A PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF TARPON BEND PARK CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 886
APRIL 2009

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For:
CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In February through April , 2009, the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase 2 cultural resource survey of prehistoric site 8BD204 located in Tarpon Bend Park for the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department. The 1.25-acre parcel is located northeast of the intersection of SW 7th Street and SW 9th Avenue in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. The north edge of the parcel abuts the New River.

The site had been assessed by a Phase 1 archaeological survey which resulted in the documentation of prehistoric site 8BD204 and the observation that at least one structure fifty years old or older is located on the parcel (Franklin and Beriault 2008). This Phase 2 assessment was conducted to determine the significance and preservation quality of the archeological site. In addition, an historic architectural assessment was completed of the residential structure at 630 SW 9th Avenue located on the parcel.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic and cultural resource requirements the Broward County Historic Commission and the City of Fort Lauderdale Historic Preservation Ordinance. The parcel lies within the city's area of archaeological sensitivity located on the New River. This assessment was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and 36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

The project parcel is located within Section 10 in Township 50S, Range 42E (Figure 1). Historically this parcel was characterized by riverine live oak and a hardwood hammock. The parcel currently encompasses a vacant landscaped residence. There are no natural areas on the parcel, but numerous oaks occur that are remnants of the parcel's oak hammock.

This Phase 2 cultural resource assessment included excavations of a total of ten 1 meter square units and seven shovel tests excavated across the parcel. All units were positive for archaeological material. Two general areas of well preserved cultural material were documented on the parcel: one located between the house and the swimming pool, and the other area being on the south side of the house.

Previously-recorded archaeological site 8BD204 was further documented on the project parcel as a result of this assessment. The site is a prehistoric black earth and shell midden and is regarded as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places based on Criterion D. Although the site is significant, park development as a passive green space should be allowed to proceed.

The parcel's existing residential structure built in 1933 and auxiliary structure meet the Secretary of Interior's definition of historic, however, based on the available information and an assessment by an architectural historian these structures are not historically or architecturally significant. A Florida Master Site file was completed for the structures (Appendix 4).

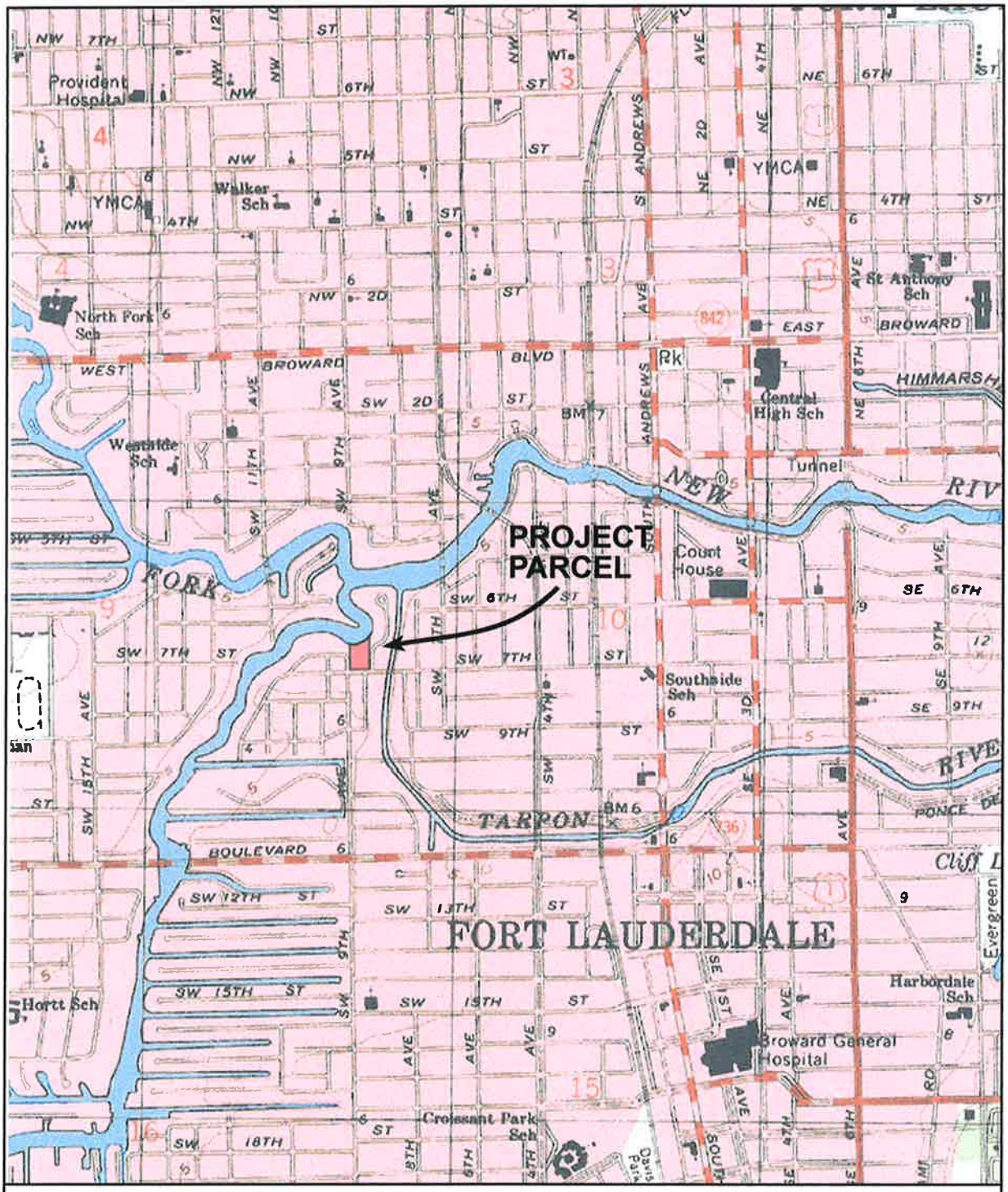

Figure 1. Map of the Tarpon Bend Park area.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 10

USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994

0	1/8	1/4	1/2 Mile approx.
0	.2	.4	.8 Km. approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The Tarpon Bend Park parcel is located at 630 SW 9th Avenue northeast of the intersection of SW 7th Street and SW 9th Avenue in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. Adjacent and north of the parcel lies the New River. The parcel lies within Section 10 in Township 50S, Range 42E. The parcel encompasses approximately 1.25 acres and is bounded on all sides by developed urban land (Figure 1). The relevant USGS map is Fort Lauderdale South.

The parcel is located on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. The geology of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is characterized by sandy sediments. Underlying these sediments are various caprocks, some of which are consolidated and unconsolidated limestones, others are of a calcinated shell "hash" or "coquina" which are part of the Anastasia formation. Most of the surficial sands are characterized in the *Broward County Soil Survey* as "xeric, well drained" and are fine-grained wind and water-born deposits from the late Pleistocene/early Holocene. Gray and tan sands found extensively in the district usually overlie relict marine deposits of shelly marl and marly limestone caprock that are part of Pleistocene formations. At greater depths are often found formations of a calcified "sandstone" or shelly conglomerate, which is part of the Anastasia Formation. Marine marls contain lenses and deposits of clay intermixed with varying percentages of sand. These clays may have been a source for ceramic manufacture by the Formative period Native Americans. Mantling the Pleistocene sands are windblown deposits of gray sands of varying depths.

The parcel historically included a live oak and hardwood hammock. Four miles to the east lay New River Sound, the coastal barrier island and the Atlantic Ocean. Just to the north of the parcel is the south fork of the New River, a winding river with many bends, including Tarpon Bend. The Tarpon River is located 200 meters east of the parcel. Much of the river bank was characterized as a slightly elevated sloping ridge vegetated with large live oaks. Bands of cypress swamps trending north-south approached the river. Where the river forked, marshy sloughs containing stands of pond apple bordered the river.

The parcel currently has a single-family residence and has been heavily impacted by clearing, construction activities and landscaping. The area is vegetated with mature live oaks, royal palms and other exotic and native plants. Soils located at and surrounding the subject parcel are Immokalee fine, and Bassinger fine sands. No bedrock was encountered during excavations on the site.

Figure 2. 2004 color aerial orthophotograph of the Tarpon Bend Park parcel area.

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. 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 Museum of the American Indian. However, these samples were mixed with other collections and could not be distinguished with certainty from other samples. 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 sites 8BD87 (the Rivermont 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 NE 4th Street and SW 11th Avenue, which would be exactly within the boundaries of 8BD87.

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 towards the river. A Dade County guidebook for the years 1896-1897 describes human skeletons found at a depth of four feet that were "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 or in the vicinity of 8BD3.

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 an pottery or of any implements or weapons.*

No comprehensive archaeological and historic survey or of the New River has been completed to date. A partial survey of Broward County was conducted by the Florida Division of Archives, History, Records Management between June and September 1974 by this author, 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 the Rivermont site, 8BD87, next to a house at 922 SW 4th street. The midden depth was determined to be 110 cm. A survey of Broward County archaeological sites, which included the New River, was conducted in 1994 (Carr, 1991). In 2000, an archaeological assessment was conducted at 1016 Waverly Place, which resulted in locating at least one prehistoric grave (Carr and Beriault, 2000). 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).

Summary of Phase 1 Assessment

The Phase 1 assessment of the project parcel revealed an extensive prehistoric black earth midden across the project parcel (Franklin and Beriault 2008). The site is a previously unknown component of the Ackerman site, 8BD204, discovered during house construction about 300 meters south of the project parcel (Carr 1974). The Phase 1 assessment included the excavations of ten shovel tests that were placed across the parcel to determine the extent of the archaeological deposits. An assessment of recovered cultural materials indicates that prehistoric habitation and subsistence activities characterized the site.

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 B.C. to 8000 B.C.)

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 B.P., 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). Radiocarbon dates of 9,640 ± 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 B.C. to 1000 B.C.)

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 B.P. That rate has decreased to about 3.5 cm per 100 years from 3000 B.P. to present (Scholl and Stuiver, 1967).

By 5000 B.P., 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 B.P. to 7000 B.P. 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, the first from this period, was recently discovered in Broward County (Carr and Sandler, 1991). The site, 8BD1119, was discovered on Pine Island ridge. Characterized by a scatter of chert flakes and several mid-Archaic projectile points, the site appears to be lithic workshop for reshaping tools.

Sites from the Late Archaic Period are becoming increasingly evident in southeast Florida. Sites dating from as early as 4000 B. P. have been located 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 B.P. for the Peace Camp site (Mowers and Williams, 1972:18), and 4840 ± 210 B. P. for Taylor's Head site (8BD74) (Masson *et al.*, 1988:346).

The Late Archaic Period is distinguished by the development of fiber-tempered pottery. 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 B.P. on Marco Island, and from ca. 2500 B.P. at the Firebreak site in Collier County, and from 3000 to 4000 B.P. 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.

The Glades Period (Ca. 750 B.C. to 1750 A.D.)

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 B.C. to ca. A.D. 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 A.D. 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 (A.D. 750 to A.D. 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 (A.D. 1200 to A.D. 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 A.D. 1000 and A.D. 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. A.D. 1500 - A.D. 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 archaeology, but recent work has contributed new data about Seminole sites and material culture.

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 1.5 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, but there is no documentation indicating what, if any, interaction these Indians had with the Lewis family, or other whites before and during that time period. After the cessation of hostilities the remaining Indians began to re-occupy villages and camps along the New River, and 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", presumably Seminole, 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 that was 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 present day Seminole village on the south fork visited by the Jungle Queen boat tour is a modern tourist attraction, with no previous history as a Seminole campsite.

The Seminole Indian Wars caused an increase of public awareness about the nature of 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 project such as those of Hamilton Disston, but it was not until Napoleon Bonapart 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.

Land Use History

The project parcel is located on the south bank of the New River in Fort Lauderdale in a residential area developed during the mid-20th century. The property contains two historic structures: the main residence, a single-story concrete block home built in 1933 and a guest cottage constructed circa 1943. The parcel has been extensively disturbed by this residential development, which included clearing, trenching and landscaping.

METHODOLOGY

Archival Review

The previously identified Ackerman Site, 8BD204, was the focus of the investigation. Field notes and reports of previous investigations conducted on the site in 1995 (Carr et al.) and 2008 (Franklin and Beriault) were of principal relevance and were reviewed prior to the fieldwork.

