

## Tequesta Timeline

10,000 B.C. – 7000 B.C.	Paleoindian Time period (distinctive lithic artifacts; evidence of human presence in association with remains of extinct Pleistocene animals)
7000 B.C. – 5000 B.C.	Early Archaic time period (stemmed projectile points)
3000 B.C. – 1500 B.C.	Middle Archaic time period (more sites, notably in southeast Florida)
1500 B.C.	Ancestors of the Tequesta Begin Moving to South Florida
1500 B.C. – 500 B.C.	Transitional time period (appearance of fiber-tempered pottery)
500 B.C.	Small Indian Groups Join Together into a Confederation, known as the Tequesta Indians.
500 B.C. – A.D. 800	Glades I time period (sand-tempered pottery; rim incising)
800 – 1200	Glades II time period (incising of rims dies out on Gulf Coast, persists on East Coast)
1000 – 1500	Time period of Tequesta Objects Found on the Plantation Golf Course
1100	Miami Circle is formed
1200 – 1566	Glades II Time Period (incising decreases; rim-tooling appears; check-stamping appears)
1513	Spanish Explorer Juan Ponce de Leon Meets the Tequesta Indians during his Exploration of <i>La Florida</i> (Feast of Flowers).
1521	Ponce de Leon is Fatally Wounded by an Indian Arrow. The Indian tribe which killed him is unknown.
1566 – 1763	Historic time period (European objects)
1567	Spanish Explorer Pedro Menendez de Aviles Attempts to Establish a Garrison and a Jesuit Mission in Tequesta territory.

1570	Spanish Abandon Missionary Work with Tequesta Indians
1711	Tequesta Begin Migrating to Cuba
1763	Remaining Tequesta Indians Migrate from South Florida to Cuba
1919	Plantation sites Recorded on survey
1950	Plantation – Indian Burial Ground Discovered during the Clearing of the Original Plantation Golf Course
1967	Florida Preservation Act passed into Law to Protect Prehistoric Indian Sites
September 1998	Miami Circle is discovered
November 1999	Miami-Dade County purchases Miami Circle for \$26.7 million.