

RIVERMONT

1016 WAVERLY ROAD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DESIGNATION REPORT



City of Fort Lauderdale
Historic Preservation Board
100 N. Andrews Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301



REPORT OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD
ON THE POTENTIAL DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY NAMED
RIVERMONT
LOCATED AT
1016 WAVERLY ROAD
AS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

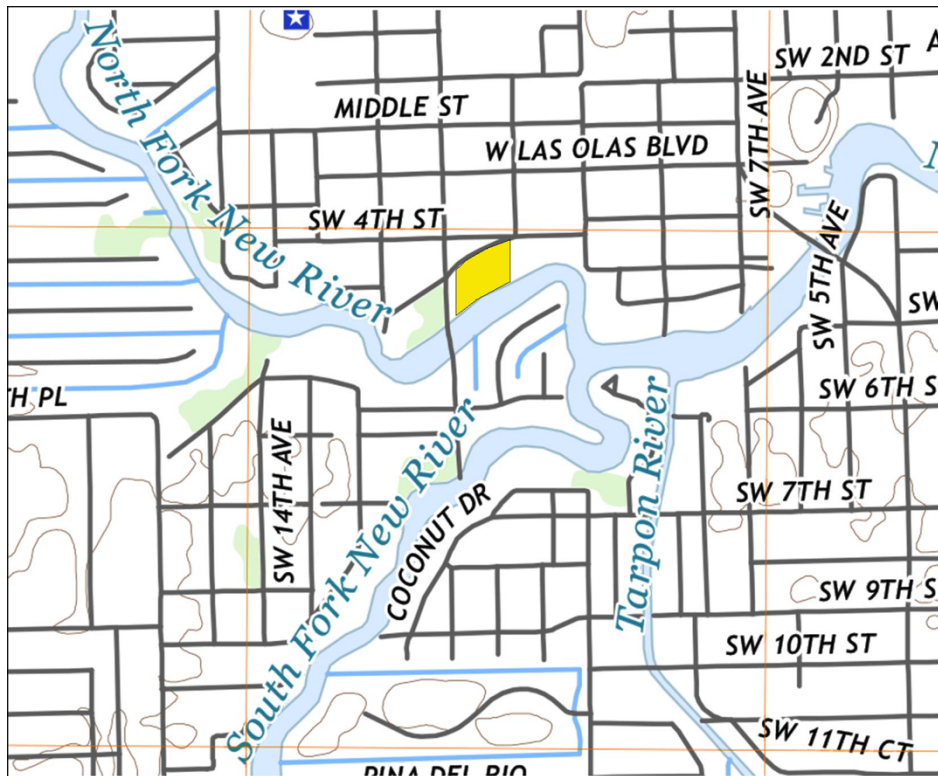
Prepared By: Robert S. Carr, AHC

Reviewed By: Trisha Logan, AICP

Passed and Adopted On:

Resolution Number:

LOCATION MAPS [Figures 2, 3]



2018 USGS map showing the location of the Rivermont Site (yellow trapezoid).



2020 aerial photograph showing the location of the Rivermont Site (source: Google Earth).

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I. General Information

Historic Name: Loesch/Rivermount Site

Current Name: Rivermont

Location: 1016 Waverly Road

Present Owner: City of Fort Lauderdale

Present Use: Vacant pending use as park

Zoning: RS-8

Folio Number: 504209090080

FL Master Site File Number: 8BD87

Legal Description: LOTS 1,2,3,4,5,6 AND THE EAST HALF OF LOT 7 BLOCK 101 "WAVERLY PLACE" PLAT BOOK 2 PAGE 19 OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, LOCATED IN BWD COUNTY, FL, LESS AND EXCLUDING THE WEST 5 FEET OF THE EAST ON-HALF OF LOT 7, BLOCK 101 OF WAVERLY PLACE.

Setting: The property is a 1.87-acre green space, dotted with oaks and palms, bounded by Waverly Road on the north and the New River to the south and residential lots to the east and west.

Integrity: The Rivermont site retains a high level of integrity with intact archaeological deposits as deep as four feet.

II. Statement of Significance

Intact prehistoric deposits, artifacts, and features associated with the indigenous Tequesta culture occur across the Rivermont parcel, except in areas of fill abutting the New River. Although the site's upper horizons have been disturbed by historic clearing activities and limited residential development, these disturbances are relatively modest in regard to the overall site. Underlying intact deposits occur to depths of over 1.2 meters. This site represents the most intact and deepest surviving black earth midden along the New River, with at least 2000 years of prehistoric occupation. It likely is the best preserved prehistoric site in eastern Broward County.

III. Description

Rivermont is part of the Loesch/Rivermount Site, a large archaeological site that is located between SW 9th Avenue and SW 12th Avenue in the Sailboat Bend Historic District. This site was locally known since the late 19th century and may have been visited by archaeologist Mark Harrington in 1908. The Rivermont site was first documented with the Florida Master Site File as 8BD87 in 1974, and subsequently documented during various site inventories (Carr 1980, 1995; Adams 1989, 1993; Carr and Beriault 2000; DeFelice 2011; Handley and Gorman 2014).

A Phase I archaeological assessment conducted by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) found prehistoric materials varying in density across the site (Carr and Franklin 2014 – see Appendix II). A large quantity of cultural material was collected as a result of that assessment including prehistoric artifacts, shell refuse, and faunal bones. The most common artifact was pottery, of which a total of 1414 ceramic sherds were found. Types include sand-tempered plain, one Belle Glade plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, Opa Locka Incised, Dade Incised, Glades Tooled Rim, Fort Drum Punctate, and Fort Drum Incised (Figure 4).

Lenses of oyster shell were encountered in several tests. These lenses had little associated soils, with oyster shell accounting for over 95% of the volume of collected material and the remainder including animal bones (mostly fish), conch shell, and charcoal. Bone artifacts include bone point or pin fragments, perforated shark vertebrae, and a drilled shark tooth (Figure 5). Shell artifacts include shell beads and a shell celt (Figure 6). Faunal bone, burnt and unburnt, is well preserved across the site. Fish are represented by sunfish, gar, and shark. Amphibians and reptiles identified include soft shell turtle, box turtle, and alligator. Mammals include deer and raccoon.

8BD87 has historical archaeological components indicating intensive use of the site over the last century. Historic refuse reflects residential use and possibly agricultural activities. Tin crate bands found near Feature 3 are consistent with tomato crates and suggest that the rich soils of the midden ridge may have been farmed, possibly truck farming, consistent with Fort Lauderdale's principal economy in the early 20th century. In 2014 the property's most notable residence, Rivermont House, built on the highest elevation of the lot by D.T. Hart in 1918, still existed on the property (Figure 7). Historic features associated with the house that still exist include the masonry wall and gate posts, and paved tracks of a road. The house's demolition in 2016 was closely monitored by archaeologists. Evidence of earlier historic activity at 8BD87 was surprisingly rare, with only one clearly diagnostic artifact being reported from the site: a Seminole blue glass trade bead found during the 2006 due diligence survey. It is likely that this artifact reflects the use of the site by the Seminoles during their trips on the New River.

A human molar was found in one shovel test in 2014. Notice of the discovery was provided to the State on November 6, 2014, in accordance with Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes. No other human remains were identified from those shovel tests but human remains likely occur elsewhere on the parcel. Overall, the prehistoric artifact assemblage indicates occupancy of the site by the Tequesta, indigenous Native Americans who predate the Seminole and Miccosukee. The ceramic types indicate habitation from the Glades I through the Glades III periods (ca. AD 500 - 1500) although earlier occupations are possible. Six radiocarbon dates from one test unit at the site indicate that prehistoric habitation of the site occurred from 1280 to 1590 ±40 BP (Before Present), or ca. AD 320-590 at that location.

IV. Application of Criteria for Designation

Rivermont is eligible for local designation as an archaeological site under Criterion (a) of Section 47-24.11.C.7 of the Unified Land Development Regulations (ULDR) for "its value as a significant reminder of the cultural or archeological heritage of the city, state, or nation." Rivermont is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion D: applicable to sites "that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory." Rivermont's assemblage of Tequesta material can allow for the reconstruction of prehistoric diet, technology, settlement patterns, as well as environmental information on prehistoric ecology, fauna, flora, and possibly climate changes through time.

V. Planning Context

Rivermont's green space is proposed as a municipal park, a significant addition to the Sailboat Bend community. It will be Fort Lauderdale's first designated archaeological site and preserve. Enhanced with interpretive signage, it can offer a unique educational opportunity for Fort Lauderdale and Broward County residents. Preservation of the archaeological site requires implementation of a passive park with minimal ground disturbance. Rivermont has a historic archaeological component of which the masonry wall (Figure 9) is a part. Historic photos show that the gate posts and lower level of the wall are historic (Figure 10). It is recommended that the wall be brought back to its historic state in situ, without digging it up, which would restore the viewscape benignly.

VI. Bibliography

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1980b Fort Lauderdale Neighborhood Survey. Survey #857 on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

1995 An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3. Survey #4075 on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

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2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment of 1016 Waverly Road Parcel, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. *AHC Technical Report #1041*. Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. Davie, Florida.

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VII. Photographs

Cover: View of the Rivermont Site, facing southeast, November, 2020.
Owl effigy, prehistoric ceramic pipe bowl fragment found at Rivermont.

Figure 1. Location map of the Rivermont Site Page 3

Figure 2. 2020 aerial photograph of the Rivermont Site Page 3



Figure 4. Prehistoric pottery sherd from the Rivermont Site.

Figure 5. Bone artifacts
from the Rivermont Site.



Figure 6. Shell celt
from the Rivermont
Site.



Figure 7. The Rivermont Site showing the historic residence commanding a view of the New River during shovel testing in 2014, looking northeast.



Figure 8. Looking northeast toward site of the former residence (Figure 7), November 2020.



Figure 9. Existing Rivermont wall at gate, left, and as it continues west, right (symmetrical to the east.)



Figure 10. Postcard showing the historical configuration of the masonry gate and wall.

Appendix I: 1016 Waverly Road Archaeological Site Summary - 2011



HISTORICAL COMMISSION

301 SW 13 Avenue • Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33312 • 954-357-5553 • FAX 954-357-5522

February 7, 2011

Mr. John C. Halliday III
President,
Halliday Group Realty Management, Inc
1800 Southeast Tenth Ave, Suite 300
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33316

Cc: Alys Plummer, President Sailboat Bend Civic Association
David Baber, Historic Preservation Coordinator, Broward County

Mr. Halliday,

Per our conversation last week I have compiled an Archaeological Context and Site Summary of the 1016 Waverly Road. Sources for this information come from a variety of archaeological site reports and individual Florida Master Site Files on record at the Broward County Historical Commission and the Florida Division of Historical Resources. Please let me know if I can be of additional assistance.

Sincerely,

Matthew DeFelice
County Archaeologist
Broward County Historical Commission

February 7, 2011

Archaeological Context and Site Summary
Rivermont Archaeological Site, Florida Master Site File 8BD87
1016 Waverly Road, Fort Lauderdale Florida 33312

Location

The Rivermont archaeological site is a prehistoric black earth and shell midden associated with the Tequesta Indians of southeastern Florida. The Rivermont site encompasses an area roughly 300 meters long and 40 meters wide spanning the area from SW 9th Ave to SW 11th Ave, just south of 4th Street and continuing to the New River. This area includes the entirety of the parcel located at 1016 Waverly Road, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. (AHC 1995:30; FMSF 2011a). The Rivermont archaeological site is the largest known intact prehistoric archaeological site on the New River. Ceramic dating and archival research indicates the site was utilized during Glades I-III periods roughly between 500 B.C. – A.D. 1513; as well as during the Second and Third Seminole Wars (1835 – 1858) and throughout the middle 19th century to the current time (AHC 1995; FMSF 2011a). The site is considered eligible for local and national historic register designation under criteria D, “information potential” (AHC 1995; FDHR 2004; FMSF 2011a).

Environmental Context

The Rivermont archaeological site is located on the north fork of New River, just west of its confluence with the south fork. The site is situated on a portion of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, an elevated landform stretching along the Atlantic Coast from Palm Beach through Dade counties (AHC 1995:30; FMSF 2011a). Historically, the north fork was one of several “arms” of the New River drainage system, a transverse glade that facilitated eastward drainage of the everglades across the Atlantic Coastal Ridge to the New River Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. In the historic period, prior to everglades drainage programs of the 20th century, the highest points of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge provided island formations within the everglades. (AHC 1995).

Such island formations created water-land interface locations which have long been known as an optimal location for prehistoric and historic settlement and figure prominently into prehistoric and historic settlement patterns in Fort Lauderdale (AHC 1995). Archaeological surveys along the New River have resulted in identification of multiple archaeologically sensitivity areas, including the North Bank New River Archaeological Zone, where the Rivermont site is located:

A 300 foot wide strip extending from the north bank of the New River and stretching 13,000 feet from Tarpon Bend to the east to just north of Broward Boulevard to the west. This is the most abundant zone in the project area [New River], with a total of eight sites recorded within it. Many older house lots, which still have relatively large lots, are located to the east end and western half of this zone. (AHC 1995:82)

Archaeological Context

The Rivermont archaeological site consists of a prehistoric black earth and shell midden and associated materials. The site is easily identified by a pronounced ridge feature roughly 40 meters wide and extending 300 meters along the river bank between SW 9th and SW 4th Street. Investigations

at the Rivermont archaeological site indicate the ridge is a result of successive periods of occupation and cultural activity, and not a natural levee formation associated with the New River (FMSF 2011a). A historic vernacular home located, Florida Master Site File 8BD3420, 1016 Waverly Road dominates the ridge feature (FMSF 2011a; FMSF 2011g). At least four additional structures no longer present of the parcel previously existed within lots 3, 4, 5, 6 of Block 101 at Waverly Road (Sanborn 1928). These structures, though no longer present on the surface may exist as historic archaeological components of the Rivermont archaeological site.

