

JAN 6, 2015 PH-3  
SUSAN McCLELLAN

Susan M. McClellan, P.A. A R C H I T E C T  
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## HISTORIC PRESERVATION WORK (updated)

- DEC '03-May '05      GILDA'S CLUB      +/- 450 sf  
119 Rose Drive  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
Interior tenant build-out of basement space within  
National Register Historically significant turn-of-the-  
Century Residence turned office space building for  
Use as a meeting room for toddlers and teens.
- APR '04-late 2010      Fort Lauderdale Woman's Club      +/- 3500 sf  
Southeast corner Andrews Avenue + Broward Boulevard  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
Rehabilitation and Restoration of Fort Lauderdale's  
Historic Landmark Building for continued use as a  
clubhouse meeting space. Originally founded as the  
Women's Civic Improvement Association in January 1911  
for the purpose of improving the lives of citizens within the new  
community of Fort Lauderdale (incorporated in April 1911).  
The group later changed its name to the present FLWC and  
built a 1,200 sq. foot Mediterranean Revival building by famous  
Dade County Architect **August Geiger** in 1916-17 on land  
donated by Fort Lauderdale founding father Frank Stranahan  
(wife, Ivy Stranahan, was an active member) at this location.  
In 1949 an addition drastically altered the building changing its  
main entry from the West to the South doubling its square  
footage for the then very active club of 400+ members.  
As with many volunteer member civic organizations,  
membership rises and falls over its lifetime mirroring many factors  
such as: the economy, women being added to the workforce, and  
value of volunteerism in the local citizen psyche.  
Early in 2004 the Club sought and received from the City of Fort  
Lauderdale, local historic designation of the building and property.  
The club continues (as it has since 1917) to  
hold its monthly meetings in the building and offers it for rent  
to private organizations and individuals for parties and meetings  
to offset the building's upkeep while allowing the group to continue  
its purpose of "civic improvement". This project has been multi-  
faceted in its need for visual references that provide thought  
provoking understanding of the real need of volunteer organizations

to find funding in the community locally as well as from the state.  
A brief synopsis of services provided are as follows:

2004-present Develop artwork for use in creating interest in the project locally as well as with the County and State Historic Preservation programs for grants. Represent the Project at Grant hearings locally and statewide.

2006, 2008 to present Continue to develop marketable artwork that can help develop stewardship in the project at a local level.

2006-present Provide Architectural Services for the implementation of elements funded through Grants and Local Private Donations such as:

New HVAC system - new 12-ton system added replacing old 5-ton system

New Roof - Rehabilitated roof bringing back the original look of the 1917 roof of barrel tile while meeting new hurricane requirements

Rehabilitate Electric - replace the original glass fuse box with new circuit panel with new wiring.

Add Fire Alarm System - smoke detection monitoring system added

Restoration of Original Fireplace Mantle - removal of stage added in 40's to discover the original hearth in place. Research of Dade County Geiger buildings still standing gave insight into detailing of restored non-operable fireplace.

Replacement of Jalousie windows - Some time long after the '49 addition (in the late 50's+/-) jalousie windows replaced the original single hung windows that were throughout the original and addition. One set was replaced with a set of Impact Rated Single Hung (double hung) in the Board Room through a grant provided by the Broward County Historic Commission.

Documentation of Overall Architectural Services Phases of Building Plans - Provided complete set of documents showing additions, demolitions and future work to be done on overall project for County Historic Commission as well as represent project at City Historic Preservation Board for its future proposed work in seeking Certificates of Appropriateness for future work.

Restoration of Original Entrance Porch (Andrews Avenue) with its doors and windows and remaining West facing windows and one North facing window pair. This project will also restore the original parapet removed in the 1949 addition to the original building. This project is being done in anticipation of the upcoming Centennial of both the Fort Lauderdale Woman's Club (January 2011) and City of Fort Lauderdale (April 2011)

respectively. The FLWC hopes to reintroduce its former Andrews Avenue address symbolically reawakening the local need and viability of "Volunteerism" for the next 100 years in the community.

- MAY '07–JUNE '09** **Survey of the T-Buildings on the Campus of FAU 4- buildings in Boca Raton for Florida Atlantic University and the Boca Raton Army Air Field Preservation Society.**  
Phased Survey of the Buildings for use by FAU and the BRAAF in applying for grants towards their restoration and rehabilitation using the Secretary of the Interior's National Standards for the Restoration, Rehabilitation and Preservation of Historic Buildings. The survey looked at the condition of the buildings and their separate parts, specifically windows and doors, at the exterior "skin" conditions and a future schematic plan for use of the buildings and their shared environment within the campus.
- MAR '10- PRESENT** **City of Wilton Manors in conjunction with Wilton Manors Historical Society for historic preservation assessment, renderings and Architectural documents for Permits for Historic Adaptive ReUse**  
Per the U.S. Secretary of Interiors Guidelines of the 1920's era Existing Locally Designated Willingham Carriage House in Richardson Park for use as a City Owned Rental Facility of the Ground Floor of the Carriage House as a Catering/Catering Prep And Bar with adjacent permanently roofed structure to North of Carriage House.
- DEC '11- PRESENT** **RANDALL RESIDENCE Restoration Adaptive Reuse Boca Raton In the Pearl City Historic District**  
Restoration and Adaptive ReUse of Existing 1920's era Vernacular style home in the district, one of if not the only Original home of the era.
- JUNE '13 – SEPT '13** **New WILNER RESIDENCE in 1 of 13 historic districts in West Palm Beach in Central Park Historic District**  
Design Drawings and Historic Board Approval Package and Presentation for a New Home on an existing raised lot.

Susan M. McClellan P.A. A R C H I T E C T  
A A 0 0 0 3 6 0 3

CONDENSED Report (3 minutes) 2 pages

(if allowed mini visual + some history evidence) [handed in at least]

3 pages

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Susan M. McClellan P. A. A R C H I T E C T  
A A 0 0 0 3 6 0 3

6 January 2015

Honorable Mayor Jack Seiler and Commissioners Romney Rogers, Dean Trantalis,  
Robert McKinzie and Bruce Roberts

RE: 1016 Waverly Road House and Site / Rivermont Prehistoric Archeological Midden

Good Evening Mayor, Commissioners, City Manager, City Attorney and Staff;

I come voicing professional concern as "historic preservation architect" and add historic evidence found voluntarily through research at the City's Building Records Microfilm department. The evidence substantiates the report by the City's Historic Consultant to the HPB of 11-24-14 validating total demolition of the house is *not in keeping* with the U.S. Sec'y of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation; contrary to "Historic District Status" of Sailboat Bend referenced in the ULDR and CoFL's mandate as a C.L.G. steward *prioritizing Historic Preservation*.

**The C.O.A. for demolition should be denied at this juncture.**

The applicant should present;

1. detailed Demolition plan and elevations (non-contributing elements only)
2. complete New Construction plan and elevations

Both, **with documented evidence substantiating their findings** as per the City's own checklist for Historic Districts require in C.O.A.'s for HPB

3. detailed list and map of archaeological findings securing them with the City's chosen repository.

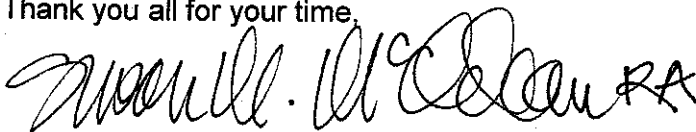
The City through the Commission should;

- a) seek some sort of Bond for the archaeological materials to be found with the proposed work and
- b) establish a repository for those materials future securement and enjoyment by the entire community.

The present HPB board **did not present clear reasons** per the Ordinance to grant C.O.A. for demolition. Therefore, per **ULDR Section 47-24.11.C.3.c.i:**

- a) Original key contributing material existing on the site will be lost forever.
- b) Demolition of key contributing elements with possible destruction of others with no clear plan and drawings of what will come cannot be evaluated.
- c) The historic key contributing home (mass and scale complementary to the district) and unknown demolition to the archaeological resource tied intrinsically to this work will also be lost.
- d) The history associated with this site as a cultural resource for our community and the local district has developed for longer than most of us have lived. To deny the application at this juncture would allow the owner time needed to develop and delineate, their plans for the future. The 11-24-14 report indicated the Owner has not shared their findings of archaeological dig findings thus far from the site. Also no permits found for a dense planting of trees and shrubs along the West and North property lines which potentially destroyed some archaeological remains. Adherence to the City's Code on the part of the Owner as with all property Owners in the City.
- e) No exacting drawings in evidence therefore no way to tell if they can be reasonably carried out.
- f) The plan / application does not comply (per my experience in the area of architectural historic preservation or adaptive reuse) with regard to the "United States Secretary of the Interiors Standards for rehabilitation and guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings".

Thank you all for your time.



Susan Massey McClellan, R.A.

Citizen City of Fort Lauderdale, Registered Architect, Former HPB Member 2007-11 and Former HPB Chair 2009-11,  
Practicing Architect with Experience in Historic Preservation

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\*\*\*\*\**(if time is allowed for a short short short review of material)*

Review of the evidence is crucial for a **thorough understanding** of the house's built history as a key contributing resource to Sailboat Bend during its period of significance and beyond.

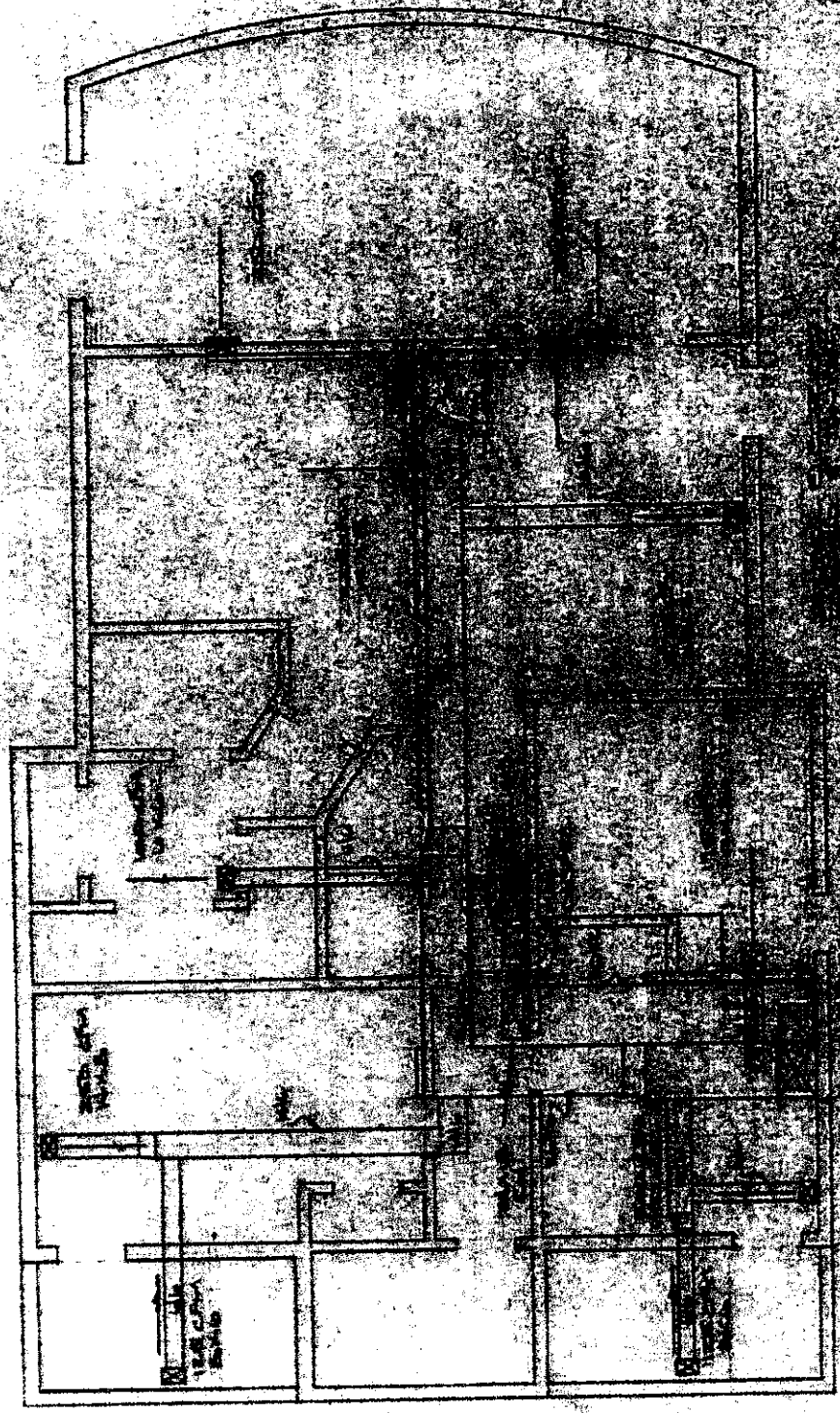
*Two relevant historic notes regarding the material:*

- 1. The year 1941 was the end year stated for the Sailboat Bend Historic District's "period of significance" establishment.*
- 2. 1940-41 , WWII, all efforts were focused on "Winning the War", materials, jobs and money was in short supply. This work must have appeared luxurious for a personal residence.*
- 3. Important individuals associated with the house history thereafter: Mr. and Mrs. R.H.Gore (newspaper founder), Mayor Virginia S. Young (city's only female mayor and HP advocate).*

Please see [figure 13] [figure 12] visuals.

- 1. The 1973 HVAC plan substantiates the original 1918 existing house plan and footprint had for the most part remained up until that time with the noted changes per Mr. Dave Baber's report.*
- 2. The 1918 original plan of the exterior was retained for the most part and the period of significance for SBHD referenced along with the tie to historic individuals in its life confirms its importance as a key contributing resource and worthy of retaining in whole or in part.*

Job # 23018







Susan M. McClellan P.A. A R C H I T E C T  
A A 0 0 0 3 6 0 3

Full Report (+15 minutes) with Figures [handed in at least]  
20 pages total

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6 January 2015

Honorable Mayor Jack Seiler and Commissioners Romney Rogers, Dean Trantalis,  
Robert McKinzie and Bruce Roberts

RE: 1016 Waverly Road House and Site / Rivermont Prehistoric Archeological Midden

Good Evening Mayor, Commissioners, City Manager, City Attorney and Staff;

I come tonight to voice my professional concern and add historic evidence to consider when deciding the fate of the house and site at 1016 Waverly Road in Historic Sailboat Bend.

The evidence I am submitting came from my voluntary research at the City of Fort Lauderdale's Building Department Microfilm department. It adds to and substantiates much of the history already in evidence in the report by the City's Historic Consultant, Merrilyn Rathbun to the Historic Preservation Board on 24 November 2014. Her report advised total demolition of the house is *not in keeping* with the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation. The Historic District Status in the Historic Ordinance of the ULDR for the neighborhood (Sailboat Bend) as well as the City of Fort Lauderdale's mandate as a Certified Local Government (CLG) stewarding Historic Preservation *a priority* both warrant those findings.

I am also submitting copies of 2 documents from my own office files for work done on the adjacent property to the West for Dr. David Kynar and Mr. Richard Bray. These documents are important for this case as they establish property ownership of all of Lot 7 to Dr. Kynar and Mr. Bray in 2013. Also discussions questioning approvals receipt to do the work on their property had come up during the Rivermont C.O.A. process with the neighborhood association meetings and these documents show all three (3) C.O.A. dates for his work as well as the archaeological report (from Soltec) he had done for his construction work realizing the importance of retaining this cultural resource for all generations while incorporating the history into his life now.

As an architect practicing in historic preservation, thorough research into microfilm records in this City is critical for a full evaluation of the importance of the resource. The applicant's packet in evidence from the 17 December 2014 research made no mention of this documentation. The microfilm documents corroborate and substantiate findings noted in Ms. Rathbun's report as well as, Mr. Dave Baber's report of his visits to the house and site. Therefore, I present this evidence to the Commission for a thorough understanding of the house's built history as a key contributing resource to Sailboat Bend during its period of significance and beyond.