Research Design

The project goal was to determine the extent, preservation quality, and significance of 8BD204 within the project parcel. During the Phase 1 assessment of the Tarpon River Park parcel conducted by the AHC in 2008 shovel testing revealed areas of intact dense cultural deposits. Based on those results, test units were positioned throughout the property, but particularly in proximity to the areas of intact prehistoric cultural deposits that had been indicated by shovel testing.

Fieldwork

The investigation included shovel testing and unit excavations. Six additional shovel tests were excavated at the onset of the phase II survey to further define the boundaries of the site. Shovel tests were 50cm² and excavated to a depth of 1m. All sediments were screened through a ¼ inch screen, and all cultural material was collected and cataloged.

Following the shovel testing, a series of ten units was excavated. The units were dug in areas determined by shovel testing to contain intact prehistoric cultural material and were distributed so as to appropriately sample the site. Each unit was 1 meter square and all soils were excavated systematically using arbitrary 20cm or a change in context to designate levels. All units were dug 20 cm below sterile contexts. Contexts were described and given alpha-numeric designations. For each newly encountered context a soil sample was collected. All excavated sediments were subject to sifting through a 1/4-inch screen. Cultural material was collected and placed in self sealing plastic bags which were field accessioned and transported to the AHC lab for analysis. Appropriate paperwork was completed for all excavations. Closing plan views and profiles of the north and east walls were drawn for each unit and plan photographs were taken at the opening of all levels. A field map was maintained throughout.

All archaeological features were numbered, excavated and described. Sediment samples were collected from the features while all remaining sediments from the features were screened in the field, and artifacts were collected, as per protocol.

Collections

Oyster shell was weighed on-site but not collected. These weights are included in the field specimen log (see Appendix 1). All other cultural materials were collected and placed in self sealing bags and transferred to the AHC lab in Davie for cleaning and analysis. Ceramics were counted and typed according to tempering and decoration. Faunal bone, charcoal, and marine shell were quantified by weight. All artifacts were identified and entered into a database specific to this project. Field notes, photographs, and maps repose at the AHC offices in Davie. Column samples and collected samples from the features were floated and processed using a nested screening system of 1/4", 1/8" and 1/16" inch screens.

Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the Tarpon Bend Park parcel showing location of test units.

SUMMARY OF SITES

Site Name:	Ackerman Site: Tarpon Park Component
Site Number:	8BD204
Location:	T. 50S., R. 42E., Section 10
Environmental Setting:	Atlantic Coastal Ridge: Riverbank (New River)
Site Type:	Black Earth Midden
Site Function:	Habitation, subsistence
Description:	The site has been previously identified and is described as being situated on the "south bank of the New River between the confluence of the south fork and the Tarpon River to the east" (Carr *et al.,* 1995). The Tarpon Park component of the site is located abutting the New River on the convex bank of a severe meander. The site extends to the south and east from this point covering an area of approximately 200 meters by 300 meters. Construction of a house in 1939 and a guest house in 1943 disturbed part of the Tarpon Park component, however intact cultural deposits occur. Prehistoric cultural material can be found on the surface and to a depth of 60 cm below ground surface. The top 10-30 cm contains a mixture of modern and historic debris and redeposited prehistoric midden. The intact midden is found just below this context at a depth of about 30 cm and is characterized by dense lenses of oyster shell, and a moderate amount of faunal bone and sand-tempered ceramics. Parts of the site are intensely disturbed, particularly areas nearest the river bank and along the parcel's eastern border, where extensive fill soils have been deposited.
Chronology:	Prehistoric: Glades I-II
Collections:	Oyster shell, Sand tempered plain pottery, faunal bone, shell celt cache
Ownership:	Public: City of Ft. Lauderdale

Site Name:	Caldwell House
Site Number:	8BD4547
ADDRESS:	630 SW 9th Ave
Location:	T 50 S, R 42 E, Section 10
Environmental Setting:	Atlantic Coastal Ridge: Riverbank (New River)
Site Type:	Building
Site Function:	Residence
Description:	The site consists of a masonry vernacular, single story house with detached guest quarters. The buildings are constructed of concrete block, finished in stucco. The roofs are shingled gable. Windows in the earlier, main house are steel casement; in the guest cottage, double-hung wood. Non-historic ancillary structures include a seawall, dock, and swimming pool; the property is bordered by a chain link fence of the same construction date as the house.
Chronology:	Historic: 1933 - 1950
Ownership:	Public: City of Ft. Lauderdale
Preservation Quality:	Good
Significance:	The site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Further research may be warranted to determine whether it has significance on the local level in criteria A or B.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

A Phase 2 cultural resource survey of the Tarpon Park parcel was completed which resulted in the documentation of prehistoric site 8BD204 and architectural site 8BD4547. The archaeological site is a large black earth and shell midden located on the south bank of the New River. The site extends several hundred meters south and southeast of the parcel, and is among the largest prehistoric sites along the New River.

The site has been disturbed by the construction of a house, landscaping, and utilities during the mid 20th century. These disturbances are extensive and about 50% of the parcel has been intensively disturbed. Nonetheless, areas of intact cultural deposits occur across the parcel, with testing indicating that the densest concentrations of prehistoric material occur south and north of the house. The area north of the swimming pool, areas abutting the river, and the eastern portion of the parcel are the most disturbed and are characterized by fill and redeposited sediments.

Site Sediments

The field archaeologists identified 13 sediment contexts associated with site 8BD204, during the Phase 2 assessment. Contexts were given alpha-numeric designations, *A* through *L*. Three of the contexts were associated with intact cultural material, the remaining ten contexts were either fill or redeposited. All contexts are described below.

- *Context A*: Grey to dark grey loosely compacted top soil with root matter and biomass. Found throughout the project area. The thickness varies depending on the location and ranges from 10-15cm. All cultural material associated with this context is redeposited.

- *Context B*: Intact black earth midden observed throughout the northern two thirds of the project area. The midden layer generally lies directly below context A and was found below context K in one unit. It is also found both above and below context C, wherever context C is present. The thickness of the midden ranged from 10-40cm, depending on the amount of disturbance specific to the area. Medium compaction. Most of the cultural material is found associated with this context and Context C. Found in Units 1-3, 5-8, 10.

- *Context C*: Oyster shell midden, characterized as an intact black earth midden very dense with oyster shell. Easily differentiated from Context B due to the high oyster shell density, visibly accounting for more than 70% of the soil volume. Always found below Context B. Occurs in discrete areas throughout the site. Thickness ranges from 1cm to over 25cm. Generally has a medium compaction and is moderately dense with faunal bone and ceramics. Found in Units 2, 3, 5-7.

- *Context D*: Grey to light grey fine silty sand. This is the site's deepest uncovered horizon, characterized as generally culturally sterile. The cultural material that was found in this context was originally in the superjacent cultural contexts (B or C) and presumably migrated down as a result of bioturbation.

- *Context E*: Tan or light grey silty sand fill. The context is characterized as generally loosely compacted. It is found in units 8, 9 and 10, in each case directly below context A. There is some associated redeposited cultural material.

- *Contexts F* and *I*: Disturbed and redeposited black earth midden. Characterized as a black organic silty sand with a moderate amount of cultural material, including faunal bone, shell and ceramics. Generally has a medium compaction. The presence of modern or historic objects (iron, glass, tile, etc.) distinguishes it from the intact midden context (Context B). Found in units 8 and 9.

- *Context G* and *H*: Marbled grey, light grey, and tan sand, together representing one or several dredging episode(s) was found only in unit 9 and presumably throughout the southeastern corner of the property. Culturally sterile. Found directly above context F.

- *Context J*: A grey or light grey sand with a mixture of ash, presumably representing a modern compost burn. Found only in unit 10. Culturally sterile. Found directly above context K and below context A.

- *Context K*: A mixture of white crushed limestone fill and asphalt. Found only in unit 10, directly below context J and above context B.

- *Context L*: Black muck found with a mixture of redeposited prehistoric midden and historic trash. Found only in unit 9, below context F. Continues below the water table.

Summary of Units

Unit 1 (FS 11-14)

Unit 1 was located northwest of the house in the northwest corner of the parcel (Figure 5). The unit was excavated to a total depth of 64 cm in four levels representing three distinct contexts. Level 1 consisted of disturbed topsoil (context A) with some sparse redeposited faunal bone and historic and modern trash. The second and third levels consisted of an intact prehistoric black earth midden (context B), which was moderately dense with faunal bone, ceramics, and oyster shell. Level four began as the midden transitioned to a light tan silty sand (context D), which was almost entirely sterile. Of particular interest are the recovered artifacts from the midden layer, which include ten shark teeth, a bone point and several examples of sand tempered plain and St Johns Plain ceramics.

Unit 2 (FS 15-21)

This unit was located north of the house in the northwest quarter of the parcel under the parcel's large oak tree, approximately seven meters east of Unit 1. (Figure 6). The unit was excavated to

a depth of 62 cm, encompassing four contexts dug in four levels. Level 1 was excavated to a depth of 22 cm below datum. Level 1 consisted of context A, a disturbed topsoil layer. Parts of context B, the black earth midden was encountered. Level 2 largely encompasses this horizon. This midden horizon varied from 10 to 15cm thick and sat directly on top of context C, the black earth and oyster, which continued to a depth of about 50cm below datum. Level 3 encompassed this oyster midden horizon. Level 4 includes part of the bottom of the midden and context D, which is sterile light grey sand. Of interest was the recovery of ten small shark vertebrae, a likely articulated shark section, from level 3.

Unit 3 (FS 22-28)

This unit was located south of the house by the southern fence-line, roughly in the center line of the parcel. Four levels were excavated, representing four distinct strata, to a total depth of 70 cm below datum. Level 1 consisted of a light grey topsoil (context A) which contained a mix of redeposited prehistoric faunal bone and modern trash. The topsoil transitioned to a prehistoric black earth midden (context B) at approximately 20 cm. This black earth midden solely composed level 2. The level contained a moderate amount of faunal bone and sand tempered plain ceramics. The level was roughly 10 cm thick, at the base a clear transition was observed between the mostly dirt midden to a dense oyster shell midden (context C). This level was approximately 80% oyster shell by volume. The oyster shell was quantified by weight and weighed in excess of 35 kg. Faunal bone and ceramics were found from among the oyster shell matrix. This level was 10 cm thick where the soil transitioned to a sterile light tan silty sand (context D).

Unit 4 (no FS)

This unit was placed approximately seven meters south of the southeast corner of the house. Level 1 consisted of the disturbed topsoil (context A) which contained sparse redeposited oyster shell. The level was approximately 20 cm thick. At 20 cm metal pipe was encountered running diagonally through the unit. Unit 4 was terminated as the subsurface soils were likely heavily disturbed and further excavation would have been increasingly difficult. The redeposited oyster shell found within the top level was discarded.

Unit 5 (FS 30-32, 50)

Unit 5 was placed directly adjacent to Unit 4, just south of the southeastern corner of the home. The unit was excavated to 60cm below datum, of which three dug levels were dug representing 3 distinct strata. Level 1 consisted of context A, a grey loose sandy topsoil. The grey topsoil contained a mix of redeposited prehistoric oyster shell and modern trash. Level 2 began at 15 cm and consisted of an oyster shell midden (context C). The shell midden was approximately 80% oyster shell by volume, and also contained faunal bone and sand tempered ceramics. At a depth of 30cm below datum the oyster shell became less dense, and the context changed to a

black earth midden (context B). At approximately 42cm the midden transitioned to a sterile light tan silty sand (context D). Of particular interest is a cache of shell celts and preforms located in the eastern third of the unit in level 4, context B. The cache is located in the area directly abutting the eastern wall of Unit 5 and extends to the east into Unit 6.

Unit 6 (FS 33-41, 50)

Unit 6 was placed to the east, directly adjacent Unit 5. The unit was dug by strata in 5 levels, representing 4 distinct contexts. The eastern third of the unit was heavily disturbed by two pipes running north/south through the unit. This part of the unit was terminated at the level of the pipes, 30 cm below datum. The remainder of the unit was dug to a total depth of 60cm below datum. Level 1 consisted of context A, a loose grey sandy topsoil. The grey topsoil contained a mix of redeposited prehistoric oyster shell and modern trash. The level ended at 18cm below datum. Level 2 consisted of an intact black earth midden (context B) which contained faunal bone and oyster shell. The earth midden transitioned to an oyster shell midden (context C) at 24cm. The shell midden was approximately 80% oyster shell by volume, and also contained faunal bone and sand tempered ceramics. At 30 centimeters the oyster shells became less dense and the context reverted back to a black earth midden. At 50cm the midden transitioned to a sterile light tan silty sand (context D). The cache of shell celts, originally recognized in Unit 5, continued into Unit 6.

