

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF  
TEMPORARY FIRE STATION #13, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**By**

**Brian McNamara, M.A., R.P.A.  
and  
Brent Handley, M.A., R.P.A.**

**For**

**City of Fort Lauderdale  
100 N Andrews Avenue  
Fort Lauderdale Florida 33301**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL  
SERVICES, INC.**

**A Terracon COMPANY**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., A TERRACON COMPANY**

**7220 Financial Way, Suite 100**

**Jacksonville, Florida 32256**

**(904) 470-2200**

**[www.environmentalservicesinc.com](http://www.environmentalservicesinc.com)**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

During July 2020, Environmental Services, Inc., A Terracon Company (Terracon) conducted a cultural resource survey of the 0.4-acre Temporary Fire Station #13 tract in Broward County, Florida. The project area is located within Section 06 of Township 50 South and Range 43 East as shown on the Fort Lauderdale South, Fla (2018 edition) USGS Quadrangle maps (**Figure 1.1**). The project tract is located at the intersection of Vistamar Street and North Atlantic Blvd A1A in parcel 504201060120. The archaeological survey was conducted on behalf of The City of Fort Lauderdale in order to comply with local and/or state permitting requirements.

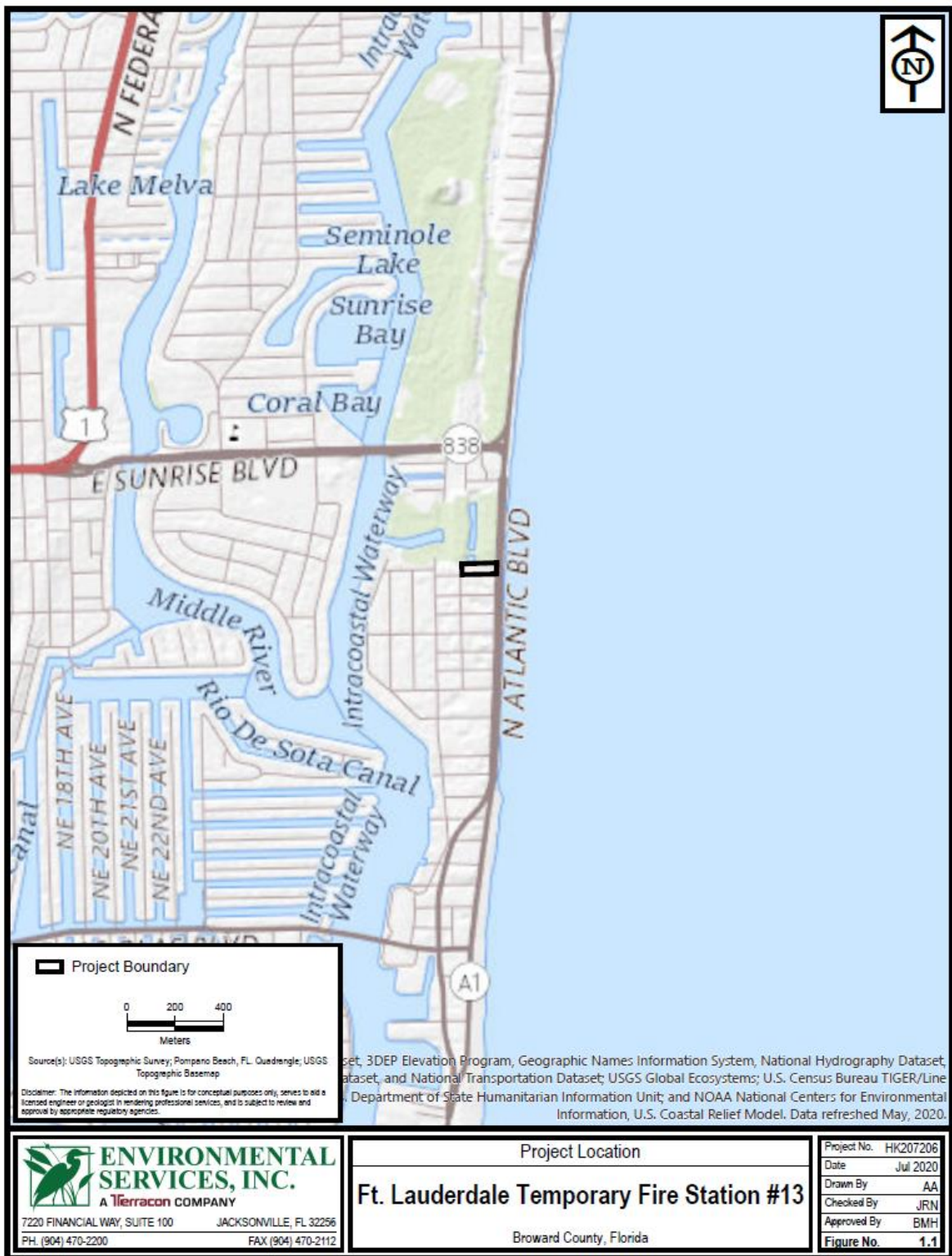
The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate any cultural deposits associated with the property, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* in accordance with *National Register Criteria* (36 CFR 60.4). The term "cultural resources" as used herein is meant to refer to sites or objects that are archaeological, architectural, and/or historical in nature. "Significant" historic properties are those meeting the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP), as defined in 36 CFR 60.4, and in consultation with the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This report was prepared to fulfill the provisions of the aforementioned federal regulations, and in accordance with Chapters 267 and 373 *Florida Statutes* (Chapter 1A-46 Florida Administrative Code; FDHR 2002).

The investigation included background research that focused on previous investigations near the property, as well as a review of cultural resources in the vicinity. In addition, the property was subjected to a thorough pedestrian inspection coupled with subsurface testing. All shovel tests were negative for cultural material older than 50 years. The survey was conducted by Josh Newman and Neal McClyment, with Brent M. Handley serving as Principal Investigator.

As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, or historic structural remains were encountered. It is the opinion of Terracon that the proposed project proceeds without further concern of impacts to significant cultural resources.



**Figure 1- Project Location**



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## **II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The study area is located on the coast in the eastern portion of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. The project area is located within Section 06 of Township 50 South and Range 43 East as shown on the Fort Lauderdale South, Fla (2018 edition) USGS Quadrangle map.

### **Physiography**

The project area exists in what is known as the Gold Coast-Florida Bay District (FDEP 2001). Specifically, the project is in the Andytown Ridges and Sloughs portion of the Everglades district. This area typically has an elevation of 15 feet or less and the peat here is thinner than in other portions of the district (Brooks 1981).