The Rivermont archaeological site yields material evidence of human occupation from the Glades I-III periods roughly between 500 B.C. – A.D. 1513; the Second and Third Seminole Wars (1835 – 1858) and the middle 19th century to the current time (AHC 1995; FMSF 2011a). These dates have largely been determined through ceramic chronology including: Sand Tempered Plain (Glades I – III: 500 B.C. – A.D. 1513), Opa Locka Incised (Glades II: A.D. 750 – 900), Fort Drum Ticked Rim (Glades I: A.D 500-750); St. John's Check Stamped (Glades III: A.D 1200- 1400); and historic stoneware shards (Millanich 1994:301; FMSF 2011a; Solis 2011). Seminole period artifacts have not been identified at the Rivermont archaeological site, however the first of three Forts named for William Lauderdale and for which the City of Fort Lauderdale has been named, was erected on the eastern limits of the Rivermont archaeological site (FMSF 2011c). Fort Lauderdale #1 was erected in 1839 and is believed to have been burned by the Seminoles shortly thereafter (FMSF 2011c; Helen Landers 2011, *pers. comm.*)

Archaeological Significance

The Tequesta were one of several distinct cultural groups collectively identified as the Glades Culture, who emerge out of Paleo-Indian populations in southeastern Florida between 5,000 and 2,500 years ago. Recent excavations along the South Fork at New River provide evidence of a Tequesta occupation more extensive than previously considered by archaeologist (Franklin and Beriault 2008). The Tequesta artifacts indicate a society based on fishing, hunting, gathering and long-distance trade, an economy with heavy reliance on dugout canoes for efficient mobility (FDHR 2004).

Despite the impact of historic construction, the Rivermont archaeological site remains remarkably intact and a viable source of information on Tequesta Indians and the Glades Culture. Recent National Historic Landmark study identified Tequesta sites as regionally and nationally significant for several reasons. Firstly, archaeological evidence indicates a close association of the Tequesta Indians and the Everglades and has revealed the role of the Tequesta in the cultural modification of the Everglades through construction of tree islands and other features. Secondly, some Tequesta sites exhibit considerable engineering accomplishments, specifically the construction of long distance canoe canals. Thirdly, the Tequesta Indians were among the first American Indian groups encountered by Ponce de Leon in the early 16th century. (FDHR 2004)

The concentration of Tequesta and Glades Period archaeological sites in the vicinity of the New River, and especially at the confluence of the north and south forks of the New River provide an interesting opportunity to study the Tequesta settlement complex that may include the Rivermont archaeological site (FMSF 2011b), the New River Earthworks site, Florida Master Site File 8BD3 (FMSF 2011a), the Ackerman Site, Florida Master Site File 8BD204, the Sailboat Bend Midden site, Florida Master Site File 8BD203 (FMSF 2011e), and the Rose Site, Florida Master Site File 8BD205 (FMSF 2011f); all which occur within roughly 300 to just over 500 feet of the Rivermont archaeological site.

Recommendations

The Rivermont archaeological site, Florida Master Site File 8BD87 (FMSF 2011b) is recommended for listing on the local historical register as well as the National Register of Historic Places as a significant Tequesta archaeological site under Criteria D of the National Register of Historic Places: *sites that have yielded or may be likely to yield information*. At the both the local and national level the Rivermont archaeological site has potential to yield additional information regarding the Glades period subsistence patterns, earthworks and engineering abilities; at the local level the site has potential to yield information regarding prehistoric land use, settlement patterning, and environment. *In Situ* preservation of the site is recommended. Additional management recommendations include utilization of avoidance, minimization and mitigation strategies with the intent and purpose to avoid any negative or deleterious impacts to the archaeological site. This includes but is not limited to: earthmoving activities such as may be caused by excavation, landscaping and utilities. Impacts to the site which may be deemed unavoidable, including but not limited to seawall replacement or repair and utilities work should be monitored for impact to the archaeological resource. These areas should be subject to archaeological testing prior to disturbance and if appropriate, mitigation strategies should be enforced where improvements are likely to impact the archaeological resource. Lastly, in the event that any unmarked human burial are discovered on the site then State Statutes Chapter 872 shall apply.

References

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Appendix II: Phase I Archaeological Assessment - 2014



A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1016 WAVERLY ROAD PARCEL FORT LAUDERDALE BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1041
DECEMBER 2014

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1016 WAVERLY ROAD PARCEL FORT LAUDERDALE BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

Robert S. Carr, M.S.

Ryan Franklin, Ph.D.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.

4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 107

Davie, Florida 33314

954-792-9776

archlgcl@bellsouth.net

For:

GRAYROBINSON, P.A.

AHC PROJECT NO. 2014.122

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1041

DECEMBER 2014



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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In October to December 2014, the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for GrayRobinson, P.A., at the 1016 Waverly Road parcel. The 2-acre parcel is located east of SW 11th Avenue in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. The south edge of the parcel abuts the New River. The parcel was surveyed to locate and assess any sites of archaeological and/or historical significance.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic and cultural resource requirements for Florida's Chapters 267 and 373 and the City of Fort Lauderdale Historic Preservation Ordinance. The parcel lies within the city's zone of archaeological sensitivity on the New River. This assessment and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

The project parcel is located in Section 9, Township 50S, Range 42E (Figure 1). Historically this parcel was characterized by a remnant live oak and hardwood hammock. The parcel encompasses a vacant structure listed in the Florida Master Site File as 8BD3420.

This archaeological assessment included an archival review and systematic shovel testing. Nineteen previously recorded archaeological sites, 1189 historic structures, and four historic bridges occur within one mile of the parcel. Of a total of 48 shovel tests 45 were positive for archaeological material. The area of greatest concentration of cultural material occurs along the central midden ridge across the parcel. A dense horizon of shell midden was encountered south of the house in test hole 45, on the southern slope of the ridge. Areas of fill created by dredging of the New River were also identified to the south of the toe of the ridge.

Site 8BD87 is a prehistoric black earth and shell midden and is regarded as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places, based on Criterion D, that the site encompasses well preserved cultural deposits including artifacts, faunal bone, and shell refuse. This assemblage of Tequesta material can allow for the reconstruction of prehistoric diet, technology, settlement patterns, as well as environmental information on prehistoric ecology, fauna, flora, and possibly climate changes through time.

A single human tooth was uncovered from a shovel test and notification was provided to the State Archaeologist on November 6, 2014, in accordance with the provisions of State Statute 872.05. There is a likelihood that other human remains occur on the parcel.

It is recommended that any potential ground-disturbing activities be subject to archaeological documentation including additional archaeological excavations and monitoring. Overall, efforts to preserve as much of the site as possible should be a priority. Phase II investigations and monitoring should be a condition of any ground-disturbing activities including demolition and new construction on the parcel. If human remains are uncovered then the provisions for Florida Statute 872.05, the Unmarked Human Graves Act, will apply.

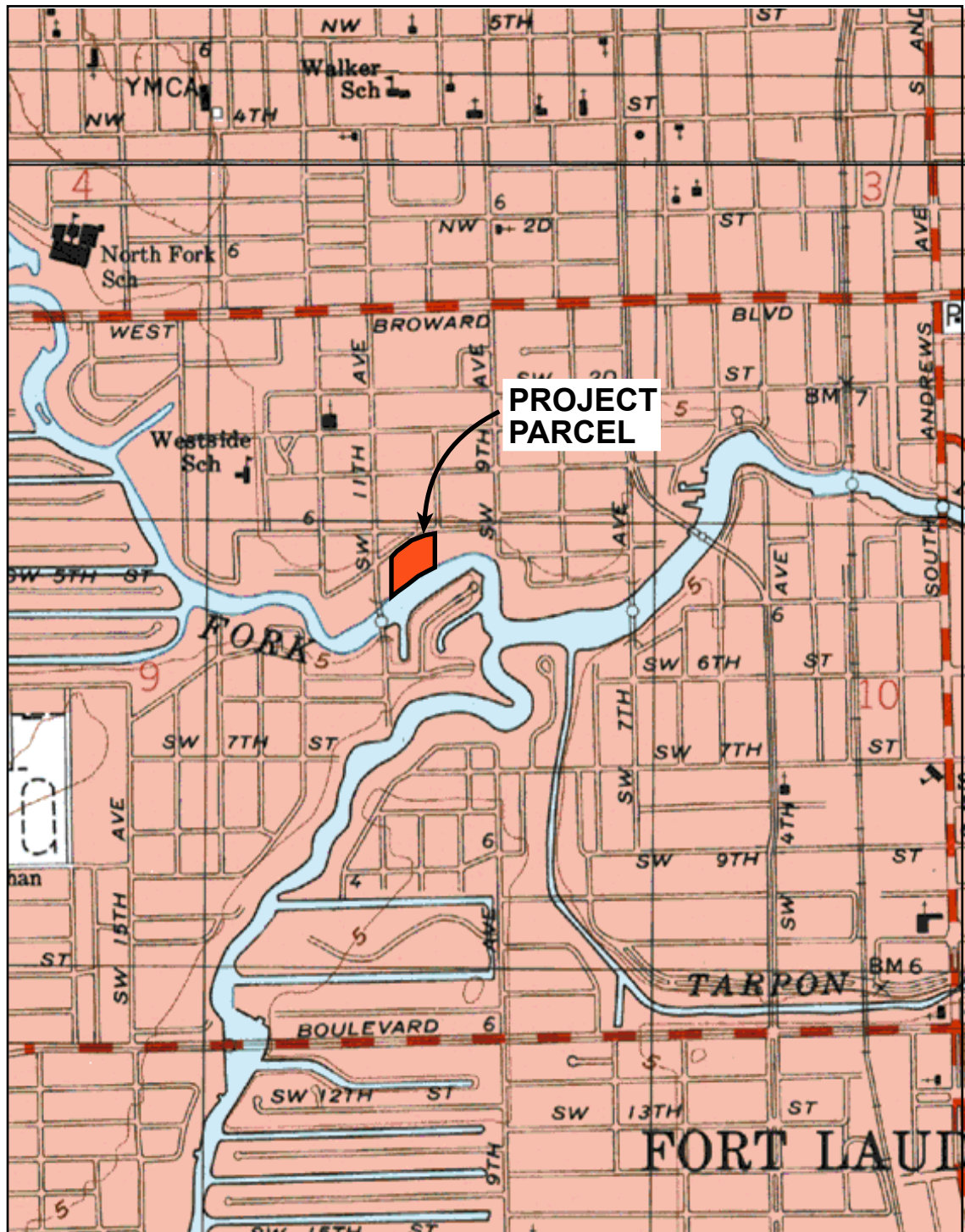


Figure 1. USGS map of the 1016 Waverly Road parcel.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 9
 USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



1/2 Mile approx.
 .8 Km. approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The project parcel encompasses 2 acres and is located in Section 9 in Township 50S, Range 42E along the north bank of the New River in the City of Fort Lauderdale (Figure 1). The parcel lies east of SW 11th Avenue and the historic swing bridge. The parcel is curving in shape, following the course of the river, with the straight borders oriented closely to the north-south axes. The relevant USGS map is Fort Lauderdale South.

The location of the parcel was ideal for human occupation in both the prehistoric and historic periods. The site was convenient to the exploitation of a variety of ecotones and environments and had a high topographic elevation affording a dry location for habitation even during the wet season. The parcel is on a major riverine “highway”, linking the coast to the interior. Three miles to the east was the historic mouth of the New River with salt and brackish marshes and mangrove swamps, the barrier island beaches and the Atlantic Ocean. Five miles to the west was the Everglades with grass marshes and its tree islands. The New River was a major conduit for fresh water discharge toward the coast during periods of high water in the summer and early fall prior to the diversion and suppression of much of this water flow by the digging of canals at the turn of the twentieth century.

The project parcel is currently a mowed and landscaped residential property. Vintage color and black and white aerial photographs of the project parcel from 1940 to 1995 depict the parcel as located in a moderately populated residential neighborhood. The 1949 aerial photograph shows what appears to be an oak hammock closest to the New River (Figure 3). The midden ridge is distinguished in that photo by a sharp tree canopy line that extends both east and west from the project parcel.

The midden ridge parallels the New River on a general east-west axis, through the center of the parcel. The ridge is man-made, constructed of black sandy midden soil mixed with shell refuse, faunal bones, and artifacts. The ridge rises as high as 2 meters above the river. The underlying strata (below the midden) are sands mantling a brown unconsolidated sandy hardpan soil. Within all these sand layers are isolated spalls and pebbles of a chalky white limestone.

Historically, the midden abutted the river's edge, but modern dredging and fill operations covered the historic bank and the modern bank was extended southward. Vegetation was likely a climax oak hammock with a subtropical understory. Several large oaks still grow on the parcel. North of the ridge, the ground elevation drops an estimated one meter and the vegetative community transitions to a slash pine/ saw palmetto flatwoods.

Today, the parcel is characterized by mowed Saint Augustine grass with mature (50+ year old) exotic landscape plantings, a house, garage, and swimming pool. The house has the unusual feature of an excavated basement, uncommon in low lying south Florida.

The USDA Soils website indicates the soil type found on the project parcel to be Basinger fine sand, 0-2 percent slope. This is a fine well-drained soil frequently associated with oak hammocks.