Unit 7 (FS 46-48, 71-72)

Unit 7 was a 50cm² extension to the north of Units 5 and 6. The unit contained 5 levels representing 4 contexts and was dug to a total depth of 60cm. Levels 1 and 2 consisted of a loose grey sandy topsoil (context A). Below level 2 at a depth of 13cm the topsoil transitioned to an oyster shell midden (context C). The midden was approximately 80% oyster shell by volume. Oyster shell became less dense and the soil transitioned to a black earth midden (context B) at 26cm. The black earth midden transitioned to a sterile light grey silty sand (context D) at 47cm.

Unit 8 (FS 53-54, 57-59, 73)

Unit 8 was located 1.5m west of the guesthouse in the southeastern quarter of the property. The unit contained 6 levels, representing 5 contexts. It was excavated to a total depth of 70cm below datum. Level 1 consisted of context A, a loose grey sandy topsoil. The grey topsoil contained a mix of redeposited prehistoric oyster shell and modern trash. Level 2 consisted of a coarse tan sandy fill (context E). At 20cm the sand fill transitioned to a disturbed midden context (context F). This redeposited midden was loosely compacted and contained a mixture of faunal bone, sand tempered plain ceramics, gardening cobbles, iron and glass. At approximately 37cm the disturbed midden transitioned to an intact black earth midden (context B). At approximately 60cm the midden transitioned to a sterile light grey silty sand (context D). Of particular interest are the items recovered from level 4, the midden context, including several bone point/pin

fragments, shark teeth and two of Belle Glade Plain ceramics, were the only examples recovered from the excavation.

Unit 9 (FS 60-62, 65-67)

Unit 9 was located near the eastern fence line of the parcel, due east of the house. A total of six levels were excavated, representing 6 distinct contexts. All sediments were heavily disturbed and/or redeposited. The unit reached a terminal depth of 88cm below datum. Level one consisted of a loose grey sandy topsoil (context A), which contained a mix of redeposited prehistoric and modern material. At 10 centimeters the context changed to a thin lens of a coarse tan sandy fill (context E). The coarse fill transitioned abruptly to a marbled grey, light grey, and tan fine sand (contexts G and H), representing one or more dredging episodes. Below these dredged sediments was a redeposited black earth midden (context I), which contained faunal bone, sand tempered plain ceramics, oyster shell and historic cinder blocks ca. 1920-1935. As this likely represents a fill event the associated midden is presumably from elsewhere on the site. Below the cinder blocks the soil transitioned to a black muck (context L) and the unit was terminated just below the water table. No natural sediments were encountered.

Unit 10 (FS 63-64, 68-69)

Unit 10 was located due south of the house, 1meter east of the carport. The unit was excavated by strata in six levels, representing six different contexts. It was dug to a total depth of 66cm below datum. Level 1 consisted of a loose grey silty topsoil (context A). At 10cm the sand transitioned to a coarse tan sandy fill (context E). On the northern two thirds of the unit there is a sharp transition to a blotchy fine grey sand with a moderate amount of ash (context J). Although considered a feature during excavation, this context was later determined to be associated with a modern burn event. Also in the northern two thirds of the unit, below context E, is a layer of white crushed limestone fill and asphalt (context K). This layer of fill is approximately 10cm thick. Below context K in the northern two thirds of the unit and below context E in the southern one third of the unit is an intact black earth midden (context B). At a depth of 48cm the midden transitions to a sterile, light grey silty sand (context D). The midden was relatively dense with faunal bone, sand tempered plain ceramic, and oyster shell. Of particular interest are the decorated pottery sherds encountered in the midden context. These include the only identified examples on the parcel of Ft Drum Incised, and Opa Locka Incised. A bone pin fragment also was collected.

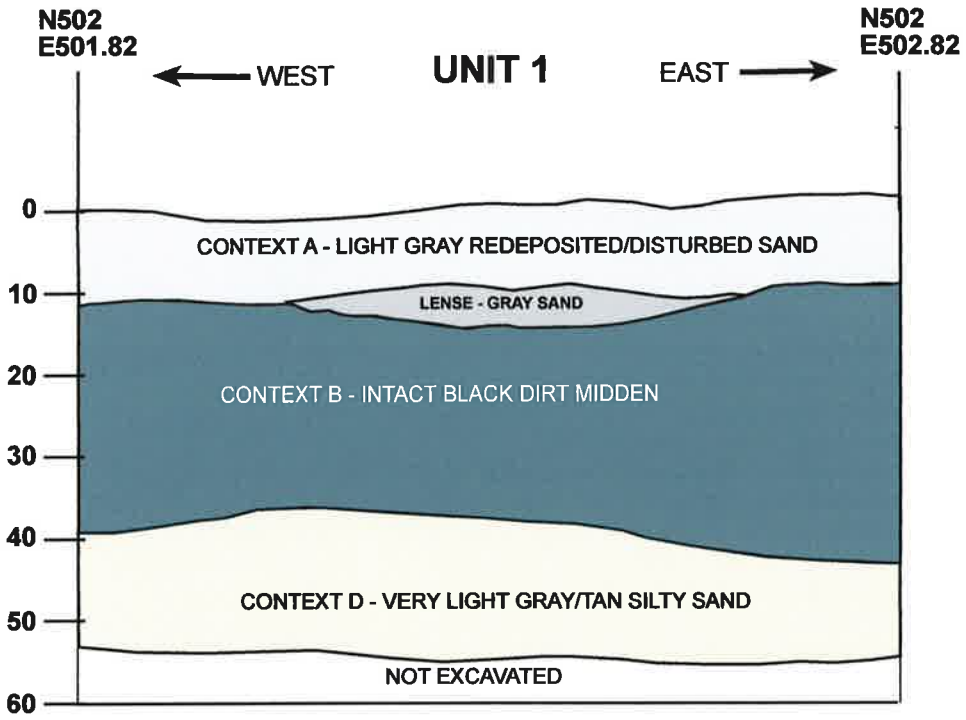

Figure 4. North profile of Unit 1.

Figure 5. View north at Unit 1.

Figure 6. View north at Unit 2.

Figure 7. View north at Unit 3.

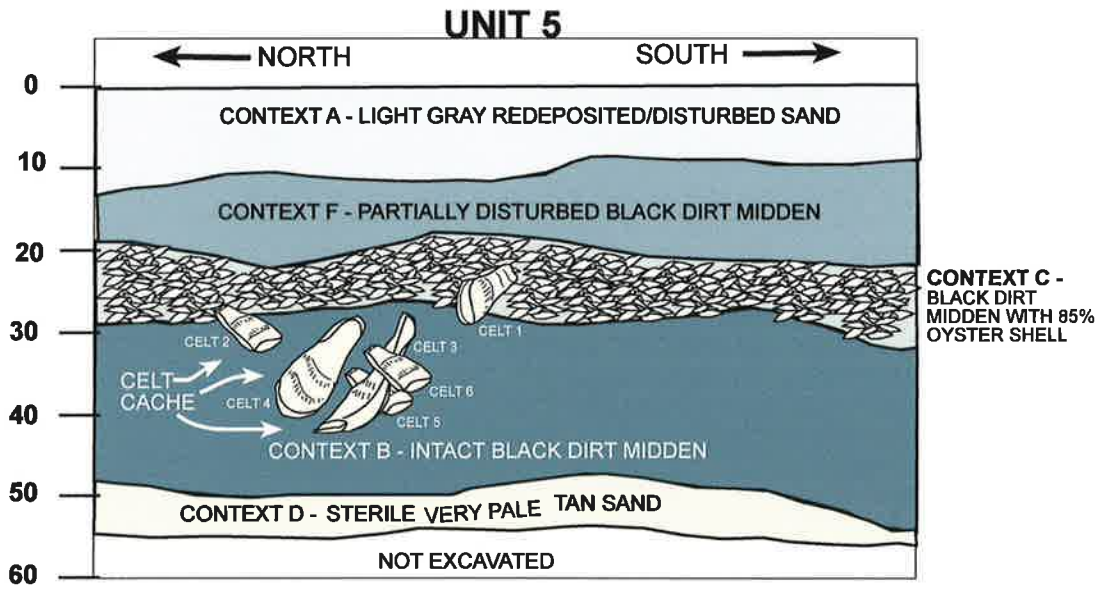

Figure 8. Unit 5 east wall profile, depicting shell celt cache (Feature 1).

Figure 9. View east at shell celt cache (Feature 1) within Units 5 and 6.

Figure 10. View south at shell celt cache (Feature 1).

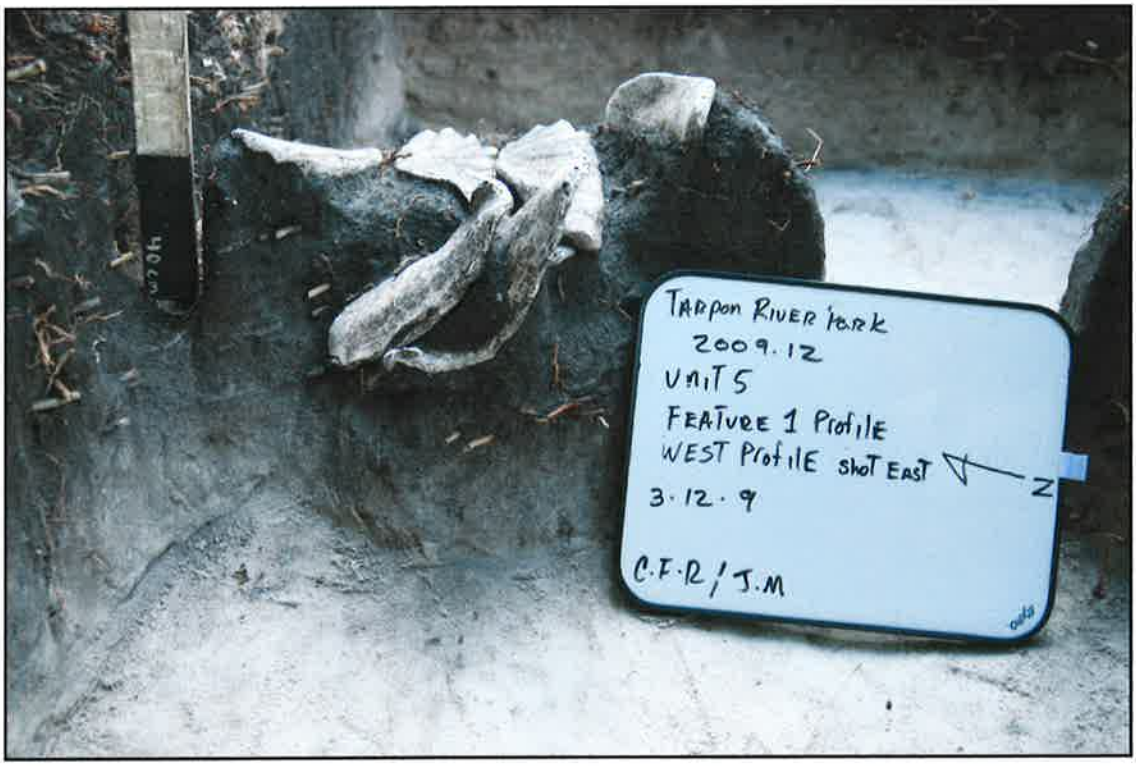

Figure 11. View east at shell celt cache profile (Feature 1).