### **Hydrology**

The closest hydrological features the Intracoastal Waterway to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

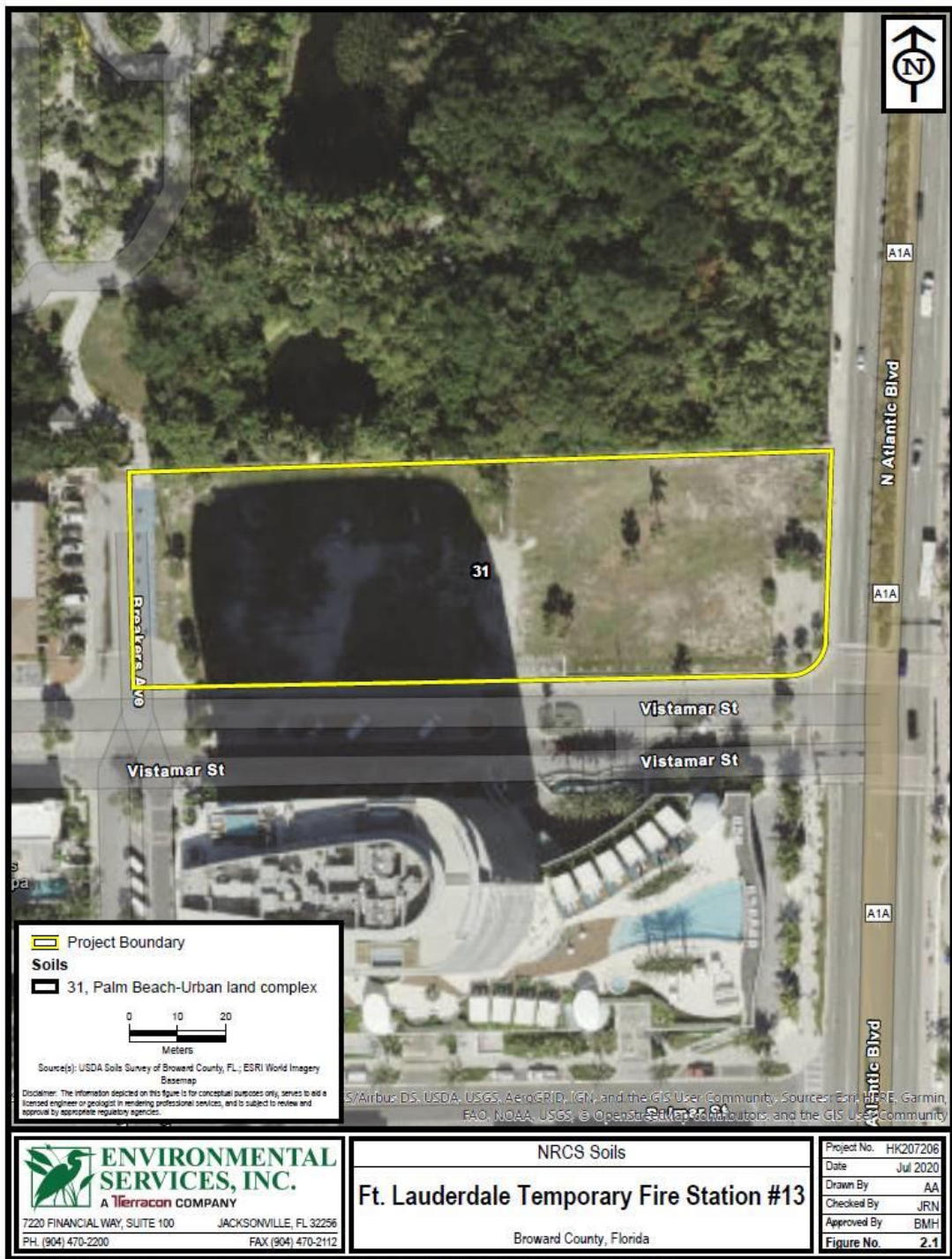
### **Soils**

According to the Broward County Soil Survey (USDA 1988), there is one distinct soil type in the project area (**Figure 2.1**). This being Palm Beach; Urban land complex. The pedestrian inspection and shovel testing revealed paved areas throughout and disturbed soils where subsurface testing was permitted.

### **Current Conditions**

The project tract is currently undeveloped vacant land. The surface area is paved in areas by remnant building pads and parking areas (**Figure 2.2**). Vegetation on site consists of small trees and wild grasses that have established on site while the lot has been vacant. A small concrete wall topped with a chain link fence surrounds the property and separates it from the public rights of way along Vistamar Street and North Atlantic Blvd A1A.

Figure 2.1 Soil Map



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**Figure 2.2. Photograph of the Project Area.**

### **III. REGIONAL CULTURE HISTORY**

The project area lies east of the Everglades in a region that has proven extremely difficult to classify archaeologically. The following is a prehistoric and historic chronology of the Glades cultural region within which the local archaeological record of the area can be understood.

#### **Paleoindian Period (12,000 - 8,000 BC)**

The earliest evidence for human occupation in Florida dates to the Paleoindian Period, which began between 10,000 and 12,000 BC. When Paleoindians first roamed Florida, the climate was warmer than the previous Ice Age, but cooler than the present (Carbone 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels and the inland water table were much lower, and as a result peninsular Florida was about three times its present width. Thus, many of today's wetlands were nonexistent. Current settlement models, based on archaeological data, suggest that the scarcity of potable water played an integral part in the movement and spatial patterning of Paleoindians. According to the Oasis Model, human groups frequented deep cenotes and perched ponds to collect water and exploit the abundant flora and fauna that were also attracted to such wetland locales (Webb et al. 1984; Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994). Many of these same areas contained exposed chert outcroppings due to the lower water table.

Due to preservation biases in the archaeological record, lithic tools generally associated with past hunting and butchering activities are the most frequently recovered artifacts at Paleoindian sites. The most commonly recognized Paleoindian stone implement is the fluted lanceolate projectile point. Diagnostic spear point types found in Florida include Clovis, Simpson, and Suwannee (Bullen 1975). Archaeological evidence also suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers, and atlatls were also used by Paleoindian hunters (Milanich 1994: 48-59).

Based on the recovery of diagnostic Paleoindian projectile points, the major areas of Paleoindian site concentration are within the Northern Panhandle and central Gulf Coast regions of Florida (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Dunbar 1991). Most finds have come from sinkholes and riverbeds in localities characterized by areas of exposed Tertiary age limestone. Several researchers have suggested that the location of high-quality chert quarries, along with sinkholes, had primary influence on Paleoindian settlement (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Dunbar 1991).

Radiocarbon dates clustering at 10,000 BC have been obtained from Warm Mineral and Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen et al. 1979). In northwest Florida, Paleoindian artifact-bearing strata at the Page/Ladson site (8JE591), located in sinkholes below the floor of the Aucilla River, have yielded radiocarbon dates between 10,000 and 7500 BC (Dunbar et al. 1988). Investigations at Harney Flats (8HI507), a deep sand lithic site in Hillsborough County, have supplied additional information about the cultural patterns of the period as they existed in Central Florida (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Daniel et al. 1986). Although no Paleoindian sites are known for the East Okeechobee area, the Cutler site (8DA2001) in southern Dade County has yielded Late Paleoindian radiocarbon dates of 9,640+

120 years (Carr 1990:231-232). Presently, the Paleoindian period is poorly known for the Atlantic coast of Florida, although deposits may exist to the east beneath ocean waters (Dunbar 1991).

### **Early Archaic Period**

The environment of the Archaic Period was characterized by drier climatic conditions and higher sea levels that resulted in the emergence of a mesic oak-hickory forest (Milanich 1994). Pleistocene megafauna was unable to adapt to the more arid Holocene environment and eventually became extinct. As a result, Archaic period Indians focused their subsistence strategies on the procurement of smaller game, fish, wild plant foods, and in some cases, shellfish. Thus, the period seems to have been characterized by changes in human subsistence patterns, tool manufacturing techniques, and the surrounding environment itself.