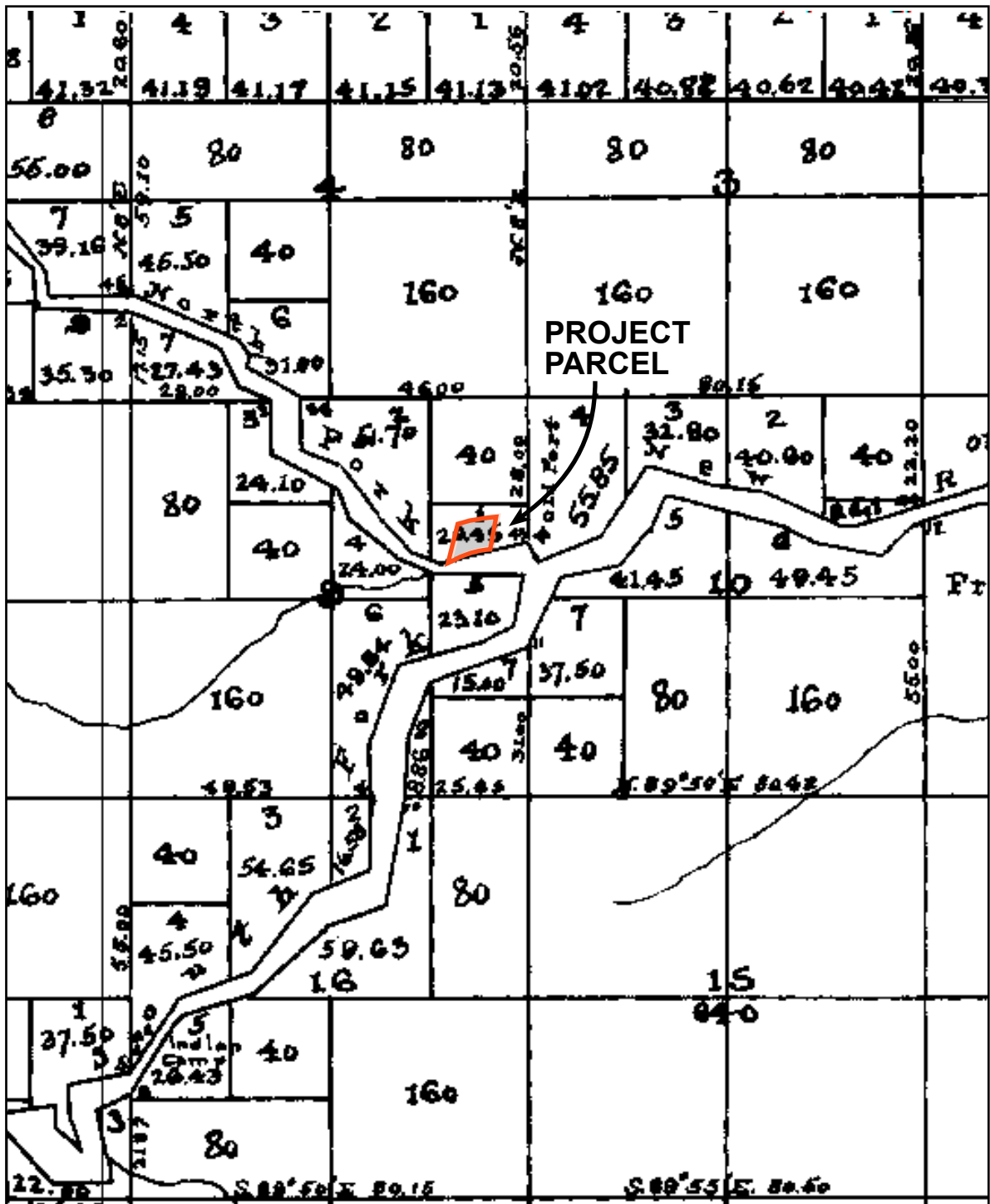
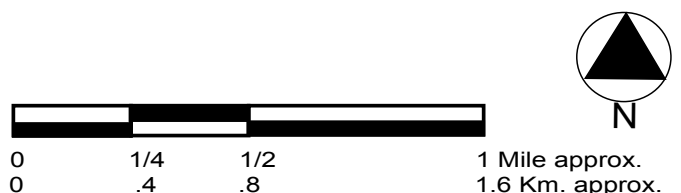


Figure 2. 1870 plat map for Township 50S, Range 42E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.



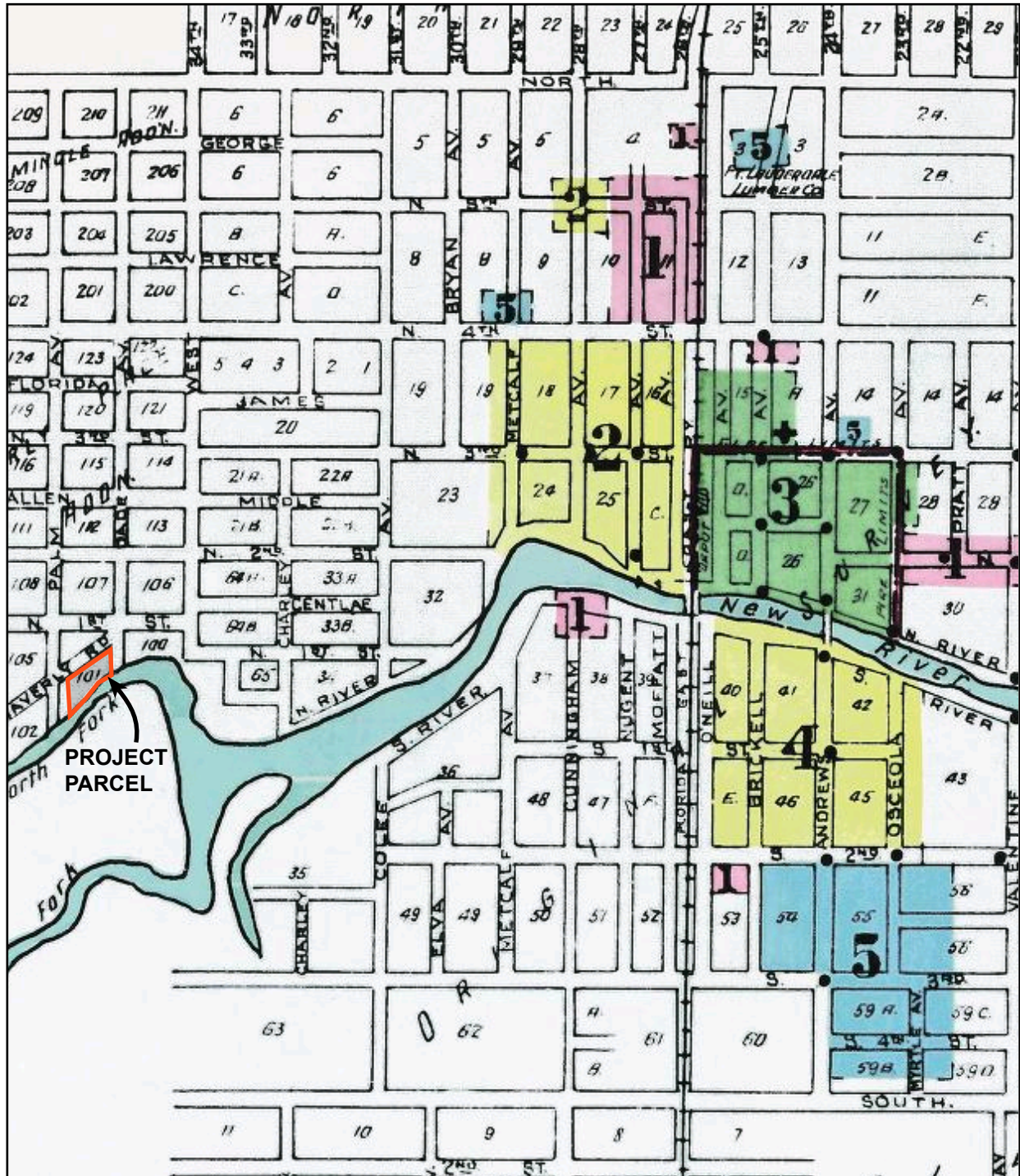


Figure 3. 1914 Sanborn map showing areas of Fort Lauderdale with the project parcel, west of the annotated areas, depicted as block 101.

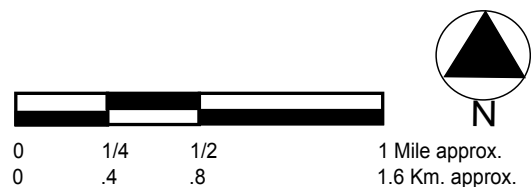




Figure 4. 1949 black and white aerial photograph of the 1016 Waverly Road parcel.

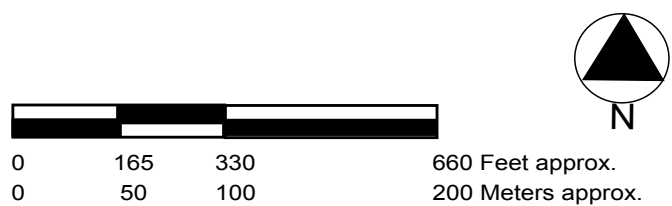




Figure 5. 1957 black and white aerial photograph of the 1016 Waverly Road parcel.



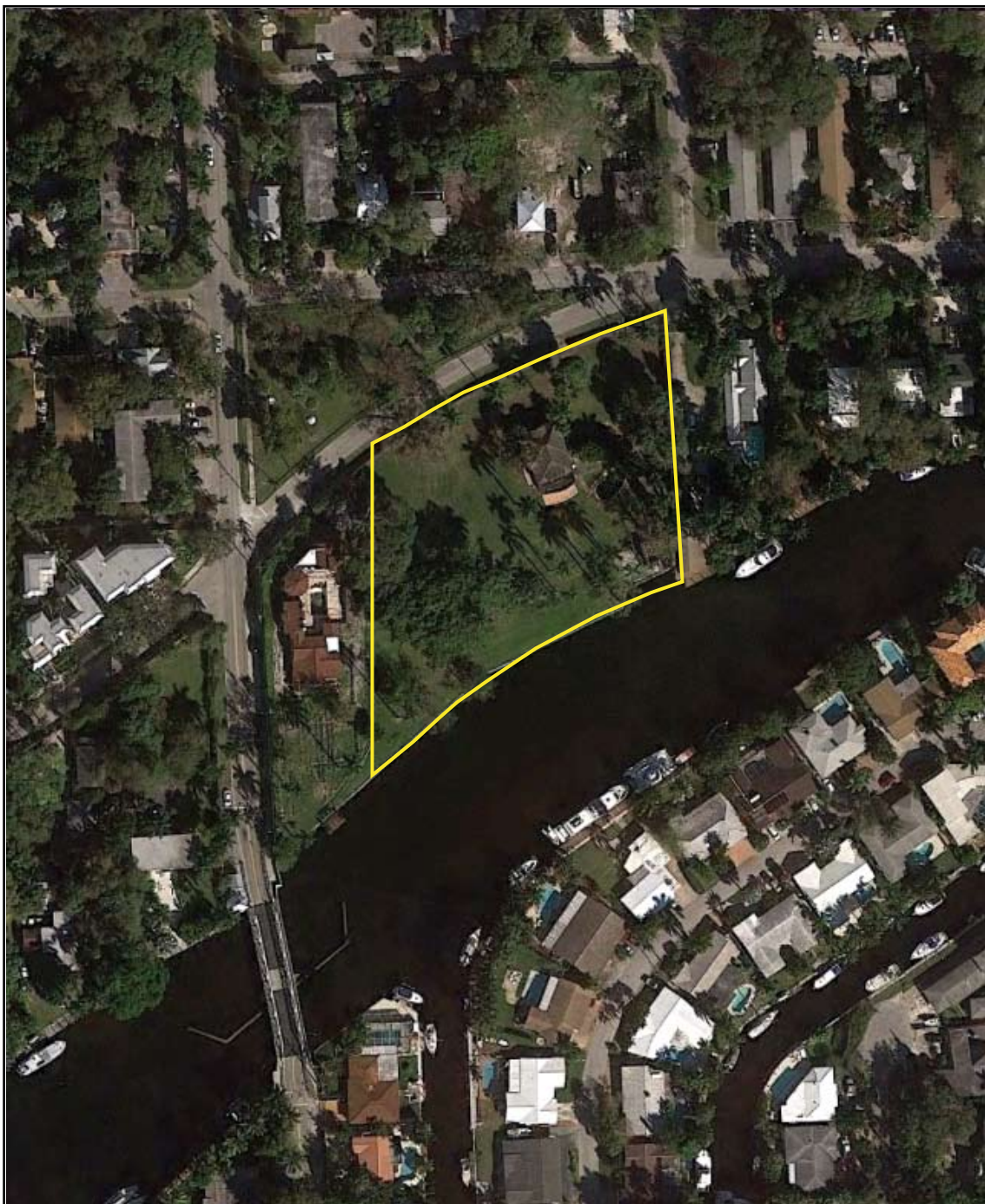


Figure 6. 2014 color aerial photograph of the 1016 Waverly Road parcel.

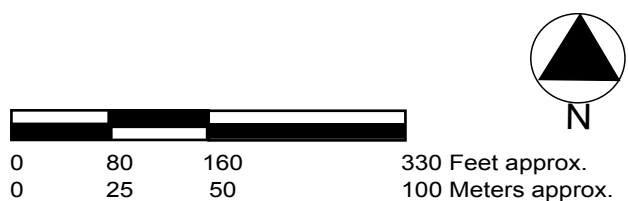
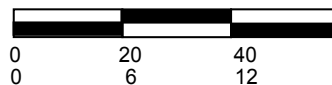




Figure 7. Contour map of the Rivermont Site, 8BD87.