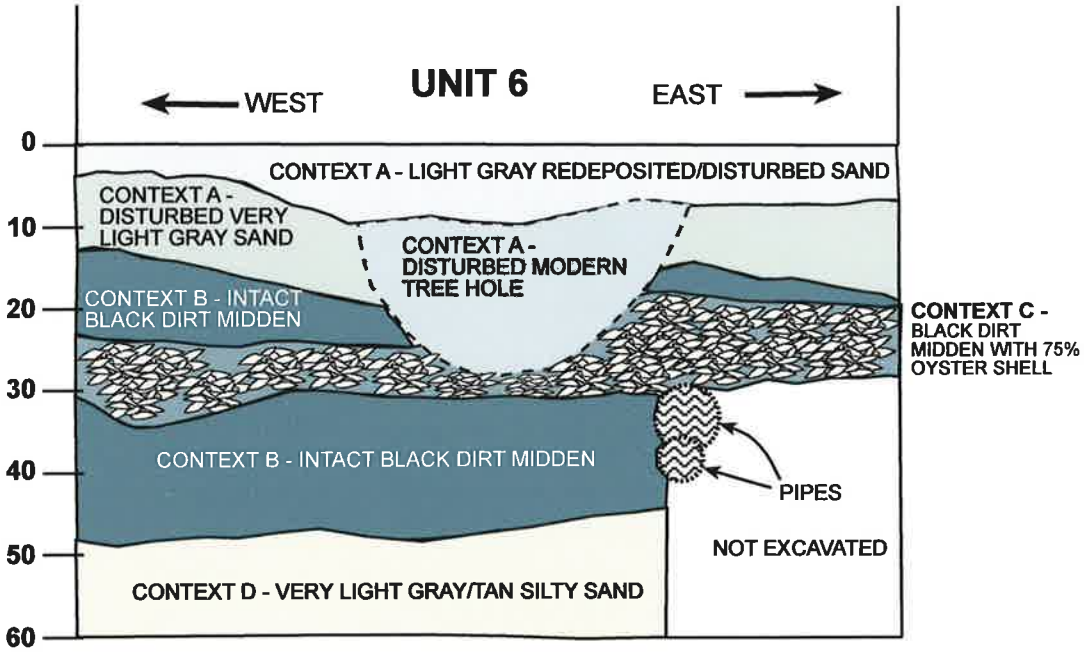

Figure 12. Unit 6 north wall profile.

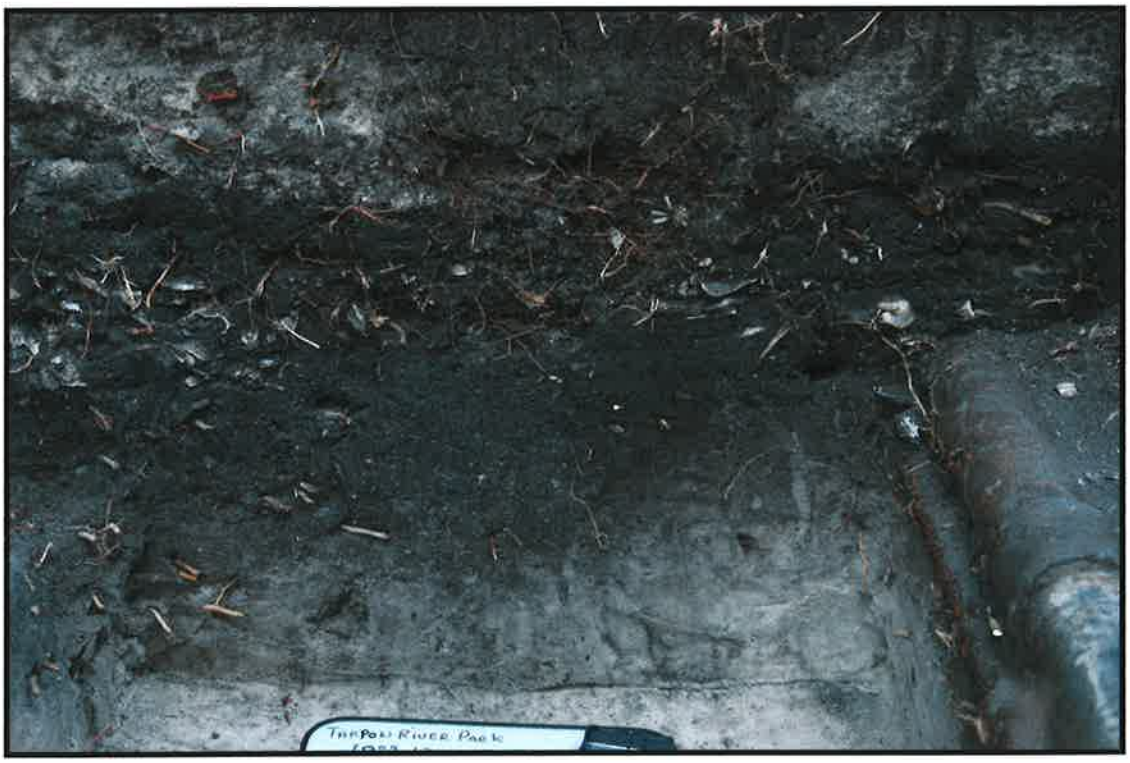

Figure 13. Unit 6 north wall profile.

Cultural Material

Phase 2 excavations uncovered a large quantity of prehistoric materials that include shell refuse, faunal bone, charcoal, and artifacts. Shell refuse was the most common material encountered, often characterized as a lens of oyster shell varying from 2 cm to 20 cm thick. Oyster (*Crassostrea Virginica)* lenses occurred in seven of the ten excavated units. The quantity of shell was so great that the shell was weighed in the field with a scale and not collected. Those weights are reported in Appendix 1. Oyster shell weight varied from as little as 200 grams (Unit 1) to as much as 61 kilograms in Unit 2. A total of 151.1 kilograms of oyster was recovered from all of the tests. Other shell species include conch (*Strombus gigas*).

Faunal bone, by weight, is the second most common cultural material recovered from the site. Varying from as little as 66.7 grams from Unit 7 to as much as 783.5 grams from Unit 2. Fauna include turtle, deer, and fish. Specific animals include deer, turtle and shark.

Artifact classes include ceramic, bone, and shell. Most common is pottery sherds. A total of 319 sherds were collected of which 308 are sand tempered plain (STP). Eleven sherds (3%) are either decorated local types or non-local plainware. Of the decorated ware, two are Opa Locka Incised and two are Ft. Drum Incised (Figure 14). The latter design has the incisions placed directly on the exterior rim edge representing an early "style" of rim design. Non-local wares include four St. Johns Plain and two sherds of an "early" Belle Glade Plain type with horizontal striations on the vessel surface (Figure 14). Of particular interest is a grouping of crumbly small sherds of an unusual chalky temperless clay recovered from Shovel Test 14. These include ± 73 pieces weighing a total of 41.75 grams. These small pieces do not appear to be from a ceramic vessel, but may be crumpled daub used to coat a perishable vessel such as a basket or a structure, or even refuse from ceramic firing of a bowl.

A total of 17 modified bone objects were discovered including three perforated shark teeth (Figure 16), seven bone pin fragments and two bone points (Figure 15). Also found were 12 small shark vertebrae (from the same shark), of which two had perforations at the centrum and one perforated at the edge (Figure 16). The others are unperforated. The shark vertebrae were assigned as Feature 2. Shell artifacts were unusually scarce with the exception of five celt "preforms" (unfinished) and one finished celt from a single cache (Feature 1). These were recovered from Units 5 and 6, Level 3 (Figures 18-21).

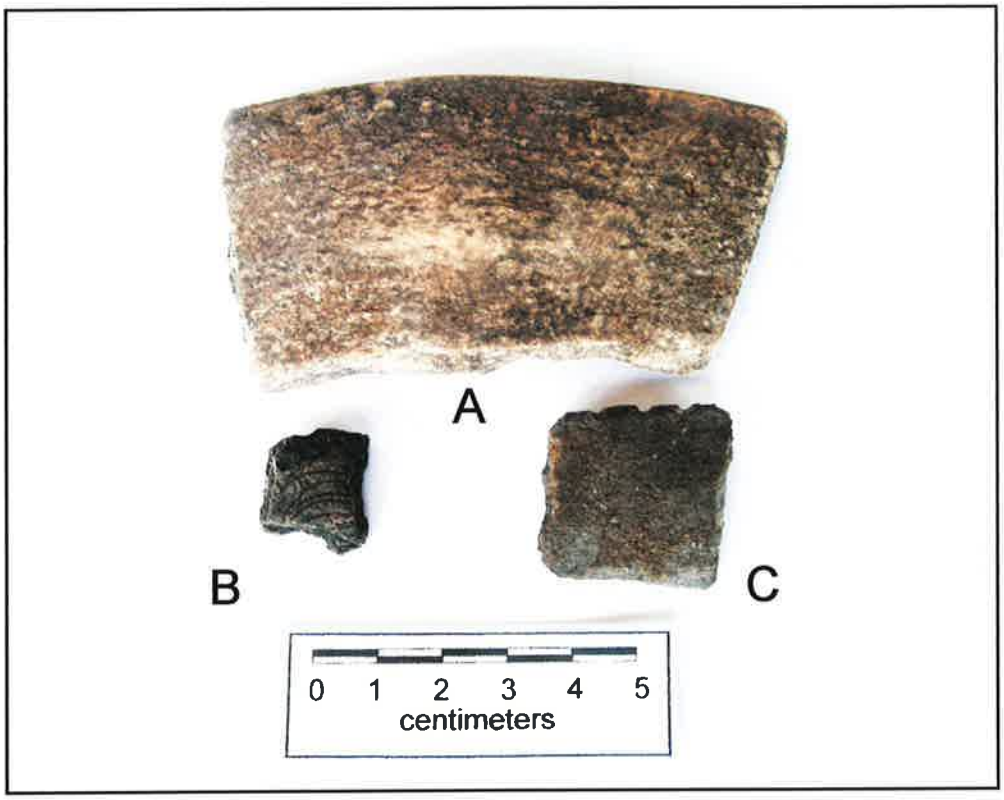

Figure 14. Pottery Sherds: A = Belle Glades Plain; B = Opa Locka Incised; C = Ft. Drum Incised.

Figure 15. Bone Artifacts: A, B = bone pin fragments; C = bone point.

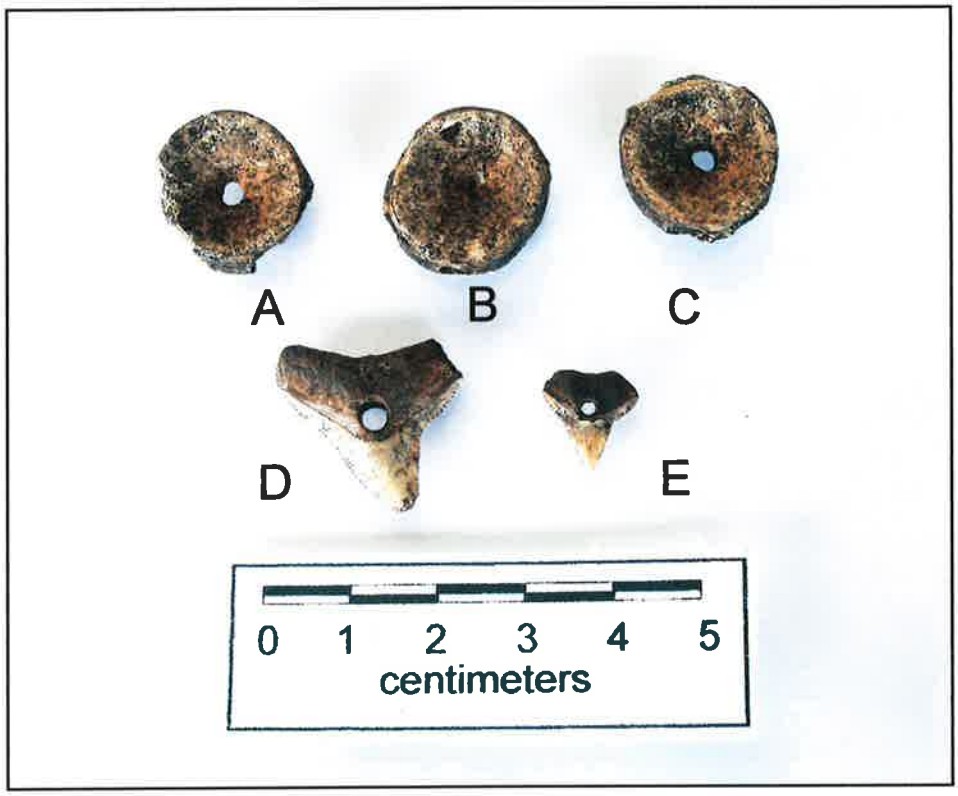

Figure 16. Bone Artifacts: A - C = perforated vertebrae; D, E = perforated shark teeth.