The earliest Archaic populations seem to exhibit settlement patterns similar to those used by their predecessors, suggesting strong continuity between Early Archaic and previous Paleoindian life ways (Milanich 1994:63). It is generally assumed that Early Holocene populations were composed of small, nomadic bands that followed seasonal rounds on the basis of resource abundance, therefore occupying disparate geographic resource extraction locales throughout the year (Hemmings and Kohler 1974; Smith 1986:16-18). Familiarity with a specific region probably resulted in seasonal reuse of the same resource locales.

In Florida, Early Archaic (8,000-5,000 BC) components are generally distinguished through the presence of distinct projectile point types such as Kirk, Bolen, Santa Fe, and Tallahassee (Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994:63). The greater incidence of these points in northwest Florida compared to the number of recovered Paleoindian artifacts has been interpreted by some as an indication of increased population (Milanich 1994:63-66). Comparatively, Archaic period stone tools are quite different from those of the earlier Paleoindian era in that, with some prominent exceptions, they appear to have been much more expediently produced. Paleoindian tools, on the other hand, were manufactured in specific shapes for specific tasks, and were repeatedly used until they were lost, broken, or worn out.

Few Early Archaic sites have been identified in southeast Florida. Some researchers have suggested that south Florida may have been abandoned at this time, possibly due to arid climatic conditions that are believed to have predominated (Griffin 1988:130). The Blue Cow site (8BD2150) is an Early Archaic site reported for southeast Florida. This site has produced two Bolen points, bone tools, and faunal remains (Davis and Carr 1993).

### **Middle Archaic Period**

While many small lithic scatter sites potentially dated to the Archaic Period in Florida have been recorded, only a few large Archaic sites have been investigated archaeologically. The most well-known artifacts of the Middle Archaic Period in Florida belong to a family of large, stemmed spear points that are variations of a basic design and include Hillsborough, Newnan, Alachua,

Putnam and Marion types (Bullen 1975). As the Archaic population became more sedentary, a variety of site types evolved, including base camps, short-term camps, procurement camps, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75-85). By about 6,500 BC, the Florida populace had developed a more sedentary, or semi-sedentary, settlement system wherein groups seem to have established permanent habitation sites of larger size than had been utilized previously. Dependence on large mammals for subsistence had waned by Archaic times, and the populace had turned to riverine, lacustrine, and coastal resources to supply their subsistence needs.

Past researchers have postulated that Middle Archaic (5,000-3,000 BC) peoples of Florida lived almost exclusively in the interior of the state and made only occasional ventures to the Atlantic coast. As an outcome of recent surveys and test excavations along the northern Atlantic coast of Florida, however, it has become clear that preceramic groups were occupying the Atlantic coast on a regular basis during the Middle Archaic period (Russo 1988; 1992; Bond 1992). These coastal peoples were exploiting the abundant aquatic estuarine resources of the Atlantic seaboard.

Two important sites with Middle Archaic components are Gauthier (8BR193) and Windover (8BR246). Both are cemeteries that were used over an extended period of time. The Gauthier site was located in a low hammock adjacent to a wetland. Use of this terrestrial cemetery is believed to have spanned the Middle and Late Archaic periods (Jones 1981). In contrast, the Windover site includes a Middle Archaic pond cemetery. Primary burials, initially placed in the subaqueous zone of a peat pond, were interred during the period ca. 7,000-6,000 BC (Doran and Dickel 1988a, 1998b). Neither cemetery site was associated with a nearby and contemporaneous village or base settlement. Archaic period pond cemeteries located within south Florida include the Bay West site and the Republic Grove site. Within southeast Florida, the West Ridge site (8BD1119) remains the only discovered Middle Archaic site. The West Ridge site is a black earth midden situated on Pine Island, and this site produced faunal remains, debitage, and Middle Archaic projectile points (Carr et al. 1991:90).

### **Late Archaic Period**

Around the end of the Middle Archaic period, Lake Okeechobee had formed, and this in turn stimulated the formation of the Everglades (Brooks 1984). Peace Camp and Taylor's Head, two Late Archaic sites in the Everglades, have been dated to  $1050 \pm 140$  BC (Mowers and Williams 1972:18) and  $2840 \pm 210$  BC (Masson et al. 1988:346) respectively. Several Late Archaic mortuary sites also occur in southeast Florida. The Cheetum site in Dade County produced 21 burials; charcoal associated with these cemetery burials produced radiocarbon dates of  $2020 \pm 370$  BC and  $3120 \pm 160$  BC (Newman 1993:41). The East Midden site (8BD1113), another Late Archaic cemetery with an associated earth midden, is located on Pine Island Ridge in Broward County (Carr 1990).

Late Archaic peoples possessed essentially the same material culture as their predecessors, with the addition of fired-clay pottery occurring around 2,000 BC (Milanich 1994). This distinct ceramic type, known as Orange pottery, was tempered with Spanish moss or palmetto fibers

(Milanich 1994:86) and was molded by hand into bowls of various sizes and shapes (Griffin 1945; Bullen 1972). Orange ceramics are widespread in Florida and are represented by two dominant styles: Orange Plain and Orange Incised.

During the Orange period, population density in the inland marshes is thought to have been low and environmental circumscription seems to have been a guiding factor in Orange period settlement. Because water levels were lower, wetland communities were reduced in size and probably less productive, suggesting that groups were frequently on the move (Russo 1988; Sigler-Eisenberg 1988). This is reflected in the archaeological record, with Orange period sites manifested as small middens distributed in a linear pattern within the upper basin. Seasonal movements from the inland marshes to the coast may have occurred at this time.

### **The Glades Period (500 BC – 1750 AD)**

As with other areas of Florida, ceramics in the southeast Florida make a transition from fiber-tempering to sand-tempering. This would serve as a transitional marker from the Late Archaic to the Glades Period. Griffin (1988) accentuates the period is defined by technological and stylistic changes in ceramics manufacture as well as other cultural traits. At the same time, corner- notching, basal-notching, and stemmed projectile points begin to appear in southeast Florida sites (Bullen 1968). The shift in ceramic styles and projectile point manufacture suggest interaction between culture areas. Like previous time periods, major settlements were found along the coast with shell middens. Inland sites occurred typically on what little elevation the region provides in close proximity to water sources. Just as the case with other cultures such as the St. Johns in the northeast, the populations in this time period are far larger than their predecessors (Milanich 1994).

The Glades period is divided into three major divisions, while those divisions are broken down further into smaller periods. The early Glades I period (500 BC – 500 AD) marks the transition from fiber-tempered pottery to sand-tempered pottery. All pottery in this time range was plain. After 500 AD, which at this time is referred to as the late Glades I, decorated pottery featuring incised and punctated surface treatment would appear. All decoration was focused either just under the lip of the vessel or on the lip itself (Milanich 1994). Typologies typical of this period include Fort Drum, both incised and punctated, Cane Patch incised, Gordon's Pass incised, Sanibel incised, and Opa Locka incised.

Throughout Glades IIa and Glades IIb (750 AD – 900 AD, 900 AD- 1100 AD, respectively), more decorated ceramics would appear along with rim modification. But by the start of the Glades IIc (1100 AD – 1200 AD), ceramic manufacture would leave out surface decoration all together. It would remain that way for the next one hundred years until the start of the Glades III when Surfside incised and St. Johns Check Stamped appear in the archaeological record of southeast Florida (Griffin 1988).