The microfilm evidence found started in early December of 1940 through 1941 having several (5) permits issued to a Mr. Frank Bobrytzke. The permits issued were for:  
(note asterisks indicate drawings submitted are included)

Seventy – two (72) feet of sea wall,

Enlargement of the summerhouse for caretakers quarters

\*\*\*a "New Tool House" onto the then "Present Garage" **[figure 1 and 2]**

\*\*\*a boat shelter **[figure 3]**

\*\*\*a porch onto the waterside (rear) of the house (+/-42'radius noted) **[figure 4]**

*Two relevant historic notes must be made regarding this material:*

- 1. The year 1941 was the end year stated for the Sailboat Bend Historic District's "period of significance" and establishment per the CoFL Historic Ordinance in the ULDR and*
- 2. 1940-41 in history of our city, country and world was very important as our Country was at war and all efforts were focused on "Winning the War" therefore materials, jobs and money was in short supply. This work must have appeared luxurious for a personal residence.*

In a 1945 permit filing a Mr. Joseph Bobrytzke is the name on the permit application for a garage building. Comparison of this garage building **[figure 5]** to the one shown in the 1940-41 submittals seems to indicate a new structure. Further research would have to be done into the relationship, if any, with regard to the Owner on the application.

The next entry **[figure 6 and 7]** was from 1947 which was by a Miss Camille Woodward to the Board of Adjustment for a Non-Conforming use of the boat house for art classes. This was approved for a short time (6 months) for a specific time of day. *This entry*

*confirms the existence of the boat house referenced in the 1940-41 time period submittals.*

In May of 1950 there is recorded a permit for construction of a bedroom / bathroom addition to the home in the SE corner of the 1940-41 plan. **[figure 8]** The Owner on the permit is noted as Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Gore a prominent family name in Fort Lauderdale with regard to the Fort Lauderdale News founding. They hired M.C. Maupin as general contractor for the work. Surprisingly, they appear to have respected the house and site history by locating the addition as they did so as not to compete with the existing architecture or disturb more archaeological ground (per the U.S. Sec'y of Interiors Standards for Preservation guidelines even though they were not in existence yet). *This entry confirms the high regard this property had in the eyes of the establishment in Fort Lauderdale at the time which obviously continues today.*

March of 1957 is the next beginning of permit activity for a Mr. Arthur P. Tomlinson whose name appears numerous times on permits for work up until 1983. It appears his work on the house was focused mainly on the interior with other site work by the following list:

- replaced 12 plumbing fixtures March 1957 (George Young, contractor)
- installation of kidney shaped pool Oct 1957 (Aqua Pool Construct. Co.)

**[figure 9]**

- +\$20,000 remodel of the interior Oct 1957 (George Young, contractor)

**[figure 10]**

- Chain link fence addition Oct 1963 reflected in the **[figure 12]** McLaughlin Survey dated 1955 and updated 1977

- Gas Permit Jan 1964

- Roof repairs of \$100 March 1967 (George Young, Virginia S. Young)

**[figure 11]**

- Central Air-Conditioning added March 1973 (EMC Corp) **[figure 13]**

- C.B.S. wall of 350 lf x 5'-8" ht March 1976 (N-S along E Prop. Line) (George Young)

- Roof & Re-roof of 272 sf Nov 1982 (G.E. Greene Co.) at pool **[figure 14]**

*The significance of these applications and list with figures submitted are important for several reasons:*

1. *The long standing relationship of Mr. Tomlinson and George Young resulted in 3 permits for work over a +/- 20 year history. Mr. George Young, himself an important figure in terms of construction in town having worked also on the Fort Lauderdale Woman's Club as well. Also it is interesting to note on [figure 11] we see the signature of our only female mayor and noted preservation advocate, Mrs. Virginia S. Young as contractor, agent or representative as she was George Young's wife and business partner.*
2. *The plan submitted with the permit for the central air conditioning to the house substantiates the original 1918 existing house plan and footprint has for the most part remained up until that time with the noted changes per Mr. Dave Baber's report.*
3. *Per the United States Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines as mentioned in both Ms. Rathbun's and Mr. Dave Baber's reports there is also significance in the relationship of this house and property's development with regard to our City's development and growth. The 1918 original plan of the exterior was retained for the most part and the period of significance for SBHD referenced along with the tie to historic individuals in its life confirms its importance as a key contributing resource and worthy of retaining in whole or in part.*

In conclusion, as a registered architect having worked a great deal on historic preservation projects in and around Fort Lauderdale there is much to be said of the significance of the "history" tied to this house and property. This report serves to reinforce the City's own Historic Preservation Ordinance and the City's reasons for establishing and maintaining Sailboat Bend as an Historic District. The City as a Certified Local Government with the mandate to give priority to historic preservation rather than destruction needs to delay total demolition as the applicant requests at this time. Having served on the H.P.B. as a member from late 2007 through to being its Chair from 2009-11, this present board did not present clear reasons for granting this C.O.A. for demolition. Therefore, per ULDR Section 47-24.11.C.3.c.i:

- a) The original basement and house in existence on the site will be lost forever.
- b) As no explanation other than a verbal suggestion that a "single family home" in a style capturing a 1920's – 1930's time span will be built, and a sketch of an unexplained elevation suggestion with a non-dimensioned floor plan not tied to the site

by dimensions from the property lines indicated, there is no way to compare the relationship of the proposed work other than destruction of the existing to other properties in the district.

c) The historic contributing home in a scale and mass comparable and complementary to the district will be lost. The unknown nature of demolition to the other archaeological resource tied intrinsically to this work is also unknown.

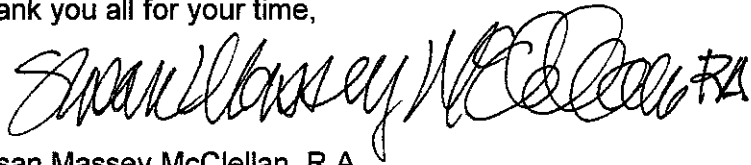
d) The history associated with this site as a cultural resource for our community and the local district has developed for longer than most of us have lived. To deny the application at this juncture would allow the owner time needed to develop and delineate, in good faith for the whole community to enjoy, their plans for the future. As already in evidence per reports on file from City's Historic Consultant indicate the present Owner/ proposed Owner has not shared their findings of archaeological findings thus far found on the site. Also as there has been a dense planting of trees and shrubs along the West and North property lines with no recorded permits of the work which potentially destroyed some archaeological remains, there needs to be an adherence to the City's Code on the part of the Owner/ proposed Owner by the City as is the case with all property Owners in the neighborhood and throughout the City.

e) As there are no drawings in evidence of what is planned there is no way to tell if they can be reasonably carried out.

f) The plan / application does not comply per my experience in the area of architectural historic preservation or adaptive reuse with regard to the "United States Secretary of the Interiors Standards for rehabilitation and guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings".

The C.O.A. for demolition should be denied at this juncture. The applicant should present a complete plan of what is to be developed along with what is to specifically be demolished as per the City's own rules for Historic Districts applying for both C.O.A.'s for demolition and new construction. The City through the Commission should seek some sort of Bond for the materials to be found with the proposed work and establish a repository for those materials securement and enjoyment by the entire community for generations to come.

Thank you all for your time,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Susan Massey McClellan, R.A.", written in a cursive style.

Susan Massey McClellan, R.A.

Citizen City of Fort Lauderdale, Registered Architect, Former HPB Member 2007-11 and Former HPB Chair 2009-11,  
Practicing Architect with Experience in Historic Preservation

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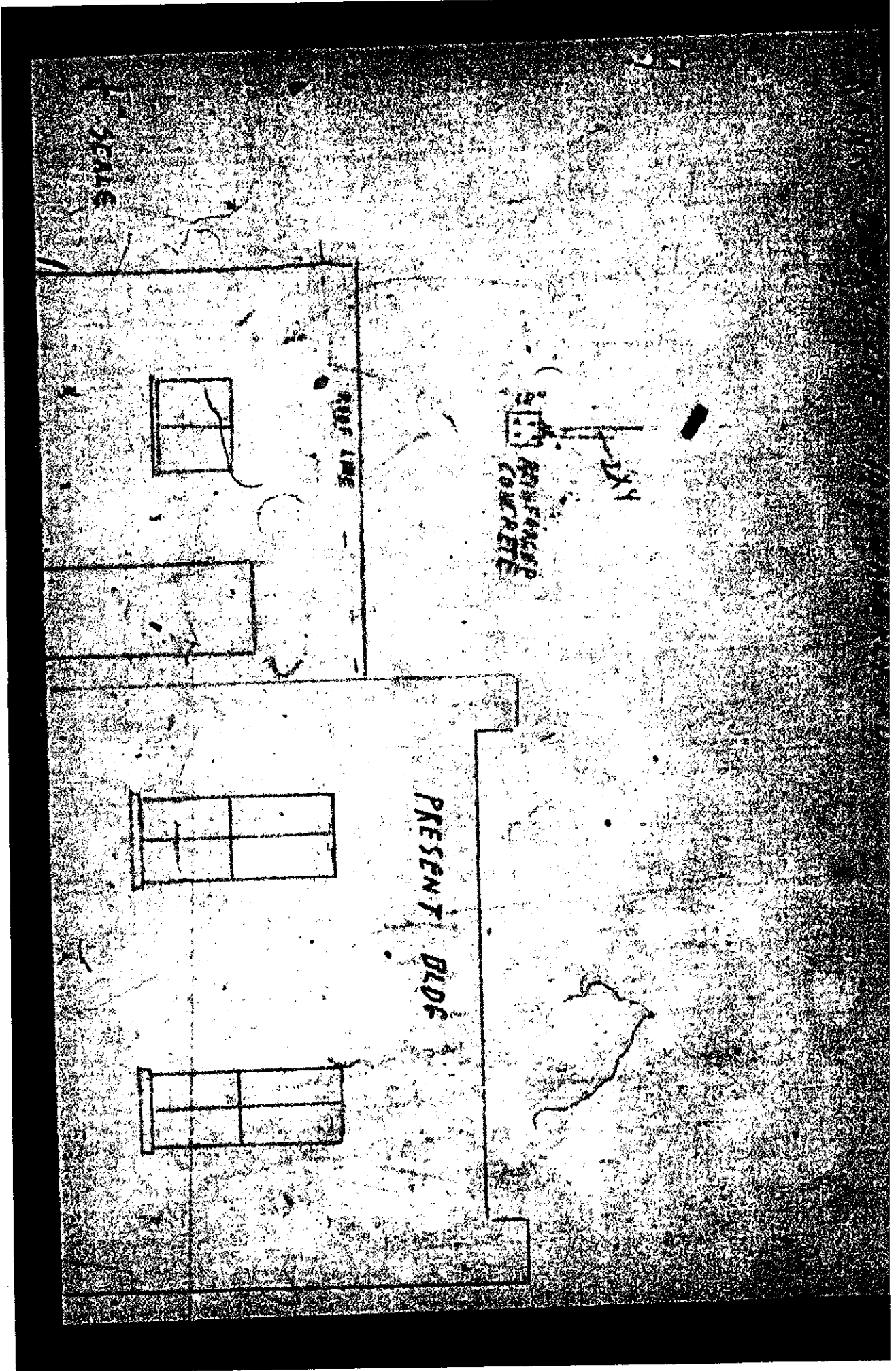