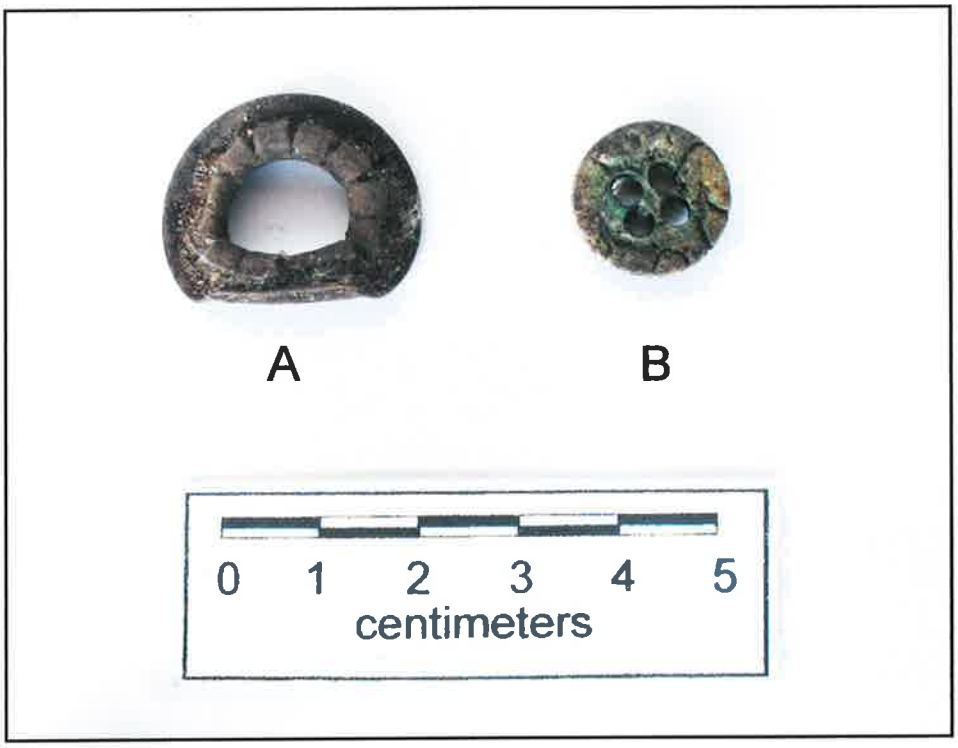

Figure 17. Historical artifacts: A = copper tent grommet; B = brass button with anchor design.

Figure 18. *Strombus* shell celts and preforms from cache, Units 5/6, feature 1.

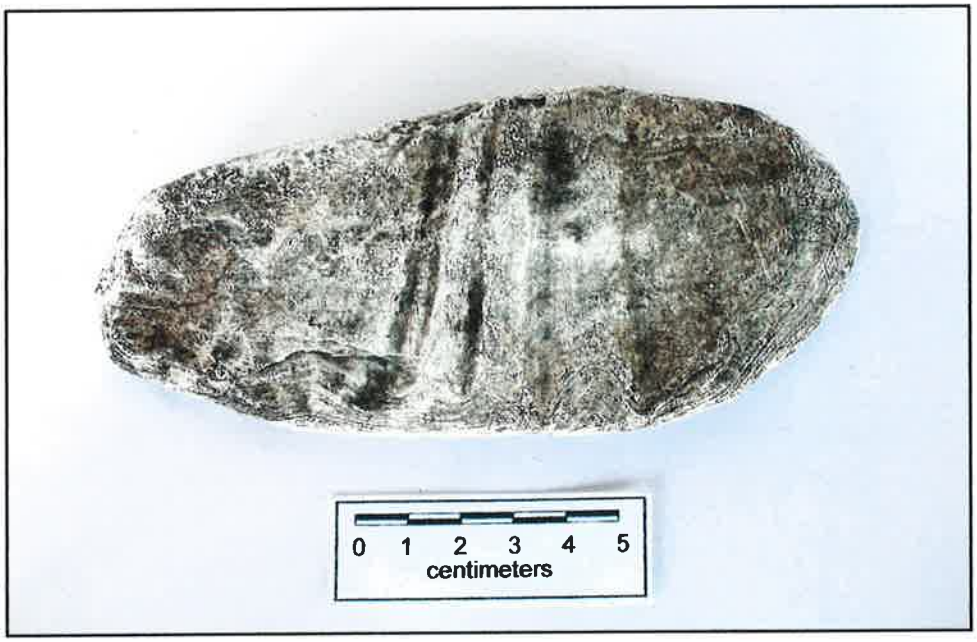

Figure 19. *Strombus* shell celt, side 1.

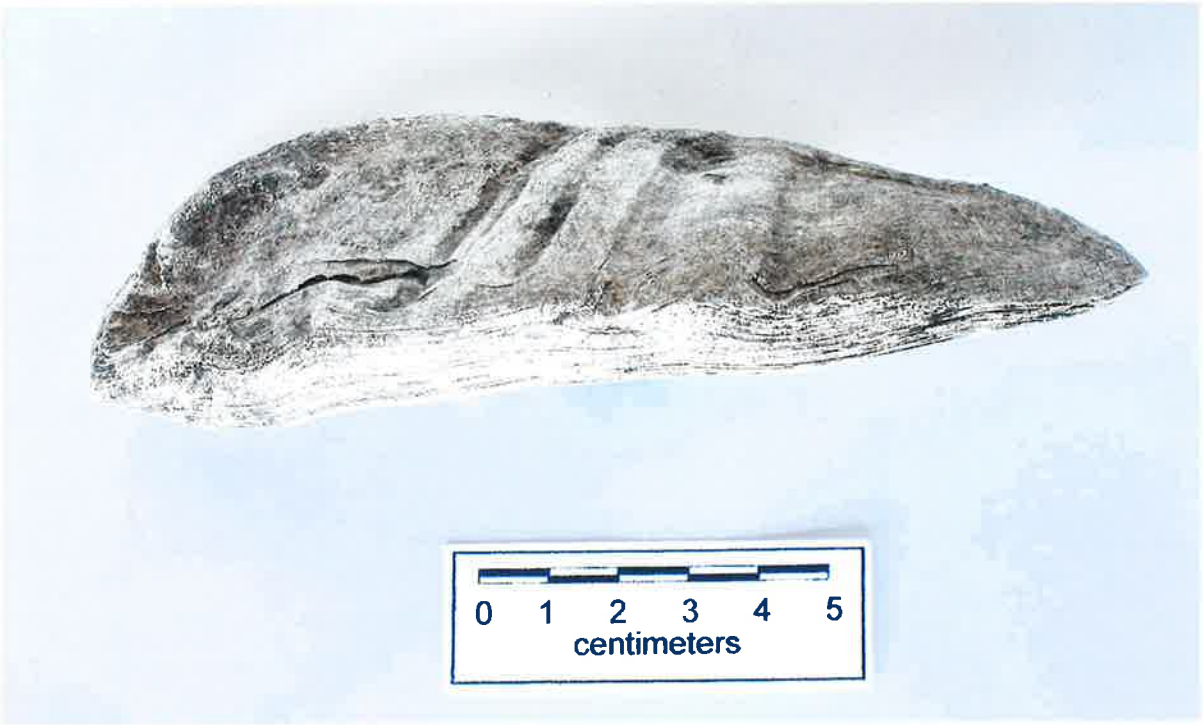

Figure 20. *Strombus* shell celt showing cutting edges.

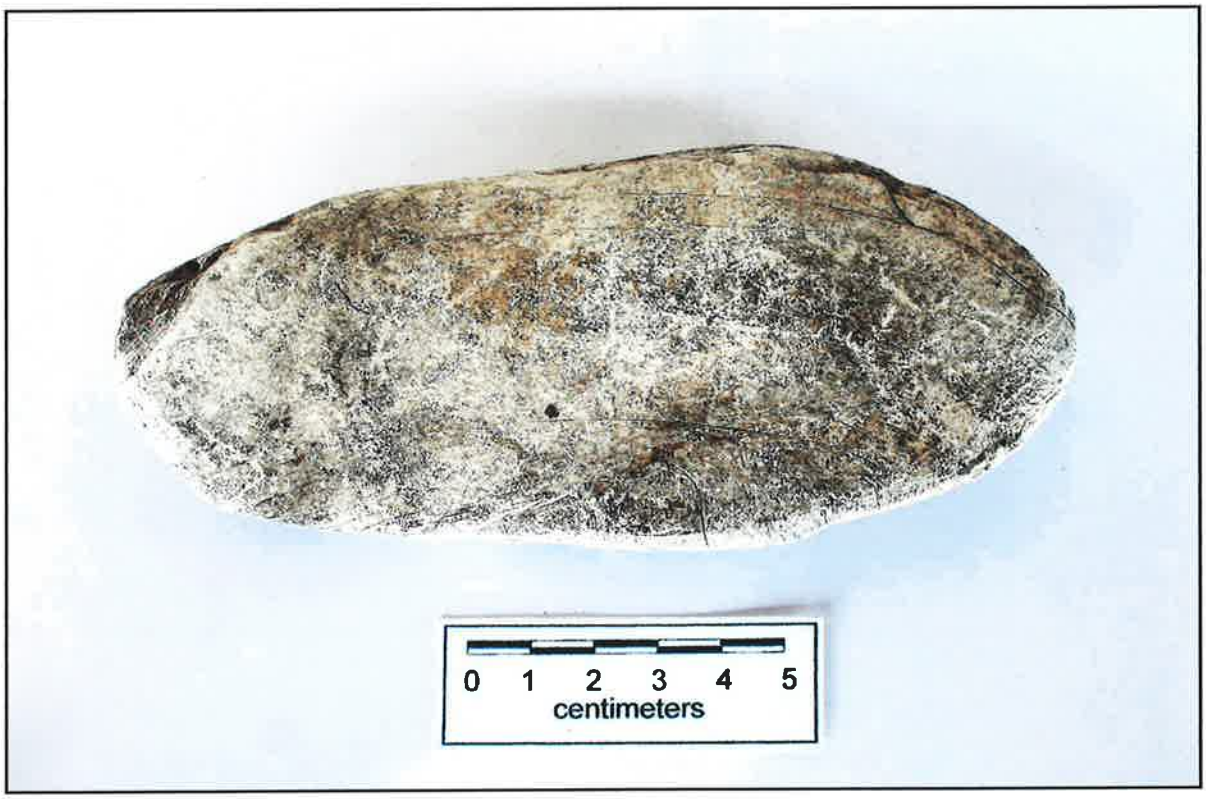

Figure 21. *Strombus* shell celt: side 2.

Chronology

The prehistoric site component of 8BD204 located on the Tarpon Bend Park dates from Glades II Period (ca. 800-1200A.D.) as indicated by the decorated and non local pottery uncovered at the site. The Fort Drum Incised and Opa Locka Incised sherds are consistent with that age. A Key Largo Incised sherd recovered from the Ackerman House in 1974, several hundred meters away, also is consistent with that period.

The site also has a late historic-modern component largely associated with the existing house and the mid to late 20th century occupation of the parcel. Two artifacts, a copper tent grommet and a brass button (Figure 17) appear to date from the late 19th or early 20th century and were found in Unit 1. These artifacts suggest that camping activities dating from that time period occurred along the river bank.

Significance

The Tarpon Bend park component of prehistoric site 8BD204 is of local significance and potentially qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Although the site has suffered numerous disturbances from modern clearing and construction activities, extensive areas of well preserved black dirt midden with large quantities of associated oyster shell, animal bones, and artifacts. The assemblage can provide data about subsistence and environmental patterns of the indigenous Tequesta adaptation to the New River and the local catchment area that includes the Everglades and the Atlantic Ocean. This well preserved cultural material meets Criteria D of the National Register, which would allow for gaining new information about the Tequesta.

Management Guidelines

Although this assessment did not encounter any human remains, there is a possibility that human remains occur on the parcel. If human remains are uncovered then the provisions for Florida Statute 872.05, the Unmarked Human Graves Act, will apply. It should be noted that of the numerous sites documented on the New River, only one has yielded human remains.

Extensive disturbances on the parcel have adversely impacted the parcel's archaeological deposits, however, intact deposits do occur particularly below the depth of 30 cm (about 9-10 inches). Development of the parcel as a passive green space should be allowed to proceed in regard to archaeological features, but the following conditions are recommended:

1. All proposed new construction should be concentrated the site of the pool, or areas of fill.

2. Demolition of the houses should be subject to monitoring by a professional archaeologist.

3. Holes dug for new plantings that exceed 24 inches in diameter and/or 1 foot in depth should be monitored by an archaeologist.