CONTOURS IN 30CM. INTERVALS



60 Feet approx.
18 Meters approx.



PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The earliest recorded archaeological investigation in eastern Broward County was conducted by M.H. Harrington at a prehistoric mound complex (8BD3) located on the north bank of the New River. These mounds ranged in size from 8 feet to 50 feet in diameter and were from 2 feet to 8 feet high. These mounds were located several hundred yards from the Rivermount site, 8BD87. The larger mounds had low sand embankments extending southward to the river. Smaller mounds were scattered throughout the palmettos. Harrington noted that a previous explorer had dug a trench on one of the larger mounds and that fragments of human bone were recovered in the spoil from that excavation. Harrington trenched another of the larger mounds without finding anything. In the 1940s, John Goggin, reviewed specimens of pottery sherds and shell tools collected by Harrington from refuse deposits at the forks, now reposing at the Smithsonian Institution. However, these samples were mixed with other collections and could not be distinguished with certainty from one site or another. John Goggin states on the 8BD3 site form that the mounds and refuse deposits were totally destroyed, believing that dredging operations on the river destroyed the refuse deposits. However, this is not the case. In all probability, the refuse deposits that were collected by Harrington were from sites 8BD87 (the Rivermount site) and 8BD201. Goggin also reports a site on the Loesch property, 8BD39, where Mr. W.C. Orchard recovered a flint projectile point in 1939. Goggin did not visit the site and gives the address as being NW 4th Street and NW 11th Avenue, which appears to be a typographic error and should read SW 4th Street and SW 11th Ave, which is exactly at the location of 8BD87. It is likely that 8BD87 and 8BD39 are the same site.

Many early settlers observed the imposing mound complex of 8BD3. The surveyor, A.L. Knowlton, depicted it on his 1895 plat map of Fort Lauderdale by showing two mounds and earthwork ridges that extended southward towards the river. A Dade County (when Broward County was part of Dade County) guidebook for the years 1896-1897 describes human skeletons found at a depth of four feet "buried in a circle after the manner of spokes in a wheel, one tier the feet to the center and the next the heads (Anonymous n.d.:76). Although the exact location of these burials is not indicated, there is sufficient reason to believe that it was at a mound at or in the vicinity of 8BD3 and likely near 8BD87.

A 1923 Fort Lauderdale Sentinel newspaper article described the mounds and their destruction as follows:

The largest of these (mounds) was six to eight feet high and probably thirty feet across. These were leveled down by workmen with plow and scrapper when the streets and lots were leveled off in what is now Himarshee addition to Fort Lauderdale, and these valuable archaeological records of past ages destroyed...A thorough search of these mounds revealed no trace of any pottery or of any implements or weapons.

No comprehensive archaeological and historic survey of the New River has been completed to date. A partial survey of Broward County was conducted by the Florida Division of Archives,

History, and Records Management between June and September 1974 by Carr, and a windshield survey of the county was conducted in 1979 by the Broward County Archaeological Society. In January 1980, a survey of the “Near Northwest” Redevelopment Area was conducted within a small tract along the north bank of the river. Disturbed components of a single prehistoric midden, 8DA196, were discovered there (Carr 1980). In the same year, a survey was also conducted of the South Fork of the New River, as well as an archaeological investigation of the Stranahan House (Carr 1989). The South Fork survey included the excavation of a 50 cm test hole at 922 SW 4th street, located about 300 feet east of the Rivermount Site. The midden depth there was determined to be 110 cm. A survey of Broward County archaeological sites, which included the New River, was conducted in 1994 (Carr et al. 1991). In 2000, a due diligence archaeological assessment was conducted at 1016 Waverly Place, which resulted in locating deep midden deposits and a glass trade bead. Another assessment near that one, at S.W. 2nd Court, north of the North Fork of the New River was conducted by AHC in 2001 (Carr et al. 2001). In 2011 a phase I archaeological assessment was completed for the adjacent property at 416 Palm Avenue (Soltec International 2011).

LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 10/24/14 with the Florida Division of Historic Resources for archives and literature associated with the project parcel area. This included site forms from the Master Site File in Tallahassee of previously recorded archaeological sites within a one mile radius of Township 50S, Range 42E, Section 9 containing the project parcel as well as cultural resource reports conducted within a one mile radius of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Sites:	145
Within Project Parcel	2
Within one mile radius of project parcel	143
Previous Assessments:	37
Within Project Parcel	3
Within one mile radius of project parcel	34

A review of Florida site files determined that one archaeological site (8BD87) and one historic standing structure (8BD3420) occur within the project parcel (Figure 10).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Summary¹

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	References	In Project Parcel	Outside of Parcel
8BD3	New River Earthworks	Prehistoric Earthworks	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X

8BD39	Loesch	Single Artifact Find	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida	X	
8BD87	Rivermount	Prehistoric Midden	<i>New River Cultural and Environmental Survey, 2002</i>	X	
8BD102	Ft. Lauderdale #1	Historic Fort, Second Seminole War	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8BD196	New River Midden	Prehistoric Midden	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8BD203	Sailboat Bend Midden	Prehistoric Midden	<i>Work, New River Cultural and Environmental Survey, 2002</i>		X
8BD204	Ackerman Site	Prehistoric Midden	<i>Berault, A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of Tarpon Bend Park, City of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida, 2009</i>		X
8BD205	Rose Site	Prehistoric Midden	<i>Work, New River Cultural and Environmental Survey, 2002</i>		X
8BD2589	East Annex	Prehistoric Midden	<i>Carr, An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3, 1995</i>		X
8BD2906	Seminole Burial Ground	Historic Seminole Burials	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8BD2909	Tarpon Site	Prehistoric Midden	<i>Carr, An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3, 1995</i>		X
8BD2915	Annie Tommy Camp	Historic Seminole	<i>Carr, An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3, 1995</i>		X
8BD2916	Brickell Block	Prehistoric	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X

8BD3420	1016 Waverly Road	Historic Residence/Masonry vernacular	<i>New River Cultural and Environmental Survey, 2002</i>	X	
8BD3943	Symphony Site	Prehistoric midden, Historic Refuse/Dump	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8BD4218	Knowlton Sand Mound	Prehistoric Mound	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8BD4406	New River, SW 4 th Avenue Target	Historic Shipwreck	<i>De Felice, Broward County Shipwreck and Marine Archaeological Inventory: Phase 1, 2007</i>		X
8BD4878	Marina Lofts	Prehistoric Midden	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8BD5103	Block 10 NW 4 th Avenue	Historic Refuse/Dump	<i>Janus Research, Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from West Palm Beach to Miami Fort Lauderdale Station Phase I, Broward County, Florida, 2014</i>		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within one mile radius of the project parcel.					

A review of the state report files indicated 20 cultural resource assessments previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments¹

Date	Survey Number	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
1977	766	Sears, William H.	<i>Archaeological Survey of Pipeline Routes in Fort Lauderdale Central Region Wastewater Effluent System</i>		X
1980	857	Carr, Robert S.	<i>Fort Lauderdale Neighborhood Survey</i>		X
1981	730	Carr, Robert S.	<i>Broward County Comprehensive Survey: Phase I</i>		X
1985	1191	Historic Property Associates	<i>Architectural and Historical Survey of Fort Lauderdale: Original Town Limits</i>		X
1989	2125	Adams, William R.	<i>Historical Properties Survey of Fort Lauderdale, Florida</i>		X
1993	3612	Adams, William R.	<i>Historic Building Survey of the West Side Area of Fort Lauderdale, Florida</i>		X
1995	4075	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3</i>	X	

2001	6756	Schwartz, Rebecca Spain	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Technical Memorandum Rail Bridge over the South Fork of the New River, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2002	8198	Work, Deborah	<i>New River Cultural and Environmental Survey</i>	X	
2003	9180	Carlson, Lizbeth	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Symphony, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2006	15684	Driscoll, Kelly A.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Coontie Hatchee Park Project Area in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2007	14052	Driscoll, Kelly A.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Study of the Brandsmart Project Area in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2007	14866	Carr, Robert S.	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Bill Keith Preserve and Sailboat Bend Park, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2008	15913	Castener, Jane	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Coontee Hatchee Park in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2008	17282	Janus Research, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource assessment Survey of the Dr. Kennedy Homes/ 1004 w. Broward Boulevard, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2009	16441	Berriault, John G.	<i>A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of Tarpon Bend Park, City of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2009	16530	Anes, Delvis D.	<i>Sailboat Bend Historic District Architectural Resources Survey</i>		X
2014	21077	Handley, Brent	<i>Broward County Historic Sites Survey</i>	X	
Note: ¹ Based on assessments within one mile of the project area					

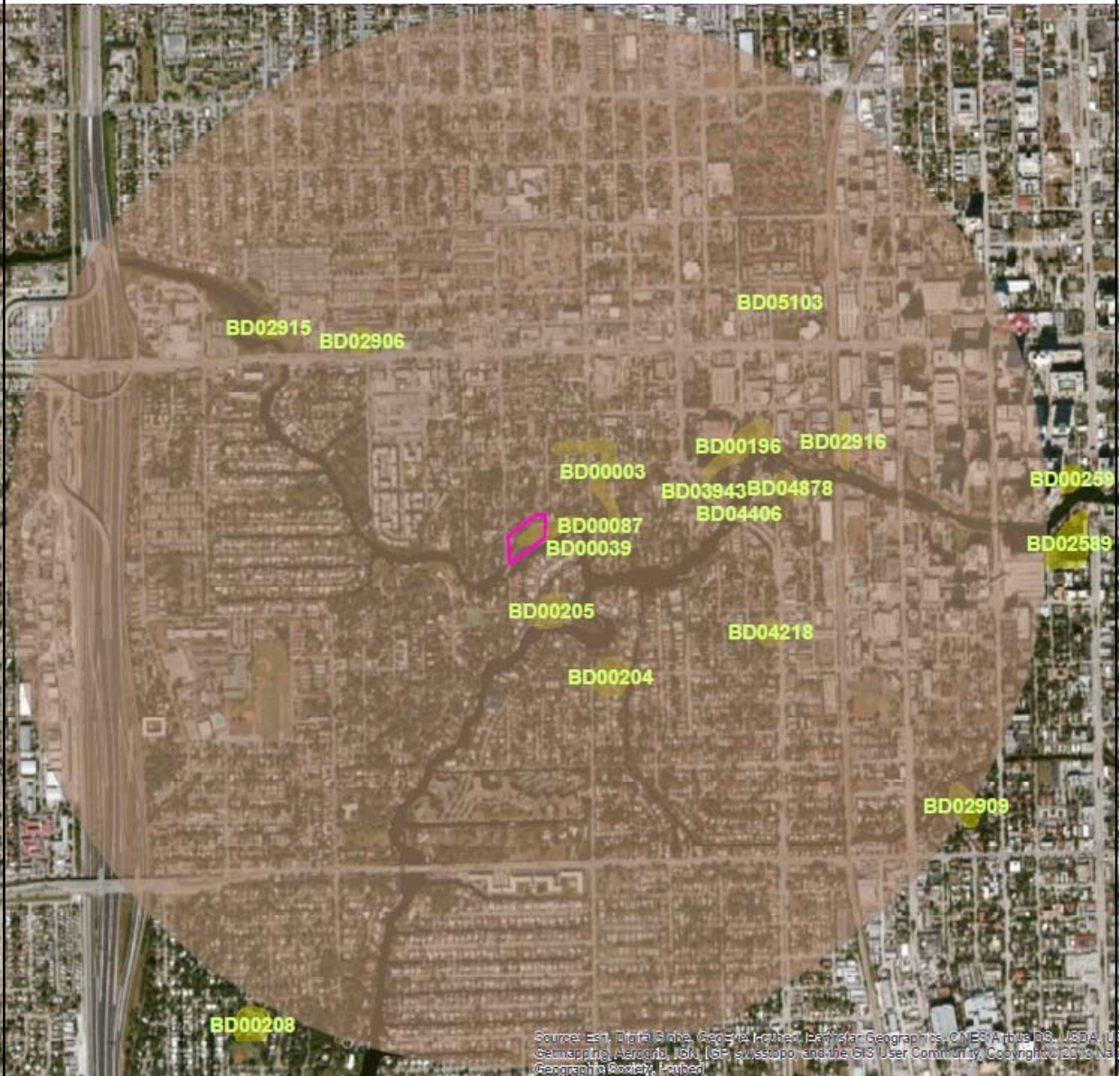
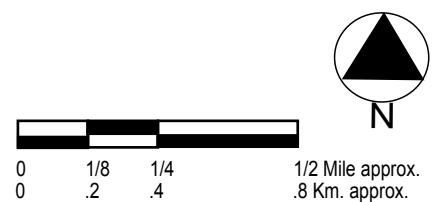


Figure 8. Color aerial photograph depicting all previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project parcel.

SOURCE: FLORIDA DIVISION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES



CULTURAL SUMMARY

The Glades area, which includes all of southern Florida, was originally defined as a distinctive cultural area by Stirling (1936). Goggin (1947) defined more specific boundaries for the area and identified three inclusive sub-areas: the “Calusa” in southwest Florida, the “Tekesta” in southeast Florida and the Florida Keys, and the “Okeechobee” around Lake Okeechobee. Goggin classified these sub-areas on the basis of his recognition of their distinctive natural environments, the different tribes in those regions during historic times, and differences in the archaeological record. Since Goggin's work, there have been several amendments to these definitions. Griffin (1974) noted Goggin's error in utilizing the names of historic tribes to name two of the sub-areas, and he saw no significant differences in the material culture of southern Florida that was not due to variations in coastal environments or to different frequencies of trade pottery. Further, Griffin (1974) believed that the occupation of southern Florida was generally coastal, with the Everglades being considerably less significant and containing only small midden sites, which indicate many short-term occupations through the centuries. Based on this belief, he tentatively suggested that the term “Circum-Glades” Area be applied to the area from the Ten Thousand Islands eastward through southeast Florida and northward to St. Lucie County. Unfortunately, this reclassification of the Glades area and the misconception of the insignificance of the Everglades sites have been furthered by a book on Florida archaeology. The oversight was compounded by the statement that sites are distributed “around the Everglades (with only few sites actually in the Everglades proper)” (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:233).