FIGURE 1

SCALE

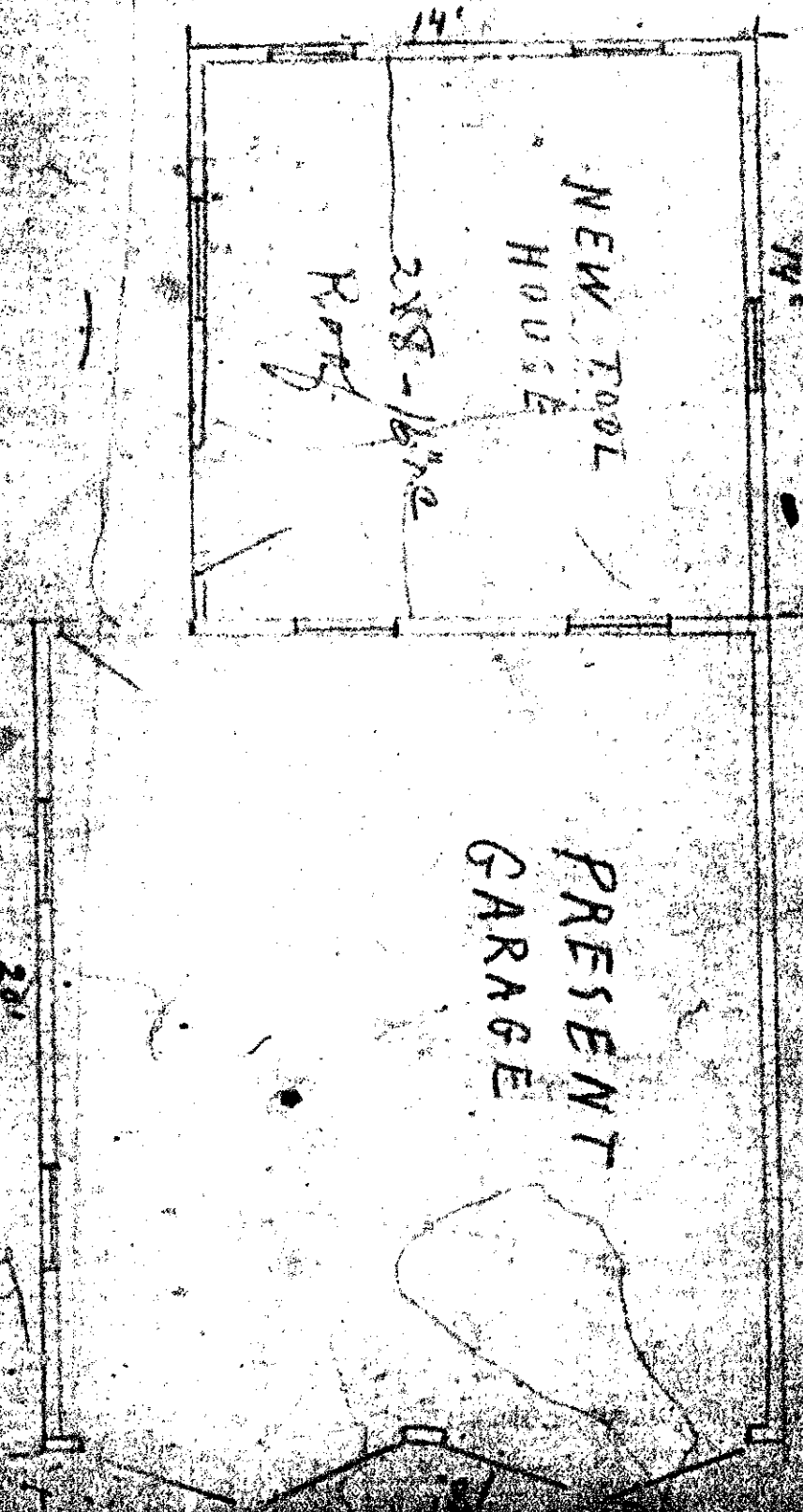


FIGURE 7

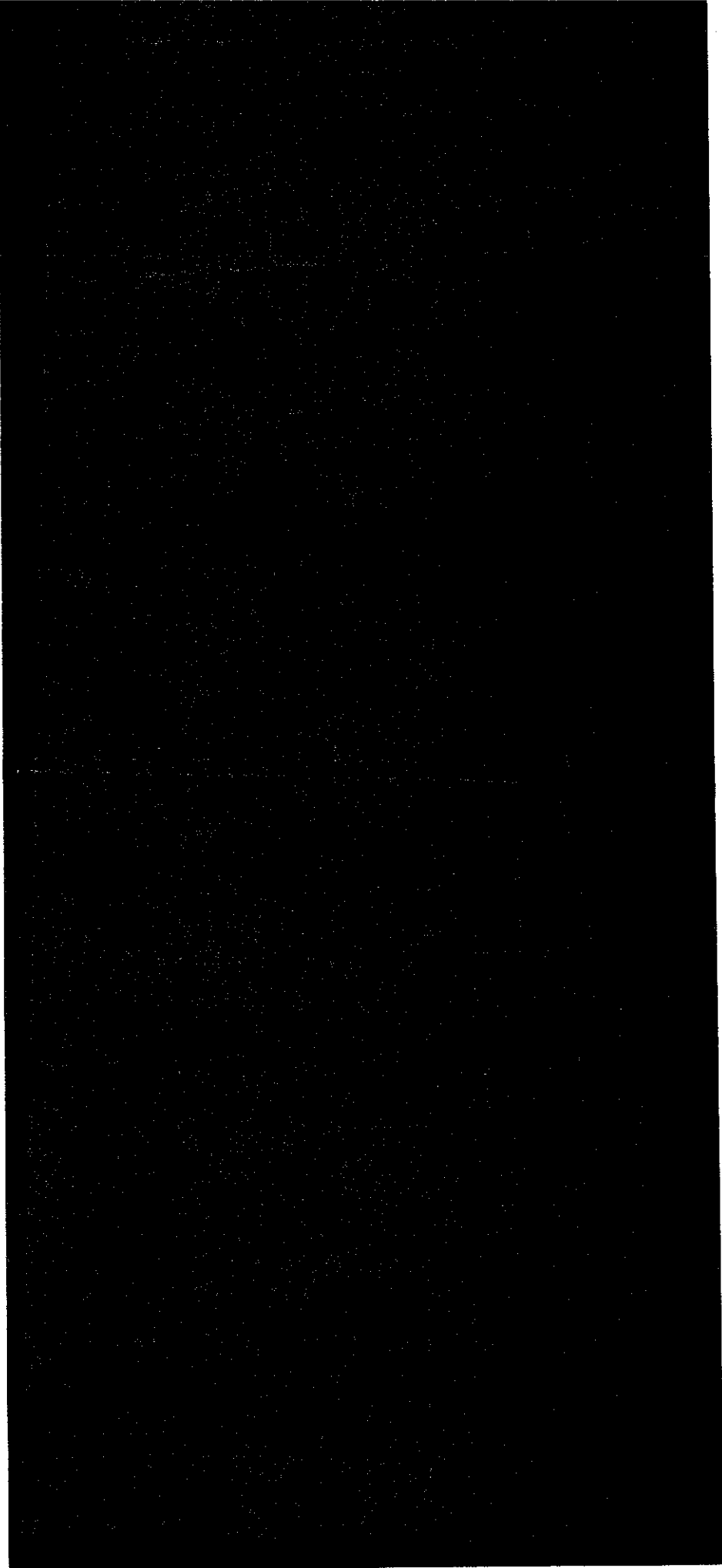


FIGURE 3



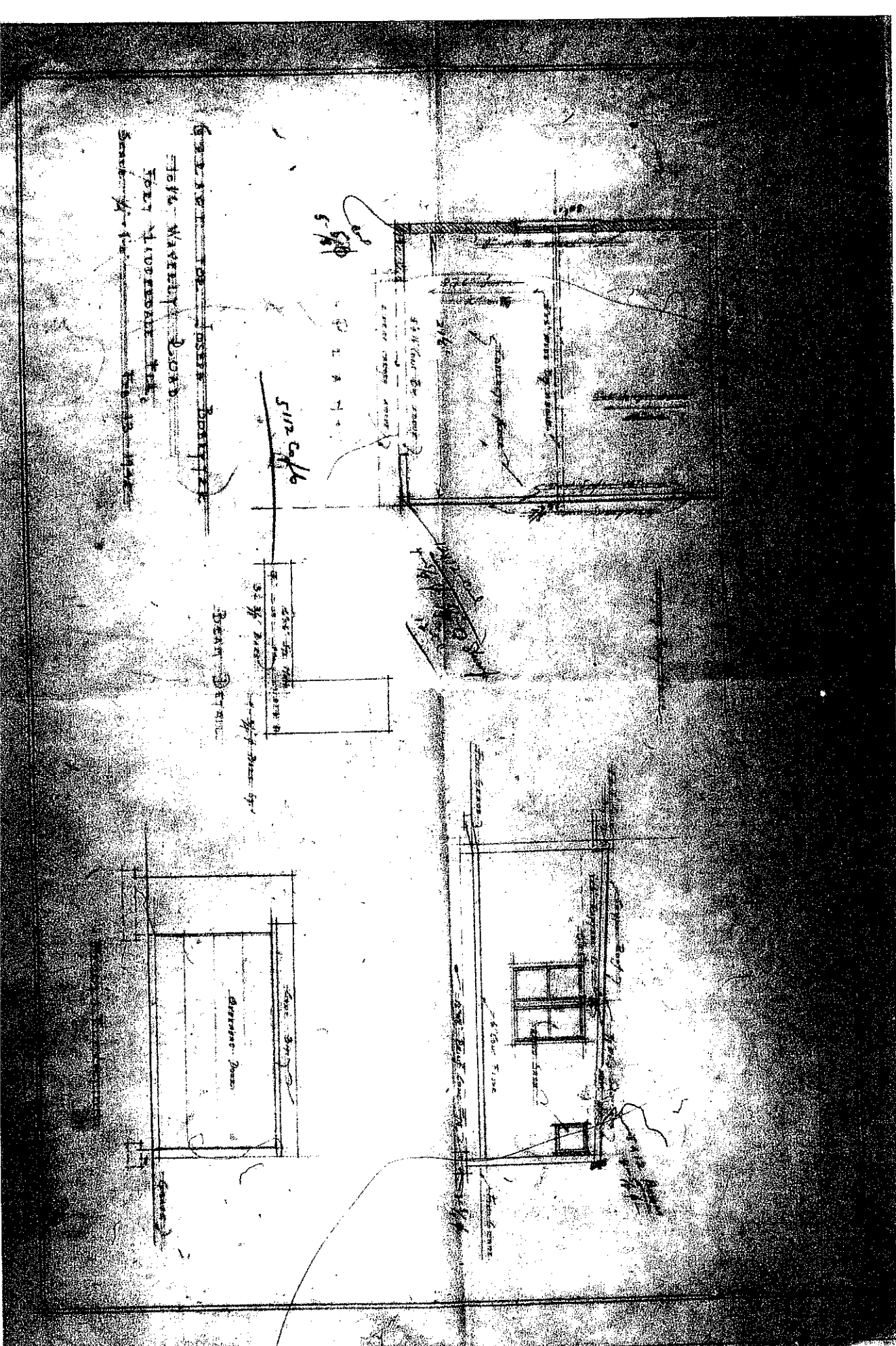


FIGURE 5

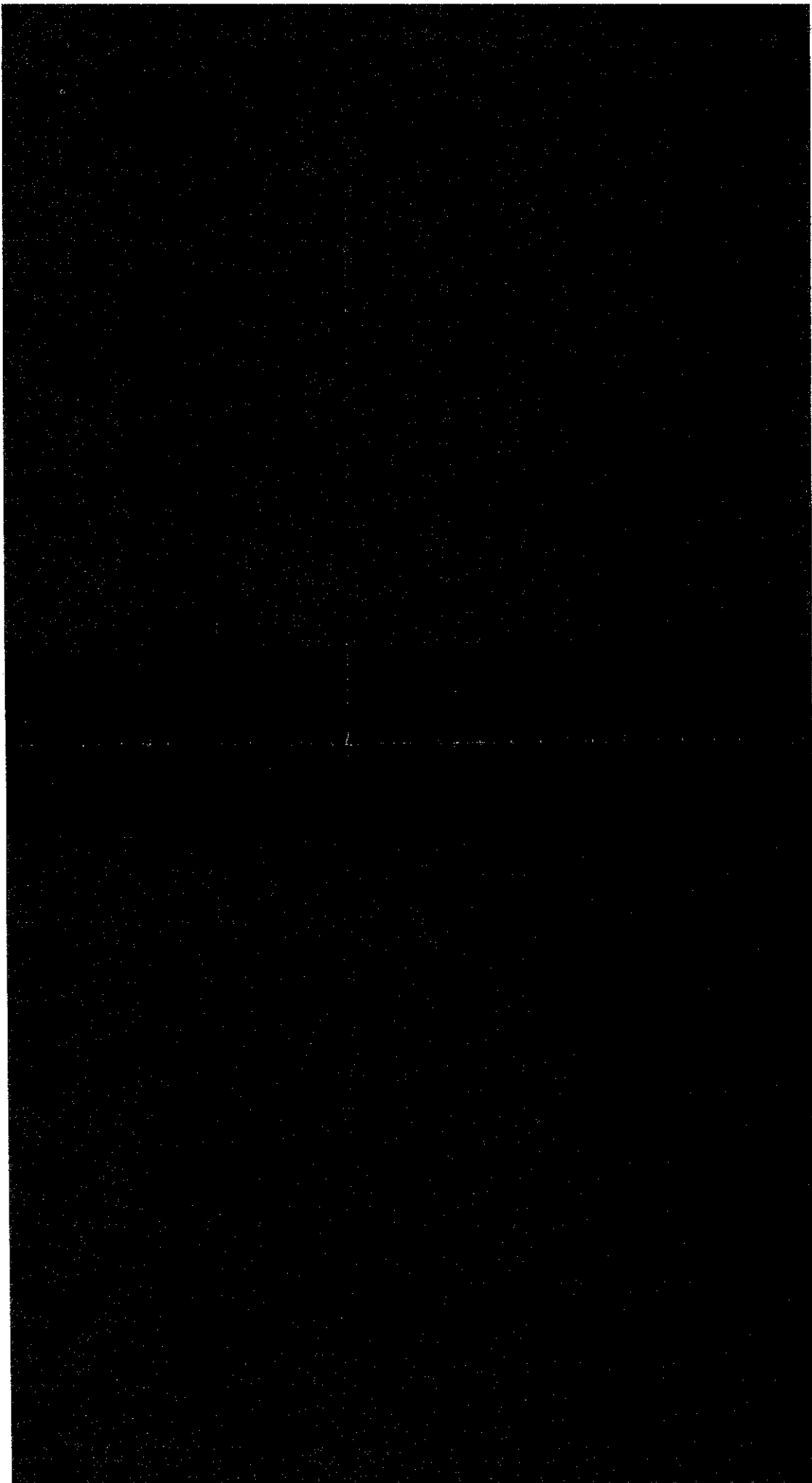


FIGURE 10

1000-15 Waverly Place, Rivermont, Westchester District

Permits made by Mr. Humphries, and by Mr. Laughlin that a non-conforming permit be granted for 6 months, subject to the following conditions:

- Non-conform permit for 6 mo.
- Classes limited to 6 pupils.
- Classes to be conducted in bathroom only.
- Classes to be conducted from 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. only.

Hearing Sept. 23, 1947

Lots 2, 3, 4

Block 101

Waverly Place

Approved, non-conf.

FIGURE 7

ADDITION TO RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. H. GORE, VALLEY ROAD

MAY 1912

SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

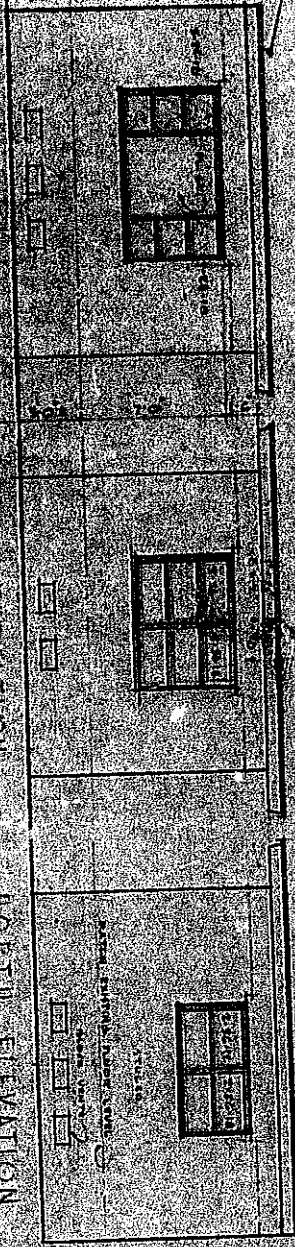
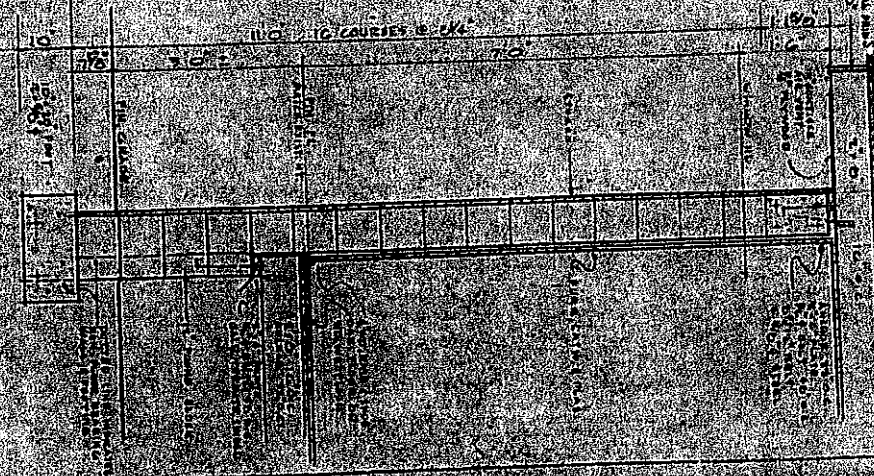
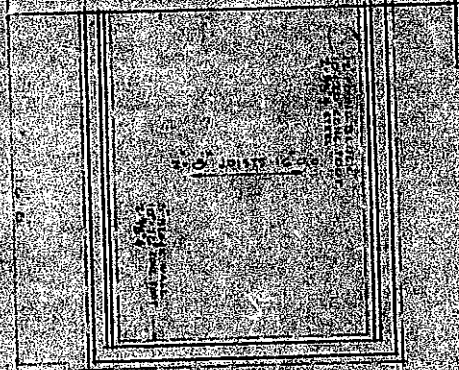
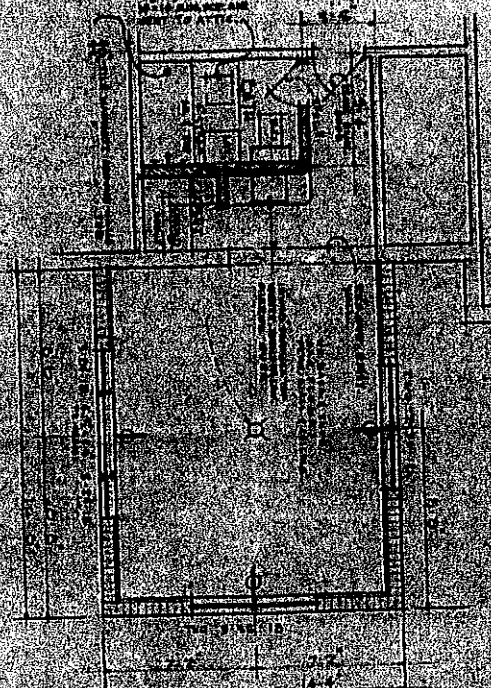
NORTH ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTE: FOUNDATION FOR THIS ADDITION TO BE THE SAME AS FOR THE ORIGINAL RESIDENCE.

FLOOR PLAN

FOUNDATION PLAN

TYPICAL WALL SECTION



ARCHITECT  
R. H. GORE

FIGURE 8





OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER  
CITY OF BOSTON

DATE 10/20/57

OWNER Mr Arthur Tomlinson

ADDRESS 1016 Waverly Road

ARCHITECT ADD.

CONTRACTOR Geo. Young ADD.

BUILDING TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON  
Lot 3-11-5 1/2 SUB. Waverly Place

JOB ADDRESS 1016 Waverly Road

PURPOSE OF BUILDING Repairs & Remodel interior of

Building - Not Changing Occupancy

ESTIMATED COST OF IMPROVEMENTS \$20000

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_ ROOF \_\_\_\_\_

FOUNDATION \_\_\_\_\_

SIZE OF BUILDING LOT \_\_\_\_\_

CUBIC FEET IN BUILDING \_\_\_\_\_

ZONING R-1

PERMIT FEE \$ 400

SIDEWALK BOND \_\_\_\_\_

PARKING SPACES \_\_\_\_\_ AMOUNT OF BOND \$ \_\_\_\_\_

BOARD OF HEALTH APPROVAL \_\_\_\_\_

HOTEL PERMIT # \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVAL OF \_\_\_\_\_ ON \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED Geo Young  
OWNER, CONTRACTOR OR AGENT

PERMIT NO. 53018

MADE IN

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT DATE 3-22-67

OWNER'S NAME Art Timmonson

MAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

BUILDING CONTRACTOR Geo Young

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ROOF CONTRL \_\_\_\_\_

ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_

ENGINEER \_\_\_\_\_

LOT 1-6+E 1/2 7 BLOCK 101

SUBDIVISION Waverly Place

JOB ADDRESS 1016 Waverly Rd

LOT SIZE \_\_\_\_\_ NO OF STORIES \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE Res (Number of existing buildings, if any, and use of each)

HEREBY MAKE APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO:  
 Alter  Demolish  Add  Repair  Remove  Remodel   
 THE FOLLOWING TYPE STRUCTURE: Residential  Commercial  Industrial

PURPOSE Roof Repairs

TYPE OF CONST. \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE ROOF \_\_\_\_\_ SQ. FT. \_\_\_\_\_

FOUND. \_\_\_\_\_

CUBE CONTENT \_\_\_\_\_

HEALTH DEPT. \_\_\_\_\_

HOTEL COMM. \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVAL OF \_\_\_\_\_

ON \_\_\_\_\_

**ZONE R-1**

- Give 24 hours notice for inspection.
- Permit expires if construction is not begun within 90 days.
- Plans must be on file before inspection will be made.
- At least 1 inspection to be made every 90 days or permit expires.
- Obtain certificate of occupancy from Dept. before using completed building.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH APPROVED:


ZONING	APPROVED BY	DATE
	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>3-22-67</u>
STRUCTURAL		
ELECTRICAL		
AIR COND.		
PLUMBING		

THIS PERMIT INCLUDES	PERMIT FEE
BUILDING -- ESTIMATED COST	
ROOF ESTIMATED COST <u>100 -</u>	<u>5 -</u>
OTHER ( ESTIMATED COST <u>1</u>	

TOTAL PERMIT FEE \$ 5 -

OTHER FEES

PARKING BOND	
SPACES REQUIRED	\$ _____
HOUSE MOVING BOND	
SIDEWALK BOND	
OTHER SURETY/CASH	

TOTAL AMOUNT \$ 5 -

APPLICATION APPROVAL

This permit does not become valid until signed by an authorized representative of the Chief Building Inspector, City of Fort Lauderdale Building and Zoning Department and all fees paid and receipt acknowledged in the space provided.