4. Consideration should be given to using hand tools and herbicide for the removal of any exotic species outside of the northern portion of the parcel. If heavy equipment must be used to remove plants, then monitoring should be conducted

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Appendix 1. Tarpon Park: 8BD204 Field Specimen Log					
FS	Unit	Level	Description	Date	Collected by
1	ST 1	0-50cm	STP (18), faunal bone (66.1g), marine shell (900g), shark teeth (1), charcoal (0.3g), 20th century ceramic pot fragments with opaque orange glaze	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
2	ST 2	0-51cm	STP (9), STP rim (1), faunal bone (122.6g), marine shell (3.3kg), charcoal (1.5g), modern porcelain wall tile fragment, whiteware sherd	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
3	ST 3	0-50cm	STP (17), STP rim (1), bone point fragment (1), faunal bone (57.0g), concretion with bone inclusions (8.3g), marine shell (500g), charcoal (0.1g)	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
4	ST 4		STP (3), marine shell (118.6g), faunal bone (45.3g), charcoal (1.1g)	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
5	ST 5		STP (3), faunal bone (1.3g), marine shell (42.2g)	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
6	ST 9		oyster shell (2.9g)	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
7	ST 10		STP (4), faunal bone (39.1g), marine shell (252.7g), shark teeth (2), charcoal (0.2g)	9/16/2008	CFR, RF
8	ST 14		Indeterminate chalkyware (73), STP (4), bone pin fragment (2), faunal bone (7.8g), marine shell (4.3g), landscaping cobbles	2/13/2009	JB, RF
9	ST 15		Indeterminate chalkyware (2), STP (3), faunal bone (2.4g), oyster shell (389.2g)	2/13/2009	JB, RF
10	ST 16		Indeterminate chalkyware (4), STP (14), STP rim (2), faunal bone (41.0g)	2/13/2009	JB, RF
11	1	1	St Johns Plain (1), STP (2), faunal bone (8.8g), oyster shell (60.6g), charcoal (0.5g), copper button with anchor insignia, grommet	2/18/2009	JB, RF
12	1	2	STP (9), STP rim (1), shark teeth (10), faunal bone (167.7g), oyster shell (137.2g), charcoal (3.3g), .22 shell casing, iron fastener	2/18/2009	JB, RF
13	1	3	N/A	2/19/2009	JB, RF

14	1	4	Faunal bone (20.0g)	2/19/2009	JB, RF
15	2	1	oyster shell (6kg) **D**	2/20/2009	CFR, JB
16	2	1	St Johns Plain (1), STP (5), faunal bone (51.6g)	2/20/2009	CFR, JB
17	2	2	Oyster shell (31kg) **D**	2/20/2009	CFR, JB
18	2	2	St Johns Plain (2), STP (10), shark tooth (1), faunal bone (271.1g), charcoal (11.7g)	2/20/2009	CFR, JB
19	2	3	Oyster shell (24kg) **D**	2/20/2009	CFR, JB
20	2	3	STP (10), bone point, drilled shark teeth (2), shark teeth (2), faunal bone (397.7g), marine shell (183.7g)	2/20/2009	CFR, JB
21	2	4	Shark tooth (1), faunal bone (63.1g), oyster shell (71.5g), charcoal (2.1g)	2/23/2009	CFR, JB
22	3	1	Oyster shell (10.6g), iron, modern tile fragment	2/24/2009	RF, JB
23	3	2	Oyster shell (2kg) **D**	2/25/2009	RF, JB
24	3	2	STP (4), faunal bone (53.1g), marine shell (48.9g)	2/25/2009	RF, JB
25	3	3	Oyster shell (31kg) **D**	2/25/2009	RF, JB
26	3	3	STP (13), shark tooth (1), faunal bone (149.4g), marine shell (140.0g)	2/25/2009	RF, JB
27	3	4	Oyster shell (5kg) **D**	2/25/2009	RF, JB
28	3	4	STP (8), yellow ochre (33.2g), faunal bone (445.8g), marine shell (89.3g), charcoal (3.9g)	2/25/2009	RF, JB
29	ST 17	-	STP (5), faunal bone (77.3g), marine shell (93.0g)	2/27/2009	RF, JB
30	5	2	Oyster shell (21kg) **D**	3/2/2009	CFR, JB
31	5	2	STP (3), STP rim (1), faunal bone (99.9g), charcoal (5.3g), iron wire nails (5)	3/2/2009	CFR, JB
32	5	3	STP (70), STP rim (1), faunal bone (123.2g), charcoal (1.7g)	3/2/2009	CFR, JB
33	6	1	Faunal bone (0.7g), oyster shell (133.8g)	3/5/2009	JFM, JEB
34	6	2	STP (2), faunal bone (40.8g), oyster shell (161.5g), iron fasteners (4)	3/6/2009	JFM, JEB
35	6	2	Oyster shell (2.5kg) **D**	3/6/2009	JFM, JEB
36	6	3	Oyster shell (14.5kg) **D**	3/9/2009	JFM, JEB
37	6	3	STP (8), STP rim (1), shark tooth, faunal bone (160.6g), marine shell (56.3g), charcoal (4.1g), pumice (0.4g), burnt limestone (10.4g), roof tile, cement	3/9/2009	JB, JFM

38	6 Feature 2	3	10 articulating shark vertebrae (3 are perforated)	3/10/2009	JFM, JEB
39	6	4	Oyster shell (1.4kg) **D**	3/10/2009	JFM, JEB
40	6	4	STP (2), faunal bone (35.7g), marine shell (12.3g), coral (4.6g), charcoal (4.2g)	3/10/2009	JFM, JEB
41	6	5	Faunal bone (1.6g)	3/11/2009	CFR, JFM
42	5, 6 north baulk	3	Faunal bone (1.4g), oyster shell (528.8g)	3/10/2009	JFM
43	5, 6 south baulk	2	Faunal bone (8.1g), oyster shell (191.1g)	3/10/2009	JEB
44	5, 6 south baulk	3	Faunal bone (6.2g), oyster shell (385.1g)	3/11/2009	JFM, CFR
45	5, 6 south baulk	4	Faunal bone (20.5g), oyster shell (128.4g)	3/11/2009	CFR, JFM
46	7	1	Oyster shell (57.3g)	3/12/2009	CFR, JFM
47	7	2	Faunal bone (0.6g), oyster shell (630.0g)	3/12/2009	CFR, JFM
48	7	3	STP (1), faunal bone (37.4g), oyster shell (6kg) **D**, charcoal (0.2g)	3/12/2009	CFR, JFM
49	6	3	Marine shell debitage	3/12/2009	JFM, CFR
50	5, 6	3, 4	Shell celt cache	3/13/2009	JFM, JEB
51	Baulk of single celt	-	Faunal bone (125.0g), 1/16 inch unsorted (16.8g)	3/13/2009	CFR
52	5, 6 column sample	4	1/16 inch screen (1.9g)	3/17/2009	JFM, JEB
53	8	2	STP (2), faunal bone (1.6g), oyster shell (18.7g), iron fastener, bottle glass	3/17/2009	RF, CFR
54	8	3	Bone pin fragments (3), STP (48), STP rim (1), shark tooth (2), faunal bone (112.0g), oyster shell (1.5kg), brick fragments, bottle glass, iron	3/18/2009	CFR, RF
55	9	1	Oyster shell (5.8g)	3/18/2009	JFM, JEB
56	9	2	Faunal bone (9.3g), oyster shell (22.0g)	3/18/2009	JFM, JEB
57	8	4	Bone pin fragment (1), STP with suspension hole (1), STP (31), shark teeth (4), faunal bone (228.0g), marine shell (11.6g), oyster shell (1.5kg), charcoal (1.1g), burnt limestone (83.5g)	3/18/2009	CFR, RF

58	8	5	St Johns Plain rim Belle Glade like finish (2), STP (2), faunal bone (39.5g), charcoal (0.4g)	3/19/2009	CFR
59	8	6	Shark tooth (1), faunal bone (0.5g), oyster shell (2.0g), chert, limestone	3/19/2009	CFR
60	9	4	Shark tooth (1), faunal bone (0.3g)	3/20/2009	JFM, JEB
61	9	3	Context G soil sample	3/20/2009	JFM, JEB
62	9	5	STP (13), bone pin fragments (2), faunal bone (96.0g), oyster shell (427.2g), charcoal (3.8g), burnt limestone (93.3g)	3/20/2009	JFM, JEB
63	10	1	Faunal bone (1.2g), shell casings (2), 20th century earthenware ceramic fragment with hand-painted floral motif	3/20/2009	RF
64	10	2	Faunal bone (2.7g), oyster shell (2.8g)	3/20/2009	RF
65	9	4	Context H soil sample	3/20/2009	JFM, JEB
66	9	6	Opa Locka Incised (1), STP (7), STP rim (1), faunal bone (99.0g), marine shell (40.7g), oyster shell (67.9g), iron	3/23/2009	JEB
67	9	7	STP (1), faunal bone (52.1g), oyster shell (133.1g), bottle glass, iron	3/23/2009	JEB
68	10	3	Feature 3, ash sample (determined to be modern compost burn)	3/23/2009	RF
69	10	5	Bone pin (1), Opa Locka Incised (1), Ft Drum Incised (2), Indeterminate incised (1), STP (49), shark tooth (1), faunal bone (404.4g), marine shell (40.3g), oyster shell (204.6g), charcoal (0.4g)	3/24/2009	RF, JB
70	10	6	Shark tooth (1), faunal bone (8.2g), marine shell (3.1g), oyster shell (3.3g), charcoal (0.2g)	3/24/2009	JEB, RF
71	7	4	Faunal bone (28.4g), oyster shell (470.6g)	3/12/2009	CFR, JFM
72	7	5	Faunal bone (0.3g), oyster shell (0.2g)	3/12/2009	CFR, JFM
73	8	1	STP (1), faunal bone (1.2g), oyster shell (3.8g)	3/17/2009	RF, CFR
74	10 (CS1)	1	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
75	10 (CS1)	2	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
76	10 (CS1)	3	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF

77	10 (CS1)	4	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
78	10 (CS1)	5	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
79	5 (CS2)	1	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
80	5 (CS2)	2	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
81	5 (CS2)	3	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF
82	5 (CS2)	4	Column sample	4/9/2009	JFM, RF

Ent D (FMSF only)__/__/__

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Survey # (FMSF only)_____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Phase One Cultural Resource Assessment of Tarpon Bend Park Parcel, Broward County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Phase 2 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Tarpon Park Parcel, Broward County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page– individual or corporate; last names first) Carr, Robert S., Franklin, Ryan; Beriault, John G. Mankowski,Joe ____

Publication Date (year) _2009_____ **Total Number of Pages in Report** (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 46

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*: see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) Archaeological and Historical Survey Technical Report # 886 _____

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) Carr, Robert S._____

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological and Historical Conservancy(AHC), Davie, FL _____

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Fort Lauderdale, New River, Tarpon River, Tarpon Bend, Ackerman Site _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department _____

Address/Phone _____

Recorder of *Log Sheet* __John G. Beriault_____ **Date *Log Sheet* Completed** __4/13/09__

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ()No xYes: Previous survey #(s) [FMSF only] _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) _____

Broward County _____

USGS 1:24,000 **Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision** (use supplement sheet if necessary):_____, Fort Lauderdale South rev. 1994 _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start _2/09___ End _4/08/09__ **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares ____1.25___ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed ___one_____

If Corridor (fill in one for each): **Width** _____ meters _____ feet **Length** _____ kilometers _____miles

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): x archaeological x architectural x historical/archival θ underwater θ other: _____

Preliminary Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

θ Florida Archives (Gray Building)	θ library research- *local public*	X local property or tax records	θ windshield
θ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	θ library-special collection - *nonlocal*	θ newspaper files	X aerial photography
x FMSF site property search	θ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	literature search	
X FMSF survey search	x local informant(s)	θ Sanborn Insurance maps	

x other (describe)grayline aerial photographs and USGS Map _____

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

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

___ surface collection, controlled	___ other screen shovel test (size: ____)	___ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
___ surface collection, uncontrolled	___ water screen (finest size: ____)	___ soil resistivity
__A_ shovel test-1/4"screen	___ posthole tests	___ magnetometer
___ shovel test-1/8" screen	___ auger (size:____)	___ side scan sonar
___ shovel test 1/16"screen	___ coring	___ unknown
___ shovel test-unscreened	___ test excavation (at least 1x2 M)	

___ other (describe): (10) 1 meter squares _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

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

___ building permits	___ demolition permits	___ neighbor interview	_A__ subdivision maps
___ commercial permits	___ exposed ground inspected	___ occupant interview	___ tax records
___ interior documentation	_A__ local property records	___ occupation permits	___ unknown

