plan



Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

PBS&J

8LE1867 (Three Oak) Site Plan



Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

PBS&J

8LE1942 (Purple Brick) Site Plan

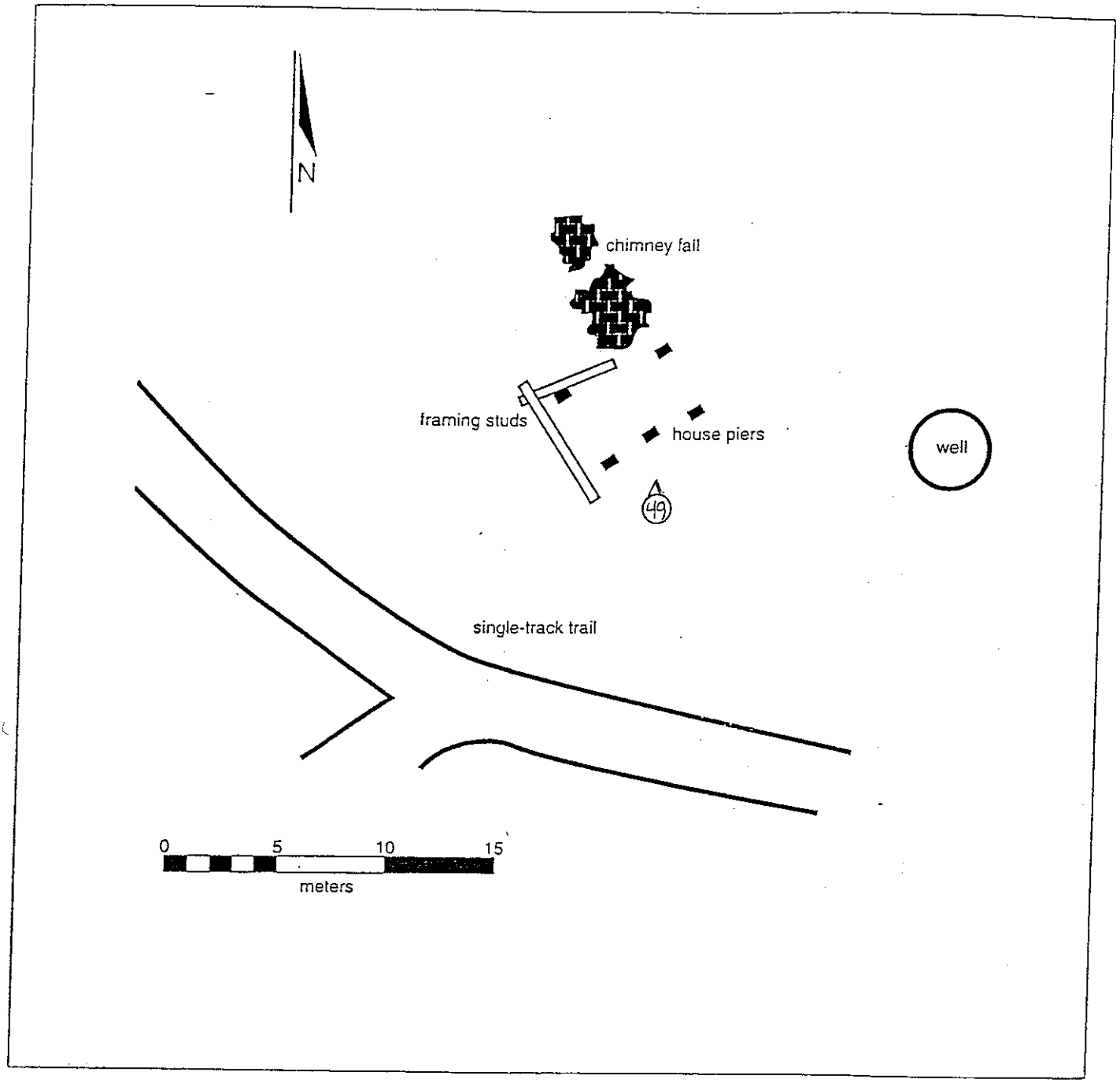
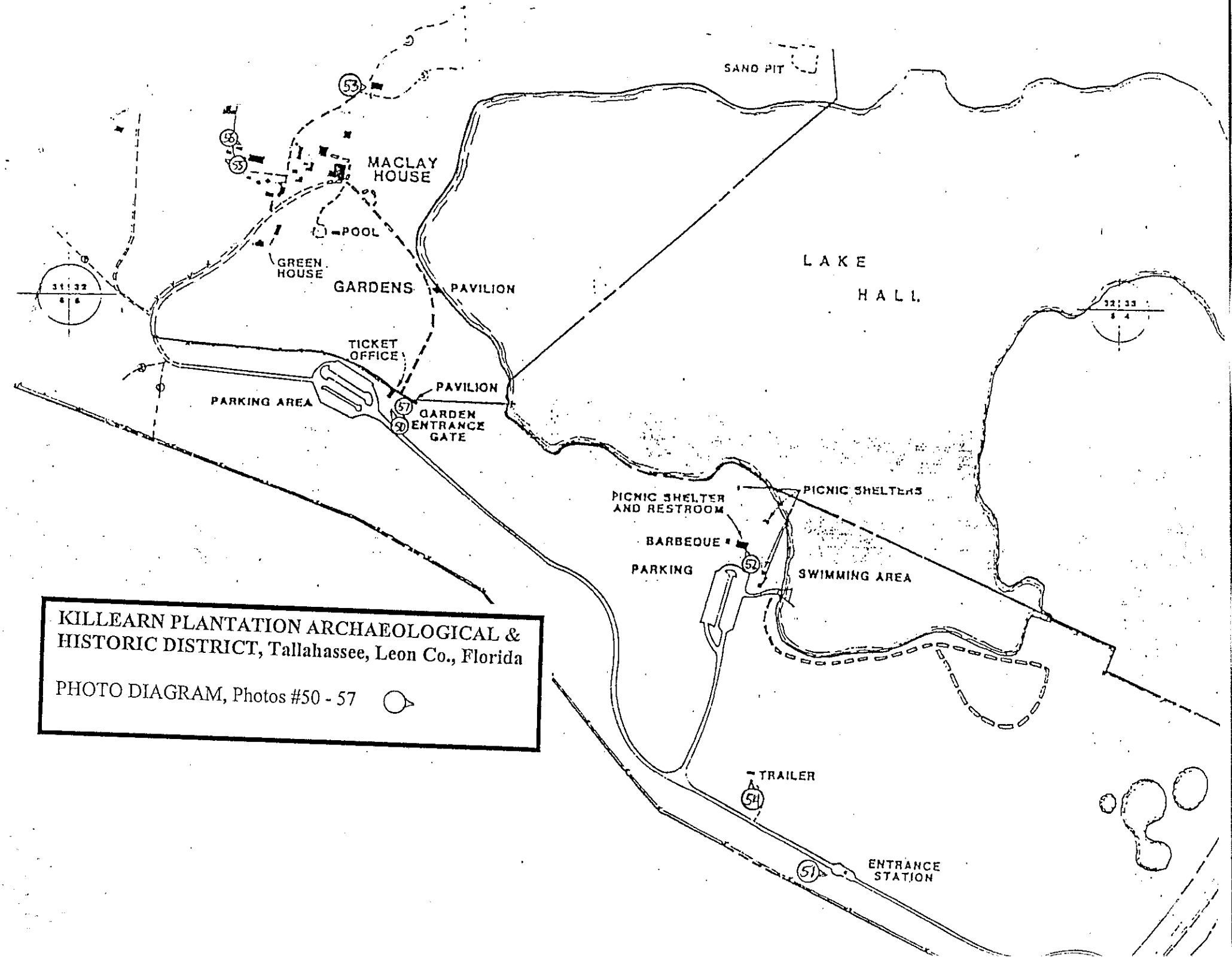