By: [Signature]

BUILDING PERMIT #FL- <u>67-1633</u>
ROOF PERMIT #FL- <u>  </u>
OTHER PERMIT #FL- <u>67-1615</u>

DATE 3-22-67

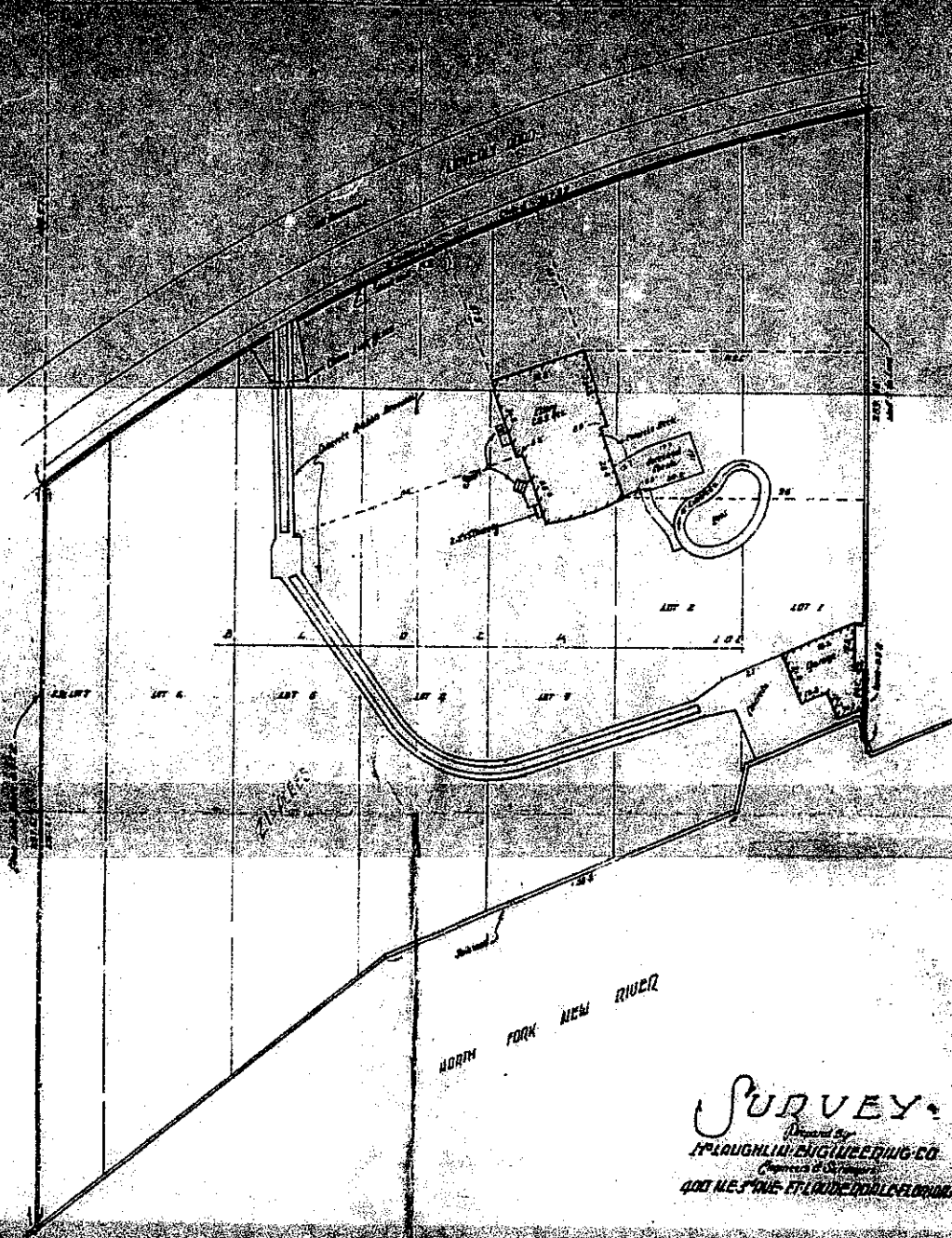
THE UNDERSIGNED APPLICANT DOES HEREBY:

(1) Request that a building permit be issued on the basis of and subject to the facts and such information as appears stated by heretofore submitted building plans and specifications, with the understanding that all City of Fort Lauderdale Building, Electrical and Zoning requirements shall be complied with whether specified in the application and accompanying plans or not.

[Signature]  
 Signature of Owner, Contractor, or Agent

FILE COPY

FIGURE 11



NORTH FORK NEW RIVER

**SURVEY.**  
 Drawn by  
**F. LAUGHLIN ENGINEERING CO.**  
 CHICAGO, ILL.  
 400 N. S. W. ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS**

1. **LOT** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

2. **SECTION** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

3. **TOWNSHIP** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

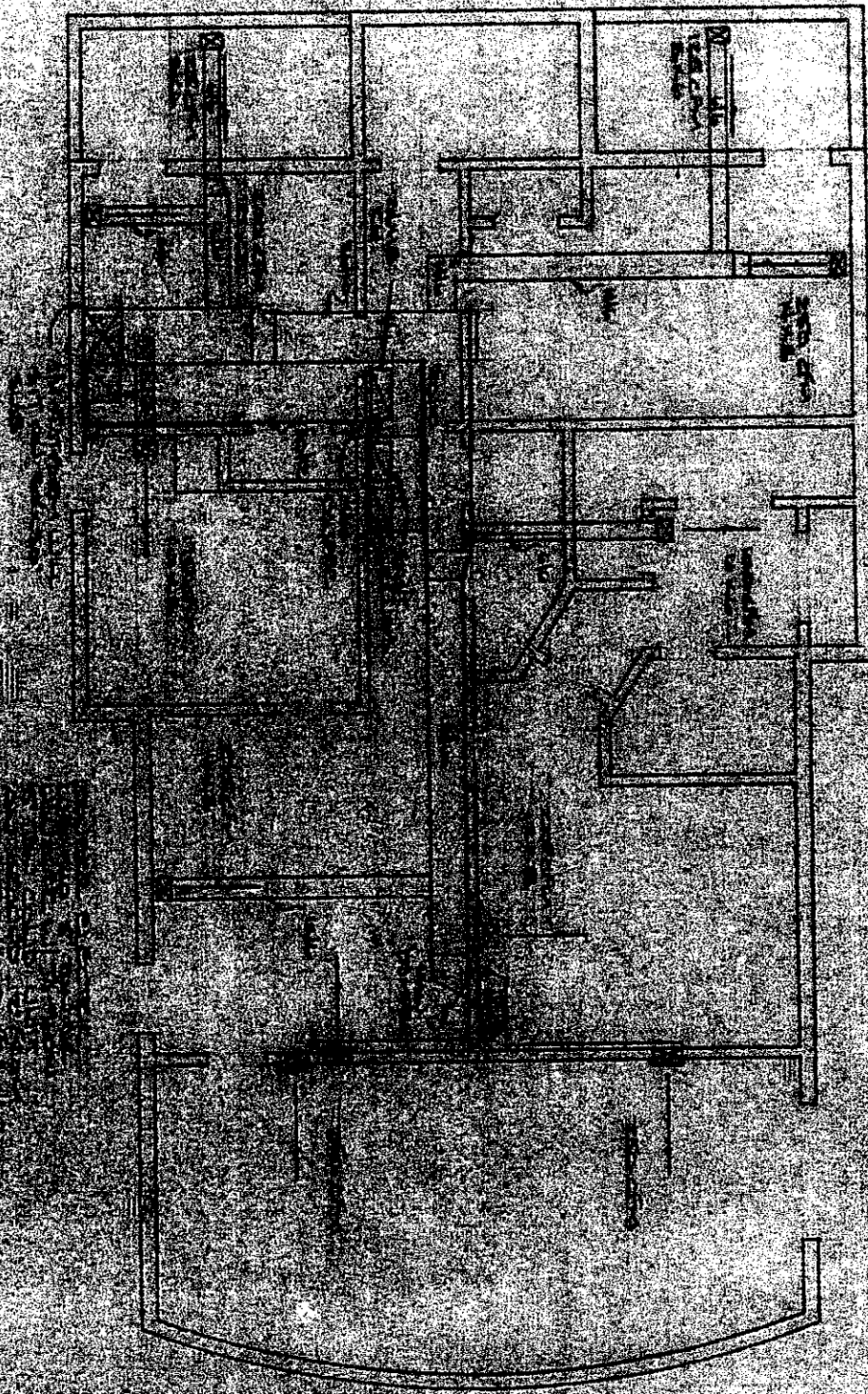
4. **RANGE** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

5. **COUNTY** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

6. **STATE** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

7. **UNITED STATES** - A portion of land, bounded by lines, and having a certain area, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land, and being capable of separate ownership, and being situated in a certain part of a tract of land.

FIGURE 12



*Jan 19018*

FIGURE 13

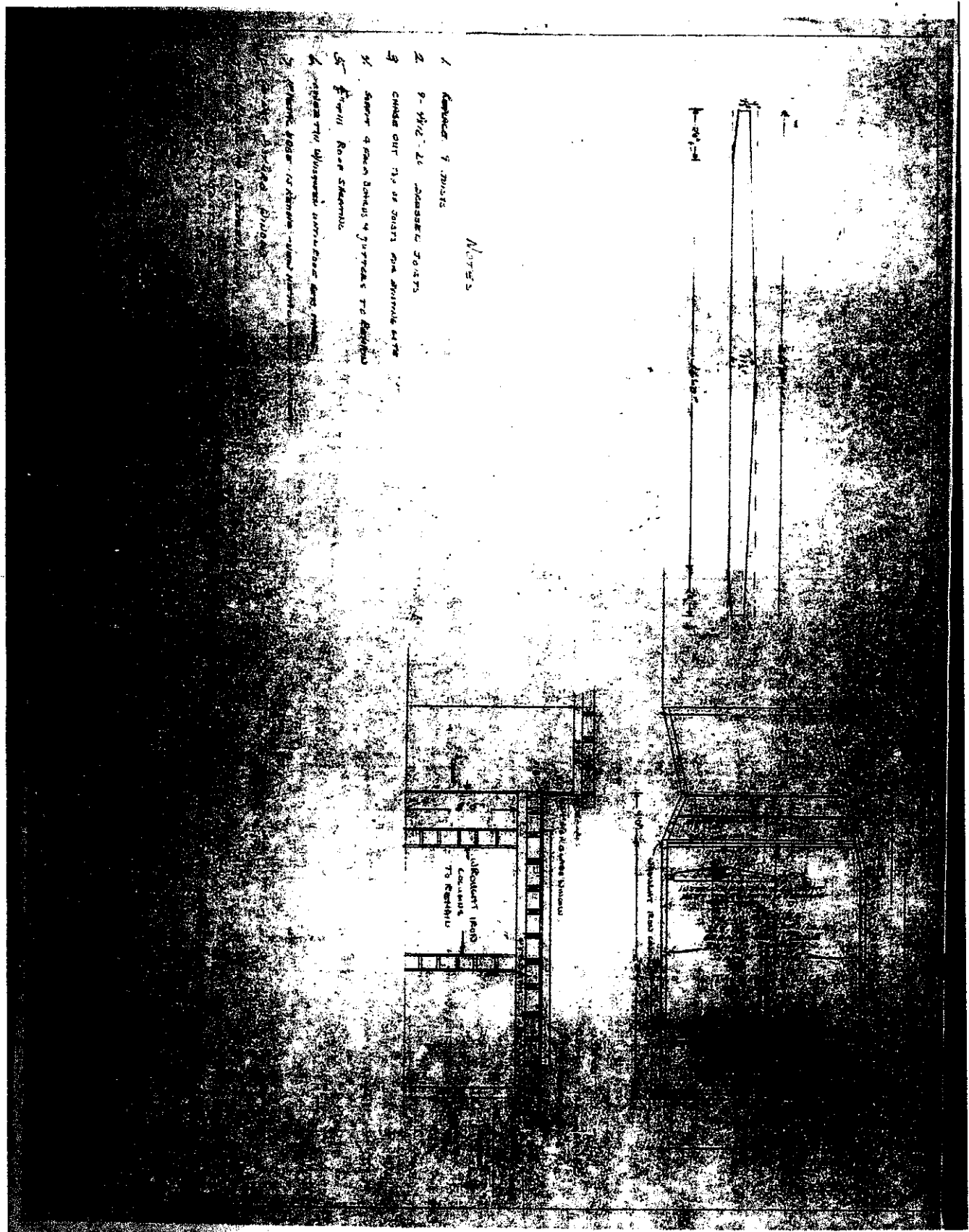


FIGURE 14

Text regarding DOCUMENTS on microfilm at CoFL for address **1016 Waverly Road**  
(Note each item is denoted and listed in chronological order with drawings if found.)

**Dec 5, 1940 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Frank Bobrytzke  
Contractor or Builder: W. Frank Marshall 1130 SW 6 St  
Purpose: 72 feet of Sea Wall Block: 101 Lot: 5 Cost: \$500  
Type of Construction: Rock and Concrete Foundation: Piling  
Licensed: Yes Occupation Insurance: Yes  
#11863 Signed by: W. Frank Marshall

**Dec 5, 1940 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Frank Bobrytzke  
Contractor or Builder: Day Labor  
Purpose: Enlarge summerhouse to make caretakers quarters  
Block: 101 Lot: 5 Subdivision: Waverly Place  
Type of Construction: Addition, Frame Foundation: Conc. Piers  
Roof covering: Composition  
Cost: \$ 1000 Number of Stories: 1 Size of Lot: 100x170  
Cubic Feet: 1920 Classification: Res A  
#11853 Signed by: Frank Bobrytzke, Mrs. W.H. Carter

**Mar 15, 1941 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Frank Bobrytzke  
Contractor or Builder: Day Labor  
Purpose: Tool shed 14'x14'x8'  
Block: 101 Lot: 2 Subdivision: Waverly Place  
Type of Construction: Addition, Frame Foundation: Conc. Piers  
Roof covering: Composition  
Cost: \$ 50 Number of Stories: Size of Lot:  
Cubic Feet: 1568 Classification: Res A  
#12205 Signed by: Frank Bobrytzke

**Mar 17, 1941 City of Fort Lauderdale Building Department Review**  
(Checklist from Each Departments Review of Drawings Submitted)  
Zoning: Items (all checked with exception "side street" eliminated)  
Zoning Approved: 3/17/41 Signature: E. Orr  
Classification: B Type of Construction (checked)  
Fire Zones: B Exterior Walls (checked)  
Construction: Footings (checked), Framing (checked)  
Plans approved: Dated: 3-17-41  
Plan, Elevation and Section Detail drawings (included here)  
Plan: 1/4" scale (noted)  
Depicts "Present Garage" 18'x20' with two pairs of side-hinged  
Doors on 18' side (assumption face East) with "New Tool House"  
Shown to West of 14'x14' with 4 windows (1 on North, 2 on West,  
1 on South) with a separate single door swinging into the space.  
Note the "New Tool House" shares the existing West facing wall  
Of the "Present Garage" which has 2 separated windows in it  
As well as a single door swinging into the space. The South

Wall of the "Present Garage" has two windows along the 20' Length, Also on plan is noted 2x8 joists at 16" O.C. running E-W  
Elevation: ¼" scale (noted) and Section Detail of addition  
Appears to be South Elevation of "Present Garage" (on the right) with the "New Tool House" addition on the left. There is a significant difference in height of the two joined masses (appropriately in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for new to old additions and the new addition steps back from the existing appropriately giving physical acknowledgment of their development over time with the Secretary of Interiors Standards) with the existing building having a stepped roof line and tall windows with a detail (projected sill?) at the sill. The addition also notes that its roof line slopes to the West. Drawing inference also suggests the window header beams are the support bearing point for the addition's roof joists sloping down from there. Note also the section detail sketch of the reinforced concrete grade beam with 2x4 frame walls of the addition above to the right.