__A_ other (describe): Informant Interview _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Review of USGS maps and aerial photographs followed by pedestrian survey of entire parcel, the excavation of ten 50 cm. shovel tests in all assessable areas of the parcel.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? XYes θNo If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites ___One _____ **Newly Recorded Sites** BD4547 _____

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) BD000204 _____

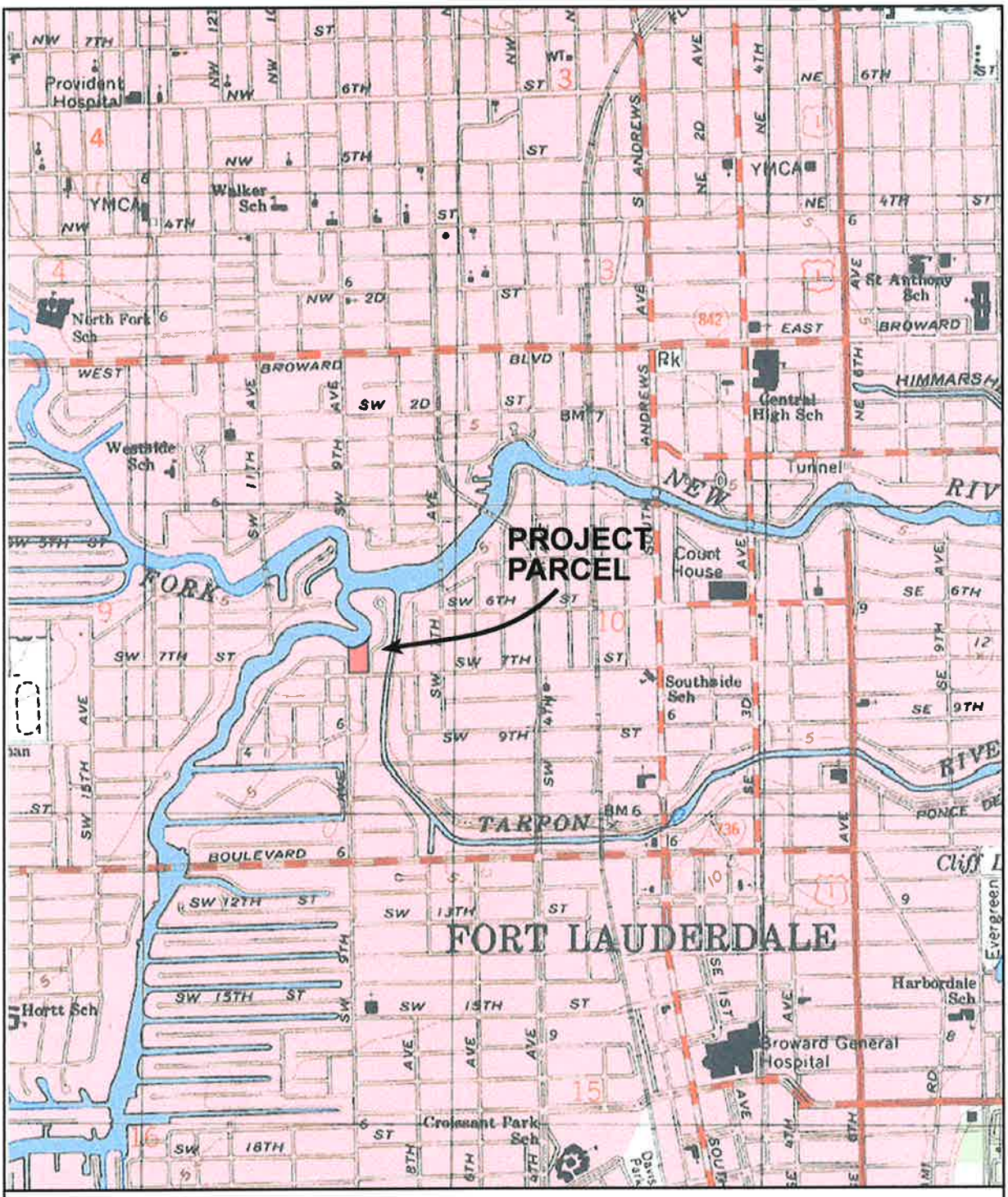
Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) 8BD4547 _____

Site Form Used: X SmartForm θ FMSF Paper Form θ Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor.

DO NOT USE ♣♣♣♣♣♣SITE FILE USE ONLY♣♣♣♣♣♣DO NOT USE

BAR Related		BHP Related
θ 872	θ 1A32	θ State Historic Preservation Grant
θ CARL	θ UW	θ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

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



Map of the Tarpon Park area.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 10

USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994

0	1/8	1/4	1/2 Mile approx.
0	.2	.4	.8 Km. approx.

☐ Original
☑ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

Site #8BD204 _____
Field Date **2/18/2009**
Form Date **4/14/2009**
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) **Ackerman Site: Tarpon River Park Component** _____ Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name **Tarpon River Park** _____ 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 & Date **Ft. Lauderdale South, 1994** _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) **Ft. Lauderdale** _____ In City Limits? ☑yes ☐no ☐unknown County _____
Township **_50S_____** Range **_42E_____** Section **10_____** ¼ section: ☐NW ☑SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting _ _ _ _ _ 0 Northing _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to _____

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

TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

SETTING *

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

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES *

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

FUNCTION *

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

☐ Other settings, structures, features or functions _____

CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

ABORIGINAL *

☐ Alachua
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Early
☐ Archaic, Middle
☐ Archaic, Late
☐ Belle Glade
☐ Cades Pond
☐ Caloosahatchee
☐ Deptford
☐ Englewood
☐ Fort Walton
☐ Glades (nonspecific)
☑ Glades I
☑ Glades II
☐ Glades III
☐ Hickory Pond
☐ Leon-Jefferson
☐ Malabar I
☐ Malabar II
☐ Manasota
☐ Mississippian
☐ Mount Taylor
☐ Norwood
☐ Orange
☐ Paleoindian
☐ Pensacola
☐ Perico Island
☐ Safety Harbor
☐ St. Augustine
☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)
☐ St. Johns I
☐ St. Johns II
☐ Santa Rosa
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)
☐ Seminole: Colonization
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)
☐ Swift Creek, Early
☐ Swift Creek, Late
☐ Transitional
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)
☐ Weeden Island I
☐ Weeden Island II
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic
☐ 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 (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.) _____

ς Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are coded fields).

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) **Site has well preserved cultural deposits, including shell and animal bone, that could provide data for determining prehistoric subsistence patterns through time.** _____

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action **Development of the park should include monitoring** _____

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ___/___/_____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date ___/___/_____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date ___/___/_____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8BD204 _____

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☑ exposed ground
- ☐ posthole digger
- ☐ auger--size:___
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☑ screened shovel
- _____
- _____
- _____

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- ☐ bounds unknown
- ☐ none by recorder
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☑ insp exposed ground
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger--size:_____
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☑ screened shovel
- ☐ block excavations
- ☐ estimate or guess

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

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) __300m²___ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit **0-60cm** _____

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 _____ m^2 # collection units **10** _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts #___82 (C)_____(C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface #__0 (C)_____(C) or (E) Subsurface # 60 (E) ___(C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- ☐ unknown
- ☑ unselective (all artifacts)
- ☐ selective (some artifacts)
- ☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- ☐ uncollected
- ☐ unknown
- ☑ general (not by subarea)
- ☐ controlled (by subarea)
- ☐ variable spatial control
- ☐ Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (*example*: _A_ bone-human)

Pick exactly one *code* from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

- _A__ bone-animal
- ____ bone-human
- ____ bone-unspecified
- _A__ bone-worked
- ____ brick/building debris
- _A__ ceramic-aboriginal
- ____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
- ____ daub
- ____ exotic-nonlocal
- ____ glass
- ____ lithics-aboriginal
- ____ metal-nonprecious
- ____ metal-precious/coin
- _S__ shell-unworked
- _A__ shell-worked
- ____ Others: _____

Disposition List*

- 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. Sand Tempered Plain Pottery	N=308_	4.Ft Drum Incised _____	N=2__	7. Shell celts_____	N=7__
2. Bone point fragment _____	N=1__	5.Opa Locka Incised _____	N=2__	8. _____	N=___
3. Bone pins _____	N=7__	6.Perforated shark teeth _____	N=3__	9. _____	N=___

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) **New River** _____Distance (m)/bearing **1m north**_____

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) **Terrestrial: mesic uplands: upland hardwood forest** _____

Local vegetation **Large oaks, royal palms, cultivated garden plants** _____

Topography* **River shore** _____ Min Elevation__.5__meters Max Elevation_1.5_meters

Present land use **Residential** _____

SCS soil series _____ Soil association_____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. **All materials, notes, and photos stored at AHC facility in Davie** _____

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant) **AHC technical reports # 868, 886**_____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

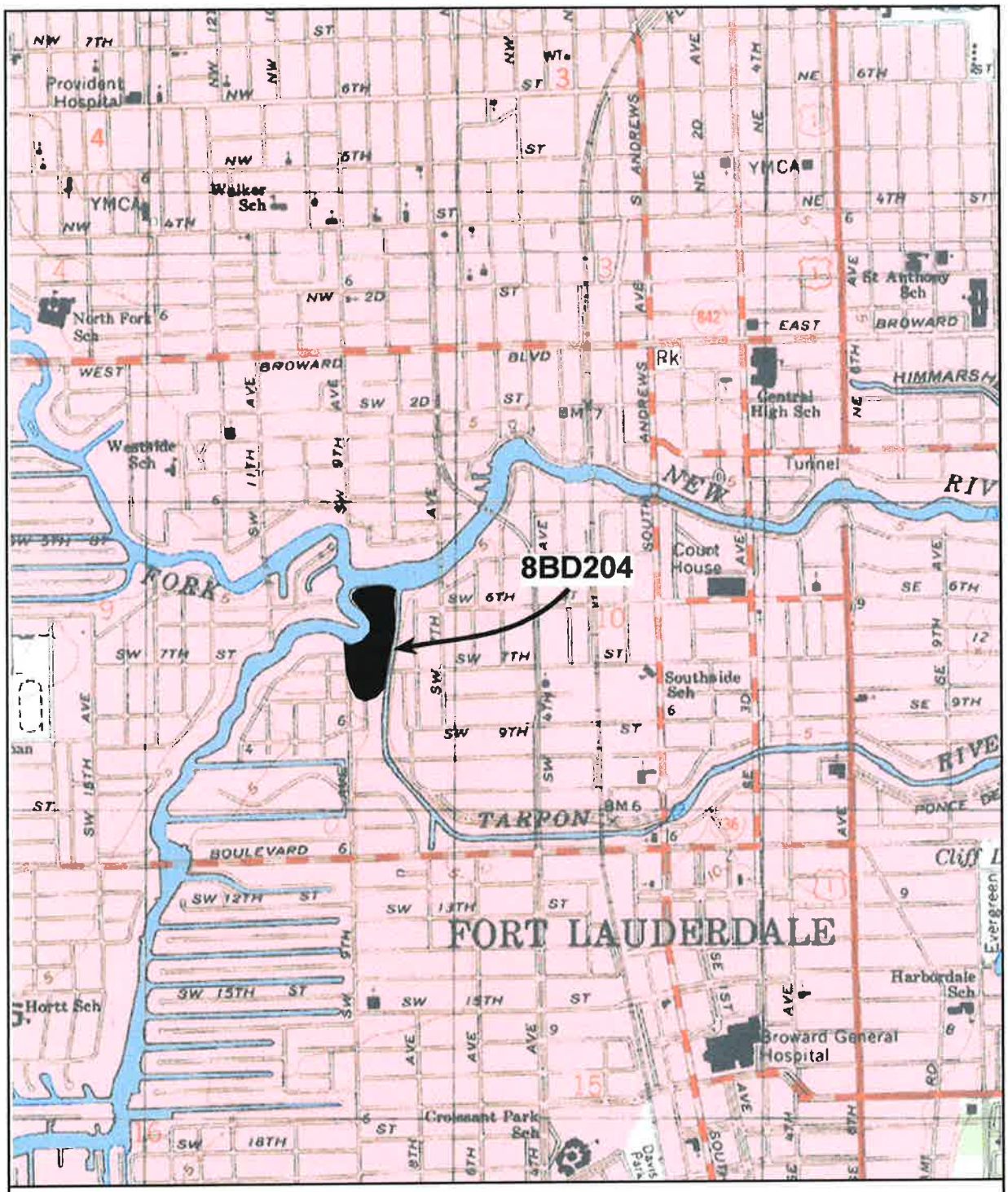
Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) **George Caldwell** _____

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) **Bob Carr, AHC, Inc. 4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 107, Davie, Fl, 33314-4438, email: archlgcl@bellsouth.net, phone: 954-792-9776, fax: 954-792-9954** _____

Required Attachments

❶ **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.