The Glades III (1200 AD – 1750 AD) marked the reemergence of decorated pottery and the continuation of rim modification. Eventually, Surfside incised's manufacture would stop during the Glades IIIb (1400 AD – ca. 1513 AD). St. Johns Check Stamped and sand-tempered plain ceramics would persist through the contact period and to the end of the Glades IIIc (Griffin 1988).

### **Historic Period (1513 - 1817)**

Ponce de Leon, the first recorded Spanish explorer to set out from the Indies, landed near present day Palm Beach in 1513 (Fagan 1991:23). During this expedition Ponce de Leon also visited an area he called Rio de la Cruz, now believed to be Jupiter Inlet (Janus Research 1997:160). These Spanish explorers encountered several different Native American groups.

The natives inhabiting the Indian River area at the time of later Spanish contact (1565) were the Ais (Rouse 1951; Milanich 1995). The Ais were descendants of Malabar II peoples and resided in a series of small communities along the Indian River and in the interior along the Upper St. Johns River. While each town had its own leader, the Spanish reported that all towns were under the control of a paramount chief referred to as Ais (Milanich 1995:66). Efforts by the Spanish to Christianize the Ais and fortify the area were apparently unsuccessful, and the Spanish instead concentrated themselves to the north in St. Augustine. The Jeaga (aka Hobe) occupied the area south of the Ais, primarily near the coastal lagoons. The Jonathan Wayne Dickinson party encountered the Jeaga after their vessel, the *Barkentine Reformation*, was cast ashore in 1696 (Fryman et al. 1980:22). Dickinson's journal states that the Jeaga were allies of the Spanish and lived in palmetto thatch structures; their subsistence was based upon spear fishing, oysters, and palmetto berries. Dickinson's party of Englishmen was allowed to proceed to St. Augustine after they convinced the Jeaga they were actually Spaniards.

The Tequesta occupied the coastal zone from Pompano Beach to Cape Sable. They were the immediate descendants of the Glades III culture, and their main village was described by Lopez de Velasco (Hann 1991:314). This village was located on the Miami River in Dade County, and may have been located at or very near the Granada site (Griffin et al. 1985). The Tequesta were led by a head chief, but their material culture does not indicate their society was as complex as the Calusa; this may have been the result of a smaller population due to a less productive subsistence base (Milanich 1994:55). The Calusa occupied the southwestern coastal zone from Charlotte Harbor to Cape Sable. According to Spanish accounts, the Calusa were the dominant tribe to which the chiefs of other Native American groups paid tribute.

Although north Florida was very involved in the mission system, missionization never achieved the same success in south Florida. There, the absence of precious metals and the successful defensive efforts of Native American groups discouraged Spanish efforts. In 1565, Pedro Menendez de Aviles established outposts in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory. These outposts also served as coast guard stations which aided the survivors of shipwrecked Spanish plate fleet vessels. One of these outposts, Santa Lucia, may have been

located at Jupiter Inlet (Hutchinson 1998). These outposts were soon abandoned, as were other attempts to establish outposts in southeast Florida. Joseph Maria Monaco and Joseph Xavier Alana established a Jesuit mission, Santa Maria, near the mouth of the Miami River (Milanich 1995:230). This mission served 180 members of the Santaluces and Boca Ratones for the one year it was in operation. As late as 1748 Briton Hammond, a shipwreck survivor reported the area around present-day Miami to be occupied by Indians (Sturtevant 1978:146).

However, by the mid-18th century the indigenous population of this area and other parts of Florida had been greatly reduced by introduced disease and European induced hostilities. Some 15 years later, the Spanish transferred the remnants of the south Florida tribes to Cuba when they transferred the control of La Florida to the English. This transfer marked the beginning of the British Period (1763-1783); little activity appears to have occurred in southeast Florida during the British period, though surveys were conducted in the Broward County area. As a result of these surveys, one land grant around Jupiter Narrows was given to the Grenville family (Carr et al. 1995:32).

During the Second Spanish period (1783-1819), the Spanish government awarded Don Eusebio Maria Gomez of St. Augustine a 12,000- acre land grant in return for transporting military supplies from Havana to St. Augustine (U. S. WPA 1940: Con. G27, III: 186-187). The Gomez grant lies at Hobe Sound in Martin County and may actually encompass part of the Grenville grant. Also, during this period Bahamia natives Surles and Frankie Lewis established a family farmstead on the New River as well as a later farmstead on the Miami River. One of the few non- Seminole families in the region before the 1830s, the Lewises served as harbor and river pilots for travelers visiting the area (Scott 1994). The end of the Second Spanish period occurred in February of 1819 when the Adams-Onís Treaty was signed between the United States and Spain. The terms of the treaty took effect on July 17, 1821 when the United States acquired Florida in exchange for its claims to Texas.

### **Territorial and Statehood Periods (1821-1860)**

In 1821, the United States government created the Territory of Florida and named Andrew Jackson military governor. Jackson initiated the Americanization of Florida, naming Tallahassee the seat of the territorial government and providing for county courts and trials by jury. St. Augustine lost its political influence as capital of the province of East Florida, and instead became the seat of government for St. Johns County. Using the Suwannee River as the dividing line, Jackson created Escambia County out of the former West Florida province and St. Johns County out of the former East Florida province. In 1822, responding to political and practical needs, the Territorial Legislature began reducing the size of the two counties. That year, the body created Duval County, a relatively large political jurisdiction that initially extended from the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, St. Mary's River, and Suwannee River. The creation of Alachua County and Mosquito County in 1824 significantly reduced the sizes of the older county jurisdictions. A large geographic region that extended from south of Lake Okeechobee and Charlotte Harbor to just south of St. Augustine, Mosquito County was organized in 1824.

In the 1820s, the federal government initiated the process of surveying the public lands and reviewing private claims throughout Florida; essentially legalizing grants issued during Spanish rule. In 1822, the Congress appointed a board of land commissioners, who reviewed and either confirmed or rejected private claims in Florida. A process that often-included translating Spanish documents, obtaining old surveys from archives, and deposing witnesses, the reviewing of claims slowed the public survey and land sales by the state and federal governments. Still, by the end of 1825, the East Florida commissioners had confirmed 325 claims and rejected sixty-one others. Surveying began in Tallahassee in 1824, and public land offices-initiated sales at the territorial capital in 1825 and from St. Augustine in 1826. Surveyors laid out the parallel basis, range and township lines, then subdivided those areas with sections and private claims associated with Spanish land grants. The Congress furnished final adjudication for eighty-eight other claims that consisted of 3,000 or more acres. Several large grants were adjudicated in the courts during the 1830s (Tebeau 1980).

Between 1821-1845, Florida was the scene of numerous hostilities between transplanted Creek Indians (Seminoles) and white settlers. The Seminole culture began as a series of migrations of Lower Creek Indians into north Florida during the early to middle eighteenth century (Fairbanks 1978:166). These Creeks occupied the lower Chattahoochee River and fall line areas of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers in central Georgia. British retaliation for their role in the Yamassee War of 1715 and the invitation of the Spanish spurred this migration (Fairbanks 1978:164-166).

Early Seminole settlements centered upon present day Tallahassee, Lake Cuscowilla, and Lake Miccosukee (Covington 1993:12-13, 26; Fairbanks 1978:167). During the "Period of Separation," the Creeks in Florida eventually became severed from the Creeks of Alabama and Georgia due to treaties and the great distances involved (Fairbanks 1978:170).

