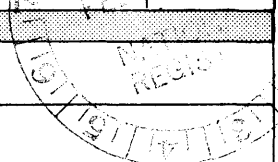


PH0002313

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida	
COUNTY: Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 26 1972



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
None

AND/OR HISTORIC:
San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Approx. 6 miles east of Tallahassee on Buck Lake Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Tallahassee

STATE Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Leon	CODE 073
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Fred O. (Bud) Dickinson

STREET AND NUMBER:
Buck Lake Road

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida	CODE 12
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Leon County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Monroe Street

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida	CODE 12
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Florida Archaeological Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 9/15/68 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Division of Archives, History, and Records Management

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of State - The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee	STATE: Florida	CODE 12
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STATE: Florida	FOR NPS USE ONLY
COUNTY: Leon	
ENTRY NUMBER JUN 26 1972	DATE

HB 0-300-300
 2016 P 10-300-300
 9380 11 5/17/80
 0-300-300
 4-773420

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of the Spanish Mission complex of San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale is located approximately six miles east of Tallahassee, off Buck Lake Road. The mission proper occupies the military crest of a very pronounced hill, with an elevation of over 200 feet. The supportive Indian village extended down the slopes of this prominence, and probably encompassed an area in excess of 80 acres. Approximately 0.6 miles to the west of the mission lies a small lake, which probably served as the source of potable water. The present cleared state of the hilltop offers a commanding view of the surrounding area, including certain parts of urban Tallahassee. The hill, with the exception of a small area on the crest, is covered with bahia grass. The area has served as a cattle pasture for approximately fifteen years, and for some time prior to that, it served as a tung nut grove. These factors account for the present lack of trees on the hilltop.

During the period of mission occupation, the area probably possessed a slightly different character than it does at present. In the immediate area of the mission complex, including the supportive Indian village, the terrain was probably dotted with numerous farmstead clearings. The indigenous hardwood vegetation, consisting primarily of live-oak and magnolia; draped with Spanish moss, most likely encircled these clearings. This provided a shade canopy which offered ideal habitational potential. Stands of long-leaf pine were probably extant in areas which previously had been cleared for cultivation, but which later were abandoned as the land diminished in productivity. The Appalachian population affiliated with the mission of San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale did not conform to the usual demographic configuration that would be expected for Indian villages of this time period. As opposed to the areally tight villages attributed to the neighboring Timucuans, the Appalachian villages covered an extensive perimeter. The normal pattern was for small groups, presumably extended families, to set up individual farmsteads. A grouping of these farmsteads, based on social, hereditary, or some other unifying factor, was referred to as a single, distinct village.

The structural remains of the mission complex are no longer apparent without the aid of archaeological excavations. Field work conducted by B. Calvin Jones, of the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, has produced some structural and cultural information concerning the Mission proper. During the Summer and Fall of 1971, excavations uncovered the remains of at least six wattle and daub structures and a "Christian" cemetery containing some 64 graves. Recent constructional activities on the site have disturbed part of two structures, and this represents the most serious disturbance of the site since it was abandoned in 1704.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

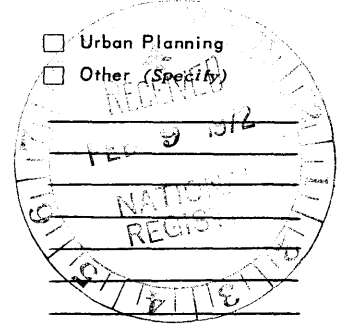
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Franciscan Mission of San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale was one of the first doctrinas to be established in the province of Apalachee after 1633. The earliest documented appearance of this mission is in 1635, when Diaz de la Calle lists it among the nine located in Apalachee (Boyd, 1939). In 1674-75, Bishop Calderon visited the Florida missions and reported the existence of thirteen in the province of Apalachee, including Patale. The mission of Patale evidently continued as an important segment of the mission system until its destruction in June, 1704.

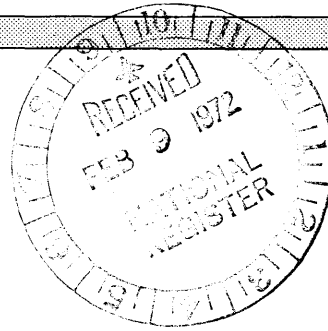
The ostensible goal of the Florida Mission Chain was to teach Catholicism to the indigenous Indian groups, but there were other factors involved. These outposts of Spanish domination served to emphasize Spain's territorial integrity and offered a localized source of food and labor for the military garrisons.

Unfortunately, most of the available records pertaining to activities at Patale cluster around its destruction. In 1703-04, Colonel James Moore of Carolina with a group of white and Creek Indians, began a systematic destruction of the missions in Apalachee. During this engagement, all of the Apalachee missions were destroyed, with the exception of San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco. As a consequence, effective Spanish control was dissolved, and the majority of the inhabitants were either killed, captured or forced to flee to other areas which afforded more protection. The number of inhabitants affected was approximately 5,800 (Boyd, Smith, and Griffin, 1951). Colonel Moore, writing about the political and military success of his campaign, states: "Apalatchee is now reduced to that feeble and low condition, that it neither can supply St. Augustine with provisions, or disturb, damage or frighten our Indians living between us and Apalatchee, and the French." (Boyd et al, 1951)