Map of the Ackerman Site (8BD204)

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 10

USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994

x Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site #8 **BD04547**
Field Date **3/18/09**
Form Date **3/19/09**
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) **630 SW 9th Avenue** _____ Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name **Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Tarpon River Park Parcel** _____ Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) **X** building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific **X** city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) **630 SW 9th Avenue**
Cross Streets (nearest / between) **Northwest corner of the intersection of SW 9th Avenue and SW 7th Street** _____
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date **Fort Lauderdale, South photorevised 1983** __ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 mile **Fort Lauderdale** In City Limits? **X** yes ☐no ☐unknown **County Broward**
Township **50 S** **Range 42 E** **Section 10** ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # **5042-10-01-3520** _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting __ __ __ __ __0 Northing __ __ __ __ __ __0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) **Tarpon River Park** _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1933 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier **X** year listed or later
Original Use* **Residence** _____ From (year): **1933** To (year): **1969**
Current Use* **Vacant** _____ From (year):_____ To (year):_____
Other Use* _____ From (year):_____ To (year):_____
Moves: ☐yes **X** no ☐unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: **X** yes ☐no ☐unknown Dates **1947-1950** Nature* **Garage at west enclosed as bedroom; porch added to front entrance**
Additions: **X** yes ☐no ☐unknown Dates **1947; 1950** Nature* **Garage added to new west end; porch added to rear; guest cottage built**
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): **Young, George W. (?)** _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) **Tomkins (?) 1933 – 1946; Caldwell, William W. and Hester 1946 – 1969; Lidert, Albert and Phyllis 1969 (?) to 1991; Lidert (children?) et al. 1991- 2008; Broward County 2008; City of Fort Lauderdale 2008 – present**

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? **X** yes ☐no ☐unknown Describe **City and county preservation ordinances**

DESCRIPTION

Style* **Masonry vernacular** _____ Exterior Plan* **Irregular** _____ Number of Stories **1** _____
Exterior Fabric(s)* **Stucco** _____
Roof Type(s)* **Gable, intersecting** _____ Roof Material(s)* **Composition shingle** _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* **None** _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* **Steel casement predominantly, aluminum awning and fixed, aluminum louver** _____
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) **Exposed, decorative rafter tails; brick facing at entrance. Interior: crown molding and wood wainscoting** _____
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) **One masonry vernacular guest cottage/ storage shed ("pump house") at southeast corner of property: concrete block over slab, composition shingled gable roof, d/h wood windows, vacant, fair condition, built c 1950. Its sole ornament is a circular bas-relief attic vent in the gable end. There is a modern pool and dock riverside. The property borders Lewis Landing Greenway, west; the New River, north; a residential development , east; and SW 7th St., south. East of the development runs the Tarpon River, crossed along 7th Street by Tarpon River Bridge (8BD3172).**

ç Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ___/___/_____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date ___/___/_____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date ___/___/_____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) * r= **Brick**
Structural System(s) * **Concrete block**
Foundation: Type(s) * **Slab** Material(s) * **Concrete**
Main Entrance (stylistic details) **Wood panel door, fixed aluminum sidelights (altered from original), brick trim**
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) **Front porch: shed-roofed concrete stoop with ornamental iron railings, added to original plain stoop. Rear: screen porch added. Both porch roofs built as shed continuations of main roof.**
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent X good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource **Ex-owners say the house was commissioned by a Tompkins associated with the Cyclone Fence Co. of Waukegan IL, and built by the father of George Young, spouse of former Fort Lauderdale mayor Virginia Young, possibly the George W. Young known as the "first developer of Fort Lauderdale." William Caldwell, a builder with an international business, bought it late 1946 or early 1947. The two Caldwell sons, George and William Jr., think that the house was built in the late 1930s, while the property appraiser dates it to 1933. The house is boxy and plain, and the windows openings small. The original windows were steel casement.**
Archaeological Remains X Check if Archaeological Form Completed

ç Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

X FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐ library research	☐ building permits	☐ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection	☐ city directory	X occupant/owner interview	☐ plat maps
X property appraiser / tax records	☐ newspaper files	☐ neighbor interview	☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
X cultural resource survey	X historic photos	☐ interior inspection	☐ HABS/HAER record search

X other methods (describe) **Field survey**
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) **Interview with George Caldwell and William Caldwell, Jr., by Tim Harrington 3/18-19/09; Geneological Society of Broward Co. bibliography of notable persons; Fort Lauderdale city directories.**

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes X no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes X no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) **The west end of the house's footprint was altered with a garage and the north side with a porch addition. This and the replacement of many windows have diminished the house's historical integrity somewhat. The cottage is less well built, and more severely altered. The property is altered to some degree. It is insufficiently distinguished architecturally to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Local designation may be an option, should further research find significance based on criteria A or B.**
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
Potential areas of significance exist in the fields of local community planning and development and local history.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. **Field notes and additional photographs are on file with the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy under Project # 2008.68**

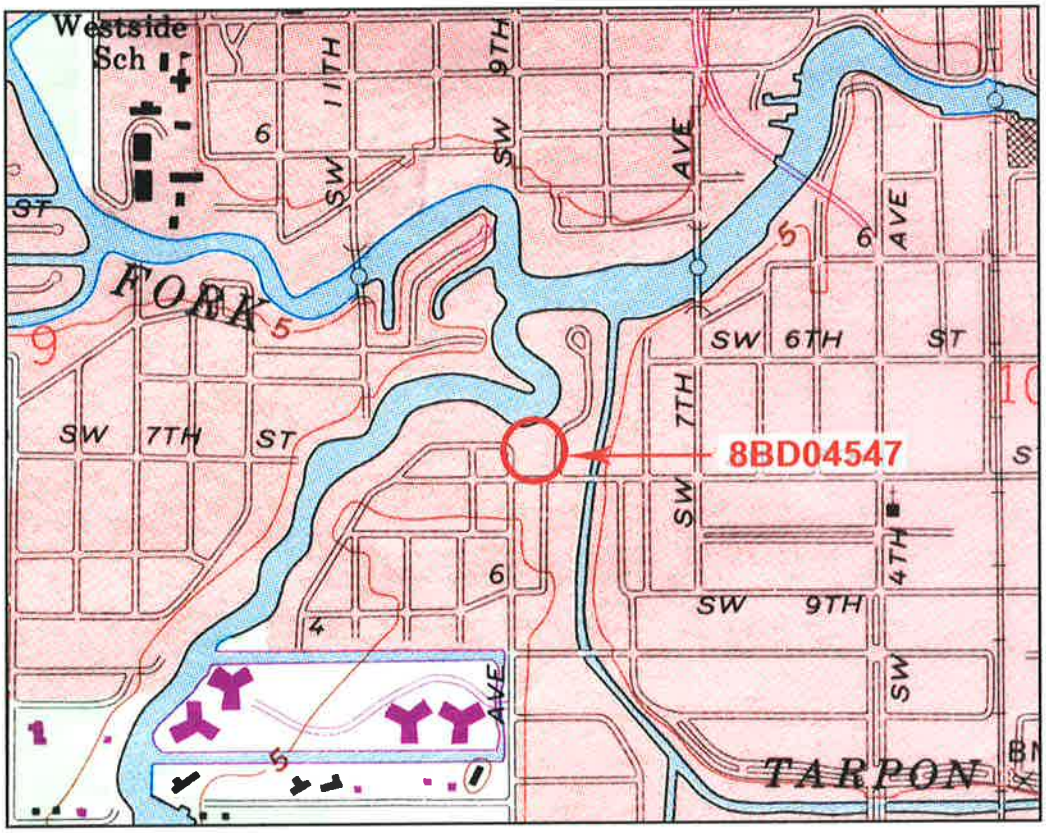
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name **Harrington, Timothy A**
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) **Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., 4800 SW 64 Ave, Ste 107, Davie, FL 33314 (954) 792-9776 fax: (954) 792-9954 archlgcl@bellsouth.net**
Recorder Affiliation **AHC**

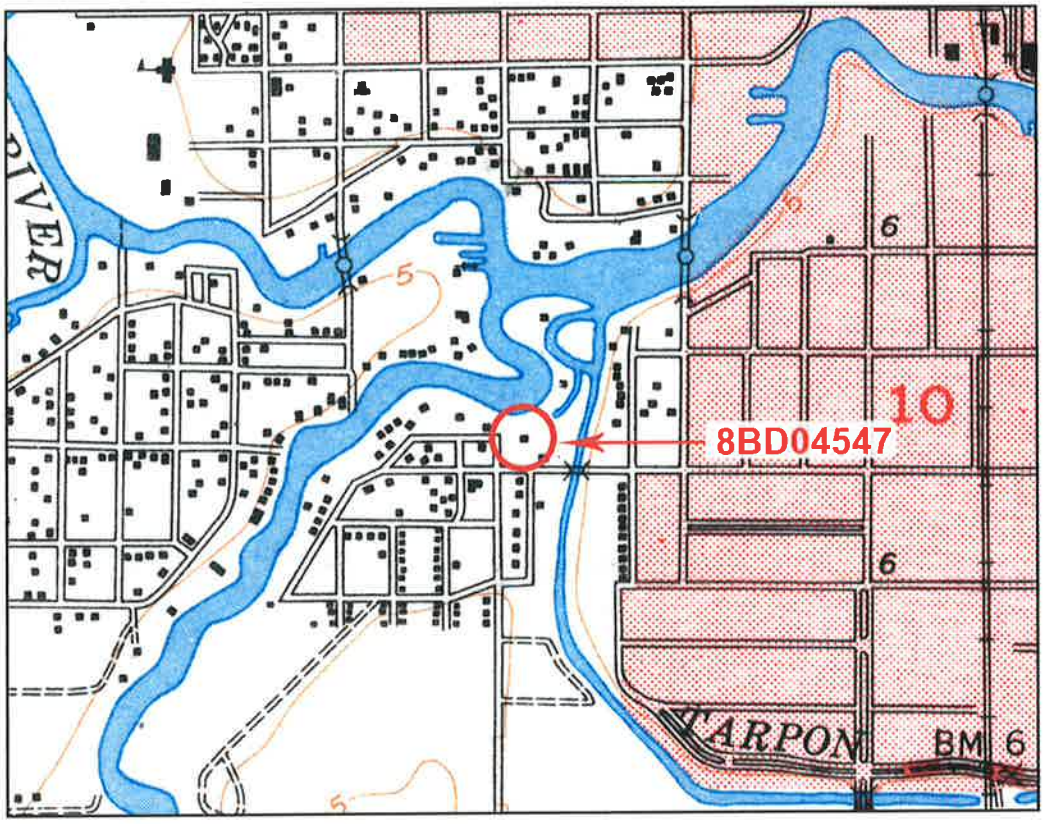
Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



USGS map showing location of 630 SW 9th Avenue, BD804547
Fort Lauderdale South, 1962 photorevised 1983



630 SW 9th Avenue, 8BD04547: above, 1947 USGS map showing location of site; below, 2009 aerial photograph showing site location, streets, and nearby features.

N

8BD04547: above, front of house, looking north-northeast; below, front of house at east end, looking north-northwest.

8BD04547: above, house looking east at end of garage addition; below, house looking west.

8BD04547: above, house looking south from the bank of the New River; below, house looking southeast, showing added porch.

8DB04547: above, altered front porch looking northwest; below, altered entrance looking north.

8BD04547: above, facade looking northeast, showing ornamental ironwork, brick facing (alterations), and carved rafter tails (original); below, corner post of original chain link fence surrounding property: "Cyclone Fence Company, Waukegan, Illinois" - associated with original owner.

8BD04547: above, cottage front, looking southeast; below, cottage looking east.

8BD04547: above, cottage looking northeast, showing shed; below, cottage attic vent detail.

8BD04547: above, entrance to Lewis Landing Greenway, public land to west of property, looking north; below, plaque on dedication marker at landing, visible at center of photo above.

8BD04547: above, Tarpon River Bridge 8BD3172, on SW 7th Street one block east of property, looking south; below, dedication plaque on south side of bridge.

8BD04547: above, house looking northwest c1947; below, entrance looking north, late 1940s.

8BD04547: above, photo of rear of house looking southeast, late 1940s, before additions of porch and garage; below, rear of house looking southeast, early 1950s, after porch and garage additions.