The First Seminole War erupted in 1817 when Andrew Jackson ordered Major David E. Twiggs to attack the village of Fowltown and remove the Seminoles from American territory. Neamathla of the Red Stick led the villagers to Lake Miccosukee, where they regrouped and ambushed a boat under the command of Lieutenant Robert W. Scott on the Apalachicola River (Covington 1993:41-42). This conflict ended with the occupation of Pensacola by the forces of General Andrew Jackson in 1821. In 1823 the Seminoles signed the Treaty of Moultrie Creek; this treaty mandated the relocation of the Seminoles to a reservation in central Florida.

By the end of the First Seminole War, Seminole groups had established large settlements in the region, including a village at Snake Warrior's Island (8BD1867) in the present-day city of Miramar (Gannon 1996). This particular village later welcomed escaped African-American slaves into their community. In 1825, Colonel James Gadsden surveyed southeast Florida, recording only two non-Seminole families in the Broward County area. In 1830, South Carolina native Richard Fitzpatrick purchased the Lewis family's land holdings located along the New River and Miami River. By early 1836, several white slaveholding families had settled adjacent to Fitzpatrick's New River farm (Black N.D.). Due to the outbreak of the Second

Seminole War in late 1835 which resulted in the killing of a local family, the fledgling settlements were mostly abandoned.

The Second Seminole War broke out in 1835 due to border tensions, Georgian aggressions against free blacks among the Seminoles, United States Indian agent mismanagement, and the terms of the Treaty of Moultrie Creek (Fairbanks 1978:185-186). The Second Seminole War was marked by several major engagements. On December 28, 1835 a force of Seminoles destroyed a company of men under the command of Major Francis Dade (Covington 1993:79- 80). Another engagement occurred in January of 1837 when General Jesup overtook the Seminole stronghold at Lake Tohopekaliga in present day Polk County (Sprague 1964:172, 258). The largest battle of the war occurred on Christmas Day, 1837, on the north shore of Lake Okeechobee; the forces of Colonel Zachary Taylor executed a successful frontal assault upon a fortified Seminole position.

Another engagement, the Battle of Loxahatchee, was fought in nearby Palm Beach County. By early 1838, the presence of Seminoles within the Loxahatchee area was confirmed by Lieutenant Levin M. Powell when his small naval detachment was ambushed. In response, a force under the command of General Jesup advanced into the area. On January 24, 1838 a force of 600 dragoons, 400 artillerymen, and 500 militia encountered a group of Seminoles "strongly posted in a dense hammock" at "the Indian crossing place on the Loxahatchee" (Carr et al. 1995:46). After a preliminary artillery bombardment, the troops forced the Seminoles from the hammock in an hour-long battle. At total of eleven soldiers were killed, and 27 were wounded (Carr et al. 1995:47). As a result of this battle, large numbers of Seminoles later surrendered to General Jesup.

In January of 1838 Fort Lauderdale was established as a United States stockade on the New River. A detachment of Tennessee Volunteers and army regulars, commanded by Major William Lauderdale, established the stockade in an effort to capture Seminole agricultural lands and establish a presence on the coast. This fort (8BD102), located on the north bank near the convergence of the north and south forks, was the first of three forts to bear Lauderdale's name. It was abandoned in April of the same year. In the same year, American troops under Colonel James Bankhead skirmished with Seminoles at Pine Island. In February of 1839 the Second Fort Lauderdale was established by United States Army at Tarpon Bend on the New River in today's Rio Vista neighborhood in the City of Fort Lauderdale. In September of the same year, the third and final Fort Lauderdale (8BD1) was constructed on a barrier island facing the New River Sound. By 1842 the Second Seminole War was at an end and the fort was decommissioned. It was not reactivated during the Third Seminole Indian War (1855-1858).

Following the Second Seminole War, generous land policies such as the Swamps and Overflowed Lands Act and the Armed Occupation Act began to attract settlers to south Florida. By 1849, settlers were living in the New River area. This in turn precipitated the Third Seminole War (1855-1857). While this war was fought predominantly in other parts of Florida, troops did visit the New River area.

Within Broward County, Seminole components have been identified at 8BD10, 8BD12, 8BD19, 8BD51, 8BD52, 8BD60, 8BD74, 8BD82, 8BD92, 8BD95, 8BD96, 8BD98, 8BD99, 8BD183, 8BD202, 8BD207, 8BD259, 8BD1114, 8BD1115, 8BD1118, 8BD1119, 8BD1442, 8BD1867, 8BD2112, 8BD2124, 8BD2125, 8BD2126, 8BD2129, 8BD2563, 8BD2564, 8BD2903, 8BD2906, 8BD2915, 8BD2126, 8BD2589, 8BD3205, 8BD4564, 8BD4978, and 8BD4980. In addition, site 8BD1867 in Miramar may be Snake Warrior's Island, which was described in 1837 by John Lee Williams (Williams 1962). Within Martin County, two U.S. military encampments, a war canoe, and a military road (8MT34, 8MT38, 8MT39, and 8MT370) associated with the Seminole Wars have been reported (Carr et al 1995:30).

### **Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1903)**

In March 1845, Florida gained statehood, entering the Union as a slave state, paired against Iowa to maintain a balance of representation between free and slave states in the U.S. Senate. At the beginning of the Civil War, Florida's population was only about 140,000, with population concentrations between Tallahassee and St. Augustine. In the same way that few farming or development activities have been documented in the project area in the 1850s, few military actions appear to have occurred there during the Civil War. Although the Civil War curtailed economic growth of plantations and the nascent tourist trade initiated by steamboats during the 1850s, the conflict appears to have made little impact on Broward County Area. The third state to secede from the Union, Florida joined the Confederate States of America in January 1861. Within months of that action, the Confederate government requested that Florida supply 5,000 troops. Many male residents abandoned their farms to join the army, leaving the rural economy with only half of its work force. Federal steamships patrolled the coastline and gunboats sailed into ports at Jacksonville and St. Augustine in 1862 to accept the surrender of those cities by civilian authorities. Union troops made little effort to extend their control beyond the limits of those towns initially, in part, because the region east of the St. Johns River, and north of Matanzas Inlet became known as "Lincoln's congressional district in East Florida" (Buker 1986:3-9, 18).

In the decade following Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Florida and the rest of the South endured a turbulent period of Federal Reconstruction. Although the state did not suffer the extensive destruction that occurred in other areas of the South, most of its cities had been occupied by Federal troops and some interior settlements were abandoned. Floridians faced the daunting task of rebuilding their society. The war decimated the state's economy and compelled Floridians to develop a labor system that did not depend on bondsmen for labor. Throughout the state property values plummeted, and agricultural and industrial production declined. The state's financial institutions collapsed. Punctuated by violence, lawlessness, and unscrupulous politics, Reconstruction proved in some ways as difficult as the war (Donald et al 2001).

With the end of the war, non-Indian settlers began to again move into the Broward County area. Various individuals of all types contributed to the influx of newcomers over the next twenty-five years. Hog farmer John J. Brown who settled on New River with his family in 1868, ran for

state legislature and was defeated by Miami "carpetbagger" William H. Gleason in 1872 ([www.broward.org](http://www.broward.org)). In 1876 Brown was elected to the Florida legislature, moved to Tallahassee and never returned to the area. In the same year, the United States Life Saving Service established a number of Houses of Refuge along the eastern coastline for ship-wrecked sailors. Washington Jenkins, keeper of the House of Refuge that was built for these sailors in the vicinity of today's Birch State Park, was one of the area's first permanent white post-war settlers. Those Seminoles who had escaped removal after the Third Seminole War had lived in relative isolation since that time. By 1880 the Seminole population center of Pine Island, which is located west of present-day Davie, reported between 25-30 families living at the site.