**Mar 15, 1941 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Frank Bobrytzke

Contractor or Builder: Day Labor  
Purpose: Boat Shelter 12'x56' All open – top only of wood  
Block: 101 Lot: 5 Subdivision: Waverly Place  
Type of Construction: Iron 4  
Foundation: Concrete  
Roof covering: Wood & Composition  
Cost: \$ 100 Number of Stories: 1 Size of Lot:  
Distance from next nearest building: 8ft  
Cubic Feet: 5702 Classification: Res A  
#12210 Signed by: Frank Bobrytzke

**Mar 17, 1941 City of Fort Lauderdale Building Department Review**

(Checklist from Each Departments Review of Drawings Submitted)  
Zoning: Items (all checked with exception "side street" eliminated)  
Zoning Approved: 3/17/43(?) Signature: E. Orr  
Classification: A Group (checked)  
Fire Zones: (checked)  
Construction: Footings (checked), Anchorage & Bracing:  
Bolts on Non-Bearing walls (checked)  
Plans approved: Dated: 3-17-41  
**Drawings Submitted** (attached) include sheet with  
Plan (1/8" scale, upper left) Section (N-S, ¼" scale, upper right) and  
Section (E-W, ¼" scale, bottom) with multiple notes.  
(Important to note the Plan delineates the edge of the sea wall at  
Lot 1 on the 1977 survey done by McLaughlin which was used to  
develop this architect's visual history of property's buildings)  
Second sheet contains section of piles noted every 6' along edge  
(of water) showing low tide notes.



**Apr 17, 1941 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Frank Bobrytke

Contractor or Builder: Day Labor

Purpose: Add porch on rear of house

Block: 101 Lot: 4 Subdivision: Waverly Place

Type of Construction: Addition, Frame Foundation: Reinf. Conc.

Roof covering: Tar & Gravel

Cost: \$ 850 Number of Stories: 1 Size of Lot:

Cubic Feet: Classification: Res A

#12326 Signed by: Frank Bobrytke

**Drawings Submitted** (attached) include one sheet with

Plan with dimensions and notes as to windows sizes and style,

(Original windows of this plan say 30x24- 2/2)

Legend plan noting additions relationship to Original house,

Section indicating heights and noting storage space below.

(Important to note the Plan delineates the edge of water facing side of the home seen in the applicant's photos that has a 44'-2" radius

In plan)

**Feb 13, 1945 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Joseph Bobrytke

Contractor or Builder: Day Labor

Purpose: Garage

Block: 101 Lot: 4 Subdivision: Waverly Place

Type of Construction: New, C.B.S. Foundation: Cement

Roof covering: Comp.

Cost: \$ 300 Number of Stories: Size of Lot: 600 x ?

Cubic Feet: 5112 Classification: Res A

#15028 Signed by: Joseph Bobrytke

**Drawings Submitted** (attached) include one sheet with

Plan with dimensions and notations regarding the 3 walls

(E, N, W) of concrete / C.B.S. and the South facing wall of

Frame (facing the "Existing Boat House") with concrete floor,

Concrete footers (12 x 18, reinforced). There is a W-E section

Showing a pair of wood sash (1/1, assume single hung windows)

Centered in the space, as well as a noted wood sash single

Pane wood sash window at the NE corner. The roof slopes to the

East with a small canopy facing West above the sloped drive.

There is also a beam detail noting reinforcing and an Elevation

Of the Overhead door West facing façade. Scale noted on the

Drawing is noted as 1/4" = 1'-0" and Dated: Feb 13, 1945 with no

Author indicated. (Although the permit application states Lot 4

As the location of this garage, physical evidence in existence

Today as well as the lot line and Existing Boat House notes on

The drawing clearly shows this structure may have replaced the

Prior "Tool House" with Existing Garage depicted on the Permit

Application of March 15, 1941 noted on Lot 2.)

**Aug 29, 1947 Notice of Appeal to Board of Adjustment**

filed by: Miss Camille Woodward

For a Non-Conforming Temporary Use of the Existing Boat House

For art classes.

**Sept 23, 1947 Board of Adjustment Hearing** Motion made, 2<sup>nd</sup> and approved for  
The Non-conforming Use as requested for a 6-month period with  
specified times for the classes stipulated.

**May 15, 1950 Application for Building Permit** Owner: R. H. Gore  
Builder: H. C. Maupin 901 S.W. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Lots: 2-3 Block: 101 Subdivision: Waverly Place  
Purpose: Addition of Bedroom and Bath to Existing Residence  
Cost: \$3500 Construction: CBS Roof Covering: Built-up  
Foundation: Reinforced Concrete Cubic Feet in Building: 2664  
Zoning: R-1 Permit Fee: \$7.50  
**Permit No.: 26994** Signed: H. C. Maupin  
**Drawing Submitted** (attached) Single Sheet containing  
Foundation Plan (12" block on 10x20 conc. footer w/ reinforcing);  
Floor Plan (CBS walls, Plaster wall finish, wood floor and base,  
Windows with sizes & styles; electric outlets, lights, doors, lava-  
tories, tub, watercloset, plumbing 4" stack, closet with shelf and rod  
and attic access scuttle location); Building Elevations (S, E, N all  
showing window sizes / types, finish floor marking, poured conc.  
tie beam graphic indication, stucco finish and vent blocks to crawl  
space below) Typical Wall Section with notes regarding reinforcing  
finish materials and attachments with dimensions. Foundation,  
Floor Plan and Building Elevations of Addition are at scale  
of 1/4" = 1'-0" and the Typical Building Section is at 3/4" = 1'-0". The  
entire sheet is titled; "Addition to residence of Mr. & Mrs. R.H.Gore  
Waverly Road" dated May 11, 1950. No author is noted.

**Mar 1, 1957 Application for Plumbing Permit** Owner: A. P. Tomlinson  
Contractor: George F. Young, C/O F. F. Kinny  
Blk.: 101 Sub.: Waverly Place  
Old Building (circled)  
1<sup>ST</sup> FI Fixtures: 4 basins, 3 closets, 1 Bathtub, 1 shower, 1 sink,  
1 dishwasher, 1 water heater....total 12 fixtures  
Inspection Fee: \$18.00 Paid: 3/4/57 JT (initialed)  
Inspected:(rough) 3-5-57 BM (initialed)  
**Permit No.: 23482**

**Oct 28, 1957 Application for Building Permit** Owner: A. P. Tomlinson  
Contractor: Aqua Pool Construction Co. 944 NW 44 Street  
Lot: 1,2,3,4,5,6 and E1/2 7 Blk.: 101 Sub.: Waverly Place  
Purpose: Swimming Pool Cost: \$4500  
Type of Construction: Gunnite Foundation: R C (reinforced  
concrete) Size of Building: Irregular Zoning: R-1  
Permit Fee: \$4.00  
Permit No: **52987** Signed: James T. McEmarey,  
Aqua Pool Construction Corp.  
**Drawing Submitted:** Single Sheet authored by Applicant  
Dated: Oct 9, 1957 Plot Plan with North Arrow (interesting to note  
("guest house" adjacent to the river somewhere on lot 4 or 5 is

indicated) Plan of Pool (shows location of "Existing House" and "Proposed Florida Room" with the pool equipment located North of the "Existing Garage" building.) Section through pool more or less E-W of the proposed length of the proposed kidney shaped pool.

- Oct 30, 1957 Application for Building Permit** Owner: Mr. Arthur Tomlinson  
Contractor: George Young  
Lot: 1,2,3,4,5,6 and E1/2 7 Blk.: 101 Sub.: Waverly Place  
Purpose: Repairs & Remodel of interior of existing residence –  
Not Changing Occupancy Cost: \$20,000  
Zoning: R-1  
Permit Fee: \$4.00  
Permit No: **53018** Signed: George Young
- Oct 25, 1963 Application for Building Permit** Owner: A. Tomlinson  
Contractor: American Steel Fences  
Lot: 1-6 & E ½ 7 Block: 101 Subdivision: Waverly Place  
Purpose: Line Fence  
Cost Estimate of Improvements: \$260.00  
Type of Construction: Chain Link  
Zoning: R-1  
Building Permit No.: **88783** Permit Fee: \$5.00  
Signed by: Jean Peck
- Jan 24, 1964 Application for Manufactured Gas Permit** Owner: A. P. Tomlinson  
Permit No.: **16679** Issued to: Peoples Gas System  
Lot: 1-6 & E ½ of 7 Block: 101 Subdiv.: Waverly Place  
1<sup>ST</sup> Floor: 1 Furnace Remarks: Pipe & Connect  
Inspections: Final 2-4-64 JTD (? Initials) Inspection Fee: \$1.00  
Rec'd by: JR (initialed) Stamped: Feb 3 1964  
Total Amount: \$1.00 Signed: Ralph J. Tomping
- Mar 22, 1967 Application for Building Permit RECEIPT (Mar. 27, 1967)**  
Owner: Art Tomlinson  
Building Contractor: **Geo Young**  
Lot: 1-6 & E ½ 7 Block: 101  
Residence Repair, Residential  
Purpose: Roof Repairs  
Zone: R-1  
Other Permit: #FL – 67-1615  
Approved by: Zoning CHC (initials?) Date: 3-22-67  
Roof Estimated Cost: \$100.00 Permit Fee: \$5.00  
Total Permit Fee: \$5.00  
Total Amount: \$5.00  
Date: 3-27-67 Signed by: **Virginia S. Young**  
Owner, Contractor or Agent

**Mar 3, 1973 RECEIPT CoFL Building Dept. Division of Electrical Inspection**

Owner: Mr. Tomlinson  
Contractor: EMC Corporation  
Lot: 1-6 & E ½ of 7 Block: 101 Sub.: Waverly Place  
Old Bldg. (box checked)  
Item: 3-5 H.P. Fee: \$10.00  
Office Use Only: 3-7-73 Jhw (initials?)  
List All Motors by H.P. include air cond.:  
TA 960 5 Ton - 10.00  
16 Drops - 8.00  
Central Unit (checked) Est. Cost: \$3603.00  
Air Cond. Fee: \$ 18.80  
Total Fee: \$ 18.80  
Final: 8(?) - 30-73 / Jh (initialed)  
**Air Cond. Permit # EA73-261**  
Date: 3/3/73 Signed: Jorge J Zamby (contractor, agent)  
**Drawing Submitted:** Single Sheet stamped with EMC corp.  
Titled: Air Conditioning System for: Mr. Tomlinson 1016 Waverly Rd  
Scaled: ¼" = 1'-0" Job # 73048  
Drawing is the plan schematic of the HVAC layout with the grill  
Outlets locations, CFM's per grill and duct sizes. Notes include unit  
Specifics.

**Mar 15, 1976 RECEIPT CoFL Division of Building Inspection**

Owner: Art Tomlinson Contractor: George F. Young  
Lot: 1-6 and E ½ of 7 Block: 101 Sub.: Waverly Place  
Present Use: Sgl Res Zone: R-1  
Purpose: (reinf. masonry constr.) **5'-8" ht. CBS wall/ 350 L/F**  
Application Approval: Lucille Smith (signature)  
Notes in the "Conditions Under Which Approved" are very faint  
But seem to have to do with the courses of block, reinforcing  
Size (#4?) and dowels to existing.  
Zoning: Approved TRW (initials?) 3-15-76  
Structural: Approved ACT (initials?) 3-15-76  
Other estimated Cost: (wall) \$1,800.00 Permit Fee: \$ 35.00  
Other Permit **#FL-76-1643** Date: 3-22-76 Signed: Geo Young

**May 18, 1976 Inspector's Report Permit No.: 76-1643**

Remarks: 5-18-76 Final BD (?)

**Nov 18, 1982 RECEIPT CoFL Division of Building Inspection**

Owner: Tomlinson Contractor: GE Greene Co.  
Lot: 1-6 & E ½ of 7 Block: 101  
Use: sgl. Res. Purpose: New Roof Structure & Re-roof  
Type Roof: B.U. Sq. Ft. : 272  
Zone: R-1  
Application Approval: Acmos Leffed (signature?)  
Roof Permit: **#FL - 82-6845**  
Other Permit: **#FL - 82-6846**

Conditions Under Which Approved: No Electric Shown  
Zoning: Stills (signature) 11-19-82 (date)  
Structural: Benton (signature) 11-22-82 (date)  
Electrical: N/A (initialed)  
Air Cond: N/A (initialed)  
Plumbing: Paumer (signature) 11-22-82 (date)  
Product Control: Smith (signature) 11-22-82 (date)  
Roof Estimated Cost: Re-roof - 500 Permit Fee: 18.00  
Structure - 4,000 Permit Fee: 47.00  
Plan check: 10.00  
Total Permit Fee: \$ 75.00  
Other Fees: City: .45  
Co: 1.00  
Total Amount: \$ 76.45  
Date: 11-22-82 Signed: Gecall E. Greene, Pres.  
Contractor State # RC 0010051  
Notarized: 18 Nov 1982 Arma G Lefhes (signature?)

**Feb 28, 1983 Inspector's Report Permit No: 82-6845-46**

Roof: 11/27/82 WC (date and initialed)

Remarks: Final Insp OK

2/28/83 WC (dated and initialed)

**Drawing Submitted:** Single Sheet Plan, E-W Section and  
Beam (?) Detail for: Tomlinson 1016 Waverly Rd Ft. Laud.

For: Reroof and Roof of Porch from: GE Greene Co.  
1051 NE 40 Ct Ft. Laud

Permit No.: **82-6845-6** Marked on Drawing

Notes on drawing sheet mention "no trucks on pool deck" and  
Plan shape references screen porch shape on 1977 McLaughlin  
Survey update of 1952 survey. Also drawing references "wrought  
Iron Columns to remain"

Susan M. McClellan PA **A R C H I T E C T**

RE: HPB Case No. 4H13

7 January 2013

Dear Chairman and Preservation Board Members,

The Dr. David Kyner and Richard Bray property at 416 Palm Avenue has come before this Historic Preservation Board three times in the past:

March 2011 Case No. 1H11 COA New Construction Approved

Overall addition to the property

October 2011 Case No. 1H11 COA New Construction Approved

Garage / North portion addition to the property (now under construction)

September 2012 Tax Abatement Approved.

Tonite Dr. Kyner and Mr. Bray are asking for a certificate of appropriateness for what in essence is a major reduction of the March 2011 approved COA for New Construction. Special note is here made that an additional 20 feet of property to the east of the site is under contract to add to the overall property square footage. In terms of numbers the request this evening reduces the prior approved plan just for the South end of the property (the water facing side) from 3,013 square feet conditioned space to 600 square feet; the covered walks / porches will be adjusted from 803 square feet to 367 square feet.

The overall impact to the numbers (square footage) if this COA is approved would mean a 75% reduction in the "built impact" to the South side of site (original or additional site added) backed by the following:

property square footage:		2013 (with additional 20 feet east)	
2011 - 2012		2013 (with additional 20 feet east)	
23,583 square feet, .541 acre		29,583 square feet, .679 acre	
building (3/2011 + 10/2011)		building (1/7/2013 + 10/2011)	
historic sq. ft. 2,112 sf		historic sq. ft. 2,112 sf	
3/2011 COA sq.ft. 3,816 sf		1/2013 967 sf	

In terms of design the evolution of the structure is worthy of discussion. The desire to create a lush garden within this beautiful site with a structure of some sort nestled in the landscape for enjoyment of the amenities this site offers became the wish that time, travel and hind-site has afforded the Owners. The waterway, the turn bridge, the adjacent midden site, the historic scale of the neighborhood and the tropical climate all have been an influence. The idea of an 'object in the landscape' drove the concept for this architect. The Owners' love of seashells provided momentum. What better than to find a conch shell partially buried in the ground of this tropical treasure! Siting of the

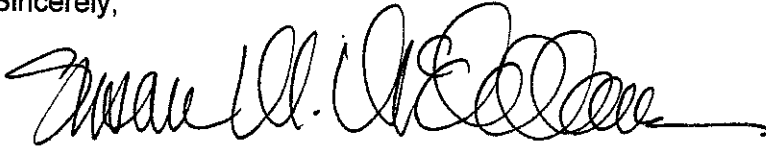
structure was foremost in our minds as per the archaeologists report the Southwest corner has been the most disturbed area of the site, where it will be unlikely to find any treasures of history, therefore the best location for our garden structure to root.