PHOTO DIAGRAM

Killearn Plantation Archaeological & Historic District
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

8LE1945 (GUM POND HOUSE)SITE PLAN

PBSJ



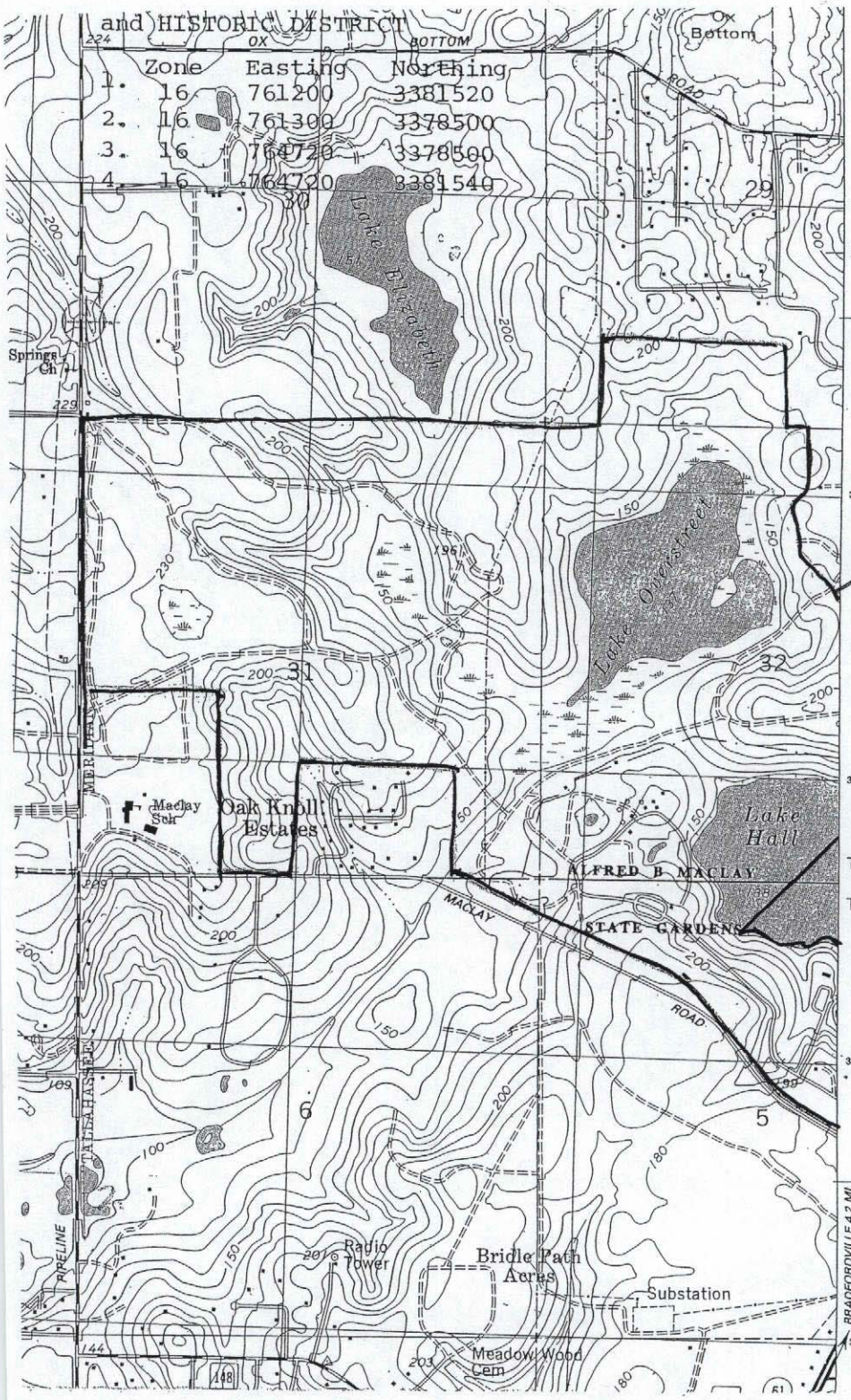
KILLEARN PLANTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC DISTRICT, Tallahassee, Leon Co., Florida