While the Broward County area had been surveyed in 1845, the potential for economic development spurred further surveys in the 1870s. By the 1880s the State of Florida was in a state of financial difficulties regarding debt owed on the title to public lands. The Disston Land Purchase and Disston Drainage Contract of 1881 resulted in the sale of four million acres of State-owned swamp and overflowed land, thereby allowing the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies. With economic development reliant on the railroad for the transport of freight, emigrant poor farmers and cattle ranchers began to migrate south. While many homesteaders found that they could not build within these areas and in many cases lost their properties, the transaction enticed companies to begin extensive railroad construction through Florida (Grismer 1946). While Disston's companies began their extensive drainage project, Florida State legislature granted a state charter to the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company to begin the construction of what would be later known as Florida's Intracoastal Waterway.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century development and settlement of Broward County continued to increase. By 1891 there were enough residents to validate a post office. In 1893 the Bay Stage Line began operation of a transportation line between Lake Worth and Lemon City. While an important avenue for economic development in the area, the stage line was short-lived. The freezes of 1894 and 1895 devastated the agricultural industries north of Broward County. Alerted to the fact that the freeze had not affected Miami, Henry M. Flagler decided to extend the Florida East Coast Railway (FEC) a further 70 miles south from Palm Beach. The completion of the line in 1896 was instrumental in the development of the region. On February 22, 1896, the first train reached New River.

### **Twentieth-Century Development of Broward County**

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward put forth a plan to drain the Everglades. Two years later, dredging had begun for the construction of the North New River Canal and the South New River Canal (Broward 2008). The extensive drainage project opened up much of present-day Broward County for agricultural land development. Later, much of this land was further developed and became residential. The first incorporated communities in the area all predated the creation of Broward County; Dania in 1904, Pompano in 1908, and Fort Lauderdale in 1911 (McGoun 1978). By 1912, the North New River Canal was completed (Webster 1998). During

that same year, workers from the Panama Canal established the town of Zona, which is modern day Davie (Broward 2008). Broward County, named for former Florida governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, was formed from portions of Dade and Palm Beach counties in 1915. The South New River Canal was completed the same year (Webster 1997).

The First World War in Europe increased levels of domestic tourism which prompted the construction of hotels and railroads for those Americans wishing to vacation in Florida. Bridges constructed in 1917 offered easy access between the mainland and the beaches of Hallandale, Pompano, and Fort Lauderdale. Henry Flagler and Henry Plant invested in the promotion of Florida as a tourist destination in order to bring in more tourist dollars therefore creating further economic improvements.

By the early 1920s, Florida experienced a land boom, whereby upscale real estate developments became more common. One prominent Broward County developer was Joseph W. Young, a transplant to the area who had previously planned the city of Long Beach, California. Young brought his vision to Broward with his dream of Hollywood-by-the-Sea; a low-lying parcel of land then located between Hallandale and Dania. This community was intended to develop as an east coast version of Hollywood, California. Young heavily marketed throughout the eastern United States, bring prospective buyers to the area to sell them on Hollywood in person. By 1925, Hollywood was incorporated with Young elected as the city's mayor. The land boom also resulted in the incorporation of Davie, Floranada, and Deerfield in the same year (McGoun 1978).

By August 1925 the boom had begun to decline with an FEC embargo on shipments to South Florida. Unable to access the needed construction materials needed to feed the development fueled by over exuberant land speculation, a lack of access to the area again resulted in a pause of economic growth. The hurricane of September 1926 which struck Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale did much more than cause numerous deaths and the destruction of thousands of buildings. Northern headlines depicting this hurricane, as well as another in 1928, frightened people away from relocating to South Florida; the boom was over.

Broward County's economy did not bounce back after the disaster, experiencing economic depression years earlier than the rest of the United States (Webster 1997). The stock market crash of 1929 destroyed the American Banking Industry, which was soon to be followed by the Great Depression of the early 1930's. Broward County had not reached complete economic fallout; however, it did not prosper either. Eventually, county's growth stabilized (McGoun 2008). In an effort to pull the country out of the depression, Roosevelt enacted several federal programs. The Works Progress Administration as well as the Federal Writer's Program helped revive the economy (Rauch 1980). The programs were also instrumental in the construction of roads, bridges, parks, buildings, and infrastructure.

During World War II, the development of related auxiliary military facilities promoted development in Broward County. Broward County's flat topography and the availability of undeveloped land provided a perfect location for training bases. The County became the leading training location for the Army, Navy and Air Force during the war. The incursion of military personnel resulted in an economic boost to local economy. After the war, many servicemen stationed in Florida returned after the war with their families and established permanent residence. The State also began to attract a growing number of retirees from the North and Midwest. Relatively inexpensive housing and low property taxes appealed to retired Americans who relied on a fixed income. This influx resulted in the creation of new cities within the county.

Between 1940 and 1970 there was an increase in construction due to a massive population expansion. Fort Lauderdale's population rose from 17,996 to 139,590; Hollywood's residents increased from 6,239 to a staggering 106,873; Pompano Beach's inhabitants rose from 4,427 to 38,587; and Hallandale increased from 1,827 to 23,849 ([www.browardcounty.org](http://www.browardcounty.org)). Housing and development would continue to increase until the county felt the nationwide recession in the 1970s (McGoun 2008). By 1976 Broward County had begun to experience a revitalized building industry. Due to the considerable population growth experienced after the Vietnam War, County government sought to ensure that future development would be controlled. The 1977 Land Use Plan, a new county charter which was put in place to allow County governors power to monitor and control development and its effect on the environment, helped to limit urban sprawl in the county.

The 1949 USGS map for the area (**Figure 3.1**) indicates the project tract and the surrounding area was not developed at that time.