The use of the structure is for entertainment on the ground level with the ability to open the conditioned 300 square feet to the beauty of the outdoors and wander through the future garden paths while gazing back at the existing historic structure. The second floor is sleeping quarters with bath accessed by the cantilevered climbing stair with entry porch facing south. The east facing roof sheltering the ground floor patio surround continues the swirl of its shell like spiral structure.

The garden spaces also drive interest from the original historic portion of the house to the water, layering the existing lush natural vegetation with some surprising cultivated tropical finds.

We hope the Board finds this change for the previously approved new construction appropriate for this site and we welcome questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Susan M. McClellan", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Susan Massey McClellan, Architect  
Susan M. McClellan, PA







CITY OF  
**FORT LAUDERDALE**

*Venice of America*

February 6, 2013

Dr. David Kyner and Richard Bray  
C/O Susan M. McClellan  
PO Box 39383  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33339

**Re: Case No.:** 4H13  
**Applicant:** Dr. David Kyner and Richard Bray  
**Location:** 416 SW 11th Avenue (Palm Ave)  
**Request:** Certificate of Appropriateness for New Construction

- New construction of "Servants Quarters" in the southwest portion of the site.

Dear Susan McClellan:

Enclosed is the Certificate of Appropriateness for Alteration on the above referenced property that was approved at the Historic Preservation Meeting held January 7, 2013. Please retain these originals with your property records.

When applying for your permit, you are **required** to submit a copy of this certificate with your permit application and plans. This will help expedite the permit process.

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 954-828-8958.

Sincerely,

Linda Mia Franco, AICP  
Historic Preservation Board Liaison

Enclosure





City of Fort Lauderdale  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

# Certificate of Appropriateness

Granted to:

Dr. David Kyner and Richard Bray  
Property Address:

416 SW 11 Avenue (Palm Avenue)

**Certificate of Appropriateness for New Construction**

- New construction of "Servants Quarters" in the southwest portion of the site.

Request:

Case Number: 4H13

Approval Date: February 6, 2013

Conditions placed on Approval:

Date: 2/6/13

Signature of HPB Chairman or Staff Liaison to HPB

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**416 PALM AVENUE**

**FORT LAUDERDALE, FL**

**Prepared for:**

**Mr. David Kyner  
416 Palm Avenue  
Fort Lauderdale, FL**

**Prepared by:**

**Soltec International Inc.  
P.O. Box 267011  
Weston, Florida  
33326**

**February 7, 2011**

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Table 2: Fauna Recovered by Weight

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Soltec International Inc. (Soltec) performed a Phase I Archaeological Survey (*Survey*) for 416 Palm Avenue, Fort Lauderdale Florida on behalf of Dr. David Kyner. The subject property is located within the Sailboat Bend Historic District and it is located on the western edge of the Rivermount Archaeological Site (8BD87). Dr. Kyner proposes to construct an additional residence to the existing 1937 bungalow, joined by a paver lined courtyard to the south of the existing bungalow, a garage on the northeastern part of the property and a fence on the eastern boundary of the property.

The *Survey* consisted of systematic subsurface testing in the areas where the new construction is proposed. Subsurface tests were performed at ten meter intervals. The extracted soil was screened to aid in artifact recovery and the materials recovered were analyzed. The findings of this *Survey* are presented in the following sections of this report.

The *Survey* performed indicates that the proposed construction of the residence will not adversely affect significant archaeological deposits, as only fortuitous occurrences of materials were found in this area. The use of auger, cast in place foundations rather than foundations requiring traditional de-mucking will minimize the potential for adverse effects to archaeological deposits that may remain unidentified. An area approximately ten meters wide immediately south of the existing residence was found to contain significant archaeological deposits. A paver type court yard is proposed for this area. The use of pavers will require the removal of the existing sod and their placement on a bed of sand, therefore no excavations that would adversely affect the archaeological deposits will be required.

Parts of the fence line will pass through significant archaeological deposits, however in an effort to minimize adverse effects, Dr. Kyner has elected to erect a metal fence requiring excavations only at support posts rather than a continuous trench that would be required for a concrete block wall. The excavations for the support posts will be performed by archaeologists to mitigate adverse effects as part of a Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Study.

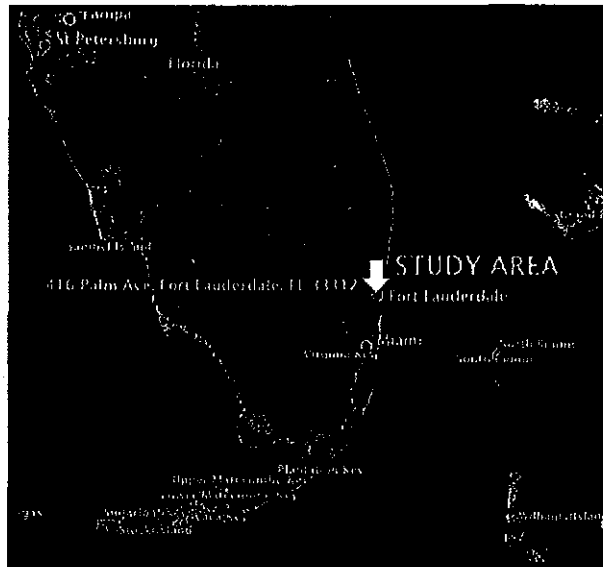
The proposed garage will be constructed in an area that was found to be both disturbed and to contain significant archaeological deposits. Adverse effects to these deposits will be mitigated through the execution of a Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Study.

The *Survey* performed contributes to our further understanding of the archaeological site. The tests performed provide additional evidence that the site is contained on a levee of the New River and that it appears to be relatively well preserved. This *Survey* also resulted in the identification of a new archaeological component, a Glades III occupation, that was evidenced by the recovery of St. Johns check stamped pottery which indicates continuous and/or repeated occupation (s) of this site over a period of over one thousand years.

Soltec recommends that the respective regulatory bodies issue a conditioned finding of *no objection* to the proposed construction pending mitigation of the adverse effects in a manner that is consistent with currently accepted cultural resources management practices.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Soltec International Inc. (Soltec) performed a Phase I Archaeological Survey (*Study*) for 416 Palm Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida (Figures 1 and 2) on behalf of Dr. David Kyner, the owner of the property. The *Study* was performed during the first week of January, 2011.



**Figure 1: Satellite image showing the location of study area. Source: Google Earth Pro**



**Figure 2: Satellite image showing the location of the study area in the city of Fort Lauderdale. Source: Google Earth Pro.**

## 1.1 SCOPE OF SERVICES

Soltec performed a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the subject property to assess whether proposed construction activities on the property would result in adverse effects to cultural resources of record. The owner proposes to construct:

- A fence along the east property boundary
- A garage on the northeast corner of the property
- An additional residence to the south of the existing residential building

The proposed changes are shown in Figure 3.

## 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The subject property is located on the north bank of the north fork of the New River which has its origins in the Everglades. The current edge of the undeveloped parts of the Everglades is approximately twenty kilometers to the west, however, it was located considerably closer prior to modern interventions. Figure 4 depicts the estimated historic boundaries of the historic freshwater Everglades.

The confluence of the north and south forks of the New River is located approximately three hundred meters downstream from the subject property, and the river empties into the Atlantic Ocean approximately five kilometers to the east of the subject property. The property is located on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge which provided and continues to provide sufficient elevation for contiguous settlement locations. The location of the site between the Everglades and the Atlantic Ocean likely provided a rich ecotonal setting of subsistence resources in prehistoric and early historic times. The higher elevations of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge also provided a mosaic of suitable settlement locations.

At present, the subject property is contained within a residential district composed of single and multiple family residences, municipal facilities and commercial enterprises. The parallelogram shaped lot measures approximately one acre. The approximate northern half of the property contains a residential structure built in 1937, a swimming pool, paved areas for a driveway to the north and west of house complex, and a terrace on the south side of the house. The approximate southern half of the property is largely covered by a lawn and landscaped with a stand of bamboo and mature deciduous species. The southern limits of the property are defined by the concrete lined channel wall of the New River. The soil within the subject property is classified as Basinger Sand, a type of soil classified as nearly level and poorly drained that was formed in unconsolidated marine sediments (Nutting Engineering, 2010). The description by Nutting engineering is more applicable to the southern half of the property. The northern half of the property is primarily contained on what appears to be a levee of the New River, however, the construction of the residential complex appears to have resulted in the partial truncation of the levee, as the levee is readily discernable east of the house.



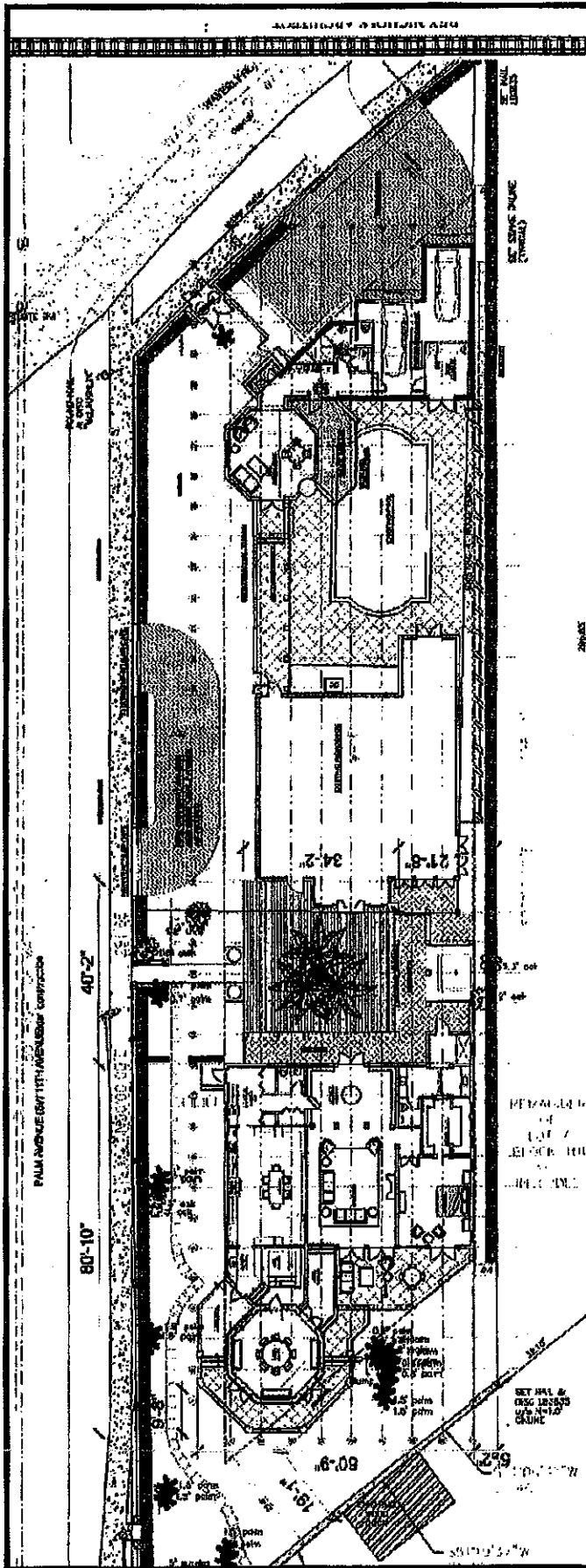


Figure 3: Plan view of existing and proposed construction. Area shaded in yellow (north side of property) is developed. Un-shaded area represents planned development

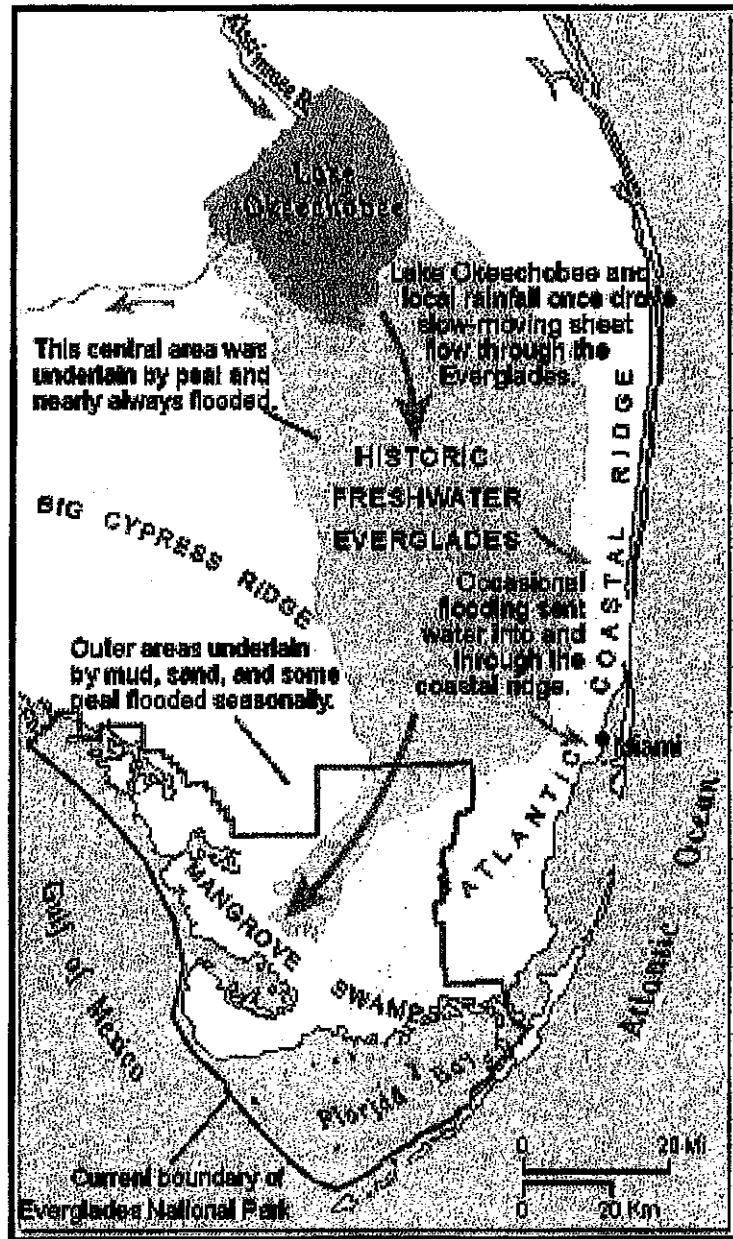


Figure 4: Map showing historic boundaries of the Everglades.  
Source: <http://sofia.usgs.gov/publications/circular/1182/>

### 1.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES BACKGROUND

The subject property is located within the estimated boundaries of the Rivermount Archaeological Site (8BD87) which is described in the Archaeological Site Files for Florida as a "black dirt and shell midden" along the New River. The previous investigations for this site indicated that the site was occupied from ca. A.D. 500 to 1200. The currently available data for the site preclude a determination as to whether the site was continuously occupied or represents multiple, sequent occupations. The site is further described in the archaeological site file as a "pronounced ridge" that extends approximately three hundred meters (east to west) by forty meters (north to south).

The subject property is located at the approximate western edge of the site. The site is also described as one of the best preserved sites along the New River; however, we note that some amount of disturbance is evidenced by the existing buildings and swimming pools of properties within the estimated site area. Possible disturbances to the east of the subject property are also evidenced by the presence of buildings (domestic dwellings) shown on the 1928 Sanborn map, and later revisions to that map made by pasting revisions to the original map. Figure 5 below shows the buildings within the archaeological site area that existed in 1928 and later years. Two lined structures present on the original map appear as silhouettes beneath a pasted addition to the map. The existing Kyner residence built in 1937 is also shown as a pasted addition to the 1928 map. The preponderance of the archaeological site is reported to extend to the east of the Kyner property.