The contention that sites are concentrated on the coast and are scarce in the Everglades is partially incorrect. Recent archaeological surveys in the Everglades (Carr et al. 1979) and within the Big Cypress Swamp (Ehrenhard et al. 1978, 1979, 1980) indicate that there are at least several hundred sites situated within the south Florida interior, some of which are large, substantial sites that suggest more than just marginal or short-term use. The term “Everglades Area” for southeast Florida was offered by Carr and Beriault to replace the “Glades” culture area (1984: 1-11). In 1988, Griffin concurred by using “Everglades Area” to describe southeastern Florida and the Florida Keys in his recent synthesis of South Florida archaeology (Griffin 1988, 1989). It is difficult to determine an exact western boundary for the area, but Carr and Beriault (1984:2) suggest one west of the Shark River and east of Turner River, near the eastern boundary of Big Cypress Swamp. A northern boundary would be near the Broward-Palm Beach County line.

PALEO PERIOD (10000 BC to 8000 BC)

Paleoindians lived in southern Florida in association with mammoths, bison, and other types of megafauna. Deposits of fossilized Pleistocene bone have been uncovered by dredging operations from several locations in southern Florida and from solution holes in south Dade County. These deposits yielded a wide range of grazing ungulates and sloths, indicating the presence of more extensive grasslands than present (Webb and Martin 1974). With the extinction of the megafauna by about 11,000 BP, Paleoindians apparently adapted to the emerging wetlands of southern Florida, and began to establish the patterns of subsistence that were to provide the basis of resource procurement for the subsequent 10,000 years. Evidence of the Paleo period in

southern Florida is now well established with the discovery of a late Paleo/Early Archaic site at Cutler in south Dade County (Carr 1986, 2012). Radiocarbon dates of $9,640 \pm 120$ years were determined for this site, which yielded evidence of exploitation of deer and rabbit, some marine fauna, and some indication of hunting extinct horse and peccary. However, the majority of data from this site reflects Indian adaptation to the extinction of New World megafauna.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (6500 BC TO 1000 BC)

During the Post Glacial, the sea level rose and greatly diminished Florida's land size. It has been calculated that the rate of sea level rise was approximately 8.3 cm per 100 years from 6000 to 3000 BP. That rate has decreased to about 3.5 cm per 100 years from 3000 BP to present (Scholl and Stuiver 1967).

By 5000 BP, cypress swamps and hardwood forests characteristic of the sub-tropics began to develop in southern Florida (Carbone 1983; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). The Archaic Period was characterized by an increased reliance on the shellfish and marine resources on the coast by the native populations, and a generally expanded hunting, fishing, and plant gathering base throughout southern Florida.

Archaeologists were not aware until recently of the extent and nature of Archaic Period sites in southern Florida. The earliest dated mid-Archaic archaeological materials are from the Bay West site, a cypress mortuary pond situated in Collier County northeast of Naples (Beriault *et al.*, 1981). It is likely that the Bay West site was a hydric sinkhole that provided an "oasis" and water hole during the much drier mid-Archaic period. Radiocarbon dates recovered there indicate a temporal range of 5500 BP to 7000 BP. This chronology and the cultural materials recovered, including preserved organic materials, are very similar to those recovered from Little Salt Spring 110 km to the north (Clausen *et al.* 1979). The mortuary pond is undoubtedly one of the characteristic types of cemeteries of the Archaic Period throughout central and southern Florida.

A mid-Archaic Period site (8BD1119), the first from this period, was discovered on Pine Island Ridge in Broward County (Carr and Sandler 1991). Characterized by a scatter of chert flakes and several mid-Archaic projectile points, the site appears to be lithic workshop for flaking tools and projectile points.

Sites from the Late Archaic Period have become increasingly evident in southeast Florida. Dating from as early as 4000 BP, sites have been found along Biscayne Bay (Carr 1981a, b), but Late Archaic horizons appear to be common place on Everglades sites. Radiocarbon dates in the Everglades indicate early ages of 3050 ± 140 BP for the Peace Camp site (Mowers and Williams 1972:18), and 4840 ± 210 BP for Taylor's Head site (8BD74) (Masson *et al.* 1988:346).

The Late Archaic Period is associated by the development of fiber-tempered pottery; the earliest known pottery in Florida. The Orange series of fiber-tempered pottery is well documented by Cockrell (1970) on Marco Island, and undecorated fiber-tempered pottery has been recovered on the southeast coast at the Atlantis site (Carr 1981b). Sites containing fiber-tempered pottery

have been dated from as early as 3400 ± 100 BP on Marco Island, and from ca. 2500 BP at the Firebreak site in Collier County, and from 3000 to 4000 BP along Biscayne Bay. Partial fiber and sand tempered pottery have been recovered from interior sites such as the Honey Hill site (8DA411), the 202nd Street site in north Dade County, and the Markham Park (8BD183) site in Broward County.

GLADES PERIOD (ca. 750 BC to 1750 AD)

Goggin (1947) defined three periods for the Formative Era. Using decorated pottery types that have proven to be effective time markers, he created the Glades I, II and III periods. These divisions have proven most useful in extreme southern Florida. The Glades I Early period (750 BC to ca. AD 200) is characterized by the use of undecorated sand-tempered pottery. Appearance of the Ft. Drum decorated series indicates ceramic decorations in extreme southern Florida were developed by 500 AD. While decorated types begin appearing during Goggin's Late Glades I period, future revisions of the Glades periods may simply make the Glades II Period coincide with the first appearance of decorated wares.

During the Glades II period (AD 750 to AD 1200), shifts in ceramic styles allow archaeologists to accurately divide the period into three subperiods based on the relative frequency of certain decorative types (*i.e.*, Key Largo Incised, Miami Incised, Sanibel Incised). Mound construction was also common place during this period, reflecting the rise of a stratified society with a select ruling and/or priest class.

During the Glades II and III periods (AD 1200 to AD 1750), there was a shift in ceramic decorations and vessel shape in extreme southern Florida. Griffin (1974) reports the near absence of decorated pottery between AD 1000 and AD 1200. Occurrences of St. Johns tradeware and Belle Glade Plain ware increase along the east coast, and in general, a thriving trade network that brought a variety of exotic resources, such as lithic tools and ornaments, is evident.

HISTORIC PERIOD (ca. AD 1500 - AD 1900)

When the Europeans arrived in the sixteenth century they encountered a thriving population with at least five separate tribes in southern Florida: the Tequesta in southeast Florida, the Calusa in southwest Florida, the Jeaga and Ais along the east coast north of the Tequesta, and the Mayaimi near Lake Okeechobee. At the time of Spanish contact the Calusa maintained political dominance over these other tribes. It has been estimated that there were about 20,000 Indians in south Florida when the Spanish arrived (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). By 1763, when the English gained control of Florida, that population had been reduced to several hundred. These last survivors were reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish (Romans 1962), however, it is likely that the so-called "Spanish Indians" (Sturtevant 1953), who raided Indian Key in 1840, were the mixed-blood descendants of the Calusa and/or refugees from north Florida missions raided by the English in the early eighteenth century. The Spanish-Indians joined the Seminoles, who had fled en masse into south Florida in 1838 after the Battle of Okeechobee, although some Creek groups apparently had migrated to south Florida earlier in the century.

The earliest documentary evidence of Seminole settlement in South Florida is an account by John Lee Williams (1837) describing Snake Warrior's Island at the headwaters of Snake Creek. This site was recently identified as probably being site 8BD1867 in Miramar in southern Broward County. Seminole Archaeology is a relatively new focus in South Florida, but recent work has contributed new data

The earliest known historic document referring to the New River is the French map, Septemtrio America of 1631, which depict the "R. Nova" just north of the Bay of Biscayne. On the earlier Freducci map of 1514-1515, the geographer Cisco identifies the "Rio Salado" (Salty River) with the New River Inlet (True 1944). However, that interpretation cannot be certain because the Rio Raton (present day Oleta River) is situated along North Biscayne Bay, and it could have been the River Salado. The "R. Nuovo" is shown on an undated Dutch map of Florida and Cuba entitled "Pas Kaart Vande Norde Ooff Justvan Cuba en d'Ooft Kust van Florida". The map is signed by the cartographer Van Kuelen who could be either Joannes Van Keulen (1654-1711) or his son, Joannes Van Keulen III (1676-1763). Although the exact identity of the cartographer is uncertain, comparisons between this map and other dated maps from the seventeenth century suggest the earlier Van Keulen.

Despite the several attempts of placing Spanish missions at the mouth of the Miami River during the 16th through the 18th centuries, there is no mention within existing accounts that indicate the Spaniards had ever visited the New River. Obviously, the Spanish must have known of the river because it is depicted on maps from as early as the 16th century. This knowledge may have resulted from Native American informants or from direct explorations, but until documents come to light indicating the source of the Spanish knowledge of this region, the earliest explorations of Europeans upon the New River will remain a mystery. The discovery of a 16th century pile of conch shells at the Bonnett House is the only evidence uncovered thus far of early European contact in the New River Area (Carr 1986).

The earliest white settlers along the New River were probably Bahamian "conchs", who began to settle Florida during the period of English rule of Florida between 1763-1783. Charles Lewis, arriving about 1789, is the earliest known white settler (Florida Title Company 1915). After the United States had taken possession of Florida in 1821, his wife, Frankee Lewis, petitioned the federal government for 640 acres of land as specified by the rules of the Donation Act of 1824. Her claim, based on demonstrating that she had either settled or cultivated the land prior to the American acquisition of Florida was successful and the land became known as the "Frankee Lewis Donation." This grant tract is now Section 11, Township 50 south, Range 42 east.

When Florida was returned to Spanish rule in 1783, the political loyalties of the Lewis family were of sufficient interest to Florida's Spanish governor, Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada, that he ordered a covert information gathering expedition to the Lewis home in 1793 (Murdoch, 1952). In a report written by the governor's "agent", Sebastian Verezaluze, the Lewis homestead is described as consisting of a small house, a barn and/or a blacksmith shop, a chicken coop, and a 30 foot pier. The Lewises were not at home during the Spanish visit, but instead, Joseph Robbins, his wife, and child were living in the Lewis house. The Lewis plantation is described

as being two miles further west. This means that the plantation was in the vicinity of the forks, probably along the northern bank.

Before the outbreak of hostilities there were reported to be as many as 60-70 people, including both whites and slaves, living on the New River (Kirk 1976:12). A study of Monroe County records by historian Arva Parks indicated that the depopulation of the New River caused many settlers to lose their land claims. Land rights were lost by William Cooley, Samuel Kemble, Edward Marr, Abraham Gallop, David Mellus, Joel Yancey Jr., David J. Williams, and Lewis F. Breaker (Bonawit 1980).

The area had gained a reputation for its beauty and richness, and it is not surprising that it had begun to attract a large number of new settlers. Steven R. Mallory, after staying on the New River in the 1830s, wrote a letter to Buckingham Smith in 1837 and reported the following:

In the neighborhood of New River, upon all its forks and branches, and between its two principal arms, there is much good land lying in small detached parcels and upon which tropical fruits will readily grow; the cocoanut, lemon, and lime have been successfully tried. This, just about New River, is a fine country for a man with small means, say three or four hands, who wished to be independent. The woods and streams abound with game and fish, frost is rarely seen, the county grows profusely...The most indolent man I ever knew prospered there (U.S. Senate 1911).

The Second Seminole War severely reduced the number of homesteads on the New River, and brought the inception of a military presence on the New River that lasted until the end of the Third Seminole Indian War in 1858. The first military contingent to arrive at the New River was Major William Lauderdale's battalion of Tennessee Mounted Infantry on March 5, 1838. They constructed a blockhouse thirty feet square with a double tier for firing, and in April, constructed pickets 60 feet by 50 feet that were seven feet long, and sunk 1 ½ feet into the ground. This fortification was named Ft. Lauderdale, and was situated on the north bank of the river one eighth of a mile above "Cooley's patch" (Weilding and Burghard 1966:5).

It is not known when the Seminoles first arrived in the New River vicinity. Certainly they had camps along the river during the 1820s when Cooley lived there, and had been friendly with him, before his family was massacred during the Second Seminole War however, there is no documentation indicating what, if any, interaction these Indians had with the earlier Lewis family, or other whites before and during the early nineteenth century. After the cessation of hostilities the remaining Indians began to re-occupy villages and camps along the New River, but little history is recorded for the river during the years of the Civil War to the 1890s. Apparently, settlers were scarce during this time, and the river was visited mainly by hunters and fishermen. J.A. Henshell wrote glowing accounts of the fishing there:

Rushing in and out with the tide, at New River, fishes can be seen by thousands, which snap at anything, even a bit of rag tied to the

hook and thrown to them by a strong hand-line. We took crevall from ten to thirty pounds, always large one here, never less than ten pounds (Henshall 1884).

During this time period, two major government land surveys were completed of the river vicinity. In 1845, George McKay conducted a survey, and in 1870 M.A. Williams completed a similar survey. Both surveys identified the locations of the various fort sites of Fort Lauderdale. The Williams' map also shows the location of an "Indian camp", along the South Fork. Seminole camps were situated along the river throughout the late nineteenth century. Sturtevant (1956) reports that when the Seminole settlements on Pine Island dispersed near the turn of the century that some of the Indian resettled on the New River.

This second period of peaceful co-existence between the Indians and white settlers was highlighted by extensive trade between the Seminoles and the Stranahan trading post located along the north bank of the river in what is now downtown Fort Lauderdale. Trade was conducted there from about 1893 through 1912 (Kersey 1975). However, by the mid-1920s, the Florida boom accomplished what the soldiers during the Seminole Indian War could not do, the permanent displacement of the Seminoles from the river. Roy Nash (1931) reports that pressures from land development caused some of the last remaining families, the Osceolas and the Tommies, to be crowded from their Fort Lauderdale hammocks into the Dania Reservation.