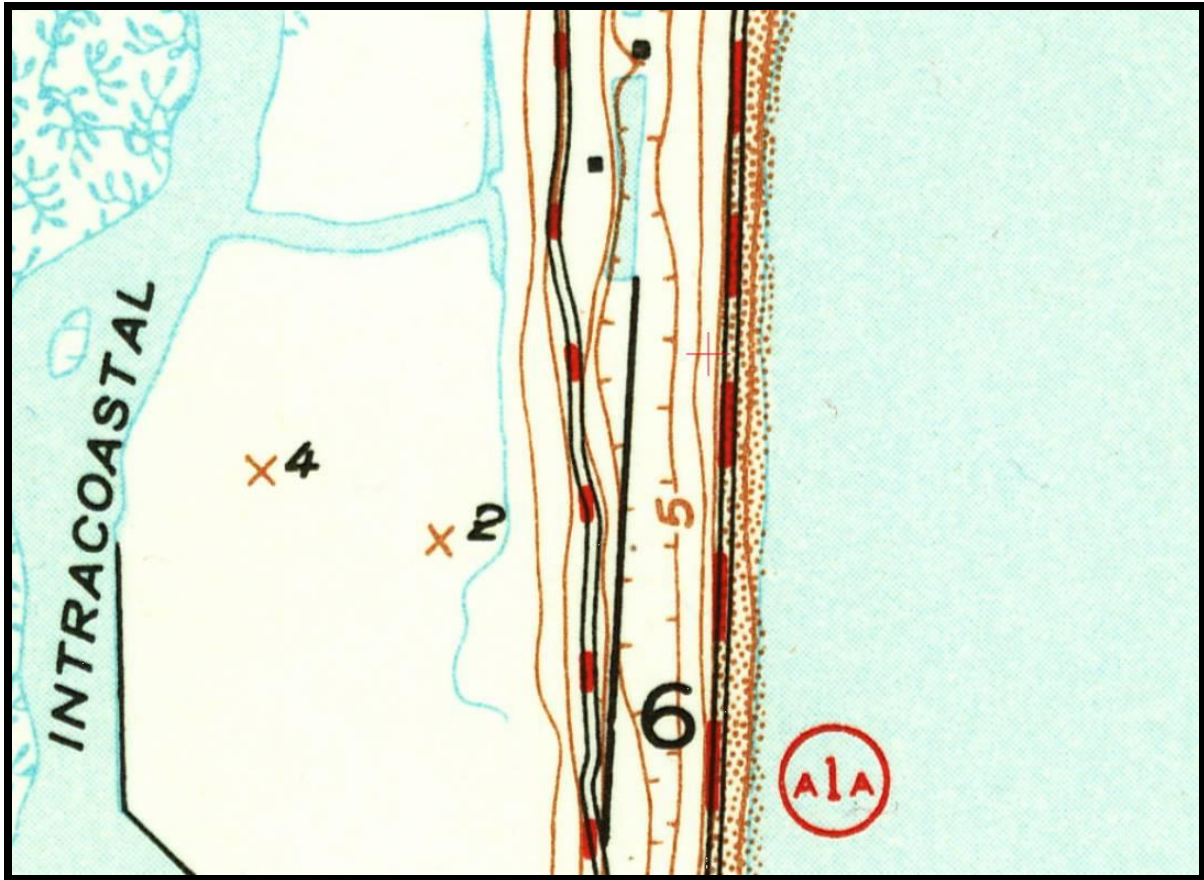


Figure 3.1. 1949 USGS Topographical Map, Project tract Indicated by red cross

#### IV. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

ESI consulted the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) to investigate the possibilities of previously recorded cultural resources within or near the study area. According to state records, no known cultural resources have been recorded within the current project area. Expanding the search to include the general vicinity revealed 127 historical structures, six resource groups and two historical bridges have been recorded nearby (**Figure 4.1, Table 4.1**). In addition, 24 professional surveys have been conducted nearby, most of which resulted in the recording of the above referenced resources.

**Table 4.1 Previously Recorded Resource Groups Within One Mile**

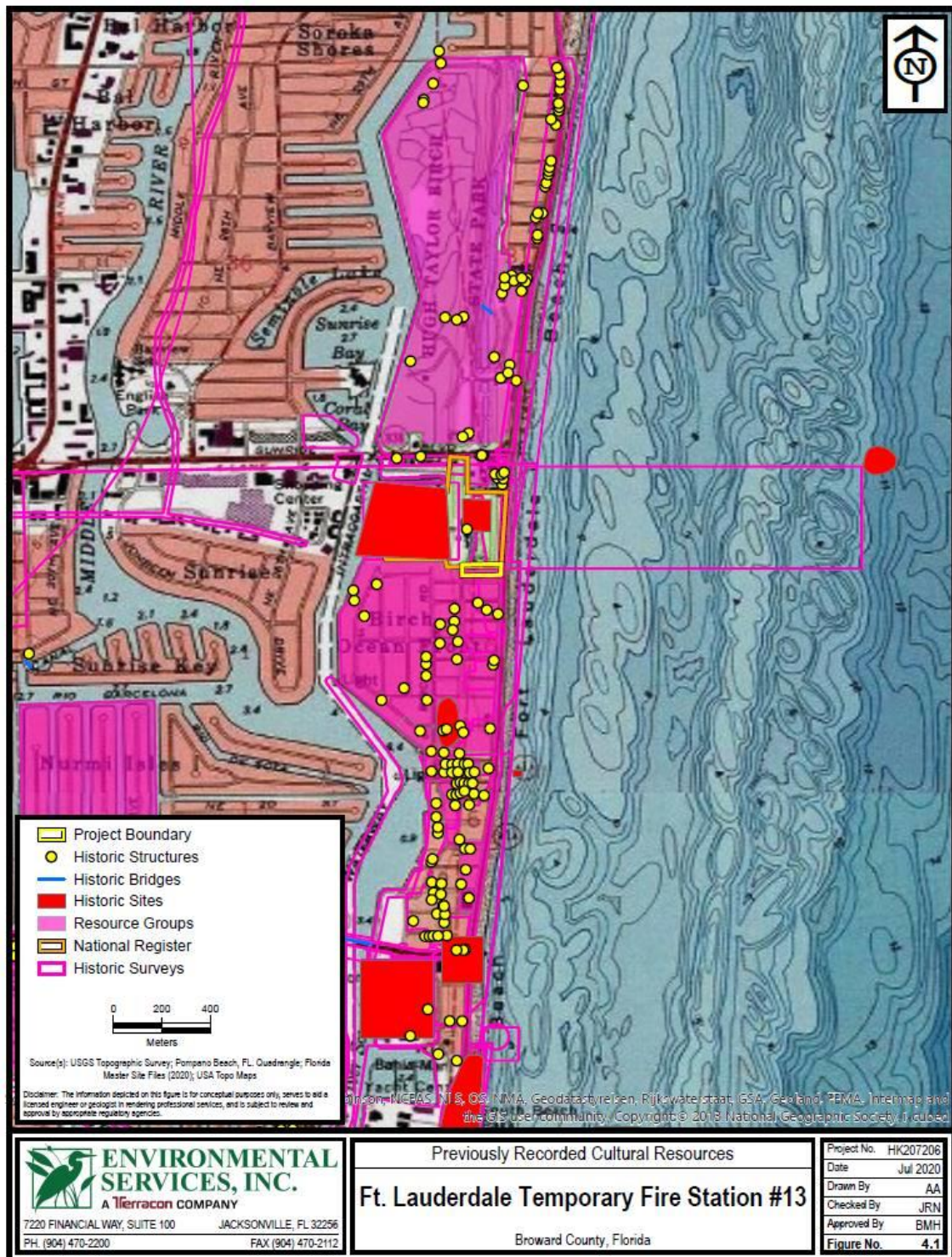
Site ID	Site Name	Resource Type	Cultural Period/Year Built	SHPO Evaluation
BD04410	Nurmi Isles	Designed Historic Landscape	Boom Times, 1921-1929	Eligible for NRHP
BD04461	Sunrise Lane	Historical District	1951-60, mid-twentieth century, Post WWII	Eligible for NRHP
BD04462	Birch Estates Historic District	Historical District	1951-60, mid-twentieth century, Post WWII	Eligible for NRHP
BD04464	Lauderdale Del-Mar Historic District	Historical District	First quarter of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century to 1951	Eligible for NRHP
BD04520	Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	Historical District	American 1821-present	Not Evaluated
BD04776	SR-A1A	Linear Resource	Boom Times, 1921-1929	Ineligible for NRHP

The closest resource to the current study tract is resource group 8BD04776, SR-A1A, which forms the eastern boundary.

Resource group 8BD04462 forms the southern project boundary and is the Birch Estates Historic District. This Post-WWII community extends south from Vistamar Street to Granada Street and has been deemed eligible for NRHP listing.