The mission of San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale played an integral role in the conflict of 1704. On January 25, 1704, Moore launched a surprise attack on the mission of Concepción de Ayubale, and after a nine hour battle, succeeded in capturing it. Upon learning of Ayubale's

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Attached Sheet)



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	30° 28' 19"	84° 09' 09"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	30° 28' 19"	84° 08' 55"				
SE	30° 27' 48"	84° 08' 55"				
SW	30° 27' 48"	84° 09' 09"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **86 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Daniel T. Penton, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: **Division of Archives, History, Records Mgmt.** DATE: **10/71**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of State - The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: **Tallahassee** STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *Robert Williams*

Title: _____

Date: _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert T. Wiley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: *6/26/72*

ATTEST: *William M. ...*
Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Florida	
COUNTY	
Leon	
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(Number of entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

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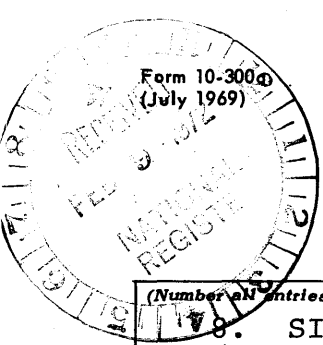
destruction, Captain Mexia immediately dispatched a group from San Luis to engage the enemy. En route to Ayubale, they passed the night at Patale. The resident priest ("difinidor") of Patale, Father Parga, insisted on joining the group, in order to minister to the spiritual and physical needs of the soldiers. During the ensuing encounter, Father Parga was captured, and his decapitated body was later found in a cane-brake (Boyd, et al, 1951).

On June 23, 1704, Patale was attacked, and Father Manuel de Mendoza was shot and killed at his convent door. The raid resulted in the burning of the convent and the enslaving of many of the inhabitants. The body of Father Mendoza was later recovered from under the burned debris of the convent (Ibid).

By the end of June, 1704, the English forces had repaired to Patale, which they used as a base of operations. On July 3, 1704, a group consisting of some forty Spaniards and approximately 150 Indians marched on Patale. This number included twelve musketeers, ninety-three Indians armed with guns, and sixty archers. They were scheduled to rendezvous with Don Patricio, the cacique of Ivitachuco, and some men from his village on the morning of July 4. While awaiting the arrival of Don Patricio, some of the Spaniards initiated an unsuccessful ambush against a small party of the enemy. This group alerted the force at Patale, and they marched out to confront the Spanish on open ground. After approximately two hours of fighting, the Indian allies of the Spanish became frightened and began to retreat. The result was a disastrous defeat for the Spanish (Boyd et al, 1951). Inconclusive documentation makes it uncertain whether or not Don Patricio and his men actually joined the battle against the English.

By July 6, 1704, the English forces had abandoned their camp at Patale, and a group of Spaniards sent to scout the area "...reported the discovery of two bodies, presumably Christian, on the field, and in the plaza at the village sixteen (actually 17) burned bodies were found about the square, bound to the stations of the cross." (Boyd et al, 1951). This was evidently the last date that Patale served either a military, political, or religious function in the province of Apalachee.

The recent archaeological investigations at Patale (previously cited) have produced a wealth of structural and cultural data. This information is invaluable in the interpretation of the physical appearance of the mission complex, and the day-to-day activities of its former inhabitants. The excavations uncovered six distinct structural



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8. SIGNIFICANCE

areas representative of at least two different time periods. Of these six structural areas, only three have been adequately researched. The largest structure, with approximate dimensions of 60' x 30', probably represents an early "church" building which was abandoned some time prior to the destruction of 1704 (Jones, Personal Interview). A number of graves in the mission cemetery were cut through the packed clay floor after the structure was abandoned, and this, unfortunately, destroyed some of the architectural details. In the remaining undisturbed areas of the structure several interesting details were noted. Perhaps the most significant was the existence of a complex drainage or aqueduct system. Whether or not this is indicative of a strictly utilitarian function or has some religious significance is presently unclear. A smaller structure, measuring approximately 15' x 15', is possibly indicative of a "convent" which was burned in 1704. Another structure, measuring approximately 12' x 12', is tentatively identified as having been a "cooking building" (Ibid).

The three structural areas which have not been fully excavated are thought to represent; (1) the main church building destroyed in 1704 (2) a convent abandoned prior to the destruction of 1704 and possibly related to the abandoned church structure; and (3) a structural arrangement possibly associated with the cemetery.

In addition to the structural remains, numerous artifacts have been recovered from Patale, including those of both Indian and Spanish manufacture. A detailed analysis of this material should give some indication of the socio-cultural impact of the Spanish culture on the indigenous inhabitants and vice versa.

In summary, it can be said that Patale played an integral part in the military, political, and religious background of the Tallahassee area. The full picture of the activities at Patale are beginning to emerge as a result of the archaeological investigations, but extensive additional archaeological research is needed. The remaining unexcavated portion of Patale most certainly contains a wealth of cultural information and it is mandatory that this site be preserved for its historical significance.

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(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Boyd, Mark F. "Mission Sites in Florida", Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 4, 1939.
- Boyd, Mark R., Hale G. Smith, and John W. Griffin. Here They Once Stood. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1951.
- Jones, B. Calvin. "Colonel James Moore and the Destruction of the Apalachee Missions in 1704". (Manuscript on file publication pending.)
- Jones, B. Calvin. Personal Interview (by Daniel T. Penton) regarding the 1971 excavations at the site of San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale.