**Figure 5: 1928 Sanborn map (and revisions) showing the existing Kyner residence and other structures within the estimated boundaries of the archaeological site**

#### 1.3.1 Prehistoric Context

The Rivermount Site is but a single manifestation of a long history of human experience in southeast Florida. The earliest evidence for human presence in southeast Florida was obtained at

the Cutler Site in Miami from which corner notched projectile points/knives were recovered in association with cultural features and faunal remains. A radiometric determination of 9,300 years before present was obtained for this site (Carr 1986). Paleo-environmental data indicates that this part of the peninsula was much drier at around that time.

Climatic changes beginning approximately six thousand years ago brought on a greater amount of precipitation and it is at this time that the Everglades began to form. Human adaptation to increasing wetland environments is evidenced by the increasing use of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and ridge like features on the eastern edges of the Everglades during the Early and Middle Archaic Periods. Increasing use of tree islands in the Everglades proper appears to have been established by the Late Archaic.

Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering that likely had their genesis during the Archaic Period continued well into the later Glades Period (s) until the time of encounter with Europeans. Disease and social disruption over the next two centuries resulted in the virtual demise of people and traditions that had lasted for over five millennia. The Glades Period is divided into three sequent time periods with respective sub periods, designated as Glades I, II and III and extend from approximately 750 B.C. to A.D 1500. The periods are generally characterized by ceramic types and other associated artifacts.

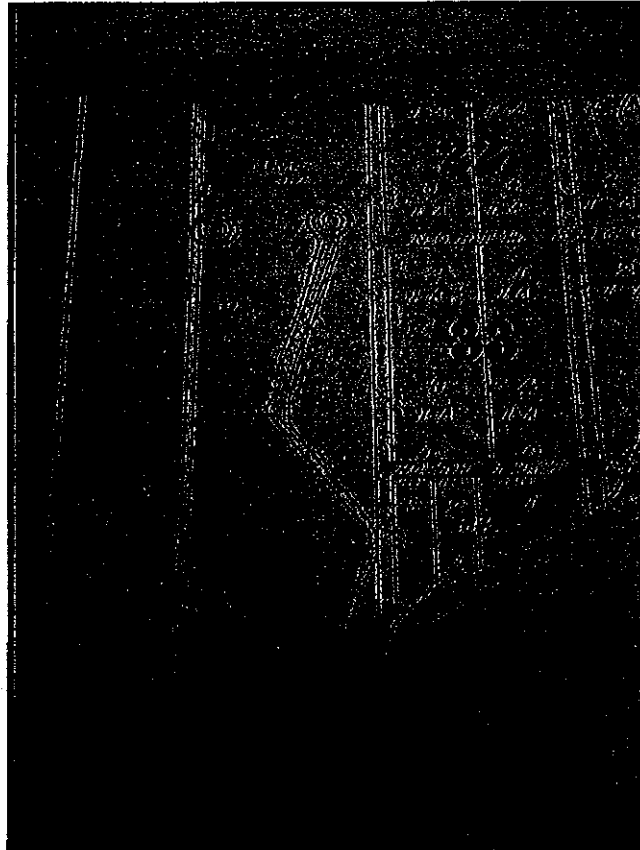
The Glades I ceramic assemblage consist of undecorated sand tempered wares in the early parts of the period with punctuated and incised wares in the later parts of the period. Other artifacts include shell and stone celts. Busycon picks, socketed bone points and bone pins (Griffin 1952:329). Three sub-periods are defined for the Glades II Period, the ceramic associated with the early parts of the period include Key Largo , Miami and Opa Locka incised wares. These same types continue into the later parts of the period along with new decorative styles such as Matacumbe Incised. Other associated artifacts include columella chisels, busycon dippers, shell weights, grooved stone weights, shell, and chert points. Extended primary burials occur in midden contexts (Griffin 1952: 329).

The Glades III Period evidences a greater degree of economic and social interaction across larger geographic areas. The tradition of incising ceramics largely disappeared and new decorative styles such as embossing, grooving, rim lugs and asymmetrical vessels appeared. St. John check stamped pottery appears during Glades Period III. Ceramics from other areas "trade sherds" such as Weeden Island, Safety Harbor and Englewood (Griffin 1952:329) also appear in Glades, Period III contexts.

Earth and shell mound architecture appears or continues from less elaborate and earlier manifestations. During our review of the historic cartography for the vicinity of the subject property, Mathew DeFelice, archaeologist with the Broward County Historical Commission showed us the A.L. Knowles 1895 map which depicts two land features that appear strikingly as "mounds" with a linear feature labeled "ditch" and "old redoubt" connecting the "mounds" to the New River. The map also bounds an area at the edge of the river indicated as "Indian Field". We note that the Tequesta are known for their engineering accomplishments in constructing canoe canals (Florida Division of Historical Resources 2004:E3), though we have no evidence to suggest that the ditch labeled on the map was indeed a canoe canal. The ditch like feature which is also labeled "old redoubt" contains two angles of approximately 120 degrees, and may in fact represent parts of the fortifications of the first Fort Lauderdale.

The features illustrated on this map provide evidence of the continued use of this strategic location of the New River. These features (Figure 6), which are located approximately 400

meters east/southeast of and outside of the subject property boundaries, is still considered to be in relatively close proximity to the eastern part of the Rivermount Site (8BD87), indicating that the Rivermount Site may have been associated with, or part of a chiefly center, if the two mound like features did indeed have a prehistoric provenance.



**Figure 6: Photograph of a section of the A.L. Knowles map of 1895 depicting the two mound like features, ditch, and "Indian Field". Courtesy of the Broward County Historical Commission**

### **1.3.2 Historic Context**

The 1513 Spanish incursion in Florida brought about long lasting and disastrous changes to the native populations of southeast Florida and the Americas. In less than two hundred years, the native populations of southeast Florida had been largely decimated by disease and warfare.

A diaspora of native peoples from the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia began arriving in southeast Florida in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century in an attempt to escape the European conflicts that raged in that region, and the migration continued well into the second decade of the 19th Century and was soon followed by planters and Bahamian salvors. The initial settlements were established along the New River. A fortification established by Major William Lauderdale of the Tennessee Volunteers was constructed approximately 400 meters downstream from the subject property on

the north shore of the confluence of the North and South Forks of the New River. The fort was short lived, as it was abandoned when the terms of the Tennessee Volunteers expired and they returned home. Features of this fortification are suggested as "old redoubt" on the A.L. Knowles map previously presented as Figure 6 in this report. The fort was reportedly burned by the Seminoles. The second Fort Lauderdale fortification was built three years later at Tarpon Bend of the New River and yet a third fortification, named Fort Lauderdale, was established at the site of what is now Bahia Mar Marina.

The hydraulic works to drain significant parts of the Everglades began in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century, but it was not until a half a decade later that well defined programs to survey the lands and dredge canals were undertaken under the leadership of Governor Broward. Interestingly, Gillis (2004:21) reports that the dredges were constructed at Sailboat Bend. Coinciding with construction of the canal system, a railroad line was established. Together, the canals and the railroad provided the necessary infrastructure to grow agriculture, commerce and attract new settlers to the region.

A review of historic cartography such as the McKay-Williams Survey of 1845 and the A.L. Knowles map of 1895 do not indicate the presence of settlements within the subject property. The 1928 Sanborn map indicates the presence of homes to the east of the Kyner property. Undated and pasted revisions of the Sanborn map do however indicate the current Kyner residence which was built in 1937. The subject property is located within the boundaries of the Sailboat Bend Historic District, which is the oldest of Fort Lauderdale's neighborhoods and dates to the early 1900s. The District is largely composed of vernacular residences with Bungalow, Mission or Mediterranean styles. Other key elements of the District include the Swing Bridge immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the property, the West Side Fire Station and the West Side School.

## 2.0 STUDY METHODS

The methods employed during the course of the Phase I Archaeological Survey are described in this section.

### 2.1 LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

The literature and records search for this project consisted of a review of published and unpublished bibliographic sources from the Broward County Library, the Broward County Historical Commission, the internet, and Soltec's collections. The records search included the request and receipt of the site form for site 8BD87 from the Florida Master Site File, Bureau of Historic Preservation. The Broward County Historical Commission also provided information regarding historical properties within a 500 foot radius of the subject property. The findings of the literature and records search are provided in following sections of this report.

### 2.2 FIELD STUDY

The field investigation for this project consisted of systematic subsurface testing of soil at ten meter intervals on the southern part of the property where the additional residence and courtyard are proposed and at ten meter intervals along the eastern property boundary where the fence is proposed. Only one test was performed in the area of the proposed garage as most of this area (northeastern part of the property) is currently hard surfaced. Figure 5 shows the location of the grid layout (red dots) and reference points within the grid (yellow push pins).

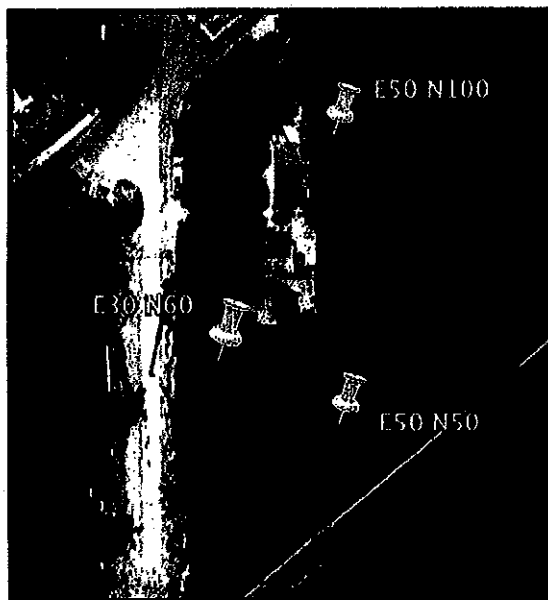


Figure 7: Satellite image depicting the site grid for the study. Image source: Google Earth Pro

The tests measured approximately 50 by 50 centimeters in size and were excavated to one meter below the ground surface or to depths no longer considered to have the potential of containing non-random artifact bearing matrices. The excavated soil was screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth to aid in artifact recovery. Artifacts and ecofacts (shell and bone) recovered were bagged and the bags were labeled with the appropriate provenance information. Other information such as soil color, depositional characteristics, disturbances and estimated artifact/ecofact densities were recorded on a shovel test inventory sheet and in the field book; Figures 6 and 7 depict the shovel testing activities and an example shovel test.



**Figure 8: Photograph depicting shovel test activities in progress along the proposed fence alignment**





**Figure 9: Photograph of example shovel test in progress**

### **2.3 LABORATORY ANALYSES**

The materials recovered during the *Study* were washed, allowed to air dry and then sorted into broad artifact/ecofact classes and re-bagged. Classification of the artifacts then proceeded within a comparative framework appropriate for the region. Select examples of materials were pulled to illustrate the report; each of these was assigned an FS number, individually bagged and returned to their respective material lot bag.

### 3.0 FINDINGS

The Phase I Archaeological Survey performed indicates that potentially significant archaeological deposits exist within the approximate northern half of the subject property where the ridge like feature described in the Archaeological Site Form exists. The low areas located on the southern part of the property, where the owner proposes to construct the residence, contain a paucity of cultural materials that in some cases were found to be associated with modern materials such as plastic. The presence of these materials indicated a significant degree of disturbance, and as such, also a lack of contextual integrity.

#### 3.1 DEPOSITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The soil on the subject property that remains undeveloped consists of rather loose, unconsolidated sand to varying depths. The geotechnical studies performed on the southern part of the property indicate that the sand extends to over six meters below existing ground surfaces. Groundwater was encountered at approximately one meter in one test (E50 N50). The water table was found at slightly deeper depths (four feet) in the geotechnical borings. Fibrous peat was found present in two tests (E50 N50 and E30 N40) at 70 to 95 centimeters below surface (cmbs). This is the same general depths at which peat was also encountered during the geotechnical study (Nutting Engineering, 2010).

The upper 10 centimeters of soil was found to consist of very dark grey (10YR3/2) loose sand containing an abundance of roots. At depths ranging from 38 to 65 cmbs, the sand was more compact, highly melanized and also very dark grey (10YR3/2) in color. The thicker melanized deposits were found to be more common on the levee. Artifacts and ecofacts were generally found within the upper 50 centimeters of the melanized sands.

Pale yellow to whitish sand mottled with orange that contained a greater moisture content underlays the melanized sand. This soil stratum was generally found to be artifactually sterile, and only occasional small fragments of shell and ceramics were present. These are considered to be fortuitous occurrences and most likely the result of bioturbation. Consistent disturbance was noted in the upper 20 centimeters of soil across the subject property. The disturbance was evidenced by the regular presence of modern materials such as tile fragments and plastic, however modern materials were also recovered at depths lower than 20 cmbs, such as in shovel test E50 N50.

#### 3.2 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The Phase I Archaeological Survey performed for 416 Palm Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida resulted in the recovery of both prehistoric and modern artifacts. Descriptions, illustrations and tabulations of these materials are presented in this section and summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

### 3.2.1 Prehistoric Ceramics

The preponderance of the ceramic assemblage from this part of Site 8BD87 consists of fine sand tempered, undecorated wares (Figure 8). Two incised sherds that are assigned to the type Key Largo incised (Figure 9) indicate a Glades IIa component. A small number (n4) of St. Johns check stamped pottery (Figure 10) is attributed to the Glades III component. With few exceptions, the ceramics are highly fragmented and exhibit somewhat eroded surfaces.

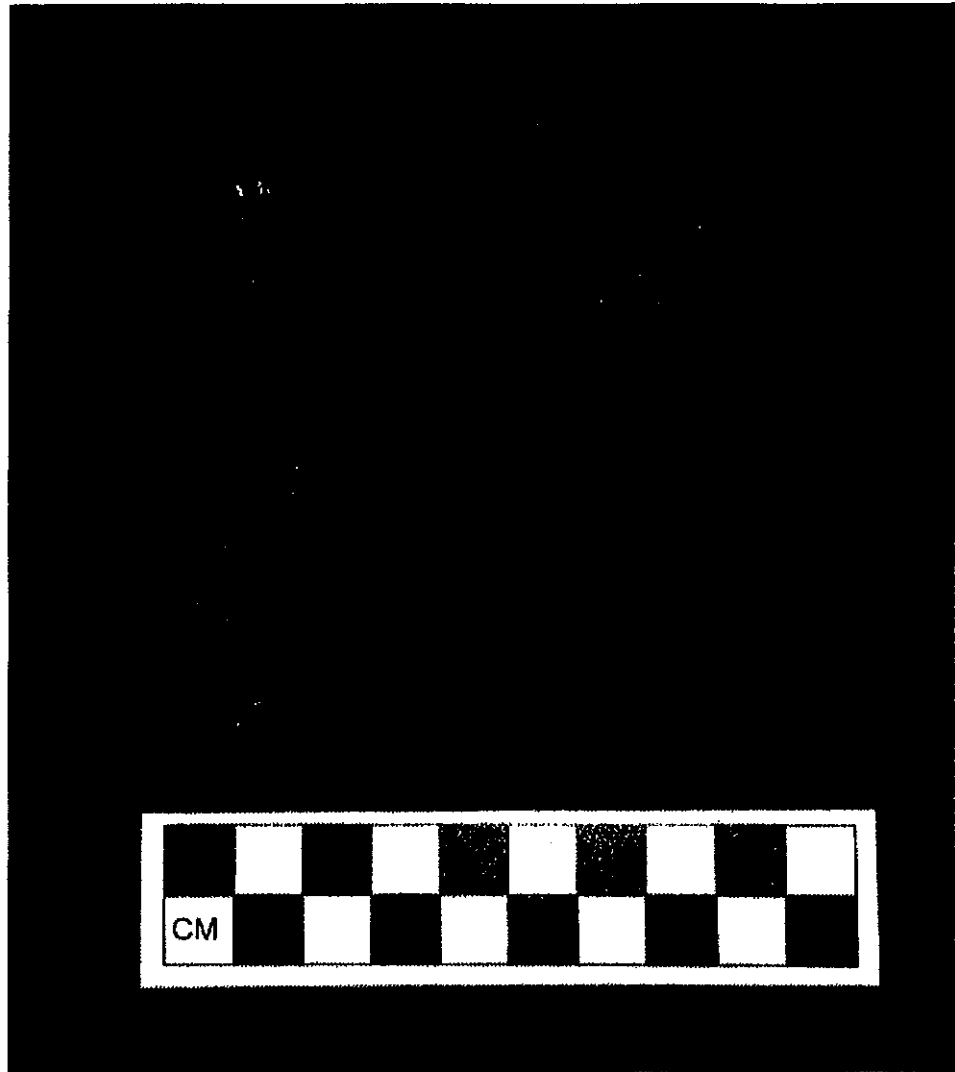
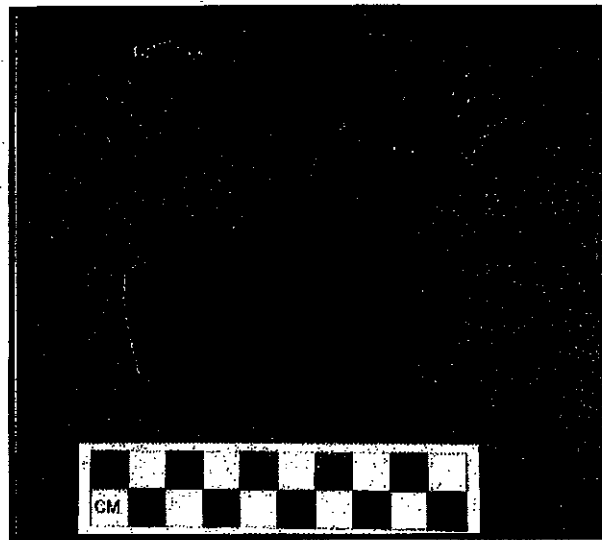