To the north of the project area is the Bonnet House site (8BD01099), a NRHP listed property since the 1990s. This early 1920s estate is known for its unique style and decorations.

Figure 4.1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resource Map



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## **V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate all cultural resources within the project area, as well as to assess the significance of cultural resources within the tract, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and historic structures. Development of the research design was preceded by a review of the Florida Master Site Files (FMSF) for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites within or near the study area; an examination of soil maps; historic aeriels; a review of the Fort Lauderdale North, Fla (1983) Quadrangle map; and an investigation of previous archaeological research pertaining to the region.

### **Expected Results**

The study tract has been developed in the recent past, therefore intact cultural remains are not expected at this location.

### **Methodology**

Field methods used during the present investigation included a pedestrian inspection combined with subsurface testing. Shovel tests (n=4) were dug in a row from east to west in order to cover much of the property. As recommended by the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR), shovel tests were 50 cm in diameter and were dug to the depth of one meter whenever possible. Soil was screened through 6.35 mm (1/4") hardware mesh; the only materials immediately discarded after screening were roots and modern debris. Upon completion, each shovel test was backfilled, and the location was marked with flagging tape and plotted on a map of the tract. Pertinent field data, including shovel test locations, soil stratigraphy, environmental setting, topography, etc., were recorded for each test. All field notes, forms, and maps were transported to the ESI laboratory, where they will be curated until a permanent repository is selected. Locational accuracy was maintained through the use of aerial photograph and a GPS unit.

### **Local Informants**

Locating archaeological sites and gaining familiarity with the history of a project tract is often facilitated through interviewing local citizens that live or spend time within close proximity to the parcel. No such person was identified during the current study.

### **Unexpected Discoveries**

Archaeologists frequently encounter unanticipated features or sites that require efforts that exceed the scope of project expectations. In such cases it is sometimes necessary to reevaluate the research design and/or seek additional funding to address unexpected discoveries. Unexpected findings could occur during project development and might include the discovery of human remains, which would require additional coordination with the state archaeologist in compliance with Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, or a medical examiner if the remains appear less than 75 years old.

It is our policy to amend a project research design as needed to ensure that proper treatment and evaluation are afforded to unexpected findings. Coordination with the office of the SHPO is a necessary step in such an approach.

## **Site Significance**

In order for a site to be considered a significant resource, it must meet one or more of four specific criteria established in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, nominations by state and federal agencies, and 36 CFR Part 800, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic Properties. The evaluation of a prehistoric or historic cultural resource for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places rests largely on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study.

The National Register criteria for evaluation are stated as follows:

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;*

**Criterion A:** *Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;*

**Criterion B:** *Properties that are associated with lives of persons significant in our past;*

**Criterion C:** *Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and*

**Criterion D:** *Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.*

While many archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D, the potential to "yield information important in prehistory and history," this criterion is rather ill-defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility:

a). Site Integrity - *Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?*

b). Preservation - *Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical material, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?*

c). Uniqueness - Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?

d). Relevance to Current and Future Research - Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

## VI. RESULTS

In July 2020, Environmental Services, Inc. performed a cultural resource assessment survey of the Temporary Fire Station #13 tract in Broward County, Florida. The survey consisted of a pedestrian inspection combined with subsurface testing (n=4) (**Figure 6.1**). The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate any cultural deposits discovered within the area.

The project tract is located at the intersection of Vistamar Street and North Atlantic Blvd A1A in Ft. Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. According to historic maps and aerials, the project tract has been the site of several mobile homes on the western half of the property until they were removed by 2002. Three buildings with two swimming pools occupied the eastern half of the tract until the land was cleared in 2008. The project area has remained vacant since 2008.

Pedestrian Inspection: During the current study, the entire project tract was walked over with special focus on areas of surface disturbance such as ditches. The walkover revealed that much of the tract had been paved for parking or building pads, especially the western half. In addition, disturbed soils were encountered throughout.

Shovel Testing: As mentioned previously, 4 shovel tests were dug during the fieldwork phase of the current study. These tests were placed judgmentally around paved areas and severely disturbed soils; these tests were mostly dug in the central portion of the study area. The shovel testing revealed layers of fill and disturbed soils throughout the project tract, with the majority only being dug to 20 cm below surface due to water and/or spodic soils. No intact soils were detected anywhere within the project area.

As a result of the CRAS, no archaeological sites, isolated artifacts or historic structural remains were encountered.

Figure 6.1. Shovel Testing Results Map



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## **VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

During July 2020, ESI, A Terracon Company conducted a cultural resource survey of the Temporary Fire Station #13 tract in Broward County, Florida. The goals of the survey were to locate, delineate, identify, and evaluate any cultural deposits associated with the property, and to assess their significance and potential eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The archaeological survey was conducted on behalf of The City of Fort Lauderdale in anticipation to comply with local and state permitting requirements.

The investigation included background research that focused on previous investigations near the property, as well as a review of cultural resources in the vicinity. In addition, the property was subjected to a thorough pedestrian inspection coupled with subsurface testing of 4 shovel tests. All shovel tests were negative for cultural material older than 50 years. Paved areas were encountered throughout much of the study tract, and most of the areas appear to have been disturbed by past earthmoving and development activities.

The Bonnet House site (8BD01099) is located to the north of the project area. This resource has been listed on the NRHP, but will not be adversely affected visually by the proposed temporary fire station due to dense trees between the house and the study tract.

As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, or historical structural remains were encountered. It is the opinion of ESI that the proposed project proceeds without further concern of impacts to significant cultural resources.

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## APPENDIX A

### Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

## Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Year \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture*, etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder of Log Sheet \_\_\_\_\_ Date Log Sheet Completed \_\_\_\_\_

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

## Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start \_\_\_\_\_ End \_\_\_\_\_ Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed \_\_\_\_\_

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ miles

## Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater  
 damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Scope/Intensity/Procedures

## Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Florida Archives (Gray Building) library research- *local/public* local property or tax records other historic maps LIDAR  
 Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection newspaper files soils maps or data other remote sensing  
 Site File property search Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) literature search windshield survey  
 Site File survey search local informant(s) Sanborn Insurance maps aerial photography  
 other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

surface collection, controlled shovel test-other screen size block excavation (at least 2x2 m) metal detector  
 surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity other remote sensing  
 shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer pedestrian survey  
 shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar unknown  
 shovel test 1/16" screen coring ground penetrating radar (GPR)  
 shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) LIDAR

other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

building permits demolition permits neighbor interview subdivision maps  
 commercial permits windshield survey occupant interview tax records  
 interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown

other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources \_\_\_\_\_ Count of Newly Recorded Resources \_\_\_\_\_

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Forms Site File PDF Forms

## REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY				SHPO USE ONLY				SHPO USE ONLY			
Origin of Report:	872	Public Lands	UW	1A32 # _____	Academic	Contract	Avocational				
	Grant Project # _____			Compliance Review: CRAT # _____							
Type of Document:	Archaeological Survey	Historical/Architectural Survey			Marine Survey	Cell Tower CRAS	Monitoring Report				
	Overview	Excavation Report	Multi-Site Excavation Report			Structure Detailed Report	Library, Hist. or Archival Doc				
	Desktop Analysis	MPS	MRA	TG	Other: _____						
Document Destination:	_____				Plotability: _____						