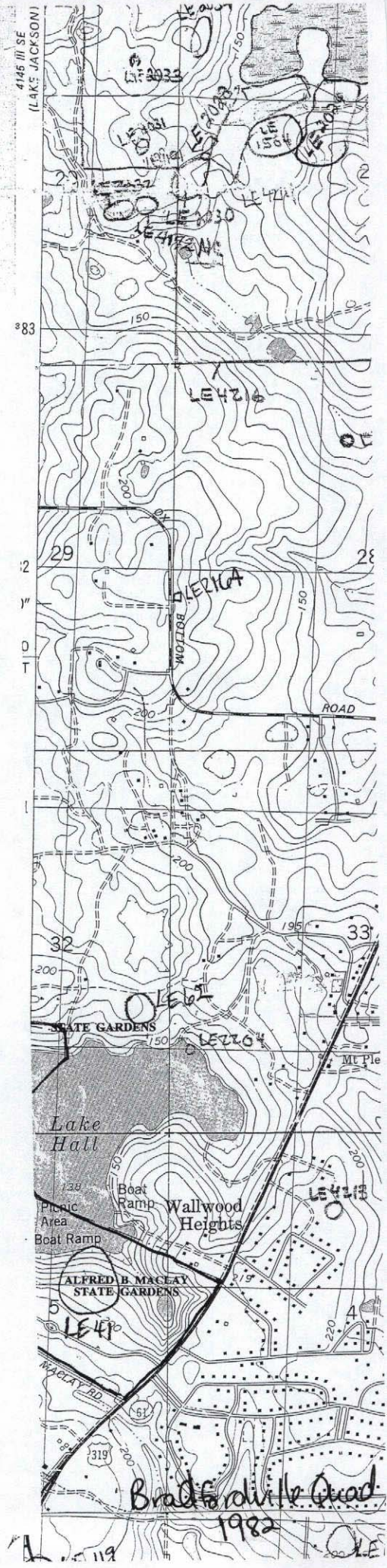
PHOTO DIAGRAM, Photos #50 - 57

Lake Jackson Quad
1982

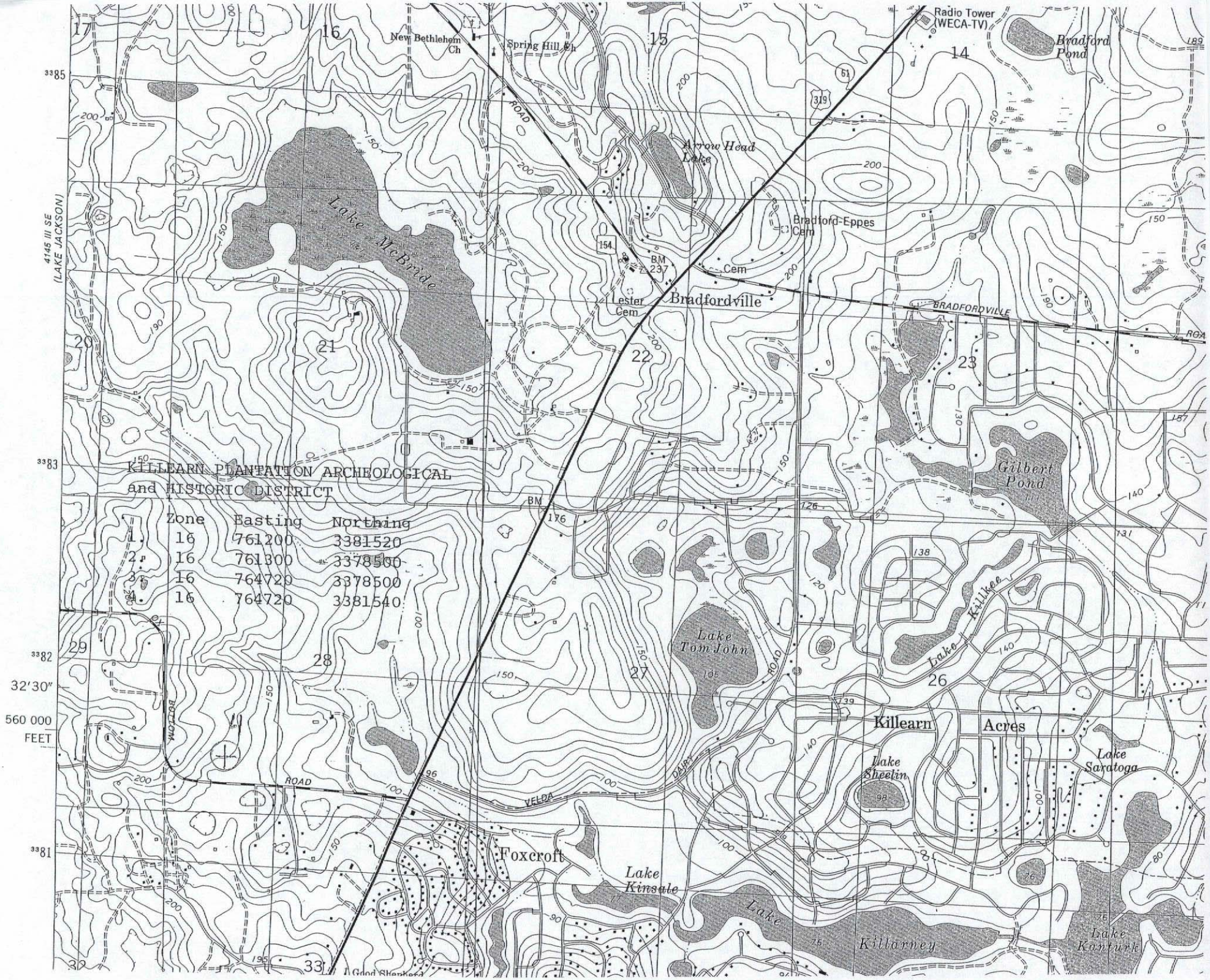
and HISTORIC DISTRICT

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	16	761200	3381520
2.	16	761300	3378500
3.	16	764720	3378500
4.	16	764720	3381540





Bradfordville Quad
1982


KILLEARN PLANTATION ARCHEOLOGICAL
and HISTORIC DISTRICT
Zone Easting Northing
1. 16 761200 3381520
2. 16 761300 3378500
3. 16 764720 3378500
4. 16 764720 3381540
Radio Tower (WECA-TV)
New Bethlehem Ch
Spring Hill Ch
Bradford Pond
Arrow Head Lake
Lake McBride
Bradford-Eppes Cem
Cem
Lester Cem
Bradfordville
BRADFORDVILLE ROAD
Gilbert Pond
Lake Killarney
Lake Tom John
Killearn Acres
Lake Sheelin
Lake Saratoga
Foxcroft
Lake Kinsale
Lake Killarney
Lake Kanturk
VELDA ROAD
DAIRY ROAD
BOTTOM ROAD
4145 III SE (LAKE JACKSON)
32'30"
560 000 FEET