The Seminole Indian wars resulted in an increase of public awareness about the Everglades. In 1847, Buckingham Smith was sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, to secure "authentic information in relation to what are called the 'Ever Glade' on the peninsula of Florida," for the purpose of determining the expediency of drainage and reclamation of these wetlands for agriculture and settlements. In 1850, the federal government, under the Federal Swamp and Overflow Lands Act, deeded about twenty million acres of wetlands to the State of Florida to help promote drainage. In 1855, Florida's first official state agency, the Internal Improvement Trust Fund was created to administer the Act. There was limited success by the agency in draining parts of South Florida through privately financed projects such as those of Hamilton Disston, but it was not until Napoleon Bonaparte Broward was elected governor in 1904 that the drainage of the Everglades began to fully crystallize. He initiated studies and surveys toward this goal, and soon followed those actions with the initiation of dredging of canals from Lake Okeechobee to the Atlantic Ocean. The channelization of the New River's most westerly portions of the South Fork into the South New River Canal and North New River Canal had been completed, thus making Fort Lauderdale an important center for the sale of vegetables and fish from the Lake Okeechobee vicinity.

METHODOLOGY

ARCHIVAL REVIEW

Prior to conducting fieldwork in the project parcel, relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included, but was not limited to, studying the previous archaeological reports for sites in the project area, reviewing information from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps of the project area. A review of the Labins database of land surveys also was conducted. In addition, color and black and white aerial photographs from the project area, which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography, were interpreted. A site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources was completed to determine whether any previously recorded sites occur within and adjacent to the project parcel. Sanborn maps were reviewed to determine the land use history of the project parcel.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The objective of this assessment was to determine the extent and preservation quality of archaeological deposits on the project parcel. Likewise, determining the extent of fill and redeposited midden, particularly in the proximity of historic house 8BD3420, was a goal of this assessment.

FIELDWORK

The survey was conducted in two stages. The first stage involved excavation of judgmental and systematic shovel tests around the historic house and along one transect from the eastern entrance gate to the pool and south of the pool to the garage. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated during this stage; 10 around the house and 5 along the transect (Figure 1).

The second stage of testing included systematic shovel testing across the parcel, along four north-south transects to the east and west of the house. Twenty-eight shovel tests were dug at 10 meter intervals along these transects. An additional 4 shovel tests were plotted to the south of the house at 10 and 5 meter intervals.

All tests were 50cm² and were excavated to a depth of at least one meter, with all sediments sifted through a 1/4 inch mesh. Contexts were defined by color, soil type, and content and were identified as being either fill, redeposited, or intact. The collection strategy depended on the context being excavated. In all cases, there was a 100% collection of faunal bone, ceramics, and bone and shell artifacts. Marine and oyster shell was only noted and sampled from the redeposited contexts, but 100% collected from intact contexts. Historic artifacts were collected, while historic construction/demolition debris and modern refuse were noted but not collected. Closing profile and plan photographs were taken of all shovel tests and a field map was maintained throughout the assessment.

COLLECTIONS

All archaeological materials were collected and placed in self sealing bags. All collected material was transferred to the AHC lab in Davie for cleaning and analysis. All field notes, photos, and maps repose at the AHC offices in Davie. The artifact collection will be donated to the Fort Lauderdale Historical Museum.

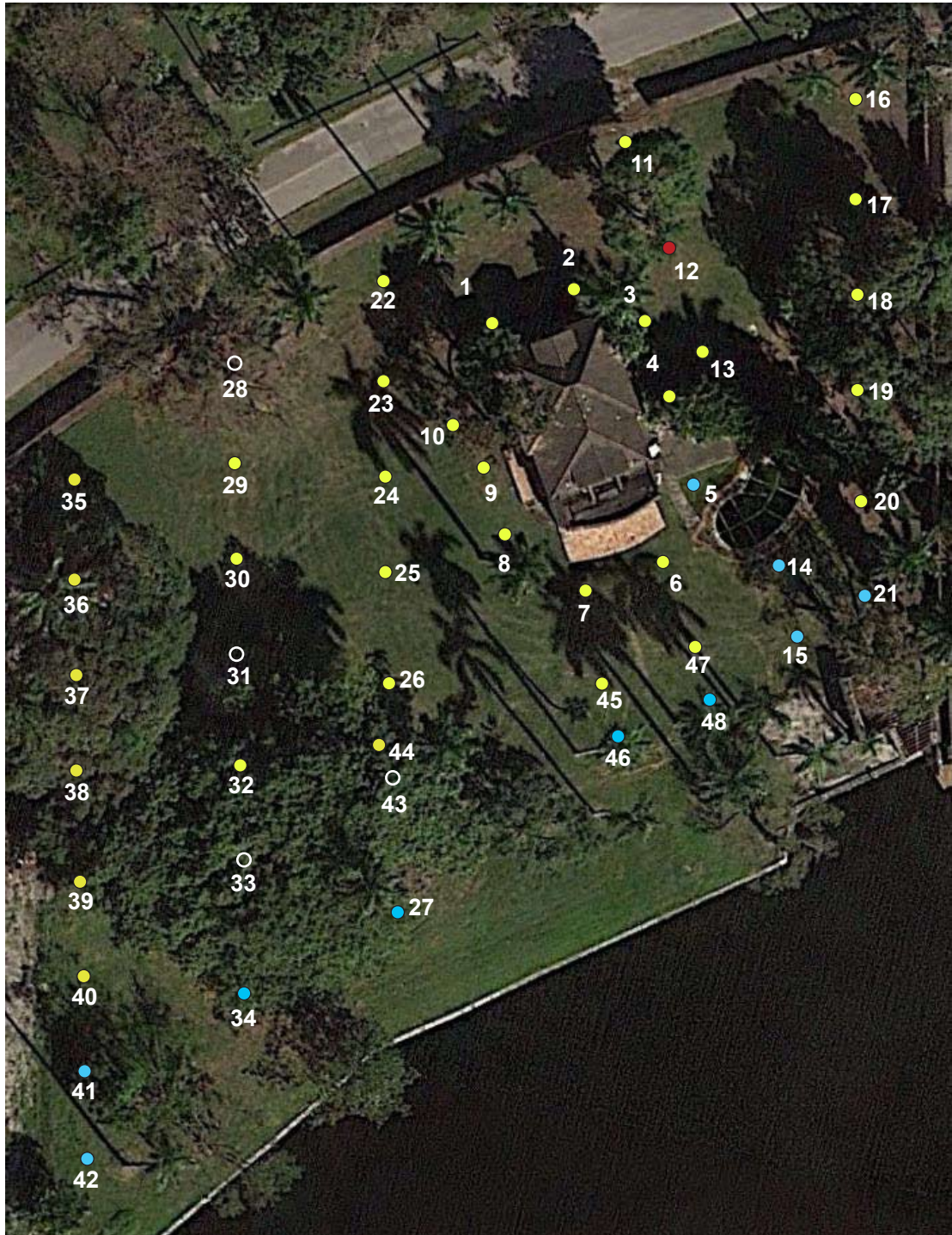
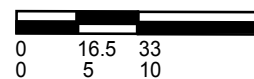


Figure 9. 2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel depicting shovel test locations.

- = POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- = POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST WITH HUMAN TOOTH
- = SHOVEL TEST WITH REDEPOSITED MIDDEN
- = INCOMPLETE SHOVEL TEST (OBSTRUCTION)



66 Feet approx.
20 Meters approx.



SITE SUMMARY

Site Name:	Rivermount
Site Number:	8BD87
Location:	T 50S, R 42E, Section 9
Environmental Setting:	Atlantic Coastal Ridge: riverbank (New River)
Site Type:	Black earth and shell midden
Site Function:	Habitation; mortuary?
Description:	<p>The site abuts the north bank of the New River. The site extends to the west to east approximately 100 meters across the parcel. Construction of a house (8BD3420) in 1918 and subsequently, a swimming pool, disturbed part of the site, however, intact cultural deposits are still present near the house and across the parcel. Prehistoric cultural material can be found at the surface to a depth of 120 cm below ground surface. Much of the top 20 cm contains a mixture of modern and historic debris mixed with redeposited prehistoric midden; however, areas of intact midden occur beneath the disturbed upper sediments. The cultural deposits are characterized by dense oyster shell, faunal bone and artifacts. The site also includes historical components, including the foundation of a structure on the western portion and trash pits dating from ca. 1900 to 1920.</p>
Chronology:	Prehistoric: Glades I; Glades II-III; Historic: 19th-20th Century
Collections:	Ceramic sherds, bone points, shell celt, shell beads
Preservation Quality:	Good
Ownership:	Private
Significance:	The site is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I archaeological survey of the 1016 Waverly Road parcel resulted in the testing and documentation of prehistoric site 8BD87. This site is a large black earth and shell midden located on the north bank of the New River. The site is the largest on the New River.

A total of 48 shovel tests were dug across the parcel. Forty-four were positive for archaeological material. Four of the tests encountered obstructions and could not be completed.

This assessment resulted in determining that intact prehistoric deposits, artifacts, and features occur across the parcel, except in areas of fill abutting the New River. Although the site's upper horizons have been disturbed by historic clearing activities and limited residential development, these disturbances are relatively modest in regard to the overall site. Underlying intact deposits occur to depths of over 1.2 meters. This site represents the most intact and deepest black earth middens along the New River, and likely is the best preserved prehistoric site in eastern Broward County.

Prehistoric materials varied in density across the site. A large quantity of cultural material was collected as a result of this assessment. Prehistoric material included artifacts, shell refuse, and faunal bones. The most common artifact type is pottery. A total of 1414 ceramic sherds were found, including 1300 Sand Tempered Plain (STP) and one Belle Glade Plain. Decorated ceramic types include 85 St Johns Check Stamped, one Opa Locka Incised, one Dade Incised, one Glades Tooled Rim, one possible Ft. Drum Punctate, and one Ft. Drum Incised (Figure 10).

Lenses of oyster shell were encountered in several tests. Shovel test 10 revealed two separate oyster lenses at 40cm and 60cm below surface. The two lenses were 5-10cm thick and were separated by sandy midden. Thicker layers of oyster shell were found in shovel tests 24, 30, 40 and 45 with layers being between 20 and 50cm thick. These lenses had little associated soils, with oyster shell accounting for over 95% of the volume of collected material and the remainder including animal bones (mostly fish), conch shell, and charcoal. Shovel test 45 also had a 10cm thick sandy midden layer which included specks and nodules of red ochre, a natural pigment, likely sourced from southwest Florida.

Bone artifacts are represented by five bone points (Figure 11), three perforated shark vertebrae (Figure 12), and a drilled shark tooth (Figure 11). Shell artifacts include two shell beads (Figure 12) and one shell celt (Figure 13).

Faunal bone, burnt and unburnt, is well preserved across the site. Species include fish represented by sunfish, gar, and shark. Amphibians and reptiles identified include soft shell turtle, box turtle, and alligator. Mammals include deer and raccoon.

Some botanical remains were encountered particularly in test hole 45 at the location of the apparent historic river bank where pieces of cut pine that are likely historic were found.

A human molar was found in shovel test 12. Notice of the discovery was provided to the State on November 6, 2014, in accordance with State Statute 872.05. No other human remains were identified from that shovel test but other human remains likely occur on the parcel.

Overall, the prehistoric artifact assemblage indicates occupancy of the site by the Tequesta, indigenous Native Americans who predate the Seminole and Miccosukee. The ceramic types indicate habitation from the Glades II through the Glades III periods (ca. AD 1000 - 1500) although earlier occupations are possible.

Three historic archaeological features were encountered during testing. Feature 1 is a historic trash dump encountered in shovel test 5 at the southeast corner of the existing residential structure. The feature is characterized by large quantities of burnt broken ceramics, glass, and other artifacts indicating a date of ca. 1920, and likely represents a trash dump associated with the earliest occupation of the house by Dr. Charles Holland. The second feature is a trash dump located on the western portion of the parcel, found in shovel test 29. Artifacts include bottle glass, iron fasteners, ceramics, and stoneware jug sherds. These artifacts date from ca. 1910-1920, and are likely associated with the site of a nearby historic structure (Feature 3) described below.

Feature 3 is the remnant foundation of a historic structure located near the highest elevation of the midden ridge on the western portion of the parcel. The exposed foundations are made of formed concrete and measure 4 meters (E-W) by 4 meters (N-S). The true extent to the north is unknown because the foundation walls beyond 4 meters are either buried or demolished. A structure is depicted at that location on the 1928 Sanborn Map (Soltec 2011: Figure 5).

The historic artifacts indicate intensive use of the site over the last century. Historic refuse reflects residential use and possibly agricultural activities. Tin crate bands found near Feature 3 are consistent with tomato crates and suggest that the rich soils of the midden ridge may have been farmed, possibly truck farming, consistent with Fort Lauderdale's principal economy in the early 20th century.

Evidence of earlier historic activity at 8BD87 was surprisingly rare, with only one clearly diagnostic artifact being reported from the site: a Seminole blue glass trade bead found during the 2006 due diligence survey. It is likely that this artifact reflects the use of the site by the Seminoles during their trips on the New River.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that any potential ground-disturbing activities be subject to archaeological documentation including additional archaeological excavations and monitoring. Overall, efforts to preserve as much of the site as possible should continue. Phase II investigations and monitoring should be a condition of any ground-disturbing activities including demolition and new construction on the parcel. If human remains are uncovered then the provisions for Florida Statute 872.05, the Unmarked Human Graves Act, will apply.