Figure 10: Photograph showing examples of undecorated ceramics recovered in test E50 N90



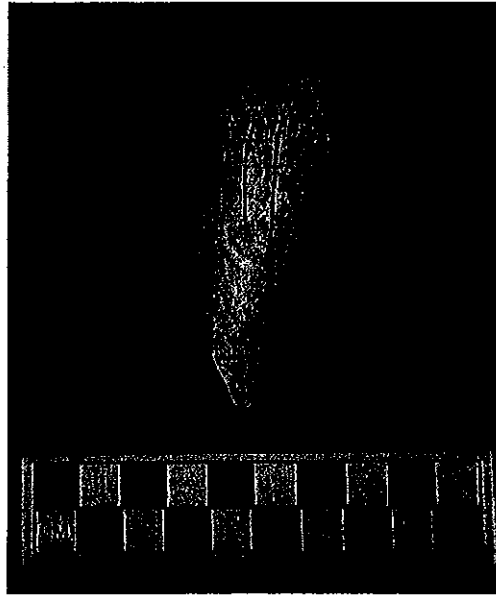
**Figure 11: Photograph of incised ceramics recovered in test E50 N90**



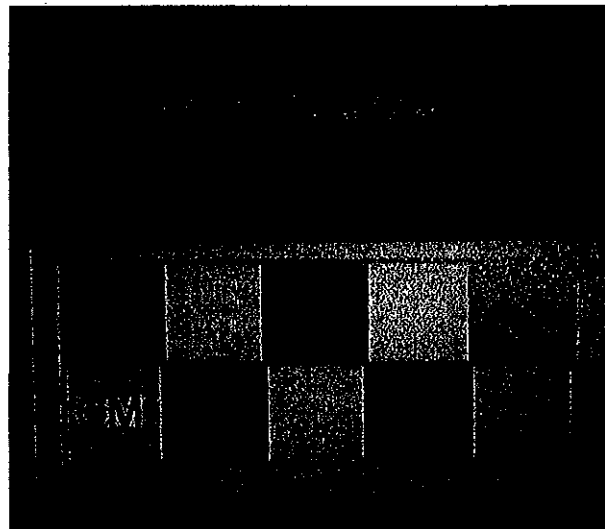
**Figure 12: Photograph of check stamped ceramics. Top specimen recovered from surface context near E50 N80, bottom specimen was recovered in test E40 N60.**

### 3.2.2 Shell Artifacts

A pointed shell object, possibly a perforator (Figure 11), was recovered from shovel test E50 N90. The possible tool was fashioned from a conch shell. No readily discernable wear/use marks were noted. The second possible artifact appears to have been fashioned from a univalve columella and may be a bi-pointed point or an awl (Figure 12). This artifact was also recovered from shovel test E50 N90.



**Figure 13: Photograph of possible shell tool**



**Figure 14: Photograph of possible bi-pointed shell artifact**

### 3.2.3 Modern Artifacts

A number of modern artifacts were recovered from this site, these mainly consist of construction materials and include terracotta tile, flat and curved, including one lead glazed fragment which may represent a fragment from a barrel roofing tile. Terracotta pipe fragments were also recovered. These probably represent debris left from the replacement of older septic and drain lines to the recent connection to the municipal sewer system. Two highly corroded wire nails were also recovered. A bone cutlery handle was recovered in test E50 N70. That test location is located less than two meters from the kitchen of the existing residence. Plastic was also recovered from a number of tests, including a fragment of a plastic label that was found at approximately 60 cmbs in test E50 N50.

The Archaeological Site Form indicates that 19th Century stoneware was recovered from 8BD87, though no pre 20<sup>th</sup> Century artifacts were recovered during this *Study*. There was also an overall paucity of materials that might be associated with the existing residence built in 1937, this seems to indicate that household refuse was removed from the site on a regular basis.

### 3.2.4 Faunal Remains

The faunal remains recovered in our tests primarily consist of oyster shell, fish vertebrae and other fish bone, bird bone and large mammal bone (possibly the remains of manatee). Figures 13 through 15 depict examples of the faunal remains recovered. In general, the shell was very fragmented. The bone was well preserved.

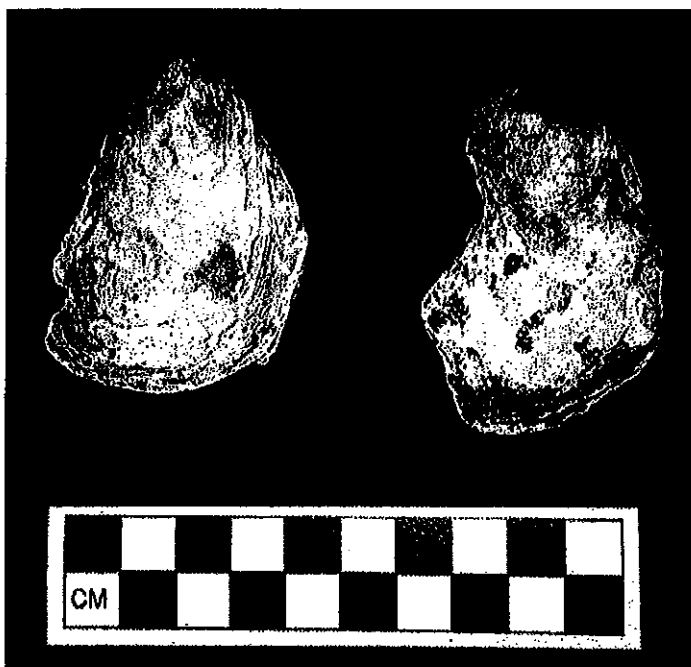
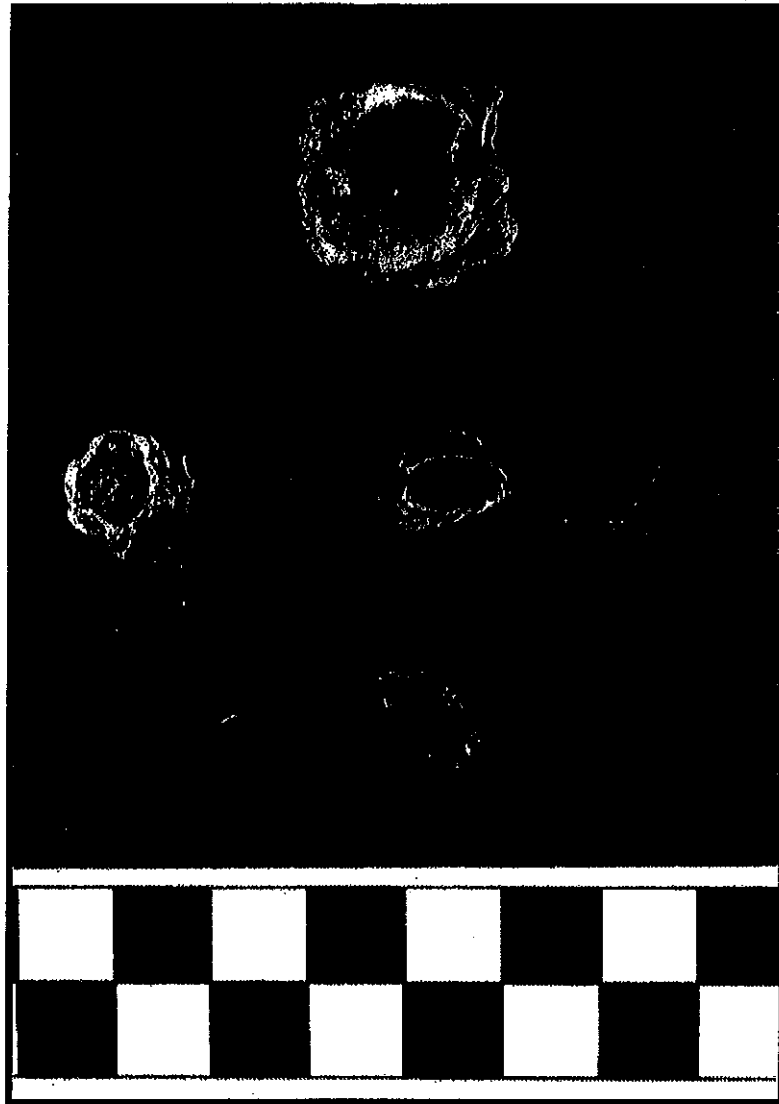


Figure 15: Photograph of examples of oyster shell



**Figure 16: Photograph of fish vertebrae**



**Figure 17: Photograph showing the large mammal remains, specimen on the right is possibly a manatee rib**

### **3.2.5 Unmodified Rock**

A moderate amount of unmodified calcareous rock was noted in all of the tests excavated. Select samples were retained for examination during the laboratory activities. These were also found to be unmodified.



## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The *Study* performed for the subject property resulted in the identification of two archaeological components that are assigned to the Glades IIa Period (AD 900 to 1100) and the Glades III Period (AD 1200 to 1400). The Glades IIa Period is assigned on the basis of the presence of Key Largo incised wares. The St. Johns check stamped wares evidence the presence of a Period III occupation. The Archaeological Site Form of the Florida Site File currently only indicates Glades Periods I and II provenances. Based on the findings of this current *Study*, the site appears to have been occupied for a longer period of time than previously documented.

Based on information in the Archaeological Site Form, the site (8BD87) was estimated as measuring approximately three hundred meters along its east to west axis and generally conforms to the higher elevations of the river levee. The width of the site is approximately forty meters along the north to south axis of the levee. This current *Study* indicates the site is wider, as the non random occurrence of materials was found to extend from approximately E60 to N120, and it most likely extends further to the north outside of the subject property. The width of site is likely to be variable across the long axis (east to west) of the site.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the levee has been occupied throughout the Glades Period (s) and was likely an attractive settlement location given its elevation above ordinary flood prone areas that surround the levee. The length of the site area indicates that multiple settlements existed across the levee's east to west axis over an approximate one thousand year span of time. These settlements may have consisted of village sized settlements and associated households dispersed along the levee. Systematic testing of this site at close intervals would likely provide important information regarding the kinds of settlements that existed on the levee through time.

### 4.1 CONTEXTUAL INTEGRITY

The contextual integrity of the archaeological deposits was found to be variable across the subject property. Few and fragmented materials were recovered across the approximate southern half of the property (from approximately the N60 axis to the river channel wall). The tests performed along the property line to the north of the N60 axis are largely contained on the levee proper, and as evidenced by the test results, cultural materials occur more frequently, in larger quantities, and in thicker melanized matrices. The recovery of comparatively larger quantities of artifacts and faunal remains in test E50 N90 indicates that concentrations of materials exist which may be attributed to either refuse disposal areas or specific household locations. The recovery of two possible shell tools in this test indicates that mixed activities took place at this general locus.

The findings of this *Study* indicate that the southern part of the subject property lacks contextual integrity; the presence of cultural materials on this part of the site is considered to represent fortuitous occurrences. In contrast, the tests performed on the levee proper demonstrate the non-random presence of materials and areas that contain thicker midden deposits.

## 4.2 SIGNIFICANCE

We concur with the statements recorded in the Archaeological Site Form that Site 8BD87 is significant and has the potential for meeting criteria of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. The site is considered to have the potential for contributing significant information at various levels of inquiry regarding the prehistoric lifeways at both the local and regional levels.

## 4.3 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

The Phase I Archaeological Survey performed indicates that the southern part of the property (south of the N60 axis) does not contain significant archaeological contexts and as such, the construction of the proposed residence will not have adverse effects on significant cultural resources.

The approximate northern half of the property has been extensively disturbed by the construction of the 1937 bungalow and subsequent additions, a swimming pool, landscaping features, and more recently, sewer connection lines. An area approximately three meters in width (north to south) by the length of the property's east to west axis was however, found to contain potentially significant archaeological deposits. This area starts at the edge of the existing south patio area that contains pavers and extends approximately three meters to the south.

The narrow fringe of land measuring approximately one and a half meters and located between the east elevation of the house and swimming pool and the eastern boundary of the property, contains archaeological deposits that retain contextual integrity and research potential, however, highly fragmented shell was found in the upper parts of the archaeological deposits indicating that the deposits have experienced some degree of disturbance. The fence proposed for this part of the site has the potential for resulting in adverse effects to significant archaeological deposits. The existing conditions described for the north east side of the property was also observed in the area for the proposed garage. The polygon outlined in white on Figure 16 indicates the archaeologically sensitive area.



**Figure 18: Satellite image depicting the archaeologically sensitive area within the subject property (polygon outlined in white). Source: Google Earth Pro.**

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations seek to minimize the adverse effects of the proposed construction to the archaeological contexts at the subject property. These include the following:

- The use of auger cast in place piles for the foundations of the proposed residence and garage instead of foundation methods that would require de-mucking activities necessitating the removal of soil from the footprints of the proposed buildings.
- The use of a metal fence instead of a concrete block fence on the eastern side of the property. A concrete block fence would require the excavation of a trench approximately one meter in depth. The metal fence would only require the excavation of a minimal number of support posts. We recommend that the support posts be hand excavated by archaeologists to mitigate the adverse effects to potentially significant archaeological deposits.
- Archaeological monitoring for the area of the proposed courtyard in between N65 and the existing house. Monitoring should be restricted to the activities related to the removal of the grass mat and existing terrace pavers. In the event that excavations deeper than 20 centimeters are required, the owner should notify the Broward County Historical Commission for additional guidance.
- The excavation of three, one by one meter data recovery units to be excavated along the proposed fence line and one, one by one meter data recovery unit to be excavated in the area of the proposed garage to mitigate adverse effects in these areas.
- Any data recovery (mitigation of adverse effects) studies should follow best practice guidelines for this level of study.

We also recommend that the Owner have an archaeologist make periodic visits to the site during construction activities.

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Lauderdale, Florida, 33312. Boynton Beach, Florida

Table 1  
 Artifact Counts  
 Phase I Archaeological Survey  
 416 Palm Avenue  
 Fort Lauderdale, FL

EASTING NORTHING	E30		E40		E50		E50		E50		E50		E50		E50		E50		Totals		
	N50	N60	N60	N60	N57.7	N70	N80 (surface)	N90	N100	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	N120	Totals
Ceramics																					
Earthen Ware																					
	3	7	4		1	3		101	14	7											180
								3													3
								2													2
			2				1														4
							1														1
Glass																					
																					1
Metal																					
						1															1
Construction Materials																					
																					0
			1																		1
									1												7
Other																					
																					2
																					1
	3	7	7		1	5	1	108	16	13											183
TOTALS																					

Table 2  
 Fauna Recovered by Weight  
 Phase I Archaeological Survey  
 416 Palm Avenue  
 Fort Lauderdale, FL

EASTING NORTHING	E30		E30		E30		E30		E30		E30		E30		E30		E30		E30		Totals In grams
	N40	N60	N60	N57.7	N50	N50	N70	N80 (surface)	N90	N100	N120	N128	N128	N128	N128	N128	N128	N128	N128	N128	
Fauna																					
(numbers represent grams of material)																					
Stromboides biggs																					
Bivalve (Oyster)																					
Bivalve (JJD)																					
Univalve (JJD)																					
Fish vertebrae																					
Other Fish Bone																					
Turtles																					
Canine Molar																					
Large Mammal																					
Aves																					
TOTAL WEIGHT IN GRAMS																					
	2	18	20	10	28	148	52	0	399	40	34	38									757