Any demolition of existing structures should incorporate the following guidelines:

1. Place temporary fencing separating intact areas of the site (to the west and east of the house) from the proposed demolition area;
2. Provide written guidelines and meet with the contractor to advise him of the sensitivity of the parcel so they can help implement these measures;
3. Place environmental fabric and fill across the entry road or a selected access area for the demolition equipment to have access without impacting the cultural deposits below;
4. Use an assigned staging area on the south side of the house (currently covered by asphalt) to store equipment and supplies;
5. Demolish the building by pushing and pulling debris into the inside of the house footprint and cellar. Consider retaining the basement walls in place; if not, pull foundation walls toward the center of the house, and swimming pool walls in towards the center of the pool. These measures will help avoid disturbance of adjacent sediments during the demolition.
6. The voids left following demolition of the house basement and pool will be stabilized to minimize potential erosion of the soils;
7. Any filling of the demolished basement or swimming pool will use clean fill and not existing soils from the parcel;
8. The monitoring archaeologist will monitor and document all ground disturbing activities associated with any approved demolition and will provide a report on the monitoring to the Fort Lauderdale Historic Preservation Board.

Any proposed new construction on the parcel should minimize adverse impacts to the site's archaeological deposits. New structures should be placed on pilings rather than footers so that potential impacts can be localized, and excavated by archaeologists prior to construction. Fill should be used wherever possible to provide additional protection to the site, and the midden ridge elevation and format should not be altered.



Figure 10. Prehistoric ceramics: Belle Glade Plain (top), Glades Tooled Rim (left), possible Fort Drum Punctate (middle), Dade Incised (right), St. Johns Check Stamped (bottom).



Figure 11. Bone artifacts: bone points (left and right), perforated shark tooth.



Figure 12. Perforated shark vertebrae (left, middle), shell bead (right).



Figure 13. *Strombus* shell celt.

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APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG

APPENDIX I: 1016 Waverly Road: Field Specimen Log

FS	Provenience	Level/depth	Description	Date	Collected by
1	ST 1	0-60 cm	STP body (10); St. John's Plain (2); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (54.8 g); bone pins (2); shark tooth (1); clear glass (1); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP, RF
2	ST 1	60-115 cm	STP body (35); St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (70.1 g); shell refuse (1832.4 g); iron nail (1); limestone (1); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP, RF
3	ST 2	60-115 cm	STP body (26); STP rim (1); St. John's Plain (1); St. John's Plain rim (4); St. John's Check Stamped (12); St. John's Check Stamped rim (1); faunal bone (35.9 g); bone points (2); shell refuse (146.2 g); bottle cap (1)	10/22/14	HC, MP, RF
4	ST 2	60-115 cm	STP body (31); St. John's Plain (3); St. John's Check Stamped (8); faunal bone (91.4 g); shell refuse (1687.3 g); snails (3); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP, RF
5	ST 3	0-100 cm	STP body (20); St. John's Plain (7); St. John's rim (1); St. John's Check Stamped (17); bone point/pin frags (3); faunal bone (175.2 g); shell refuse (48.9 g); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP
6	ST 3	0-100 cm	STP body (32); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (173 g); shell refuse (228.8 g); charcoal		HC, MP
7	ST 4	0-115 cm	STP body (15); STP rim (2); St. John's Check Stamped (3); St. John's rim (1); bone pin frag (2); faunal bone (52.6 g); seed (1); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP
8	ST 5	0-103 cm	STP body (4); unclassified incised rim (1); faunal bone (4.8 g); iron hooks (3); nail (1); copper compact case (1); brown bottle (1); clear glass of a bottle neck (1); clear glass frag (5); green glass frag (1); blue glass frags (2); white yellow ceramic sherds from a bowl or plate (6); white china ceramic sherds (5); white ceramic sherd with "..RIAL NIPPON HAND PAINTED..." (1); brown ceramic sherd (1)	10/22/14	HC, MP
9	ST 5	0-103 cm	faunal bone (3.8 g); shell refuse (38.0 g); clear glass (2); green glass (1); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP
10	ST 6	0-100 cm	STP body (22); faunal bone (31.8 g); shell refuse (116.0 g); clear glass sherds (2); charcoal	10/22/14	HC, MP
11	ST 7	0-100 cm	STP body (46); STP rim (3); perforated shark tooth (1); faunal bone (27.9 g); shell refuse (139.2 g); clear glass (2); iron nails (3); brick frag; charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
12	ST 8	0-100 cm	STP body (17); St. John's Plain (2); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (3.8 g); shell refuse (8.5 g); burned seed (1); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
13	ST 9	Level 1	STP body (12); faunal bone (30.1 g); shell refuse (74.8); green glass sherd (1); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
14	ST 9	Level 2	STP body (19); faunal bone (63.1 g); shell refuse (164.1 g); tin roof cap (1); seed (1); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
15	ST 10	Level 1	faunal bone (32.4 g); STP body (1); St. John's Check Stamped (3); shell refuse (1132.5 g); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
16	ST 10	Level 2	faunal bone (42.6 g); shell refuse (650 g)	10/23/14	MP, HC
17	ST 10	Level 2	STP body (17); St. John's Check Stamped (3); faunal bone (43.8 g); shell refuse (838.3 g); clear glass (1); iron nail (1); UID iron piece (1); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
18	ST 11	Level 1	STP body (6); STP rim (1); faunal bone (23.3 g); shell refuse (2.9 g);	10/24/14	MP, HC
19	ST 11	Level 2	STP body (12); faunal bone (17.4 g); shell refuse (7.0 g); charcoal	10/24/14	MP, HC
20	ST 11	Level 3	faunal bone (7.8 g)	10/24/14	MP, HC
21	ST 12	0-79 cm	STP body (25); St. John's Check Stamped (3); shell refuse (1461.2 g); charcoal 10/24/14	10/23/14	MP, HC
22	ST 12	0-79 cm	Human tooth; STP body (20); St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (51.6 g); shell refuse (792 g); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
23	ST 12	0-79 cm	STP body (3); faunal bone (25.1 g); shell refuse (129.7 g); shell with concretion (220.7 g); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
24	ST 13	7-100 cm	STP body (36); St. John's Plain (3); St. John's rim (1); faunal bone (129.3 g); burned shark tooth (1); shell refuse (1452.6 g); perforated clam (1); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
25	ST 13	7-100 cm	STP rim (2); STP body (28); Ft Drum Incised rim (1); bone point (2); shark tooth (1); faunal bone (g); shell bead (1); shell refuse (g); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC

FS	Provenience	Level/depth	Description	Date	Collected by
25	ST 13	7-100 cm	STP body (24); STP rim (2); STP incised rim (1); faunal bone (62.5 g); shell refuse (1363.7 g); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
26	ST 14	0-67 cm	STP body (8); St. John's Plain (3); faunal bone (19.6 g); shell refuse (7.2 g); clear altered glass (2); UID iron (3); charcoal	10/23/14	MP, HC
27	ST 15	25-85 cm	STP body (10); St. John's Check Stamped body (1); faunal bone (12.7 g); shell refuse D21 g); clear, broken bottle neck (1); wood (1); charcoal (1)	10/23/14	MP, HC
28	Spoil from Trench on W. side of the house	Surface	STP body (9); STP rim (3); St. John's Check Stamped (2); shell (1)	10/24/14	RC
29	ST 16	0-90 cm	STP body (34); faunal bone (14.6 g); clear modern glass (1); UID iron (3); modern brick sherds or fragments (13); charcoal	12/11/14	MZ, RC
30	ST 17	Level 1	STP body (56); faunal bone (83 g); shell refuse (424.9 g); concretion; charcoal	11/12/14	RF
31	ST 17	Level 2	STP body (5); faunal bone (8 g); shell refuse (4.4 g)	11/12/14	RF
32	ST 18	Level 1	STP body (19); Opa Locka Incised (2); bone bead (1); faunal bone (59.4g); shell refuse (56.9g); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ
33	ST 18	Level 2	STP body (9); bone point (1); small celt (1); faunal bone (28.7 g); shell refuse (36.7 g); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ
34	ST 19	Level 1	STP body (19); faunal bone (39.0 g); shell refuse (331.9 g); brown and clear glass; nails (2)	11/12/14	RC
35	ST 19	Level 3	faunal bone (4.5 g); shell refuse (21.7 g); lithics (2); charcoal	11/12/14	RC
36	ST 24	Level 1	STP body (11); faunal bone (7.3 g); shell refuse (28.3 g); clear glass (1); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ, RC
37	ST 20	Level 2	STP body (11); faunal bone (9.1 g); shell refuse (28.3 g); iron nail (1); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ, RC
38	ST 20	Level 3	STP body (20); St. John's Check Stamped rim (1); faunal bone (35 g); shell refuse (12.7 g); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ, RC
39	ST 21	Level 1	STP body (2); faunal bone (2.39 g); UID round iron piece	11/12/14	MZ, RC
40	ST 22	Level 1	STP body (15); faunal bone (3.8 g); shell refuse (35.7 g); broken clear glass (1)	11/12/14	MZ, RC
41	ST 22	Level 2	STP body (11); STP body with perforation (1); faunal bone (10.3 g); shell refuse (6.3 g); shell refuse (164.4 g); clear glass (1)	11/12/14	MZ, RC
42	ST 22	Level 3	STP Body (11); faunal bone (10 g); shell refuse (173.8 g); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ, RC
43	ST 22	Level 4	STP Body (2); faunal bone (3.2 g); shell refuse (18.2 g); charcoal	11/12/14	MZ, RC
44	ST 23	Level 23	STP body (1);shell refuse (6.1 g)	11/13/14	MZ, RC
45	ST 23	Level 2	STP body (17); STP rim (2); STP Check Stamped rim (1); St. John's Plain (3); Unclassified incised sherd (1); faunal bone (28.3 g); shell refuse (49 g); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
46	ST 23	Level 3	faunal bone (7.2 g); shell refuse (5 g); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
47	ST 24	Level 1	STP body (29); St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (30.6 g); shell refuse (111 g); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
48	ST 24	Level 2	STP body (90); faunal bone (132.3 g); shell refuse (492.8 g); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
49	ST 26	Level 1	STP body (8); STP rim with perforation (1); faunal bone (4.1 g); shell refuse (16.1 g); iron nail (1), charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
50	ST 25	Level 2	STP body (26); St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (24 g); shell refuse (4.7 g); shell with concretion (341.1 g); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
51	ST 25	Level 3	STP body (12); faunal bone (9.8 g); bone bead (1); shell refuse (24.3 g); tabby	11/13/14	MZ, RC
52	ST 26	Level 1	STP body (39); St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (36.9 g); shell refuse (109.3 g); clear glass sherds (7); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
53	ST 26	Level 2	St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (6.7 g); shell refuse (13 g); clear glass (2); iron nail head (1); sandy concretion (3); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
54	ST 27	Level 3	faunal bone (5.4 g); shell refuse (47.9 g); charcoal	11/13/14	MZ, RC
55	ST 29	Level 1	STP body (2); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (1.7 g); shell refuse (62.3 g); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC
56	ST 29	Level 2	STP body (23); St. John's Check Stamped (2); faunal bone (30.5 g); shell refuse (47.5 g); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC

FS	Provenience	Level/depth	Description	Date	Collected by
57	ST 29	Level 3	STP body (8); faunal bone (7.1 g); shell refuse (28.2 g); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC
58	ST 29	Level 4	faunal bone (3.8 g); shell refuse (2.6 g);	11/14/14	MZ, RC
59	ST 30	Level 1	STP body (10); faunal bone (7 g); shell refuse (51.9 g); iron nail (1); brick frag (2)	11/14/14	MZ, RC
60	ST 30	Level 2	STP body (22); St. John's Check Stamped (2); St. John's Plain body (4); unclassified incised (1); faunal bone (50.8 g); clear glass (1); iron nail (1); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC
61	ST 30	Level 3	STP body (3); faunal bone (6.2 g); shell refuse (21.4 g)	11/14/14	MZ, RC
62	ST 32	Level 1	STP body (7); faunal bone (6.4 g); shell refuse (47.6 g); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC
63	ST 32	Level 3	STP body (23); faunal bone (7.9 g); shell refuse (234.0 g); iron nails (4); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC
64	ST 33	Level 1	STP body (2); faunal bone (g)	11/14/14	MZ, RC
65	ST 34	Level 1	STP body (65); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (95.8 g); shell refuse (406.5 g); charcoal	11/14/14	MZ, RC
66	ST 34	Level 2	faunal bone (5.9 g); shell refuse (4.2 g); pumice (1)	11/14/14	MZ, RC
67	ST 35	Level 2	STP body (1); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (3.7 g); shell refuse (18.7 g); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
68	ST 35	Level 2	STP body (11); faunal bone (4.1 g); shell refuse (520 g)	11/17/14	MZ, RC
69	ST 35	Level 3	Shell refuse (28.8 g)	11/17/14	MZ, RC
70	ST 36	Level 1	STP body (2); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (15.2 g); shell refuse (73.4 g); wood (2);	11/17/14	MZ, RC
71	ST 36	Level 2	STP body (7); faunal bone (10.2 g); STP Check Stamped (1); shell refuse (124.7 g); shell with concretion; charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
72	ST 36	Level 3	STP body (3); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
73	ST 37	Level 1	STP body (8); faunal bone (25.1 g); shell refuse (62.4 g); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
74	ST 37	Level 2	STP body (74); faunal bone (52.1 g); shell refuse (328.4 g); concretion with shell (42.5 g); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
75	ST 37	Level 3	STP body (34); faunal bone (21.6 g); shell refuse (79.4 g); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
76	ST 38	Level 1	STP body (2); faunal bone (6.3 g); shell refuse (24.6 g); light bulb frag; charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
77	ST 38	Level 2	faunal bone (9.4 g); shell refuse (4.2 g); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
78	ST 38	Level 3	STP body (20); bone pin frag (1); faunal bone (33.9 g); shell refuse (36.6 g); clear glass (1); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
79	ST 39	Level 1	STP body (24); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (32.8 g); shell refuse (104.3 g); iron nail (1); UID plastic object (1); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
80	ST 39	Level 2	STP body (12); St. John's Check Stamped (3); faunal bone (11.6 g)	11/17/14	MZ, RC
81	ST 40	Level 1	STP body (1); faunal bone (2); shell refuse (< 5 g)	11/17/14	MZ, RC
82	ST 40	Level 2	STP body (3); faunal bone (65.2 g); shell refuse (794.3 g); charcoal	11/17/14	MZ, RC
82	ST 40	Level 2	STP body (9); St. John's Plain (3); faunal bone (36.4 g); shell refuse (750 g); iron nail (1); charcoal	12/11/14	MZ, RC
83	ST 40	Level 2	STP body (4); faunal bone (3.9 g); shell refuse (33.6 g)	12/11/14	MZ, RC
84	Metal detecting	10-20 cmbs	Shell (1); US one cent, 1934 (1); iron nail (1)	11/14/14	BE
85	Metal detecting	10-20 cmbs	Rivet	11/14/14	BE
86	West portion of parcel disturbed surface	surface	St. John's Check Stamped (1)	11/14/14	RSC
87	Metal detecting	10-20 cmbs	Tin strip (1)	11/14/14	BE
88	Metal detecting; West of Ficus	10-20 cmbs	US five cent, 1930	11/14/14	BE
89	ST 44	Level 3	STP body (14); STP rim (1); St. John's Plain (6); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (716 g); shell refuse (242.9 g); charcoal	11/18/14	MZ, RC
90	unknown		faunal bone (2.5 g); shell refuse (1986.1 g); charcoal		unknown
91	ST 31	Level 1	wood (2); white plastic bottle cover (1); modern pink bead (1)	11/14/14	MZ, RC
92	West wall of house	surface	STP body (8); St. John's Check Stamped (1); faunal bone (7.0 g); shell refuse (43.1 g)	11/20/14	MZ, RC

APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File

Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) _____

Report Title (exactly as on title page) _____

 Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. _____ 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) _____ Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not 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 directly 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) _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one 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 _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: 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 (check all that apply):
 archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater
 damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures _____

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

Florida Archives (Gray Building)	library research- <i>local public</i>	local property or tax records	other historic maps
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	library-special collection - <i>nonlocal</i>	newspaper files	soils maps or data
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 (check 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)
surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled	water screen	soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen	posthole tests	magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen	auger tests	side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen	coring	pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened	test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	unknown
other (describe): _____		

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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	exposed ground inspected	occupant interview	tax records
interior documentation	local property records	occupation permits	unknown
other (describe): _____			

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites _____ **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** _____

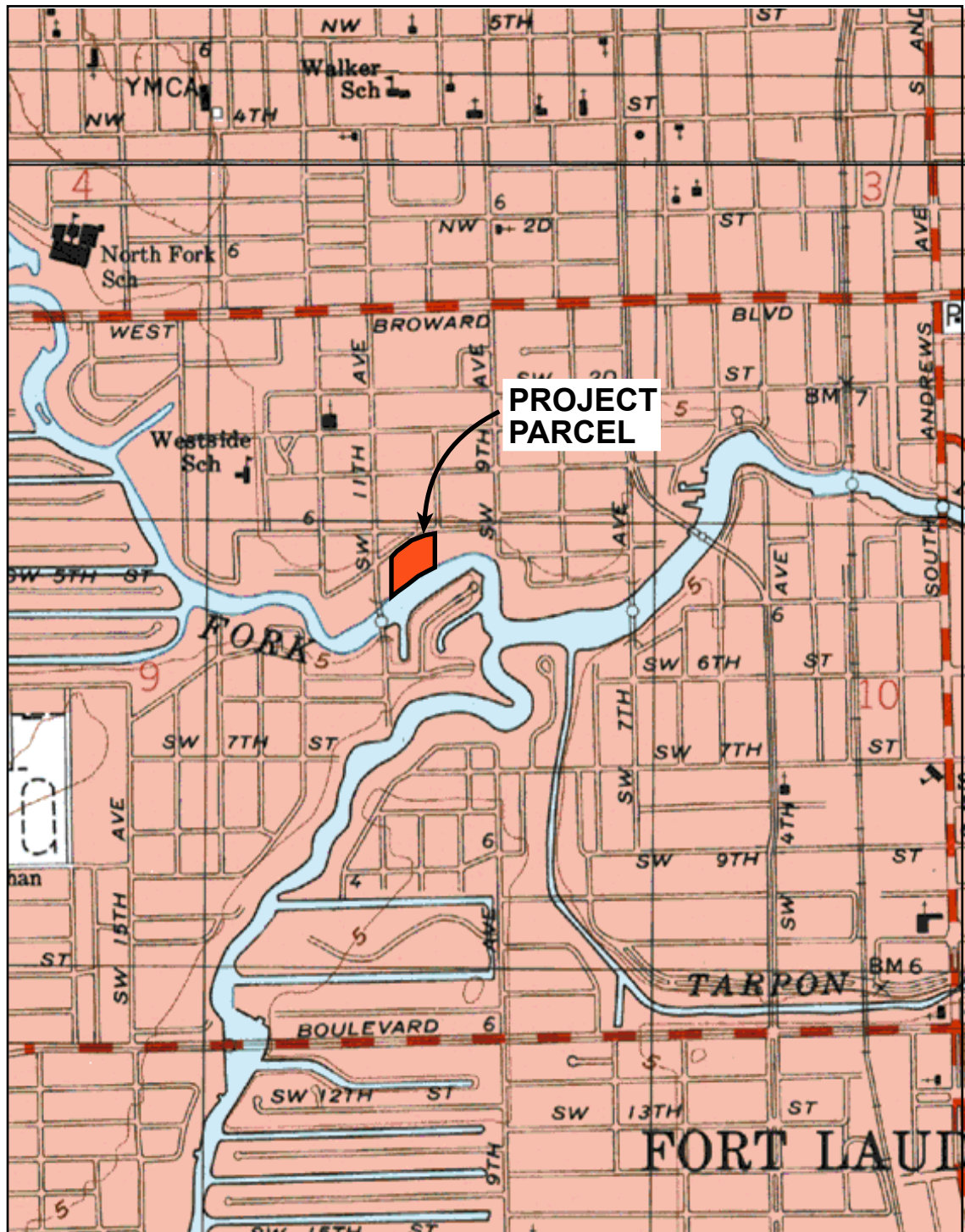
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

SHPO USE ONLY				SHPO USE ONLY				SHPO USE ONLY			
Origin of Report:	872	CARL	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		
	MPS	MRA	TG	Other: _____							
Document Destination:	_____				Plotability: _____						



USGS map of the 1016 Waverly Road parcel.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 9

USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994

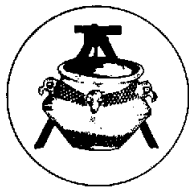


0	1/8	1/4
0	.2	.4

1/2 Mile approx.
.8 Km. approx.



APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SITE FORM – 8BD87

Original
Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 _____

Field Date _____

Form Date _____

Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) _____ Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____

Project Name _____ Survey # (DHR only) _____

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name _____ USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____

City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? yes no unknown County _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting _____ Northing _____

Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____

Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

Land (*terrestrial*) Wetland (*palustrine*)
 Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*) usually flooded
 River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*) usually dry
 Tidal (*estuarine*) Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
 Saltwater (*marine*) terrestrial
 aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

log boat fort road segment
 agric/farm building midden shell midden
 burial mound mill shell mound
 building remains mission shipwreck
 cemetery/grave mound, nonspecific subsurface features
 dump/refuse plantation surface scatter
 earthworks (historic) platform mound well

FUNCTION

campsite
 extractive site
 habitation (prehistoric)
 homestead (historic)
 farmstead
 village (prehistoric)
 town (historic)
 quarry

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

Englewood Manasota St. Johns (nonspecific) Swift Creek (nonspecific)
 Alachua Fort Walton Mississippian St. Johns I Swift Creek, Early
 Archaic (nonspecific) Glades (nonspecific) Mount Taylor St. Johns II Swift Creek, Late
 Archaic, Early Glades I Norwood Santa Rosa Transitional
 Archaic, Middle Glades II Orange Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Weeden Island (nonspecific)
 Archaic, Late Glades III Paleindian Seminole (nonspecific) Weeden Island I
 Belle Glade Hickory Pond Pensacola Seminole: Colonization Weeden Island II
 Cades Pond Leon-Jefferson Perico Island Seminole: 1st War To 2nd Prehistoric (nonspecific)
 Caloosahatchee Malabar I Safety Harbor Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd Prehistoric non-ceramic
 Deptford Malabar II St. Augustine Seminole: 3rd War & After Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL

First Spanish 1513-99
 First Spanish 1600-99
 First Spanish 1700-1763
 First Spanish (nonspecific)
 British 1763-1783
 Second Spanish 1783-1821
 American Territorial 1821-45
 American Civil War 1861-65
 American 19th Century
 American 20th Century
 American (nonspecific)
 African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) _____

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action _____

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

Date _____ Init. _____

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Date _____

☐ Owner ObjectionNR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 2)

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION**SITE BOUNDARY**

no field check	exposed ground	screened shovel	bounds unknown	remote sensing	unscreened shovel
literature search	posthole tests	screened shovel-1/4"	none by recorder	exposed ground	screened shovel
informant report	auger tests	screened shovel-1/8"	literature search	posthole tests	block excavations
remote sensing	unscreened shovel	screened shovel-1/16"	informant report	auger tests	estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit _____

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): single component multiple component uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: _____

Integrity - Overall disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-**document!** unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures _____

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ count estimate Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS**

unknown unselective (all artifacts)
selective (some artifacts)
mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

uncollected general (not by subarea)
unknown controlled (by subarea)
variable spatial control
other (describe in comments below)

_____ - _____
_____ - _____
_____ - _____
_____ - _____
_____ - _____
_____ - _____
_____ - _____
_____ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type _____ Name _____ Distance from site (m) _____

Natural community _____ Topography _____ Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m

Local vegetation _____

Present land use _____

SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____

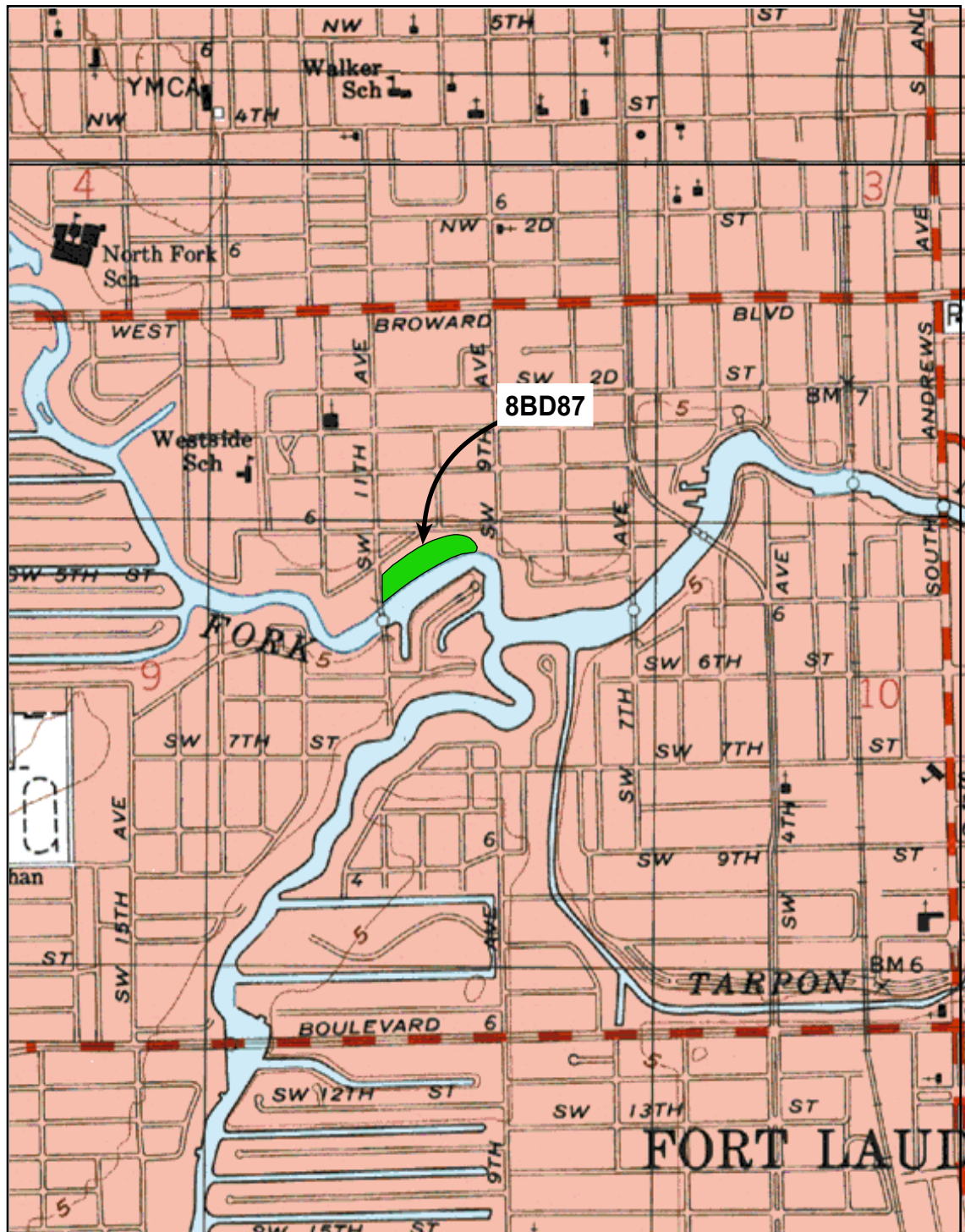
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name _____ Affiliation _____

Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Required Attachments**① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



USGS map of the 8BD87, the Rivermont site.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 9

USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



0	1/8	1/4
0	.2	.4

1/2 Mile approx.
.8 Km. approx.

